FSA
HANDBOOK

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2015 and Subsequent Years

For State and County Offices

SHORT REFERENCE

1-NAP
(Revision 2)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2015 and Subsequent Years 1-NAP (Revision 2)	**Amendment 1**

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs

Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Revision

This handbook has been revised to provide the Agricultural Act of 2014 policy and procedure.

Note: Exhibit 1 provides that 2015 versions of certain forms are forthcoming.

Table of Contents

Page No.

Part 1 Basic Information

1 Overview 1-1
2 Units of Measure 1-5
3 DAFP Responsibilities 1-8
4 STC Responsibilities 1-8
5 SED Responsibilities 1-11
6 COC Responsibilities 1-12
7 CED Responsibilities 1-16
8 Producer Responsibilities 1-17
9 NAP Lifecycle 1-18
10 Deadlines for NAP 1-20
11 Submitting Documents and Requests to the Washington, DC, National Office . 1-21
12-49 (Reserved)

Part 2 Available Coverage

50 Coverage Options 2-1
51 NAP Causes of Loss 2-2
52 Eligible Crops 2-7
53 Ineligible Crops 2-11
54 Coverage Period 2-15
55 Amount of Assistance 2-21
56-99 (Reserved)

Part 3 General NAP Provisions

Section 1 Production Eligibility

100 Producers 3-1
101 Units 3-4
102 Average AGI and Payment Limitations for 2015 and Subsequent Years 3-6
103 Conservation Compliance 3-7
104 FCIC Disqualification of a Person or Legal Entity 3-8
105 Community Supported Agriculture 3-9
106-149 (Reserved)

Table of Contents

Page No.

Part 3 General NAP Provisions (Continued)

Section 2 Miscellaneous Provisions

150 Multiple Benefit Exclusion 3-51
151 Unacceptable, Incorrect, or False Records and Certifications 3-53
152 Variance 3-54
153 Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device 3-58
154 Liquidated Damages 3-59
155 Determinations and Appealability 3-60
156-199 (Reserved)

Part 4 Crops

Section 1 Crop Provisions

200 National Crop Definitions 4-1
201 Types or Varieties of Crops 4-6
202 Handling Crops Produced for Different Intended Uses 4-7
203 Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP) 4-14
204 Double-Cropped Acreage 4-16
205 Multiple-Harvested Crops 4-17
206 Repeat and Multiple-Planted Crops 4-18
207 Direct Market Crops 4-22
208 Organic Crops 4-23
209 Quality Loss Option for Certain Approved Crops 4-27
210-274 (Reserved)

Section 2 Crop Data

275 Crop Documentation 4-221
276 County-Expected Yield 4-222
277 Carrying Capacity 4-228
278 Average Market Price 4-229
279 Unharvested and Prevented Planting Payment Factors 4-233
280 Minutes 4-235
281-299 (Reserved)

Table of Contents

Page No.

Part 5 Obtaining NAP Coverage

Section 1 General Provisions

300 Application Closing Dates 5-1
301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage 5-4
302 Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) 5-12
303 Service Fee 5-18
304 NAP Premiums 5-21
305 Summary of Coverage (SOC) 5-27
306-340 (Reserved)

Section 2 Special Provisions

341 Life of Original CCC-471's and Cancellations, Terminations, and Replacements 5-101
342 Transferring NAP Coverage 5-105
343-374 (Reserved)

Part 6 Acreage

375 Unit Acreage Certifications 6-1
376 Reported and Determined Crop Acreage 6-5
377 Late Planting 6-7
378 Prevented Planting 6-10
379 Native Sod Acreage 6-12
380-399 (Reserved)

Part 7 Yields

Section 1 General Provisions

400 Overview 7-1
401 Types of Yields 7-6
402 Approved Yields 7-9
403 Actual and Replacement Yields 7-13
404 Assigned Yields 7-14
405 Zero Credited Yields 7-16
406 Substitute Yields 7-17
407 T-Yields 7-20
408 Revising Approved Yields 7-21
409 Prohibiting Assigned Yields in Certain County Offices 7-22
410-474 (Reserved)

Table of Contents

Page No.

Part 7 Yields (Continued)

Section 2 Special Considerations and Provisions

475 Continuity 7-151
476 Combining and Dividing Unit APH Databases 7-156
477 New Producers 7-158
478 Yield Limitations 7-163
479 Increased Acreage and Added Land, Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit 7-165
480 Yield Type Indicators 7-170
481 Native Sod Yield Restrictions 7-171
482 Certified Organic and Transitional Crops 7-181
483 Multiple Market Crops 7-184
484 Center Pivot Irrigation Systems 7-185
485 Successor-in-Interest Eligibility 7-186
486-499 (Reserved)

Section 3 Specific Crop Procedures

500 Lag Year Crops 7-211
501 Perennial Crops 7-213
502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops 7-218
503 Crops With Processing Intended Use 7-227
504 Coarse Grains 7-228
505 Cotton 7-236
506 Peas 7-240
507 Sugar Cane 7-241
508-574 (Reserved)

Part 8 Reporting Losses

Section 1 Loss Information

575 Notice of Loss 8-1
576 72 Hour Loss Notification 8-7
577 Yield-Based Crops 8-8
578 Value Loss Crops 8-10
579-585 (Reserved)

Table of Contents

Page No.

Part 8 Reporting Losses (Continued)

Section 2 Measurements and Appraisals

586 Overview 8-31
587 Performing Measurement Services 8-32
588 Performing Appraisals 8-35
589-599 (Reserved)

Part 9 Production

600 Overview 9-1
601 Records of Production 9-2
602 Reports of Production 9-8
603 Using Another Producer's Records 9-11
604 Reported or Determined Production 9-12
605 Actual, Harvested, and Appraised Production 9-12
606 Commingled Harvested Production 9-14
607 Assigned Production 9-18
608 Expected Production 9-20
609 Net Production 6-20
610 Quality Loss Production Adjustment 9-21
611 Guaranteed Payments 9-23
612 Salvage Value 9-24
613-674 (Reserved)

Part 10 Payment

Section 1 General Payment Provisions

675 Applying for Payment 10-1
676 Amount of Assistance 10-3
677 Reductions 10-4
678 Other Benefits 10-4
679 Determining Shares 10-4
680-699 (Reserved)

Section 2 Payment Processing

700 General Payment Provisions 10-51
701 Payment Processing 10-54
702 Manual Payment Calculations 10-55
703 Prerequisites for Issuing Payments 10-56
704-774 (Reserved)

Table of Contents

Page No.

Part 11 Compliance Review

775 NAP Compliance Reviews 11-1
776 COR Reviews..... 11-7
777-799 (Reserved)

Part 12 Specific Crop Procedures

Section 1 Forage Provisions

800 General Forage Provisions 12-1
801 Defining Forage Crops..... 12-5
802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions 12-9
803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions 12-19
804 Grazed Forage Provisions 12-30
805 Small Grain Forage 12-54
806 NAP Coverage and RMA PRF Pilot Insurance Program Coverage 12-60
807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet..... 12-61
808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations 12-80
809-874 (Reserved)

Section 2 Crops Grown in Tropical Regions

875 Coverage for Tropical Regions 12-181
876 Tropical Region Provisions..... 12-182
877 Tropical Region Record and Reporting Requirements 12-184
878 Tropical Region Loss 12-185
879 Tropical Regions Applying for Payment 12-186
880 Tropical Region NAP Assistance 12-187
881-899 (Reserved)

Table of Contents

Page No.

Part 12 Specific Crop Procedures (Continued)

Section 3 Value Loss Crops

900 General Provisions 12-221
901 Aquaculture 12-224
902 Christmas Trees 12-234
903 Floriculture 12-236
904 Ginseng 12-242
905 Mushrooms 12-250
906 Ornamental Nursery 12-254
907 Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery Seed 12-261
908 Turfgrass Sod 12-268
909-974 (Reserved)

Section 4 Other Crops

975 Biomass 12-391
976 Honey 12-393
977 Maple Sap 12-399

Table of Contents

Page No.

Exhibits

1	Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority
2	Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook
3, 4	(Reserved)
5	Determining Crops Covered By Insurance Using RMA Web Sites
6-13	(Reserved)
14	2015 Crop Groups
15-21	(Reserved)
22	Example of Letter to Producer Advising of Results of Office Determination
23-25	(Reserved)
26	CCC-456
27-31	(Reserved)
32	Examples for Determining Peanut Average Market Price
33	(Reserved)
34	Example of Continuous Coverage Reminder Notification Letter
35	Letter in Response to CCC-471 Filed After the End of a Coverage Period or When a Coverage Period Would End Within 30 Calendar Days of Actual Date of CCC-471 Filing
36-38	(Reserved)
39	Additional Prevented Planting Calculations
40	(Reserved)
41-61	(Reserved)
62	CCC-576C

Part 1 Basic Information

1 Overview

A Purpose

This handbook provides policy and procedure to State and County Offices for administering NAP for 2015 and subsequent crop years.

B NAP Purpose and Eligibility

NAP is designed to reduce financial losses that occur when natural disasters cause a loss of production, loss of value, or prevented planting of an eligible crop.

Note: The term "eligible crop" includes crops identified in paragraph 52.

Coverage equivalent to CAT insurance at 50 percent of approved yield and 55 percent of the average market price, referred to by FSA as **basic 50/55 NAP coverage**, is available. Additional coverage levels are available, **except** for crops intended for grazing, from 50 percent to 65 percent of approved yield, in 5 percent increments, at 100 percent of the average market price.

Under law, NAP is available to crops and agricultural commodities for which CAT or additional coverage under 7 U.S.C. 1508(b), (c), or (h), **excluding** pilot policies or similar pilot plans of insurance, is **not** available.

1 Overview (Continued)

C Sources of Authority

Authority for NAP is the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-127), 7 U.S.C. 7333, as amended by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79). Regulations governing NAP are in **7 CFR Part 1437**.

D Related Handbooks

Handbooks related to NAP include the following:

- 1-APP for appeals
- 25-AS for records management
- 1-CM for signatures, powers of attorney, registers, name and address files, and handling controlled substance cases
- 9-CM for common payment reports
- 10-CM for farm, tract, and crop data
- 2-CP for acreage reports, acreage determinations, and spot checks
- 4-CP (Rev. 5) for tolerance and misrepresentation, scheme, or device
- 6-CP for conservation compliance
- 7-CP for the finality rule, misaction, and misinformation

1 Overview (Continued)

D Related Handbooks (Continued)

- 1-FI for issuing payments
- 3-FI for depositing remittances
- 58-FI for refunds of overpayments, withholding payments, and setoffs
- 61-FI for prompt payment interest penalties
- 63-FI for assignments and joint payments
- 64-FI for NRRS
- 5-LP for measuring farm-stored production
- 2-NAP for LA's, crop appraisal, and loss claims
- 3-PL (Rev. 1) for web-based subsidiary files
- 5-PL for payment eligibility, payment limitation, and average AGI
- RMA manuals for loss adjustment and yield calculations that include, but are **not** limited to, the following:
    - crop insurance bulletins and handbook
    - loss adjustment manuals
    - individual crop handbooks.

1 Overview (Continued)

E Administration

[7 CFR 1437.2] Administration.

(a) NAP is administered under the general supervision of the Administrator, Farm Service Agency (FSA) (who also serves as the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Executive Vice President), and the Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, FSA, (referred to as "Deputy Administrator" in this part). NAP is carried out by FSA State and county committees (State and county committees) with instructions issued by the Deputy Administrator.

(b) State and county committees, and representatives and their employees, do not have authority to modify or waive any of the provisions of the regulations in this part, NAP's basic provisions, or instructions issued by the Deputy Administrator.

(c) The State committee will take any action required by the regulations in this part that the county committee has not taken. The State committee will also:

(1) Correct, or require a county committee to correct, any action taken by such county committee that is not in accordance with the regulations in this part; or

(2) Require a county committee to withhold taking any action that is not in accordance with this part.

(d) No delegation to a State or county committee precludes the FSA Administrator, the Deputy Administrator, or a designee, from determining any question arising under NAP or from reversing or modifying any determination made by a State or county committee.

(e) The Deputy Administrator has the authority to permit State and county committees to waive or modify deadlines (except deadlines specified in a law) and other requirements or program provisions not specified in law, in cases where lateness or failure to meet such other requirements or program provisions do not adversely affect operation of NAP.

1 Overview (Continued)

E Administration (Continued)

(1) Producers and participants have no right to a decision in response to a request to waive or modify deadlines or program provisions. The Deputy Administrator's refusal to consider such a request or a decision not to exercise this discretionary authority under this section is not an adverse decision and is not appealable.

(2) FSA's decision not to consider a case under this section is not a failure to act under any law or regulation because participants have no right to a decision on a request for waiver or modification.

(f) Items including, but not limited to, application periods, application deadlines, basic provisions, internal operating guidelines issued to FSA State and County Offices, coverage periods, fees, prices, yields, and payment factors established for NAP in accordance with this part that are used for similarly situated participants and eligible crops are not to be construed to be individual program eligibility determinations or extent of eligibility determinations and are, therefore, not subject to administrative review.

(g) Where there is any conflict between the basic provisions and the regulations, the regulations apply except when the Deputy Administrator determines that because of the timing of issuance of the regulations, the basic provisions applicable to the specific crop year or coverage period that may be less restrictive will apply.

2 Units of Measure

A Application

Use the same unit of measure for all NAP data for each crop, such as, but **not** limited to:

- determining crop production
- establishing a crop yield and average market price.

B Production and Yields

The smallest unit of measure that lends itself to the greatest level of accuracy, with minimal use of fractions, will be selected. See subparagraph D for rules of rounding fractions.

Unit of Measure	Expressed
Pounds, ounces, bu., or inches.	Whole number.
Tons.	Hundredths.
Cwt.	
Flowering tree or shrub.	Whole number (1 each).
Field- or container-grown plants or bushes.	Whole number (1 each).
Flats.	Whole number.
Square yard.	Whole number.
Containers, bunches, stems, pieces, and lugs.	Whole number. **Note:** All containers, bunches, stems, pieces, lugs, etc., **must** include the weight or number, as applicable, and be consistent across the entire State. **Example:** Yield = 100 containers, 1 container = 25 pounds. STC will ensure that both the yield and average market price are based on the same weight or number. If the weight or number is the same as a self-defined unit of expression, such as pound, ton, etc., use the self-defined unit of expression.

Note: Use the FCIC-established units of measure on all crops for which there is an insurance policy offered in the State. If insurance is **not** available in the State, STC may consider, but is **not required** to use, FCIC-established units of measure.

2 Units of Measure (Continued)

C Market Prices and Payment Shares

Establish market prices for the same unit of measure used to determine production and yields.

Express market prices and payment shares using 4 decimal places.

D Basic Rule of Fractions

Fractions will be rounded **after** completing the entire computation. In making mathematical determinations, all computations will be carried to 2 decimal places beyond the **required** number of decimal places specified in subparagraph B. In rounding, fractional digits of 49 or less beyond the **required** number of decimal places will be dropped. If fractional digits beyond the **required** number of decimal places are 50 or more, the figure at the last **required** decimal place will be increased by 1 as follows.

Required Decimal	Computation	Result
Whole Numbers	6.49 or less 6.50 or more	6 7
Tenths	7.649 or less 7.650 or more	7.6 7.7
Hundredths	8.8449 or less 8.8450 or more	8.84 8.85
Thousandths	9.63449 or less 9.63450 or more	9.634 9.635
Ten Thousandths	10.993149 or less 10.993150 or more	10.9931 10.9932

3 DAFP Responsibilities

A Policy and Regulations

DAFP will:

- develop all NAP regulations and policy
- ensure that NAP is administered according to NAP regulations.

4 STC Responsibilities

A Administering Provisions

STC will:

- determine Statewide policy according to this handbook
- administer all phases of NAP in the State through SED
- take any action **required** by either regulation or procedure that COC has **not** taken
- correct, or require COC to correct, any action that is **not** according to NAP regulations or procedure
- require COC to withhold taking any action that is **not** according to NAP regulations or procedure
- thoroughly document, in the STC minutes, all program recommendations, such as crop data, program and eligibility determinations, appeals, etc.
- ensure that County Offices accept CCC-471's from producers according to paragraph 301.

4 STC Responsibilities (Continued)

B County-Expected Yields

STC will:

- establish and recommend NAP county-expected yields according to paragraph 276
- establish acres per AU and normal grazing days for forage according to paragraph 277
- identify COC with authority to adjust AUD according to subparagraph 804 E
- forward recommended county-expected yields and established acres per AU and normal grazing days to DAFP according to paragraph 11.

C Average Market Price and Payment Factors

STC will establish:

- and recommend average market prices according to paragraph 278
- payment factors according to subparagraph 279 B
- average market prices and payment factors at least 120 calendar days before the sales closing date for the crop.

D Establishing Reporting Deadlines and Other Applicable Dates

STC will establish the following dates for all crops for which CCC-471 may be submitted by a producer in the State:

- final planting dates
- planting periods for multiple-planted crops according to paragraph 206
- normal harvest date
- application closing date according to paragraph 300
- acreage reporting date according to 2-CP.

4 STC Responsibilities (Continued)

E Publicizing Applicable Reporting Dates and Other Deadlines

STC will ensure publication of NAP provisions, including deadlines for submitting the following:

- application for coverage
- notice of loss
- application for payment
- change of ownership, operation, or share
- report of production
- certification of APH and approved yield
- acreage reporting date
- premium payment dates.

F Appeals

STC will ensure that appeals are handled according to 1-APP.

5 SED Responsibilities

A Responsibilities

SED will ensure that State and County Office employees:

- administer NAP according to regulations and procedures
- are thoroughly trained
- understand the intent of NAP
- are alert to possible abuses of NAP.

B Publicizing NAP Information

SED will instruct and ensure that County Offices:

- publicize NAP
- maintain an accurate record of all publicity efforts.

C Training

SED will manage resources to facilitate adequate training to County Office employees to ensure that policy and procedures are administered:

- uniformly within the State
- according to NAP guidelines.

D Loss Adjustment Agreements and Training

SED will ensure that State Office follows 2-NAP to obtain the services of certified LA's.

6 COC Responsibilities

A Responsibilities

COC will ensure that:

- CCC-471's are accepted from all interested producers and processed according to this handbook
- service fees or CCC-860's are collected according to paragraph 303
- if CCC-471 is accepted according to paragraph 301, that the following documents filed by producers are processed as follows:
    - notice of loss, CCC-576, Part B, according to paragraph 575
    - application for payment, CCC-576, Parts D through F, according to paragraph 675
- program and producer eligibility determinations are thoroughly documented
- determinations, yield assignments, loss adjustment appraisals, production assignments, and measurements are made in a timely manner
- COC minutes document and represent a record of determinations
- premiums are collected, if applicable, according to paragraph 304
- payments are made in a timely manner
- second-party reviews are conducted on all payment calculations on each application for payment (CCC-576, Parts D through F), **before** COC approval

  Note: The employee performing the second-party review **must** initial and date applicable documents.

6 COC Responsibilities (Continued)

A Responsibilities (Continued)

- NAP payments are approved **only after** COC is satisfied that the payment is properly calculated and due each producer, including COC satisfaction that:
  - the producer's unit is established correctly
  - the acreage is accurate, was planted timely, and is cared for using good farming practices
  - prevented planting claim is reasonable and justified
  - production records presented for the year in which the natural disaster occurred are verified and represent a true and complete record of the production for the unit
  - the certified production for approved yield purposes is reasonable
  - the claimed share reflects the participant's share in the crop at the time of loss

    Note: A participant claiming a share of the payment that has received a guaranteed payment for production, as opposed to delivery, of a crop pursuant to a contract, will have the production of the producer adjusted upward by the amount of the production equal to the amount of the contract payment received.

- payments that are determined to be owed are issue only **after**:
  - for 2015 and subsequent crop years, AGI limitation procedure in 5-PL is followed
  - conservation compliance requirements have been met
  - total NAP payments to a person or legal entity, directly or indirectly, do **not** exceed $125,000 in a crop year

6 COC Responsibilities (Continued)

A Responsibilities (Continued)

- approval of CCC-576, Part B, results in an approval letter sent to each producer filing CCC-576

- disapproval of CCC-576, Part B, results in a single disapproval letter sent to all of the producers with an interest in the specific crop acreage covered by CCC-576. The letter **must** include the following:

  - notification that CCC-576, Part B was disapproved
  - reason or reasons for the disapproval
  - applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP.

  Note: If the single disapproval letter involves more than 1 producer, the producers are all sent the same letter and they can collectively choose to appeal the single determination. If 1 or more producers appeal, all producers **must** be notified of the appeal.

COC approval of CCC-576:

- Part C, signifies that:

  - applicant provided an acceptable notice of loss, such as CCC-576, Part B, according to subparagraph 575 B

  - natural disaster caused the damage or loss, as claimed

- Part H, signifies that applicant has provided all requisite forms, evidence, and information according to paragraph 675.

Note: The fact that a producer did **not** suffer a qualifying loss to receive a NAP payment will **not** affect whether COC approves CCC-576, Part H. An acceptable application for payment (CCC-576, Parts D through F) that meets criteria in this handbook should be approved and processed through the automated system, even if a zero payment is calculated.

6 COC Responsibilities (Continued)

B Publicizing Program Information or Details

FSA will assist persons by providing NAP information in a variety of ways. However, because of limits on FSA resources, publication may or may **not** be by direct mail or on an individual basis. FSA meets its publication responsibilities by making broad program announcements in the press, print, and electronic media, FR documents, radio and television announcements, and through posting program information in USDA Service Centers.

The reality of limited resources has increased the participant's responsibility for being aware of program provisions. FSA **cannot** be responsible for reaching out to every potential program participant with all program information. Participants **must** seek information on program details and **not** wait for FSA to individually write or communicate with them about program provisions.

As resources permit, COC will ensure that NAP provisions are publicized and maintain a record of any and all publicity efforts, including postings in Service Centers.

7 CED Responsibilities

A Policy and Regulation Administration

CED will ensure that:

- NAP provisions in this handbook are administered uniformly throughout the county
- COC and STC policies are implemented
- applicable handbooks and manuals are followed
- County Offices accept CCC-471 from producers according to paragraph 301
- if CCC-471 has been timely filed, accept the following from producers:
    - notice of loss, CCC-576, Part B, according to paragraph 575
    - application for payment, CCC-576, Parts D through F, according to paragraph 675
- adequate training is provided to PT's and field assistants
- delegations of authority are followed.

8 Producer Responsibilities

A Eligibility Requirements Producers Must Meet

To be eligible for NAP payments, producers **must**:

- file CCC-471 according to paragraph 301
- accurately report the acreage and shares for all crops for which CCC-471 is filed
- certify crop production history for approved yield calculation
- complete CCC-902 and supporting forms
- provide a certification for the $900,000 average AGI limitation according to 5-PL
- certify conservation compliance on AD-1026
- request measurement service, if needed
- file a notice of loss (CCC-576, Part B) and an application for payment (CCC-576, Parts D through F)
- request a crop appraisal, as applicable
- inform County Office within 72 hours of completing harvest of hand-harvested crops
- pay premium, as applicable, according to paragraph 304.

9 NAP Lifecycle

A Overview

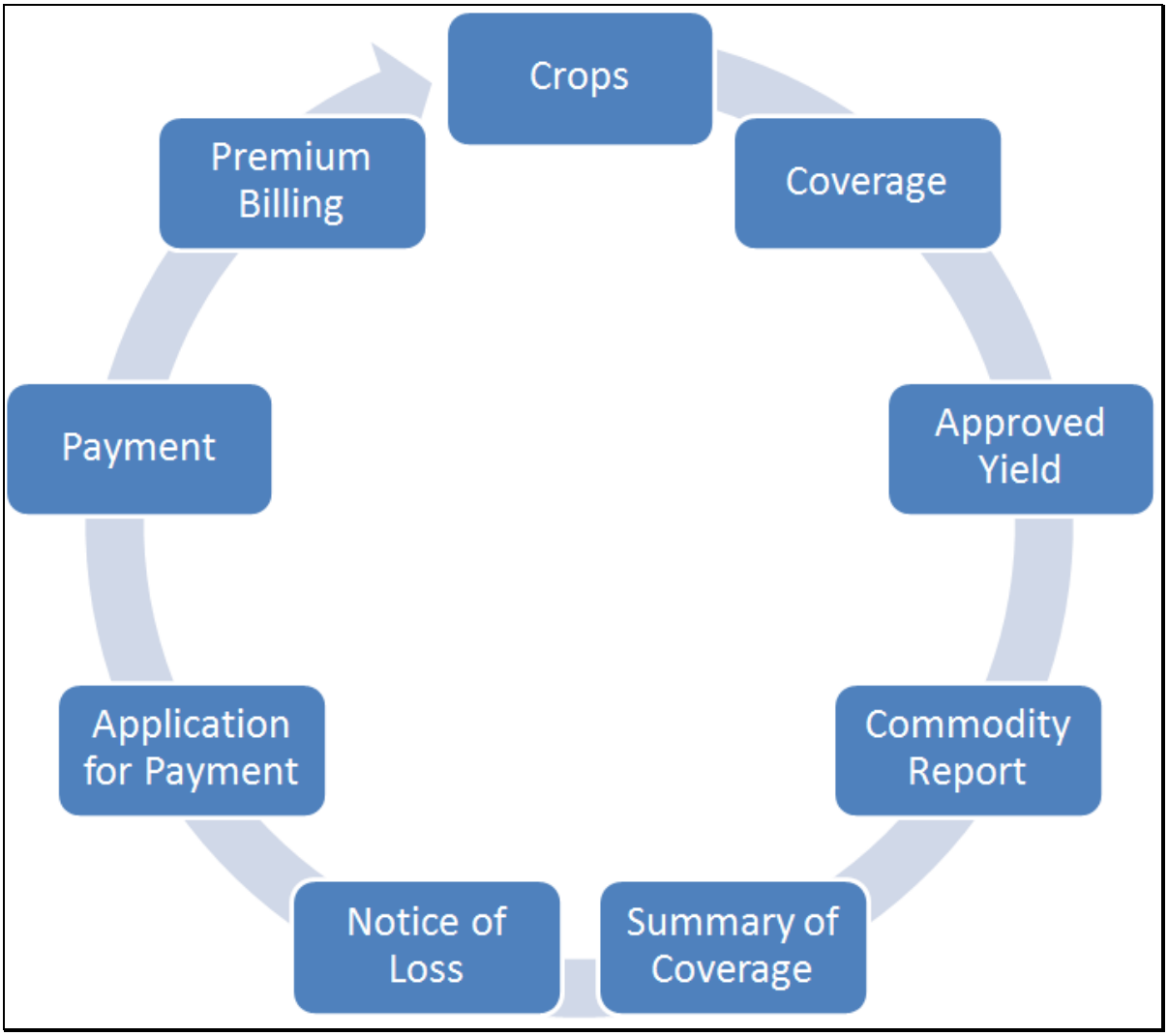
The NAP lifecycle is the following:

- crops
- coverage
- approved yield
- commodity report
- summary of coverage
- notice of loss
- application for payment
- payment
- premium billing.

9 NAP Lifecycle (Continued)

B Illustration of NAP Lifecycle

The NAP lifecycle is displayed as follows.



10 Deadlines for NAP

A Summary of Deadlines

Some deadlines applicable to NAP are summarized in this table.

Issue	Due Date	Reference
CCC-471.	By the applicable application closing date.	Paragraph 301
Acreage reporting.	See 2-CP.	Paragraph 375
Notification of loss for hand harvested and other crops designated by DAFP.	Within 72 hours after the disaster occurrence or the time damage to the crop becomes apparent.	Paragraph 576
CCC-576, Part B.	For: • low yield within 15 calendar days after the disaster occurrence or date damage to the crop became apparent • prevented planting, see 2-CP.	Paragraph 575 2-CP
Final FSA-578 date.	For NAP acreage **not** on CCC-576, Part B, no later than the date specified in 2-CP, Exhibit 6.5.	2-CP, Exhibit 6.5.
Application for payment.	Within 60 calendar days of the last day of coverage for the crop year.	Paragraph 675

11 Submitting Documents and Requests to the Washington, DC, National Office

A Overview

Where this handbook provides that a request or documentation be sent to PECD or any section of PECD, State Offices will submit the file electronically according to this paragraph.

Note: Requests for equitable relief or application of the finality rule for NAP participants are **not** subject to this paragraph and **must** be submitted according to 7-CP, paragraph 4.

Responses to items sent electronically may be made electronically, by hard copy, or both.

B Electronically Submitting Requests

Requests and documents addressed in this handbook **must** be submitted by internal FSA e-mail from State Offices to **RA.FSA.DCWA2.ppb@wdc.usda.gov**, according to the format in subparagraph C.

Requests and documents submitted according to this paragraph **must** be sent to DAFP by e-mail with an encrypted PDF attachment. Include a point-of-contact in the text of the e-mail, but **nothing** else of substance. Encrypt the attachment with the password that DAFP will provide to the field under separate cover. Call PECD at 202-720-5172, if there are questions about the password.

11 Submitting Documents and Requests to the Washington, DC, National Office (Continued)

C Format for Subject Line of E-Mails and Required Attachments

The e-mail subject line **must** be formatted as follows:

- State abbreviation (for example, “AZ” for Arizona)

- type of request, as follows:

  - “072”, for additional crops to include for 72 hour notifications
  - “CEN”, for controlled environments
  - “DIR”, for direct market
  - “ICH”, for insufficient chill hours
  - “NCE”, for NAP crop eligibility
  - “TRN”, for transfers of coverage
  - “ORG”, for organic prices
  - “QLO”, for quality loss option
  - “OTH”, for any other type of request or documentation

- date of request (for example, “01-10-2015” for January 10, 2015).

Example: An example e-mail subject line from New York State, for “NCE”, on January 10, 2015, would be, “NY/NCE/01-10-2015”.

Attachments **must** be in PDF and encrypted. The following **must** be included in the attachments:

- written narrative explaining what is at issue and what is being sought

- **all** documents required by this handbook or other FSA directive; for example, CCC-471, CCC-576, CCC-577, FSA-578, and program documents, as applicable

- COC or STC concurrence or approval, as applicable

- other information that may help in processing the request

- point-of-contact for questions about the request.

11 Submitting Documents and Requests to the Washington, DC, National Office (Continued)

D Addresses and FAX Number

If sending requests or documents electronically according to subparagraph B is **not** feasible, mail documentation to PECD, PPB by 1 of the following:

- FedEx or overnight mail:

  USDA, FSA, DAFP, PECD, PPB
  SOUTH BLDG, ROOM 4748
  1400 INDEPENDENCE AVE SW
  WASHINGTON DC 20250-0002
  Phone: 202-720-5172

- other mail:

  USDA, FSA, DAFP, PECD, PPB
  1400 INDEPENDENCE AVE SW
  STOP 0517
  WASHINGTON DC 20250-0517.

12-49 (Reserved)

Part 2 Available Coverage

50 Coverage Options

A Overview

The Agricultural Act of 2014 authorizes FSA to offer basic 50/55 and NAP buy-up coverage. Buy-up NAP coverage levels require payment of a premium in addition to the NAP service fee.

B Coverage Levels

[7 CFR 1437.5] Coverage levels.

(a) NAP coverage for prevented planting is provided for approved prevented planting of an eligible NAP covered crop due to an eligible cause of loss in the coverage period. Payment is based on the approved prevented planted acreage in excess of 35 percent of the total intended acres to be planted.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, NAP coverage is equal to 50 percent of the yield or inventory value specified in paragraph (c) of this section at 55 percent of the average market price established by FSA.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, to be eligible for a NAP payment a producer must have suffered a yield or inventory value loss greater than 50 percent as the result of an eligible cause of loss in the coverage period as follows:

(1) For yield-based crops, a yield loss in excess of 50 percent of the approved yield;

(2) For value loss crops, a loss of value in excess of 50 percent of the total value of eligible inventory at the time of disaster;

(d) For 2015 through 2018 crop years, producers of eligible NAP crops, other than crops and grasses intended for grazing, may elect buy-up coverage at 100 percent of the average market price in amounts of 50 percent to 65 percent, in 5 percent increments, of:

(1) For yield-based crops, your approved yield; and

50 Coverage Options (Continued)

B Coverage Levels (Continued)

(2) For value loss crops, the lesser of the total value of eligible inventory at the time of disaster or the maximum dollar value for coverage sought.

(e) The quantity or value of any eligible NAP crop will not be reduced for any quality consideration unless a zero value is established based on a total loss of quality, except as specified in §1437.105.

(f) For crop acreage intended to be grazed, to be eligible for a NAP payment, a producer must have suffered a loss of AUD in excess of 50 percent of expected AUD determined on the basis of acreage, carrying capacity, and grazing period.

Before the 2014 Farm Bill, NAP provided only 1 level of coverage, equivalent to CAT level protection available under Federal Crop Insurance Act, Section 508(b), referred to by FSA as **basic 50/55 NAP coverage**. Under basic 50/55 NAP coverage:

- NAP payments for low yield are calculated based on the amount of loss that exceeds 50 percent of expected production at 55 percent of the average market price for the crop

- prevented planting is calculated **not** on a loss of expected yield, but based on acreage prevented from being planted based on total acreage intended to be planted in a crop year

- a NAP-prevented planting payment is issued based on the eligible approved prevented planted crop acreage in excess of 35 percent of total planted and prevented planted acreage times 55 percent of the average market price of the crop.

In addition to basic 50/55 NAP coverage, the 2014 Farm Bill authorized additional levels of coverage (buy-up coverage) to all eligible NAP crops, other than crops grown for grazing. The 2014 Farm Bill specifically **excludes** crops and grasses intended for grazing from buy-up NAP coverage.

For other eligible NAP crops, producers may select buy-up coverage ranging from 50 to 65 percent of production, in 5 percent increments, and for 100 percent of the average market price. All buy-up coverage levels are at 100 percent of the average market price. If a producer elects buy-up coverage for a crop, prevented planting on that crop will be calculated using 100 percent of the average market price. Payment factors (for acres prevented from being planted, planted and **not** harvested, and planted and harvested) will be applied as they are applied for basic 50/55 NAP coverage.

50 Coverage Options (Continued)

C Selecting Coverage Levels

Producers **must** select their coverage level at the time of application on CCC-471, by the application closing date, in the administrative county.

Coverage levels are selected by pay crop, pay type, and planting period (pay group) as shown in the following example.

Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type	Planting Period	Coverage Level
FIGS	FH	Adriatic	60	1	1	50/55
FIGS	FH	Black Mission	60	1	1	50/55
FIGS	FH	Brown Turkey	60	1	1	50/55
FIGS	FH	Calimyrna	60	2	1	65/100
FIGS	FH	Kadota	60	2	1	65/100

See Exhibit 14 for list of pay crops and pay types.

51 NAP Causes of Loss

A Causes of Loss

[7 CFR 1437.10] Causes of loss.

(a) To qualify for assistance, production losses or prevented planting must occur as a result of an eligible cause of loss during the coverage period. Not all causes of loss are eligible causes of loss for all crops or all commodities.

(b) An eligible cause of loss is:

(1) Damaging weather, including, but not limited to:

(i) Drought;

(ii) Hail;

(iii) Excessive moisture;

(iv) Freeze;

(v) Tornado;

(vi) Hurricane;

(vii) Excessive wind;

51 NAP Causes of Loss (Continued)

A Causes of Loss (Continued)

(viii) Insufficient chill hours, but only for specific crops and locations for which FSA has determined in advance of a coverage period, based on FSA's review of sufficient scientific evidence that a requisite amount of chill hours is required for the crop to produce and a lack of chill hours is adverse to the crop's production without any regard to any management. In this context, “without regard to any management” means if a crop's inability to produce due to lack of chill hours can be mitigated by any managerial practices, application of chemical, or other management intervention, the lack of chill hours will not be included as an eligible cause of loss for the crop, In cases where FSA makes the decision to include insufficient chill hours as a cause of loss by itself for a crop and location, the crop and location and subsequent crop year coverage period for which the decision will apply will be specified in a list maintained by FSA. If the crop and location is not on that list, then insufficient chill hours can only be an eligible cause of loss if the insufficient chill hours were related to a damaging weather event or an adverse natural occurrence included in paragraphs (b)(1) or (2) of this section; or

(ix) Any combination of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (viii) of this section;

(2) Adverse natural occurrence, including, but not limited to:

(i) Earthquake;

(ii) Flood; or

(iii) Volcanic eruption; or

51 NAP Causes of Loss (Continued)

A Causes of Loss (Continued)

(3) A condition related to an eligible cause of loss in paragraphs (b)(1) or (2) of this section (in this context, the related condition must result from the damaging weather or adverse natural occurrence; it is not eligible if it occurs on its own) including, but not limited to:

(i) Heat;

(ii) Insect infestation;

(iii) Disease;

(iv) Insufficient chill hours; or

(v) Any combination thereof.

(c) The damaging weather, adverse natural occurrence, or related condition as specified in paragraph (b) of this section must occur in the coverage period before or during harvest and directly cause, accelerate, or exacerbate destruction or deterioration of the eligible crop as determined by the county committee.

(d) NAP coverage is provided against only eligible causes of loss. All specified causes of loss must be due to a naturally occurring event during the coverage period. All other causes of loss, including, but not limited to, the following, are not covered:

(1) Negligence, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by the NAP covered producer or anyone else;

(2) Failure to follow recognized good farming practices for the eligible crop;

(3) Water contained or released by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project, if an easement exists on the acreage affected for the containment or release of the water;

51 NAP Causes of Loss (Continued)

A Causes of Loss (Continued)

(4) Failure or breakdown of the irrigation equipment facilities, unless the failure or breakdown is due to an eligible cause of loss. If damage is due to an eligible cause of loss, the producer must make all reasonable efforts to restore the equipment or facilities to proper working order within a reasonable amount of time unless FSA determines it is not practical to do so. Cost will not be considered when determining whether it is practical to restore the equipment or facilities;

(5) Failure to carry out a good irrigation practice for the covered crop, if applicable;

(6) Any cause of loss that results in damage that is not evident or would not have been evident during the NAP coverage period. Even though FSA may not inspect the damaged crop until after the end of the NAP coverage period, only damage due to eligible causes that would have been evident during the NAP coverage period will be covered;

(7) Except for lack of chill hours as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(viii) of this section, normal variance of temperatures from average normal temperatures including, but not limited to, cyclic yield variations that occur for a crop that are not causes of loss included in paragraphs (b)(1) or (2) of this section;

(8) Any managerial decision to attempt to grow or produce a crop in an area that is not suited for successful commercial production of the eligible NAP crop as determined by FSA;

(9) Failure of the producer to reseed to the same crop during the same planting period in those areas and under such circumstances where it is customary to do so;

(10) Except for tree crops and perennials and as provided for in §1437.201, inadequate irrigation resources at time of planting;

51 NAP Causes of Loss (Continued)

A Causes of Loss (Continued)

(11) Except as specified in §1437.303, a loss of inventory or yield of aquaculture (including ornamental fish), floriculture, or ornamental nursery stemming from drought or any failure to provide water, soil, or growing media to such crop for any reason;

(12) Any failure to provide a controlled environment or exercise good nursery practices when such controlled environment or practices are a condition of eligibility under this part;

(13) Except as provided for mollusks in §1437.303, any alleged or actual loss of inventory or missing non-containerized inventory resulting from a managerial decision not to seed or raise the eligible NAP crop in containers, net pens, or wire baskets, on ropes, or using similar devices;

(14) For crops grown using organic farming practices, failure to comply with organic standards;

(15) Contamination by application or drift of prohibited substances onto land on which crops are grown using organic farming practices; or

(16) Weeds.

(e) The lack of an eligible cause of loss during a coverage period is not a compliance matter or issue. NAP will not provide assistance for crops that do not suffer from an eligible cause of loss during a coverage period. The relief provisions of these regulations and of 7 CFR part 718 cannot be used to pay producers of crops that did not suffer from an eligible cause of loss during the coverage period.

51 NAP Causes of Loss (Continued)

B Eligible Causes of Loss

Eligible causes of loss include:

- damaging weather, including but **not** limited to drought, hail, excessive moisture, freeze, tornado, hurricane, excessive wind, insufficient chill hours, or any combination thereof

  Note: Insufficient chill hours are an eligible cause of loss **only** for specific crops and locations approved by DAFP in advance of a coverage period, unless insufficient chill hours qualify as a related condition.

- adverse natural occurrences, such as earthquake, flood, volcanic eruption, or any combination thereof

- related conditions, including but **not** limited to heat, insect infestation, disease, or insufficient chill hours that occur because of an adverse natural occurrence or damaging weather.

Note: Damaging weather or adverse natural occurrence **must** have occurred for a related condition to be an eligible cause of loss.

The damaging weather, adverse natural occurrence, or related condition **must** occur during the coverage period, before or during harvest, and directly cause, accelerate, or exacerbate destruction or deterioration of the eligible crop as determined by COC.

51 NAP Causes of Loss (Continued)

C Insufficient Chill Hours

FSA will determine the specific crops and locations that require a sufficient amount of chill hours and for which a lack of chill hours can be viewed as an eligible cause of loss by itself and not as a related condition. FSA State Offices will maintain a list of crops, locations, and crop years where insufficient chill hours are approved by DAFP in advance of a coverage period as a primary cause of loss. If insufficient chill hours are **not** determined to be a primary cause of loss by itself in advance of a coverage period for the crop and location, insufficient chill hours can **only** be recognized as an eligible cause of loss if it is a related condition to an eligible cause of loss.

To request approval of insufficient chill hours as an eligible primary cause of loss, State Offices with STC approval, **must**, no later than 60 calendar days before the application closing date for a crop and location, submit to the National Office sufficient scientific evidence to justify insufficient chill hours as a primary cause of loss for the crop and location. Documentation **must** include weather data and justification from agricultural universities, colleges, or agricultural experts.

Note: State Offices **must** obtain STC approval **before** requesting approval of DAFP for insufficient chill hours.

Submit requests and supporting documentation directly to PECD, PPB, DAS according to paragraph 11.

51 NAP Causes of Loss (Continued)

D Ineligible Causes of Loss

Compensable losses **must** result from an eligible cause of loss occurring in the coverage period. Perils that occur outside the defined coverage period or perils that do **not** directly impact the NAP-covered crop, commodity, or acreage are **not** eligible causes of loss. All other circumstances, including but **not** limited to the following, are **not** eligible causes of loss:

- factors or circumstances that are **not** the direct result of an eligible cause of loss
- failure of a producer to reseed or replant to the same crop, if it is practicable to reseed or replant by the final planting date
- failure of a producer to follow good farming practices for the crop
- water contained or released by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project, if an easement exists on the acreage affected for the containment or release of the water
- inadequate supply of irrigation water at the beginning of a planting period, **except** for tree and perennial crops
- failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities
- neglect or malfeasance of a producer
- quarantine that is imposed by a county, State, or Federal Government agency

51 NAP Causes of Loss (Continued)

D Ineligible Causes of Loss (Continued)

- drifting herbicide
- prevented planting caused by chemical and herbicide residue
- wildlife damage
- inability of a producer to obtain a market for the crop
- inability of the crop to mature in time to meet a specific market.
- **except** as provided for in Part 12, Section 3, loss of inventory or yield of aquaculture (including ornamental fish), floriculture, or ornamental nursery stemming from drought or any failure to provide water, soil, or growing media to such crop for any reason
- any failure to provide a controlled environment or exercise good nursery practices when such controlled environment or practices are a condition of eligibility
- **except** as provided for mollusks in paragraph 901, any alleged or actual loss of inventory or missing noncontainerized inventory resulting from a managerial decision **not** to seed or raise the eligible NAP crop in containers, net pens, wire baskets, or similar devices
- for crops grown using organic farming practices, failure to comply with organic standards
- weeds.

52 Eligible Crops

A Definition of Eligible Crops

Eligible crops mean commercial agricultural crops (**excluding** livestock and their by-products), commodities, or acreage of a commodity grown for food or fiber, and commercial or industrial crops for which crop insurance, **excluding** pilot coverage or insurance, is **not** available.

Notes: See 2-CP to determine type, variety, or intended use. Do **not** use "other", "regular", or other generic references as a type or variety for NAP purposes.

If the specific crop, type, or variety is **not** listed, follow Part 4 to request that the crop, type, or variety be added.

Crop acreage, for which individual coverage is available **only** as a pilot product, or under a written agreement, is eligible for NAP coverage; however, the multiple benefit exclusion applies.

For acreage amounts, eligible crop acreage is limited to P&CP. P&CP is limited to initially planted or prevented planted crop acreage, **except** for crops planted in an approved double-cropping sequence. Replacement crop acreage is **not** included as P&CP.

Exception: A producer can obtain a NAP payment and pilot PRF indemnity payment according to subparagraphs 806 B and C.

B Eligible Crops for NAP Assistance

NAP assistance may be made available for any commercially produced:

- aquacultural species, including ornamental fish
- biomass crop according to paragraph 975
- Christmas tree crop and/or commodity
- crop grown for fiber, excluding trees grown for lumber, or paper products
- crop grown for food

52 Eligible Crops (Continued)

B Eligible Crops for NAP Assistance (Continued)

- crop planted and grown for livestock consumption, including but **not** limited to, grain and seeded and native forage crops

  Note: Eligible forage on Federal- and State-owned land includes both seeded and unseeded forage acreage.

- floriculture crop

- ginseng crop

- industrial crop, including industrial crops grown expressly for the purpose of producing a feedstock for renewable biofuel, renewable electricity, or biobased products

- honey

- maple sap

- mushrooms

- ornamental nursery

- sea oats and sea grass

- seed crops and/or commodities where the propagation stock is commercially produced for sale as seed stock for other eligible NAP crop production

  Example: Tree seedlings being raised as seed stock for reforestation are **not** eligible. Tree seedlings being raised as a seed crop for use as propagation stock in a commercial Christmas tree operation are eligible.

- turfgrass sod.

53 Ineligible Crops

A Ineligible Crops for NAP Assistance

Crop acreage and products ineligible for NAP assistance include, but are **not** limited to:

- crop acreage for which individual crop insurance coverage, **excluding** pilot crop insurance, is available in the county

  Notes: NAP may cover eligible losses caused by natural disaster that are **not** named as an insurable peril under a crop insurance policy.

  If Group Risk Protection is available, the crop acreage is **not** eligible for NAP assistance.

  See Exhibit 5 to determine crops covered by insurance using RMA web sites.

  Crop acreage for which individual coverage is available **only** as a pilot product is eligible for NAP assistance; however, the multiple benefits exclusion applies.

- by-products resulting from processing or harvesting an eligible crop, such as peanut hay, oat straw, corn stover, wheat straw, etc.

- crop acreage for which COC determined good farming practices are **not** being applied

- nonornamental nursery plants, such as strawberry plants, orange trees, etc., unless the plants can be considered a propagation seed crop under paragraph 907

53 Ineligible Crops (Continued)

A Ineligible Crops for NAP Assistance (Continued)

- home gardens or crops **not** being produced for commercial sale
- experimental crops
- volunteer stands, **except** native forage
- livestock and their by-products
- trees grown for lumber or paper products.

If crop insurance is available for a particular crop, type, and intended use in the county, then in **all** cases NAP **cannot** be offered within that county for any practice of that crop (irrigated, nonirrigated, summer fallow, and continuous crop), unless an exception in subparagraph B applies.

Example: Irrigated soybeans **not** following another crop (initial crop) are insurable in Garvin County. However, nonirrigated soybeans, and soybeans following another crop are **not** insurable in Garvin County. Therefore, NAP **cannot** be offered for nonirrigated soybeans or soybeans following another crop (double-crop) in Garvin County, because RMA has determined that nonirrigated soybeans and soybeans following another crop are **not** insurable practices.

Note: See subparagraph 51 D for ineligible causes of loss and subparagraph 376 C for ineligible crop acreage.

53 Ineligible Crops (Continued)

B Ineligible Crop Practice Exceptions

If crop insurance is available for a particular crop, type, intended use in the county, but is excluded for a practice, NAP eligibility may be extended to that practice, if a request is submitted to DAFP that supports an administrative exception. Requests for exception **must** be in advance of the application closing date and coverage period. State Offices will **not** submit requests for individual or isolated producer instances. Exceptions will **only** be considered:

- if FSA-578 data reflects that there is an adequate amount of acreage for the practice in existence without any options for a risk management plan of protection

- for irrigated and nonirrigated practices recognized in the FSA crop and acreage reporting procedure.

Note: This exception is **not** applicable to practices that are exclusive to RMA crop and acreage reporting procedures.

Examples: County A has crop insurance available for "corn, yellow grain" with an irrigated practice. Crop insurance is **not** available for "corn, yellow grain" with a nonirrigated practice. However, County A has significant acreage and a number of producers successfully producing the corn crop under the nonirrigated practice. County A may request, from DAFP through the State Office, an administrative exception for the nonirrigated crop practice to be eligible for NAP.

County B is **not** eligible for crop insurance for nonirrigated, continuous cropping, spring wheat, but the nonirrigated summer fallow practice is eligible for crop insurance. County B has producers successfully growing nonirrigated spring wheat with the nonirrigated continuous cropping practice. However, nonirrigated continuous cropping is a crop practice exclusive to the RMA acreage reporting procedure and is **not** a recognized FSA practice. County B may **not** request an exception for the nonirrigated continuous cropping practice to be eligible for NAP.

53 Ineligible Crops (Continued)

C Submitting Requests

Because FSA publicizes application closing dates for NAP eligible crops, requests for administrative exceptions, accompanied by supporting documentation, **must** be submitted to DAFP for consideration no later than 120 calendar days **before** the application closing date or sales closing date and insurance periods. Send requests with supporting documentation to PECD, PPB, DAS according to paragraph 11.

D Supporting Documentation

The following information submitted by State Offices, for each crop and practice being requested for exception, **must** be obtained from reliable sources:

- crop information, a statement from universities, NIFA, certified crop specialists, or other subject matter experts explaining the acceptability of the practice for that area

- acreage information, total crop acreage, and total acreage for the requested crop and practice, for the county, from FSA-578 data from the previous year to which the exception is being requested

- input from the RMA regional office explaining why crop insurance is **not** offered for the crop and practice, and any other supporting documentation.

54 Coverage Period

A Definition of Coverage Period

Coverage period means the time during which coverage is available against loss of production of the eligible crop because of eligible natural disaster. A coverage period for any crop is specified in CCC-471 NAP BP.

Note: See paragraph 51 for eligible causes of loss.

The coverage period will **not** begin earlier than 30 calendar days following receipt of a filed CCC-471 accompanied by an applicable service fee or CCC-860.

Exception: For the 2015 crop year **only**, an exception is being made for crops with retroactive buy-up coverage obtained according to subparagraph 301 G. The NAP coverage period in those instances will begin the same as it would have begun if CCC-471 had been filed by the application closing date.

B Establishing NAP Coverage Period

The NAP coverage period:

- for annual crops:
  - begins the later of either of the following:
    - 30 calendar days after the date CCC-471 is actually filed
    - date crop is planted, **not** to exceed the final planting date as determined by STC

      Note: For prevented planted, coverage attaches the day after the final planting date for the crop.
  - ends the earlier of any of the following:
    - date harvest is complete
    - final harvest date as determined by STC
    - abandonment of the crop
    - total destruction of the crop

54 Coverage Period (Continued)

B Establishing NAP Coverage Period (Continued)

- for multiple-planted crops:
  - begins the later of any of the following:
    - 30 calendar days after CCC-471 is actually filed
    - date crop is planted within the specific planting period

      Note: For prevented planted, coverage attaches the day after the final planting date for the crop for the last planting period.
  - the coverage period ends for the specific planting period, the earlier of the following:
    - date harvest is complete
    - final harvest date as determined by STC

      Note: The final harvest date **must** correlate with the number of days necessary for the crop to mature.
    - abandonment of the crop
    - destruction of the crop

54 Coverage Period (Continued)

B Establishing NAP Coverage Period (Continued)

- for perennial crops, other than perennial crops intended for forage:

  - begins the later of any of the following:

    - 30 calendar days after the application closing date
    - 30 calendar days after CCC-471 is actually filed

    Note: No coverage will be provided for immature perennial fruit, vegetable, and nut crops.

