

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 20

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 73 O has been amended to clarify the requirements for the following supporting documentation:

- CCC-901 is only required for legal entities according to 5-PL
- CCC-902 is required for all applicants according to 5-PL
- AD-1026 is required according to 6-CP.

Subparagraph 411 K has been amended to provide an exception that land enrolled in CRP grasslands will be eligible for LFP if the following conditions are met:

- the acreage must be native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover
- the acreage cannot be a first year seeding of a biennial or perennial forage crop intended for grazing
- the acreage enrolled under CRP grasslands is not mechanically harvested during the normal grazing period during the calendar year and is only grazed, then the acreage may be eligible for LFP, if all other LFP program provisions are met and the CRP grasslands conservation plan does not prohibit grazing during the normal grazing period.

Subparagraph 420 E has been added to provide provisions for sequestration reduction.

Subparagraph 421 F, step 7 has been amended to remove the note for clarity.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 440 E has been amended to clarify that CCC-901 is only required as supporting documentation, if applicable, according to 5-PL.

Subparagraph 830 G has been amended to provide an exception that land enrolled in CRP grasslands will be eligible for ELAP if certain conditions are met.

Subparagraph 845 C has been amended to refer to the honeybee colony normal mortality rate provided in subparagraph 846 C.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
	2-105, 2-106 6-49, 6-50 6-50.5, 6-50.6 (add) 6-72.5, 6-72.6 6-73, 6-74 6-78.13, 6-78.14 6-119, 6-120 10-80.5, 10-80.6 (add) 10-81, 10-82 10-131, 10-132	

73 Application for Payment (Continued)

O Supporting Documents (Continued)

Additional supporting documents including, but not limited to, the following must be completed by the participant and be on file in the County Office before CCC-852 can be approved:

- *--CCC-902 on file for the applicant according to 5-PL
- CCC-901 on file for legal entities according to 5-PL
- AD-1026 on file according to 6-CP--*
- CCC-941 and other acceptable document according to 5-PL to determine compliance with average AGI provisions for 2011 and subsequent years.

74 CCC-854, Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification

A Completing CCC-854

Complete CCC-854 according to the following table:

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and County Code. This is the administrative County Office where the participant's farm records are maintained.
2	Enter the calendar year the livestock deaths occurred. Note: If the deaths occurred in 2 different calendar years as a result of the same adverse weather event, a separate certification must be filed for each calendar year to include only the livestock lost during the calendar year.
3	Enter County Office name and address. This is the administrative County Office where the participant's farm records are maintained.
Part A – Livestock Producer Information	
4	Enter the participant's name and address, including city, State and ZIP code.
Part B – Livestock Producer Certification of Livestock and Losses	
5	Enter the adverse weather events number from CCC-852, item 12.
6	Enter "YES" if the producer in item 4 is a contract grower. Otherwise, enter "NO".
7	Enter livestock kind/type and weight range for which loss occurred, for which no other proof of death is available. An entry in this field is always required when there is a loss in a particular kind/type and weight range of livestock for which no other proof of death is available. Note: Livestock by kind, type, and weight range can be obtained from the local FSA office or LIP Fact Sheet located at http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov .

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

K Ineligible Grazing Land

The following are ineligible types of grazing:

- acreage enrolled in CRP

***--Exception:** Land enrolled in CRP grasslands will be eligible for LFP if all of the following are met:

- the acreage is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover
- the acreage is not a first year seeding biennial or perennial forage crop intended for grazing
- the acreage is not devoted to Practice CP42, Pollinator Habitat, which does not allow for grazing
- the acreage under CRP grasslands is not mechanically harvested at any time during the normal grazing period during the calendar year, and only grazed, the acreage may be eligible for LFP, if all other LFP program provisions are met and the CRP grasslands conservation plan does not prohibit grazing during the normal grazing period.

Note: CRP grasslands acreage **will not** be eligible for LFP if mechanically harvested for seed, hay, etc. during the normal grazing period in the calendar year in which it is mechanically harvested.--*

- irrigated pastures or crops
- acreage intended for grain, such as corn and grain sorghum, where the stalks or aftermath is grazed

Note: 7 CFR Part 1416.205(a)(2) specifically provides that corn stalks and grain sorghum stalks are **not** considered crops planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock.

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

K Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

- seeded small grain forage crops that are either:
 - planted with the specific purpose of harvesting forage or seed
 - planted after the final planting date for the specific kind and type of seeded small grain forage crop intended for grazing.