  - ends the earlier of the following:

    - 10 months from the application closing date

      Exceptions: There may be cases where the established insurance period for the crop as specified in the insurance crop policy exceeds a 9-month period. Only in those cases may the State allow the coverage period for the perennial crop to exceed a 9-month period to maintain consistency with crop insurance.

      Portions of States located in Hardiness Zone 9 or higher may request longer coverage periods if approved by DAFP.

    - date harvest is complete

    - final harvest date as determined by STC

    - abandonment of the crop

    - total destruction of the crop

54 Coverage Period (Continued)

B Establishing NAP Coverage Period (Continued)

- for value loss crop inventory or controlled environment crop inventory that includes ornamental nursery, aquaculture, Christmas trees, ginseng, floriculture, mushrooms, and turfgrass sod:
    - begins the later of any of the following:
        - 30 calendar days after the application closing date
        - 30 calendar days after the date CCC-471 is actually filed
    - ends the earlier of any of the following:
        - date crop, inventory, or product for which coverage was obtained is disposed of or destroyed
        - abandonment of the crop, inventory, or product or facility
- for honey:
    - begins the later of any of the following:
        - 30 calendar days after the application closing date
        - 30 calendar days after the date CCC-471 is actually filed
    - ends the earlier of any of the following:
        - date in the coverage period after all colonies have had final harvest
        - date abandonment of colonies takes place, for abandoned colonies
        - end of the calendar year

54 Coverage Period (Continued)

B Establishing NAP Coverage Period (Continued)

- for maple sap:
  - begins the later of any of the following:
    - 30 calendar days after the application closing date
    - 30 calendar days after the date CCC-471 is actually filed
    - date trees come out of dormancy
  - ends on the earlier of any of the following:
    - date maple tree sap harvest is complete
    - final harvest date as determined by STC
    - date trees are abandoned
- for biennial and perennial forage crops:
  - begins the later of any of the following:
    - 30 calendar days after the application closing date
    - 30 calendar days after the date CCC-471 is actually filed
    - date following the final harvest date of the previous crop year

Notes: First year seedings are **not** eligible for NAP coverage. After the first year, if seeding does **not** have an adequate stand that represents a majority of the seed planted, coverage will **only** be offered for either a mixed forage or native grass in subsequent years. Coverage will **only** be offered for the crop after the stand has developed and consists of a majority of the intended crop seeded.

Forage stands that have aged that no longer represent a majority of the intended crop seeded will have coverage offered as either mixed forage or native grass.

For grazed forage designated as warm and cool season, the coverage period begins the later of 30 calendar days after the application closing date or the beginning of the designated grazing period established according to paragraph 277.

54 Coverage Period (Continued)

B Establishing NAP Coverage Period (Continued)

- ends the earlier of the following:

  - final harvest date as determined by STC
  - date crop is abandoned or destroyed.

  Note: For grazed forage designated as warm and cool season, the coverage period ends the earlier of the following:

    - end of the designated grazing period established according to paragraph 277

    - date crop is abandoned or destroyed.

55 Amount of Assistance

A Overview

The amount of assistance provided under NAP is subject to payment limitation, availability of funds, and specific program provisions.

Follow provisions in Part 3 to calculate NAP assistance.

B Payment Rate

NAP payments will be payable to eligible producers at 55 percent of the average market price for basic 50/55 coverage or at 100 percent of the average market price for buy-up level coverage. Average market prices will be established according to paragraph 278.

C Payment Factors

Payment factors will be used to calculate assistance for crops with significant and variable harvesting expenses that are **not** incurred because the crop acreage was prevented planted, planted but **not** harvested, or any other variable as determined by DAFP. Payment factors will be established according to paragraph 279.

56-99 (Reserved)

Part 3 General NAP Provisions

Section 1 Production Eligibility

100 Producers

A Definition of Producer

[7 CFR 718.2] Producer means an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, who shares in the risk of producing a crop and who is entitled to share in the crop available for marketing from the farm, or would have shared had the crop been produced. A producer includes a grower of hybrid seed.

Notes: Landowners, landlords, tenants, contract growers, or anyone else **not** having valid ownership share of a crop and who do **not** share in the risk of producing the crop are ineligible for NAP.

Persons or legal entities that are unable to show that they meet the definition of producer should **not** be referenced as a producer in communications.

B Verifying Eligibility

COC will take whatever action is necessary to ensure that payments are proper and are for the person or legal entity determined to be the producers suffering the claimed crop loss. The person or legal entity claiming to be the producer **must** be able to show, with acceptable evidence, that the person or legal entity had a valid commodity ownership share interest and control of the crop acreage on which the commodity was grown at the time of the disaster, which is the basis for the application for payment (CCC-576, Parts D through F, as applicable). One of the following will be obtained as determined by COC:

- copies of signed written leases with landowner or landlord
- copies of signed rental agreements with landowner or landlord
- copies of other legal documents showing land ownership or control
- statement signed by landowner or landlord that the person or legal entity had control of the acreage

Note: For persons or legal entities producing a crop under a grower's contract or a Community Supported Agriculture agreement, a copy of the contract or the Community Supported Agriculture consumer agreement **must** be provided. See paragraph 105 for eligible Community Supported Agriculture.

100 Producers (Continued)

B Verifying Eligibility (Continued)

- statement signed by operator or producer that the person or legal entity had control of the acreage on a farm

- FSA-578, producer print.

Note: CCC-902 is **not** acceptable as verifiable evidence.

Exception: For Federal- and State-owned leased forage, **only** copies of signed written leases, rental agreements, or other legal documents may be considered.

C Reviewing Documentation

Leases, rental agreements, and any other written statements documenting verbal agreements will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The review **must** determine the amount of interest and risk in the production for the lessor and lessee. COC will apply the specific case circumstances to the determination of person or legal entity an eligible as producer.

When reviewing case circumstances, evaluate what lease or rental arrangement existed between parties before the natural disaster. The lease or rental arrangement existing before the date of disaster will be used to determine eligible producer. Any negotiation, agreement, or performance of parties to a rental or lease arrangement after date of disaster has no bearing on FSA's determination of a person or legal entity as an eligible producer.

100 Producers (Continued)

D Verifying Crop Ownership Share and Share Risk for Contract Growers

A grower may have a grower contract for marketing purposes. The grower may include language that precludes the grower from having or maintaining an ownership share of the crop or a risk in production or share in the crop, thus making the grower ineligible for NAP. Some examples include, but are **not** limited to language stating that the:

- grower has no right, title, or interest in the seed or the crop grown
- grower's interest in the seed and crop is that of a Bailee and the grower receives a guaranteed payment
- grower receives a guaranteed payment without regard to the crop being produced.

Applicants certifying to having a valid claim to a share of NAP payment are subject to spot check. If agreements or contracts are discovered that show a grower did **not** have a valid claim to a share of a crop for which NAP assistance was claimed, the NAP payment **must** be refunded.

Payment will be denied if COC is **not** satisfied that payments claimed by growers are proper.

Note: The eligible producer requirements will **not** be deemed to have been met merely because a participant had obtained either NAP or insurance coverage. The NAP participant **must** have had a valid ownership share interest in the commodity as specified in this paragraph.

101 Units

A Definition of Unit

[7 CFR 1437.9] Unit definition.

(a) The unit identifies the interest of the producer in the administrative county on the basis of the unique relationship of the owner to one or more operators. The unit is the foundation for all determinations of acreage, production, value, AUD, approved yields, requisite losses, payments, and other program requirements.

(b) Separate and distinct units are:

(1) One-hundred percent interest as owner/operator;

(2) Less than one-hundred percent interest as owner or operator; or

(3) Less than one-hundred percent interest, as owner or operator in an inverse relationship.

Separate and distinct units are:

- 100 percent interest as owner and/or operator
- less than 100 percent interest as owner or operator
- less than 100 percent interest, as owner or operator in an inverse relationship.

Note: The basic unit is by producer relationship of operators to owners and is **not** broken down further by actual crop share percentages.

Example: Bill is the operator, and Bob is the owner. Part of the crop acreage is shared on a 50/50 crop share arrangement and the remaining acreage is shared on a 75/25 share arrangement. Although there are varying shares, there still is **only** one NAP unit.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the crop on the land will be considered as a 100 percent crop share.

No other units will be permitted.

Example: If, in addition to the land the person owns, the person rents land from 5 different landlords, 3 on a crop-share basis and 2 on a cash basis, then 4 units will be established; 1 unit for each crop-share lease and 1 unit that includes the 2 cash leases and the land owned by the person.

101 Units (Continued)

B Establishing Units

County Offices will establish units according to subparagraph A.

C Unit Producer Types

There are **only** 2 unit producer types used to determine unique farming relationships:

- OP
- OW.

All OT producer types will be treated similar to OP.

An OO producer type that is associated with OP or OT will be considered an:

- OP, if all of the other producer types are OW
- OW, if any of the other producer types are OP.

All relationships that are comprised of **only** 1 producer will be unit producer type, OP.

Examples: Producer A is OO and shares with Producer B who is OW. Producer A will be considered OP.

Producer A is OO and shares with Producer B who is OP. Producer A will be considered OW.

102 Average AGI and Payment Limitations for 2015 and Subsequent Years

A Average AGI Limitation

AGI provisions of 7 CFR Part 1400 apply to NAP.

Note: County Offices will follow 5-PL.

B Payment Limitation for 2015 and Subsequent Years

NAP payments will **not** be made in excess of $125,000, directly or indirectly, to a person or legal entity per crop year.

See Exhibit 2 for the definition of crop year.

C Required Payment Limitation Determination

COC will apply payment limitation provisions in 5-PL.

D Payment Limitation Allocations

County Offices will follow 5-PL.

103 Conservation Compliance

A HELC and WC

Producers **must** certify HELC and WC on AD-1026 and meet the requirements according to 6-CP to be eligible to receive NAP payments.

COC will follow 6-CP for persons or legal entities determined ineligible because of a HELC and/or WC violation.

B Controlled Substances

For persons or legal entities involved with controlled substance offenses, NAP payment eligibility will be determined according to 1-CM and 7 CFR Part 718.11.

104 FCIC Disqualification of a Person or Legal Entity

A FCIC Determines Disqualification

A person or legal entity who FCIC has determined to have willfully and intentionally provided false or inaccurate information to FCIC or any insurer concerning an insurance plan or policy is disqualified from purchasing CAT or receiving NAP for a period of **not** to exceed 2 years.

The disqualification of the person or legal entity is by FCIC or RMA and is **not** the result of an FSA or CCC administrative determination. Accordingly, the disqualification determination is **not** appealable to FSA or CCC.

B FCIC-Disqualified Person Ineligible for NAP Assistance

A person or legal entity disqualified by FCIC is notified by FCIC or RMA. If a person or legal entity is disqualified, the person or legal entity is considered to be aware that the person or legal entity is ineligible for NAP assistance.

If NAP payments are inadvertently issued to a disqualified person or legal entity for a disaster occurring in the period of ineligibility, according to subparagraph D, the payment with interest from the date of disbursement, **must** be refunded to CCC. Relief under finality, misaction, and misinformation provisions does **not** apply because the ineligibility is not a failure to render performance or compliance. Rather, the disqualification is a payment bar.

A person or legal entity who has been denied NAP assistance because of disqualification, or who is **required** to refund unearned payments because of FCIC disqualification, can request reconsideration from FSA of **only** the following:

- whether the disqualification is for the proper person or legal entity
- that the period of ineligibility determined according to subparagraph D is correct.

C Effective Date

The effective date of the disqualification, as specified in the disqualification notice or RMA memorandum, is the beginning date for the period of NAP ineligibility.

D Period of Ineligibility

A person or legal entity disqualified by FCIC is ineligible for NAP assistance for any cause of loss occurring within the 2-calendar year period of ineligibility.

Example: On August 14, 2014, RMA notifies FSA that a person was disqualified effective July 11, 2014. Accordingly, the person is ineligible for NAP assistance for any cause of loss occurring from July 11, 2014, through July 10, 2016.

105 Community Supported Agriculture

A Definition of Community Supported Agriculture

Subscription Community Supported Agriculture Operation means a farmer-driven operation where the farmer owns or leases the farm, organizes the Community Supported Agriculture, produces the farm products, and recruits the customer members or subscribers.

Shareholder Community Supported Agriculture Operation means a consumer-driven operation where the consumer organizes the Community Supported Agriculture, owns or leases the farm, and hires a farmer to produce the farm products.

B Eligible Community Supported Agriculture

Only subscription Community Supported Agriculture operations are eligible for NAP. The amount the producer receives from subscribers is **not** considered a guaranteed payment. A copy of the Community Supported Agriculture agreement or contract is **required** and **must** be provided for COC review.

Producer eligibility **must** be verified according to paragraph 100.

C Ineligible Community Supported Agriculture

Shareholder Community Supported Agriculture operations are ineligible for NAP because the shareholders do **not** have **both** a share of the risk in producing the crop and a valid claim of share ownership for marketing produce from the farm.

106-149 (Reserved)

Section 2 Miscellaneous Provisions

150 Multiple Benefit Exclusion

A Multiple Benefits

[7 CFR 1437.14] Multiple benefits.

(a) If a producer is eligible to receive payments under this part 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 this part, but will not be eligible for both. The limitation on multiple benefits prohibits a producer from being compensated more than once for the same loss.

(b) The limitation on multiple benefits specified in paragraph (a) of this section will not apply to:

(1) Emergency Loans made under subtitle C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961-1970).

(2) Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) payments as specified in part 1416 of this chapter,

(3) Tree Assistance Program (TAP) payments as specified in part 1416 of this chapter, or

(4) Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) payments as specified in part 1416 of this chapter.

(c) The restriction on multiple benefits does not relieve the producer from the requirements of making a production and acreage report.

(d) If the other USDA program benefits are not available until after an application for benefits has been filed under this part, the producer may, to avoid this restriction on such other benefits, refund the total amount of the payment to the administrative County Office from which the payment was received.

Several insurance products are available under a pilot program. A producer may obtain NAP coverage and pilot insurance coverage; however, any crop insurance payment is subject to the multiple benefit exclusion.

Example: Producer has NAP coverage on peas and has WFRP coverage on all crops on the farm, including peas and several other crops. The producer has a NAP-covered loss on peas and a qualifying loss on WFRP that may or may not have made a specific loss payment on peas. In this situation the producer must elect which payment to receive, either NAP or WFRP.

Exception: A producer can obtain a NAP payment and pilot PRF indemnity payment according to subparagraphs 806 B and C.

150 Multiple Benefit Exclusion (Continued)

B Choosing NAP Benefits or Other Program Benefits

If benefits for any other program administered by the Secretary for the same crop loss do **not** become available until after the producer has received a NAP payment, the producer may refund the total amount of the NAP payment and receive the other benefit.

Example: Producer A has a crop loss on tomatoes and corn. NAP assistance is available and will pay Producer A $3,500 for the tomato loss and $4,200 for the corn loss. Producer A is also eligible for other USDA benefits of $21,000. The other USDA benefits amount available is the total amount available for corn, tomato, and other crop losses. The other USDA benefit attributable to the:

- corn loss is $7,000
- tomato loss is $5,000.

If Producer A elects to obtain the other USDA benefits of $21,000, NAP assistance **cannot** be paid. If Producer A elects to receive NAP assistance for corn and tomato crop losses (a total of $7,700), the other USDA benefit amount **cannot** have any payable amount attributable to corn or tomatoes).

Note: The reduction amount is **not** the amount paid under the program elected.

If a producer is issued a NAP payment and FSA later learns that the producer had received (before the issuance of the NAP payment) another USDA benefit subject to the multiple benefit exclusion, the producer **must** be notified that the NAP payment is unearned and **must** be refunded together with interest from the date of disbursement. This is the case regardless of whether the producer had been asked about other USDA benefits before the issuance of the NAP payment. Finality provisions are **not** applicable because the provision precluding multiple benefits is both statutory and regulatory and the producer knows and has reason to know that more than 1 benefit was received.

Notes: If the producer did **not** have the opportunity to choose between NAP and the other USDA benefit, the producer can make an election. However, if NAP is elected, the NAP payment will be maintained as an unearned payment and a debt owed to CCC by the producer until the producer provides documentation to show that the other USDA benefit has been fully repaid.

Unearned NAP payments are **required** to be refunded with interest. However, if it can be determined that the producer did **not** have the opportunity to choose between NAP and the other USDA benefit, program interest may be waived.

151 Unacceptable, Incorrect, or False Records and Certifications

A Reliance on Producer Records and Certifications

NAP assistance requires accurate information from producers. It is imperative that producers understand that a failure to provide complete and accurate information and records could result in any or all of the following:

- an application for NAP assistance being denied
- the producer or producers being determined ineligible for NAP assistance on all units and farms
- the producer or producers becoming liable under any civil or criminal fraud statute or any other statute or provision of law.

B Questionable Records or Certifications

See:

- paragraph 152 for variance on NAP acreage or production
- paragraph 153 for misrepresentation, scheme, or device.

152 Variance

A Acreage Variance

NAP regulations **require** participants to accurately report acreage, including:

- prevented planting
- low-yield or disaster affected
- harvested and unharvested.

The tolerance provisions of 7 CFR Part 718 are **not** applicable to NAP. Under 7 CFR Part 1437.2, DAFP has established the following policy of variance for NAP.

Acreage variance means the number of acres that the reported acreage may differ from the determined acreage for all crop types with a pay crop and pay type without either of the following:

- total loss of benefits
- overall accuracy of the acreage report being questioned.

Rule: Acreage variance is the larger of 1 acre or 5 percent of the reported acreage, **not** to exceed 50 acres. Acreage variances of 1.0 acres or less does **not** apply.

B Acreage Variance Calculation

Acreage variance will be calculated using all crop types within the pay crop and pay type (pay group). Use this table to calculate acreage variance.

Step	Calculation
1	Add total reported irrigated and nonirrigated crop acreage for the pay group together.
2	Multiply total reported crop acreage in step 1 by 5 percent. Enter the larger of 1.0 acre or the result of this calculation, but no more than 50.0 acres. This is the acreage variance information.
3	Subtract total determined acreage from the total reported acreage to arrive at the difference between reported and determined acreage (positive or negative difference).
4	If the result of step 3 is greater than step 2, the reported acres exceed the acreage variance limitation.

Example: Total reported acreage is 107 acres (step 1). 107 **x** 5 percent = 5.35 acres (step 2). The total determined acres are 101 acres. Subtract 101 determined acres from 107 reported to determine the difference of 6 acres (step 3). Because step 3 (6 acres) exceeds step 2 (5.35 acres), the difference reported and determined between the acres exceed the acreage variance limitation.

152 Variance (Continued)

B Acreage Variance Calculation (Continued)

Following is an example of calculating variance.

Crop	Reported Acres	Determined Acres
Beans: Green, Pinto, and Wax		
Out of Variance		
Green	10	10
Pinto	10	5
Wax	10	4
Total: Exceeds **5 percent** variance.	30	19
Within Variance		
Green	10	10
Pinto	10	10
Wax	10	9
Total: Does **not** exceed **5 percent** variance.	30	29

C Production Variance

Production variance means the amount of production that the reported production may differ from the determined production without a total loss of benefits.

Rule: The production variance limitation is 5 percent of the reported production.

Note: If circumstances warrant, and the reviewing authority determines it necessary, a production error within variance may be reviewed to determine whether any violation of NAP policy has occurred.

D Production Variance Calculation

Production variance is calculated by multiplying the reported production times 5 percent.

Example: 178 tons reported **x** 5 percent = 8.9 tons. If determined production differs from reported production by more than 8.9 tons, the production variance limitation is exceeded.

152 Variance (Continued)

E Handling Reported and Determined Acreage or Production

When a unit has both reported and determined acreage or production follow:

- Part 6 for acreage
- paragraph 304 for premium calculations
- Part 9 for production.

F Discrepancy in Acreage or Production

Use the instructions in this table if there is a discrepancy between the reported and determined acreage or production associated with an approved CCC-576. The determined acreage and production will be used according to subparagraphs E and G.

WHEN the difference in determined acreage or production...	**THEN COC...**
is within the variance limitation	may determine eligibility without an explanation from the producer. **Note:** COC may delegate authority for this determination to CED. This delegation **must** be recorded in the COC minutes.
exceeds the variance limitation, but is within 15 percent of the reported acreage or production, as applicable	may determine eligibility or ineligibility after the producer has been notified of the discrepancy and the producer has provided a satisfactory explanation for the inaccuracy or inaccuracies. If satisfactory explanation is **not** provided, COC will make the determination after considering and documenting all of the following: • everyone directly or indirectly involved • the ramification of the discrepancy if the matter had **not** been detected • the unique circumstances of the case, including, but **not** limited to, how the matter was discovered • if the matter was or was **not** the result of or related to a misrepresentation, scheme, or device. **Note:** See subparagraph G when ineligibility is determined.

152 Acreage Variances (Continued)

F Discrepancy in Acreage or Production (Continued)

WHEN the difference in determined acreage or production...	THEN COC...
exceeds variance, but is **not** within 15 percent of the reported acreage or production, as applicable	**must** determine ineligibility for crops within a pay crop and pay type. See subparagraph G.

G Determinations of Ineligibility

Follow paragraph 153 if COC suspects that an unacceptable, incorrect, or false certification is related to or the result of a misrepresentation, scheme, or device.

For all other determinations of ineligibility:

- COC will **not** approve CCC-576 for any crop type, pay type, planting period, and practice, in the unit by the producer

- if CCC-576 was approved before the determination of noncompliance:

  - but payments have **not** yet been issued, do **not** issue payments
  - and payments have been issued, establish a receivable according to 67-FI.

    Note: If the producer immediately refunds the overpayment, process the refund according to 61-FI.

Note: County Offices will use acreage and production for APH purposes according to Parts 6 and 9.

H Documentation

All determinations **must** be documented in the COC minutes.

153 Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

A Impact or Ramifications of Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

[7 CFR 1437.16(c)] A person is ineligible to receive assistance under this part for the crop year plus two subsequent crop years if it is determined by the State or county committee or an official of FSA that such person has:

(1) Adopted any scheme or other device that tends to defeat the purpose of a program operated under this part;

(2) Made any fraudulent representation with respect to such program; or

(3) Misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination.

B Other Amounts Owed

If FSA determines that a violation according to subparagraph A occurs, the person or persons are liable for both of the following:

- refunds with applicable interest from date of disbursement of all NAP amounts paid by CCC to any such producer or producers, applicable to the crop year in which a violation of this part occurs as well as the 2 subsequent crop years

- liquidated damages according to paragraph 154.

Sanctions will apply to the specific person or legal entity and all other interests the person or legal entity has and other entities or joint ventures for all crops, all units in all administrative counties, and all States.

C Joint and Several Liability

All producers on a unit receiving NAP payments are jointly and severally liable to refund any unearned payments.

154 Liquidated Damages

A Assessing Liquidated Damages

When a person or legal entity is found in violation, COC will assess liquidated damages in the amount of 25 percent of the payment projected for the crop in violation. Liquidated damages are in addition to any amount projected or received by all producers for all crops on the unit.

B Examples of Assessing Liquidated Damages

The following are examples of assessing liquidated damages.

- Producer A received $10,000 in NAP benefits on sweet corn ($7,000) and butter beans ($3,000) for the 2012 crop year. Producer A was determined to have adopted a scheme for receiving benefits for the sweet corn crop. Producer A is **required** to refund all amounts paid by CCC ($10,000) plus liquidated damages in the amount of $1,750 ($7,000 **x** 25 percent = $1,750).

- Producer A suffered a loss on native pecans and was expecting to receive $20,000 in NAP benefits. COC determined Producer A misrepresented production data to increase the loss percentage. Although Producer A had **not** received the NAP benefit for native pecans, COC **must** assess liquidated damages in the amount of $5,000 ($20,000 **x** 25 percent = $5,000).

155 Determinations and Appealability

A Producer Rights on Appealable Determinations

Participants have the right to appeal FSA decisions on CCC-576, Part G when there is a question of fact or a factual dispute, for example, a dispute or question about the accuracy of share, acres, etc., or an assertion about correctly applying a rule, regulation, or generally applicable provision to a set of facts.

See 1-APP for appealable determinations.

B Nonappealable Determinations

Generally applicable provisions are **not** appealable according to 1-APP, including but **not** limited to the following:

- eligibility conditions or criteria
- signature requirements
- NAP payment rates and payment factors
- county-expected yields
- assessed grazing losses and established loss percentages.

Cases involving FSA decisions on CCC-576, Part G that have no disputes of fact are **not** appealable. See 1-APP for nonappealable matters.

C Letters to Producers Advising of Results of Office Determinations

County Offices will issue a letter (Exhibit 22) to participants about the result of processing CCC-576, Part G when a payment is either **not** computed or determined **not** to be owed to the participant. Such a decision will be considered to be a decision of a COC employee. See 1-APP, paragraph 13 and Exhibit 8, Example 2, “COC Employee Determination”.

156-199 (Reserved)

Part 4 Crops

Section 1 Crop Provisions

200 National Crop Definitions

A Introduction

A national crop definition was established, based on similar types or varieties of a crop that had an insignificant price difference, for the most predominant intended use for the crop.

The acreage and production of the crop group is summarized for service fees and loss calculation purposes.

To identify the crop definition for service fee and payment purposes, 3 variables are included in the NAP crop table for each downloaded crop. These variables are described in greater detail in the remainder of this paragraph.

Notes: If a crop, type, or practice is insurable in the county within a pay crop pay type grouping, the insurable crop, type, or practice will **not** be included in determining loss for that pay crop pay type. Only crops in Exhibit 14 can be used for the applicable crop.

The Exhibit 14 numbers are year specific. See the applicable Exhibit 14 for the specific year for eligible crops.

B Planting Period

For crops that have multiple plantings established according to paragraph 206, the planting period is used to identify these plantings as separate crops.

Example: Lettuce has 4 plantings during the crop year. A separate record is loaded in the NAP crop table for each planting, which will ensure that the production from the different plantings will **not** be grouped together.

Crops with the same planting period will be grouped together unless they have different pay crop and pay type codes.

Exception: For grazed forage, the planting period will be used to further define warm and cool season grasses as allowed in paragraph 801. A planting period number of:

- “01” will be designated for cool season grasses
- “02” will be designated for warm season grasses.

200 National Crop Definitions (Continued)

C Payment Crop Code

The payment crop code identifies the "crop" for the specified crop, crop type, and/or intended use. In most cases, the payment crop code is the same as the crop code in 2-CP with few exceptions.

Example: The crop code in 2-CP for 2 or more interseeded small grain mixed forage is "0296". For NAP payment purposes, 2 or more interseeded small grain mixed forage will actually be paid as grass with a payment crop code of "0102".

D Payment Type Code

The payment type code identifies how the types and intended uses for a specified crop will be grouped.

Example: Beans have a payment crop code of "0047". However, the types of beans have a significant price difference, justifying that each type of bean be treated as a separate crop. The data on the NAP crop table is downloaded as follows.

Crop Type	Planting Number	Payment Crop Code	Payment Type Code
Baby Lima	01	0047	001
Butter	01	0047	002
Soldier	01	0047	003

In this example, each type of bean will be treated as a separate crop for service fee and payment purposes.

Note: For seed crops meeting the definition according to subparagraph 202 F, crops with an intended use of seed may have a different type code.

Crop Type	Planting Number	Payment Crop Code	Payment Type Code	Intended Use
Carrots	01	0120	001	Fresh
Carrots	01	0120	002	Seed

200 National Crop Definitions (Continued)

E Example 1

Producer A has the following loss data.

Unit	Crop	Type	Pay Crop Code	Pay Type Code	Planting Period	Int Use	Disaster Level	Production	Net Production for Payment	Calculated Payment
1.00	Lettuce	Bos	0140	001	01	FH	14,000	20,000	-6,000	($1,280)
			0140	001	02	FH	2,500	0	2,500	$533

In this example, there are 2 plantings for Boston Lettuce. For that reason, the plantings do **not** apply against each other. Producer A is:

- **not** eligible for a NAP payment on the first planting because the calculated payment amount is negative
- eligible for a $533 NAP payment on the second planting.

F Example 2

Producer B has the following loss data.

Unit	Crop	Type	Pay Crop Code	Pay Type Code	Planting Period	Int Use	Disaster Level	Production	Net Production for Payment	Calculated Payment
1.00	Peas	PHL	0067	003	01	FH	8,200.50	10,000	-1,799.50	($193)
	Peas	SNA	0067	003	01	FH	4,000	0	4,000	$428

In this example:

- Purple Hull Peas have a “0067” 2-CP crop code
- Snap Peas have a “0067” 2-CP crop code.

For NAP payment purposes, both crops have a “0067” payment crop code. As a result, Producer B’s loss on Snap Peas will be reduced by $193 because of the high yield on Purple Hull Peas.

200 National Crop Definitions (Continued)

G Crop Types Not Eligible for NAP

When producers request crop types currently **not** eligible for NAP according to subparagraph A, the County Office will:

- select the crop type that most closely represents the requested type in the lowest pay crop pay type
- record the actual requested type in brackets on CCC-471
- complete CCC-456 and submit it to the State Office recommending the crop, type, or intended use as eligible for NAP coverage.

When producers request crops **not** listed according to subparagraph A, County Offices will complete CCC-456 according to Exhibit 26, and submit it to the State Office recommending the crop for inclusion.

Supporting documentation for new NAP crop eligibility **must** include the following:

- commercial markets, such as farmer's market, grain elevator, gin, etc.
- common name
- scientific name
- basis for NAP crop eligibility, such as commercial food or fiber uses
- completed CCC-456
- applicable average market prices
- applicable yields and yield factors
- unharvested and prevented planted factor if applicable.

State Offices **must** obtain STC approval before submitting a crop request for NAP eligibility. Submit requests and supporting documentation directly to PECD, PPB, DAS according to paragraph 11.

200 National Crop Definitions (Continued)

H Crops Not Listed in 2-CP

When a crop, or specific type or variety, is requested by a producer for NAP and it is **not** listed in 2-CP, STC's will ensure that additions are handled according to procedure in 2-CP.

I Deadline to Change Crop Definition

The national crop definition identifies the pay groupings for accepting CCC-471. Service fees are collected according to pay crop, pay type, and planting period as identified according to subparagraph A.

To ensure that service fees are applied uniformly across the country, the crop definition is based on a national review of crop data. Because changes to the crop definition **must** be completed before the release of CCC-471 software, any requests for changes in the crop definition **must** be submitted to PPB with supporting documentation. For crop data to be reviewed and approved before CCC-471 software is released, all requests along with supporting data **must** be received at the National Office by 120 calendar days before the application closing date for the crop.

Notes: Because the crop definition is established nationwide, States **must** include **not only** data for their State, but any other data available nationwide from commodity associations and other credible sources.

To change the crop definition after software has been released would have an adverse impact on service fees collected.

Because the application closing date from the previous year's NCT is used for the continuous coverage letter, County Offices **must** be aware that any changes to the crop definition could have an impact on service fees collected.

201 Types or Varieties of Crops

A Definition of Type or Variety of a Crop

Type or variety of a crop means a scientifically recognized subspecies of a crop having a particular characteristic or set of characteristics. Examples are in this table.

Crop	Types or Varieties
Watermelons	Seedless, striped.
Beans	Pinto, pole, shelli, small red.
Peppers	Jalapeño, pimiento, red chili.
Potatoes	White, red.
Cherries	Sweet, tart.
Squash	Zucchini, acorn, summer.
Lettuce	Romaine, leaf.

Notes: Type or variety is **not** to be confused with intended use. A producer **cannot** change, by design or market, the type or variety of a crop.

See 2-CP for crop name, codes, abbreviations, etc.

Do **not** use “other”, “regular”, or other generic references as a type or variety for NAP purposes.

B Differentiating Crops by Type or Variety

Crops will be grouped according to subparagraph 200 A.

Producers **must** provide acreage and production data for each type or variety of crop produced and without regard to grouping as 1 crop.

Example: A producer has zucchini and acorn squash. The producer reports the acreage and production of each type of squash, without regard to the types being grouped as 1 crop, for example, squash.

202 Handling Crops Produced for Different Intended Uses

A Intended Use

Many crops can be marketed for various intended uses. The manner in which the crop is planted, cared for, managed, harvested, and sold often dictates the intended use of the crop. The value of many crops varies significantly based on the intended use. DAFP may approve different prices or yields of a crop based on different intended uses if data supports such a distinction. However, the acreage and production of all intended uses of a crop **must** be summarized as 1 crop for unit loss purposes **except** for:

- seed intended uses that qualify as a separate crop according to subparagraph F
- small grain forage according to paragraph 805.

Some examples of intended use include, but are **not** limited to, the following.

Crop	Intended Uses
Alfalfa	Forage, seed
Barley	Grain, seed
Cherries	Fresh, processed

Note: Intended use is **not** to be confused with type or variety. Unless an intended use is approved to be viewed as a separate crop without regard to other intended uses according to subparagraph F or paragraph 805, different intended uses of a crop are always combined together as 1 crop for unit loss eligibility purposes. However, do **not** combine intended uses on the acreage report.

202 Handling Crops Produced for Different Intended Uses (Continued)

B Designating Intended Use

Producers reporting NAP crop acreage **must** specify the crop type or variety, practice, and intended use according to subparagraph 375 B.

NAP assistance for crop acreage reported with a specific intended use will be based on the smaller of the approved average market price established for the:

- specific intended use reported on the acreage report
- actual market or actual use for which more than 50 percent of the acreage's harvested production is marketed, if buy-up coverage and HMP option is **not** applicable
- specific intended use reported on the acreage report for producers with buy-up coverage and HMP option.

Exception: See the specific paragraphs about secondary use, peanuts, seed intended uses, and small grain intended for use as forage to determine average market prices used to compute NAP assistance.

Example: A producer who did not elect the HMP option reports 50 acres of carrots intended for fresh market. The producer suffers a 70 percent loss of production on the acreage. Additionally, more than 50 percent of the carrots produced from the 50 acres are sold as processed carrots.

Because the established average market price for processed carrots is less than fresh carrots and more than 50 percent of the crop was marketed as processed carrots, the established average market price for processed carrots will be used to compute the producer's NAP payment.

Note: If an average market price had **not** been established for processed carrots, the average market price for fresh carrots would be used. However, COC and STC **must** carefully examine whether additional crop data recommendations are necessary and **required** for the crop.

202 Handling Crops Produced for Different Intended Uses (Continued)

C Secondary Use

Secondary use occurs when specific crop acreage reported with a particular intended use is harvested and the harvested production bears little resemblance to, or has a different unit of expression than, the unit of expression for the reported intended use.

In this case, the unit's qualifying loss will be paid at the approved NAP rate for the reported intended use and the value of the actual harvested production of the secondary use **must** be deducted from the unit's gross NAP payment. The value of the secondary use is equal to the quantity of this use times the NAP-approved price for the use.

Secondary use:

- is **not** salvage (see paragraph 612)
- is **not** counted as production of the crop for any purpose, including, but **not** limited to:
  - the determination of whether the unit suffered requisite loss
  - APH and approved yield
- **must** have a value determined by multiplying the quantity of secondary use times the CCC-established price for this use

  Note: Recommended crop data is **required** for secondary use. See Exhibit 26, item 9.
- does **not** apply to fresh or processed harvested production

  Note: For fresh and processed production, follow subparagraph B.
- value **must** be deducted from the NAP payment calculated for the crop acreage of the commodity, which gave rise to the intended and secondary use.

202 Handling Crops Produced for Different Intended Uses (Continued)

C Secondary Use (Continued)

The deduction for value of secondary use will be applied:

- for the amount of value of secondary use in excess of the value of any appraised production associated with acreage of the crop harvested for secondary use

- **only** when the amount of value of secondary use is greater than the value of appraised production associated with acreage of the crop harvested as secondary use.

Notes: If acreage of a crop is harvested as a secondary use, the acreage is considered harvested for the purpose of applying a payment factor.

Values of appraised production or harvested secondary use production will be obtained by multiplying the approved market price established for the intended or secondary use by the amount of applicable production.

Example: 50 acres reported with an intended use of oat grain. Producer suffers disaster and reports loss.

The appraisal shows 5 bu. per acre of oats. Producer elects to hay the acreage and cuts 100 tons of oat hay.

The deduction for secondary use would be calculated according to this table.

Step	Action	Result
1	Multiply 100 tons oat hay times $30 per ton (NAP price).	$3,000.00
2	Multiply 5 bu. oats times 50 acres times $1.45 per bu. (NAP price).	$362.50
3	Subtract step 2 from step 1 to get deduction for secondary use. **Note:** If result of subtracting step 2 from step 1 is: • zero or negative, enter zero • positive, enter result, rounded to 2 decimal places, in CCC-576A, item 24.	$2,637.50

Note: Even though the oats were hayed instead of harvested for grain, calculate producer payments using harvested payment factor.

202 Handling Crops Produced for Different Intended Uses (Continued)

D Determining Unit Loss for Crops With Different Intended Uses

The unit loss of a crop with different intended uses, as applicable, **must** be determined before the crop can be considered to have suffered a qualifying loss. This is accomplished by comparing the expected value of all intended uses of the crop to the actual or estimated value of all intended uses of the crop.

If producers do **not** have buy-up coverage with the HMP option, follow this table to determine whether a crop with multiple intended uses with different units of expression suffered a qualifying unit loss.

Notes: Before using this table, particularly in all cases where fresh and processed intended uses are involved, ensure that quality losses were properly addressed according to paragraphs 209 and 610. Loss is calculated by crop, type, intended use, and practice within grouping on the unit.

Units having different intended uses with the same unit of expression (fresh and processed sweet cherries are each expressed in pounds per acre) **must** suffer a qualifying loss of total expected production to be eligible for payment consideration. If this loss requirement is **not** met for such a unit, do **not** use this table.

Step	Action
1	Multiply the total acreage of each specific intended use of the crop in the unit times the **approved yield** and average market price of the intended use.
2	Multiply the total acreage of each specific intended use of the crop in the unit times the **disaster or estimated** unit yield and average market price of the intended use.
3	Add the total values determined in step 1 for all intended uses of the crop in the unit.
4	Add the total values determined in step 2 for all intended uses of the crop in the unit.
5	Divide the result of step 4 by the result of step 3.
6	Subtract the result of step 5 from 1.000. This is the unit percent loss for the crop.

If quality loss adjustments are made according to paragraphs 209 and 610, after a crop with various intended uses is determined to have met unit value loss requirements described in the table in this subparagraph, a NAP low yield payment may be calculated. Use CCC-576A to calculate the total acreage of each intended use of the crop and without regard to other intended uses of the crop.

For producers with buy-up coverage and an approved HMP option, unit loss will be determined based on HMP, if all requirements are met.

202 Handling Crops Produced for Different Intended Uses (Continued)

E APH and Intended Use

Except for multiple marketed crops specified in paragraph 276, APH's are kept separately for each intended use of the crop reported by the producer.

See paragraph 483 for multiple market crops and paragraph 482 for organic crops.

F Seed Intended Uses Qualifying as a Separate Crop

In the case of an eligible crop intended for use as commercial seed, the seed intended use will be a separate crop if all the following apply:

- the specific crop acreage is planted, or is intended to be planted with an intent of producing commercial seed

- the specific crop acreage planted or intended to be planted to a seed intended use **cannot** produce other commercial intended uses of production

- the specific crop acreage planted or intended to be planted with an intended use of seed **must** have a growing period uniquely conducive to the production of commercial seed and **not** conducive to the production of any other intended use

  Note: The unique growing period (or physiological event occurring during such period) necessary for the production of commercial seed, such as vernalization in a biennial crop such as carrots or onions, **must** render the possibility of production of any other intended use of the crop acreage improbable.

- STC recommends and DAFP approves the specific seed crop intended use as a separate and distinct crop.

Commercial seed intended uses **not** meeting the above criteria will be an intended use and a single crop together with all other intended uses of the crop type or variety.

Note: See subparagraph 375 A for crops that may have an intended use of "SD" (seed) available, but should be reported as "PR" (processed) or "GR" (grain).

202 Handling Crops Produced for Different Intended Uses (Continued)

G Examples of Separate and Nonseparate Seed Crop Intended Uses

Separate seed crop intended uses include onion, carrots, and non-ornamental nursery propagation seed.

Nonseparate seed crop intended uses include the following:

- alfalfa
- aquaculture
- Christmas tree seedlings
- grass
- ornamental nursery
- small or coarse grain.

203 Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP)

A HMP Option That is Available for Buy-Up Coverage Only

The following table summarizes the non-HMP option that is the standard rule and the HMP option.

Note: These provisions do **not** apply to secondary use, peanuts, seed intended uses, and small grain intended for use as forage.

Non-HMP Option (Standard Rule)	HMP Option
The average market price used to determine the amount of NAP assistance for crop acreage reported with a specific intended use will be based on the smaller of the approved average market price established for either the specific intended use reported on the acreage report or actual market or actual use for which more than 50 percent of the acreage's harvested production is marketed. **Example:** A producer reports 50 acres of carrots intended for fresh market and the producer suffers a 70 percent loss of production on the acreage. Additionally, more than 50 percent of the carrots actually produced from the 50 acres are sold as processed carrots. Because the established average market price for processed carrots is less than fresh carrots and more than 50 percent of the harvested crop was marketed as processed carrots, the established average market price for processed carrots will be used to compute the producer's NAP assistance. If an average market price had **not** been established for processed carrots in this example before the coverage period, then the average market price for fresh carrots would be used.	For crops with an established yield and market price for multiple intended uses, the average market price will be as provided under the standard rule shown to the left, **except** that for producers who choose buy-up NAP coverage, the average market price used to determine assistance may be based on historical production and acreage evidence provided by the participant. This is referred to as HMP. The evidence of actual final use of historical production **must** come from the 3 previous crop years immediately preceding the coverage year. Only years in which the producer had acreage and production harvested will be counted. In other words, if a producer only marketed a crop in 1 previous year, FSA will review the evidence of final use in that year and, based on the evidence for that year, determine a percent of production attributable to each use. Based on that determined percentage, an appropriate average market price and use will be calculated and determined, respectively. If more than 1 and up to 3 years of final use evidence are available, FSA will count all years and production and determine the average. If a producer had crop acreage and evidence of final use for any year in the 3-year period, but the producer does **not** submit evidence for any other year in the 3-year period for which the producer also had acreage, the average market price will be as provided under the standard rule. **Note:** A current year contract showing expected intended market use of a crop may be used to determine a final payment price instead of historical evidence as stated here.

203 Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP) (Continued)

B Establishing Producer HMP's

Producers having buy-up coverage and selecting the HMP option elected for a crop may, at their option, submit to COC either of the following:

- actual marketing records for the immediately preceding 3 years to determine and establish the producer's actual marketing history to be used to obtain an optional average market price

- current year contract to determine the optional average market price.

Example: For a 2015 crop, actual marketing records may be submitted for the 2012, 2013, and 2014 crop years.

C Applying HMP's

HMP's will be used for producers having buy-up coverage and selecting the HMP option elected for a crop who establish a marketing history. Payments will be calculated using either HMP or price determined according to subparagraph 202 B. Calculate premium based on the intended use shown on FSA-578.

The percent attributed to each market will be determined by the following.

IF the producer…	THEN the price will be determined based on…
establishes HMP	producer's historical marketing average over the past 3 years.
does **not** establish HMP	rule in subparagraph 202 B.

D Furnishing HMP Documentation

Producers having buy-up coverage and the HMP option elected for a crop **must** submit their HMP documentation to FSA at the time they submit an Application for Payment, or the application will be processed without regard to the HMP option according to subparagraph 202 B.

204 Double-Cropped Acreage

A Eligible Double-Cropped Acreage

Double-cropped acreage:

- is a subsequent crop of a different commodity planted on the same acreage as the first crop, such as winter wheat followed by corn or soybeans
- **must** be established, COC recommended, and STC approved according to 2-CP **before** being considered eligible for NAP coverage.

COC **must** determine whether the:

- second crop of a different commodity was planted with an intent of harvest
- initial and subsequent planted crop acreage meets all NAP eligibility provisions, including, but **not** limited to:
  - being a good farming practice to follow the harvest of an initial crop with the planting and harvest of another crop of a different commodity
  - having an adequate amount of time to produce both crops on the same acreage in a crop year.

  Note: T-yield adjustments, according to Part 7, may be made for acreage of the second crop, if the producer's approved yield for the second crop is based on the crop being planted primarily as initial crop acreage.

Double-cropped acreage is **not**:

- a crop of the same commodity being planted after the prevented planting, failure, or harvest of the first planting
- replacement crop acreage according to 2-CP
- viewed separately on a unit basis from initially planted crop acreage of the same commodity.

B Limitation on Double-Cropped Acreage

There is no specific limit to the amount of double-cropped acreage eligible for NAP assistance. Each crop that is the subject of application for payment, CCC-576, Parts D through F, stands by itself when applying eligibility provisions.

Each crop of a different commodity planted in an approved double-cropped planting pattern is eligible for NAP assistance, if all other eligibility requirements are met.

205 Multiple-Harvested Crops

A Definition of Multiple-Harvested Crop

Multiple-harvested crop means a crop that is harvested more than once during the same crop year from the same plant.

Example: Alfalfa hay is cut several times during the crop year. The total amount of alfalfa hay harvested from all cuttings **must** be summarized for the acreage.

B County-Expected Yield

Consider all harvests of the crop during a crop year when establishing county-expected yields for multiple-harvested crops.

C Loss Eligibility

A loss of production for a multiple-harvested crop **cannot** be determined until either of the following occurs:

- harvest is complete for the crop year
- an appraisal is completed, as close to the normal harvest date as possible, to document all potential production for the crop.

D Appraisal Requirements

Production of multiple-harvested crop acreage **must** be determined by appraising the crop year production when the crop acreage:

- will be abandoned or destroyed before the normal harvest date
- is intended as mechanically harvested where at least 1 cutting is harvested, but the remaining production is grazed.

Appraisals **must** include all potential production through the normal harvest date.

Representative sample areas will be used when either of the following occurs:

- producers want to abandon or destroy crop acreage to put to another use
- the entire crop acreage **cannot** be maintained to reflect potential production through the normal harvest date.

206 Repeat and Multiple-Planted Crops

A Definitions

Repeat crop means a subsequent planting of a commodity planted on the same acreage as the previous planting of the same commodity in the same crop year.

See subparagraph B to determine whether a repeat crop can be considered a separate crop for unit loss calculation purposes.

Multiple-planted crop means a crop planted or prevented from being planted in more than 1 approved planting period in a crop year on different acreage.

See subparagraph B to determine whether a multiple-planted crop can be considered a separate crop for unit loss calculation purposes.

206 Repeat and Multiple-Planted Crops (Continued)

B Applicability

COC will consider the number of plantings of a commodity that can be planted on the same or different acreage, as applicable, with intent of harvest in a single crop year. Consider the number of days to maturity, or onset of harvest, from date of planting and seasonal characteristics. COC may establish, with STC approval, separate planting periods **not** to exceed the maximum number of plantings that can be expected to reach harvest within a crop year.

Each planting period **must** be numbered consecutively. The date specific crop acreage is planted determines:

- what approved planting period number with which the specific crop acreage will be associated

- whether the specific planting of the crop acreage will be considered separate and distinct from plantings occurring in other approved and defined periods.

Note: Producers do **not** have their own planting numbers. They have plantings that will be placed in certain FSA-established growing or planting periods.

Use the instructions and crop chart in subparagraphs C and D to determine:

- the approved planting period for specific crop acreage
- whether a planting of a repeat crop can be considered a separate and distinct crop.

C Determining Number of Crops

Determine the number of crops as follows:

- chart the final planting date and normal onset of harvest date associated with this final planting date according to the example in subparagraph D

- each subsequent planting before the normal onset of harvest of the first planting will be considered the first crop

- a second separate and distinctive crop begins for plantings occurring after the established normal onset of harvest date of the first planting of the first crop

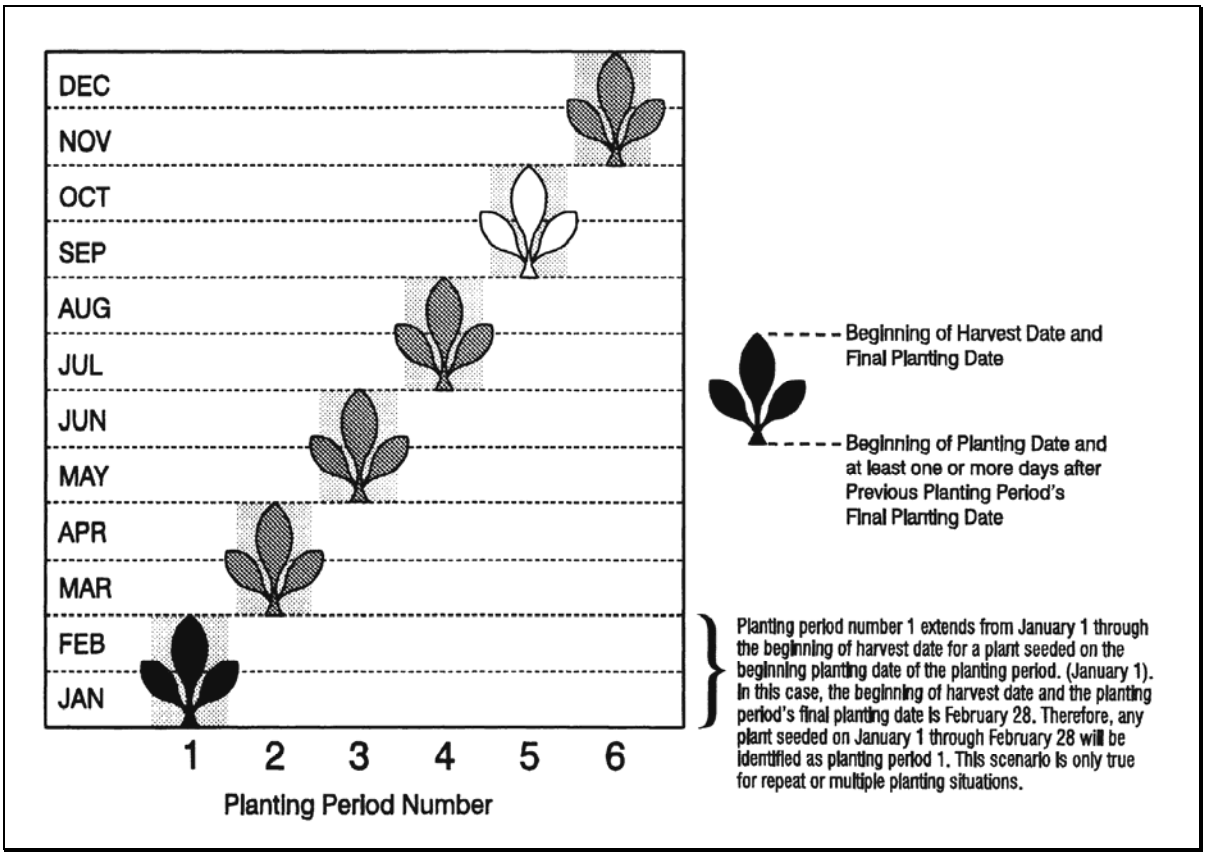
- continue the cycle until the crop is charted for potential and probable plantings and harvests within the crop year.

206 Repeat and Multiple-Planted Crops (Continued)

D Crop Chart

The following crop chart illustrates planting periods for repeat and multiple-planted crops.

Planting period 1 extends from January 1, through the harvest date for a plant seeded on January 1. In this example, the harvest date and the planting period's final planting date is February 28. Therefore, all production of the specific crop planted during the period of January 1 through February 28 will be identified as production from planting period 1.



206 Repeat and Multiple-Planted Crops (Continued)

E Approval

Before any repeat or multiple-planted crop can be recognized as a separate crop for unit loss purposes, COC **must** establish and recommend to STC:

- final planting dates and expected days to crop maturity for planting periods of the crop
- a normal onset of harvest date for each final planting date
- specified planting periods.

F Expected Production

The acreage and production of all plantings of a commodity occurring within a defined growing period will be summarized as 1 crop.

The expected level of production for a repeat or multiple-planted crop recognized as a separate crop will reflect the production capability of the commodity on an acreage basis. If production data available for the commodity is for all plantings of the crop and without regard to each planting, the amount of production will be divided by the number of approved planting periods of the crop.

Acreage of a commodity that is planted and considered a separate crop for which an approved planting period is established for the commodity will be counted as acreage of the separate crop for the specific planting period.

207 Direct Market Crops

A Direct Market Price Option That is Available for Buy-Up NAP Coverage Only

FSA may establish separate prices within a State to reflect the different prices producers receive based on differences because of sales to different markets (wholesale, direct sales to consumers at farm stands or farmer's markets, etc.). Under the direct market price option for a producer of a crop for which buy-up coverage is also elected, an eligible producer may obtain NAP coverage for eligible crops intended to be marketed directly to consumers. Use of this option will be made available for the ensuing coverage period when, based on recommendations of STC's to DAFP no later than 60 calendar days before the established application closing date for the crop, DAFP determined that when sufficient data is available for FSA to establish separate average market prices within a State that more closely reflect the prices obtained by producers based on the specific situations.

To be eligible to receive payment based on a direct market price, all the following must occur:

- the producer had to elect buy-up NAP coverage for the crop and select the direct market option
- STC had to have recommended that the crop be approved for direct market pricing for the ensuing coverage year no later than 60 calendar days before the application closing date for the crop
- DAFP had to approve the STC recommendation for direct market price for the crop
- the producer must satisfy all other NAP eligibility requirements, including but not limited to proving market.

207 Direct Market Crops (Continued)

B NAP Assistance for Direct Market Crops

FSA may recognize a separate price for crops that are marketed in whole or in part directly to consumers based on an average direct market price established by the STC according to paragraph 278.

STC's **must** ensure that sufficient data is available to recognize a separate direct market price for a pay crop, pay type, and intended use. After determining sufficient data is available, a request may be sent to DAFP requesting authority to establish a direct market price.

Only one APH will be established for pay crop, pay type, and intended use.

Producers who elect buy-up coverage and the direct market option may, at their option, submit to COC actual marketing records for the immediate preceding 1 to 3 years to determine and establish the producer's actual marketing history.

C Direct Market Price Requests

State Offices, with STC approval, may submit a request to the National Office to recognize direct market pricing, if sufficient data is available. Submit direct market price requests and supporting documentation directly to PECD, PPB, DAS according to paragraph 11

208 Organic Crops

A Organic Option Available Under Either Basic 50/55 or Buy-Up NAP Coverage

FSA will recognize organically grown crops under NAP **only** in States where RMA has established a separate organic price in the State. A list of crops for which RMA has established a separate organic price can be viewed at **http://www.rma.usda.gov/news/currentissues/organics/**.

FSA may establish separate prices within a State to reflect the different prices producers receive based on differences because of different farming practices. An eligible producer may elect the organic option to obtain either basic 50/55 or buy-up NAP coverage for eligible crops grown with organic farming practices.

208 Organic Crops (Continued)

A Organic Option Available Under Either Basic 50/55 or Buy-Up NAP Coverage (Continued)

To be eligible to receive payment based on an organic price:

- producers **must**:
  - elect the "Organic Option" on CCC-471
  - report their organic acreage of the crop as certified organic or transitional

    Note: Producers reporting organic acreage of a crop **must** be certified or exempt from certification according to the National Organic Program regulations at 7 CFR Part 205.

  - provide a copy of their organic system plan to FSA
- STC **must** approve the organic option for the crop.

Notes: Yields will be adjusted, as needed, to reflect yields for crops using organic production methods.

If an RMA price has been established for an organic crop, STC **must** review and determine whether to approve that price. If STC approves the RMA organic crop price for usage under NAP, STC does **not** need to obtain DAFP approval of the organic price. For other organic crops for which STC will establish NAP organic prices, STC will forward recommendations to DAFP.

If a producer elects the organic option and FSA does **not** approve an organic price for the crop, the producer's NAP coverage will be based on the average market price.

208 Organic Crops (Continued)

B NAP Assistance for Organic Crops

STC may establish a separate average market price and yield for organic crops without DAFP approval if RMA offers a separate organic price in the same State. RMA has provided a separate organic price for the following crops for 2014:

- almonds
- apples
- apricots
- avocadoes (California **only**)
- blueberries
- corn
- cotton
- millet
- mint
- oats
- processing tomatoes (California **only**)
- soybeans
- stonefruit crops (fresh freestone peaches, fresh nectarines, and plums) (California **only**).

Note: The list of crops for which RMA establishes a separate organic price may change yearly. STC **must** check for updates each year. See paragraph 278 for establishing average organic prices.

The RMA organic price in the State will be used when available. If multiple RMA organic prices are established in the State for the crop, STC **must** calculate an average price using RMA prices.

STC may request approval to establish an organic average market price and yield for any crop that does not have an RMA organic price in the State according to subparagraph C.

State Offices may use producer contract prices as an information source in addition to information sources in subparagraph 278 C, if available, when establishing organic average market prices for crops when RMA does **not** offer a separate organic price in the same State.

Note: See Exhibit 5 to determine crops covered by insurance using RMA web sites.

Acreage transitioning to a certified organic farming practice without an organic certificate or written documentation from a certifying agency will be covered under the normal NAP procedure.

Contamination by application or drift of prohibited substances onto organic, transitional, or buffer zone acreage is **not** an eligible cause of loss.

208 Organic Crops (Continued)

C Organic Crop Requests

If sufficient organic data is available, State Offices, with STC approval, may submit a request to the National Office to establish an organic average market price and yield for a crop that RMA does **not** offer an organic policy in the State. Submit organic crop requests and supporting documentation directly to PECD, PPB, DAS according to paragraph 11.

Note: When recognizing an organic crop, a yield adjustment organic factor **must** be established for the crop according to paragraph 276.

D Reporting Crops Grown on Organic and Transitional Acreage

On the date producers report organic crop acreage, they **must** provide the following to the County Office:

- a current organic system plan for certified organic acreage showing the specific location of each field of certified organic, transitional, buffer zone, and acreage maintained and **not** maintained under organic farming practices, if not already on file with FSA

- annual updates to their organic system plan, if updates include changes to the acreage maintained under organic farming practices.

Producers reporting transitional crop acreage **must** provide a certificate or written documentation, from a certifying agent, indicating that an organic plan is in effect.

209 Quality Loss Option for Certain Approved Crops That is Available Under Buy-Up NAP Coverage Only

A Background

NAP does **not** recognize or make payments or adjustments to production based on quality losses. The general rule that NAP neither recognizes nor takes into consideration quality losses for loss payment calculation purposes has **not** changed, **except** as discussed in this paragraph. See paragraph 610 for determinations of production **not** involving the quality loss option.

To provide improved risk protection under buy-up coverage for certain crops approved by DAFP, the NAP payment calculation for yield losses will allow an adjustment of net production because of quality losses. The quality loss option is only available for a crop if a producer has elected buy-up coverage for the crop.

Note: If a crop and location are approved for the quality loss option for an ensuing coverage period and a quality loss adjustment to net production is made, the resulting net production to count will also be entered into the NAP covered producer's APH database. For example, if a crop's net production is reduced by 20 percent because of a loss of quality, the reduced net production figure will be entered into the APH database to be used for future year approved yield calculations.

Provided buy-up coverage is obtained for the crop and the crop is approved for NAP quality losses for the ensuing coverage period, and all other quality loss and NAP eligibility provisions are satisfied, a quality loss adjustment to net production can be made. Conversely, if a producer seeks quality adjustments as part of an Application for Payment for a crop for which buy-up coverage was obtained, and the option is either **not** approved for the crop and location or the producer fails to provide sufficient evidence to support a quality adjustment quality, a quality adjustment will be **not** be made.

B Non-Applicability of the Quality Loss Option

The quality loss option is **not** applicable to or available for any of the following:

- crops that are marketed in another actual use than an intended use, for example, marketed as processed, but intended fresh market)
- crops having basic coverage selected on CCC-471

209 Quality Loss Option for Certain Approved Buy-Up Crops (Continued)

B Non-Applicability of the Quality Loss Option (Continued)

- value-loss crops
- a crop and location that was **not** requested specifically by STC and approved for an ensuing coverage period by DAFP
- quality losses that are **not** the direct result of an eligible cause of loss in the coverage period for an eligible covered crop
- production that **cannot** be marketed merely because of a loss of market demand.

C Quality Adjustment Overview

A quality adjustment factor will be used to reflect quality discounts received by producers because of loss of quality or excessive moisture because of an eligible cause of loss in a coverage period. Quality adjustment factors will be established by county, crop, type, and intended use.

States have the option of requesting and setting up the quality adjustment factor in a county on a NAP crop for which documentation exists and supports an appropriate adjustment.

209 Quality Loss Option for Certain Approved Buy-Up Crops (Continued)

D Requesting the Quality Option for Buy-Up Crops from DAFP

The crops and locations eligible for quality adjustments **must** be recommended to DAFP by a STC no later than 60 calendar days before the application closing date for the crop to receive consideration for inclusion for an ensuing coverage period. Approval by DAFP will be issued in advance of the coverage period **only** if supporting documentation of industry accepted standards for quality discounts are available. Net production will be adjusted **only** if buy-up coverage is elected and the covered producer satisfies all other requirements. No adjustment will be made if a producer elects only basic 50/55 coverage for a crop.

STC will submit the following to DAFP, if STC recommends a NAP crop or crops for quality loss adjustment under this paragraph:

- a summary memorandum detailing the nature of the quality loss adjustment being sought
- the list of NAP crops for which the quality loss adjustment is being sought
- the application closing date for each of the crops
- the details and documentation of the standards and how quality is measured or determined, including information about when and how the quality loss is documented and how the quality loss results in an adjustment to production
- information from local elevators, buyers, and State crop associations reflecting general quality reduction grading factors and the applicable deductions.

State Offices will follow paragraph 11 to submit recommendations.

209 Quality Loss Option for Certain Approved Buy-Up Crops (Continued)

E Example of Possible Quality Adjustment

The following is an example of a crop that received quality adjustment approval for buy-up NAP coverage. The example and approval are both hypothetical and assume all other eligibility provisions are met.

Example 1: USDA Standards

Crop A has USDA Grading standards Grade 1, Grade 2, and Substandard. All 3 standards are marketable, but at reduced production value. The NAP average market price of the crop is $40 per cwt. and the corresponding values of the grades are:

Grade 1:	$50 per cwt
Grade 2:	$25 per cwt
Substandard:	$5 per cwt.

The quality adjustment factor for Grade 2 will be 0.625 (25/40) and the quality adjustment factor for Substandard will be 0.125 (5/40). These factors will be applied to the amount of production at each grade. Actual market price is **not** applicable to the quality adjustment.

Example 2: Market Standards

Crop B does **not** have USDA standards, but the market dictates that a “brown” condition is **not** marketable at the same value as a “green #1” produce. STC has established that the value of “brown” produce is between 50 percent and 70 percent of the “green #1” on average in the State or for the location specified. In this case, the quality adjustment factor for “brown” produce will be the highest factor in the range (0.70) and the actual market price is **not** applicable to the quality adjustment.

Notes: Standards that result in a lower production weight will **not** be eligible for quality adjustments, **unless** the lower production weight is **not** commensurate with the reduced value.

Multiple reductions of production **cannot** be made for a specific quantity of production. For example if there are approved reductions for a “color condition” and approved reductions for a “size deficiency”, apply the greater of the reductions and do **not** apply the sum of all the reductions.

210-274 (Reserved)

Section 2 Crop Data

275 Crop Documentation

A Crop Data

When submitting new crop requests, County Offices will provide crop data information identified in CCC-456 (Exhibit 26) to STC for each crop.

For each crop year and commercial crop or agricultural commodity for which a report of acreage may be filed in the State, STC will establish, at least 120 calendar days before the specific crop's application closing date, the following:

- average market price
- county-expected yield
- applicable payment factors.

Notes: For secondary use, follow subparagraph 202 C.

Provide both price and yield of seed on the "clean" basis.

Important: It is crucial that **required** crop data be established at least 120 calendar days before the application closing date to provide potential participants information to estimate potential coverage and premiums.

B Additional Data Options

STC can submit requests to DAFP for approval of organic average market prices and yields, and direct market prices. For each crop year and commercial crop or agricultural commodity for which STC requests DAFP approval, the State Office **must** submit a request and supporting documentation to PECD, PPB according to paragraph 11, at least 60 calendar days **before** the application closing date for the crop.

C Using Historical Data

Price or yield data may be obtained for up to the most recent 7 years. The 7 years **must** be the immediate 7 years before the year for which a yield and price is being established. STC's **must** use the most recent available data. The historical years used for yield and price data do **not** need to match. Crop data for at least 1 year of the most recent 3 years **must** be obtained. Historical years **cannot** be "skipped" and lag years are optional.

Example: For establishing the 2015 data, 2008 through 2014 will be the years available for historical price and yield data. If data is available for the 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, and 2014 (2011 skipped) as the historical years, only 2012, 2013, and 2014 will be used.

276 County-Expected Yield

A Definition of County-Expected Yield

County-expected yield means the eligible crop yield for the administrative county established by STC.

The county-expected yield should reflect the average production potential of the crop in the county by practice and intended use.

B Sources of Yield Information

The county-expected yield will be based on the best available information provided by any of the following sources:

- average APH by year
- COC's knowledge
- County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- local markets
- NASS
- NIFA
- RMA
- Rural Development
- yields in similar areas
- other reliable sources, such as universities.

STC's will:

- ensure that established county-expected yields are comparable with previously approved county-expected yields in the State or in surrounding States

- justify deviations from previously approved crop data.

Note: If NASS has data for the eligible crop, STC's **must** consider NASS information when establishing the crop data; however, STC's are **not required** to base the establishment **only** on NASS data.

276 County-Expected Yield (Continued)

C Establishing County-Expected Yield

If crop insurance is **not** available for the crop in the administrative county or a contiguous county, the county-expected yield will be calculated by using the Olympic average:

- obtaining the yields of the crop for the 5 most recent, consecutive crop years for which data is available
- dropping the crop years with the highest and lowest yields
- averaging the yields for the remaining 3 crop years.

If 5 crop years of data is **not** available for establishing the county-expected yield, STC will:

- use the best sources of information available to obtain data for as many consecutive crop years as possible within the 5 crop years of the historical base period
- establish a county-expected yield for crops without 5 crop years of data by computing a simple average of the data obtained
- leave no gaps in years following the first crop year for which a historic yield is available within the base period.

276 County-Expected Yield (Continued)

C Establishing County-Expected Yield (Continued)

The following examples are pertinent to establishing a 2015 county-expected yield.

Example 1: NASS or other readily obtainable data is available for years 2008 and 2009 and **not** available for 2010 through 2012. STC **must** use best available information to fill in data for missing years 2010 through 2012. The Olympic average of years 2008 through 2012 will be used in this example.

Example 2: NASS or other readily obtainable data is available for years 2010 and 2011, but **not** 2012. STC **must** use best available information to fill in data for missing year 2012. The simple average of years 2010 through 2012 will be used in this example.

Example 3: NASS or other readily obtainable data is available for years 2011, 2012, and 2014. STC **must** use best available information to fill in data for missing year 2013. The simple average of years 2011 through 2014 will be used in this example.

Example 4: NASS or other readily obtainable data is available for years 2012 and 2013. STC does **not** need to obtain additional years' data. The county-expected yield will be the simple average of years 2012 and 2013 because there are no gaps in years starting with the crop year immediately preceding the previous year.

For planted annual crops, the county-expected yield **must** be based on the acreage planted for harvest. If yield information used by STC is for harvested acres **only**, STC will convert the harvested acre yield to a planted acre yield.

Note: County-expected yields for orchards will be based on mature orchards, if the majority of this orchard crop acreage is mature. T-yield reductions will be applied for individual producers having less than mature orchards.

276 County-Expected Yield (Continued)

C Establishing County-Expected Yield (Continued)

The T-yield established for the administrative county will be the T-yield for the unit as defined in paragraph 407.

Example: Unit acreage is located in both County A and County B. County A is the administrative county. The T-yield established for County A will be the T-yield for the unit.

If crop insurance is available for the crop in:

- the administrative county, STC will establish the county CAT T-yield as the expected yield

- a contiguous county, STC will ensure that the established county-expected yield is comparable to crop insurance T-yield in the county.

  Note: If there is more than 1 contiguous county, average the T-yields for all contiguous counties.

Exception: Crop insurance T-yields are **not required** to be used if STC establishes a different county-expected yield for different types or varieties of a crop where crop insurance makes no such distinction based on type or variety. For example, if RMA approves **only** beans, STC can set county-expected yield for pinto, green, etc.

STC **must** identify and document how the established county-expected yield was determined.

If a county-expected yield has been established for the crop year in the State and a yield is required in another county for the same crop, intended use, practice, planting period, and year, SED may establish the county-expected yield without STC review.

276 County-Expected Yield (Continued)

D County-Expected Yields for Different Farming Practices

The county-expected yield may take into consideration different yield variations because of diverse farming practices. Although NASS does **not** always establish separate yields based on practice, STC's will establish irrigated and nonirrigated county-expected yields, if appropriate.

If a crop, using good farming practices, is being produced using more than 1 farming practice, STC will establish approval of a county-expected yield based on each farming practice.

E County-Expected Yield for Different Type and County

STC's **must** establish a county-expected yield for NAP crops when documentation used to establish the county-expected yield shows a substantial difference in the expected yield because varieties or types of the crop warrant different county-expected yields, such as red kidney bean versus navy bean.

Exception: For multiple marketed crops, see subparagraph F and paragraph 400.

F County-Expected Yields for Different Intended Uses

STC's **must** establish a county-expected yield for NAP crops when documentation used to establish the county-expected yield shows a substantial difference in the expected yield because the crop is harvested for different intended uses, such as fresh versus processed.

276 County-Expected Yield (Continued)

G County-Expected Yield for Multiple Market Crops

STC's **must** establish a single county-expected yield for all intended or actual final use markets of a multiple market crop. See paragraph 483.

H County-Expected Yields for Organic Crops

A factor will be applied to the county-expected yield for those crops grown as certified organic and transitional.

NAP will use the same factor that has been established by RMA for applicable crops. For crops that do **not** have a yield factor established by RMA, STC's may establish a yield factor, as appropriate, and submit sufficient evidence to DAFP to support this factor.

I Documenting County-Expected Yields

STC's will:

- conduct a second-party review of all manual calculations used to establish county-expected yields
- establish county-expected yields that are representative of the normal cultural practices for the county
- document and maintain data used to establish county-expected yields
- document the source of all data used in establishing county-expected yields
- review recommended county-expected yields against approved data.

J Adjusting County-Expected Yield

The expected yield for a crop will be adjusted if:

- cultural practices, including the age of the planting or plantings, are different from cultural practices used to establish the yield
- the yield established on a State or county level is determined to be incorrect.

277 Carrying Capacity

A Definition of Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity means a stocking rate and the number of days grazing can normally be sustained without detrimental effects on the land resource **excluding any supplemental feedstuff**.

Notes: Feedstuff means any product, of natural or artificial origin, that has nutritional value in the ration when properly prepared.

It may be customary for livestock to be left on the acreage for a longer period than the acreage can support. When determining the grazing days according to subparagraph C, detrimental effects on the land, and the need for supplemental feedstuffs may mean that the grazing days are less than the customary number of days the livestock are actually kept on the acreage.

B Crops on Which to Establish Carrying Capacity and Grazing Period

STC will, for each county or area within a county, and before the applicable application closing date, establish a carrying capacity for each crop with an intended use of forage or grazing present in the State.

C Grazing Days

Grazing periods of varying lengths may exist, considering factors as topography, altitude, land mix, etc., in the same county or area within the county for the same forage type, such as “IGS” (mixed forage).

D Stocking Rate

The stocking rate **must** reflect the specific number of acres of forage capable of supporting one AU for the specified grazing days.

Example: STC determines 7 acres of “IGS” (mixed forage) is **required** to support one AU.

277 Carrying Capacity (Continued)

E Multiple Carrying Capacities

Multiple carrying capacities may be established, considering factors as topography, altitude, land mix, etc., in the same county, or area within the county, for the same forage type, such as “IGS” (mixed forage). For automation purposes, multiple carrying capacities of the same forage type will be identified by a unique planting period number. The planting period numbers reflecting:

- full season forage or cool season forage will be identified as “01”, “21”, “31”, etc.
- warm season forage will be identified as “02”, “22”, “32”, etc.

Multiple carrying capacities have no impact on crop definition or the pay crop and pay type.

278 Average Market Price

A Average Market Prices and Payment Factors

[7 CFR 1437.12] Average market price and payment factors.

(a) An average market price will be used to calculate assistance under this part and will be:

(1) A dollar value per the applicable unit of measure of the eligible crop;

(2) Determined on a harvested basis without the inclusion of transportation, storage, processing, marketing, or other post-harvest expenses, as determined by FSA;

(3) Comparable with established FCIC prices; and

(4) Determined, as practicable, for each intended use of a crop type within a State, as determined by FSA, for a crop year.

278 Average Market Price (Continued)

A Average Market Prices and Payment Factors (Continued)

(b) For each crop and location (State or county or other location as determined appropriate by FSA), FSA will establish an average market price using the following method:

(1) Obtaining market prices for each crop for the 5 consecutive crop years immediately preceding the crop year of coverage, if available; then

(2) Dropping the crop years in the 5 consecutive crop years with the highest and lowest prices; and then

(3) Averaging the prices for the remaining 3 crop years in the 5 consecutive crop years; and

(4) If 5 crop years of data is not available for determining the average market price, FSA will use the best data available, as determined by FSA, for as many crop years of average market price data as possible within the 5 consecutive crop years immediately preceding the previous crop year and determine an average market price for the crop by computing a simple average of the prices for those years.

(c) FSA will disregard small differences in prices for a crop based on different types or varieties or various intended uses. If FSA determines there is a significant amount of production being marketed in a location or region at significantly different prices, FSA will determine whether or not to establish different average market prices for subsequent crop years.

(d) Separate average market prices may be established within a State based on conventional or organic practices or the intended market, as determined by FSA.

(e) For these purposes, where needed, an Animal-unit-days (AUD) value will be based on the national average price of corn and the daily requirement of 13.6 megacalories of net energy for maintenance of 1 animal unit.

(f) Payment factors will be used to calculate assistance for crops produced with significant and variable harvesting expenses that are not incurred because the crop acreage was prevented planted, or planted but not harvested, as determined by FSA. The imposition of payment factors is based on the acre status and disposition not whether a NAP participant actually incurs or does not incur expenses.

278 Average Market Price (Continued)

A Average Market Prices and Payment Factors (Continued)

(g) The average market price used to determine the amount of NAP assistance for crop acreage reported with a specific intended use will be based on the smaller of the approved average market price established for either the specific intended use reported on the acreage report or actual market or actual use for which more than 50 percent of the acreage's harvested production is marketed. For example: A producer reports 50 acres of carrots intended for fresh market and the producer suffers a 70 percent loss of production on the acreage. Additionally, more than 50 percent of the carrots actually produced from the 50 acres are sold as processed carrots. Because the established average market price for processed carrots is less than fresh carrots and more than 50 percent of the harvested crop was marketed as processed carrots, the established average market price for processed carrots will be used to compute the producer's NAP assistance. If an average market price had not been established for processed carrots in this example before the coverage period, then the average market price for fresh carrots would be used.

B Sources of Information

STC's will use **the best available information** when establishing the average market price. Sources of information may include, but are **not** limited to:

- COC's knowledge
- county agricultural commissioner's office
- local markets
- NASS
- NIFA
- prices in similar areas
- RD
- RMA
- other reliable sources, such as universities, AMS data, and buyers.

STC's will ensure that established average market prices for crops are comparable with established FCIC prices for determining indemnities.

Notes: If NASS has data for the eligible crop, STC's **must** consider NASS information when establishing the crop data; however, STC's are **not required** to base the establishment **only** on NASS data.

See Exhibit 32 for determining average market price for peanuts.

278 Average Market Price (Continued)

C Determining Average Market Price

For each crop, STC will establish the average market price by:

- obtaining market prices for each crop for the 5 consecutive crop years, beginning with the most recent year for which price data is available
- dropping the crop years with the highest and lowest prices
- averaging the prices for the remaining 3 crop years.

Example 1: When establishing the average market price for the 2015 crop year, NASS data exists for the 2014 price received. The base period for this crop would be 2010 through 2014.

Example 2: When establishing the average market price for the 2017 crop year, the most recent year price data is available is 2015. For this crop, the base period would be 2011 through 2015.

If 5 crop years of data is **not** available for determining the average market price, STC's will:

- use the best data available to obtain as many crop years of data as possible within the 5 consecutive crop years, beginning with the most recent crop year for which price data is available
- determine an average market price for crops without 5 crop years of data by computing a simple average of the data obtained
- thoroughly document why 5 crop years of data is **not** available and the sources of the data used.

278 Average Market Price (Continued)

D Differences in Market Prices

STC's will disregard small differences in prices for a crop based on different types or varieties, various intended uses, direct or indirect marketing methods, and organic production methods. However, if there is a significant amount of production being marketed in a region at significantly different levels of compensation, STC will determine whether to establish different prices.

As applicable, if STC determines with credible data that:

- a different type or variety of a crop has historically been valued at a significantly different price when compared to the average market price of other types or varieties of this crop, STC will establish a separate price for the type or variety of the crop

- a significant amount of a crop has been historically marketed in a county or counties under a specific intended use and at a price that is significantly different than the average price received for the crop without regard to intended use, STC will establish a separate price for the crop based on intended use

- producers in the State have crop production that is sold through direct marketing according to paragraph 207, STC may establish a separate price, if sufficient data is available to support establishing a separate direct market price, and DAFP approval is obtained

- organic farming practices are used for crop production according to paragraph 208, STC may use organic prices where they have been established by RMA.

  Note: If organic prices have **not** been established by RMA in the State, and sufficient data is available to support establishing separate organic prices, STC may establish a separate price for the State, if approved by DAFP.

E Documentation

STC's will:

- establish average market prices that are reasonable when compared to local markets
- conduct a second-party review on the calculation of all established average market prices
- document and maintain data used to establish the average market price
- review potentially recommended average market prices against approved data.

279 Unharvested and Prevented Planting Payment Factors

A Applying Payment Factors

Average market prices for crops will be established on a harvested basis. See paragraph 278.

The average market price will be adjusted for crops produced with variable expenses that are **not** incurred because the crop acreage was prevented from being planted or planted, but **not** harvested. The adjustment for this crop acreage will be made by applying a payment factor established by STC.

Each intended use of a crop type will have **not** more than 1 prevented planting and unharvested payment factor established within a State for a crop year.

Note: The application of payment factors is **not** appealable because it is a statutory and regulatory provision. Producer appeal rights are limited to the question of whether acreage was in fact prevented from being planted, planted but **not** harvested, or planted and harvested.

279 Unharvested and Prevented Planting Payment Factors (Continued)

B Establishing Factors

For each average market price established according to paragraph 278, STC will:

- acquire the best available information, from reliable sources, to determine the total costs associated with production

- use costs associated with land, taxes, normal rental costs, and land preparation to determine what percentage of the total cost of production would be expended for each crop that could be prevented from being planted

  Note: Land preparation may include, but is **not** limited to, tillage and the application of fertilizer, herbicide, or both.

- determine what percentage of total production cost would be expended if harvesting costs are excluded

- set a prevented planting payment factor of **zero** if the crop:

  - does **not** have a defined planting period and final planting date
  - is a value loss crop
  - is a tree crop or other perennial **not** meeting the criteria

- document sources of information used to establish payment factors in the STC minutes.

280 Minutes

A Submitting Minutes

For each CCC-456, STC's **must** ensure that a copy of COC and, if applicable, STC minutes are available on request from DAFP.

B COC Documenting NAP Action

COC's **must** document, in the COC minutes, any actions taken about NAP, including but **not** limited to, recommending crop data.

COC minutes **must** document the items specified in CCC-456 (Exhibit 26).

C STC Documenting NAP Action

STC minutes **must** document the following:

- review of each of the items in CCC-456 completed by COC
- review of COC recommendation of crop data
- decision of STC about eligible crops.

281-299 (Reserved)

Part 5 Obtaining NAP Coverage

Section 1 General Provisions

300 Application Closing Dates

A Establishing Application Closing Dates

STC will establish an application closing date for eligible crops, taking into consideration the pay crop and pay type groupings.

Application closing dates **must**:

- for annual crops, be at least 30 calendar days before the earliest final planting date of all planting periods established for all types within the pay crop pay type grouping to ensure that producers are eligible for prevented planting coverage

Example 1: The final planting date for butternut squash is June 5 and the final planting date for acorn squash is June 30. Both types of squash are in the same pay crop pay type grouping. To ensure that prevented planting is eligible for the butternut squash (the earliest final planting date) the application closing date **must** be established at least 30 calendar days before June 5.

Example 2: Lettuce has multiple planting periods with the following final planting dates:

- December 31
- April 3
- August 31.

The application closing date for all planting periods **must** be established at least 30 calendar days before December 31.

300 Application Closing Dates (Continued)

A Establishing Application Closing Dates (Continued)

- correspond to FCIC sales closing dates for like crops

  Example: Apples are insurable in 13 of the 36 Oregon counties, cranberries are insurable **only** in 2 counties, and pears are insurable in 6 counties. RMA has established the sales closing date for all 3 crops as November 20.

  The Oregon STC will establish the application closing date for apples, cranberries, and pears in the rest of the State as November 20. STC will consider establishing the same application closing date for any other fruit crops, unless a different RMA sales closing date for a crop is established.

  Notes: STC's do **not** have the authority to arbitrarily change application closing dates for the specific reason of allowing additional producers to sign up for NAP coverage after the original dates had been publicized.

  STC's will **not** change application closing dates established for the current year after the date has been publicized. STC can change application closing dates for subsequent years.

- be limited to the same number of sales closing dates as established by crop insurance, if reasonable

  Example: Arizona has the following FCIC sales closing dates:

  - October 31 for small grains
  - November 20 for all citrus
  - November 30 for potatoes
  - January 31 for table grapes
  - February 28 for coarse grains and cotton.

  The Arizona STC will establish 5 application closing dates based on the FCIC sales closing dates already established. STC should also review other noninsurable crops and the FCIC sales closing dates that best accommodate the pay crop pay type grouping.

  Note: State Offices will review FCIC sales closing dates annually to ensure consistency between programs.

300 Application Closing Dates (Continued)

A Establishing Application Closing Dates (Continued)

- correspond to the beginning of the crop year for crops without final planting dates.

  Note: For value loss crops, the date **must** be established no later than September 1, **except** for ornamental nursery according to subparagraph 906 B.

STC **must** ensure that the application closing date is established early enough to include all the eligible crops, types, and intended uses grouped as the same pay crop and pay type.

Example: The crop year for ginseng root starts October 1, 2014, and the coverage period for ginseng seed begins May 1, 2015. Ginseng with an intended use of root and seed has the same pay crop and pay type.

Because ginseng with the intended use of root has the earliest beginning date for coverage within the pay crop pay type grouping, STC will ensure that the application closing date for that pay crop pay type is established no later than September 1, 2014.

B Publicizing Application Closing Dates

SED's will ensure that application closing dates are publicized. Publication sources can include the following:

- posting in the USDA Service Center
- local media using newspaper, farm magazines, radio, etc.
- Town Hall meetings
- newsletters
- GovDelivery for bulletins, newsletters, etc.

See paragraph 6.

301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage

A Filing CCC-471

To be eligible for NAP coverage for a crop, a producer **must** file CCC-471 by the application closing date for the crop. CCC-471 **must** be filed by the producer in the administrative county by pay crop, pay type, and coverage options.

CCC-471's accompanied by applicable service fees or CCC-860 certification of SDA, LR, or BF status received by FSA in the mail are considered timely filed if the USPS postmark reflects a date no later than the crop's closing date. See paragraph 303.

FSA will allow any interested person to file CCC-471 without regard to whether or **not** the person may or may **not** qualify for NAP assistance. A person is ineligible for NAP assistance if the person chooses **not** to file CCC-471 for any reason including, but **not** limited to, a belief that NAP assistance would **not** be earned or paid, whether that assumption is correct or **not**. A participant who chooses **not** to file CCC-471 knows and has reason to know that coverage was knowingly and willingly **not** applied for or sought or obtained.

Individuals or legal entities submitting CCC-471 accompanied by the applicable service fee or CCC-860, as applicable, acknowledge receipt of all CCC-471 NAP BP provisions.

At the time of application in the Service Center, County Offices **must**:

- provide to the producer a photocopy of the originally filed CCC-471 showing crops for which coverage was obtained

- ensure that producers are aware of the availability of CCC-471 NAP BP

- provide CCC-471 NAP BP by 1 of the following methods as selected by an eligible producer:

  - make copies available
  - provide the web site to producers where they can get a copy
  - provide electronically by e-mail to the producer

301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage (Continued)

A Filing CCC-471 (Continued)

- assist producers in understanding that when they sign CCC-471 they are acknowledging all the basic provisions included in CCC-471 NAP BP

  Note: Regardless of whether a copy of CCC-471 NAP BP is personally handed to the producer signing CCC-471, when a producer signs CCC-471, the producer has acknowledged the basic provisions contained in CCC-471 NAP BP.

- ensure that producers are aware the coverage level **must** be selected by pay crop, pay type, and planting period, and coverage options may be selected by crop type, intended use, and practice.

Under law, the NAP coverage period **cannot** begin sooner than 30 calendar days after CCC-471 is filed. Accordingly, application closing dates are established to accommodate coverage periods that are scheduled to begin no earlier than 30 calendar days following the latest date by which CCC-471's can ordinarily be filed.

The County Office will perform an initial review of CCC-471 according to subparagraph B, and process all CCC-471's and late-filed CCC-471's according to the table in subparagraph D. CCC-471 is **not** and will **not** be considered filed for any purpose whatsoever if CCC-471 is **not** accompanied by either the applicable nonrefundable service fee or written request for waiver.

301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage (Continued)

B County Office Initial Review of CCC-471's

Review and determine the acceptability for processing each CCC-471 to ensure the following:

- CCC-471 is filed by the application closing date

- the completeness of CCC-471 (all items on CCC-471 and the applicable service fee has been paid)

- an accurate description and the eligibility of the crop according to subparagraph 200 A

- a pay crop, pay type, and planting period has the same level of coverage

- the proper determination of service fees

  Note: CCC-471's are incomplete unless accompanied by the applicable service fee or CCC-860. If CCC-471 if still incomplete on the application closing date, it will not be considered filed for any purpose.

- CCC-471 lists all the crops for which the producer is requesting NAP coverage.

  Note: All crops within the pay group and planting period, as defined in paragraph 200, that the producer has selected coverage for will be eligible for NAP.

Only CCC-471's thoroughly reviewed according to this subparagraph will be processed and signed by a CCC representative. CCC representative is CED or any permanent County Office employee. Continue processing CCC-471's initially reviewed by the County Office according to subparagraph D.

The signature of an FSA employee as CCC representative shall **not** be construed as approval of coverage or NAP benefits.

301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage (Continued)

C Continuous Coverage

Coverage may be continued for each subsequent year for the same crop or crops if the producer pays the applicable service fee by the subsequent year's application closing date. Producers who had obtained NAP coverage in a county in the immediately previous year's coverage period (including SDA producers who filed CCC-860) are **not required** to sign a new CCC-471 when applying for continuous coverage of the same crop or crops and coverage options in the same county.

Producers who are adding new crops, obtaining coverage for crops grown in new counties, discontinuing coverage for crops covered in the previous year, changing coverage options, or changing crop shares **must** file a signed CCC-471 for that crop year.

To apply for continuous coverage, producers **must** timely pay the applicable service fee before the application closing date. Upon receiving payment of the applicable service fee for continuous coverage, County Offices will:

- update and annotate the current year's CCC-471 as "continuous coverage"
- provide a copy of the annotated CCC-471 to the producer within 5 workdays.

The Kansas City Print Shop will, 60 calendar days **before** each producer's first application closing date for the crop year:

- notify producers of the service fee determined on the basis of the previous crop year's coverage

- remind producers of the deadline for payment of the service fee for continuous coverage.

LR and BF producers **cannot** apply for NAP under the continuous coverage provisions because their status as LR or BF producers **must** be certified annually. Persons **must** recertify LR and BF status each year the service fee waiver is sought. SDA producers with a valid CCC-860 on file are eligible to apply for NAP coverage under continuous coverage provisions.

While the continuous coverage notification may remind persons of application closing dates, the notification is **not** sent for that purpose. Accordingly, the notification is **not** to ensure that they are aware of NAP deadlines. A failure of an office to send a continuous coverage notification will **not** serve as justification for a late-filed CCC-471.

Note: See example of the continuous coverage reminder notification letter in Exhibit 34.

301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage (Continued)

D Processing CCC-471's

Following the initial review of CCC-471 according to subparagraph B, FSA will process CCC-471's according to this table.

IF CCC-471 accompanied by the required service fee or CCC-860 is submitted…	THEN do the following…
by the application closing date	• process CCC-471 according to subparagraphs A and B • provide a copy of NAP basic provisions and photocopy of the original filed CCC-471 to the participant according to subparagraph A.
after the application closing date, but before the end of the coverage period	• advise the participant that the signed CCC-471 and nonrefundable service fee **must** be accompanied by a written request explaining the reason for the late-filed CCC-471 • verbally advise the participant that the late-filed CCC-471 and written request will be presented to COC • provide a photocopy of the original late-filed CCC-471 and NAP basic provisions to the participant as instructed in subparagraph A • present CCC-471 to COC and process according to subparagraph E.
after the coverage period has passed or run	• issue a letter to the participant advising that FSA **cannot** process CCC-471 • return (**not** refund) the actual fee remitted by the participant • encourage the participant to apply for NAP coverage **before** application closing dates have passed. **Note:** See Exhibit 35 for the example letter.

301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage (Continued)

E Processing CCC-471's Filed After the Application Closing Date, But Before the End of the Coverage Period

If CCC-471 accompanied by the **required** service fee or CCC-860 is submitted after the application closing date, but before the end of the coverage period, do all of the following:

- provide a photocopy of the original submitted CCC-471 and a copy of NAP BP to the participant according to subparagraph A
- accept the CCC-471 and deposit the service fee
- present the late-filed CCC-471 accompanied by the participant's written explanation for late-filing to COC.

IF CCC-471 is filed…	THEN COC…
within 30 calendar days of the application closing date	is delegated authority to approve or disapprove programmatic relief for the producer. Approval of relief will allow coverage to be approved to begin no earlier than 30 calendar days following the actual day CCC-471 was filed. If COC grants relief, the FSA representative will sign and date CCC-471 with the effective COC decision date.
more than 30 calendar days after the end of the application closing date, but before the end of the coverage period	will make a recommendation to STC for final action. STC will review the participant's request and COC recommendation. The STC will forward an appropriate recommendation to DAFP to grant programmatic relief to extend coverage under CCC-471. DAFP may: • grant relief to allow coverage to attach under the late-filed CCC-471, State Offices will advise COC to notify the participant of the approval of coverage beginning no sooner than 30 calendar days after the actual filing date of CCC-471 **Note:** The FSA representative will sign and date CCC-471 with the effective DAFP decision date. • deny relief to permit coverage to attach, State Offices will advise COC to notify the participant in writing that relief has been disapproved by DAFP. The letter **must** include appropriate appeal rights according to 1-APP.

301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage (Continued)

E Processing CCC-471's Filed After the Application Closing Date, But Before the End of the Coverage Period (Continued)

Regardless of whether or **not** relief is approved by FSA to allow coverage to attach under CCC-471, the service fee remitted with CCC-471 will **not** be refunded. COC's and STC's will **not** issue any decision on any requests for refunds of service fees. If an inquiry about refunds is received, simply respond by saying fees are **not** refundable.

In no instance will coverage be permitted to begin sooner than 30 calendar days following the actual date CCC-471 is filed. If the coverage period would end before 30 calendar days from the actual date CCC-471 is filed, handle CCC-471 according to subparagraph F.

F Handling CCC-471's Filed After the End of a Coverage Period or When a Coverage Period Would End Within 30 Calendar Days of Actual Date of CCC-471 Filing

There are no provisions for processing CCC-471's for coverage beyond the end of the coverage period. FSA **cannot** process requests to have coverage attach in the past. In addition, coverage **cannot** attach until 30 calendar days after CCC-471 is filed; therefore, if coverage would end earlier than 30 calendar days from the date CCC-471 is filed, FSA **cannot** process the request.

If a person submits CCC-471 accompanied by a service fee or CCC-860 either after a coverage period has ended or when the coverage period would end within 30 calendar days, do all of the following:

- provide a photocopy of the original submitted CCC-471 and CCC-471 NAP BP to the participant according to subparagraph A

- return the actual fee remitted by the participant to the participant

  Notes: Do **not** deposit the fee. Return the exact form of payment given to FSA by the participant.

  Returning the service fee without accepting and depositing it does **not** constitute a refund.

- have CED issue the letter in Exhibit 35 to the participant. Revise the letter for specific circumstances.

301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage (Continued)

G One-Time Opportunity for Retroactive Buy-Up Coverage

Because 2015 application closing dates for some crops had passed before FSA published the regulations and made buy-up coverage available, producers were allowed to obtain buy-up coverage for those crops for the 2015 crop year retroactively by January 14, 2015, by submitting CCC-471 requesting buy-up coverage and paying the service fee, even if the producer did **not** previously obtain basic 50/55 NAP coverage and pay the service fee for the crop. Producers of crops that had an application closing date occur by December 15, 2014, or near December 15, 2014, had until January 14, 2015, to submit CCC-471 and have coverage begin the same as it would have begun if CCC-471 had been filed by the application closing date. This was a 1-time regulatory waiver of the law that governs the earliest date coverage can begin for a crop.

Because of the limited timeframe to accept retroactive buy-up NAP coverage applications (30 calendar days), County Offices used 1-CM provisions, about registers, to accept a producer's intent to timely apply for buy-up NAP coverage under this provision.

Basic 50/55 NAP coverage for the 2015 crop year was available before the application closing date without regard to the buy-up NAP coverage provisions; therefore, the deadline to apply for basic 50/55 NAP coverage was neither waived nor extended under the regulation.

302 Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14)

A Using Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14)

In situations where producers want either the organic option for a crop or buy-up coverage for a crop, manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) **must** be used according to subparagraph B. Using the automated 2015 Application for Coverage is permitted **except** for producers and crops electing either the organic option for basic 50/55 NAP coverage or any buy-up NAP coverage. Application for Coverage software is being modified to add the organic option and buy-up options and will be available at a later date.

Manual CCC-471's will be taken if:

- the automated system is **not** available
- the crop or crop type is **not** an approved record on the county crop table and fewer than 3 pay groups are available to be selected for the producer. Request crop additions according to paragraph 275.

Notes: County Offices **must** maintain all manual CCC-471's in a pending file and review the file periodically to determine which CCC-471's can be loaded in the automated system.

Manual CCC-471's **must** be loaded immediately when the automated system or crop data is available.

If applicable, collect service fees according to paragraph 303 and complete a manual CCC-257 according to 64-FI.

B Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14)

Except as provided for cases mentioned in subparagraph A, manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) **must** be used and signed manually.

Service fees for buy-up applications **must** be entered manually into NRRS. Access NRRS and manually enter the service fees using collection type "Direct Sales" and selecting the "15NAPFEE" program code.

Note: When the modified Application for Coverage software becomes available, service fee collections will be automated.

302 Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) (Continued)

C Completing Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14)

Complete manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) according to this table.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter crop year of coverage.
2A	Enter County Office name and address, including ZIP Code.
2B	Enter telephone number, including Area Code.
Part A – Producer Information	
3A	Enter producer's name and address, including ZIP Code.
3B	Enter producer's telephone number, including Area Code.
3C	Enter producer's e-mail address.
4A	Enter State name where producer's farm records are located for FSA administrative purposes.
4B	Enter county name where the farm is administratively located.
5	Enter schedule of deposit number according to 64-FI (optional entry).
Part B – Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher	
6	If producer is seeking a waiver of the service fee as SDA, limited resource, or BF and CCC-860 is **not** already on file, applicant **must** file CCC-860. **Note:** A producer who certifies that the producer is SDA, limited resource, or BF and will have the service fee waived and any buy-up coverage premium will be 50 percent of the calculated premium amount.

302 Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) (Continued)

C Completing Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part C – Crop Identification and Coverage Options	
7	Enter crop name. **Note:** See NAP Crop Table Report for applicable pay crops, pay types, and planting periods.
8	Enter pay crop code associated with the crop.
9	Enter pay type code associated with the crop.
10	Enter planting period associated with the crop.
11	Enter crop type name.
12	Enter intended use of the pay crop and pay type. **Note:** See NAP Crop Table Report for applicable intended uses for the pay crop, pay type, and planting period.
13	If organic option is wanted for the crop by the producer, CHECK (✓).
14	Have producer indicate the coverage level selected, including basic, by checking (✓) the appropriate box for each crop type in item 11. The coverage level selected is **irrevocable** after the application closing date and it will be the same for all crops in the pay group.
The buy-up options in items 15 and 16 are **only** available to producers who select buy-up coverage levels for a crop type specified in item 11.	
15	If producer elects the direct market price option, CHECK (✓).
16	If producer elects the HMP option, CHECK (✓)
The following is only applicable if the crop type in item 11 is a value loss crop and producer has selected buy-up coverage for the value loss crop.	
17	Enter maximum total dollar amount elected by the NAP-covered participant for which buy-up coverage may be considered for a value loss crop in a coverage period. The amount is set by the NAP-covered participant for each value loss crop and represents the highest amount of field market value of the crop before disaster in a coverage period.

302 Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) (Continued)

C Completing Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) (Continued)

Item	Instructions
	Part D – Producer and CCC Representative's Certification
18A	Enter amount of service fee due. **Note:** The service fee is nonrefundable and due at the time producer files CCC-471. If producer certifies as SDA, limited resource, or BF according to item 6, then the service fee is waived.
18B	Enter service fee received. **Note:** The service fee is nonrefundable.
19A	The person signing on behalf of producer applying for NAP coverage signs. **Notes:** producer signing CCC-471: • certifies that all information entered on CCC-471, whether or not personally entered, is true and correct • acknowledges receipt of CCC-471 NAP BP for the crop year and coverage year of CCC-471.
19B	If the person who signed for producer in item 19A signed in a representative capacity, the person **must** enter title and/or capacity relationship for which the person signed in item 19A. **Note:** If person who signed in item 19A signed for himself or herself as an individual, item 19B may be either left blank or annotated "N/A" or "Self."
19C	Enter date CCC-471 was signed in item 19A.
20A and 20B	CCC representative **must** sign and enter date acknowledging receipt of CCC-471 and the service fee, if applicable.

302 Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) (Continued)

D Example of Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14)

The following is an example of manual CCC-471 (12-01-14), page 1.

This form is available electronically. Form Approved - OMB No. 0560-0175

CCC-471 (12-01-14) **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE** Commodity Credit Corporation

NON-INSURED CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (NAP) APPLICATION FOR COVERAGE WITH BUY-UP OPTION
(2015 and Subsequent Crop Years)

1. Crop Year: 2015

2A. County FSA Office Name and Address *(Including Zip Code)*:
Any County FSA Office
1234 Any Street
Anywhere, ST 99999

2B. Telephone No. *(Including Area Code)*: 999-999-9999

NOTE: *The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a – as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 1437, the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333 – as amended), the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508 – as amended), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79). The information will be used to determine eligibility to participate in and receive benefits under the Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility to participate in and receive benefits under the Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program.*

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0560-0175. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 5 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. The provisions of appropriate criminal and civil fraud, privacy, and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. ***RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM ALONG WITH YOUR APPLICABLE SERVICE FEE TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.***

PART A - PRODUCER INFORMATION

3A. Name and Address of Producer *(Including Zip Code)*:
I M Farmer
122 Nowhere Rd.
Anywhere, ST 99999

3B. Telephone No. *(Including Area Code)*: 999-999-9999

3C. Email Address: IMFarmer@email.com

Administrative State and County Office

4A. State: State

4B. County: County

5. Schedule of Deposit Number According to 64-FI: 01

PART B - SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED, LIMITED RESOURCE, AND BEGINNING FARMER OR RANCHER

6. Socially disadvantaged, limited resource, and beginning farmers are eligible for a waiver of the NAP service fee and, if buy-up coverage is elected, a 50% reduction of the calculated buy-up premium.

To qualify for a service fee waiver or reduced premium as a socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmer, you must file a Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification (CCC-860), if not already on file.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees, and applicants for employment on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases will apply to all programs and/or employment activities.) Persons with disabilities, who wish to file a program complaint, write to the address below or if you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities and wish to file either an EEO or program complaint, please contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish).

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at ***http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html****, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter by mail to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at* ***program.intake@usda.gov****. USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.*

302 Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) (Continued)

C Example of Manual CCC-471 (12-01-14) (Continued)

The following is an example of manual CCC-471 (12-01-14), page 2.

CCC-471 (12-01-14) Page 2 of 2

PART C - CROP IDENTIFICATION AND COVERAGE OPTIONS

Subject to 7 CFR Part 1437, the producer signing this application applies for coverage on the producer's share of noninsured crop(s) by pay crop/pay type; and/or elects either catastrophic (basic) level coverage of 50% yield and 55% of price or a buy-up coverage level of 50%, 55%, 60%, or 65% of yield and 100% of price. The election of coverage level by the producer signing this form is final and irrevocable after the crop's application closing date. A producer who elects buy-up coverage understands and acknowledges that they are required to pay the premium for such buy-up coverage regardless of whether or not an eligible loss occurs and a NAP payment is calculated. If a producer elects buy-up coverage and fails to pay the premium, a debt will be established and that producer is ineligible for any NAP payment, until such time as the producer pays the debt, per 7 CFR Part 1437. The prevented planting loss threshold for a crop is the same under either basic or buy-up coverage with the only difference between the two being the price coverage elected of either 55% or 100%. The service fee is $250 per crop per county, or $750 per producer per county, but not to exceed a total of $1875 per producer for all counties. The service fee, which is not a charge for coverage or buy-up, is nonrefundable and is due at the time the producer files an application for coverage. For yield-based crops, the premium for producers who elect buy-up coverage will be the lesser of: (a) the amount calculated based on total crop acres x share x yield x coverage level x applicable average market price x 5.25% premium factor; or (b) the applicable payment limitation x 5.25% premium factor. For value loss crops, the premium for producers who elect buy-up coverage will be the lesser of: (a) the amount calculated based on the maximum dollar value of inventory selected by the producer x share x coverage level x 5.25% premium factor; or (b) the applicable payment limitation x 5.25% premium factor.