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 per 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 days the 100 yearlings graze. Because Owner A pays only for the actual days grazed, Owner A suffers no grazing loss, and is **ineligible** for LFP.

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

K Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

Exception: If a lease (considered a combination lease) provides for a guaranteed amount per month and a share of the crop or crop proceeds, the agreement will be considered a cash lease.

Note: Some grazed forage leases on a cost-per-head-per-month basis are combination leases where the tenant is responsible for expenses, such as fence maintenance and repair, maintenance of property and wells, windmills, stock tanks, and materials and labor to rebuild handling facilities, and conducting controlled burns or mechanical control of cedar trees and other shrubs, etc., which is tantamount to a guaranteed amount of lease. The risk of the expenses under leases of this type, whether actually incurred or not, is the same as a guaranteed minimum and the arrangement is viewed as a cash lease, whether or not the lease also provides for a share to the landlord or not.

Example: Owner B has an agreement with Producer A under which Owner B pays \$10 per month for 100 yearlings to graze on Producer A's pasture. Owner B also is responsible for expenses related to maintenance and repair of the fences, maintenance of water wells, windmills, and materials and labor to rebuild handling facilities. Owner B has had this type of agreement with Producer A for over 10 years. Because this is a cost-per-head-per-month lease that is a combination lease where Owner B is responsible for expenses tantamount to a guaranteed amount of lease, then this type of lease is considered a cash lease.

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

L Establishing Grazing Loss Percentages

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

420 Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions (Continued)

***--E Sequestration Reduction**

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act passed by Congress in 2011 requires USDA to implement reductions to LFP. In general, sequestration entails the permanent cancellation of budgetary resources by a uniform percentage. This uniform percentage reduction is applied to all programs, projects, and activities within a budget account.

LFP payments will have a sequestration percentage applied to the payment amount determined after all reductions have been applied. The sequestration percentage:

- amount is applied at the payment entity/producer level
- amount is not attributed to members
- amount is applied to the producer receiving the payment after the payment has been attributed for payment limitation purposes
- amount is reduced from the determined payment amount for the producer as the last step before sending the payment information to NPS
- percentage is determined based on the approval or register date entered according to Part 7 on CCC-853 as shown in the following table.

IF the lesser of the register date or approval date is ...	THEN the sequestration percentage will be..
September 1, 2014, or before	0 percent.
October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2015	7.3 percent.
October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016	6.8 percent.

Note: The sequestration percentages apply regardless of the program year of the payment.--*

420 Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions (Continued)**F Payment Reductions**

Any payment for which the eligible livestock producer may be eligible under LFP may be reduced by any amount received by the eligible livestock producer for the same or similar loss.

An eligible livestock producer may elect to receive assistance for grazing losses because of drought conditions under subparagraph 411 A or fire conditions under subparagraph 411 C, but **not** both for the same loss on the same grazing land or pastureland acres.

Other restrictions may apply, including but **not** limited to, restrictions about:

- HEL and WC provisions
- grazing losses that are **not** related to a qualifying drought or fire condition.

G Multiple Benefits

NAP provides that if a producer is eligible to receive payment under NAP, and benefits under any other program administered by the Secretary for the same crop loss, the producer **must** choose whether to receive the other program benefits or payments under NAP, but shall **not** be eligible under both. This limitation on multiple benefits will **not** apply to LFP for losses that occur on or after October 1, 2011, as specified in 7 CFR Part 1416.

For 2014 and prior years, NAP provided that crop acreage ineligible for NAP assistance includes crop acreage for which individual CAT level coverage is available, including pilot insurance products. An exception applies for the following cases.

- Livestock producers who suffered grazing losses from October 1, 2011, through December 31, 2014, who purchased NAP coverage for grazing and RI-PRF and/or VI-PRF policy on the same acres for the same intended use of “Grazing (GZ)”, still remain eligible to earn LFP payment, PRF indemnity, and NAP payment on the same acres for the same intended use of “Grazing (GZ)”.
- Livestock producers in the States of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas who suffered 2014 grazing losses on annually planted crops for livestock feed intended for grazing who purchased 2014 NAP coverage on annually planted crops for livestock feed intended for grazing, and 2014 CAT level RI-Annual Forage Insurance Plan from RMA on the same acres for the same intended use of “Grazing (GZ)” are eligible to earn an LFP payment, NAP payment, and indemnity payment, under the 2014 RI-Annual Forage Insurance Plan because of the lateness of the announcement of the RMA pilot product.

420 Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions (Continued)

G Multiple Benefits (Continued)

Beginning in 2015, NAP assistance may be made available for any commercially produced crop acreage for which individual CAT level or buy-up coverage is available as a pilot product; however, if a producer is eligible to receive a payment under NAP and under the pilot the producer **must** choose whether to receive the benefit under the pilot product or NAP, but **not** be eligible for both. An exception applies for the following cases.

- Livestock producers who suffer grazing losses in calendar year 2015 and/or 2016 who purchased NAP coverage for grazing and a RI-PRF or VI-PRF policy on the same acres for the same intended use of “Grazing (GZ)” still remain eligible to earn a LFP payment, PRF indemnity, and NAP payment on the same acres for the same intended use of “Grazing (GZ)” for the applicable year of loss.

Note: Beginning in 2016, the RI-PRF policy replaces the VI-PRF policy which is now available in the 48 contiguous States.

- Livestock producers in the States of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas who suffered 2015 and subsequent years grazing losses on annually planted crops for livestock feed intended for grazing, who purchased NAP coverage on annually planted crops for livestock feed intended for grazing and a buy-up RI-Annual Forage Insurance Plan from RMA on the same acres for the same intended use of “Grazing (GZ)” are eligible to earn an LFP payment, but the producer **must** choose whether to receive the NAP payment or the RMA pilot product benefit, but **not** be eligible for both for the applicable year of loss.

421 Drought Payment Calculation**A General Payment Information**

An eligible livestock producer will be eligible to receive LFP payments for grazing losses because of a qualifying drought equal to 1, * * * 3, 4, or 5 times the monthly payment rate calculated according to subparagraph B.

To be eligible to receive a:

- 1-month payment, that is a payment equal to the monthly feed cost as determined according to subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer **must** own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated a D2 severe drought (intensity) in any area of the county for at least 8 consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland in the county
- 3-month payment, that is a payment equal to 3 times the monthly feed cost as determined according to subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer **must** own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated at least a D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county
- 4-month payment, that is a payment equal to 4 times the monthly feed cost as determined under subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer **must** own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated a D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least 4 weeks during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county or is rated a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county
- 5-month payment, that is a payment equal to 5 times the monthly feed cost as determined under subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer **must** own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least 4 weeks during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county.

421 Drought Payment Calculations (Continued)

F Adjusting LFP Payments for Same Covered Livestock Grazing in Multiple Counties (Continued)

Step	Action
6 (Cntd)	<p>Tom Flores’ LFP payment in Sandoval County must be adjusted for the producer’s 100 head of adult beef cows by an amount equal to 2 monthly payments, because the producer’s same covered livestock have already received 4 monthly payments in Bernalillo County, as follows:</p> <p>3 monthly payments calculated to be issued for the producer’s 100 head of adult beef cows in Sandavol County – 1 monthly payment remaining to be issued in Sandoval County for the producer’s 100 head of adult beef cows times \$9,000 carrying capacity feed cost divided by \$12,008 livestock monthly feed cost (rounded to 4 decimal places) times 100 head of adult beef cows times \$57.27 per head payment rate times 100 percent producer share times 60 percent times 2 = \$5,150 (LFP payment adjustment amount).</p> <p>\$5,150 shall be manually entered in CCC-853, item 41 and loaded in the web-based software in the Producer Summary Screen, “Other Compensation” field for Tom Flores’ 2013 LFP application in Sandoval County.</p> <p>\$9,000 - \$5,150 LFP payment adjustment amount = \$3,850 LFP payment to be issued in Sandoval County.</p>
7	<p>Print CCC-853 and have the producer review the document for accuracy, sign, and date. Enter producer’s signature date in CCC-853 software according to paragraph 512. LFP payment software will automatically process the payment.</p> <p>* * *</p>

421 Drought Payment Calculations (Continued)

G Limiting LFP Payments for Covered Livestock Grazing Multiple Pasture Types

7 CFR Part 1416.207(g) provides that an eligible livestock producer **cannot** receive more than a 5-months payment for the same covered livestock during the calendar year, regardless of the number of drought intensity ratings the county receives; that is, the maximum payment an eligible livestock producer may receive under LFP in a calendar year **cannot** exceed 60 percent of 5 times the same covered livestock's monthly feed costs.

LFP software does **not** have the capability to determine when the same covered livestock are grazing multiple pasture types. As a result, it is possible that the same covered livestock that are grazing multiple pasture types could receive more than the maximum of 5 monthly payments, resulting in a producer being overpaid.