7. Crop			11. Crop Type	12. IU	13. Organic Option	14. Coverage Levels					Buy-Up Only		
8. Pay Crop	9. Pay Type	10. Planting Period				Basic 50/55	Buy Up 50/100	Buy Up 55/100	Buy Up 60/100	Buy Up 65/100	15. Direct Market Price Option	16. HMP Option	17. Max. Dollar Value (Value Loss)
Beans			Green	FM						✓		✓	
0047	001	01											
Beans			Green	FR						✓		✓	
0047	001	01											
Beans			BABY LIMA	FH	✓					✓			
0047	001	01											
Beans			BUTTER	FM		✓							
0047	002	02											
Beans			CHANNEL CATFISH	FH				✓					$40,000
2000	001	01											

PART D - PRODUCER AND CCC REPRESENTATIVE'S CERTIFICATION

I certify all information entered on this Application for Coverage (CCC-471), whether or not personally entered by me, is true and correct. I understand that before any program benefits are paid, all eligibility requirements including payment of service fee, and/or premium must be met, according to 7 CFR Part 1437 and 7 U.S.C. 7333. I acknowledge all of the following: (1) The election of basic or buy-up coverage is as shown on this application and that election is irrevocable after the application closing date. (2) The premium that will be calculated for the election will be withheld from any NAP payment made to the producer. (3) The premium determined as a result of election according to the application, the CCC-471 NAP basic provisions, and 7 CFR part 1437 is owed to CCC and must be paid regardless of whether or not the NAP covered crop and producer qualifies for a payment or is eligible or ineligible. All information provided herein is subject to verification by the Farm Service Agency. As provided in statute and regulation, failure to provide true and correct information may result in the invalidation of this application, a determination of noncompliance or ineligibility, or other remedies or sanctions. By signing this application for coverage, I acknowledge receipt of the CCC-471 NAP basic provisions for the crop year and coverage year of this application.

This application is not valid unless accompanied by the applicable service fee or a completed CCC-860 certification.

18A. Service Fee Due $ 750	18B. Service Fee Received $ 750	
19A. Producer's Signature (By) /s/. J M Farmer	19B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity	19C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 99-99-9999
20A. CCC Representative's Signature /s/. J M Ced		20B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 99-99-9999

303 Service Fee

A Service Fee Overview

[7 CFR 1437.7] (a) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, with respect to each crop, commodity, or acreage, producers must file an application for coverage under this part in the administrative county office by the application closing date.

(b) The service fee or request for service fee waiver under paragraph (g) of this section must accompany the application for coverage in order for it to be considered filed. The service fee is $250 per crop per administrative county, up to $750 per producer per administrative county, not to exceed $1,875 per producer.

(c) The service fee will be applied per administrative county by crop and by planting period, as determined by FSA.

Payment of the service fee is due at the time the producer files CCC-471 for eligible crops in the FSA administrative office. For continuous coverage applications, according to subparagraph 301 C, producers **must** pay the applicable service fee before the application closing date.

Payment of the nonrefundable service fee at time of application in no way ensures, guarantees, or obligates CCC or FSA to issue coverage. Service fees are **not** refundable.

B Determining Service Fee

The service fee will be based on:

- FSA administrative county
- each TIN
- crop definition according to pay crop and pay type (subparagraph 200 A)
- planting periods
- seed crops as separate crops according to subparagraph 202 F.

303 Service Fee (Continued)

C Service Fee Waiver for SDA, LR, and BF

[7 CFR 1437.7(g)] Beginning farmers and ranchers, limited resource farmers and ranchers, and socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers will receive, upon certification, a waiver of the service fee and a 50 percent premium reduction. The certification is required on or before the time the application for coverage is filed using the form specified by FSA.

The service fee will be waived for producers who meet the definition for SDA, BF, or LR, according to 7 CFR Part 718.

Note: The definitions for SDA, BF, and LR producers can be found in CCC-471 NAP BP and CCC-860, page 2.

Certification on CCC-860 is **required** from producers seeking an SDA, BF, or LR waiver. Annual certification on CCC-860 is **required** from producers seeking BF or LR status waiver by program year. However, after CCC-860 is filed certifying SDA status, SDA producers do **not** need to recertify each year to qualify for a waiver.

SDA producers are eligible for continuous coverage and will receive a continuous coverage reminder notification letter (Exhibit 34) applicable for SDA farmers and ranchers.

Note: CCC-860 certification does **not** allow SDA, BF, and LR producers to file CCC-471 after the application closing date.

303 Service Fee (Continued)

D NAP Service Fees Paid With Dishonored Checks

Service fees are due and payable:

- on the date and time of application
- regardless of whether coverage attaches.

Service fees are **not** considered payment for coverage. If a producer files an application for coverage and pays the applicable service fee with a check that is dishonored, the service fee and any other administrative expenses, such as dishonored check fees, will be established as a receivable according to 58-FI.

A NAP application for coverage with a service fee paid with a check that was dishonored will remain valid if all other NAP requirements are met.

E Collecting Service Fees

County Office will:

- review available information to determine if other service fees have been paid in other County Offices

  Notes: If software is available, the amount of service fees paid in other counties will be available.

  Copies of CCC-471's initiated in other counties may be provided as documentation that fees have been paid. The County Office **must** date stamp and photocopy CCC-471 provided and retain the copy for record keeping purposes.

- ensure that a producer does **not** pay more than the $1,875 maximum service fee for NAP coverage

- complete a manual deposit according to 3-FI **only** if:

  - the automated software application is unavailable
  - the crop does **not** exist in the crop table.

  Note: See subparagraph 275 A for instructions for submitting the crop.

303 Service Fee (Continued)

F Service Fees on Native Sod

Any annual NAP crop planted on native sod acreage as defined in subparagraph 379 B in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, or South Dakota will have the service fee doubled the first 4 years of cropping. See subparagraph 379 D for what qualifies as a "year of cropping". This is **not** applicable to SDA, LR, and BF producers who receive a service fee waiver. The service fee **cannot** exceed the maximum service fee in subparagraph E.

304 NAP Premiums

A Determining Premiums

[7 CFR 1437.7] (d) Producers who elect buy-up coverage must pay a premium, in addition to the service fee, equal to the lesser of:

(1) The product obtained by multiplying:

(i) A 5.25-percent premium fee; and

(ii) The applicable payment limit; or

(2) The sum of the premiums for each eligible crop, with the premium for each eligible crop obtained by multiplying:

(i) The producer's share of the eligible crop;

(ii) The number of acres devoted to the eligible crop;

(iii) The approved yield;

(iv) The coverage level elected by the producer;

(v) The average market price; and

(vi) A 5.25-percent premium fee.

(e) For value loss crops, premiums will be calculated based on the maximum dollar value for which coverage is sought by the applicant, subject to applicable payment limitation, times the 5.25 percent premium.

(f) Premiums will be calculated separately for each crop, type, and intended use as reported on the acreage report and as specified in the basic provisions.

304 NAP Premiums (Continued)

A Determining Premiums (Continued)

Premiums will be calculated separately by:

- FSA administrative county
- each TIN
- crop definition according to pay crop and pay type (subparagraph 200 A)
- planting periods
- seed crops as separate crops according to subparagraph 202 F.

A producer's total premium amount will be the sum of the premiums calculated for each crop, type, and intended use for which a producer has obtained NAP coverage.

Note: The maximum premium will be $6,563 (the product of the payment limitation of $125,000 times 5.25 percent rounded up to whole dollars).

The maximum premium for SDA, LR, and BF is $3,282. See subparagraph 304 B.

Premiums for additional buy-up coverage will be calculated based on the following:

- for yield based crops, the product of multiplying the producer's share, times the number of eligible acres, times the producers approved yield, times the coverage level, times 100 percent of the average market price, times 5.25 percent

- for value loss crops, the product of multiplying the producer's share, times the maximum dollar value for which participant seeks coverage, subject to applicable payment limitation, times the 5.25 percent premium

- for honey, the product of multiplying the producer's share, times the highest number of eligible colonies reported at any time during the crop year, times the approved yield, times the coverage level, times 100 percent of the average market price, times 5.25 percent

304 NAP Premiums (Continued)

A Determining Premiums (Continued)

- for maple sap, the product of multiplying the producer's share, times the eligible number of reported number of taps, times the producers approved yield, times the coverage level, times 100 percent of the average market price, times 5.25 percent.

Example 1: Producer has an operation that averages an approximate $90,000 inventory during the crop year. The producer selects 65/100 coverage and chooses a maximum dollar value of $75,000. The premium is calculated on the $75,000 value. A disaster occurs and the FMVA is determined to be $85,000 and the FMVB is determined to be $30,000. The loss is calculated on $75,000 less $30,000.

Example 2: Using the same criteria as in Example 1, a disaster occurs and the FMVA is determined to be $60,000 and the FMVB is determined to be $30,000. The loss is calculated on $60,000 less $30,000.

B Premium Reduction for NAP Participants with SDA, BF, and/or LR Status

[7 CFR 1437.7(g)] Beginning farmers and ranchers, limited resource farmers and ranchers, and socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers will receive, upon certification, a waiver of the service fee and a 50 percent premium reduction. The certification is required on or before the time the application for coverage is filed using the form specified by FSA.

The premium fees for additional buy-up coverage will be reduced by 50 percent for producers who meet the definition of SDA, BF, or LR status, according to 7 CFR Part 718.

Note: The definitions for SDA, BF, and LR producers can be found on CCC-471 and CCC-860, page 2.

Certification on CCC-860 is **required** from producers seeking an SDA, BF, or LR waiver. Annual certification on CCC-860 is **required** from producers seeking a BF or LR status waiver by program year. However, after CCC-860 is filed certifying SDA status, SDA producers do **not** need to recertify each year to qualify for a waiver.

Note: SDA producers **are** eligible for continuous coverage participation and will receive a continuous coverage letter applicable to SDA farmers and ranchers.

CCC-860 certification does **not** allow SDA, BF and LR producers to file CCC-471 after the application closing date.

304 NAP Premiums (Continued)

C Premium Billing

Producers will receive a premium bill 60 calendar days before the subsequent year's application closing date for the crop.

The due dates for each premium owed are 30 calendar days after the date of premium billing.

D Collection of Premiums

Producers have 3 options for payment of premiums:

- pay the full premium any time after premium is calculated
- receive a NAP payment reduction resulting in a full or partial payment of all premiums due in the Administrative County, as applicable

  Note: Outstanding premiums due will always be deducted from NAP payments earned.

- receive a crop-specific premium billing 60 calendar days before the subsequent year's crop NAP application closing date and pay within 30 calendar days.

304 NAP Premiums (Continued)

E NAP Premiums on Native Sod

[7 CFR 1437.4] (c) Except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section, during the first 4 crop years of planting, as determined by the Secretary, native sod acreage in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota that has been tilled for the production of an annual crop after February 7, 2014, will be subject to the following:

(1) The approved yield will be determined by using a yield equal to 65 percent of the producer's T-yield for the annually planted crop; and

(2) The service fee or premium for the annual covered crop planted on native sod will be equal to 200 percent of the amount determined in §1437.7, as applicable, but the premium will not exceed the maximum amount specified in §1437.7(d)(2).

(d) If the producer's total native sod acreage that is tilled in a crop year is 5 acres or less, the approved yield, service fee, and premium provisions specified in paragraph (c) of this section will not apply.

Any annual NAP crop planted on native sod acreage, as defined in subparagraph 379 B, in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, or South Dakota will have the premium doubled the first 4 years of cropping on that acreage. See subparagraph 379 D for what qualifies as a “year of cropping”. SDA, LR, and BF producers will have the premium doubled after the reductions. The premium **cannot** exceed the maximum premium in subparagraph B.

304 NAP Premiums (Continued)

F Failure to Pay NAP Premiums

[7 CFR 1437.16] (m) Any person or legal entity who has a debt from nonpayment of the premium for coverage levels specified in §1437.5(c) will be ineligible for assistance under any subsequent crop year NAP coverage on any crop from the crop year of nonpayment of premium until the debt is paid in full.

(1) If a person or legal entity is ineligible for NAP assistance due to the debt because of the nonpayment of premium, FSA will permit the person or legal entity to file an application for coverage together with payment of any service fees; however, that application and payment of service fees will not make the person or legal entity eligible for any assistance until the premium debt is paid in full.

(2) Service fees paid with applications for coverage that are filed by persons or legal entities who are ineligible for NAP assistance as specified in paragraph (m) of this section will not be credited to any unpaid premium debt nor are they refundable.

(n) A person or legal entity ineligible for NAP assistance under paragraph (m) of this section may become eligible for future NAP assistance if they remit all unpaid debt related to the nonpayment of premium before the application for payment filing deadline (see §1437.11(g)).

(o) Any NAP payment that was not issued for a prior NAP crop year due to an outstanding debt as specified in paragraph (m) of this section will not be issued.

(p) Unpaid debt related to the failure to pay any premium satisfied by administrative offset will reinstate the eligibility of a person or legal entity from the date the offset satisfies all the unpaid premium debt with interest.

Premium amounts **not** paid within 30 calendar days from the premium billing date will result in the following:

- ineligibility for NAP payment in future years until paid in full
- a claim that will be offset from any future payments.

Notes: A manual receivable for the amount of the calculated premium **must** be established according to 64-FI, paragraph 21, so that it can be offset against a NAP payment or other payments before a NAP payment is issued.

If the NAP premiums are paid with a dishonored check, the premiums and any other administrative expenses, such as dishonored check fees, will be established as a receivable according to 58-FI.

The **NAP Premium Report** will provide the calculated premium amount by producer, unit number, and pay group.

305 Summary of Coverage (SOC)

A SOC Purpose

SOC serves as a quarterly cumulative notification of the participant's NAP guarantee and premium details, if applicable, for the crop year.

SOC will also inform participants of NAP eligible crops for which they did **not** obtain NAP coverage. This will serve as an outreach effort to inform producers of available coverage options.

SOC will also explain the benefits afforded to SDA, BF, and LR producers.

Note: An annual mailing will also be generated and mailed from Kansas City to producers who are **not** participating in the current NAP year, but who filed an acreage report with FSA that included eligible NAP crops. This notification will explain that NAP benefits were available for these crops for the current year and promote NAP participation for future years. NAP coverage options and SDA, BF, and LR benefits will be explained to further encourage NAP participation.

B SOC Timing

SOC will be issued quarterly as mass mailings from Kansas City.

305 Summary of Coverage (SOC) (Continued)

C Summary of Coverage Contents

Each quarterly SOC for a participant will summarize NAP participation data for each participating NAP crop as follows:

- coverage level elected for each NAP-covered crop
- NAP guarantee for each NAP-covered crop, based upon coverage level election and eligible acres.
- premiums for all NAP crops
- premiums still outstanding as of the SOC mailing date
- premium billing dates for each NAP-covered crop 60 calendar days before subsequent year application closing date for the crop
- due dates for premiums for each NAP-covered crop 30 calendar days after billing.

The SOC will explain that it is **not** a bill; however, all premiums still outstanding will be reduced from any NAP payment received, even if before the actual billing and due dates. SOC will also inform the participant that failure to pay the NAP premium within 30 calendar days after billing will result in ineligibility for NAP payments for future years until 1 of the following methods satisfies the debt:

- all premiums in default are paid in full
- all premiums in default are offset in full
- producer enters into an approved repayment plan for all premiums in default.

SOC will provide a list of NAP eligible crops that the producer reported for which they did **not** obtain NAP coverage.

SOC will explain that farmers and ranchers who qualify for SDA, BF, and/or LR status are eligible for:

- waiver of NAP service fees
- a 50 percent reduction in NAP premiums.

306-340 (Reserved)

Section 2 Special Provisions

341 Life of Original CCC-471's and Cancellations, Terminations, and Replacements

A Overview

CCC-471 NAP BP provides NAP basic provisions about:

- life of original CCC-471's and cancellations, terminations, and replacements
- extent or life of NAP coverage
- CCC-471 signature authority.

Note: 1-CM provisions apply to NAP. Any NAP payment determined owed will be paid to the person or persons determined to be entitled to the NAP payment.

CCC-471 NAP BP, Section 2, has been incorporated into subparagraphs B through E.

CCC-471 NAP BP is available on the FFAS Employee Forms/Publications Online Website at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/dam/ffasforms/forms.html**.

341 Life of Original CCC-471's and Cancellations, Terminations, and Replacements (Continued)

B Impact of Death, Disappearance, or Judicial Declaration of Incompetence

Following is the impact of death, disappearance, or judicial declaration of incompetence on CCC-471 or NAP coverage, as applicable.

IF a participant is…	THEN…
an individual who dies, disappears, or is judicially declared incompetent, or a legal entity that dissolves **before** NAP coverage attaches	CCC-471 terminates as of the date of death, disappearance determination, or judicial declaration, or the effective date of legal entity dissolution, as applicable. See subparagraph E for information on replacement CCC-471's.
an individual who dies, disappears, or is judicially declared incompetent, or a legal entity that dissolves **after** NAP coverage attaches	coverage will continue through the crop year and will terminate at the end of the NAP coverage period. NAP payment will be paid to the person or persons determined to be entitled to the payment.
a partnership that has a member who has died	CCC-471 NAP BP, subparagraph 2 F applies. Contact OGC regional attorney for guidance, when necessary.
an entity with 2 or more persons having joint interest and 1 of the persons die	CCC-471 NAP BP, subparagraph 2 F applies. Contact OGC regional attorney for guidance, when necessary.

341 Life of Original CCC-471's and Cancellations, Terminations, and Replacements (Continued)

C Signature Authority of Participants and Applicants

Any person may sign documents relative to CCC-471 on behalf of any other person covered by CCC-471, provided FSA is furnished with a copy of a properly executed valid power of attorney, or other legally sufficient document authorizing the person to sign in a representative capacity.

All provisions of 1-CM and CCC-471 NAP BP, Section 2 apply.

D Cancellation or Termination

If cancellation or termination of NAP coverage occurs for any reason, coverage **cannot** resume unless a new CCC-471 is filed for the crop.

Note: For cancellation or termination of CCC-471 that occurs because of death of the applicant before coverage attaches, see subparagraph E.

NAP coverage will **not** be provided for any person who is ineligible under the contract or under any Federal law or regulation.

Service fees submitted with CCC-471's will **not** be refunded if the applicant is later ineligible for NAP coverage, or the participant is ineligible for payment under any law or regulation.

341 Life of Original CCC-471's and Cancellations, Terminations, and Replacements (Continued)

E Replacement CCC-471 Because of Death, Disappearance, or Judicially Declared Incompetent Individual Before Coverage Attached

If an individual who submitted a valid CCC-471 dies before coverage attaches, CCC-471 **must** be terminated as of the date of death. An authorized representative of the deceased individual may file a replacement CCC-471 that will permit CCC-471 to convey effective with the date of termination, provided all the following apply:

- subparagraph C and 1-CM provisions are met for the person submitting the replacement CCC-471
- FSA is satisfied the coverage would have attached to the crop if death of the individual who filed CCC-471 had **not** occurred
- the person or legal entity seeking to have CCC-471 convey can be viewed as producer instead of the individual who filed the valid CCC-471
- the replacement CCC-471 does **not** add any additional crops and is **not** expanded from the original initial CCC-471.

Additional service fees are **not required** for replacement CCC-471's.

Documentation showing signature authority of the signor or the replacement CCC-471 is **required** according to subparagraph C and 1-CM. Absent documentation being furnished by the person or persons seeking conveyance of CCC-471, FSA will take no action on the replacement CCC-471.

All replacement CCC-471's submitted according to this subparagraph **must** be submitted to DAFP for review. Copies of the original signed CCC-471 **must** be submitted together with supportive documentation by COC though STC to DAFP.

Follow the instructions in forthcoming 3-NAP to complete the replacement CCC-471 in the automated system.

342 Transferring NAP Coverage

A Overview

NAP-covered participants may transfer NAP coverage according to CCC-471 NAP BP, Section 23. A transfer of NAP coverage is by producer for all crop types within the grouping that have NAP coverage, and may be used when there is a:

- sale of land
- transfer of lease
- new entity formed
- change in entity type
- change in operator between husband and wife.

Note: Transfer of partial coverage for a crop is **not** allowed.

B Eligibility

When a transfer of NAP coverage is initiated, the buyer, new lessee, or new entity becomes responsible for meeting all NAP requirements, including eligible producer requirements.

Note: FSA's approval of a transfer request is **not** approval of the person or legal entity as an eligible NAP producer. Transferees **must** satisfy all NAP eligibility provisions to be eligible for payment.

An additional service fee is **not required** from the transferee, even if the transferor's service fee was waived under SDA, LR, or BF provisions and the transferee does **not** qualify for a service fee waiver.

342 Transferring NAP Coverage (Continued)

C When to Transfer

Requests to transfer coverage on a crop or crops **must** be initiated after the coverage period begins and before the earlier of either the disaster event or end of the coverage period. The end of the coverage period is determined as the earlier of:

- the date harvest is complete
- the normal harvest date
- abandonment of the crop
- destruction of the crop.

Notes: Transfers of coverage are **not** applicable for crops before a crop's application closing date as a person or legal entity who might be a transferee can file their own CCC-471.

The effective date of transfer is the date a legal document indicates that transfer of the ownership share interest in a commodity and control of the crop acreage on which the commodity is grown has occurred.

A transfer of NAP coverage will **not** be used:

- after a disaster has occurred
- before the application closing date for the crop
- when estates are closed or entities are dissolved
- when partial share transfers occur between 2 parties
- involving divorce between husband and wife unless the transfer is 100 percent
- when land is transferred to another administrative county
- when coverage for the crop already exists by the buyer (added land provisions apply)
- if the coverage period has **not** begun.

Note: If the transfer occurs after the acreage reporting date, the acreage reports **must** be revised according to 2-CP.

342 Transferring NAP Coverage (Continued)

D Production and Yields

If a loss occurs in the year of transfer, production for the acreage of the transferee **must** be kept separate from other acreage the transferee may have been farming in addition to the transferred NAP crop acreage. The loss is calculated separately for the transferred acreage and production and without regard to any other land that the transferee may have been farming, even if that land was also subject to a separate Application for Coverage. To establish an approved yield for the transferred crop, follow Part 7 to establish an approved yield using the transferee's actual production history.

If land is purchased or leased by a producer and the transferee has CCC-471 filed for the unit that includes the crop, added land procedure according to paragraph 479 is applicable. There is no adjustment to the approved yield database. Added land and adjustments are used for payment purposes **only**.

E Initiating a Transfer

To initiate a transfer of NAP coverage between producers, CCC-577 **must** be filed for each transferee for **all** crops being transferred. Only crops selected on CCC-471 that are planted and reported on transferor's FSA-578 may be listed.

Note: For succeeding crop years, to continue coverage, a new CCC-471 **must** be filed by the new owner or shareholder before the application closing date for the applicable crop.

342 Transferring NAP Coverage (Continued)

F Processing a Transfer

When a transfer of NAP coverage is approved by COC, County Offices will submit, through the State Office:

- a written explanation about the nature and circumstances of the transfer
- signed copy of the original CCC-471
- producer CCC-471 Summary Report for the transfer
- signed copy of the manual CCC-577
- application closing dates for the crops to be transferred
- a signed copy of FSA-578 (either farm or producer print, as applicable, according to paragraph 375) for all crops having NAP transfer requested
- documentation to verify the effective date of transfer.

  Note: Documentation **must** be established and/or provided when a valid ownership interest and control of the crop acreage is transferred.

State Offices **must** review all requests and forward, under State memorandum, **only** NAP transfer requests with supporting documentation that meet the requirements of this paragraph to PECD, PPB according to paragraph 11.

342 Transferring NAP Coverage (Continued)

F Processing a Transfer (Continued)

The National Office will review the **required** documentation for NAP transfer cases to determine compliance with current NAP transfer procedure. After a thorough review of the information provided, the National Office will send a memorandum to the applicable State Office with a course of action.

Note: The National Office will take no action on a transfer request **except** to return it to the State Office, if the producer requesting the transfer chose **not** to furnish **required** documentation. Persons **not** furnishing documentation to support a transfer request will be considered to have withdrawn the request for transfer.

After receiving authorization from the National Office to process approved NAP transfer cases, State Offices will:

- assist the County Office to cancel the initial CCC-471
- process authorized transfer of NAP coverage.

Note: SED's **must** ensure that a memorandum authorizing a transfer of NAP coverage is received from the National Office before State Offices initiate a NAP transfer process.

The fee associated to the original CCC-471 will be used to initiate CCC-471 for the transferee. No additional fees will be collected if the original CCC-471 was filed as BF, LR, or SDA CCC-471.

If a transfer of NAP coverage is approved after the software is locked out for that year and a payment should be processed, County Offices will be provided further guidance.

342 Transferring NAP Coverage (Continued)

G Examples

The following are examples of situations when a transfer of NAP coverage can be used:

- land purchased or leased by a producer who does **not** have current NAP coverage for the crop when transfer is requested before a disaster

  Example: Producer A owns and operates FSN 100 and has NAP coverage for green beans. Producer B has planted green beans but has no NAP coverage for green beans. Producer B buys FSN 100 from Producer A. CCC-577 can be used to transfer the coverage on FSN 100 for green beans from Producer A to Producer B, but is limited to the land acquired through the sale or lease and **must** be initiated before a disaster.

  Notes: The effective date of transfer **cannot** be earlier than the date the land was sold or leased. Producer B **must** provide a copy of the deed or lease agreement to verify the effective date of transfer.

  Production for the transferred acreage **must** be kept separate from other green beans harvested by Producer B. The loss is calculated **only** on the transferred acreage from Producer A to B, which is the NAP covered acreage. To establish an approved yield for the transferred crop, follow Part 7 using the transferee's actual production history.

- changes in operator between husband and wife

  Example: Producer A conducts a farming operation as an individual. CCC-471 is in Producer A's name. Producer A retires from farming and transfers 100 percent interest in his farming operation to Producer B, his spouse, during the coverage period and before a disaster. Producer B requests a transfer of NAP coverage. CCC-577 could be approved in Producer B's name.

  Note: The effective date of transfer is the date Producer A transfers 100 percent interest in his farming operation to Producer B, his spouse.

342 Transferring NAP Coverage (Continued)

G Examples (Continued)

- changes in entity type or changes from an individual to an entity

Example 1: Producer C is operating FSN 400 as an individual. CCC-471 is in Producer C's name. Producer C forms a corporation and no longer conducts a farming operation as an individual. CCC-577 could be approved for FSN 400 in the name of the new corporation.

Note: The effective date of transfer is the date the new corporation acquired crop ownership interest in the crop and if questioned, the corporation **must** provide documentation to verify when and how the corporation acquired the crop share interest and risk in the NAP crop.

Example 2: The farming operation of Producer D and Producer E, his spouse, consists of FSN 200 that they operate as a joint venture. CCC-471 is in the joint venture's name. Producer D and Producer E form a trust and no longer conduct a farming operation as a joint venture. CCC-577 could be approved for FSN 200 in the name of the new trust.

Note: The effective date of transfer is the date the trust acquired crop ownership interest and if questioned, **must** provide documentation to verify when and how the trust acquired the interest and risk in the NAP-covered crop.

Example 3: Producer F's farming operation consists of FSN 300 that he operates as an individual. CCC-471 is in Producer F's name. Producer F and Producer G, form a trust that will take over Producer F's farming operation. CCC-577 could be approved for FSN 300 in the name of the new trust.

Note: The effective date of transfer is the date the trust acquired crop ownership interest and risk in the NAP-covered crop. If questioned, the trust **must** provide documentation to verify when and how the trust acquired the interest and risk in the NAP-covered crop.

342 Transferring NAP Coverage (Continued)

G Examples (Continued)

- land is purchased or leased by a producer and the transferee has CCC-471 filed for his unit that includes the crop.

  Example: Producer A has NAP coverage on FSN 300 for pumpkins. Producer B has NAP coverage on FSN 400 for pumpkins. Producer B buys FSN 300 from Producer A. CCC-577 is **required** even though both producers have coverage for pumpkins. A transfer of coverage NAP coverage **must** be initiated **before** a disaster.

  Note: The effective date of transfer is the date the land lease agreement is signed. If questioned, Producer B **must** provide a copy of the lease agreement to verify the effective date of transfer.

  Added land procedure, according to paragraph 479, is applicable.

H When Transfer of Coverage Not Applicable

A transfer of NAP coverage **cannot** be used when:

- a transfer of land or a change in entity type occurs after a disaster

  Notes: The transferee or the new entity would **not** have had a risk in producing the crop according to paragraph 100.

  State Offices will consult with the OGC regional attorney on questionable cases.

342 Transferring NAP Coverage (Continued)

H Examples Not Applicable (Continued)

- land is purchased or leased by a producer before the application closing date for the crop

  Example: Producer A has NAP coverage on FSN 100 for green beans. Producer B has green beans on FSN 200, but has **no** NAP coverage. Producer B buys FSN 100 from Producer A before the application closing date. A transfer of NAP service fee **cannot** be done to transfer the coverage on FSN 100 for green beans from Producer A to Producer B. Producer B **must** purchase coverage for all green beans for the unit in which he has an interest **before** the application closing date.

- estates are closed or entities are dissolved

  Note: FSA-325 will be used when estates are **not** closed and a payment is earned.

- partial share transfers occur between 2 parties

  Example: Producer A has coverage for green chile on FSN 2. Producer A sells 50 percent share of the crop to Producer B who has **no** coverage. Producer B will **not** be covered under NAP for that crop for the remainder of the coverage period. Producer A's coverage level is limited to the current 50 percent share.

- divorce between spouses, unless it is a 100 percent transfer of coverage on the entire crop in the grouping

  Example: Producer A has coverage for green chile on FSN 2. Producer A and Producer B, his spouse, are divorced and Producer A gives a 50 percent share of the crop to Producer B who has **no** coverage. Producer B will **not** be covered under NAP for that crop for the remainder of the coverage period. Producer A's coverage level is limited to his current 50 percent share.

  Note: State Offices **must** consult with the OGC regional attorney for questionable cases.

- land is transferred to another administrative county with no change in producer.

343-374 (Reserved)

Part 6 Acreage

375 Unit Acreage Certifications

A Overview

A unit acreage certification on FSA-578 **must** include all acres devoted to the eligible crop, and each crop acreage if multiple plantings, during the crop year. The producer **must** report all crops in which they have an interest in the county according to paragraph 101.

This information will be compiled from information certified on the Farm Acreage Report. Farm acreage reports **must**:

- be completed and filed according to 2-CP, including late-filed provisions, if applicable
- contain information specified in subparagraph B.

IF the producer is...	THEN the...
able to certify that a single farm acreage report includes all acres devoted to the eligible crop for which the producer has an interest in the county	single farm acreage report can be considered the unit crop acreage.
unable to certify that a single farm acreage report includes all acres devoted to the eligible crop for which the producer has an interest in the county	producer **must** certify all crop acreage by signing FSA-578 (Producer Print) generated according to 2-CP.

B Acreage Measurement Service Fees

A fee will be charged according to 2-CP for:

- producer requests for measurement service
- late-filed acreage reports.

Note: For information on appraisals, measurement services, and CCC-576-1, see 2-NAP.

375 Unit Acreage Certifications (Continued)

C Required Information for Unit Acreage Certifications

Unit acreage certifications **must** be filed on FSA-578 according to 2-CP. Certifications **must** be:

- for all acres devoted to the eligible crop in the administrative county by eligible crop, type, practice, and intended use for each planting, if applicable, including all crops by crop type selected on CCC-471

- verified by COC as accurate and on file **before** acting on any application for payment, CCC-576, Parts D through F.

Note: A zero acreage report is **not required** when a crop selected on CCC-471 is **not** planted. FSA-578 includes a zero acreage certification for any crop **not** reported as planted.

For yield-based crops, include the:

- crop name, type or variety, practice, intended use, and planting period
- date the specific crop acreage was planted
- acreage prevented from being planted.

For honey, an Inventory Report according to 2-CP, **must** be filed on FSA-578. See subparagraph 976 for reporting requirements for colonies.

For maple sap, an Inventory Report according to 2-CP, **must** be filed on FSA-578. See subparagraph 977 for reporting requirements for taps.

Notes: The following crops use “Intended Use”, “GR” (grain), unless the crop’s specific intended use is “SD” (seed) or “PR” (processed):

- crambe
- flax
- guar
- meadowfoam
- mustard
- rapeseed/canola
- sesame.

“Intended Use”, “SD” **must only** be used for propagation purposes. All other intended uses will be recorded according to 2-CP.

375 Unit Acreage Certifications (Continued)

C Required Information for Unit Acreage Certifications (Continued)

"Other", "regular", or other generic references as a type or variety are **not** used for NAP purposes. County Offices **must** ensure that producers identify NAP eligible crop types and intended uses when reporting planted acreage.

"Green manure" will **not** be used as an intended use for NAP purposes.

Do **not** use "Oil" as an intended use for NAP purposes. Use "PR" (processed) to identify the intended use. Do **not** confuse the "Intended Use", "Oil" with the type and variety of oil, such as is applicable for sunflowers.

NAP relies on the delineation, identification, and certification of specific individual crops on FSA-578; accordingly, eligible acreage **must** be at least .01 of an acre. Acreage reported as commercial garden on FSA-578 is **not** eligible for NAP.

Sunflowers with the intended uses of "FH" and "SE" (sets) will be identified under "Flowers" with type "Sun", crop code "7501". Intended use "SD" (seed) **must** be identified under sunflowers, with crop code "0078".

Dual purpose sorghum with the intended use of:

- "GR" (grain), "FG" (forage), and "GZ" (grazing) **must** be identified under crop code "0052"

- "SD" (seed) **must** be identified under "Sorghum Forage" with crop code "0050", or "Sorghum" with crop code "0051".

For forage crops, the predominant intended use of the forage crop will be the intended use of the crop reported on FSA-578 according to 2-CP.

Example: Producer A intends, and normally mechanically harvests, 3 cuttings of hay from his 100 acres of alfalfa grass mixture. Producer A turns his 20 head of dairy cows out on the 100 acres of alfalfa grass mixture after the third cutting. Mechanical harvest as hay is the predominant intended use of the crop; therefore, the intended use will be reported on FSA-578 as "FG" (forage).

Note: The intended use of grazing is **not** eligible for buy-up coverage. See paragraph 804 for information about grazed forage provisions.

375 Unit Acreage Certifications (Continued)

C Required Information for Unit Acreage Certifications (Continued)

For value loss crops **without** associated acreage, an Inventory Report **must** be filed on FSA-578 for:

- aquaculture (mollusk, crustacean, and fin fish) according to paragraph 901
- floriculture (container grown) according to paragraph 903
- mushrooms according to paragraph 905
- ornamental nursery (container grown) according to paragraph 906
- propagation stock nonornamental nursery seed (container grown) according to paragraph 907
- all container grown value loss crops with an intended use of “RS” (root stock) or “SE” (sets), including physical location of acreage on which facility resides
- ginseng, **except** field grown and ginseng intended for seed, according to paragraph 904.

For value loss crops **with** associated acreage, the planted acreage **must** be filed on FSA-578 for:

- Christmas trees according to subparagraph 902 D
- turfgrass sod according to subparagraph 908 E
- field-grown flowers and flowers intended for seed according to subparagraph 903 E and this subparagraph
- field-grown ginseng and ginseng intended for seed according to subparagraph 904 J and this subparagraph
- field-grown ornamental nursery and field-grown propagation stock nonornamental nursery seed according to subparagraphs 906 F and 907 F
- all field-grown value loss crops with an intended use of root stock or sets.

376 Reported and Determined Crop Acreage

A Using Reported and Determined Crop Acreage

As specified in CCC-471 NAP BP, when a unit has both reported and determined crop acreage, COC will use:

- the smaller of the reported or determined acreage to determine the unit's:
  - expected level of production
  - total planted and prevented planted acreage
- determined acreage for premium calculation and APH purposes.

  Note: See 2-CP for policy about determined acreage measured by LA.

See Part 3 for NAP provisions about:

- unacceptable, incorrect, or false records and certifications
- variance
- misrepresentation, scheme, or device.

B Disposition of Reported Crop Acreage

Producers who have reported crop acreage for NAP purposes who harvest the specific crop acreage **must** file a production report for the crop and be able to provide to COC documentary evidence of crop production and disposition. Evidence may include leaving representative samples of the crop acreage for inspection. Disposition may be reviewed to ascertain if the crop was harvested for the reported intended use and if acreage was harvested.

Failure to make timely application or to supply **required** documentary evidence will result in a denial of NAP payments.

Exception: For forage crops in areas where multiple cuttings are normal, see subparagraph 802 E.

376 Reported and Determined Crop Acreage (Continued)

C Replacement and Replanted Acreage

Replacement crop acreage planted **after** approved prevented planted or failed crop acreage, in the same crop year, is **not** considered acres devoted to the eligible crop and is **not** eligible for NAP. See 2-CP for further information about replacement crops.

Note: See paragraph 204 for eligible double-crop acreage.

Acreage remains eligible for NAP when an eligible crop is damaged and COC determines that it is practical to replant before the final planting date, and the eligible crop is replanted.

Notes: Practical to replant means, as determined by FSA, replanting the covered crop or commodity will allow the crop or commodity to attain maturity before the calendar date for the end of the coverage period.

See subparagraph 51 D for ineligible causes of loss.

377 Late Planting

A Determining Late Planted Acreage

Late-planted acreage. Late-planting provisions provide reduced coverage for eligible crop or commodity acreage planted during the applicable late planting period.

Crops **not** planted by the STC-established final planting date because of natural disaster but planted during the late planting period are **not** eligible for prevented planting payments.

Producers unable to plant the crop or commodity by the STC-established final planting date because of natural disaster **must** provide an acceptable notice of loss (CCC-576, Part B), within 15 calendar days of the final planting date.

Production will be assigned according to subparagraph C for late planted acres based on the date the crop or commodity was planted.

B Definition of Planted

Planted, for determining late planting, means when:

- the seed comes into contact with the soil on which growth can begin
- for transplants, the seed is placed into soil, rather than the date of when plants are planted in the field.

Example: The final planting date for tomatoes is March 31, 2015. Tomato seeds are planted into soil on February 5, 2015. The tomato plants are transplanted into a field on April 5, 2015. The tomato acreage would be, for purposes of NAP in this example, determined to be planted on February 5, 2015.

Planted acreage, for determining late planting, means land in which seed, plants, or trees have been placed, appropriately for the crop and planting period, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.

377 Late Planting (Continued)

C Reducing Coverage for Late Planting

COC **must** assign production according to paragraph 607 for certain crop acreage planted during the applicable late-planting periods. Production to assign will be determined according to the date the crop acreage was actually planted and the following table.

Late-planting provisions do **not** apply to the following:

- crops with multiple planting periods **except**:
  - for the last planting period for the crop
  - to multiple planting period with a defined 60 day gap between planting periods
- value-loss crops.

IF the crop's days to maturity are...	AND IF the crop is planted after the final planting date by...	THEN assigned production is equal to...
60 calendar days or less	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of the expected production of the applicable crop acreage for each day after the final planting date.
	6 or more calendar days	expected production of the applicable crop acreage equal to the unit yield guarantee (50 to 65 percent coverage level).
61 to 120 calendar days	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of expected production of the applicable crop acreage regardless of the day planted.
	6 to 20 calendar days	1 percent of expected production of the applicable crop acreage for each day after the final planting date.
	21 or more calendar days	expected production of the applicable crop acreage equal to the unit yield guarantee (50 to 65 percent coverage level).
121 calendar days and up	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of expected production of the applicable crop acreage regardless of the day planted.
	6 to 25 calendar days	1 percent of expected production of the applicable crop acreage for each day after the final planting date
	26 or more calendar days	expected production of the applicable crop acreage equal to the unit yield guarantee (50 to 65 percent coverage level).

Note: Time periods include the date the crop is planted.

377 Late Planting (Continued)

D Example

Producer intended to plant 35 acres of green beans with a maturity period of 75 calendar days. The producer has buy-up NAP coverage at 60/100 for the crop. Ten acres were planted timely, 5 acres were planted 4 calendar days after the final planting date, 5 acres were planted 17 calendar days after the final planting date, and 15 acres were planted 22 calendar days after the final planting date. The approved yield has been calculated at 46 cwt. per acre. Calculate the assigned production as follows:

- 10 acres timely planted = 0 cwt.

- 5 acres planted 4 calendar days after the final planting date:
  0.05 **x** 46 cwt. per acre **x** 5 acres = 11.5 cwt.

- 5 acres planted 17 calendar days after the final planting date:
  0.01 **x** 46 cwt. per acre **x** 5 acres **x** 17 days = 39.1 cwt.

- 15 acres planted 22 calendar days after the final planting date:
  .60 coverage level **x** 46 cwt. per acre **x** 15 acres = 414 cwt.

The total assigned production for this crop is 464.6 cwt. (11.5 cwt. + 39.1 cwt. + 414 cwt.)

378 Prevented Planting

A Determining Prevented Planted Acreage

Prevented Planted Acreage. See 2-CP, for requirement to establish intent to plant and to determine eligible prevented plant acres.

When determining prevented planting losses, producers **must** be prevented from planting more than 35 percent of the total eligible acreage intended for planting to the eligible crop and in the case of multiple planting, more than 35 percent of the total eligible acres intended to be planted within the applicable planting period.

Prevented planting acreage will be considered separately from low yield losses of planted acreage of the same crop.

Note: Acreage of a specific crop type prevented from being planted and subsequently planted to a crop type in the same pay group is **not** eligible prevented planted acreage.

B Prevented Planting of Tree Crops and Other Perennials

Prevented planting of tree crops and other perennials applies **only** if:

- the producer can prove resources were available to plant, grow, and harvest the crop, as applicable
- STC approves the defined planting period for the crop.

378 Prevented Planting (Continued)

C Ineligible Acreage for Prevented Planting

Acreage ineligible for NAP prevented planting includes, but is **not** limited to:

- acreage for which the provisions of 2-CP are **not** met
- value loss crops, including, but **not** limited to, Christmas trees, aquaculture, and ornamental nurseries
- uninsured crop acreage that is unrated for insurance purposes
- acreage planted during the late-planting period.

D Calculating Prevented Planting Payments

Subject to limitations, availability of funds, and specific provisions dealing with specific crops, a payment for prevented planting is determined according to the following.

Step	Action
1	Add the total planted and approved prevented planted acres.
2	Multiply the result of step 1 by ".35".
3	Subtract the result of step 2 from the approved prevented planted acres.
4	Multiply the producer's share by the approved yield by the positive result of step 3.
5	Multiply the producer's share by the assigned production, if any.
6	Subtract the result of step 5 from the result of step 4.
7	Multiply the result of step 6 by the final payment price (market price for the pay crop and pay type times price coverage level of .55 or 1.00 times prevented planting factor).

Notes: Yields for purposes of prevented planting payments will be calculated in the same manner as for low-yield claims.

Additional calculations are **required** when there are multiple crop types within a pay group. See Exhibit 39 for additional calculations.

379 Native Sod Acreage

A Applicability

All annual NAP crops with tillage (including one-pass planters) planted on acreage that was determined as native sod after February 7, 2014, in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota have more restrictive provisions during the first 4 years of planting.

B Definition of Native Sod

Native Sod means land on which the plant cover is composed principally of native grasses, grass-like plants, or shrubs for grazing and browsing that has never been tilled, and the producer **cannot** substantiate that the ground has ever been tilled, for the production of an annual crop before February 7, 2014.

C Determinations of Native Sod Acreage

Acreage that is planted and was **not** cropped before February 7, 2014 will be considered as native sod unless the producer can substantiate the acreage has previously been tilled. Those substantiations may include, but are **not** limited to:

- FSA-578 showing a crop was previously planted on the requested acreage
- prior year's FSA-578 showing that the requested acreage is classified as cropland
- prior year's CLU presented in a map format that contains a field number
- receipts and invoices from custom planters or harvesters identifying the fields that were planted or harvested
- NRCS Form CPA-026e identifying the acreage with, in the "Sodbust" column, "No", and in the "HEL" column, "Yes"
- NRCS Form CPA-026e identifying the acreage with, in the "Sodbust" column, "Yes", and a determination date **before** February 7, 2014.

Note: Because this can be identified as a NAP compliance issue, a producer new to a farm may have access to a prior year FSA-578 for these documentation purposes. However, the individual may **not** be provided any data that is considered to be PII for another owner, operator, lessee, or tenant. PII of other individuals **must** be redacted from the responsive records before any disclosure.

379 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

D Crop Year of Planting

Any crop year in which an annual, perennial, or biennial crop is planted on native sod acreage, regardless of whether the crop is NAP covered, will count towards fulfilling the first 4 years of planting. A combination of annual and perennial or biennial crops may be used to fulfill the first 4 crop years of planting (the perennial or biennial crops do **not** require planting each year; however, the years that the perennial or biennial crop remains on the acreage count as a crop year of planting). Supporting documentation is **required** by an acreage report on FSA-578.

Example 1: A producer converts native sod acreage to a perennial crop and leaves that crop for 2 crop years. In crop years 3 and 4, the producer tills and plants the acreage to a NAP-covered annual crop. For crop years 3 and 4 of planting, the annual crop is subject to the more restrictive provisions.

Example 2: A producer converts native sod acreage to an annual NAP crop the initial crop year. In crop year 2, the producer tills and plants the acreage to a perennial crop and leaves the perennial crop on the acreage for 3 crop years. The producer is subject to the more restrictive provisions for the annual crop the first crop year, but is no longer subject to the more restrictive provisions if converted to an annual crop after the 3 crop years the perennial crop remained on the acreage as the first 4 crop years of planting have been completed.

Example 3: A producer converts native sod acreage to an annual NAP crop the initial crop year. In crop year 2, the producer plants an insurable annual crop and crop year 3, again rotates to an annual NAP crop with the more restrictive provisions applicable. In crop year 4, the producer again plants an insurable annual crop. In crop year 5, the producer plants an annual NAP crop; however, the more restrictive provisions are no longer applicable.

379 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

E Partial Field Planting and Relation to a Crop Year of Planting

For purposes of fulfilling 4 years of planting, native sod will be tracked at the "FN/Tract/Field (CLU)" level. Any native sod acres within a CLU that are initially tilled and planted within a given crop year will count as 1 year of planting for these acres. In any subsequent year, 50 percent or more of the acres within the newly established CLU **must** be cropped to meet a year of planting.

If, however, all native sod acreage within a CLU is **not** initially tilled and planted in a given crop year, the first year the additional native sod acreage is tilled and planted will be considered the first year of planting for those acres.

Example 1: A producer has an 80-acre field (CLU) comprised completely of native sod acreage. In the initial year of tilling the native sod acreage, all 80 acres are planted to dryland corn. In crop year 2, the producer plants the North 40 acres to rye and leaves the South 40 acres idle. In crop year 3, the producer plants the South 40 acres to dryland corn and leaves the North 40 acres idle. In crop year 4, the producer plants all 80 acres to rye. All 4 years on the entire 80 acres count towards fulfilling the first 4 years of planting.

Example 2: A producer has an 80-acre field (CLU) comprised completely of native sod acreage. In the initial year of tilling the native sod acreage, the North 40 acres are planted to dryland corn and the South 40 acres are **not** tilled. The North 40 acres begin counting toward the first 4 years of planting. The South 40 acres will **not** count as a year of planting until those native sod acres are tilled and planted.

In crop year 2, if the South 40 acres are tilled and planted, but the North 40 acres are **not** planted, the South 40 acres will count as the first year of planting for those acres. The North 40 acres that were **not** planted in crop year 2 would still **only** have 1 year of planting count for the 4 years of restrictive provisions.

379 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

F De Minimis Acreage Exemption

NAP annual crops that are planted on acreage converted from native sod on 5 acres or less are **not** subject to the more restrictive provisions. This is determined the first year of cropping by producer, per pay grouping, per NAP Unit (based on Administrative County).

G Production for Native Sod

Production **must** be reported for the acreage in the years of the restricted approved yield because the acreage is combined with the crop unit approved yield after the first 4 years of cropping. If production is **not** reported by the applicable production reporting date, yields are assigned with the applicable "O" or "P" yield.

If production is commingled between native sod acreage and non-native sod acreage, the production will be prorated on a one-to-one acreage basis.

Example: A producer has 100 acres of rye for grain with NAP coverage, with 50 acres determined to be native sod and 50 acres are non-native sod. The producer reports 3,000 bu. of production on the entire 100 acres because it was commingled at harvest.

Step	Action	Calculation
1	Determine the proration by dividing the total acres by the applicable determined native sod acres.	100 ÷ 50 = 2
2	Determine native sod production by dividing total production by the result of step 1.	3,000 ÷ 2 = 1,500
3	Determine nonnative sod production by subtracting the result of step 2 from the total production.	3,000 - 1,500 = 1,500

380-399 (Reserved)

Part 7 Yields

Section 1 General Provisions

400 Overview

A Purpose

The purpose of this part is to:

- explain NAP approved yield procedure
- identify rules that apply to NAP yields
- provide instructions for calculating NAP approved yields.

B Objective of NAP Yields

NAP yield determination methods:

- provide flexibility in the initial year of coverage for producers who are unable to provide acceptable records

- provide a sound basis for determining a producer's expected production of a crop

- safeguard the integrity of NAP.

400 Overview (Continued)

C Summary of Basic APH Procedure

Approved yields:

- are calculated by a producer's unit, **not** by individual or entity
- for producers who:

  - do **not** have records of past production, are limited to 65 percent of the applicable T-yield the first year the producer and crop are considered for NAP eligibility

  - are able to provide acceptable records of production for 1 to 3 years of actual yields, will be calculated using a combination of variable T-yields and actual yields

  - are new producers of a crop, may have an approved yield calculated based on unadjusted T-yields or a combination of unadjusted T-yields and actual yields.

Producers who report NAP crop acreage are responsible for reporting production for all crops selected on CCC-471, according to the:

- requirements of:

  - 7 CFR Part 1437.7
  - Unit acreage certification provisions, paragraph 375
  - Provisions for handling crops produced for different Intended uses, paragraph 202

- instructions in Part 9.

Exception: Approved yields and APH are **not** applicable to value loss crops and grazed forage. See Part 12 for:

- grazed forage
- value loss crops.

400 Overview (Continued)

D Approved Yield Requirement

After an approved yield is established, County Offices **must** calculate approved yields for each year a crop is on CCC-471. This will be done:

- in the system
- when the necessary information is provided by the producer, such as when acreage is reported and production is submitted according to Part 9.

Exception: Approved yields are **not** applicable to:

- value loss crops
- grazed forage.

After a producer has had NAP coverage on a crop, the approved yield **must** be updated annually. CCC-452 will be used for each year the crop was **not** covered by NAP to determine the acres, production, yield, yield type, and approved yield for the noncovered years.

400 Overview (Continued)

D Approved Yield Requirement (Continued)

Example: Producer:

- had coverage on “cucumbers/COM/FH/IR/01” in 2012
- did **not** have coverage in 2013, but did grow the crop
- obtained coverage for 2014.

An approved yield is **required** for 2014; however, CCC-452 **must** be completed for 2013 **before** an approved yield can be established for 2014. Because the producer had NAP coverage in 2012, the 2012 production was **required** to be reported by the applicable production reporting date. CCC-452 is **required** for 2013, even though the producer did **not** have 2013 NAP coverage on cucumbers. The 2014 approved yield will be based on data included on CCC-452 that may include acreage and production provided for 2013, based on applicable rules.

Note: If the producer fails to provide a 2012 or 2013 production report by the applicable production reporting date, follow the applicable rules in this part for determining the yield and yield type for the missing years.

400 Overview (Continued)

E Completing CCC-452's

Approved yields will be completed, according to subparagraph D at the time the producer certifies or provides production. Completed means:

- the acres and production are loaded in the system
- CCC-452 is printed
- the producer reviewed, concurred, and signed CCC-452
- COC representative signed CCC-452
- producer and COC representative signatures are entered in the system.

Approved yields are **not** "approved" by COC. There is no requirement for CCC-452 to be reviewed by COC. COC may delegate signature authority according to Exhibit 1. COC representative's signature indicates that the data has been accepted from the producer.

Approved yield should be completed the day the producer certifies production, but no later than 30 calendar days after the production is certified.

Notes: Only in times of high workload should the approved yield be completed at a date later than the day the producer certifies the production, but no later than 30 calendar days after the production is certified.