Accordingly, County Offices shall provide guidance to livestock producers to distribute eligible livestock on CCC-853, as follows:

- at the time the participant files CCC-853
- *--between the multiple grazing land and/or pastureland types according to subparagraph H--*
- to ensure that an eligible livestock producer's payments for specific eligible livestock that are grazing multiple pasture types are **not** overpaid and do **not** receive more than 5 monthly payments.

*--When either of the following occurs, livestock producers are required to distribute eligible livestock between multiple pastures according to subparagraph H:

- no fence exists between the 2 eligible pasture types being grazed simultaneously by the same covered livestock
- the 2 eligible pasture types being grazed simultaneously by the same covered livestock have similar grazing periods.

Exception: Subparagraph H is not applicable according to subparagraph I and the participant is not required to redistribute the same covered livestock on CCC-853, if the County Office determines that the total value of the carry capacity monthly feed costs for the multiple pasture types being grazed in the Estimated Calculated Payment Report, Part C is less than the total value of the livestock monthly feed cost associated to the multiple grazing land and/or pasture types being grazed in the Estimated Payment Report, Parts A and B for the multiple grazing land and/or pastureland types being grazed by the same covered livestock.--*

440 Applying for Benefits (Continued)**E Supporting Documents (Continued)**

- *--CCC-901, if applicable according to 5-PL, for applicable grazing loss occurring **after--*** September 30, 2011, and subsequent years
- CCC-902, for applicable grazing loss occurring **after** September 30, 2011, and subsequent calendar years
- CCC-941, or other acceptable document according to 5-PL to determine compliance with average AGI provisions
- copy of contract grower contracts
- evidence that participant is prohibited by the Federal Agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland because of a fire.

441 Acting on CCC-853's**A Approving CCC-853's**

COC or CED **must** act on **all** completed and signed CCC-853's submitted.

Note: CED's may delegate approval authority to PT's for routine CCC-853's. PT's shall **not** be delegated authority to disapprove any CCC-853's.

Important: DD review of initial CCC-853's **must** be completed according to subparagraph D before CCC-853's may be approved or disapproved.

CCC-853 shall be approved or disapproved as certified by the participant. When more than 1 type of livestock is claimed, CCC-853 shall be approved or disapproved based on all livestock claimed. However, COC does have authority to make adjustments to certain information reported on CCC-853 when documentation warrants making adjustments.

Example: Jim Brown files CCC-853 that includes 100 adult beef cows reported in item 14. COC has documentation that only 98 adult beef cows meet eligibility requirements as eligible covered livestock in inventory on the beginning date of the qualifying drought. In this case, on CCC-853, COC can enter "98" in item 18 for adult beef cows and then approve CCC-853 for the 98 eligible adult beef cows. Jim Brown would be provided appeal rights according to 1-APP for the 2 adult beef cows **not** used in the calculation of LFP benefits.

441 Acting on CCC-853's (Continued)

A Approving CCC-853's (Continued)

Before approving CCC-853, COC or CED **must**:

- ensure that **all** program eligibility requirements are met
- be satisfied with **all** the following:
 - livestock claimed are eligible livestock according to subparagraph 411 E
 - all forage information entered on the application meets eligibility requirements according to paragraph 411
 - participant is an eligible livestock producer according to subparagraph 411 H
 - reasonableness of the number and type of livestock claimed
 - all signature requirements are met.

Note: See subparagraph B when:

- COC or CED questions any data provided by participant
- disapproving CCC-853.

B Disapproving CCC-853's

COC or CED **must** act on all completed and signed CCC-853's submitted.

Note: PT's shall **not** be delegated authority to disapprove any CCC-853's.

Important: DD review of initial CCC-853's **must** be completed according to subparagraph D before CCC-853's may be approved or disapproved.

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)**F Eligible Grazing Lands (Continued)**

Acreage leases and rental agreements for private or Federal- and State-owned land intended for grazing may include many unique arrangements for compensation and provide varying degrees of control for use of the acreage. Many leases, particularly those with grazing arrangements, are similar to sales agreements. For example, the lessee pays only for the days actual grazing occurs or according to the rate of gain of the grazing animals, etc. These leases do **not** convey control of the acreage nor does the lessee acquire risk in production of the specific crop acreage under these arrangements. To ensure that eligibility requirements have been met, the livestock producer shall provide signed copies of the following, as applicable:

- BLM grazing permit/lease and final bill or invoice
- FS grazing permit/lease and final bill or invoice
- State land lease and State land subleases
- written acreage lease or rental agreement.

Note: The notes in subparagraph 411 J, about completing CCC-855 under LFP, apply to CCC-855's filed under ELAP.