Accepting production records and placing them in a folder does **not** count as "completed".

All CCC-452's that contain acres and production **must** be signed by the producer. By signing CCC-452, the producer certifies that the information is complete and accurate. If the producer is **not** given the opportunity to review, concur, and sign the approved yield, the yield **cannot** be used for any potential NAP benefit. If the producer refuses to sign CCC-452, notate the reason for refusal.

Production from unsigned CCC-452's for any year the producer refuses to sign cannot be used for APH purposes because there is not a valid certification of production. The yield will be assigned the applicable "assigned" or "zero credited" yield for that APH year and for any future approved yield calculations, unless the producer provides production records for the year they refused to sign.

401 Types of Yields

A NAP Yields

Definitions of all types of yields are provided in this table.

Type of Yield	Usage and Meaning	References
Actual Yield: “A”	Total amount of harvested and appraised production on a per-acre or other basis, as applicable.	Paragraph 403
Added Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or New Unit: “C”	Yield equal to 80, 90, or 100 percent of the T-yield for any crop year for units that qualify for the “added practice, type, intended use, planting period, or New Unit” rule.	Subparagraph 479 E
Approved Yield	APH-calculated yield approved by CCC for making NAP payments. The yield represents a unit’s expected production on a per-acre or other basis, as applicable.	Paragraph 402
Assigned Yield: “P”	A 1-time yield assigned for a crop year in the base period for which the producer does **not** file an acceptable production report by the applicable production reporting date. The yield is equal to 75 percent of the prior year approved yield for the crop year in which a report of production was **not** provided or acceptable. A producer can have **only** 1 assigned yield in an APH base period.	Paragraph 404
Bypass Year: “B”	APH database “Yield Type” indicator of “B”, indicating that no report of acreage planted or production was filed. It is **not** an actual or T-yield. **Note:** Bypass year applies **only** if a producer has **not** filed CCC-471 for the crop year in which the bypass year is used.	Subparagraph 475 C
County-Expected Yield	Amount of average production potential of the crop, type in the county, by practice and intended use, on a per-acre or other basis, as applicable.	Paragraph 276

401 Types of Yields (Continued)

A NAP Yields (Continued)

Type of Yield	Usage and Meaning	References
Disaster Yield	Unit's total amount of harvested, appraised, and assigned production (net production) on a per-acre or other basis, as applicable.	Paragraph 609
New Producer: "I"	Yield equal to 100 percent of the T-yield for units that qualify for the "new producer" rule.	Paragraphs 477
Replacement Yield: "R"	Yield equal to 65 percent of the T-yield that may replace an actual or appraised yield any year in the base period when the actual or appraised yield is less than 65 percent of the T-yield because of a natural disaster.	Subparagraph 403 B
Substitute Yield: "U"	For producers who previously participated in NAP, before the Agricultural Risk Protection Act, 2000, 65 percent of the T-yield was substituted 1-time for all assigned or zero credited yields in the APH database for any year before the first year of NAP participation after 2000.	Paragraph 406
Substitute Yield: "V"	Before Agricultural Act of 2014, 65 percent of the T-yield will be substituted 1-time for all assigned or zero credited yields in the APH database for any year before the first year of NAP participation after 2014.	Paragraph 406
T-Yield	Estimated yield equal to the county-expected yield used to calculate individual producer-approved yields, when less than 4 consecutive years of production records are available.	Paragraph 407

401 Types of Yields (Continued)

A NAP Yields (Continued)

Type of Yield	Usage and Meaning	References
Zero Acres Planted: “Z”	A year in the APH database indicating an acreage report of zero acres planted or prevented planted acres, which does **not** break continuity in averaging years for actual yield.	Subparagraph 475 D
Zero Credited Yield: “O”	A yield in the APH database indicating that CCC-471 was filed, COC has assigned a yield in a previous year, and any of the following apply: • no acreage report was filed • no production report was filed • if acreage is increased by more than 100 percent over any year in the preceding 7 crop years, or if acreage of the crop has increased significantly from the previous crop years, **unless** exceptions apply.	Paragraph 405
65 Percent of the T-Yield: “S”	A yield equal to 65 percent of the T-yield when acres and production are left blank and there are no actual yields in the database. The unit is eligible for up to 4 years of 65 percent of the T-yield.	Paragraph 402
80 Percent of the T-Yield: “E”	A yield equal to 80 percent of the T-yield when acres and production are left blank and there is 1 actual yield in the database. The unit is eligible for up to 3 years of 80 percent of the T-yield.	Paragraph 402
90 Percent of the T-Yield: “N”	A yield equal to 90 percent of the T-yield when acres and production are left blank and there are 2 years of actual yields in the database. The unit is eligible for up to 2 years of 90 percent of the T-yield.	Paragraph 402
100 Percent of the T-Yield: “T”	A yield equal to 100 percent of the T-yield when acres and production are left blank and there are 3 years of actual yields in the database. The unit is eligible for 1 year of 100 percent of the T-yield.	Paragraph 402

402 Approved Yields

A Background

Approved yields for producers will be determined using APH of **not** less than 4 previous consecutive crop years and **not** more than 10 consecutive crop years with the exception of apples and peaches that is based on a maximum of 5 consecutive years.

Producers do **not** have the option of having an approved yield calculated based on a T-yield or records of production for previous crop years. The approved yield will be calculated based on records if acceptable records for the crop are available. After acreage and production are certified, they will remain in the producer's database for approved yield purposes.

Approved yields are based on an average APH yield, which can include actual yields, replacement yields, assigned yield, zero credited yield, substitute yields, and T-yields divided by the number of yearly yields in the database. At least 4 and up to 5 or 10 consecutive crop years, as applicable, of these types of yields **must** exist in the APH base period.

B Base Period

The base period for APH crops is a maximum of ten APH crop years, **not** calendar years, immediately preceding the crop year for which an approved yield is calculated.

For APH database purposes, APH crop year does **not** include any year that the crop was any of the following:

- **not** planted
- prevented from being planted
- for any APH crop year after an initial approved yield is calculated, **not** reported as planted or prevented from being planted
- **not** included on a CCC-471 and acreage is **not** reported and production is **not** provided.

Exceptions: The base period for:

- apples and peaches is a maximum of the 5 most recent APH crop years
- crops with a lag year, such as Arizona and California citrus, macadamia nuts, sugarcane, and Texas citrus fruit, begins with the 2013 APH crop year for crop year 2015.

402 Approved Yields (Continued)

C Calculating Approved Yield

The approved yield established for the producer is equal to the average of the yields included in the APH database that include:

- actual yields (A) certified by the producer
- assigned yields (P) determined by COC according to paragraph 404
- replacement yield (R) according to paragraph 403
- substitute yield (V) according to paragraph 406
- T-yields established according to paragraph 407
- zero credited yield (O) according to paragraph 405.

An approved yield is based on consecutive years of production records, **not** to exceed ten APH crop years. A T-yield is used in the approved yield calculation when less than 4 consecutive crop years of actual, assigned, or zero credited yields are available.

Note: Apples and peaches have a maximum of 5 years of history.

402 Approved Yields (Continued)

C Calculating Approved Yield (Continued)

The basic formula for calculating the percentage of the T-yield for approved yields is according to this table.

IF...	THEN calculate the current year approved yield based on the simple average of...
producer certifies production records or has any combination of actual, replacement, zero credited, substitute, or assigned yields for 4 through 10 years	those yield years.
producer certifies production records for 3 years and there are no zero credited, substitute, or assigned yields in the APH database	the 3 yield years plus 100 percent of the applicable T-yield for the missing year.
producer certifies production records for 2 years and there are no zero credited, substitute, or assigned yields in the APH database	the 2 yield years plus 90 percent of the applicable T-yield for the missing years.
producer certifies production records for 1 year and there are no zero credited, substitute, or assigned yields in the APH database	the 1 yield year plus 80 percent of the applicable T-yield for the 3 missing years.
there has **not** previously been an approved yield calculated and there are no production records	65 percent of the applicable T-yield for each of the missing years. **Note:** Use 100 percent of applicable T-yield for each of the missing years for new producers according to paragraph 477.

Notes: An assigned, zero credited, or substitute yield will **not** be considered derived from producer-certified production records for the purpose of attaining a higher percentage of T-yield.

An assigned, zero credited, or substitute yield is **not** counted when determining how many years will be filled with a percentage of the T-yield.

Example: If a producer has 1 year of assigned yield and 1 year of actual yield, the producer will receive 2 years of 80 percent of the T-yield.

402 Approved Yields (Continued)

D Special Considerations for Approved Yield Calculations

To establish an approved yield for a producer, consideration **must** be made for each of the following according to Section 2:

- continuity or breaks therein
- new producer
- center pivot irrigation system
- succession-in-interest eligibility
- yield limitations, including cups
- added land, practice, type, intended use, and planting period
- new units
- combining and dividing APH databases
- NAP crops produced on acreage previously determined native sod (applicable to Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota)
- organic and transitional crops
- multiple market crops.

E Manually Calculating Approved Yields

If approved yields **cannot** be calculated using the NAP automated system, a manual calculation may be completed using CCC-452 Manual.

Note: After an approved yield is established in the NAP automated system, the approved yield can be maintained in the NAP automated system, regardless of NAP participation.

403 Actual and Replacement Yields

A Actual Yields

Actual yields are used in the APH base period to compute approved yields for a unit. Actual yields are used for each year in the APH base period for which both acreage and production are certified for the crop and unit.

Use this table to calculate actual yields.

Step	Action
1	Add the total harvested and appraised production of the unit's crop for which the producer has provided a certification that can be supported by an acceptable record. **Note:** If the unit has both reported and determined production, use determined production.
2	Total the certified planted acreage of the crop in the unit. **Note:** If the unit has both reported and determined acreage, use determined acreage.
3	Divide step 1 by step 2. The result is the unit's actual yield.

B Using Replacement Yield

A replacement yield may be recorded in the unit's APH database period for the crop when an actual or appraised yield is less than 65 percent of the T-yield because of a natural disaster.

Note: See paragraph 51 for eligible causes of loss.

For producers who file an approved notice of loss, the replacement yield for that crop may be updated. Producers who did **not** file an approved notice of loss **must** request using a replacement yield, in writing, from COC. The replacement yield **must**:

- be equal to 65 percent of the T-yield
- replace any actual or appraised yield that is less than 65 percent of the T-yield
- be determined annually based on the current year's T-yield.

Note: A replacement yield **cannot** be used in the APH database period to replace an assigned or zero credited yield.

404 Assigned Yields

A Background

After an initial approved yield is calculated for any crop year, COC will assign a yield for the earliest crop year in the APH base period for which the producer does **not** file a production report according to paragraph 602 or reported production is **not** acceptable.

Producers can **only** have 1 assigned yield in the APH database per crop per unit.

Note: A producer **cannot** receive another assigned yield in a subsequent year unless acceptable production records are provided for the missing year or the applicable 1-time option of using substitute yields has been taken. If a producer previously received an assigned yield for which acceptable production records have **not** been provided and fails to provide acceptable production records, a zero credited yield will be used in the APH base period.

An assigned yield:

- will be 75 percent of the producer's approved yield for the crop year in which a report of production is **not** provided

  Example: A crop unit has a 2014 approved yield of 100 units per acre. The producer certifies 2014 crop acreage and has NAP coverage for the crop. The producer does **not** certify production for the 2014 crop acreage. The unit will have an assigned yield of 75 (equal to 75 percent of the 2014 approved yield) entered in the APH database for the 2014 APH crop year.

- is **not** recalculated each year

- remains in the database for the entire base period.

404 Assigned Yields (Continued)

B Using Assigned Yields

When calculating an approved yield, the assigned yield is:

- used as the APH database yield in the year for which assigned
- **not** considered a yield based on a certified production record when determining the percentage of a T-yield according to paragraph 402.

An assigned yield may **not** be used in place of a production report in the disaster year for which a NAP payment is requested.

C Substituting Assigned Yields

An assigned yield may be substituted in the APH database by an actual yield if an acceptable record of production is provided.

Note: See paragraph 408 for determining when the revision in the APH database takes effect.

A substitution of an assigned yield may have been made according to paragraph 406 during the first crop year after 2000 that a producer on the unit filed CCC-471 for the crop.

A 1-time substitution of an assigned yield will be made according to paragraph 406 during the first crop year after 2014 that any producer on the unit files CCC-471 for the crop.

405 Zero Credited Yields

A Using Zero Credited Yields

A zero credited yield will be recorded in the unit's APH database period for the crop if COC has, for a previous crop year within the APH database period, assigned a yield according to paragraph 404, and any the following apply:

- CCC-471 was filed, but the producer does **not** file an acreage report

  Note: If, in this same situation, the producer does **not** have an assigned yield, follow paragraph 404 and apply 75 percent of the producer's prior year approved yield for the missing year of acreage or production.

- CCC-471 was filed, but the producer does **not** file a production report according to paragraph 602

- the acreage of the crop in the administrative county for the crop year has increased more than 100 percent over any year in the preceding 7 crop years, or increased significantly from the previous crop years, as determined by COC according to subparagraph 409 A.

  Note: See subparagraph 409 B for exceptions.

B Replacing Zero Credited Yields

A zero credited yield may be replaced in the APH database by an actual yield if an acceptable record of production is provided.

Note: See paragraph 408 for determining when the revision in the APH database takes effect.

A substitution of a zero credited yield may have been made according to paragraph 406 during the first crop year after 2000 that a producer filed CCC-471 for the crop.

A 1-time substitution of an assigned yield will be made according to paragraph 406 during the first crop year after 2014 that any producer on the unit files CCC-471 for the crop.

406 Substitute Yields

A Background

An approved yield is established whenever a producer applies for NAP. Before the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, producers were **not required** to pay a service fee for NAP protection and may have failed to report production to maintain the APH database. To allow all NAP participants to have an equitable yield after the implementation of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, a yield equal to 65 percent of the T-yield was substituted for assigned or zero credited yields established for any years before the first year of NAP participation after 2000. This substitute yield will be reflected with a "Yield Type" indicator of "U" in the APH database.

The Agricultural Act of 2014 provides the opportunity for producers to obtain higher levels of NAP coverage. To allow all NAP participants to have an equitable yield after implementation of the Agricultural Act of 2014, a yield equal to 65 percent of the T-yield will be substituted for assigned yields and zero credited yields established for any years before the first year of NAP participation after 2014. This substitute yield will be reflected with a "Yield Type" indicator of "V" in the APH database.

B Using Substitute Yields for 2014 and Prior Year NAP Participation

If an approved yield was calculated before 2001, but production data was **not** filed in subsequent years, a 1-time substitution of 65 percent of the T-yield was made for all years for which an assigned or zero credited yield was included in the APH database. The 1-time substitution was made during the first crop year after 2000 that any producer on the unit filed CCC-471 for the crop.

For all years in which a substitute yield was applicable before 2015, the substitute yield was based on the T-yield for the year when the substitution was taken, **not** the T-yield for the APH crop year from the database.

The "U" substitute yield:

- was **not** recalculated each year
- remains in the database for the entire base period.

406 Substitute Yields (Continued)

C Using Substitute Yields for 2015 and Future Year NAP Participation

If an approved yield was calculated before 2015, but production data was **not** filed in subsequent years, a 1-time substitute of 65 percent of the T-yield will be made for:

- all historical years for which the zero credited yield is included in the APH database
- assigned yield, if the assigned yield is less than 65 percent of the T-yield.

The 1-time substitution will be made during the first crop year after 2014 that any producer on the unit files CCC-471 for the crop.

For all historical years in the APH database for which a substitute yield is applicable, the substitute yield will be based on the T-yield for the year when the approved yield was originally established, **not** the T-yield for the APH crop year from the database.

A "V" substitute yield established for NAP participation after 2014:

- is **not** recalculated each year
- remains in the database for the entire base period.

Example: Joe received a NAP payment in 1999. Joe did **not** participate in NAP again until 2007 and provided acreage and production reports for 2007, 2008, and 2009. Joe participates in NAP for the next time in 2015.

APH Year	2015 Approved Yield APH Database	2015 Approved Yield APH Database after New Substitute Yield
2014	Zero Credited Yield	"V" Substitute Yield
2013	Zero Credited Yield	"V" Substitute Yield
2012	Zero Credited Yield	"V" Substitute Yield
2011	Zero Credited Yield	"V" Substitute Yield
2010	Assigned Yield	"V" Substitute Yield
2009	Actual Yield	Actual Yield
2008	Actual Yield	Actual Yield
2007	Actual Yield	Actual Yield
2006	"U" Substitute Yield	"U" Substitute Yield
2005	"U" Substitute Yield	"U" Substitute Yield

Notes: Any previously established substitute "Yield Type" indicator of "U" remains in the database.

The yield established as a substitute "Yield Type" indicator of "V" will remain at that yield value for the entire base period. For example, if the substitute yield is established at 65, the substitute yield of 65 will remain in the database irrespective of changes in the T-yield each year.

406 Substitute Yields (Continued)

D Exceptions

A substitute yield will **not** be used for 2015 and future year NAP participation when:

- an assigned yield is greater than 65 percent of the T-yield
- an acceptable record of production is provided that is higher than 65 percent of the T-yield. The actual production will be used for the applicable year.

407 T-Yields

A Using T-Yields

A T-yield is an estimated yield for certain crops used to calculate an individual producer's approved yield when less than 4 consecutive crop years of actual, assigned, replacement, substitute, or zero credited yields, as applicable, are available.

B Basis of T-Yields

T-yields are equal to county-expected yields for the type or variety of crop for the year in which an approved yield is being calculated.

Note: If land in the unit is physically located in more than 1 county, the T-yield for the administrative county will be used.

C T-Yield Adjustments

COC will reduce T-yields for individual producers when it is determined that an unadjusted T-yield does **not** accurately reflect the productive capability of specific crop acreage. T-yield reductions are authorized for, but **not** limited to:

- acreage cultivated or farmed in manner inconsistent with the practices for which the basis for the T-yield was established

  Example: A county-expected yield is the basis for a crop's T-yield. The county-expected yield is based on irrigation. There is **not** an approved county-expected yield established for nonirrigation. COC will reduce the T-yield by a factor to account for nonirrigation before performing an approved yield calculation.

- acreage located on land **not** indicative of land used as a basis for the T-yield, or land that is prone to damage from a specific natural disaster

  Example: Crop acreage is seeded within a 5-year flood plain. COC applies a T-yield reduction factor of 20 percent to account for the probability of damage from flood.

- acreage that is located on land identified by RMA as high risk or unrated

- immature orchards or vineyards, or sparsely populated orchard crop acreage based on normal spacing according to paragraph 502.

Note: Yield reduction charts used for insurance purposes may be considered when making **required** T-yield adjustments.

408 Revising Approved Yields

A Revising Databases

Producers may replace assigned yields, zero credited yields, substitute yields, T-yields, or bypass year indicators as follows:

- assigned yields, zero credited yields, substitute yields, and T-yields may be replaced in the database by providing an acceptable certification on CCC-452, when available, and a record of production for that year

- bypass year indicator may be replaced in the database, if both of the following apply:

  - a late-filed acreage report is submitted and approved according to 2-CP, paragraph 21

  - producer submits an acceptable certification on CCC-452, when available, and a record of production for that year.

B Effective Date

The effective date of the revised approved yield, based on the revised database, is determined as follows:

- if production records are received by the applicable production reporting date of the latest year applicable to the APH database, the approved yield may be revised for the current year

- if production records are **not** received by the applicable production reporting date of the latest year applicable to the APH database, the approved yield calculations may be revised for the subsequent year.

Example: The producer has a 2015 approved yield that is based on a database which contains an assigned yield. The producer has submitted production records to replace the assigned yield after the 2014 production reporting date. The approved yield will **not** be recalculated until 2016.

409 Prohibiting Assigned Yields in Certain County Offices

A Documentation

Producers **must** provide detailed documentation of acres planted and the yield for the crop year for which benefits are being claimed, if either of the following occurs:

- sufficient data are available to demonstrate that the acreage of a crop in a county for the crop year has increased by more than 100 percent over any year in the preceding 7 crop years

- data are **not** available, but the acreage of the crop in the county has increased significantly from the previous crop years, as determined by COC.

If COC determines that the documentation provided is **not** sufficient, COC may require documenting proof that the crop, had the crop been harvested, could have been marketed at a reasonable price.

B Exceptions

Except as provided in this subparagraph, a producer, who produces a crop on a farm located in a county described in subparagraph A, may **not** obtain an assigned yield.

Exception: A crop or producer is **not** subject to this subparagraph if either of the following occurs:

- the planted acreage of the producer for the crop has been inspected by a third party acceptable to COC

- COC and STC recommend an exemption from the requirement to DAFP, and DAFP approves the recommendation.

Note: Justification **must** be submitted for any request for an exemption.

410-474 (Reserved)

Section 2 Special Considerations and Provisions

475 Continuity

A Continuity of Records

Continuity of records is **required** when calculating an approved yield. The records **must** be consecutive, without any breaks.

B Initial Yield Establishment

A break in continuity **must** be considered when COC is calculating an approved yield for the first time.

A break in continuity occurs if both of the follow apply:

- there are no acceptable records, either certified by the producer or from disaster records for a previous year in the APH base period
- an approved yield has never before been calculated.

The initial approved yield will be calculated without regard to acceptable records before the break in continuity.

475 Continuity (Continued)

B Initial Yield Establishment (Continued)

When calculating an approved yield for the first time, continuity is **not** interrupted if, in any APH crop year, the crop was **not** any of the following:

- planted
- produced because of an eligible disaster condition
- reported as planted or prevented.

Example 1: For the 2015 crop year, COC is calculating an approved yield of a specific crop for a producer. The crop does **not** have a previous crop year approved yield calculated. The producer had previously reported acreage of the specific crop; however, the producer had **not** certified production and was unable to produce records to support a certification of production for the 2013 crop year.

A break in continuity has occurred with the 2013 crop year, displayed in this table.

Year	Situation
2014	• 100 acres planted. • Producer certifies acreage and production.
2013	• 100 acres planted. • Producer did **not** certify production and was unable to produce records to support a certification of production.
2012	No acreage is planted.
2011	• 100 acres planted. • Disaster records available.
2010	• 100 acres planted. • Disaster records available.

Production records for the crop years before 2014 **cannot** be used in the calculation of an approved yield for the 2015 crop year.

Therefore, the 2015 approved yield is calculated based on a simple average of crop year 2014 actual APH yield and 3 years of 80 percent T-yield for 2013, 2012, and 2011.

475 Continuity (Continued)

B Initial Yield Establishment (Continued)

Example 2: For the 2015 crop year, COC is calculating an approved yield of a specific crop for the producer. The crop does **not** have a previous approved yield calculated. The producer had previously reported acreage of the specific crop; however, the producer had reported no acreage planted for crop years 2012 and 2013.

No break in continuity has occurred in the 2012 and 2013 crop years because acreage of the crop was **not** planted. However, in 2009 the producer had crop acreage for which the producer could **not** furnish production records. Thus, a requisite 4 years is obtained as displayed in this table.

Year	Situation
2014	• 100 acres planted. • Producer certifies acreage and production.
2013	No acreage is planted.
2012	No acreage is planted.
2011	• 100 acres planted. • Disaster records available.
2010	• 100 acres planted. • Disaster records available.
2009	• 100 acres planted. • Producer did **not** certify production and was unable to produce records to support a certification of production.

The 2015 approved yield is calculated based on a simple average of crop years 2014, 2011, and 2010 actual APH yields and 1 year of 100 percent T-yield for 2015.

475 Continuity (Continued)

C Bypass Year

Continuity is **not** broken when a producer fails to report either crop acreage or production in a year that the producer does **not** obtain NAP coverage for the crop.

Note: A producer who has NAP coverage for a crop is **required** to report acreage and production for that crop.

A bypass year indicator "B" will be recorded in the unit's APH database if either of the following applies:

- before 2015, if a producer did **not** file an acreage report for a specific crop year
- for 2015 and later, if a producer does **not** have NAP coverage for the crop and does **not** file an acreage report and/or production report.

The approved yield calculation will **not** consider the bypass year an APH crop year.

Example: The producer's **not** filing an acreage report in 2013 did **not** cause continuity to be broken. The 2013 year is **not** considered an APH crop year because it is a bypass year.

Year	Approved Yield	Acreage Certified	APH Yield
2014	100	50	100
2013	100	No Report	"B" (bypass)
2012	100	50	100
2011	100	50	100
2010	100	50	100

Notes: For the bypass year to be applicable there **must** be a prior approved yield.

Producers that do **not** participate in NAP and do report acreage and production **can** maintain an APH.

475 Continuity (Continued)

D Zero Acres Planted

Continuity is **not** broken when a producer certifies that zero acres of a crop were planted. When a producer certifies zero crop acreage planted, “0” acres will be recorded in the unit’s APH database period.

Example: The producer’s certifying a zero acreage report in 2014 does **not** cause continuity to be broken. The 2014 year is **not** considered an APH crop year because it is a zero acres planted year.

Year	Acreage Certified	APH Yield
2014	0	“blank”
2013	50	100
2012	50	100
2011	50	100
2010	50	100

Notes: Because the 2013 crop year, a zero acreage report has **not** been **required** when a crop selected on CCC-471 was **not** planted. FSA-578 certification statement includes a zero acreage certification for any crop **not** reported as planted.

Zero acres planted are applicable without regard to NAP coverage.

476 Combining and Dividing Unit APH Databases

A Combining and Dividing APH Databases

For NAP producers who consistently report acreage and production for approved yield purposes, it may be necessary to establish separate, or combine APH databases when the:

- unit definition changes from 1 year to the next
- crop definition changes such that 2 or more previously established databases **must** be combined.

Combination Example: Producer A has 2 units:

- Unit 100 has 100 percent share of all cash-rented land
- Unit 200 has a 50/50 share basis with Landowner B.

For 2015, Landowner B decides to give up his interest in Unit 200 and allow Producer A the opportunity to cash rent. This requires a combination of all land having a 100 percent interest into one APH database for approved yield purposes.

Division Example: Producer F has 1 Unit 100 consisting of a 100 percent interest in cash-rented land. For 2015, Producer F and Landowner D decide to share rent Landowner D's land. This requires a division of the APH database to create a separate APH database for Unit 100 and new Unit 200.

Note: For the current crop year, the producer **must** submit acceptable production reports for the most recent APH crop year according to the current year unit arrangement.

476 Combining and Dividing Unit APH Databases (Continued)

B Procedure for Combining APH Databases

The historical production information from each APH database that is being combined will be merged to obtain a blended yield on the new unit.

Step	Action
1	Add together the production, by year, from all APH databases that are being combined. **Note:** For crop years during which no acres were planted on any of the units being combined, a "Yield Type" indicator of "Z" is included in the database.
2	Add together the planted acres, by year, from all APH databases being combined. **Note:** For crop years having a zero credited yield ("Yield Type" indicator of "O"), the production will be zero; however, the acres will be counted.
3	Divide the result of step 1 by the result of step 2 for each year to determine a blended yield.
4	Calculate the approved yield according to subparagraph 402 D.

C Example of Combining Databases

This table illustrates combining two APH databases into a single database when both databases contain actual or assigned yields. The 2015 T-yield is 23.

	APH Database Unit 0100			APH Database Unit 0200			Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Year	**Yield**	**Acres**	**Calculated Production**	**Yield**	**Acres**	**Calculated Production**	**Total Production**	**Total Acres**	**New Yield**
2010	N21								
2011	N21			T23					T23
2012	A20	60	1200	A32	90	2880	4080	150	A27
2013	Z	0		A28	60	1680	1680	60	A28
2014	A22	40	880	A24	80	1920	2800	120	A23
						Step 4	2015 Approved Yield: 101 ÷ 4		25

D Dividing APH Databases

The historical acreage and production information from the APH database that is being divided will be duplicated in each new database.

477 New Producers

A Definition of New Producer

New producer means a producer who has **not** been engaged in farming for a share of the production of the crop, as defined in paragraph 100, in the administrative county for more than 2 crop years.

Notes: The formation or dissolution of an entity, which includes individuals with more than two APH crop years of production history during the base period, does **not** qualify the new entity as a new producer for APH yield determination purposes.

If successor-in-interest rules apply according to paragraph 485, then the new producer rules are **not** applicable.

B Policy

To qualify for new producer provisions, all producers on the unit **must** meet the definition of new producer (subparagraph A).

New producers will have approved yields calculated based on a combination of:

- 100 percent of the applicable T-yield for each year of the minimum base period for which there is no record of production
- any actual yield for each year of the minimum base period.

Example: Producer A first planted a watermelon crop in 2011. The approved yield will be calculated as follows (T = 100 cwt.).

2011 = 100	2012 = 100	2013 = 100	2014 = 100	2015 approved yield = 100 cwt.

Note: When a farming operation is transferred to another administrative county because of office closure or producer request, the producer does **not** qualify as a new producer in the new administrative county.

477 New Producers (Continued)

B Policy (Continued)

New producers who have produced the crop for 1 or 2 crop years **must** provide production for these crop years. If production reports are **not** filed, the new producer rules do **not** apply.

Example: Producer B planted watermelons in 2014 and provided his 2014 actual production. The approved yield will be calculated as follows (T = 100 cwt.).

2011 = 100	2012 = 100	2013 = 100	2014 = 89A	2015 approved yield = 97 cwt.

If Producer B planted watermelons in 2014 and did **not** provide 2000 production, the approved yield will be calculated as follows (T = 100 cwt.).

2011 = 65	2012 = 65	2013 = 65	2014 = 65	2015 approved yield = 65 cwt.

Producers who have produced the crop for more than two APH crop years in other administrative counties qualify as a new producer of the crop if they have **not** produced the crop in the requested administrative county for more than 2 crop years.

Example: Producer F has produced cantaloupes in County J but has never grown cantaloupes in administrative County Y until 2015. Even though Producer F has grown cantaloupes in other administrative counties, he or she has **not** grown cantaloupes in County Y and can be considered a new producer in establishing an approved yield in County Y.

477 New Producers (Continued)

C Forming Entities or New Farming Relationships

The examples in this paragraph are applicable for both of the following:

- when forming a new entity
- if there is a different operator or owner associated with the unit.

The formation of an entity or new farming relationship comprised of 1 or more individuals does **not** automatically qualify the unit under new producer provisions. Although the entity or new farming relationship may **not** have records as such, individuals comprising the new unit may have produced the crop in the administrative county during the base period.

When individuals become involved in a new unit, history from the involved individuals may be used in establishing the approved yield when the land previously farmed by the individuals is the same land farmed by the new entity.

Example: Producer A had a 100 percent share in Unit 70. The following shows the total acreage and production history for the unit.

Year	Acreage	Production
2014	25	2,500 cwt.
2013	27	2,900 cwt.
2012	10	1,500 cwt.
2011	15	1,000 cwt.

Producer B had a 100 percent interest in Unit 100. The following shows the total acreage and production history for the unit.

Year	Acreage	Production
2014	30	1,500 cwt.
2013	21	2,100 cwt.
2012	10	1,500 cwt.
2011	24	1,700 cwt.

477 New Producers (Continued)

C Forming Entities or New Farming Relationships (Continued)

In 2015, Producers A and B combine their resources in a joint operation with a 50/50 share with the new Unit 177 comprising all acreage from Units 70 and 100. Producers A and B elected to use Producer A's and B's previous APH history to establish Unit 177's 2015 approved yield. To perform this calculation, the County Office will total all acreage and production for each continuous APH crop year.

Year	Acreage	Production	Yield
2014	55	4,000 cwt.	72.73 cwt.
2013	48	5,000 cwt.	104.17 cwt.
2012	20	3,000 cwt.	150.00 cwt.
2011	39	2,700 cwt.	69.23 cwt.
Total Production			396.13 cwt.
2015 Approved Yield		99.03 cwt. per acre (396.13 ÷ 4)	

If 1 of the individuals in the new unit does **not** have a history of producing the crop, the unit's approved yield **may** be calculated based on the production history of the other individuals in the new unit.

Example: Producer C had a 100 percent share in Unit 80. The following shows the total acreage and production history for the unit.

Year	Acreage	Production	Yield
2014	25	2,500 cwt.	100.00 cwt.
2013	27	2,900 cwt.	107.41 cwt.
2012	10	1,500 cwt.	150.00 cwt.
2011	15	1,000 cwt.	66.67 cwt.
Total Production			424.08 cwt.
2015 Approved Yield		106.02 cwt. per acre (424.08 ÷ 4)	

Producer D did **not** have previous history of producing the crop.

In 2015, Producers C and D combine their resources in a joint operation with a 50/50 share with the new Unit 188 comprising all acreage from Unit 80. Producers C and D elected to use Producer C's production history (Producer D has no history) to calculate the unit's 2015 approved yield. The 2015 approved yield is 106 cwt., which is the same as what would have been calculated for Producer C as an individual.

477 New Producers (Continued)

C Forming Entities or New Farming Relationships (Continued)

If any of the individuals or members of the new unit have produced the crop for more than 2 crop years, but do **not** provide history for those years, the approved yield will be based on 65 percent of the T-yield.

Example: Producer E and F have each produced the crop for more than 2 crop years. In 2015, Producers E and F combine their resources and create a new unit with a 50/50 share. The entity elects **not** to use actual production history of its members (Producers E and F) to calculate an approved yield.

The new unit's approved yield is calculated based on a percentage of T-yield. If no records from producer E and F are provided and the T-yield equals 100 cwt., the 2015 approved yield is calculated as follows.

Year	Acreage	Yield
2014	blank	65 cwt.
2013	blank	65 cwt.
2012	blank	65 cwt.
2011	blank	65 cwt.
2015 Approved Yield	65 cwt. per acre	

Note: New producer provisions do **not** apply. Although the unit may **not** have records as such, individuals or members comprising the unit have produced the crop in the county during the base period and could have elected to have the unit's approved yield based on records.

It is important to remember that when reviewing the formation of new entities or farming relationships, COC **must** ensure that substantive changes have occurred within these operations. Adding an individual or member to an existing entity does **not** create a new entity, especially if the individual being added does **not** share in the risk of the crop.

D Dissolution of Entities

When an entity is dissolved and is comprised of 1 or more individuals, those individuals involved in the entity do **not** automatically qualify as new producers. County Offices **must** determine how many crop years the previous entity had produced the crop in the county during the base period. If the previous entity produced the crop for 2 crop years or less and production reports are filed for these crop years on land that is now operated by the individual, the approved yield will be calculated using actual yields and 100 percent T-yields.

478 Yield Limitations

A Qualification for Yield Limitation

Producers with an approved yield who have subsequently provided at least 1 actual or assigned yield qualify for yield limitation provisions.

Cups apply in the APH database period for a crop if both of the following apply:

- the record contains at least 1 actual or assigned yield
- **only** production information for the most recent year (including zero planted) is added to the APH database.

If zero acres were planted and the prior year's approved yield was limited, calculate the current year's average approved yield and apply any applicable limitation.

B Yield Cup

Approved yields may **not** decrease by more than 10 percent compared to the approved yield for the previous year.

C Yield Limitation Calculations

Determine approved yields when cups apply as follows:

- calculate the approved yield using current approved yield procedure
- apply the cup to the approved yield when applicable.

478 Yield Limitations (Continued)

D Yield Limitation Exceptions

Cups do **not** apply if:

- the producer fails to provide an acceptable production report for more than 1 year
- COC adjusted T-yields are used according to paragraph 407
- information in the APH database is corrected or changed, such as:
  - a revision of a previously reported actual yield based on acceptable, more accurate production records submitted by the producer
  - a revision of the yield for the current crop year when discrepancies in production or acreage information are found during a spot check
  - additional actual yields are submitted and accepted for any year other than the most recent crop year in the APH database period, such as assigned yields or T-yields are replaced
- databases are combined or divided according to paragraph 476
- the T-yield is revised by more than 10 percent and the T-yield is used as a basis for computing the approved yield

  Note: A replacement yield is **not** considered a T-yield and will allow the yield to be cupped.
- added land rules applied according to paragraph 479 during the previous year.

479 Increased Acreage and Added Land, Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit

A Definitions

Increased acreage is based on a comparison of the historical average acreage of the crop compared to the current year acreage.

Added land is land on which the producer has **not** been farming a share of the crop's production on a unit for more than 2 crop years.

Added practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit means a practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit of a crop that requires a separate approved yield. If the new practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit of a crop does **not** require a separate approved yield, the production from the new practice, type intended use, planting period, or unit of the crop will be included in the current APH database for the crop.

B Increased Acreage or Added Land Policy

The approved yield for a crop that has increased acreage or added land will have an adjustment if all of the following apply:

- the crop has a loss of at least 50 percent based on the initial approved yield for the year
- the percent of loss is **not** similar to the percent of loss other producers of the crop, or similar crops, incurred because of the disaster condition
- the percent of increase in acreage or addition of land is more than 75 percent of the historical average acreage of the crop.

If the percent of increase in acreage or addition of land is:

- more than 75 percent but less than 200 percent, a factor of 90 percent will be applied to the producer's NAP approved yield
- 200 percent or greater, a factor of 85 percent will be applied to the producer's NAP approved yield.

  Note: The 85 or 90 percent adjustment is for payment purposes **only**.

The adjusted approved yield is applicable for determining loss for **only** the year of the acreage increase or land addition.

The adjustment for increased acreage and/or added land is in addition to any T-yield adjustments according to paragraph 407.

479 Increased Acreage and Added Land, Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit (Continued)

C Determining Approved Yield

This table outlines the steps **required** to determine the approved yield when acreage has been increased or land has been added.

IF the...	**THEN...**
crop suffered at least a 50 percent loss based on the producer's NAP approved yield	determine whether the acreage unit has increased by more than 75 percent compared to the historical average acreage of the crop in the unit.
unit acreage of the crop has **not** increased by more than 75 percent	no further action is **required**.
unit acreage of the crop has increased by more than 75 percent	determine whether the unit loss is similar to losses on other units for the same crop or similar crops because of the disaster condition.
unit loss of the crop is similar to losses on other units for the same crop or similar crops	no further action is **required**.
unit loss of the crop is **not** similar to losses on other units for the same crop or similar crops	apply a factor to the producers NAP approved yield.
increased acreage or added land is more than 75 percent, but less than 200 percent than the historical acreage of the crop	apply a 90 percent factor to the producers NAP approved yield.
increased acreage or added land is 200 percent or more than the historical acreage of the crop	apply an 85 percent factor to the producers NAP approved yield.

479 Increased Acreage and Added Land, Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit (Continued)

D Examples

Example 1: If the unit history has an average of 50 acres of watermelon and in 2015, the producer planted 125 acres, the producer has increased their acreage by 75 acres (125 - 50). To calculate the percent of increase, divide the increased acreage and additional acres by the historical average, then multiply by 100 to determine the percentage.

75 ÷ 50 = 1.5 **x** 100 = 150 percent

If the approved yield was 100 cwt. per acre, multiply the yield by 90 percent, resulting in a 2015 approved yield of 90 cwt. per acre.

The 2015 loss will be determined based on 90 cwt. per acre. The APH database will **not** be modified in any manner.

Example 2: If the unit history has an average of 50 acres of watermelon and in 2015, the producer planted 300 acres, the producer has increased their acreage by 250 acres (300 - 50). To calculate the percent of increase, divide the increased acreage and additional acres by the historical average, then multiply by 100 to determine the percentage.

250 ÷ 50 = 5 **x** 100 = 500 percent

If the approved yield was 100 cwt. per acre, multiply the yield by 85 percent, resulting in a 2015 approved yield of 85 cwt. per acre.

The 2015-loss will be determined based on 85 cwt. per acre. The APH database will **not** be modified in any manner.

479 Increased Acreage and Added Land, Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit (Continued)

E Added Practice, Type, Intended Use, ~~or~~ Planting Period Policy, or Unit

If a new practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit is added that requires a separate approved yield and the producer still qualifies as a new producer for the crop and county, the APH database will be updated according to the new producer provisions included in paragraph 477.

For any new practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit that requires a separate approved yield and where the producer does **not** qualify as a new producer, a separate APH database will be established for the new practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit. The approved yield will be calculated according to subparagraph 402 D, using the database from the previous practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit as a reference database to determine the applicable percentage of the T-yield.

This procedure also applies to a new:

- crop on a unit when the producer has history for the crop on another unit within the county

- intended use when the producer has RMA APH history for an insured intended use of the same crop.

  Example: A producer has history of wheat for grain which is an insurable intended use. The producer purchases NAP coverage on wheat for forage. The producer does **not** qualify as a new producer for the forage. Based on the number of years of RMA APH data, determine what percentage of the forage T-yield will be used in the forage database.

479 Increased Acreage and Added Land, Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit (Continued)

F Special COC-Approved Yield Requests

Producers who have produced the crop for more than 2 crop years in the county do **not** qualify as new producers. However, if records are **not** available for any of the land in the producer's current operation, APH procedure may limit the approved yield to less than 100 percent of the T-yield unless a special request is made to COC.

COC may approve these requests for the following situations.

- Producer shared in the risk of producing a crop for more than 2 crop years, stopped farming **all** land in that farming operation, and is producing the crop on entirely different land.

- A new entity or farming relationship has been created and production records are **not** available on **any** land in the new entity's farming operation; however, individuals that comprise the new entity have produced the crop for more than 2 crop years on other land.

- An entity or farming relationship has been dissolved and production records are **not** available on **any** land in the individual's current farming operation; however, the individual as a member of the former entity has produced the crop for more than 2 crop years on other land.

In these situations, when COC has reasonable information from the producer's past production of the crop, they have authority to do an upward adjustment from 80 percent of T-yield to either of the following:

- county-expected yield
- 90 percent of T-yield.

The yield:

- may be carried forward in the database to the next year, as long as the producer maintains NAP coverage and meets acreage and production reporting requirements

- **must** be requested, in writing to COC, if the producer does **not** maintain NAP coverage or does **not** meet acreage and production reporting requirements in the prior year

- **must** be recalculated each year it is used since it is based on a percentage of the T-yield.

480 Yield Type Indicators

A Yield Type Indicator Flags

When completing the APH database, each yield entered in the "Yield" column **must** be identified with the applicable "Yield Type" descriptor (examples are based on a 100 bu. T-yield).

Yield	Yield Type Description
A	Actual yield. **Example:** A120.
B	Bypass year.
C	Added practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit with yield, based on the number of actual yields in the reference database. **Example:** C100.
E	80 percent T- yield. **Example:** One actual yield. = E80.
I	100 percent of the T-yield for new producers of the crop. **Example:** I100.
N	90 percent T- yield. **Example:** Two actual yields. = N90.
O	Zero credited yield. **Example:** O0.
P	Assigned yield; that is 75 percent of previous year approved yield. **Example:** P60.
R	Replacement yield; that is 65 percent of T-yield to replace actual production in a disaster year. **Example:** R65.
S	65 percent T- yield. **Example:** No actual yields. = S65.
T	100 percent T- yield. **Example:** Three actual yields. = T100.
U	Substitute yield before 2015 NAP participation; that is a 1-time substitution of assigned or zero credited yield at 65 percent of T-yield. **Example:** U65.
V	Substitute yield for 2015 or future year NAP participation; that is a 1-time substitution of assigned yield, if a zero credited yield is also in the APH database as well as zero credited yields at 65 percent of T-yield. **Example:** V65.
Z	Z = Zero planted.

481 Native Sod Yield Restrictions

A Limitation for Native Sod

All NAP crops are held to an approved yield of 65 percent of the T yield for the first 4 years of cropping. The T-yield used is applicable to the specific crop year for the administrative county.

B Determining Native Sod Acreage and Cropping Year

See subparagraph:

- 379 C for determining when NAP acreage is determined as "Native Sod"
- 379 D for determining what constitutes a year of cropping.

Notes: The year of cropping determines when the more restrictive approved yield is applicable, rather than the years that the acreage was or was **not** in NAP.

Example: Year 1: NAP Crop.
Year 2: Insured Crop.
Year 3: Cropped, but **not** covered by NAP or insured.
Year 4: NAP Crop.
Year 5: NAP Crop.

In this example, the more restrictive approved yield is applicable in years 1 and 4, but would **not** be applicable in year 5, because the first 4 years of cropping requirement had been met regardless if covered by NAP or **not**.

Crop insurance has similar restrictions applicable to insured crops.

481 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

C Multiple Year Example of Native Sod Approved Yield

The NAP participant has a NAP unit with 100 percent share in Nebraska that follows a soybean and rye rotation on 40 acres (20 acres in rye and 20 acres in soybeans in any given year). Soybeans are insured in the county, but rye is **not**, and the producer participates in NAP for the rye. The NAP participant tills and plants an additional 16 acres of rye in September 2014. The producer **cannot** substantiate that the acreage has been previously tilled and planted for the production of a crop. Because the acreage is in Nebraska and the producer **cannot** substantiate that it has ever been cropped, the acreage is considered native sod. The acreage has been added to the existing NAP unit.

The year the native sod acreage is tilled and planted, separate approved yields **must** be established for the acreage, and the acreage **must** be reported by farm, tract, and field number.

Year 1:

The native sod acreage being added to the existing unit in 2015 requires separate approved yields for the first 4 crop years planted to an annual crop. The native sod database **must** have a yield of 65 percent of the T-yield.

2015 Acreage Report for Unit 1001. The native sod acreage **must** be reported separately by farm, tract, and field number.

Crop Year	Crop/ Use	Unit Number	Farm, Tract, and Field Number	Acres	Acreage Type
2015	Soybeans/ GR	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	Insured acreage in existing unit.
2015	Rye/GR	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	NAP covered acreage in existing unit.
2015	Rye/GR	1001	1234/5678/2	16.0	NAP covered native sod acreage.

481 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

C Multiple Year Example of Native Sod Approved Yield (Continued)

Because some of the crop was planted on native sod acreage, a separate approved yield must be calculated. NCT provided a county-expected yield of 30 bu. per acre for rye for grain for the administrative county.

Existing Unit 1001 APH database.

Crop Year 2015 (Rye for Grain)						
APH Crop Year	**Eligible Disaster?**	**Acres Planted**	**Actual Production**	**Record Type**	**Yield Type**	**Yield**
2014	N	20.0	600	1	A	30
2013	N	20.0	500	1	A	25
2012	Y	20.0	280	1	A	14
2011	N	20.0	700	1	A	35
					Total	104 ÷ 4
					Approved Yield	26

16 acres of native sod was planted to rye in 2015 APH database Unit 1001.

Crop Year 2015 (Rye for Grain)						
APH Crop Year	**Eligible Disaster?**	**Acres Planted**	**Actual Production**	**Record Type**	**Yield Type**	**Yield**
2014					S	20
2013					S	20
2012					S	20
2011					S	20
					Total	80 ÷ 4 = 20
					Approved Yield 65 Percent of T-Yield	20

481 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

C Multiple Year Example of Native Sod Approved Yield (Continued)

Year 2:

The NAP participant is **required** to provide a 2015 production report for the native sod acreage, separate from the nonnative sod acreage, to calculate a 2016 approved yield. In 2015, the NAP participant did **not** have a loss.

Crop Year	Crop	Unit Number	Farm, Tract, and Field Numbers	Acres	Production
2015	Rye	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	660 bu.
2015	Rye	1001	1234/5678/2	16.0	352 bu.

2016 Acreage Report for native sod. The native sod acreage **must** be reported separately by farm, tract, and field numbers. The producer plants rye and soybeans on the native sod this year.

Crop Year	Crop/Use	Unit Number	Farm, Tract, and Field Numbers	Acres	Acreage Type
2016	Soybeans/ GR	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	Insured acreage in existing unit.
2016	Rye/GR	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	NAP covered acreage in existing unit.
2016	Rye/GR	1001	1234/5678/2	8.0	NAP covered native sod acreage.
2016	Soybean	1001	1234/5678/2	8.0	Insured covered native sod acreage.

481 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

C Multiple Year Example of Native Sod Approved Yield (Continued)

In 2016, the native sod acreage is still **required** to have a separate approved yield for each crop.

Existing Unit 1001 APH database.

Crop Year 2016 (Rye for Grain)						
APH Crop Year	**Eligible Disaster?**	**Acres Planted**	**Actual Production**	**Record Type**	**Yield Type**	**Yield**
2015	N	20.0	660	1	A	33
2014	N	20.0	600	1	A	30
2013	N	20.0	500	1	A	25
2012	Y	20.0	280	1	A	14
2011	N	20.0	700	1	A	35
					Total	137 ÷ 5
					Approved Yield	27

8 acres of native sod was planted to rye in 2016 APH database Unit 1001 (the 2016 NCT for the administrative county has a 30 bu. per acre county-expected yield for rye for grain).

Crop Year 2016 (Rye for Grain)						
APH Crop Year	**Eligible Disaster?**	**Acres Planted**	**Actual Production**	**Record Type**	**Yield Type**	**Yield**
2015	N	16.0	352	1	A	22
2014					E	24
2013					E	24
2012					E	24
					Total	94 ÷ 4 = 24
					Approved Yield (65 Percent of T-Yield)	20

Reminder: Approved yield **must** be 65 percent of the T-yield for the first 4 years of cropping.

481 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

C Multiple Year Example of Native Sod Approved Yield (Continued)

Year 3:

The NAP participant provided a 2016 production report for the native sod acreage, separate from the nonnative sod acreage, to calculate the 2017 approved yield. In 2016, the NAP participant did **not** have a loss.

Crop Year	Crop	Unit Number	Farm, Tract, and Field Numbers	Acres	Production
2016	Rye	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	700 bu.
2016	Rye	1001	1234/5678/2	8.0	216 bu.

2017 Acreage Report for native sod. The native sod acreage **must** be reported separately by farm, tract, and field numbers. The producer plants rye and soybeans on the native sod this year.

Crop Year	Crop/Use	Unit Number	Farm, Tract, and Field Numbers	Acres	Acreage Type
2017	Soybeans/ GR	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	Insured acreage in existing unit.
2017	Rye/GR	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	NAP covered acreage in existing unit.
2017	Rye/GR	1001	1234/5678/2	8.0	NAP covered native sod acreage.
2017	Soybeans/ GR	1001	1234/5678/2	8.0	Insured covered native sod acreage.

481 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

C Multiple Year Example of Native Sod Approved Yield (Continued)

In 2017, the native sod acreage is still **required** to have a separate approved yield for each crop.

Existing Unit 1001 APH database.

Crop Year 2017 (Rye for Grain)						
APH Crop Year	**Eligible Disaster?**	**Acres Planted**	**Actual Production**	**Record Type**	**Yield Type**	**Yield**
2016	N	20.0	700	1	A	35
2015	N	20.0	660	1	A	33
2014	N	20.0	600	1	A	30
2013	N	20.0	500	1	A	25
2012	Y	20.0	280	1	A	14
2011	N	20.0	700	1	A	35
					Total	172 ÷ 6
					Approved Yield	29

8 acres of native sod was planted to rye in 2016. APH database Unit 1001 (the 2017 NCT for the administrative county has a 30 bu. per acre county-expected yield for rye for grain).

Crop Year 2017 (Rye for Grain)						
APH Crop Year	**Eligible Disaster?**	**Acres Planted**	**Actual Production**	**Record Type**	**Yield Type**	**Yield**
2016	N	8.0	216	1	A	27
2015	N	16.0	352	1	A	22
2014					N	27
2013					N	27
					Total	103 ÷ 4 = 26
					Approved Yield (65 Percent of T-Yield)	20

Reminder: Approved yield **must** be 65 percent of the T-yield for the first 4 years of cropping.

481 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

C Multiple Year Example of Native Sod Approved Yield (Continued)

Year 4:

The NAP participant provided a 2017 production report for the native sod acreage, separate from the nonnative sod acreage, to calculate a 2018 approved yield. In 2017, the NAP participant did **not** have a loss.

Crop Year	Crop	Unit Number	Farm, Tract, and Field Numbers	Acres	Production
2017	Rye	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	640 bu.
2017	Rye	1001	1234/5678/2	8.0	232 bu.