COC shall review all acreage leases, including CCC-855's, to determine whether the livestock producer's contributions are at risk in the pastureland and grazing land for which benefits are being requested under ELAP. COC shall document in the COC minutes that the cash-leased pastureland or grazing land that is leased meets the eligibility criteria for leased pastureland or grazing land under ELAP.

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

G Ineligible Grazing Land

The following are ineligible types of grazing:

- acreage enrolled in CRP

***--Exception:** Land enrolled in CRP grasslands will be eligible for ELAP if all of the following are met:

- the acreage is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover
- the acreage is not a first year seeding biennial or perennial forage crop intended for grazing
- the acreage is not devoted to Practice CP42, Pollinator Habitat, which does not allow for grazing
- the acreage under CRP grasslands is not mechanically harvested at any time during the normal grazing period during the program year, and only grazed, the acreage may be eligible for ELAP, if all other ELAP program provisions are met and the CRP grasslands conservation plan does not prohibit grazing during the normal grazing period.

Note: CRP grasslands acreage **will not** be eligible for ELAP grazing loss if mechanically harvested for seed, hay, etc. during the normal grazing period in which it is mechanically harvested.--*

- acreage intended for grain, such as corn, where the stocks or aftermath is grazed
- improved pasture, native pasture, forage sorghum crops and annual ryegrass acreage intended for forage or seed

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

G Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

- 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
 - teff
 - 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.

- *--**Exception:** If a lease (considered a combination lease) provides for a guaranteed amount per month and a share of the crop or crop proceeds, the agreement will be considered a cash lease.

Note: Some grazed forage leases on a cost-per-head-per-month basis are combination leases where the tenant is responsible for expenses, such as fence maintenance and repair, maintenance of property and wells, windmills, stock tanks, and materials and labor to rebuild handling facilities, and conducting controlled burns or mechanical control of cedar trees and other shrubs, etc., which is tantamount to a guaranteed amount of lease. The risk of the expenses under leases of this type, whether actually incurred or not, is the same as a guaranteed minimum and the arrangement is viewed as a cash lease, whether or not the lease also provides for a share to the landlord or not.--*

Section 4 Honeybee Eligibility Criteria**845 Honeybee Eligibility****A Eligible Producer**

An eligible honeybee producer is a producer who has a risk in the honey production, pollination, or honeybee breeding operation for producing honey, pollinating, or breeding honeybees for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition.

B Eligible Honeybees

Eligible honeybees include bees housed in a managed hive and used for honey production, pollination, or honeybee breeding. Eligible honeybees do **not** include wild, feral honeybees, leaf cutter bees, or other bee species that are **not** used for producing honey, pollinating, or breeding honeybees.

C Eligible Honeybee Losses

For honeybee losses to be eligible, the honeybee colony **must** meet the following conditions:

- be maintained for producing honey, pollinating, or breeding honeybees for commercial use in a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition
- be physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition
- be a honeybee colony in which the participant has a risk in honey production, pollination, or honeybee breeding farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition
- be a honeybee colony for which the producer had an eligible loss of a honeybee colony, ~~in excess of the normal honeybee colony mortality rate for the applicable program year as provided in subparagraph 846 C, honeybee hive, or honeybee feed; the feed **must** have~~ been intended as feed for honeybees.

845 Honeybee Eligibility (Continued)

D Eligible Honeybee Feed Losses

For honeybee feed losses to be eligible, the honeybee producer **must** have:

- suffered a loss of purchased or harvested feed that was intended as feed for the honeybees that was damaged because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition including but **not** limited to earthquake, flood, hurricane, lightning, tidal surge, tornado, volcanic eruption, and wildfire
- suffered a loss resulting from the additional cost of purchasing additional feed, above normal quantities to sustain the honeybees for a period of time until additional feed becomes available because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition including but **not** limited to earthquake, early fall frost, excessive rain, flood, hurricane, late spring frost, lightning, tidal surge, tornado, volcanic eruption, wildfire and eligible drought
- incurred the loss in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.

Purchased Honeybee Feed

Eligible honeybee participants **must** provide verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by the COC, of purchased feed intended as feed for honeybees that was lost or additional feed purchased above normal quantities to sustain honeybees for a period of time until additional feed becomes available because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition.

For additional feed purchased above normal quantities, the producer **must** provide documentation of feed purchases to sustain the honeybees for a period of time for the:

- program year in which additional feed costs are being claimed
- 1 year before the program year for which additional feed costs are being claimed
- 2 years before the program year for which additional feed costs are being claimed.

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.