2018 Acreage Report for native sod. The native sod acreage **must** be reported separately by farm, tract, and field numbers. The producer plants rye and soybeans on the native sod this year.

Crop Year	Crop/Use	Unit Number	Farm, Tract, and Field Numbers	Acres	Acreage Type
2018	Soybeans/ GR	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	Insured acreage in existing unit.
2018	Rye/GR	1001	1234/5678/1	20.0	NAP covered acreage in existing unit.
2018	Rye/GR	1001	1234/5678/2	8.0	NAP covered native sod acreage.
2018	Soybeans/ GR	1001	1234/5678/2	8.0	Insured covered native sod acreage.

481 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

C Multiple Year Example of Native Sod Approved Yield (Continued)

In 2018, the native sod acreage is still **required** to have a separate approved yield for each crop.

Existing Unit 1001 APH database.

Crop Year 2018 (Rye for Grain)						
APH Crop Year	**Eligible Disaster?**	**Acres Planted**	**Actual Production**	**Record Type**	**Yield Type**	**Yield**
2017	N	20.0	640	1	A	32
2016	N	20.0	700	1	A	35
2015	N	20.0	660	1	A	33
2014	N	20.0	600	1	A	30
2013	N	20.0	500	1	A	25
2012	Y	20.0	280	1	A	14
2011	N	20.0	700	1	A	35
					Total	204 ÷ 7
					Approved Yield	29

8 acres of native sod was planted to rye in 2018 APH database Unit 1001 (the 2018 NCT for the administrative county has a 30 bu. per acre county-expected yield for rye for grain).

Crop Year 2018 (Rye for Grain)						
APH Crop Year	**Eligible Disaster?**	**Acres Planted**	**Actual Production**	**Record Type**	**Yield Type**	**Yield**
2017	N	8.0	232	1	A	29
2016	N	8.0	216	1	A	27
2015	N	16.0	352	1	A	22
2014					T	30
					Total	108 ÷ 4 = 27
					Approved Yield (65 Percent of T-Yield)	20

Reminder: Approved yield **must** be 65 percent of the T-yield for the first 4 years of cropping.

481 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

C Multiple Year Example of Native Sod Approved Yield (Continued)

Year 5:

The NAP participant provided a 2018 production report for all acreage, because approved yields are no longer required to be maintained separately.

Crop Year	Crop	Unit Number	Farm, Tract, and Field Numbers	Acres	Production
2018	Rye	1001	1234/5678/1	28.0	831 bu.

2019 Acreage Report for native sod. The native sod acreage no longer requires a separate acreage report by farm, tract, and field numbers.

Crop Year	Crop	Unit Number	Farm, Tract, and Field Numbers	Acres	Acreage Type
2019	Soybean	1001	1234/5678/1	28.0	Insured Acreage in existing unit.
2019	Rye	1001	1234/5678/1	28.0	NAP covered Acreage in existing unit.

In 2019, the APH databases for the existing unit and the native sod acreage are combined.

Existing Unit 1001 APH Database						
Crop Year 2019 (Rye for Grain)						
APH Crop Year	Eligible Disaster?	Acres Planted	Actual Production	Record Type	Yield Type	Yield
2018	N	28.0	831	1	A	30
2017	N	28.0	872	1	A	31
2016	N	28.0	916	1	A	32
2015	N	36.0	1,012	1	A	28
2014	N	20.0	600	1	A	30
2013	N	20.0	500	1	A	25
2012	Y	20.0	280	1	A	14
2011	N	20.0	700	1	A	35
					Total	225 ÷ 8
					Approved Yield	28

482 Certified Organic and Transitional Crops

A APH for Certified Organic and Transitional Crops

Conventional, transitional, and certified organic are distinguishable crop practices that require a separate APH database. Producers that are certified organic or are transitioning from conventional to organic, according to paragraph 208, and are participating in NAP for a crop that has been approved for an organic average market price will have separate APH databases for that crop, according to their conventional, transitional, or organic certification on the acreage report. This paragraph does **not** apply when acreage is transitioned to organic acreage without an organic system plan or written documentation from a certifying agent indicating an organic system plan is in effect.

B Certified Organic APH Database

If less than 4 years of certified organic yield history is available, use up to the most recent four APH crop years of the NAP participant's yields from the transitional APH database for the missing years, in place of variable T-yields.

If actual transitional yield history is **not** available, use the applicable variable T-yields for the missing years. The actual and assigned yields from the transitional acreage, T-yields or variable T-yields will be replaced by certified organic yield history as it is collected. Only actual and assigned yields for the transitional acreage for the most recent APH crop years may be used in lieu of T-yields.

Note: The variable T-yield will be based on the factored county-expected yield according to subparagraph 276 H.

C Transitional APH Databases

Do **not** use conventional acreage yield history to complete the transitional APH database.

If less than 4 years of actual yields for the transitional acreage are available in the transitional APH database, use the applicable variable T-yields to complete the transitional APH database. The variable T-yields will be replaced by actual yield history for the transitional acreage as it is collected.

Note: The variable T-yield will be based on the factored county-expected yield according to subparagraph 276 H.

482 Certified Organic and Transitional Crops (Continued)

D Commingled Production and Certified Organic and Transitional Crops

Producers that grow conventional, transitional, and certified organic crops are **required** to keep separate records. Production **cannot** be commingled and prorated for each practice. For APH purposes, if a NAP participant commingles production from conventional acreage with production from transitional or certified organic acreage, the production is considered conventional. If the NAP participant combines production from transitional acreage with production from certified organic acreage, the production will be considered transitional production and will be prorated on a 1-to-1 acreage basis, but applied **only** to conventional acreage.

Example: Producer A has 100 acres of NAP-covered oats for grain in one unit (100 percent share); 25 acres are certified organic, 25 acres are transitional, and 50 acres are conventional. The producer reports production of 5,000 bu. for 100 acres, because production was commingled from all 100 acres.

Step	Action	Calculation
1	Determine the proration by dividing the total acres by the conventional acres.	100 ÷ 50 = 2
2	Determine conventional production by dividing total production by the result of step 1.	5,000 ÷ 2 = 2,500

2500 bu. of the production is attributed to the conventional acreage and will receive an actual yield (yield type “A”) of 50 bu. The producer will receive the applicable assigned yield (yield type “P”) or zero credited yield (yield type “O”) for the 25 acres of certified organic and 25 acres of transitional organic.

Note: The producer **cannot** credit all production (5,000 bu.) to the 50 acres of conventional to raise the yield on that acreage; it **must** be prorated.

483 Multiple Market Crops

A Definition of Multiple Market Crops

Multiple market crop means a crop that can have multiple market or intended uses with separate NAP average market prices established for each use.

Note: The county-expected yield for multiple market crops with 1 market is based on crop and type instead of crop, type, and intended use. See subparagraph 400 F for approved yield procedure for multiple market crops.

B Multiple Market Crop List

The following crops are identified as multiple market crops:

- sweet potatoes
- APH-based perennial tree fruit crops including, but **not** limited to:
    - apples
    - apricots
    - bananas
    - cherries
    - grapefruit
    - lemons
    - limes
    - oranges, including mandarin
    - peaches
    - pears
    - plums
    - prunes
    - tangelos
    - tangerines.

Note: If a crop meets definition in subparagraph A but is **not** included in the list, STC's should contact the National Office and provide the name of crop (as listed in 2-CP).

483 Multiple Market Crops (Continued)

C Approved Yield for Multiple Market Crops

Multiple market crops, as defined in this paragraph, **must** have a single approved yield for all intended uses, including fresh, processed, and juice, if applicable. The approved yield is the same regardless of where the crop is marketed. Production will be collected by all intended uses and combined in the databases with total acres and production of the crop, including all under fresh, processed, and juice, if applicable.

D Previously Separate Databases

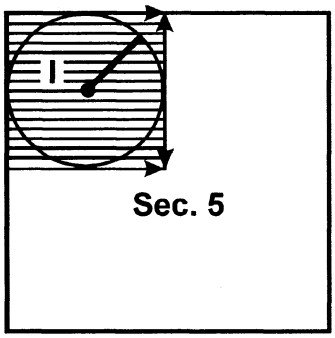
If different approved yields have been previously maintained for fresh, processed, and juice, combine total acres and production for each intended use. Recalculate the prior approved yield to reflect the combined acres and production and enter the resulting approved yield for each intended use.

An approved yield is needed for each intended use to calculate a loss for the multiple-market crop. Although the crop definition for multiple market crops is crop and type, the approved yield database is at the crop, type, and intended use level.

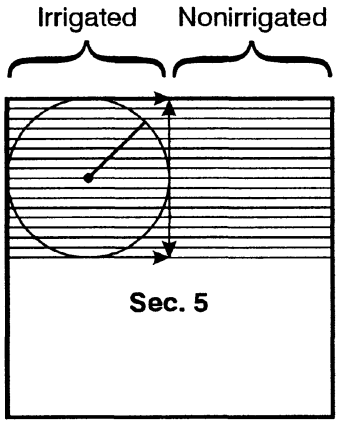
484 Center Pivot Irrigation Systems

A Documenting Production for Center Pivot Irrigation

For all annual crops **except** rice, when center pivot irrigation is used and production for the nonirrigated corners is **not** kept separate, the acres and production from the nonirrigated corners **must** be included with the portion of the field irrigated by a center pivot irrigation system for APH and loss. A variable T-yield will be used to reflect productivity of non-irrigated land. Separate approved yields will **not** be calculated; however, acreage considered to be irrigated will **not** extend beyond intersecting lines drawn at right angles to the radius of the center pivot, as displayed in the following example.



Note: A separate line entry for a nonirrigated practice is **not required** on the acreage report for the corners of the field when they are considered irrigated. However, any nonirrigated acreage extending beyond the intersecting lines to the radius of the center pivot, or other nonirrigated fields, would require a **separate** line entry on the acreage report, as displayed in the following example.



If a producer maintains separate records of acreage and production for the nonirrigated corners of the field and the portion of the field irrigated by the center pivot, 2 practices will be considered carried out and reported as such on the acreage report as separate line entries.

485 Successor-in-Interest Eligibility

A General Rule

The successor will receive the approved yield history for the crop and unit accumulated by the predecessor.

B Applicability

Successor-in-interest applies to the following:

- an immediate family member, defined as 1 of the following:
  - spouse
  - parent
  - son
  - daughter
  - brother
  - sister
  - legally adopted child
  - grandchild
- individuals who were previously members of an entity or joint operation. Changes include the following:
  - dissolution of a partnership, corporation, or trust
  - settlement of an estate
- a new entity consisting of individuals:
  - who are current or previous NAP participants
  - from a dissolved entity
  - from an existing entity.

Note: The applicant or members of the applicant:

- must have been an active member of the entity or joint operation
- must have been active as an individual
- operates all or part of the same land previously operated by the predecessor.

C Production and Yields

To establish an approved yield for a successor, follow this part to establish an approved yield using the predecessor's actual production history and prior approved yield.

486-499 (Reserved)

Section 3 Specific Crop Procedures

500 Lag Year Crops

A Lag Year APH Database

Some crops do **not** generally have production records available by the applicable production reporting date; therefore, there is a 1-year lag in the APH database.

Example: For the 2015 crop year, the base period will begin with the 2013 crop year and may contain up to ten APH consecutive crop years (beginning with 2013 and working backwards).

The base period for lag year crops consists of 10 consecutive APH crop years preceding the current crop year (a lag year) for crops that meet the provisions of this paragraph.

Crops for which lag year provisions may be applicable include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- grapefruit
- lemons
- limes
- macadamia nuts
- oranges
- parsnips
- pummelo
- sugarcane
- tangerines.

500 Lag Year Crops (Continued)

B Applying Yield Procedure

Added land provisions apply to units on which the producer has **not** actively engaged in farming for a share of the crop's production for more than 2 crop years before the previous crop year.

New producer procedures apply if a person was **not** actively engaged in farming for a share of the production for more than 2 crop years before the previous calendar year.

For units (by practice) on which a lag year crop was produced for the previous crop year, the previous crop year is recognized as a crop year with actual production available, even though it **cannot** be reported until the next crop year.

Example: If the current crop year is 2015 and the crop was produced for the 2014 crop year, 2014 is recognized as a crop year with actual production available even though it **cannot** be reported until 2016.

Special procedure is used to determine the applicable T-yield for:

- new producers who elect to provide production reports
- previous producers who do **not** qualify as a new producer
- acreage which does **not** qualify as added land.

The approved yield will be calculated as follows.

- If, before the previous crop year, no production history can be provided and assigned yield provisions do **not** apply, the approved yield will be 80 percent of the applicable T-yield. The database will be completed using four 80 percent T-yields.

- If 1 actual yield is applicable, the APH database will be completed using 1 actual yield and three 90 percent T-yields.

- If 2 actual yields are applicable, the approved yield will be calculated using 2 actual yields and two 100 percent T-yields. Two actual and two 100 percent T-yields are entered into the database.

- If 3 actual yields are applicable, the approved yield will be calculated using 3 actual yields and one 100 percent T-yield. The 3 actual yields and one 100 percent T-yield will be entered into the database.

501 Perennial Crops

A Crops Identified

Perennial tree and vine crops include crops that are present at all seasons of the year, for which new growth occurs without manual reseeding on an annual basis. Perennial crops include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- almonds
- apples
- blueberries
- citrus
- cranberries
- figs
- grapes
- macadamia nuts
- pears
- plums
- prunes
- stonefruit (apricots, nectarines, and peaches)
- walnuts.

B Base Periods

The base period for each APH database is determined by consecutive APH crop years, **not** calendar years, and consists of a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of:

- 5 consecutive APH crop years immediately preceding the current crop year for apples and peaches

- 10 consecutive APH crop years immediately preceding the current crop year (a lag year) for crops that meet the provisions of paragraph 500

- 10 consecutive APH crop years immediately preceding the current crop year for all perennial crops, **except** apples, peaches, and lag year crops.

501 Perennial Crops (Continued)

C Perennial Crop History Certification

Each producer **must** certify perennial crop production information by the applicable production reporting date. To determine the approved yield for a perennial crop that is planted by block, the blocks **must** be converted to an acreage basis according to subparagraph D.

D Perennial Crop Acreage Certification

When the perennial crop is planted by block, the perennial crop information **must** include the following:

- acreage reported by block
- the year the plants (trees, vines, bushes, etc.) were set out or the year the block was grafted to the current variety
- the variety or type of plant contained in a specific block
- number of bearing plants (trees, vines, bushes, etc.) by block
- the average tree spacing or pattern observed within the identified block

  Example: 18 **x** 20.

- average pruning height for peaches.

501 Perennial Crops (Continued)

D Perennial Crop Acreage Certification (Continued)

The following instructions provide calculation procedures for plants in a block setting.

- **Plant Density**. Calculate the plant density (number of plants per acre) by taking the number of square feet per acre (43,560) divided by the number of square feet per plant.

- **Percent Stand**. Calculate the percent stand by dividing the number of bearing trees, vines, or bushes by the product of density, multiplied by the acres.

  Example: Based on a tree spacing of 20 **x** 20 = 400 square feet. The number of trees per acre is calculated as 43,560 square feet per acre divided by 400 square feet per tree = 109 trees per acre. If the normal spacing is 120 trees per acre, the percent stand is 91 percent (109 ÷ 120).

When the perennial crop has **not** been planted by block or the block is **not** measurable, the perennial crop information **must** include the following:

- number of bearing plants (trees, vines, bushes, etc.)
- the year the plants were set out or grafted to the current variety
- the variety or type of plant.

Assume a 100 percent stand and determine the number of acres in the unmeasurable block by using the normal spacing information included in paragraph 502.

Example: 187 trees are reported and, according to paragraph 502, 15 trees per acre are considered normal. The acreage for the unmeasurable block is 12.5 (187 ÷ 15).

501 Perennial Crops (Continued)

E Field Inspections

Perennial field crop inspections are tools primarily designed to establish the validity of the crop and verify information provided by the producer.

Field inspections may be made if a producer does **not** provide the **required** additional data. Field inspections are **required** according to this table.

Crop	Status		
	New Producer	**New or Previous NAP Applicant and Selected by Pre-Acceptance Field Selection Criteria**	**New or Previous NAP Applicant and Damage Has Occurred to Trees, Vines, or Bushes, Bogs, or Cultural Practices Have Been Performed That Will Reduce the Crop's Approved Yield From Previous Levels**
Blueberries.	An inspection is **required**.	A new inspection is **required** if the most recent pre-acceptance field inspection is **more than 5 years old**.	An inspection is **required**.
Texas citrus.	An inspection is **required**.	Pre-acceptance field inspection criteria are **not** applicable.	An inspection is **required**.
Apples, cranberries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, or stonefruit.	An inspection is **not required**, unless selected by the pre-acceptance field selection criteria.	An inspection is **required** if no pre-acceptance field inspection or the most recent pre-acceptance field inspection is **more than 5 years old.**	An inspection is **required**.
All other perennial crops.	An inspection is **not required**, unless selected by the pre-acceptance field selection criteria.	An inspection is **required** if no pre-acceptance field inspection or the most recent pre-acceptance field inspection is **more than 10 years old.**	An inspection is **required**.

501 Perennial Crops (Continued)

F Field Inspection Selection Criteria

The following inspection selection criteria apply to all perennial crops. If a field inspection has **not** been performed, or the most recent field inspection is older than specified for the crop, field inspections are mandatory for any unit for which:

- an approved yield is calculated based on an historical record of production and is greater than the T-yield

- the actual yields used to calculate an approved yield have a high variability as indicated by the following calculations:

  - if 75 percent or less of the producer's actual yields in their APH database are equal to or greater than that shown in the following table and at least 1 of the yields is from the most recent 3 crop years, then a field inspection is **required**

Yield Variance	
Number of Times the Actual Yield Is Less Than 75 Percent of the Approved Yield	**Number of Years of Verifiable Records**
2	4 or 5
3	6 or 7
4	8 through 10

  - if the average of the most recent 3 years in the APH database is 25 percent less than the approved yield, a field inspection is **required**

- productivity is reduced. An inspection is **required** when **known** plant damage has occurred or cultural practices have been performed that will reduce the crop potential from previous production levels.

502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops

A Producer Responsibilities

Producers will be responsible for providing the following information:

- age of trees, see subparagraph 501 O
- spacing of trees or average of number of trees per unit (to determine number of trees per acre), see subparagraph 501 O
- whether the trees are managed or unmanaged, see subparagraph U.

B COC Responsibilities

COC **must** reduce T-yields if age or spacing of trees on the unit is **not** capable of producing the county expected T-yield. DAFP has developed the reductions in subparagraphs C through T for COC's use as a guide from sources such as State university research stations, NIFA, RMA Regional Offices, and FSA State Offices.

Reductions have not been included for all perennial crops. COC will use all available sources to determine reduction to apply to any other perennial crop, as applicable.

COC may adjust the percentages in this paragraph; however, any adjustments **must** be justified and documented in COC minutes with the concurrence of an STC representative.

If subparagraphs C through T do **not** provide an estimated reduction in yield for young or older trees, COC may reduce the county-expected yield for older trees using all available information according to subparagraph V.

C Almonds

Use this table to reduce the yield for almonds based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
less than 4 years	100% reduction
4 years	75% reduction
5 years	50% reduction
6 years	25% reduction
7 years and older	no reduction

502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops (Continued)

D Apples

Use this table to reduce the yield for apple trees based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
12 Years and Older	No Reduction
Less Than 12 Years	10 Percent Reduction for Each Year Under 12

Normal spacing for apple trees is 109 trees per acre. An additional reduction of 10 percent will apply for every 10 trees under 109 trees per acre.

E Apricots

Use this table to reduce the yield for apricot trees based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
8 to 20 Years	No Reduction
7 Years	25 Percent Reduction
6 Years	40 Percent Reduction
5 Years	60 Percent Reduction
4 Years	75 Percent Reduction

Normal spacing for apricot trees is 120 to 160 trees plus per acre. An additional reduction of 10 percent will apply for every 12 trees under 120 trees per acre.

F Avocados

Use this table to reduce the yield for avocados based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
Less Than 3 Years	100 Percent Reduction
3 Years	93 Percent Reduction
4 Years	85 Percent Reduction
5 Years	71 Percent Reduction
6 Years	42 Percent Reduction
7 Years and Older	No Reduction

502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops (Continued)

G Cherries (Sweet)

Use this table to reduce the yield for cherry trees (sweet) based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
Over 20 Years Old	5 Percent Reduction for Each Year Over 20
10 to 20 Years	No Reduction
9 Years	15 Percent Reduction
8 Years	30 Percent Reduction
7 Years	45 Percent Reduction
6 Years	60 Percent Reduction

Normal spacing for cherry trees (sweet) is 150 trees per acre. An additional reduction of 10 percent will apply for every 15 trees under 150 trees per acre.

H Cherries (Tart)

Use this table to reduce the yield for cherry trees (tart) based on the age of the trees.

Age Of Trees	Estimated Reduction In Yield
Over 23 Years	5 Percent Reduction for Each Year Over 23
13 to 23 Years	No Reduction
12 Years	10 Percent Reduction
11 Years	20 Percent Reduction
10 Years	30 Percent Reduction
9 Years	40 Percent Reduction
8 Years	50 Percent Reduction
7 Years	60 Percent Reduction
6 Years	80 Percent Reduction

Normal spacing for cherry trees (tart) is 100 to 135 trees per acre. An additional reduction of 10 percent will apply for every 10 trees under 100 trees per acre.

502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops (Continued)

I Citrus Except Limes

Use this table to reduce the yield for citrus trees, **except** for lime trees, based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
8 Years and Older	No Reduction
More Than 5 Years, But Less Than 8 Years	30 Percent Reduction
2 to 5 Years	45 Percent Reduction

Normal spacing for citrus trees is 100 trees plus per acre. An additional reduction of 10 percent will apply for every 10 trees below 100 trees per acre.

J Figs

Use this table to reduce the yield for figs based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
Less Than 3 Years	100 Percent Reduction
3 Years	92 Percent Reduction
4 Years	77 Percent Reduction
5 Years	60 Percent Reduction
6 Years	45 Percent Reduction
7 Years	31 Percent Reduction
8 Years	18 Percent Reduction
9 Years	8 Percent Reduction
10 Years and Older	No Reduction

K Grapes and Muscadines

Use this table to reduce the yield for grape and muscadine vines based on the age of the vines.

Age of Vines	Estimated Reduction in Yield
5 Years and Older	No Reduction
4 Years	20 Percent Reduction
3 Years	80 Percent Reduction

Normal spacing for grape and muscadine vines is 680 vines per acre. An additional reduction of 10 percent will apply for every 68 vines under 680 vines per acre.

502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops (Continued)

L Limes

Use this table to reduce the yield for lime trees based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
4 Years and Older	No Reduction
More Than 2 Years, But Less Than 4 Years	30 Percent Reduction
1 to 2 Years	60 Percent Reduction

Normal spacing for lime trees is 100 trees plus per acre. An additional reduction of 10 percent will apply for every 10 trees under 100 trees per acre.

M Olives

Use this table to reduce the yield for olives based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
Less Than 4 Years	100 Percent Reduction
4 Years	80 Percent Reduction
5 Years	60 Percent Reduction
6 Years	40 Percent Reduction
7 Years	20 Percent Reduction
8 Years and Older	No Reduction

N Peaches and Nectarines

Use this table to reduce the yield for peach and nectarine trees based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
Less Than 3 Years	100 Percent Reduction
3 Years	50 Percent Reduction
4 Years	30 Percent Reduction
5 Years and Older	No Reduction

Normal spacing for peach and nectarine trees is 90 to 120 trees per acre. An additional reduction of 10 percent will apply for every 7 trees under 90 trees per acre.

502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops (Continued)

O Pears

Use this table to reduce the yield for pear trees based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
16 Years and Older	No Reduction
15 Years	10 Percent Reduction
14 Years	20 Percent Reduction
13 Years	30 Percent Reduction
12 Years	40 Percent Reduction
11 Years	50 Percent Reduction
10 Years	60 Percent Reduction
9 Years	70 Percent Reduction
8 Years	80 Percent Reduction
7 Years	90 Percent Reduction

Normal spacing for pear trees is 100 to 110 trees per acre. An additional reduction of 10 percent will apply for every 10 trees under 100 trees per acre.

P Pecans

Use this table to reduce the yield for **improved** pecan trees based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
13 Years and Older	No Reduction
12 Years	50 Percent Reduction
9 To 11 Years	75 Percent Reduction

Use this table to take an additional reduction because of trees per acre.

Age of Trees	Trees per Acre	Additional Reduction
13 to 18 Years	27	10 Percent for Each 3 Trees Under 27
More Than 18 Years to 40 Years	14	10 Percent for Each 2 Trees Under 14
More Than 40 Years to 60 Years	7	15 Percent for Each Tree Under 7

Consider each 15 **native** pecan trees as 1 acre regardless of the age of the tree.
See subparagraphs U and V for further reductions.

502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops (Continued)

Q Pistachios

Use this table to reduce the yield for pistachios based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
Less Than 5 Years	100 Percent Reduction
5 Years	91 Percent Reduction
6 Years	82 Percent Reduction
7 Years	64 Percent Reduction
8 Years	55 Percent Reduction
9 Years	45 Percent Reduction
10 Years	36 Percent Reduction
11 Years	27 Percent Reduction
12 Years	18 Percent Reduction
13 Years and Older	No Reduction

R Plums

Use this table to reduce the yield for plums based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
Less Than 3 Years	100 Percent Reduction
3 Years	50 Percent Reduction
4 Years	30 Percent Reduction
5 Years and Older	No Reduction

S Prunes

Use this table to reduce the yield for prunes based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
Less Than 4 Years	100 Percent Reduction
4 Years	75 Percent Reduction
5 Years	50 Percent Reduction
6 Years	25 Percent Reduction
7 Years and Older	No Reduction

502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops (Continued)

T Walnuts

Use this table to reduce the yield for walnuts based on the age of the trees.

Age of Trees	Estimated Reduction in Yield
Less Than 5 Years	100 Percent Reduction
5 Years	90 Percent Reduction
6 Years	75 Percent Reduction
7 Years	50 Percent Reduction
8 Years	25 Percent Reduction
9 Years and Older	No Reduction

U Unmanaged Orchards

The county average T-yield will be reduced an additional 35 percent if the orchard is unmanaged with no set management system, that is, no pruning, no set spray cycle, etc.

Example: A producer has a stand of 15 acres of unmanaged apple trees. The county average T-yield is 456 bu. The producer harvested 2,000 bu. of apples. The remaining apples were lost because of natural disaster.

Step 1 - Calculate Reduction for Unmanaged Orchard	
1	456 bu. **x** 15 acres of apples trees = 6,840 bu. of expected production.
2	456 bu. **x** 35 percent reduction (unmanaged trees) = 160 bu.
3	456 bu. - 160 bu. = 296 bu. adjusted yield for NAP payment.
4	160 bu. **x** 15.0 acres = 2,400 bu. assigned production
5	6,840 bu. - 2,400 bu. = 4,440 bu. adjusted expected production.
Step 2 - Calculate Net Production for NAP Payment	
1	296 bu. **x** 50 percent (loss threshold) = 148 bu. **x** 15 acres = 2,220 bu. (loss **required** for NAP eligibility).
2	4,440 bu. (adjusted expected production) - 2,220 bu. (loss threshold) = 2,220 bu. (differential).
3	2,220 bu. (differential) - 2,000 bu. (harvested production) = 220 bu. net production for NAP payment.

502 Adjustments for Fruit and Nut Crops (Continued)

V Calculating Adjusted Yields

Use the following table to determine the T-yield reduction when trees are **not** at their full potential or have gone past their full potential of production.

Step	Action
1	Determine total acres of the crop.
2	Determine percentage of each age category by dividing each acreage by the result of step 1.
3	Multiply T-yield by each category percentage from step 2.
4	For each category with an age reduction, multiply result in step 3 by the applicable reduction percentage.
5	Subtract result of step 4 from step 3 for each age category with a reduction.
6	Add results of step 5 to any nonadjusted yield from step 3 to determine the adjusted T-yield. Load the adjusted T-yield during the approved yield process.

Calculate a yield reduction for acres planted at less than normal spacing. Spacing reductions will be calculated in the same manner as age reductions.

Document all adjusted yields in COC minutes. If COC uses reduction percentages **not** listed in this paragraph, the adjustment **must** have concurrence of STC representative. Load the adjusted yield, the reason for the adjustment, and the date of COC or STC minutes documenting the adjustment during the approved yield process.

Note: STC representative concurrence is **not** required if documentation is not available.

503 Crops With Processing Intended Use

A Applicable Crops

Crops that have an intended use of processing have specific provisions for determining an approved yield.

B Harvested Acreage

Actual production will be used for all harvested acreage.

C Unharvested or Unacceptable Acreage

Acreage **must** be appraised if the production is:

- unharvested
- **not** accepted by the processor.

Do **not** convert compensation received from the processor for acreage that is **not** accepted by the processor for APH purposes.

Note: If a NAP payment is issued and no potential production was determined (zero appraisal), then no production from the unharvested or acreage **not** accepted by the processor will be used for APH purposes.

504 Coarse Grains

A Unit of Measure

For APH purposes, harvested production will be determined in bu. for acreage harvested as grain and in tons for acreage harvested as silage.

Harvested production may require conversion to the intended use determined according to paragraph 202.

B Grain and Silage Conversions

The conversion factor is .15 for grain and silage conversions.

Make the conversion of bu. to tons by multiplying bu. by the conversion factor.

Example: 5,000 bu. **x** .15 = 750.00 tons.

Make the conversion of tons to bu. by dividing the tons by the conversion factor.

Example: 750 tons ÷ .15 = 5,000 bu.

C Intended Use

Producers **must** file acreage reports based on intended use. APH will be updated based on the actual market or actual use for which more than 50 percent of the acreage's harvested production is marketed.

If the intended use is **not** insurable in the county and covered by NAP, an APH database will be established for the noninsurable intended use.

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)

D Example 1

Following is an example for determining an approved yield for silage when both grain and silage have been harvested. The database reflects the following.

Year	Grain		Silage	
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production
2012	400	22,000 bu.	100	825 tons
2013	400	24,000 bu.	100	900 tons
2014	400	23,200 bu.	100	870 tons
2015	400	23,600 bu.	100	885 tons

The intended uses for 2001 are 400 acres grain and 100 acres silage. To determine the 2001 approved yield for silage, use the 1997 through 2000 actual silage production. Ignore all grain production.

Year	Silage		Silage Yield
	Acres	Production	
2012	100	825 tons	A 8.25
2013	100	900 tons	A 9.00
2014	100	870 tons	A 8.70
2015	100	885 tons	A 8.85
2016		**Silage Approved Yield**	**8.70 tons**

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)

E Example 2

The following example provides the approved yield calculation process when grain is insurable in the county and silage is noninsurable. The database reflects the following.

Year	Grain		Silage	
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production
2011	500	27,500 bu.		
2012	500	30,000 bu.		
2013	500	29,000 bu.		
2014	500	29,500 bu.		

The 2015 intentions are 400 acres with an intended use of grain and 100 acres with an intended use of silage. A silage approved yield is **required**.

To determine the 2015 approved yield for silage, use the 2011 through 2014 actual grain production records and convert to silage, as follows.

Year	Acres	Grain Production	Silage Production Based on Grain Conversion	Silage Yield
2011	500	27,500 bu.	4,125 tons	A 8.25
2012	500	30,000 bu.	4,500 tons	A 9.00
2013	500	29,000 bu.	4,350 tons	A 8.70
2014	500	29,500 bu.	4,425 tons	A 8.85
2015			**Silage Approved Yield**	**8.70 tons**

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)

E Example 2 (Continued)

The following table continues the example with 2015 acreage and production information.

Year	Grain		Silage	
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production
2011	500	27,500 bu.		
2012	500	30,000 bu.		
2013	500	29,000 bu.		
2014	500	29,500 bu.		
2015	400	23,200 bu.	100	900 tons

The 2016 intentions are 400 acres with an intended use of grain and 100 acres of silage.

To determine the 2016 approved yield for silage, use the 2011 through 2014 actual grain production records and convert to silage as well as the 2015 actual silage production.

Year	Acres	Grain Production	Silage Production		Silage Yield
			Converted	Actual	
2011	500	27,500 bu.	4,125 tons		A 8.25
2012	500	30,000 bu.	4,500 tons		A 9.00
2013	500	29,000 bu.	4,350 tons		A 8.70
2014	500	29,500 bu.	4,425 tons		A 8.85
2015	100			900 tons	A 9.00
2016				**Silage Approved Yield**	**8.76 tons**

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)

E Example 2 (Continued)

The following table continues the example with 2016 acreage and production information.

Year	Grain		Silage	
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production
2011	500	27,500 bu.		
2012	500	30,000 bu.		
2013	500	29,000 bu.		
2014	500	29,500 bu.		
2015	400	23,200 bu.	100	900 tons
2016	400	22,800 bu.	100	855 tons

The 2017 intentions are 500 acres with an intended use of grain.

To determine the 2017 approved yield for silage, use the 2011 through 2014 actual grain production records and convert to silage. Use the 2015 and 2016 actual silage production.

Year	Acres	Grain Production	Silage Production		Silage Yield
			Converted	Actual	
2011	500	27,500 bu.	4,125 tons		A 8.25
2012	500	30,000 bu.	4,500 tons		A 9.00
2013	500	29,000 bu.	4,350 tons		A 8.70
2014	500	29,500 bu.	4,425 tons		A 8.85
2015	100			900 tons	A 9.00
2016	100			855 tons	A 8.55
2017				**Silage Approved Yield**	**8.73 tons**

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)

E Example 2 (Continued)

The following table continues the example with 2017 acreage and production information.

Year	Grain		Silage	
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production
2011	500	27,500 bu.		
2012	500	30,000 bu.		
2013	500	29,000 bu.		
2014	500	29,500 bu.		
2015	400	23,200 bu.	100	900 tons
2016	400	22,800 bu.	100	855 tons
2017	500	30,500 bu.		

The intended acreage for 2018 is 500 acres of grain.

To determine the 2018 approved yield for silage, use the 2011 through 2014 actual grain production records and convert to silage, as well as the 2015 and 2016 actual silage records. Following is an example of the database for calculating a 2018 silage approved yield.

Year	Acres	Grain Production	Silage Production		Silage Yield
			Converted	Actual	
2011	500	27,500 bu.	4,125 tons		A 8.25
2012	500	30,000 bu.	4,500 tons		A 9.00
2013	500	29,000 bu.	4,350 tons		A 8.70
2014	500	29,500 bu.	4,425 tons		A 8.85
2015	100			900 tons	A 9.00
2016	100			855 tons	A 8.55
2017	0				Z
2018	**Silage Approved Yield**				**8.73 tons**

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)

F Example 3

Following is information from acreage reports.

Year	Grain Acreage Reported	Silage Acreage Reported
2012	400	100
2013	400	100
2014	400	100
2015	400	100

In 2015, the actual production from the 400 acres of grain is 190 acres harvested as grain and 210 acres harvested as silage. For 2016, the intentions are 400 acres of grain and 100 acres of silage.

To determine 2016 approved yield for **grain**, use the 2012 through 2014 actual grain production and actual 2015 grain production for the acreage harvested; however, because less than 50 percent of the harvested acreage was harvested as grain, use silage production and convert to grain for the remaining 210 acres for APH.

Year	Acres		Grain Production		Silage Production	Grain Yield
	From Grain	From Silage	Actual	Converted		
2012	400		22,000 bu.			A55 bu.
2013	400		24,000 bu.			A60 bu.
2014	400		23,200 bu.			A58 bu.
2015	190	210	9,500 bu.	12,600 bu.	1,890 tons	A55 bu.
2016					**Grain Approved Yield**	**57 bu.**

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)

G Additional Information

If the crop is insurable as grain, reported with an intended use of grain, and a loss is:

- reported, a grain appraisal is necessary before the crop is harvested as silage

  Note: The grain appraisal would be used for APH and the crop is **not** eligible for NAP.

- **not** reported, but 100 percent of the crop is harvested as silage, a conversion is used for APH purposes

  Note: The crop is **not** eligible for NAP.

- **not** reported, but:

  - more than 50 percent of the acreage is harvested for grain, then the grain production together with the silage production converted to grain is used for APH purposes

    Note: The crop is **not** eligible for NAP.

  - less than 50 percent of the acreage is harvested for grain, a grain appraisal is necessary before the rest of the crop is harvested as silage. The actual grain production together with the appraisal would be used for APH purposes and the crop is **not** eligible for NAP.

Note: Insurability is based on intended use, **not** actual harvest.

If the crop is **not** insurable as grain, reported with an intended use of grain, and a loss is:

- reported, but the crop will be harvested as silage, no appraisal is necessary and the APH database will be updated and/or established for silage

- **not** reported, but more than 50 percent of the crop is harvested as silage, the APH database will be updated and/or established for silage.

Note: A silage variety intended for grain will be covered by NAP if COC determines that the variety would produce grain.

505 Cotton

A Separate Reports

Separate production reports are **required** to establish or update approved yield for all types and varieties of cotton.

B Converting Skip-Row Cotton to Solid Planted

Skip-row cotton **must** be converted to a solid plant basis to provide a yield that may be used for any skip-row pattern carried out by the producer.

See 2-CP for determining whether the crop is planted in a skip-row pattern.

C Computing Acreage Report Yield

To compute the yield for the planting pattern carried out, multiply the yield conversion factor for the qualifying skip-row planting pattern by either of the following:

- county-expected yield when initially establishing the APH database
- previously approved solid-planted yield when adding to the APH database.

The tables in the following subparagraphs provide factors to convert nonirrigated skip-row cotton yields to a solid-planted basis.

505 Cotton (Continued)

D Conversion Table 1

The following factors are applicable to Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and all States east of these States. All row widths are equal unless otherwise indicated. Some conversion factors are limited.

Conversion Table 1	
IF the planting pattern is...	**THEN the yield conversion factor is...**
solid-planted or non-qualifying skip-row pattern	1.00.
2 rows planted **x** 1 skip-row	1.33.
2 rows planted **x** 1 narrow skip (40-40-24)	1.23.
2 rows planted **x** 1 narrow skip (38-38-26)	1.25.
2 rows planted **x** 2 skip-rows	1.50.
2 rows planted **x** pattern with 4 or more fallowed rows (2 **x** 4, 2 **x** 6, etc.)	1.67.
4 rows planted **x** 1 skip-row	1.20.
4 rows planted **x** 2 skip-rows	1.33.
4 rows planted **x** 4 skip-rows	1.33.
6 rows planted **x** 1 skip-row	1.14.
6 rows planted **x** patterns with 2 or more skip-rows	1.20.
all other	computed based on the following steps.

For planting patterns of unequal row widths within the pattern or row patterns other than planting patterns listed in Conversion Table 1, compute the yield conversion factor as follows.

Step	Action
1	Divide the width in inches of the area skipped in the pattern by the width in inches of the whole pattern. Round to 2 decimals.
2	Add 1.00 to the results obtained in step 1.

505 Cotton (Continued)

E Conversion Table 1 Examples

Example 1: Cotton is planted 3 rows wide with a 40-inch skip-row between the planted cotton. The entire pattern is 160-inches wide.

40 ÷ 160 = .25 + 1.00 = 1.25 Conversion Factor

Example 2: Cotton is planted in a mixed pattern of 4 rows planted with one 40-inch skip-row followed by 2 rows planted with one 40-inch skip-row. The pattern for the 4 **x** 1 is 200 inches wide and the pattern for the 2 **x** 1 is 120 inches wide.

To calculate the factor for mixed patterns, determine the factor for each part (4 **x** 1 and 2 **x** 1) and compute a weighted factor based on the number of planted rows.

40 ÷ 200 = .20 + 1.00 = 1.20 **x** 4 Rows = 4.80
40 ÷ 120 = .33 + 1.00 = 1.33 **x** 2 Rows = 2.66

4.80 + 2.66 = 7.46 ÷ 6 Rows = 1.24 Conversion Factor

F Conversion Table 1 Factor Limitations

If planting patterns do **not** meet the requirements of Conversion Table 1, factors will be limited according to this table.

IF any pattern or part of a pattern is...	**THEN the conversion factor will not exceed...**
1 planted row or 2 consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land	1.67.
3 consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land	1.45.
4 consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land	1.33.
5 or 6 consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land.	1.20.
7 or more consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land	1.00.

505 Cotton (Continued)

G Conversion Table 2

The factors included in Conversion Table 2 are applicable to New Mexico and the following Texas counties:

- Baylor
- Concho
- Runnels
- Schleicher
- Shackleford
- Sutton
- Taylor
- Throckmorton
- Valverde
- Wilbarger.

In addition, the factors are applicable to all counties west of the list of Texas counties.

Conversion Table 2	
IF the planting pattern is...	**THEN the yield conversion factor is...**
solid-planted (solid drilled-62 inch) or nonqualifying skip-row patterns	1.00.
1 planted row **x** 1 skipped 40 inch row	1.32.
1 planted row **x** 1 skipped 36 inch row	1.19.
1 planted row **x** 1 skipped 32 inch row	1.06.
2 planted rows **x** 1 skipped 30-40 inch row	1.29.
2 planted rows **x** 2 skipped 30-40 inch rows	1.29.
3 planted rows **x** 1 skipped 30-40 inch row	1.19.
3 planted rows **x** 2 skipped 30-40 inch rows	1.19.
4 planted rows **x** 1 skipped 30-40 inch row	1.14.
4 planted rows **x** 2 skipped 30-40 inch rows	1.14.
4 planted rows **x** 4 skipped 30-40 inch rows	1.02.
5 planted rows **x** 1 skipped 30-40 inch row	1.12.
5 planted rows **x** 2 skipped 30-40 inch rows	1.12.
6 planted rows **x** 1 skipped 30-40 inch row	1.10.
6 planted rows **x** 2 skipped 30-40 inch rows	1.10.
7 planted rows **x** 1 skipped 30-40 inch row	1.08.
7 planted rows **x** 2 skipped 30-40 inch rows	1.08.
8 planted rows **x** 1 skipped 30-40 inch row	1.07.
8 planted rows **x** 2 skipped 30-40 inch rows	1.07.

506 Peas

A Conversion of Dry Pea Production for APH Purposes

All dry pea production harvested from green pea acreage will be divided by .60 and added to the total green pea production for APH purposes.

B Green Pea Acreage Production

The total production for green peas will include dry pea production converted according to subparagraph A, if applicable.

507 Sugar Cane

A Unit of Measure

All production **must** be converted to pounds of raw sugar. Raw sugar production indicated in net tons **must** be multiplied by 2000 to determine pounds of raw sugar.

Appraised potential production used for approved yield purposes **must** also be determined in net pounds of raw sugar using the following formula:

Appraised tons per acre **x** percent-of-sugar factor **x** 2000 **=** Potential production in pounds of raw sugar.

The percent-of-sugar (sucrose) **must** be determined from:

- field samples from the same field made by the mill
- acreage harvested from the same field
- the percent-of-sugar factor as indicated by a factor on the **county actuarial table** if the percent-of-sugar **cannot** be determined from either of the above methods.

Note: The county actuarial table can be accessed on the Internet at **www.rma.usda.gov/tools** by clicking on the link to "Actuarial Information Browser, 2011 Reinsurance Year and Beyond." This will enable States to query using the Actuarial Document Query by State or crop. The percentage of sugar will be included in the "Statement" section of the Special Provisions.

507 Sugar Cane (Continued)

B Seed

The producer **must** notify FSA at least 15 calendar days before cutting any sugarcane for seed. The notice **must** include the unit number and the number of acres the producer intends to cut for seed.

If proper notice is given, the approved yield for the current crop year will be used as appraised potential production for the acreage cut for seed unless a field appraisal was made. Producers may request a field appraisal if they feel the approved yield does **not** accurately reflect the acreage's potential production. If a field appraisal is made, the appraised potential production will be used for acreage cut for seed.

If the proper 15-calendar-day notice is **not** given, acreage cut for seed will be considered put to another use without consent. The approved yield for the current crop year will be applied as an ineligible cause of loss and used for loss purposes **only**. The acreage cut for seed will be used for APH purposes; however, the production associated with acreage cut for seed will be zero.

508-574 (Reserved)

Part 8 Reporting Losses

Section 1 Loss Information

575 Notice of Loss

A Overview

CCC-576, Part B documents:

- a producer's loss or damage to a crop or commodity
- what has been or will be done with the crop acreage or commodity
- record of production.

B Filing CCC-576, Part B

CCC-576, Part B **must** be provided for:

- prevented planting claims, within 15 calendar days after the final planting date
- low yield claims and allowable value loss, the earlier of either the following:
  - 15 calendar days after the disaster occurrence or date of loss or damage to the crop or commodity first becomes apparent
  - 15 calendar days after the normal harvest date.

Exceptions: Grazing losses determined by loss assessments may be filed at any time **before** the application for payment date.

Producers who obtained retroactive NAP coverage according to subparagraph 301 G, who did not previously have basic 50/55 NAP coverage for the 2015 crop, **must** file CCC-576, Part B by the later of either of the following:

- date according to this subparagraph
- January 14, 2015.

Note: Regular late-filed CCC-576 procedure in subparagraph 575 C applies to CCC-576's filed beyond the date of this exception.

575 Notice of Loss (Continued)

B Filing CCC-576, Part B (Continued)

An acreage report **must** be filed for the acres devoted to the eligible crop in CCC-576, item 8C and/or 9D, as applicable, for 2015 and subsequent years.

Notices of loss **must** be provided:

- timely
- on CCC-576, Part B
- for each weather-related event or adverse natural occurrence that causes damage to or loss of a specific crop or commodity.

Notes: A separate CCC-576, Part B **must** be filed for each weather-related event or adverse natural occurrence that causes damage to or loss of a specific crop or commodity.

Multiple crops can be entered on the same CCC-576, Part B, when the same weather-related event or adverse natural occurrence affected the crops or commodities.

County Offices will publicize CCC-576, Part B requirements to **all** producers according to subparagraph 6 B.

Although producers may notify FSA of losses to hand-harvested crops within 72 hours according to paragraph 576, this does not remove the requirement to complete CCC-576, Part B according to this paragraph.

Offices **must** ensure that acres are correct based on reported or determine acres according to subparagraph 376 B.

Offices **must** ensure that production is correct based on reported or determined production according to paragraph 604.

575 Reporting Loss (Continued)

C Late-Filed CCC-576, Part B

COC will receive each CCC-576 and determine whether CCC-576, Part B for the crop or commodity has been filed according to subparagraph B. If CCC-576, Part B is determined filed beyond the period identified in subparagraph B, COC will consider acceptable crops or commodities on CCC-576's that are filed at such time to permit:

- verification of the information on CCC-576, Part B by inspecting the specific acreage or crop involved

- COC or an authorized CCC representative the opportunity to determine, based on information obtained by inspection of the specific crop acreage or commodity, etc., that eligible disaster conditions, such as damaging weather or adverse natural occurrence as opposed to other factors, caused the claimed damage or loss.

Crops or commodities on CCC-576 **must be denied** in each case where CCC-576, Part B is submitted beyond the period specified in subparagraph B and at a time that would **not** permit COC or an authorized representative the opportunity to inspect the specific crop acreage or commodity to verify the damage or extent of damage caused by the asserted disaster condition.

Note: The inspection **must** provide specific information about the damage or extent of damage to the specific crop acreage or commodity and **not** merely provide information on the existence of the crop acreage or commodity. The inspection **must** be completed within a reasonable amount of time to give the adjuster the opportunity to determine the percent of loss for that specific acreage or commodity.

In no case will crops or commodities on CCC-576, Part B filed beyond the period identified in subparagraph B be determined acceptable unless the criteria in this subparagraph are met. STC's and COC's do **not** have authority to waive the requirement for a field inspection of CCC-576, Part B filed beyond the period identified in subparagraph B. COC shall document its findings on each crop or commodity on late-filed CCC-576.

Example: Producer late-filed CCC-576, Part B on January 15, claiming grazing loss because of drought. Snow fell on December 20, before field inspection was performed. In this case, COC **cannot** approve the late-filed CCC-576, Part B because drought condition **cannot** be verified by a field visit.

575 Reporting Loss (Continued)

D Processing CCC-576, Part B

CCC-576, Part B will:

- be completed by the producer or farm operator
- provide sufficient information for COC to determine that the claimed prevented planting or damage to specific crop acreage or commodity was the result of natural disaster as opposed to other circumstance
- **be date-stamped when received by the County Office**

  Note: A photocopy of the date-stamped completed CCC-576 shall be given to the producer as evidence of filing.

- be reviewed and acted on by COC or a representative according to subparagraph E.

Note: County Office **must** publicize to all producers that a notice of loss will only be accepted on CCC-576.

E Review of CCC-576, Part B

COC, or CED if delegated authority exists, will review each crop acreage or commodity on CCC-576, Part B and determine whether:

- notice of loss has been filed according to subparagraph A or B
- claimed disaster condition or period, in CCC-576, item 6, appears reasonable and meets the definition of natural disaster
- a field visit is required to verify information on CCC-576 according to subparagraph F
- the producer has requested an appraisal of the damaged crop acreage to be abandoned or put to another use.

Note: COC may delegate authority to CED to act in CCC-576, Part C. This delegation shall be recorded in the COC minutes.

575 Reporting Loss (Continued)

F Field Visits

Field visits need **not** be performed with each timely filing of CCC-576, Part B. A field visit need only be performed, to the extent practicable, within 5 calendar days of the date CCC-576, Part B is filed if:

- there is any question about the specific crop acreage or commodity, or claimed disaster condition, including, but **not** limited to:
  - the amount of acreage, or inventory for value loss crops
  - whether the claimed loss or prevented planting condition occurred as claimed or whether the loss or damage was the result of natural disaster
  - cases where the number of producers providing similar notices of loss is low and the alleged disaster condition is **not** apparent to COC

  Note: A decision **not** to schedule a field visit in no way implies CCC's acceptance or approval of the specific crop acreage or commodity, or alleged disaster condition. It merely demonstrates that the information on CCC-576 does **not** appear to be questionable.

- an appraisal is required
- measurement service is requested
- spot check is required
- CCC-576, Part B is filed beyond the period identified in subparagraph B, but within the period stated in subparagraph C
- the producer indicates on CCC-576, Part B that the crop acreage or commodity will be destroyed or otherwise disposed of without benefit of harvest. In this case, the County Office shall initiate a request for appraisal of the specific crop acreage. See Section 2.

COC and CED have the option of scheduling a field visit for any CCC-576 when circumstances require inspection of the specific crop acreage or commodity.

Follow subparagraph 588 E for field visits performed for nonappraisal situations.

575 Reporting Loss (Continued)

G COC Action on CCC-576, Part B

COC or designee will:

- ensure that the provisions of subparagraphs A through E have been followed
- review CCC-576, Part B
- complete CCC-576, Part C
- document findings and:

  - disapprove crop acreage or commodity on notices of loss that are:

    - **not** filed according to this handbook

    - filed for a circumstance other than natural disaster

    - filed beyond the period specified in subparagraph A or B so as to preclude CCC from verifying, with physical evidence of the specific crop acreage or commodity, that the claimed loss or damage occurred

    Notes: Each producer with an interest in the specific crop acreage or commodity for which CCC-576, Part B is disapproved shall be notified in writing. The notification will include a right of reconsideration to COC according to 1-APP.

    Any producer's right of reconsideration is limited to facts or circumstances of the case. The specific filing deadline for notices of loss is considered a rule of general applicability and is **not**, therefore, appealable.

  - approve CCC-576, Part B's that are filed according to this paragraph and:

    - generate a letter to the producer or producers filing CCC-576, Part B
    - schedule loss adjustment work as applicable according to Section 2.

576 72 Hour Loss Notification

A Applicable Crops

For hand-harvested crops and other crops as determined by DAFP, at least 1 producer having a share in the unit **must** notify FSA of damage or loss through the administrative County Office for the unit within 72 hours of the date damage or loss first becomes apparent.

B Notification Methods

Notification may be provided by the participant, or participant's representative, by the following methods:

- filing CCC-576, Part B according to subparagraph 575 B
- e-mail
- FAX
- phone.

Note: The **requirement** to file CCC-576, Part B according to subparagraph 575 B applies to all crops subject to this paragraph.

If the producer notifies the County Office by any method other than by filing CCC-576, Part B, the County Office **must** notify the producer that CCC-576, Part B **must** be filed within 15 calendar days and issue a completed webRFS. County Offices will complete the webRFS by selecting "Report NAP Loss" as the service requested and inform the producer of any additional information needed to complete the 72 hour notification in the "Service Request Additional Description" field. If the notification is received by phone, County Offices will select "Office Visit" as the method of contact and note in the "Service Request Additional Description" field that the loss was reported by phone.

County Offices **must** publicize 72 hour notification requirements, including acceptable notification methods, to **all** producers.

County Offices should obtain the following information at the time of the notification:

- producer name
- unit affected
- crop affected
- apparent date of the loss
- cause of loss
- what will be done with damaged crop
- what has been done with prevented planted or damaged crop acreage.

576 72 Hour Loss Notification (Continued)

B Notification Methods (Continued)

Crops other than hand-harvested crops that are subject to this subparagraph will be identified on CCC-471 NAP BP. STC should identify crops that should be subject to the 72 hour notification requirement and recommend those crops to DAFP for approval. STC should use the following criteria to determine whether to recommend a crop:

- the crop can quickly deteriorate after a disaster occurrence
- the crop requires a prompt appraisal to account for accurate production.

577 Yield-Based Crops

A Identifying Yield Based Crops

Yield based crops are crops for which both of the following apply:

- production is measured in units per acre, for example ton, bu. etc.

- an approved yield can be established for the amount of expected and actual production produced on a per-acre basis.

B Crop Loss Requirement

Producers are eligible to receive low yield or prevented planting payments on a unit when the types or varieties of a defined pay crop and pay type have a summary loss that exceeds the coverage level elected by the producer.

For basic 50/55 coverage, low yield losses **must** exceed 50 percent and prevented planted losses **must** exceed 35 percent.

For selected NAP buy-up coverage, as applicable, low yield losses **must** exceed:

- 50 percent for 50/100 coverage
- 45 percent for 55/100 coverage
- 40 percent for 60/100 coverage
- 35 percent for 65/100 coverage.

For NAP buy-up coverage, prevented planting losses **must** exceed 35 percent.

577 Yield-Based Crops (Continued)

B Crop Loss Requirement (Continued)

To establish whether a crop meets the unit loss requirement, COC and STC will:

- consider crops that historically have multiple plantings in the same crop year as separate crops for each approved planting period according to Part 4

- review all acreage and production of each crop without regard to:

  - secondary use according to subparagraph 202 C

  - salvage according to paragraph 612

  - practice, including, but **not** limited to:

    - irrigated and nonirrigated acreage
    - initial or double-cropped acreage
    - summer fallow or continuous crop rotation

  - intended use.

    Note: Review the following without regard to other intended uses:

    - seed intended uses qualifying as a separate and distinct crop, according to subparagraph 202 F

    - small grain forage qualifying as a separate and distinct crop, according to paragraph 805.

578 Value Loss Crops

A Identifying Value Loss Crops

Because of the unique nature of value loss crops, special provisions are **required** to assess losses and calculate assistance. This is necessary because the crops do **not** lend themselves to yield calculations or production loss situations. See subparagraph 900 A for value loss crops.

B Calculating Loss

NAP assistance for value loss crops is determined by comparing the value of inventory immediately before a disaster to value of inventory immediately after a disaster. Determinations concerning the value of the loss for the crop on the unit **must** be made. The crop **must** be unmarketable to be considered a loss.

Use CCC-576B for calculating NAP assistance for value loss crop losses.

The total loss of value of each type or variety within the grouping will be summarized in a unit, as determined by share relationship, and **must** be in excess of:

- 50 percent because of natural disaster for basic 50/55 coverage
- the applicable guarantee if buy-up coverage is elected by the producer.

579-585 (Reserved)

Section 2 Measurements and Appraisals

586 Overview

A Introduction

Producers choose whether to abandon, replant, destroy, or harvest specific crop acreage. A producer's choice of action on any specific crop acreage could impact the producer's eligibility for NAP assistance. The decisions made by the producer could have a bearing on the producer's opportunity to provide acceptable production evidence for NAP purposes.

Part 9 explains:

- different types of production
- production reporting requirements
- when production records are required.

This table summarizes the requirements of **7 CFR Part 1437.11** and identifies what producers **must** do when certain situations arise.

IF the producer...	THEN for APH and/or CCC-576 purposes...
chooses **not** to harvest the crop	all eligible acres and crop units for which the producer intends to make an application for payment **must** be left intact until the units have been appraised or released.
harvests the crop	the producer **must** provide such acceptable documentary evidence of crop production as CCC may require according to Part 6.

587 Performing Measurement Services

A Measurement Service Provided at No Charge

Measurement services include the following:

- acreage determinations
- production measurements
- crop appraisals.

For NAP purposes, LA will provide at no cost to the producer:

- any measurement service required as a result of an acceptable notice of damage or loss, including required farm visits for late-filed CCC-576 and required appraisals for hand-harvested crops in a year of loss according to paragraph 601

- certain production measurements and crop appraisals for APH identified in paragraph 502 for perennial crops

- measurement services required for reviews and inspections, such as:

  - acreage reviews
  - spot checks

- in general, measurements needed for required information for which reporting by certification are **not** allowed.

587 Performing Measurement Services (Continued)

B Measurement Service Charges

For NAP purposes, charge for measurement services or late file according to 2-CP when:

- producers request the service to provide acceptable production records for APH

  Note: County Office will charge service fees for hand-harvested crops when a producer requests an appraisal for APH purposes in a nonloss year.

- certification of records is allowed

- other means of providing acceptable production records are available

- the production measurements and crop appraisals are **not** those identified in paragraph 502 for perennial crops

Charge measurement services according to 2-CP for all requests for contracts administered by an MPCI company.

Note: LA's may perform measurement services for contracts administered by an MPCI company. The producer **must** reimburse FSA for the cost of LA as determined by FSA.

587 Performing Measurement Services (Continued)

C Responsibility of Producers

Although measurements or appraisals may assist a producer in meeting a requirement for accurate reports of acreage or production, the submission of a request for measurement or appraisal does **not** relinquish the producer of the responsibility of providing required and acceptable information.

If any measurement service is **not** performed:

- and the producer paid a fee for this service, refund the fee
- the producer's eligibility for NAP assistance will be determined based on acreage and production records acceptable to COC according to Parts 4 and 6.

A producer's failure to provide acreage and production evidence, when required, will result in:

- using assigned yields in calculating the approved yield
- denying NAP assistance for the crop year in which this failure occurred.

588 Performing Appraisals

A Appraisal Requests

Appraisals will be requested by producers and completed timely by LA on all crops that will **not** be taken to harvest because of an eligible disaster condition.

B LASH

COC will ensure that representative sample areas are established according to the RMA specific crop LASH available at **http://www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/25000/index.html**; such as for forage, under “Loss Adjustment Standards Handbooks”, click applicable year.

C Method of Appraising

Perform appraisals and notify producers according to Loss Adjustment Manual procedure. If a loss adjustment appraisal is required for a crop for which Loss Adjustment Manual procedure is **not** available, complete the loss adjustment by identifying the affected acreage and documenting the method used to determine the production to count.

Record results of appraisal on CCC-576-1.

588 Performing Appraisals (Continued)

D Similar Treatment

LA's will follow established loss adjustment appraisal procedures when making loss adjustments.

Exceptions: No adjustment to the quantity of the crop will be made because of a loss of quality **unless** a zero dollar value for this quantity is determined. See paragraph 610 A.

Pre-acceptance inspections are **not** required for the crop to be eligible for NAP. However, LA and COC **must** determine the crop was:

- produced using good farming practices
- adversely affected by natural disaster.

Note: A producer **cannot** elect to make specific crop acreage for which CAT is available eligible for NAP assistance by failing to meet CAT guidelines or provisions.

E Completing Loss Adjustment Activities

Loss adjustment appraisals for NAP will be completed by LA, whenever possible.

Loss adjustment activities that are **not** specifically related to an appraisal can be completed by any County Office employee who is capable of completing all of the following:

- verification of the accuracy of information entered on CCC-576, Part B
- all other necessary documents.

LA who completes the appraisal will obtain the producer's signature on CCC-576-1. The producer's signature on CCC-576-1 is the producer's concurrence of production determined by LA.

589-599 (Reserved)

Part 9 Production

600 Overview

A Purpose

The purpose of this part is to explain terms, identify production reporting requirements, and clarify policy.

B Definitions

The following terms are used in this part.

Term	Usage and Meaning	References
Actual Production	The total amount of harvested and appraised production on a unit.	Paragraph 605
Harvested Production	The total amount of harvested production from the unit supported by an acceptable record and certification of the producer.	Paragraph 605
Appraised Production	The amount of production: • determined present on the unit that is **not** harvested • harvested, but **not** included in the unit's acceptable harvested production evidence.	Paragraph 607
Assigned Production	The amount of unit production: • late planted provision • loss because of ineligible causes • that **must** be attributed to the unit because of a guaranteed contract, payment, or similar arrangement.	Paragraph 607
Expected Production	The amount of production anticipated on the unit for the crop year.	Paragraph 608

600 Overview (Continued)

B Definitions (Continued)

Term	Usage and Meaning	References
Net Production	Production to count. The total amount of harvested, appraised, and assigned production on the unit. Net production is used to calculate the amount of NAP assistance.	Paragraph 609
Salvage Value	The dollar value of production of the eligible crop type or variety that because of natural disaster **cannot** be sold or otherwise marketed in any market for which a price or yield is established.	Paragraph 612
Secondary Use	The monetary value deducted from NAP when specific crop acreage reported with a particular intended use is harvested, and the harvested production bears little resemblance to, or has a different unit of expression than the unit of expression for the reported intended use.	Paragraph 202 C

601 Records of Production

A Producer Responsibilities

Producers are responsible for providing accurate and complete information. It is the producer's responsibility to report the total amount of unit production on forms containing the producer's signature and certification. It is **not** FSA's responsibility to determine the producer's amount of production.

Producer's responsibilities include, but are **not** limited to:

- providing, when **required**, the best verifiable or reliable production evidence available for the crop by practice, type, intended use, or planting period

- summarizing all the production evidence

601 Records of Production (Continued)

A Producer Responsibilities (Continued)

- accounting for all the crop's production, whether or **not** records reflect this production

  Note: This may include production where u-pick operations are established after normal mechanical harvest has been completed.

- providing the information in a manner that can be easily understood by COC

- reporting production by the later of the subsequent year acreage reporting date or 60 calendar days after the normal harvest date

- retaining production evidence for 3 crop years after the crop year it is initially certified.

Notes: All producers, including producers of hand-harvested crops, are **required** to provide acceptable and verifiable production records for production that is harvested. Reliability of nonverifiable or reliable records is determined by COC. See subparagraph E.

During any year that CCC-576, Part B is filed, producers of hand-harvested crops are **required** to notify the County Office 72 hours after the loss is apparent and follow-up with a signed CCC-576 within 15 calendar days. If a loss has occurred after harvest is complete, and before destruction of the crop, an appraisal of remaining production should be completed. The purpose of the appraisal is to document production left in the field because of quality or because of the lack of a market.

If selected for spot check, supporting evidence is **required** for acreage and production that was certified on the current crop year CCC-452.

If the producer fails to provide acceptable production evidence where **required** by COC or as the result of a spot check, an assigned, zero credited, or T-yield will apply and will be included in the APH database according to Part 7.

See paragraph 151 for actions for unacceptable, incorrect, or false records and certifications.

601 Records of Production (Continued)

B Acceptable Records

All acceptable production reports that are continuous, signed, and submitted by the applicable production reporting date, by the producer for the applicable base period, will be used. Production records acceptable to FSA include verifiable or reliable:

- commercial receipts, settlement sheets, warehouse ledger sheets, pick records, or load summaries if the eligible crop was sold or otherwise disposed of through commercial channels

- documentary evidence, such as contemporaneous measurements, truck scale tickets, pick records, and contemporaneous diaries, as necessary, to verify information provided by the producer if the eligible crop was stored, sold, fed to livestock, or otherwise disposed of other than through commercial channels

- appraisal information from a LA acceptable to FSA.

Note: Reliability of nonverifiable or reliable records is determined by COC. See subparagraph E.

All producers of hand-harvested crops will be **required** to request an appraisal after harvest is complete but before the destruction of the crop to document any production left in the field when CCC-576 is filed because of loss.

C Verifiable Records

Verifiable production records for an eligible crop **must** be submitted by the producer to support an application for payment, CCC-576, Parts D through F, or as **required** to support a certification of production.

Verifiable records of production include contemporaneous records provided by the producer that:

- may be verified by FSA through an independent source
- are used to substantiate the amount of production reported.

601 Records of Production (Continued)

C Verifiable Records (Continued)

Verifiable records **must:**

- be dated
- show disposition of the crop's production, including both quantity and price
- be seasonal or crop specific for crops that are produced more than once in a calendar year
- be provided if they exist:

  - together with the producer's certification of production in support of any application for payment, CCC-576, Parts D through F

  - whenever a record of production is otherwise **required** by FSA.

D Nonverifiable Records

If production records submission is **required** and verifiable records are **not** available, the producer **must** provide any documentation available, including, but **not** limited to:

- copies of receipts
- ledgers of income
- income statements of deposit slips
- cash register tapes
- invoices for custom harvesting
- u-pick records.

Nonverifiable production records are subject to COC determination of acceptability as reliable records according to subparagraph E.

601 Records of Production (Continued)

E COC Responsibilities

COC will follow this table when receiving and reviewing production records.

Step	Action
1	Date-stamp original hard copy records with county name.
2	Photocopy original date-stamped production records submitted by the producer.
3	Place photocopied date-stamped records in the producer's county file.
4	Return original date-stamped production evidence to the producer. **Note:** The original date-stamped production evidence can **only** be returned to the producer if the photocopies have been made and placed in the producer's file.
5	Review the producer's file for previously submitted production evidence. Ensure that records have **not** been duplicated.
6	Ensure that the producer understands that the production records **must** be: • complete and represent the unit's total harvested production • for the correct unit, crop year, and acreage.

601 Records of Production (Continued)

E COC Responsibilities (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th colspan="2">Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td colspan="2">COC will review all production records submitted by the producer and determine if the records support the producer’s certification or report of production. If the records:

• (whether verifiable or nonverifiable) do not support or agree with the producer’s certification, notify producer the production records are not acceptable and will not be used for APH purposes or to calculate assistance

• support the producer’s certification:

  • and are verifiable, the records are acceptable
  • but are not verifiable, follow step 8.

Notes: After copies of production records have been placed in the producer’s file in the county, they shall not be removed or returned to the producer.

See step 8 for review of nonverifiable records by COC.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">8</td><td colspan="2">Before acting on any application for payment or determining a nonverifiable production record as reliable and, therefore, acceptable, compare the producer’s record of production with neighboring producers of the crop who have provided verifiable or reliable reports of production.</td></tr>
<tr><td>IF...</td><td>THEN...</td></tr>
<tr><td>similar levels of production were experienced by other producers on neighboring farms</td><td>the producer’s certification, supported by some nonverifiable record of production, may be considered reliable and acceptable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>records do not support the producer’s certification of production or the level of production is significantly different than producers on neighboring farms</td><td>COC will disapprove NAP assistance and notify the producer that the certification and record of production is neither verifiable nor nonreliable and is unacceptable.

Note: Under no circumstances will COC assign production for a lack of acceptable verifiable or reliable production evidence. Production may only be assigned for reasons stated in paragraph 607.</td></tr>
</table>

602 Reports of Production

A Production Reporting Date

For each crop for which an acreage report is filed and is covered by NAP, the producer **must** report all production for that acreage by the later of the following:

- the subsequent year's acreage reporting date for the crop
- 60 calendar days after the normal harvest date for the crop.

Note: Producers can report production for a crop that is does **not** have NAP coverage to maintain their APH.

Except for grazed forage, controlled environment crops, and value loss crops, production **must** be reported for any NAP crop acreage. Failure to report production by the applicable production reporting date:

- will result in the disapproval of any CCC-576 associated with the year in which benefits are requested

  Note: Reports of production for an eligible crop in the year for which CCC-576 is filed **must** be accompanied by an acceptable record of production.

- will have adverse implications for future year approved yield calculations

- could result in future ineligibility for NAP assistance on this crop.

All certifications of production are subject to verification. Producers providing any certification of production attest that:

- the report of production is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge

- no production of the crop is omitted or otherwise **not** accounted for in the report

- an acceptable record supporting the certification exists and will be made available for review at the request of CCC for a period of **not** less than 3 years following the year production was certified.

Production **cannot** be accepted without an acreage report.

602 Reports of Production (Continued)

B Requirements for Records and/or Certifications

Depending on circumstances, producers are **required** to certify production and do either of the following:

- attest that an acceptable record exists to support the certification
- provide an acceptable record in support of the certification.

This table contains examples of when records and/or certifications of production **must** be provided.

WHEN the producer is reporting unit production for...	**AND...**	**THEN the producer must provide an acceptable certification of production on CCC 452...**
the current or previous crop year before the applicable production reporting date	harvest of the unit has been completed, and CCC-576 has **not** been or will **not** be filed for the current year	for such current or previous crop year that can be supported by an acceptable record of production. **Note:** The producer providing any certification of production certifies that records are available and will be maintained to support this certification for a period of **not** less than 3 years following the year in which this certification was provided. Submission of the production records is **not required** unless selected for spot check.
	CCC-576 is or will be filed	**and** record of production for the year for which CCC-576 is or will be filed. **Note:** COC may require acceptable records of production for any previous year of production certified by the producer before approving any CCC-576.

602 Reports of Production (Continued)

B Requirements for Records and/or Certifications (Continued)

WHEN the producer is reporting unit production for...	AND...	THEN the producer must provide an acceptable certification of production on CCC-452...
a previous crop year for which a NAP acreage report was filed	an acceptable certification of production was **not** timely filed resulting in either an assigned or zero credited yield being placed in the unit's APH	**and** record of production for such year, before removal of the assigned or zero credited yield from APH database. **Notes:** Approved yield calculations may be revised **only** for the following crop year. See paragraph 408.
	an acceptable certification of production was **not** timely provided, and an approved yield was never calculated for the crop in any crop year	**and** record of production for each year in the APH period or have an applicable T-yield assigned to this year in the base period. The approved yield will be effective for the following year.

603 Using Another Producer's Records

A Acceptable Records Not Maintained

When a producer has **not** maintained acceptable records, acreage and production evidence from another person who shares in the same acreage of the crop for the current crop year may be used to support production reports certified by the producer.

B When to Use Another Producer's Records

Use the records of another producer with a share interest when:

- the evidence is acceptable and accounts for all of the other producer's acreage and production of the crop in the county
- continuity requirements are met
- a copy is provided by the producer when selected for approved yield review or when **required** by COC.

604 Reported or Determined Production

A Using Reported and Determined Production

When a unit has both reported and determined production, COC will use:

- the larger of the reported or determined production to determine net production and amount of NAP assistance
- determined production for APH purposes.

B When Production May Be Incorrect

See Part 2 for NAP provisions about:

- unacceptable, incorrect, or false records and certifications
- variance
- misrepresentation, scheme, or device.

605 Actual, Harvested, and Appraised Production

A Definition of Actual Production

Actual production means the total of the eligible crop unit's:

- harvested production
- appraised production, if **not** accounted for in harvested production.

Notes: Appraisals **must** be performed by LA.

Actual production is the **only** production in the APH database that is the basis for calculating the approved yield.

605 Actual, Harvested, and Appraised Production (Continued)

B Definition of Harvested Production

Harvested production means all production of the eligible crop from the unit that can be supported by an acceptable record, including, but **not** limited to, production:

- gathered by hand
- grazed by livestock
- mechanically harvested.

Except for secondary use (subparagraph 202 C), the quantity of a commodity that has any dollar amount or equivalent value for sale or market as any intended use of the crop for which a price or yield is established by CCC is **not** salvage and **must** be counted as production of the crop regardless of whether a price or yield for the intended use is approved for the county.

See:

- paragraph 610 for quality losses
- paragraph 612 for salvage value.

C Definition of Appraised Production

Appraised production means production determined by FSA, RMA, FCIC, company reinsured by FCIC, or other appraiser acceptable to FSA, that was unharvested, but reflected the crop's yield potential at the time of appraisal. For the purpose of APH, appraised production specifically **excludes** production lost because of ineligible disaster conditions.

Note: See 2-NAP for instructions on preparing CCC-576-1, appraisals, and measurement services.

D Multiple-Harvested Crops

The harvested production of eligible crop acreage harvested more than once in a crop year will include the total harvested production from all harvests.

606 Commingled Harvested Production

A General Rule

Producers **must** make the unit production of a commodity a matter of record before commingling by doing any of the following, as applicable:

- providing copies of verifiable documents showing that production of the commodity was purchased, acquired, or otherwise obtained from beyond the unit
- having the production measured
- having current year's production appraised.

Note: For commingled production from native sod acreage, see paragraph 379.

B Commingled Between Practice, Type, Intended Use, or Planting Period

When production has been commingled, separate production may be determined by practice, type, intended use, or planting period if:

- the producer provides a yield estimate by practice, type, intended use, or planting period from past production records
- the producer accounts for total disposition
- COC considers resulting yields reasonable.

When production has been commingled between practice, type, intended use, or planting period and the producer **cannot** provide a yield estimate by practice, type, intended use, or planting period, the total acreage and production will be charged to the practice, type, intended use, or planting period that would normally result in the highest yield, such as production commingled between irrigated and nonirrigated practices is charged to the irrigated practice. The approved yield for the lower yielding practice, type, intended use, or planting period will be based on variable T-yields determined by the past number of years of actual yields provided.

Example: Producer A has an approved yield for sweet corn that has separate yields for both irrigated and nonirrigated practices. The STC-established NCT yield for sweet corn is 65 cwt. Producer A did **not** maintain a separate production record between the irrigated and nonirrigated practices for the 2014 crop year. For the 2014 crop year, the APH database for the irrigated production would include both the irrigated and nonirrigated production. The APH database for the nonirrigated practice would be based on a variable T-yield determined by the number of years of actual yields provided.

606 Commingled Harvested Production (Continued)

B Commingled Between Practice, Type, Intended Use, or Planting Period (Continued)

Irrigated Approved Yield Database			
Sweet Corn - Irrigated			
Year	**Production**	**Acres**	**Yield**
2015	22,080.00 cwt.	120.0	A184
2014	12,000.00 cwt.	100.0	A120
2013	16,800.00 cwt.	120.0	A140
2012	28,800.00 cwt.	180.0	A160
2011	16,800.00 cwt.	160.0	A105
2010	16,680.00 cwt.	120.0	A139
2009	22,800.00 cwt.	120.0	A190
2016 Approved Yield = 148.00 cwt.			

Nonirrigated Approved Yield Database			
Sweet Corn - Nonirrigated			
Year	**Production**	**Acres**	**Yield**
2015	5,160.00 cwt.	60.0	A86
2014	6,720.00 cwt.	80.0	A84
2013	5,760.00 cwt.	60.0	A96
2012	Z	Z	Z
2011	3,600.00 cwt.	80.0	A45
2010	4,500.00 cwt.	60.0	A75
2009	0	60.0	T65
2016 Approved Yield = 75.00 cwt.			

606 Commingled Harvested Production (Continued)

C Commingled Between Units

Production that is commingled between units **before** it is a matter of record will be prorated to each respective unit in proportion to each unit's harvested crop acreage according to this table.

Step	Action
1	Total commingled production of the eligible crop.
2	Total harvested acreage of the crop in each identified unit.
3	Divide step 1 by step 2.
4	Multiply result of step 3 times each identified unit's harvested acreage of the crop.
5	Add result of step 4 for each unit to each unit's respective harvested production.

D Commingled Between Years

COC will consider production commingled between years as harvested production for the current year for the purposes of determining net production for the crop year of filing CCC-576, unless the production from another crop year is a matter of record before commingling. Production from a different crop year that is a matter of record before commingling **must** be identified as production **not** to count on CCC-576, Part D, item 38. COC will **not** prorate commingled production between crop years.

Records used to identify the crop year from which production arose **must** be:

- verifiable
- acceptable to COC.

606 Commingled Harvested Production (Continued)

E Commingled Production

Producers that grow conventional, transitional, and certified organic crops are **required** to keep separate records. Production **cannot** be commingled and prorated for each practice. For APH purposes, if a NAP participant commingles production from conventional acreage with production from transitional or certified organic acreage, the production is considered conventional. If the NAP participant combines production from transitional acreage with production from certified organic acreage, the production will be considered transitional production.

Example: Producer A has 100 acres of NAP-covered oats for grain in 1 unit (100 percent share); 25 acres are certified organic, 20 acres are transitional, and 50 acres are conventional. The producer reports production at 5,000 bu. for 100 acres because all 100 acres were commingled. 2,500 bu. of the production was attributed to the conventional acreage and received an actual yield (yield type "A") of 50 bu. The producer will receive the applicable assigned yield (yield type "P") or zero credited yield (yield type "O") for the 25 acres of certified organic and transitional.

Note: The producer **cannot** credit all production (5,000 bu.) to the 50 acres of conventional to raise the yield on that acreage. Production **must** be prorated.

607 Assigned Production

A Definition of Assigned Production

Assigned production means the loss of production **not** related to natural disaster.

Note: An assigned yield in the APH database is **not** the same as assigned production. See Part 7, Section 1.

B Using Assigned Production

Assignments of production are **required** when there is CCC-576 for an eligible crop and any of the following apply:

- it is determined that the crop's loss is because of an ineligible disaster condition, or circumstances other than natural disaster, and this ineligible cause of loss has **not** been otherwise accounted

- unit acreage was destroyed without consent (paragraph 376)

  Note: If unit acreage was destroyed without consent, the amount of assignment for this acreage is the NAP guarantee.

- the producer has a contract to receive a guaranteed payment for all or a portion of the crop, as opposed to or regardless of delivery

- the producer plants the crop after final planting date

  Note: See:

  - paragraph 51 for eligible and ineligible causes of loss
  - paragraph 611 for converting the guarantee to assigned production.

607 Assigned Production (Continued)

B Using Assigned Production (Continued)

- irrigation equipment is **not** capable of supplying adequate water to sustain the expected production of a normal irrigated crop

  Example: The county-expected yield established in the county is based on pivot irrigation. However, a producer has a different type of irrigation method called drip irrigation. Given the different type of irrigation equipment used by the 1 producer, an assigned yield will be determined if drip irrigation would **not** be considered representative of the irrigated yield established.

- for annual or perennial crops, the irrigation practice is **not** used

- for annual crops, the supply of available water at the beginning of the crop year is **not** adequate

- for perennial crops, the supply of available water at the beginning of the crop year is **not** adequate because of a circumstance **not** related to a natural disaster.

Assigned production will be:

- included in the eligible crop unit's net production for loss purposes
- **excluded** when calculating approved yields.

C Documenting Assigned Production

COC **must** document the following in each case where production is assigned:

- the basis for assignment
- the quantity of production assigned
- how the amount of assigned production was calculated or determined.

Note: Producers **must** be notified of assigned production, including all of the information **required** to be documented by COC.

608 Expected Production

A Definition of Expected Production

Expected production means, for a crop, the smaller of the unit's reported or determined acreage, multiplied by the eligible crop unit's approved yield.

B Purpose of Expected Production

Expected production is compared with net production for determining loss.

609 Net Production

A Definition of Net Production

Net production means the **production to count** and applies when CCC-576 has been filed for the eligible crop.

B Applicable Production

Net production includes all of the following types of unit production:

- harvested
- appraised
- assigned.

610 Quality Loss Production Adjustment

A NAP Assistance for Quality Losses

If a quantity of a type or variety of a crop (even a value loss crop) suffers a loss of quality, the quantity will be counted as production (or full value) of the crop unless, because of condition, the quantity has no potential value in any established market for the commodity anywhere.

Exception: Net production may be adjusted for a quality loss **only** according to paragraph 209.

Note: A grower's **inability** to find a suitable market for any quantity has no bearing on whether the quantity counts as production. The quality of the commodity and the establishment of a market anywhere is all that is relevant. The fact that a particular market does **not** exist for a **specific** grower or location is **not** relevant.

Example 1: Total quality loss **not** suffered.

A grower reports 10 acres of sweet cherries intended for fresh market with an approved yield of 4,000 pounds per acre. 40,000 pounds is the total expected production. Grower produces 11,000 pounds of cherries; however, because of condition, 8,000 of the 11,000 pounds of cherries are of sufficient quality to be marketed as process cherries; 3,000 pounds can be marketed as fresh sweet cherries. The 8,000 pounds of sweet cherries marketable or marketed as processed sweet cherries counts as production of the intended crop acreage the same as if no loss of quality was suffered.

Expected Production	40,000 pounds
"Disaster" Level Guarantee	20,000 pounds
Actual Production	11,000 pounds
Qualifying Loss	9,000 pounds

If the county has an approved average market price for processed sweet cherries, the 9,000-pound qualifying loss on the unit **must** be paid at the approved average market price established for processed cherries because more than 50 percent of the unit's harvested production was marketed or marketable as processed sweet cherries. If an average market price had **not** been established for processed sweet cherries, the average market price for fresh cherries would be used. However, COC and STC will carefully examine whether additional crop data recommendations are necessary and **required** for the crop.

610 Quality Loss Production Adjustment (Continued)

A NAP Assistance for Quality Losses (Continued)

Example 2: Total quality loss suffered.

A grower reports 10 acres of sweet cherries intended for fresh market with an approved yield of 4,000 pounds per acre. 40,000 pounds is the total expected production. The grower produces 12,500 pounds of cherries; however, because of condition:

- 11,000 pounds are of sufficient quality to be marketed as processed sweet cherries

- 1,500 pounds are culls and are **not** sufficient quality to be marketed in any established sweet cherry market anywhere.

Expected Production	40,000 pounds
"Disaster" Level Guarantee	20,000 pounds
Actual Production	11,000 pounds
Qualifying Loss	9,000 pounds
Culls and Potential Salvage	1,500 pounds (part of the 9,000-pound qualifying loss).

If the county has an approved average market price for processed sweet cherries, the 9,000 pounds qualifying loss **must** be paid at the approved average market price established for processed cherries because more than 50 percent of the unit's harvested production was marketed or marketable as processed cherries. If an average market price has **not** been established for processed sweet cherries, the average market price for fresh sweet cherries would be used. Additionally, the 1,500 pounds of culls are **not** considered cherry production, but could have salvage value according to paragraph 612.

See paragraph 202 for crops produced for different intended uses.

611 Guaranteed Payments

A Required Information

[7 CFR 1437.8(e)] Producers receiving a guaranteed payment for planted acreage, as opposed to receiving a payment only upon delivery of the production must provide documentation of any written or verbal contract or arrangement with the buyer to FSA. Net production, as determined by FSA, may be adjusted upward by the amount of production corresponding to the amount of the contract payment received.

Producers **must** certify whether there has been any arrangement, agreement, or contract for guaranteed payment for production, as opposed to delivery, of any eligible crop for which CCC-576 is filed.

COC will consider the failure to report the existence of any guaranteed payment contract or similar arrangement or agreement as providing false information to FSA. See paragraph 153 for information on determinations of misrepresentation, scheme, or device.

B Assigning Production for Guaranteed Payments

Any producer who has a contract to receive a guaranteed payment for production, as opposed to delivery, of an eligible crop will have net production adjusted upward by the amount of production corresponding to the amount of the contract guarantee.

The adjustment will be calculated and made according to this table.

Step	Action
1	Determine total amount of guarantee. If this amount is on a per-acre, square foot or yard, or similar basis, multiply the amount by the applicable acreage, square feet or yards, or other basis.
2	Determine amount of production attributable to the guarantee by dividing the total amount determined in step 1 by the approved average market price for the crop.
3	Determine amount of any actual and/or other assigned production (**not** because of guaranteed contracts).
4	Subtract result of step 3 from the result of step 2. **Note:** If step 3 is greater than step 2, **stop**. No assignment of production because of guarantee is **required**.
5	Add result of step 4 to the unit's net production as assigned production because of guarantee.

Example: A producer has a crop guarantee of $4,000. The crop has a NCT average market price of $1. The production associated with the guarantee would be 4,000 pounds. The producer realized 3,000 pounds actual production. The amount of production that **must** be assigned because of guarantee is 1,000 pounds.

612 Salvage Value

A Definition of Salvage Value

[7 CFR 1437.8(f)] Producers must provide documentation of any salvage value received by or made available for the quantity of the crop or commodity that cannot be marketed or sold in any market, as determined by FSA and any value received by or made available for a secondary use of the crop or commodity.

Salvage value means the dollar amount or equivalent received by or available to the producer for the quantity of the commodity that **cannot** be marketed or sold in any market for which a NCT price or yield is established by FSA. The loss of quality resulting in a commodity becoming salvage **must** be because of natural disaster.

Note: See paragraph 610 for quality losses.

The quantity of a commodity that is damaged and has no dollar or equivalent value for any intended use of the crop for which a NCT price or yield is established by FSA will:

- be treated as salvage
- **not** be considered production of the crop for any purpose.

Example: The producer intended 50,000 pounds of popcorn. Because of disaster, the popcorn suffers in quality and is **not** marketable as popcorn because it will **not** pop. The quantity of popcorn suffering a loss of quality and rendered unfit for market as popcorn can be considered salvage and **not** production of popcorn because the quantity has no dollar or equivalent value in any market for which FSA has established a price for popcorn.

612 Salvage Value (Continued)

B Determining the Value of Salvage Quantity

If the quantity of a commodity qualifying as salvage and **not** production is marketed, producers **must** provide evidence of this marketing.

The value of the quantity of a commodity that is salvage and **not** production will be determined by:

- COC
- using the higher of:
    - any local if NCT market price is available to the producer in the county for this quantity of the commodity, such as potatoes for hog feed.
    - the dollar amount or equivalent value received for this quantity of the commodity.

C Applying Salvage Value

Salvage value will:

- be deducted from the NAP payment calculated for the crop of the commodity, which was the basis for this salvage
- **not** be considered as any type of production to count of the crop for any purpose, including, but **not** limited to:
    - the determination of whether the unit suffered requisite loss
    - APH and approved yield.

613-674 (Reserved)

Part 10 Payment

Section 1 General Payment Provisions

675 Applying for Payment

A Filing CCC-576, Parts D Through G

[7 CFR §1437.11(g)] Producers must file an application for payment on a form specified by FSA to apply for NAP payments within 60 days of the last day of coverage for the crop year for any NAP covered crop in the unit.

An application for NAP payment **must** be filed on CCC-576, Parts D through G, as applicable:

- with the County Office where the units are administered
- along with filing an acceptable CCC-576-1 that is **required only** when an appraisal is **required**, measurement service is requested or a spot check is **required**

  Exception: If producer has signed the final appraisal and CCC-576-1, and all production is accounted on the CCC-576, Parts D through F, producer does **not** need to sign Part G.

- no later than 60 calendar days after the coverage period ends for the crops.

  Exceptions: An application for NAP payment for perennial forage intended for grazing will **not** be **required** on losses filed based upon independent assessments.

  COC has the authority to grant an extension of up to 180 calendar days, from 60 calendar days, for applications for payment, if circumstances merit approval. The request **must** be filed by the producer in writing.

Note: COC has authority to encourage producers to provide information by an earlier date; however, production submitted by the applicable production reporting date will be considered timely.

A timely CCC-576 is **required**. Producers interested in obtaining a NAP payment for a qualifying loss **must** file CCC-576, Parts D through G.

Other producers involved in the farming relationship may choose to use the production and loss information previously filed. By signing the certification in CCC-576, Part G they acknowledge the information is correct.

COC will ensure that the filing requirement in this subparagraph is adequately publicized. See paragraph 6.

675 Application for Payment (Continued)

B When CCC-576, Parts D Through G Are Considered Filed

CCC-576, Parts D through G are considered filed when all the following apply:

- it is accompanied by all **required** documentation for the unit, including, but **not** limited to:
  - an acceptable report of acreage according to Part 6
  - an acceptable CCC-576, Part B filed according to paragraph 575
  - acceptable production evidence according to Part 9
- any other documentation and information necessary from the applicant for COC to determine the correct payment amount.

C Late-Filed CCC-576, Parts D Through G

CCC-576, and any **required** information and documentation for CCC-576, submitted beyond the period defined in subparagraph A will be received by the County Office and placed in the producer's file.

COC will immediately notify the producer in writing that:

- the application was **not** filed timely
- assistance **cannot** be paid.

Note: The letter advising any producer that CCC-576 **cannot** be paid **must** include the basis for the determination and a right of reconsideration according to 1-APP. The right of reconsideration is limited to providing facts and evidence that CCC-576 was filed timely.

676 Amount of Assistance

A Amount of NAP Assistance for Yield Based Crops

Calculate the amount of assistance for yield based crops as follows.

Eligible Acres **x** Producer Share **x** Approved Yield **x** Yield Coverage Level Percentage = Disaster Level

Disaster Level - Production to Count = Net Production for Payment

Net Production for Payment **x** Applicable Price **x** Price Coverage Percentage **x** Payment Factor - Salvage Value = Calculated NAP Payment

B Amount of NAP Assistance for Value Loss Crops

Calculate the amount of assistance for value loss crops as follows.

The smaller of the Actual Field Market Value A or the Producer Selected Maximum Dollar Value **x** Coverage Level Percentage = Disaster Level

Disaster Level - Field Market Value B = Crop Loss

Crop Loss **x** Producer Share **x** Unharvested Factor **x** Price Coverage Percentage = Calculated NAP Payment

Note: For prevented planted payment calculations see paragraph 378.

677 Reductions

A NAP Payment Reductions

NAP payments computed according to this handbook will be reduced for:

- payment limitation (paragraph 102)
- outstanding buy-up premiums (paragraph 304)
- salvage value (paragraph 612)
- secondary use (subparagraph 202 C).

678 Other Benefits

A Multiple Benefit Exclusion

Before approving CCC-576, COC will review whether the producer has requested or received other USDA benefits for the loss. The producer is responsible for notifying FSA of any other USDA benefits for the same loss. The producer **must** specify what the other USDA benefit was or is; however, **not** the amount, but the kind of benefit. NAP payments will **not** be approved if the producer chooses or has received benefits for the loss under any other program administered by the Secretary.

If any person misrepresents facts or circumstances about a person having received another USDA benefit, action according to paragraph 153 may apply.

See paragraph 150 for information on multiple benefits.

679 Determining Shares

A Eligible Producer and Shares

A grower's claimed share of NAP payment **cannot** exceed **both** of the following:

- grower's actual share of the crop, at time of loss
- grower's share of the risk in producing the crop.

680-699 (Reserved)

Section 2 Payment Processing

700 General Payment Provisions

A Introduction

This paragraph contains general provisions applicable to NAP payments.

B Obtaining FSA-325

Follow 1-CM for policy about signatures for persons who have died, disappeared, or been declared incompetent. FSA-325 will be completed, according to 1-CM, by individuals or entities requesting payment for a producer who has died, disappeared, or been declared incompetent. Payment will be issued to the individuals or entities requesting payment using the deceased, incompetent, or disappeared producer's ID number. A revised CCC-576 is **not required** to be completed when payments are issued under the deceased, incompetent, or disappeared producer's ID number.

C Administrative Offset

Any payment or portion thereof due any producer will be issued without regard to:

- questions of title under State law
- any claim or lien against the crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of any creditor, except agencies of the U.S. Government.

The regulations in **7 CFR Part 1403** are applicable to NAP payments.

700 General Payment Provisions (Continued)

D Assignments

A producer entitled to a NAP payment may assign payments according to **7 CFR Part 1404** and 63-FI.

E Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy status does **not** exclude a producer from requesting NAP benefits.

Contact the OGC Regional Attorney for guidance on issuing NAP payments on all bankruptcy cases.

F Payment Limitation

Payment limitation is $125,000 for NAP benefits.

G Small Payment Policy

The NAP payment process will:

- issue payments that round to at least $1
- **not** issue payments less than 50 cents.

H Prompt Payment Due Dates

According to 61-FI, a prompt payment interest penalty applies if a NAP payment is **not** issued within 30 calendar days from the later of the following:

- date the County Office has the approved national crop data in their County Office
- date producer signs, dates, and submits a properly completed application for payment.

The application for payment is considered filed according to paragraph 675.

See 61-FI for additional information on handling prompt payment interest penalties.

700 General Payment Provisions (Continued)

I Determining Payment Eligibility

The following identifies the eligibility determinations applicable to NAP payments and how the system will use the web-based subsidiary eligibility data for payment processing.

Eligibility Determination/Certification	Value	Payment Eligible for NAP
AD-1026	Certified	Yes
	Not Filed	No
	Good Faith Determination	Yes
	COC Exemption	Yes
	Awaiting Affiliate Certification	No
	Affiliate Violation	No
AGI Limitation	Compliant Producer	Yes
	Compliant Agent	Yes
	Exempt	Yes
	Not Filed	No
	Not Met - COC	No
	Not Met - Producer	No
Conservation Compliance – Farm/Tract Eligibility	In Compliance	Yes
	Partial Compliance	Requires additional determination.
	In Violation	No
	No Association	Yes
	Past Violation	No
	Reinstated	Yes
Controlled Substance	No Violation	Yes
	Growing	No
	Trafficking	No
	Possession	No
Fraud, including FCIC Fraud	Compliant	Yes
	Not Compliant	No
NAP Non-Compliance	Compliant	Yes
	Non-Compliant	No

Note: If a producer has multiple invalid subsidiary eligibility conditions, **only** the highest priority ineligible condition will be printed on the web-based nonpayment report in the following priority of condition.

701 Funds Control for NAP Payments

A eFunds Account

Funding for NAP has been established in eFunds with a national allocation that does **not** require State or County allotments.

B eFunds Allotment and Access

If the national eFunds allocation is ever depleted, PECD will work with OBF to obtain additional funds, if possible. PECD will send an e-mail message to all applicable State Office specialists advising them of the situation.

If a County Office reports that producer payments are being displayed on the Insufficient Funds Report and no information has been received by PECD, State Offices will advise PECD of the situation by contacting the following employees:

- Lisa Berry by e-mail to **lisa.berry@wdc.usda.gov**
- Alison Groenwoldt by e-mail to **alison.groenwoldt@wdc.usda.gov**
- Tina Nemec by e-mail to **tina.nemec@wdc.usda.gov**
- Lenior Simmons by e-mail to **lenior.simmons@wdc.usda.gov**.

C eFund Accounts

NAP funds will be displayed as follows on the eFunds Web Page.

Program Year	Displayed on eFunds Web Page	Authority
2015 and Future Years	2775 - Regular	Funds are allocated at the National level. Allocation to the State and County Office eFunds account is **not required**.

702 Manual Payment Calculations

A Introduction

County Offices will use the following table to determine which manual calculation form to use when manually calculating NAP payments.

IF calculating a payment for a...	THEN use...
yield-based crop	CCC-576A.
yield based crop when there are multiple crop types within a pay group	CCC-576A-1.
value loss crop	CCC-576B.
grazing loss	CCC-576C (Exhibit 62).

B When to Manually Calculate Payments

County Offices are **not required** to manually calculate payments for each producer that applies for NAP benefits. However, it is recommended that at least some of the payments are verified before payments are issued.

Manual payment calculation worksheets are provided to assist County Offices in reconciling system-calculated payment amounts. County Offices will use the applicable manual payment calculation form as described in subparagraph A to manually calculate NAP payments.

703 Prerequisites for Issuing Payments

A Introduction

Actions **must** be completed before issuing payment to ensure that the producer or entity is eligible for payment.

B Actions Completed Before Issuing Payments

Certain actions **must** be completed to ensure that the producer is eligible for payment. The following provides actions that **must** be completed to issue payments properly. COC, CED, or designee will ensure that the actions are completed.

Step	Action
1	Ensure that AD-1026 is on file for the applicable year for producers seeking benefits and the eligibility information is recorded in the web-based eligibility system.
2	Ensure that an AGI certification is on file for the applicable year for producers seeking benefits and the certification information is recorded in the web-based eligibility system. See 5-PL.
3	Ensure that all other eligibility determinations have been updated according to the determinations made by COC for producers and members of joint operations.
4	Ensure that all assignments and joint payees have been updated in FSA Financial Services, if applicable. See 63-FI.

704-774 (Reserved)

Part 11 Compliance Reviews

775 NAP Compliance Reviews

A Overview

Compliance reviews for NAP are **required** to ensure the accuracy of the information provided by producers. Reviews will be **required** as determined by:

- the National Compliance Review list
- subparagraph B.

These reviews consist of:

- approved yields which are based on certified and/or acceptable, as applicable, production records

- acreage reports.

B Additional Required Selections

Reviews that fall into 1 of the following categories are designated as **required** reviews:

- approved yield certified production where the approved yield is greater than 150 percent of the T-yield or adjusted T-yield, as applicable

  Note: County Offices will print the NAP Approved Yield Review Register according to forthcoming 3-NAP.

- inspections for a unit or crop when the COC, DD, or STC has reason to believe that the:

  - producer's acreage or production report is inaccurate

  - production evidence submitted by the producer indicates that data is invalid or the reported production is unreasonable when compared to other units in the area.

775 NAP Compliance Reviews (Continued)

C Approved Yield Review Process

Contact the producers and request the production evidence to support any certified production on CCC-452. Verify the production evidence certified by a producer for the most recent three APH crop years. If the approved yield does **not** have any production certified, then no review of production evidence is **required**. Acres **must** be reviewed.

Example: A 2015 approved yield is selected for review. The producer certified production for 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. Request the producer to provide the production evidence for 2012 through 2014.

The production evidence provided by the producers **must** then be verified by the facility where the production was sold or stored.

When contacting elevators, organizations, or other facilities to verify production evidence by spotcheck, the County Office will provide:

- specific information, including producer's name and address, and crop or crops
- the reason and explanation for information requested.

Note: Producers authorized the release of the information on CCC-452.

The approved yield historical acres planted should be verified against the FSA-578 record. If planted acres were determined in an APH crop year, that acreage **must** be loaded in the APH database.

The approved yield **must** be manually recalculated if there are any changes to the actual production for any APH crop year. Calculate the percentage difference for an approved yield by dividing the current year approved yield by the approved yield determined to be correct. The current year approved yield **must** be changed if the difference is more than 5 percent and cup procedures do **not** apply. If the change is 5 percent or less, make the correction for the following year. If the current year approved yield is changed, new signatures are **not** required. Reenter signature dates previously captured.

Follow paragraph 152 to calculate variance and determine ineligibility, if applicable. An approved yield record will be considered a discrepancy if the approved yield change is greater than 5 percent.

775 NAP Compliance Reviews (Continued)

D Completing CCC-579

For each producer or unit selected according to subparagraph A, complete CCC-579.

The summary information in CCC-579, items 28 through 30 will be recorded in the National Compliance Review database:

- **only** if the producer was on the National Compliance Review list
- according to 2-CP.

775 NAP Compliance Reviews (Continued)

E Example of CCC-579

The following is an example of CCC-579.

This form is available electronically.

CCC-579 (10-16-07) **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE** Commodity Credit Corporation		1. County Office Name	2. Crop Year
NAP APPROVED YIELD COMPLIANCE WORKSHEET		3. State Office Name	

4. Producer's Name	5. Producer's ID *(Last 4 Digits)*	6. Unit No.	7. Crop
8. Crop Type	9. Intended Use	10. Practice	11. Planting Period

	YES	NO	N/A
12. Are production records verifiable or reliable? If "NO", explain:			
13. Are acceptable production records verified with delivery and/or storage point? If "NO", explain:			
14. Is all production accounted for, including harvested and appraised? If "NO", explain:			
15. When the unit has both reported and determined production was the determined production used? If "NO", explain:			
16. When the unit has both reported and determined acreage was the determined acreage used? If "NO", explain:			
17. Does reported production compare with other producers' reported production in the area? If "NO", explain:			
18. Is approved yield less than 150% of the T-yield or adjusted T-yield, if applicable? If "NO", explain:			
FORAGE CROPS:			
19. Does the producer have documentation to support production report, including contemporaneous diary entries, measurement service, etc.? If "NO", explain:			
20. Is the acreage reported reasonable for the certified production? If "NO", explain:			
FARM STORED COMMODITY:			
21A. Was farm stored grain certified?			
21B. If Item 21A is "NO", was a measurement service requested? If "NO", explain:			
22. If the commodity was sold, do sales tickets support reported production? If "NO", explain:			

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

775 NAP Compliance Reviews (Continued)

E Example of CCC-579 (Continued)

CCC-579 (10-16-07) Page 2 of 2

WAREHOUSE STORED COMMODITY:	YES	NO	N/A
23. If scale tickets were provided by the producer, do they match the warehouse ledger? If "NO", explain:			
24. Have all normal commercial trade facilities in the area been checked to verify producer has reported all production? If "NO", explain:			
COMMERCIALLY SOLD PRODUCTION:			
25. Do receipts, settlement sheets, ledger sheets, pick records, load summaries, etc. match the receiving company's records? If "NO", explain:			
U-PICK OR HAND-PICK OPERATIONS:			
26. Have receipts, contemporaneous diaries, other documentation, etc. been provided? If "NO", explain:			
27A. In loss years, is appraisal of production being completed after producer reports harvest has been completed to account for all production left in the field? If "NO", explain:			
27B. Was the appraised production accounted for in producer's APH? If "NO", explain:			

SUMMARY: Data shall be recorded in National Compliance Review database according to 2-CP if the producer was on the National Compliance Review list.

	YES	NO
28. Does production evidence support certified production for the most recent 3 APH years?		
29. Was the current approved yield changed as a result of a spot check? If "YES", see Item 32.		
30. Will a correction be made to the approved yield for the following year? If "YES", see Item 32.		

31A. Reviewer's Signature	31B. Title	31C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*

32. - If Item 29 is "YES", the current approved yield shall be changed.
- If Item 30 is "YES", a copy of this form shall be placed in a pending folder or the producer's folder for next year.
- Initial and date when the approved yield is recalculated. _____ Initial _____ Date
- If Item 29 or 30 is "YES", a second party review is required that action was taken.

33A. Reviewer's Signature *(CED or DD)*	33B. Title	33C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*

775 NAP Compliance Reviews (Continued)

F Updating Approved Yield After Spotcheck

FSA's liability **cannot** be increased due solely to a spotcheck.

If an approved yield is selected for spotcheck, complete a manual CCC-452 to determine the correct approved yield using the correct acres and production. Use this information for subsequent approved yields.

Follow paragraph C in determining if the approved yield should be updated for the current year or the following year.

If the approved yield is less than what was established and payment was issued, follow established procedure for notifying the producer of the overpayment.

The **only** reason an approved yield should be increased for a prior year is if the producer provided acres and production as required, but the County Office erred in **not** loading the production data.

Prior year databases are **not** updated because of a spotcheck.

776 COR Reviews

A Applying COR Review Suggested Corrections

FSA's liability **cannot** be increased due solely to a COR review. Although COR makes suggestions as to what approved yield data should be corrected, established NAP policy **must** be followed when corrections are suggested.

B Updating Approved Yield After a COR Review

If an approved yield is selected for COR review, complete a manual CCC-452 to determine the correct approved yield using the correct acres and production. Use this information for subsequent approved yields, if applicable.

Follow subparagraph 775 C in determining if the approved yield should be updated for the current year or the following year.

If the approved yield should be less than what was established and payment was issued, follow established procedure for notifying the producer of the overpayment.

The only reason an approved yield should be increased for a prior year is if the producer provided acres and production as required, but the County Office erred in **not** loading the production data.

Prior year databases are **not** updated because of a COR review.

777-799 (Reserved)

Part 12 Specific Crop Procedures

Section 1 Forage Provisions

800 General Forage Provisions

A Eligible Forage

Eligible forage is vegetation consisting of annual, biennial, and perennial grasses, legumes, small grains, etc. produced in a commercial operation for animal consumption or for seed for the propagation of forage for animal consumption.

Eligible forage on Federal- and State-owned land includes both seeded and unseeded forage acreage.

B Acceptable Management Practices

COC will ensure that producers are using acceptable farming and pasture and range management and maintenance practices for the location.

Acceptable pasture and range practices **must** be such to sustain sufficient quality and quantity of the vegetation for grazing livestock. Acceptable farming practices **must** be such to yield the expected production of vegetation or seed.

C Forage Provision for Buy-Up

Acreage with an intended use of forage or seed that has buy-up coverage will be assigned guarantee according to paragraph 607, if abandoned, destroyed, or grazed without a timely appraisal.

800 General Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Eligibility of Leased Private or Federal- and State-Owned Land

Acreage leases and rental agreements for private or Federal- and State-owned land intended for grazing include many unique arrangements for compensation and provide various 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 producer **must** 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.

Note: State land leases may contain the following clause:

> "Assignment, Sublease, and Relinquishment
>
> Land lessee will **not** assign or sublease the leased premises or the improvements on said premises without the prior written consent of lessor and such other requirements as prescribed by lessor rule. As provided by law and rule, any lease in good standing may be relinquished to the State. On relinquishment; however, the lessee will **not** be entitled to a refund of rent previously owed and paid".

COC will review all acreage leases to determine whether the:

- lease conveys control, however limited, to the lessee
- lessee has a risk in production of the crop acreage.

Note: All COC determinations **must** be documented in COC minutes.

The lessee will be considered eligible for NAP assistance for eligible losses impacting specific acreage, if COC determines that the lease does either of the following:

- conveys control of the acreage to the lessee, however limited
- indicates the lessee has a risk in production of the crop acreage.

Note: If the lease prohibits the sublease of the land, the lessee associated to the sublease will be ineligible for NAP benefits on that acreage.

800 General Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Eligibility of Leased Private or Federal- and State-Owned Land (Continued)

COC will use the following questions and others, as warranted, to determine if a lessee has a risk in production of the crop acreage or the lease conveys control of the crop acreage to the lessee. Only 1 of the following conditions **must** be met to find a lessee eligible as a producer.

- Does the lessee pay local property or similar taxes on the leased acreage or improvements made to the leased acreage?
    - If yes, the lessee is considered to have control of the crop acreage.
    - If no, see the next question.
- Can the lessee, according to the lease, recoup specific expenses for significant infrastructure or range improvements (that is, fences, water well, seed or fertilizer applications, drainage improvements, or brush and weed control)?
    - If no, the lessee is considered to have control of the crop acreage.
    - If yes, see the next question.
- Is the lessee allowed to sell the lease or the permit?
    - If yes, the lessee is considered to have control of the crop acreage.
    - If no, see the next question.
- Can the lease or the permit be inherited?
    - If yes, the lessee is considered to have control of the crop acreage.
    - If no, see the next question.

800 General Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Eligibility of Leased Private or Federal- and State-Owned Land (Continued)

- Does the lessee compensate the lessor for use of the crop acreage?
  - If no, the lessee is not entitled to a crop share and does **not** have a risk in production of the crop acreage.
  - If yes, is the compensation payment refundable if grazing use of the crop acreage is lost?
    - If yes, the lessee **only** has a risk in the portion of the crop acreage used and paid for, if any.
    - If no, does the compensation payment entitle the lessee to a vested crop share interest in production of the commodity versus purchasing the commodity?
      - If no, the lessee does **not** have a crop share interest and risk in production of the crop acreage.
      - If yes, the lessee is considered to have a crop share interest and risk in production of the crop acreage.

E Acreage Eligibility

COC will, when questions of eligibility exist, consider evidence of:

- the producer's intent to graze or otherwise harvest forage acreage

  Note: If a producer reports forage acreage as CRP or intended as fallow, that acreage is **not** eligible for NAP.

- available livestock, water, fencing, etc. for grazing
- available equipment, storage facilities, etc. necessary for mechanical harvest of forage acreage.

801 Defining Forage Crops

A Definitions

In general, NASS defines forage as alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, and other hay.

The following definitions were developed to better utilize NASS data and will be used to determine forage types eligible for NAP coverage based on pay group:

- alfalfa means a stand of either:
  - pure alfalfa
  - a mixture of alfalfa and grasses, legumes, or other forage in which 60 percent or more of the plant population is alfalfa
- alfalfa mixture means alfalfa and grasses, legumes, or other forages in which **less** than 60 percent of the plant population is alfalfa
- other hay means a stand consisting of grasses, legumes, and/or other forages in which **little or no** alfalfa plants exist, including small grain forage, sorghum forage, soybean forage, and perennial peanut forage
- perennial peanut forage means a stand of perennial peanuts intended for forage for animal consumption
- small grain forage means a stand of pure wheat, barley, oats, triticale, or rye intended for forage for animal consumption
- sorghum forage means a stand of sorghum intended for forage for animal consumption
- soybean forage means a stand of soybeans intended for forage for animal consumption.

801 Defining Forage Crops (Continued)

B Determining Forage Crops

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, and other hay:

- **must** be further defined according to subparagraph 200 A for service fee and production purposes based on the intended method of harvest, either mechanically or grazed

  Note: If a producer intends to both mechanically harvest and graze the same acres, for NAP purposes, the producer **must** designate 1 intended method of harvest for the forage acreage for the crop year.

- acreage intended to be mechanically harvested includes acreage intended for both forage or seed production

- acreage intended to be grazed can be further defined as warm and cool season forage.

For service fee and production purposes, the following are defined as a single crop without regard to method of harvest or designation as warm or cool season forage. However, expected and actual production will be determined based on the actual method of harvest, either mechanically or grazed, and summarized at a dollar value to determine the overall percent of loss of the specific crop acreage:

- small grain forages
- sorghum forages
- soybean forages
- perennial peanuts.

801 Defining Forage Crops (Continued)

B Determining Forage Crops (Continued)

Forage can be considered as separate crops, as follows:

Crop	Crop Code	Crop Type	Planting Period	Intended Use	Pay Crop	Pay Type
Alfalfa	0027	NTS	01	FG, SD **1/**	**0027**	001
Alfalfa Mixture	0296	AGM, ASG, GMA	01	FG, SD **1/**	**0296**	001
Other Hay	0102, 0296, 0265, etc.	All types listed, **except** alfalfa mix	01	FG, SD **1/**	**0102**	001
Alfalfa, Alfalfa Mix, Other Hay	0102, 0027, 0296, 0265, etc.	All types listed under the crop codes	01(full) **2/**	GZ **1/**	0102	**002**
			01(cool) 2/	GZ **1/**	0102	002
			02(warm) 2/	GZ **1/**	0102	002
Small Grain Forages	**Wheat 0011 Barley 0091 Oats 0016 Triticale 0158 Rye 0094**	NTS	01	FG, GZ	**0011 3/, 0091 3/, 0016 3/, 0158 3/, 0094 3/**	002
Sorghum Forage	0050	CAN, ALU, SUD, SWT	01	FG, GZ	0050	001

1/ Crop definition determined based on intended uses.

2/ Based on STC determination to break down. All types of forage as either full season or warm and cool season. STC **cannot** designate both.

3/ Each is considered a separate crop.

801 Defining Forage Crops (Continued)

B Determining Forage Crops (Continued)

Example: John Smith produces the following forages for hay:

- alfalfa in which more than 60 percent of the plant population is alfalfa (crop code 0027)
- alfalfa mixture in which plant population is less than 60 percent, but more than 25 percent alfalfa (crop code 0296)
- alfalfa mixture in which less than 25 percent of the plant population is alfalfa (crop code 0296)
- other hay that consists of a mixture of oats and peas (crop code 0296)
- other hay that consists of a stand of pure Bahia grass (crop code 0102)
- other hay that consists of a stand of pure Bermuda grass (crop code 0102).

The following table provides the NAP crop information for John Smith's forage acreage.

Crop Code	Crop Type	Planting Number	Intended Use	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0296	AGM	01	FG	0296	01
0102	BCM	01	FG	0102	01
0102	BHI	01	FG	0102	01
0296	GMA	01	FG	0296	01
0027	NTS	01	FG	0027	01
0296	OTP	01	FG	0102	01

Crops with the same pay crop and pay types will be grouped together as 1 crop for NAP purposes. Accordingly, John Smith has the following 3 separate crops for NAP purposes:

- alfalfa
- alfalfa mixture
- other hay.

Notes: NASS does **not** include the mixture of oats and peas as either alfalfa or alfalfa mixture. Therefore, such mixture is considered as other hay for NAP purposes.

John Smith would be assessed a $750 NAP service fee because there are 3 separate crops.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions

A Approved Yield for Mechanically Harvested Forage

COC will ensure that:

- an approved yield for forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is calculated according to Part 7
- all mechanically harvested forage (actual and appraised) from forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is accurately recorded on CCC-452
- production from the mechanical harvesting of forage acreage intended to be grazed is **not** counted as "production to count" in the calculation of the approved yield.

Example: Jim intended to mechanically harvest for hay 75 acres of the total 200 acres he has available for forage. Jim has buy-up coverage on the 75 acres intended as mechanical harvest for hay. The remaining acreage was intended as grazed forage. Because of the abundance of grazed forage, Jim decided to mechanically harvest 1 cutting of hay from the 125 acres intended to be grazed crop. To determine Jim's production for his mechanically harvested forage for hay, the production from his grazed crop acreage cut for hay **must** be kept separate and will **not** be considered "production to count" for calculating his mechanically harvested approved yield for hay.

Notes: If Jim does **not** keep production for his mechanically harvested forage for hay separate from the production from his grazed crop harvested for hay, the total production to count to determine his loss on the 75 acres intended to be mechanically harvested as hay will be the total of the actual harvested production from the 75 acres intended to be mechanically harvested and the 125 acres intended for grazing that was mechanically harvested.

For approved yield purposes, if the production is **not** kept separate, the "Production" field will be left blank because of unacceptable production records.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions (Continued)

A Approved Yield for Mechanically Harvested Forage (Continued)

Approved yields are established on the intended use of the crop. Use the following table to determine what production value should be entered in the "Approved Yield Actual" field when acreage intended for forage is grazed, abandoned, or destroyed.

Example: 100 acres of forage was reported on FSA-578.

Was CCC-576 filed for forage?	Was forage appraisal obtained?	Acreage Mechanically Harvested	Acreage Grazed, Abandoned, or Destroyed	Acres Entered for APH	Production Entered for Approved Yield	APH Yield Type
Yes	No	0	100	100	Blank.	"P" or "O"
No						
Yes		40	60		Any production off of all acres	"A" or "R"
No						
Yes	Yes	0	100		Appraised production.	
		40	60		Production off 40 acres plus appraisal off 60 acres.	

Forage acreage with basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage that is intended for mechanical harvest requires an appraisal to be performed on the forage crop acreage any time it is to be grazed, abandoned, or destroyed if the crop is to be paid on its original intended use.

For approved yield purposes, forage acreage **must** have a complete production record of harvested and/or appraised production. Any record that is **not** complete **may use production from the acres actually harvested. Partial production will be counted for approved yield purposes.**

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions (Continued)

B Determining Production of Intended Mechanical Harvest Forage

COC will:

- determine production of forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested as forage according to Part 9 to ensure that producers are aware that they **must** notify their administrative County Office before grazing, abandoning, or destroying forage acreage recorded on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested as forage

- ensure that producers are aware of the appraisal requirements of either leaving representative sample areas or using the harvested and appraised potential factors in Tables E1 and E2 that are found in the RMA forage LASH available at **http://www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/25000/index.html**, under "Loss Adjustment Standards Handbooks", click applicable year

  Note: An initial appraisal is **required** for the forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested as forage where the acreage is to be grazed **only**, abandoned, or destroyed.

- ensure that LA's are available and appraisals are completed timely. See 2-NAP to determine if service charges apply.

Note: Because forage is unique, it is important to remind producers to maintain separate production records on the basis of intended harvest.

C Mechanical Harvesting of Forage Acreage Intended To Be Grazed

COC will ensure that producers are aware they **must**:

- keep production records from acreage intended for forage separate from those acres intended for grazing but that were actually mechanically harvested as forage

- request a measurement service so FSA can identify and measure the quantity of mechanically harvested production from forage acreage reported to FSA as intended to be grazed.

COC will ensure that all mechanically harvested forage from forage production acreage intended to be grazed is properly and accurately reported on CCC-576. Do **not** consider forage production from forage acreage intended to be grazed as "production to count" for approved yield purposes.

Note: See paragraphs 606 for commingled harvested production.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions (Continued)

D Producer Responsibilities

Producers are responsible for **all** of the following:

- notifying County Office **before** grazing, abandoning, or destroying forage acreage reported on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested

- establishing representative sample areas, according to handbook 2-NAP, when an appraisal of the acreage is **required**

- informing County Office of location of representative sample areas within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels

- requesting appraisal of representative sample areas at end of harvest period, but **before** first freeze

- maintaining separate production records for **each** of the following, according to subparagraph B:

  - acreage intended to be mechanically harvested
  - acreage intended to be grazed, but actually mechanically harvested

- requesting a measurement service to identify and measure the quantity of mechanically harvested production from forage acreage reported as intended to be grazed, according to subparagraph C

- requesting an AUD adjustment, if applicable, according to subparagraph 804 F, G, or H

- timely filing CCC-576, according to paragraph 575.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is always considered mechanically harvested acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

The following table provides how a loss is determined for acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage, provided all eligibility requirements are met.

Important: COC **must** ensure that the producer is aware of their responsibilities in subparagraph D and as outlined in this table.

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...	**AND the producer…**	**THEN the loss is determined based on...**
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is completely mechanically harvested for forage (all acreage is mechanically harvested for forage, with no grazing)	• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • provides verifiable or reliable production records, according to paragraph 601	difference between: • expected production for forage (calculated using producer's approved yield) • actual harvested production of forage.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...	AND the producer…	THEN the loss is determined based on...
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is both mechanically harvested for forage and grazed (all acreage is mechanically harvested for forage at least once, and grazed)	• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • provides verifiable or reliable production records according to paragraph 601 • before grazing, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels according to 2-NAP • within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, inform the County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes • at the end of the normal harvest date, and **before** the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed for forage **Notes:** See subparagraphs B and C for COC responsibilities. In areas where multiple cuttings are normal, producers may elect to **not** maintain representative sample areas after the initial appraisal is completed. An RMA factor method may be used to account for potential production of subsequent cuttings. See RMA forage LASH available at **http://www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/25000/index.html**, under "Loss Adjustment Standards Handbooks", click applicable year.	difference between the expected production for forage (calculated using producer's approved yield) and the total of both: • actual harvested production of forage • total appraised production for forage. **Note:** The appraisal of forage **must** include the establishment of a secure area to determine potential forage production.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...	AND the producer…	THEN the loss is determined based on...
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is abandoned or destroyed (acreage is **not** mechanically harvested for forage)	• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • **before** abandoning or destroying the acreage, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels according to 2-NAP • within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, informs County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes • at the end of the normal harvest date, and **before** the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed **Notes:** See subparagraphs B and C for COC responsibilities. In areas where multiple cuttings are normal, producers may elect to **not** maintain representative sample areas after the initial appraisal is completed. An RMA factor method may be used to account for potential production of subsequent cuttings. See RMA forage LASH available at **http://www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/25000/index.html**, under "Loss Adjustment Standards Handbooks", click applicable year.	difference between: • expected production (calculated using producer's approved yield) • total appraised production. **Note:** The appraisal of forage **must** include the establishment of a secure area to determine potential forage production.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...	AND the producer…	THEN the loss is determined based on...
buy-up coverage **only** and the acreage is **not** mechanically harvested for forage but is either grazed, abandoned, or destroyed	• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • grazes, abandons, or destroys the acreage before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal	unit guarantee being assigned to the unit acreage. Since an appraisal was **not** completed according to buy-up provisions, the acreage would be considered ineligible for NAP payment.
basic 50/55 coverage **only**, and is abandoned or destroyed, **not** grazed (acreage is **not** mechanically harvested in any manner)	• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • abandons or destroys the acreage before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal	AUD value by determining the percent of loss using 1 of the methods provided in subparagraph 804 I for grazed forage. **Note:** Losses determined on an AUD will **not** be used for approved yield purposes.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions (Continued)

F Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Forage That Is Grazed Only With Basic 50/55 Coverage Only

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage are always considered mechanically harvested acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

Producers **cannot revise** the certified intended use of acreage reported on FSA-578; however, the actual use of the acreage, such as grazing, abandoned, or destroyed, will impact how a loss is determined on the acreage. See 2-CP for reporting acreage and "intended uses".

Losses on forage acreage that were intended to be mechanically harvested for forage, but were grazed **only**, will be determined according to the following table. This provision **only** applies for producers that did **not** purchase buy-up coverage.

IF the producer has…	**THEN the loss is determined based on...**

basic 50/55 coverage and the acreage reported intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is to be grazed **only** and the producer:
 	
• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575
 	
• **before** grazing occurs:
 	
  • establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels according to 2-NAP
 	
  • informs County Office within 15 calendar days of placement of panels and location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes
 	
  • a field visit is conducted by LA or County Office representative to determine if the representative sample areas have been established accordingly
 	
  • at the end of the normal harvest date, and **before** the first freeze, requests that an appraisal of the sample areas be completed.
 	
Note: In areas where multiple cuttings are normal, producers may elect **not** to maintain representative sample areas after the initial appraisal is completed. An RMA factor method may be used to account for potential production of subsequent cuttings. See RMA forage LASH available at **http://www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/25000/index.html**, under "Loss Adjustment Standards Handbooks", click applicable year.
	an appraisal of the specific acreage, for mechanical harvest for "other than seed".
	
	Note: Failure to establish representative sample areas according to FCIC 25150 before grazing occurs will result in the percent of loss being determined on an AUD value according to subparagraph 804 I for grazed forage.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for "Other Than Seed" Provisions (Continued)

F Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Forage That Is Grazed Only With Basic 50/55 Coverage Only (Continued)

IF the producer has…	THEN the loss is determined based on...
basic 50/55 coverage and the acreage reported intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is to be grazed **only** and the producer: • timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • grazes the acreage before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal	AUD value by determining the percent of loss using 1 of the methods provided in subparagraph 804 I for grazed forage.

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions

A Approved Yield for Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed

COC will ensure that:

- an approved yield for forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed is calculated according to Part 7

- **all** mechanically harvested forage (actual and appraised) from forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed is accurately recorded on CCC-452

- seed production from the mechanical harvesting of forage acreage intended to be hayed or grazed is **not** counted as "production to count" in the calculation of the seed approved yield.

Example: John intended to mechanically harvest for seed 100 acres of the total 200 acres he had available for forage. John had buy-up coverage on the 100 acres intended for seed and a contract to produce seed. The remaining acreage was intended as grazed forage. Because of the increased price for seed, John decided to mechanically harvest seed from the 100 acres intended to be grazed crop. To determine John's production for his mechanically harvested forage for seed, the production from his intended grazed crop harvested for seed **must** be kept separate and will **not** be considered "production to count" for calculating his mechanically harvested approved yield for seed.

Note: "Production to count" to determine John's loss on the 100 acres intended to be mechanically harvested for seed will be the total actual harvested production from the:

- 100 acres intended to be mechanically harvested as seed if the production from the acres intended to be mechanically harvested as seed is kept separate from the production of the intended grazed crop harvested for seed

- 200 acres harvested as seed if the production from the acres intended to be mechanically harvested as seed is **not** kept separate from the production of the intended grazed crop harvested for seed.

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

B Determining Production of Intended Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed

COC will:

- determine production of forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed according to Part 9
- ensure that producers are aware that they **must**:
  - notify their administrative County Office **before** haying, grazing, abandoning, or destroying forage acreage recorded on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested as seed
  - establish representative sample areas with the placement of panels if an appraisal of forage acreage is **required**, if the forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed is to be grazed, hayed, abandoned, or destroyed
  - keep production records from forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed separate from those forage acres intended for haying and/or grazing that were actually mechanically harvested for seed
  - request a measurement service so FSA can identify and measure the quantity of mechanically harvested production from forage acreage reported to FSA as intended to be hayed and/or grazed
- ensure that LA's are available and appraisals are completed timely
- ensure that **all** mechanically harvested forage production for seed from forage acreage, intended to be hayed and/or grazed, is properly and accurately reported on CCC-576
- **not** consider seed production from forage acreage intended to be hayed and/or grazed as "production to count" for seed approved yield purposes.

Notes: Because forage is unique, it is important to remind producers to maintain **separate** production records on the basis of intended harvest.

See paragraph 606 for commingled harvested production.

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

C Determining Eligible Acreage of Perennial Grasses and Legumes Intended for Seed

To be eligible for NAP coverage, perennial grass and legume acreage intended for seed **must** be:

- crop acreage that meets 1 of the following conditions:

  - is seeded to a perennial grass or legume, with an intent of producing certified grass or legume seed

    Notes: The certified grass or legume seed **must** be grass or legume seed produced by an individual, firm, or corporation that produces certified seed and/or plants. The producer **must** have a license to produce certified grass or legume seed, as applicable.

    Legumes may include, but are **not** limited to, alfalfa, clover, vetch, etc.

  - is seeded to a perennial grass or legume, with an intent of producing commercial grass or legume seed, for which a grass or legume seed contract was executed **on or before** the acreage reporting date for the applicable crop, with a seed company that is a business enterprise that possesses:

    - all applicable licenses **required** for marketing commercial grass or legume seed, as applicable

    - facilities with enough storage and drying capacity to accept and process the covered crop within a reasonable amount of time after harvest

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

C Determining Eligible Acreage of Perennial Grasses and Legumes Intended for Seed (Continued)

- was planted to the same forage type and harvested for grass or legume seed, as applicable, in at least 3 of the 5 years **before** the year of CCC-471

  Note: NAP coverage for producers with at least a minimum of 3 years of harvested acreage history will be limited to the Olympic average (dropping the high and low) of the most recent 5 years harvested acreage history **before** the year of CCC-471.

  Example: Wayne purchased 2015 NAP buy-up coverage for FTA with an intended use of grass seed. The following table shows Wayne's prior year harvested acreage history of FTA for grass seed for the years 2010 through 2014. The 2015 NAP buy-up coverage for FTA intended for seed is limited to 41.7 acres based on the Olympic average of 2010 through 2014 FTA harvested for seed acreage (excluding the high and low) that is 50.0 + 0.0 + 75.0 ÷ 3 = 41.7.

Year	FTA Harvested Acreage For Seed	2015 NAP Covered Acres of FTA for Seed
2010	50	
2011	0	
2012	100	
2013	75	
2014	0	
		41.7

- reported for the year of CCC-471 by the acreage reporting date for the applicable crop.

The producer **must** provide a copy of the grass or legume seed contract for the contracted grass or legume seed acreage, or accepted certification application, for the certified grass or legume seed acreage to the administrative County Office **on or before** the acreage reporting date for the applicable crop. Failure to provide a copy of the grass or legume seed contract or certification application accepted by the certifying agency, by the acreage reporting date for the year of CCC-471, will result in the denial of NAP benefits for the intended grass or legume seed crop.

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Seed

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed, is **always** considered mechanically harvested acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

The following table provides how a loss will be determined for acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed, provided all eligibility requirements are met.

Important: COC **must** ensure that the producer is aware of their responsibilities provided in subparagraph C and this subparagraph, including the following table.

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed has ...	**AND the producer…**	**THEN the loss is determined based on...**
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is mechanically harvested for seed (all acreage is mechanically harvested for seed **only**, with no grazing or harvest for hay)	• timely files CCC-576 for seed, according to paragraph 575 • provides verifiable or reliable production records for seed, according to paragraph 601	difference between: • expected production (calculated using producer's approved yield) • actual harvested production.
basic 50/55 and buy-up coverage and is both mechanically harvested for seed and grazed (all acreage is mechanically harvested for seed at least once, and then grazed)		

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Seed (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed has ...	AND the producer…	THEN the loss is determined based on...
basic 50/55 or buy-up or coverage and all or part of the acreage intended for mechanical harvest for seed is mechanically harvested for hay	• timely files CCC-576 for seed, according to paragraph 575 • provides verifiable or reliable production records for seed according to paragraph 601 • **before** harvesting the acreage for hay, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels according to 2-NAP • within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, informs County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes • at the end of the normal harvest date for seed, and **before** the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed	difference between: • expected production for seed (calculated using producer's approved yield) • the sum of the actual harvested production and appraised seed production. **Note:** The appraisal of forage for seed **must** include the establishment of a secure area to determine potential forage production for seed.

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Seed (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed has...	AND the producer…	THEN the loss is determined based on...
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is abandoned or destroyed (acreage is **not** mechanically harvested in any manner or grazed)	• timely files CCC-576 for seed, according to paragraph 575 • **before** abandoning or destroying the acreage, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels according to 2-NAP • within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, informs County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes • at the end of the normal harvest date for seed, and **before** the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed **Note:** See subparagraph C for COC responsibilities.	difference between: • expected production (calculated using producer's approved yield) • total appraised production. **Note:** The appraisal of forage for seed **must** include the establishment of a secure area to determine potential forage production for seed.
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage for grazed **only** (acreage is **not** mechanically harvested in any manner)	timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575	provisions in subparagraph E.

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Seed That Is Grazed Only

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed, is **always** considered mechanically harvested acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

Producers **cannot revise** the certified intended use of acreage reported on FSA-578; however, the actual use of the acreage, such as grazing, abandoned, or destroyed, will impact how a loss is determined on the acreage. See 2-CP for reporting acreage and "intended uses".

Losses on forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed, but are grazed **only**, will be determined according to the following table.

IF the producer has…	**THEN the loss is determined based on...**
buy-up coverage **only**, and the acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed is grazed **only** and: • CCC-576 is timely filed according to paragraph 575 • acreage is grazed before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal	the unit guarantee being assigned to the unit crop acreage. Since an appraisal is **not** being completed according to buy-up provisions, the crop acreage is **not** considered eligible for NAP payment.

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Seed That Is Grazed Only (Continued)

IF the producer has…	THEN the loss is determined based on...

basic 50/55 coverage, the acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed is grazed **only**, and the producer provides County Office with acceptable and verifiable evidence of **both** of the following:
 	
• the acreage for which CCC-576 is filed was planted to the same forage type and intended use for which a loss is being claimed for at least 3 out of 5 years **before** the year in which a loss is claimed
 	
• 1 of the following:
 	
  • documentation to show that the producer is a licensed producer of certified grass or legume seed and/or plants
 	
  • copy of a grass or legume seed contract executed **on or before** the applicable acreage reporting date to produce seed on the forage acreage being claimed, in the year in which the loss is claimed
 	
  Note: The grass or legume seed contract **must** be with a seed company that is a business enterprise that possesses all licenses for marketing commercial grass or legume seed, as applicable.
 	
  • evidence of grass or legume seed production, as applicable, from the forage acreage being claimed-for at least 3 of the 5 years **before** the year in which a loss is being claimed
 	
Note: See subparagraph F for acceptable evidence of acreage and seed production.
	an appraisal of the specific acreage, provided the producer:
	
	• timely files CCC-576 for seed, according to paragraph 575
	
	• **before** grazing, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels according to 2-NAP
	
	• within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, informs County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes
	
	• at the end of the normal harvest date for the grass or legume seed, and **before** the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed.

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Seed That Is Grazed Only (Continued)

IF the producer has…	THEN the loss is determined based on...

basic 50/55 coverage and does **not** provide County Office with acceptable and verifiable evidence of both of the following when the acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed is grazed **only**:
 	
• the acreage for which CCC-576 is filed was planted to the same forage type and intended use for grass or legume seed which a loss is being claimed for at least 3 out of 5 years **before** the year in which a loss is claimed
 	
• 1 of the following:
 	
  • documentation to show that the producer is a licensed producer of certified grass or legume seed and/or plants
 	
  • copy of contract to produce the specific type of grass or legume seed that was entered into **on or before** the acreage reporting date for the forage acreage being claimed, in the year in which the loss is claimed
 	
  • evidence of grass or legume seed production, as applicable, from the forage acreage being claimed for at least 3 of the 5 years **before** the year in which a loss is being claimed
 	
Note: See subparagraph F for acceptable evidence of acreage and seed production.
	AUD value by determining the percent of loss using 1 of the approved methods provided in subparagraph 804 I for grazed forage.
	
	Note: Losses determined on AUD will **not** be used for approved yield purposes.

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

F Acceptable Evidence of Acreage and Seed Production

Acceptable evidence that acreage for which CCC-576 is filed was planted to the same forage type and intended use for which a loss is being claimed includes 1 of the following:

- timely filed and certified FSA-578 for the applicable years
- late-filed and certified FSA-578 for the applicable years, provided **all** the requirements for a late-filed FSA-578 are met according to 2-CP
- certified reports of acreage from crop insurance.

Important: COC **must** contact crop insurance agent to verify accuracy and authenticity of insurance document **before** accepting documents for NAP purposes.

Acceptable evidence of seed production from the forage acreage for which CCC-576 is filed includes, but is **not** limited to:

- production records determined acceptable for NAP approved yield purposes
- sales receipts
- custom harvest documents that clearly identify the amount of seed produced from the applicable acreage.

COC will **not** accept any documentation that does **not** clearly identify the total seed produced or from which acreage the production was obtained.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions

A General Information

Grazing means the consumption of forage by livestock. It is possible to estimate the amount of forage available for consumption and therefore provide coverage for losses of the potential forage for grazing.

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be grazed, is **always** considered grazed acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

Buy-up coverage for NAP is **not** available for grazed forage. Basic 50/55 coverage application policies have **not** changed when the "intended use" of acreage reported on the FSA-578 is grazing.

Producers **cannot** change the certified "intended use" of acreage reported on FSA-578; however, the actual use of the acreage, such as mechanical harvest for seed or forage, and abandoned or destroyed, will impact how a loss is determined on the acreage. See 2-CP for reporting acreage and "intended uses".

Planting periods for all forage crop types with the intended use of grazing, based on STC determination, may be broken down into either full season or warm and cool season, but **not** both.

STC will designate grazed forage types in the county as either of the following:

- full season "01"
- cool season "01" and warm season "02".

Important: STC's will designate grazed forage types as either full season or warm and cool season, but **not** both.

Note: See subparagraph C about establishing warm and cool season forage.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

B Establishing Full Season Forage

If STC elects to designate grazed forage in a county as "**full season**", the NCT planting period for forage crops in the county with an intended use of grazing will be "01" regardless of whether the type of forage is considered warm or cool season.

Example: Two of the forage types in the county are FTA and BHI. STC has determined that grazed forage in the county is "**full season**". The following table provides the crop data for each of the "**full season**" forage types with intended uses of forage (FG) and grazing (GZ).

Crop Code	Crop Type	Planting Period Number	Intended Use	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	FTA	01	FG	0102	001
0102	FTA	01	GZ	0102	002
0102	BHI	01	FG	0102	001
0102	BHI	01	GZ	0102	002

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

C Establishing Warm and Cool Season Forage

If STC elects to designate grazed forage types in a county as "**warm season**" and "**cool season**", STC will identify "**warm season**" and "**cool season**" forage by assigning a planting period number to each type as follows:

- "01" for cool season forage
- "02" for warm season forage.

Example: STC has determined to designate grazed forage types in the State as warm and cool season. Two of the forage types in the State are FTA and BHI. STC designated FTA as a cool season forage and BHI as a warm season forage. The following table provides the crop data based on the STC designations with intended uses of forage (FG) and grazed (GZ).

Crop Code	Crop Type	Planting Period Number	Intended Use	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	FTA	01	FG	0102	001
0102	FTA	01 (cool)	GZ	0102	002
0102	BHI	01	FG	0102	001
0102	BHI	02 (warm)	GZ	0102	002

Notes: The same crop type and intended use **cannot** be designated as both warm and cool season. For example, FTA with an intended use of grazing **cannot** be designated as cool season and warm season in the same county; it is either warm season or cool season, but **not** both.

If STC elects to designate grazed forage types as warm and cool season, STC will determine the period during which the particular seasonal vegetation is generally available for consumption, such as when the type of forage normally comes out of dormancy for grazing purposes.

The length of time of the warm and cool season:

- are **not required** to be equal
- combined will **not** exceed 12 months.

The coverage period for warm and cool season forage will correspond to STC-established grazing periods.

Note: Circumstances may warrant differences in time periods between counties; however, STC will ensure reasonableness and consistency across the State and with adjoining States to the extent practicable.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss for Forage Intended for Grazing

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be grazed, is always considered grazed acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

The following table provides how a loss will be determined at the end of the grazing period for forage acreage reported as intended to be grazed, provided all eligibility requirements are met.

Important: COC **must** ensure that the producer is aware of their responsibilities provided in subparagraphs 802 D, 803 C, and D, and the following table.

IF acreage reported as intended as grazed is...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
completely grazed (all acreage is grazed with no mechanical harvesting)	• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • provides, at the end of the grazing period, production records of forage for similarly mechanically harvested forage acreage on the unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss **Note:** If similar acreage of forage on the unit is **not** available for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a loss, COC will use similar units in the area where approved yields have been calculated for forage to determine a forage loss or, if there are no similar units, use procedure for 2 independent assessments or alternative collective percentage of loss methods for loss for geographic regions approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph J.	a percentage of loss of similarly mechanically harvested forage from forage acreage for which an approved yield has been calculated for forage to determine a forage loss, 2 independent assessments, or other alternative approved collective percentage of loss methods approved according to subparagraph J as determined by COC and/or DAFP applied to the expected AUD. **Notes:** See subparagraph E for calculating expected AUD. Grazed forage losses are collective losses determined throughout the grazing period to account for lost production for all natural disasters affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will **not** be determined and payments will **not** be issued for grazed forage until after the end of the grazing period.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss for Forage Intended for Grazing (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended as grazed is...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
grazed and some or all of the acreage is mechanically harvested as forage (**not seed**)	• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • provides, at the end of the grazing period, production records of forage for similarly mechanically harvested forage acreage on the unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss **Notes:** If similar acreage of forage on the unit is **not** available for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss, COC will use similar units in the area where approved yields have been calculated for forage to determine a forage loss or, if there are no similar units, use procedure for 2 independent assessments or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods for determining loss for geographic regions approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph J. Any production from intended grazed forage acreage that was mechanically harvested as forage **must not** be commingled with production from intended mechanically harvested forage acreage. A measurement service request will be made to keep production separate.	a percentage of loss of similarly mechanically harvested forage from forage acreage for which an approved yield has been calculated for forage to determine a forage loss, 2 independent assessments, or other alternative approved collective percentage of loss methods approved according to subparagraph J as determined by COC and/or DAFP and applied to the expected AUD. **Notes:** Forage production from acreage intended as grazed that is commingled with the production of intended mechanically harvested forage acreage will be considered production to count in determining the loss for the intended mechanically harvested acreage for forage. Forage production from acreage intended as grazed will **not** be considered production to count for approved yield purposes. Grazed forage losses are collective losses determined throughout the grazing period to account for lost production for all natural disasters affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will **not** be determined and payments will **not** be issued for grazed forage until after the end of the grazing period.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss for Forage Intended for Grazing (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended as grazed is...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
abandoned or destroyed	• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • provides, at the end of the grazing period, production records of forage for similarly mechanically harvested forage acreage on the unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss **Notes:** If similar acreage of forage on the unit is **not** available for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss, COC will use similar units in the area where approved yields have been calculated for forage to determine a forage loss or, if there are no similar units, use procedure for 2 independent assessments or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods for determining loss for geographic regions approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph J. The producer **must** timely notify FSA if harvest as forage or grazing of the forage acreage occurs **after** filing CCC-576 because of vegetative rejuvenation.	a percentage of loss of similarly mechanically harvested forage from forage acreage for which an approved yield has been calculated for forage to determine a forage loss, 2 independent assessments, or other alternative approved collective percentage of loss methods approved according to subparagraph J as determined by COC and/or DAFP and applied to the expected AUD. **Note:** Grazed forage losses are collective losses determined throughout the grazing period to account for lost production for all natural disasters affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will **not** be determined and payments will **not** be issued for grazed forage until after the end of the grazing period.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss for Forage Intended for Grazing (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended as grazed is...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
mechanically harvested for forage or seed (no grazing occurs)	• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575 • provides, at the end of the grazing period, production records of forage for similarly mechanically harvested forage acreage on the unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss **Notes:** If similar acreage of forage on the unit is **not** available for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss, COC will use similar units in the area where approved yields have been calculated for forage to determine a forage loss or, if there are no similar units, use procedure for 2 independent assessments or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods for determining loss for geographic regions approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph J. Any production from intended grazed forage acreage that was mechanically harvested as forage or seed **must not** be commingled with production from intended mechanically harvested forage or seed acreage. A measurement service request will be made to keep production separate.	a percentage of loss of similarly mechanically harvested forage from forage acreage for which an approved yield has been calculated for forage to determine a forage loss, 2 independent assessments, or other alternative approved collective percentage of loss methods approved according to subparagraph J as determined by COC and/or DAFP and applied to the expected AUD. **Notes:** Forage production from acreage intended as grazed that is commingled with the production of intended mechanically harvested forage or seed acreage will be considered production to count in determining the loss for mechanically harvested acreage for forage or seed. Forage production from acreage intended as grazed will **not** be considered production to count for approved yield purposes. Grazed forage losses are collective losses determined throughout the grazing period to account for lost production for all natural disasters affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will **not** be determined and payments will **not** be issued for grazed forage until after the end of the grazing period.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

E Calculating Expected AUD

Grazing means the consumption of forage by livestock. It is possible to estimate the amount of forage available for consumption and, therefore, provide coverage for losses of the potential forage for grazing.

A separate expected AUD is calculated for **each** specific crop, type, and practice based on the STC-established carrying capacity for the specific crop, type, and practice.

Note: See paragraph 277 for determining carrying capacities.

To calculate expected AUD for privately owned/leased land, follow these steps.

Step	Action	Result
1	Determine the producer's acreage by crop, type, and practice with the same carrying capacity and grazing days.	Producer's total unit acreage for the specific crop, type, and practice with the same carrying capacity.
2	Divide the result of step 1 by the STC-established carrying capacity for the applicable acreage. Round to 4 decimal places.	Number of acres per AU needed for the applicable acreage.
3	Multiply the result of step 2 times the number of days in the grazing period.	Expected AUD.

Notes: Expected AUD is calculated on CCC-576C.

Expected AUD calculated in this table does **not** include any AUD calculations applicable to State-, Federal-, and BIA-owned land, or AUD adjustments that may be applicable according to subparagraphs F, G, and H.

When calculating expected AUD for acreage physically located in a different county, COC will use the carrying capacity established for the physical location of the acreage.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

E Calculating Expected AUD (Continued)

State-, Federal-, and BIA-owned land provides for an allotted number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed for an established period of time. DAFP has determined that:

- the recommended AU's or AUM's that are stated on the permit will be used for those NAP units

- NAP benefits will be reduced by the dollar amount the producer does **not** pay in cases of non-use of permit or reduced AUM's on the permit.

  Note: If the producer paid for the total permitted animals, no payment reduction is **required**.

Some type of manual adjustment is **required** for some leases for the NAP Application for Payment software to properly calculate a payment because NCT does **not** provide a sufficient range of carrying capacities needed to accommodate every livestock operation in every county in every respective State and/or county. The following types of leases/permits may require an adjustment:

- BIA
- BLM
- FS
- Native American Tribal permits
- private land
- State.

Permits usually provide the number of AU's or AUM's; however, based on the limited number of NCT carrying capacities in the automated system, NAP payments may **not** be calculated correctly. Therefore, adjustments may need to be made to the number of reported acres **before** loading the acres in the web based NAP Application for Payment software to ensure that payments are calculated correctly based on the number of AU's, as provided for in the permits/leases. The NAP Application for Payment software does **not** provide the flexibility to enter different grazing periods for the same carrying capacity.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

E Calculating Expected AUD (Continued)

An Excel "NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet" has been developed for use by State and County Offices with Federal-, State-, and BIA-owned land for calculating the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software to ensure that livestock producers are **not** over or underpaid for their grazing losses for permits and leases providing the number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed. DAFP has determined that the "NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet" **must be used by all State and County Offices** with State-, Federal-, and BIA-owned land for calculating the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software.

Instructions for accessing completing the "NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet" are in paragraph 807 with calculation examples in paragraph 808.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

F AUD Adjustments for Forage Management and Maintenance Practices

COC may increase a producer's calculated expected AUD, provided **all** the following are met:

- producer requests an increase in AUD

- adequate and verifiable evidence provided by the producer, as determined by COC, shows that the producer has undertaken 1 or more of the following supplementary pasture and range maintenance practices **beyond** the generally recognized practices:

  - seed/fertilizer applications
  - rotation, creep, strip, deferred rotation, or intensive grazing
  - drainage improvements
  - mechanical land treatment

  Note: Brush control, weed control, and insect control such as grasshopper and Mormon cricket control are considered normal good farming practice measures, **not** supplementary pasture and range management practices **beyond** the generally recognized practices that would allow for a higher AUD.

- the supplementary pasture and range maintenance practices undertaken were **not** considered by STC when it established the carrying capacity for the crop, type, and practice

- STC authorizes the adjustment.

If **all** of these requirements are met, COC may increase the producer's expected AUD by:

- 3 percent when **both** of the following are met:

  - at least 1 supplementary pasture and range maintenance practice was completed at least 1 time in the previous 3 crop years

  - the supplementary pasture and range maintenance practice is expected to have a positive impact on the carrying capacity for the current crop year

- 5 percent when **both** of the following are met:

  - at least 2 supplementary pasture and range maintenance practices were completed at least 1 time in the previous 3 crop years

  - the supplementary pasture and range maintenance practices are expected to have a positive impact on the carrying capacity for the current crop.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

G AUD Adjustments Based on History of Carrying Capacity

COC may increase a producer's calculated expected AUD, provided **all** the following are met:

- producer requests an increase in AUD
- adequate and verifiable evidence provided by the producer, as determined by COC, shows that the specific acreage has supported a number of AU's greater than the carrying capacity established by STC in at least 3 of the last 5 crop years
- the additional AU's were supported by **only** the forage on the acreage, and **not** by extemporaneous factors, such as supplemental feeding, livestock rotation, supplementary pasture or range maintenance practices, or other similar factors
- STC authorizes the adjustment.

If **all** these requirements are met, COC may increase the producer's expected AUD by up to 25 percent.

Increases in expected AUD of 25 percent or more **must** be approved by the National Office Livestock Assistance Program Manager. For increases of 25 percent or more, STC **must** submit a request to the National Office Livestock Assistance Program Manager. Requests should be FAXed to 202-690-2130, and **must** include **all** of the following:

- unadjusted and adjusted expected AUD
- number, type, and practice of forage acres impacted
- calculated payments for the unit on unadjusted and adjusted AUD
- copy of verifiable evidence submitted by producer
- copy of data STC used to establish carrying capacity for applicable acreage.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

H Assigning AUD

Acreage leases, rental agreements, or permits with grazing arrangements, may specify the stocking rate and grazing days for specific acreage. The specified stocking rate and grazing days may **not** be consistent with the STC-established carrying capacity.

On review of the acreage lease, rental agreement, or permit, and a determination that the specified stocking rate or grazing days is **not** consistent with the STC-established carrying capacity, COC will assign the difference in calculated AUD.

Conversions for different units, such as AUM, may be necessary to properly calculate the assigned production. Use conversion procedures generally accepted by BLM, FS, NIFA, NRCS, and forage specialists.

This procedure applies **only** to a reduction of AUD. See subparagraphs F and G for adjustment to AUD for management and maintenance practices and production.

Examples: The following is applicable to all 3 examples:

- unit acres: 800
- STC-established carry capacity: 10 acres per AU, 290 grazing days
- AUD calculated on the basis of STC-established carrying capacity: 23,200 AUD.

Example	Lease Requirements		Calculations
	Acres Per AU	Days	
1	14	290	800 ÷ 14 **x** 290 = 16,571 AUD 23,200 - 16,571 = 6,629 Assigned AUD Note difference in **acres only**.
2	14	250	800 ÷ 14 **x** 250 = 14,286 AUD 23,200 - 14,286 = 8,914 Assigned AUD Note difference in both **acres and grazing days**.
3	10	250	800 ÷ 10 **x** 250 = 20,000 AUD 23,200 - 20,000 = 3,200 assigned AUD Note difference in **grazing days only**.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

I Establishing Grazing Loss

COC will, with STC concurrence, establish the grazing loss percentage after the end of the grazing period on grazed forage acreage according to the following table.

IF…	THEN the loss is determined based on…
the producer has similar forage acreage on the same unit that was mechanically harvested as forage for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine loss under NAP for the acreage mechanically harvested as forage **Important:** Similar forage acreage means a similar crop, type, and practice with similar soil types, slope, and elevation that was managed in a similar manner and suffered a similar loss. If either of the following apply, the percentage loss of the acreage mechanically harvested as forage on the producer's unit will **not** be used as similar acreage: • perils that impacted the grazing acres were different than the perils that impacted the acreage mechanically harvested as forage on the producer's unit • disaster conditions that impacted the mechanically harvested acreage improved or worsened after the acreage was mechanically harvested as forage.	the percentage loss of the similar forage acreage on the producer's unit that was mechanically harvested as forage. **Note:** Grazed forage losses are collective losses determined throughout the grazing period to account for lost production for all natural disasters affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will **not** be determined and payments will **not** be issued for grazed forage until after the end of the grazing period.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

I Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)

IF…	THEN the loss is determined based on…
the producer does **not** have similar forage acreage on the same unit that was mechanically harvested as forage for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine loss under NAP, but there are similar units in the area that have similar forage acreage that was mechanically harvested as forage for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine loss under NAP **Important:** Similar forage acreage means a similar crop, type, and practice with similar soil types, slope, and elevation that was managed in a similar manner and suffered a similar loss. This acreage should be contiguous to or in close proximity to the unit for which percentage of loss is being determined. If either of the following apply, the percentage loss of the acreage mechanically harvested as forage on similar units in the area will **not** be used as similar acreage: • perils that impacted the grazing acres were different than the perils that impacted the acreage mechanically harvested as forage • disaster conditions that impacted the acreage mechanically harvested as forage improved or worsened after the acreage was mechanically harvested as forage.	the percentage loss of the similar forage acreage from similar units in the area that was mechanically harvested as forage. **Note:** Grazed forage losses are collective losses determined throughout the grazing period to account for lost production for all natural disasters affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will **not** be determined and payments will **not** be issued for grazed forage until after the end of the grazing period.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

I Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)

IF…	THEN the loss is determined based on…
there is no similar forage acreage on the same unit, or similar units in the area, that was mechanically harvested as forage for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine loss under NAP for the acreage mechanically harvested as forage	• the percentage of loss as determined by 2 independent assessments, or if forage specialists are **not** available for which 2 independent assessment can be obtained, collective loss percentages for geographic regions may be determined using other alternative loss methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph J • STC concurrence with loss determination. **Note:** Grazed forage losses are collective losses determined throughout the grazing period to account for lost production for all natural disasters affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will **not** be determined and payments will **not** be issued for grazed forage until after the end of the grazing period.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

I Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)

COC will complete determinations of loss for different forage (annual versus perennial, biennial, etc.), using similar mechanically harvested losses, independent assessments of forage conditions, or other alternative loss methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph J, after the end of the grazing period when natural disaster events do **not** consistently impact all forage acreage.

Where grazed forage consists of both annual and perennial vegetation and 1 suffers damage apart from the other, COC will determine loss for the impacted vegetation separately. COC will determine expected AUD on the basis of the carrying capacity and calculate AUD loss based on determined percentage of loss. COC will summarize forage losses to determine overall AUD losses.

STC will ensure that:

- an effective and cooperative working relationship with other Federal and State agencies and institutions is maintained at both the State and county level

- each County Office has access to sources that can provide 2 independent assessments of the grazed forage acreage conditions in the area and/or other alternative collective loss percentage methods for determining grazed forage loss for geographic regions approved and determined appropriate by DAFP that meet the requirements in subparagraph J

- 2 independent assessments meeting the requirements of subparagraph J and/or other alternative collective loss percentage methods for determining grazed forage loss for geographic regions approved and determined appropriate by DAFP are obtained by COC when there is no similar mechanically harvested acreage for forage on the unit or similar units in the area for the crop year for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine loss under NAP

  Note: COC's will obtain 2 independent assessments of the grazed forage conditions in the area meeting the requirements in subparagraph J or, if 2 independent assessments of grazed forage conditions in the area **cannot** be obtained, other alternative collective loss percentage methods for determining grazed forage loss for geographic regions approved and determined appropriate by DAFP for each crop year, when there are no similar mechanically harvested acreage for forage on the unit or similar units in the area for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine loss under NAP.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

I Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)

- all independent assessments and/or other alternative collective loss percentage methods for determining grazed forage loss are:

  - documented according to subparagraph J are attached to the COC meeting executive minutes

  - performed by forage specialists, LA's, or others approved by DAFP to be qualified to assess grazed forage loss **not** having a financial interest in the outcome of the assessment or determined collective loss percentage

- the percentage of loss determined by COC, based on 2 independent assessments from forage specialists, or other alternative methods of determining collective loss percentages accurately reflects the loss of grazing potential in the area by:

  - reviewing COC determination of loss on grazed forage acreage when percent of loss is based on 2 independent assessments or other collective loss percentage methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP

  - thoroughly documenting review of COC determination and 2 independent assessments or other collective loss percentage methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP in STC meeting minutes.

If STC:

- concurs with COC determination of percentage of loss on grazed forage acreage, notify COC of review and concurrence

- does **not** concur with COC determination:

  - remand determination to COC
  - clearly identify reasons for non-concurrence
  - instruct COC on how to determine loss percentage.

State Office will review **all** COC determinations about establishment of grazing losses to ensure that the proper method was used to determine the loss percentage.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

J Independent Assessments of Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions or Alternative Methods for Determining Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions

When there is no similar forage acreage on the same unit or similar units in the area for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine loss under NAP, obtaining 2 independent assessments of the grazed forage acreage conditions is the preferred, authorized method for determining a percentage of grazing loss in the area. However, if 2 independent assessments of grazed foraged acreage conditions **cannot** be obtained, other alternative collective loss percentage methods for determining a percentage of loss in the area may be used if approved and determined appropriate by DAFP.

The independent assessments, alternative methods for establishing collective loss percentages, loss percentage established based on the independent assessments and/or approved alternative methods for establishing loss, are applicable to all similarly situated producers. Therefore, neither the independent assessments and/or alternative methods for establishing collective loss percentages, nor the loss percentage established based on the independent assessments or alternative methods for establishing collective loss, are appealable.

FSA has **no** authority to establish a grazing loss by any means other than the options provided in this subparagraph. Accordingly, if there is no similar acreage mechanically harvested forage on the unit or similar units in the area for which an approved yield was calculated to determine loss under NAP, and 2 independent assessments in the area are **not** obtained nor collective loss percentages established based on one of the approved alternative methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP:

- FSA will **not** be able to determine a percentage grazing loss in the area
- producers in the area will **not** be eligible for NAP benefits on grazed forage.

Important: COC's **must** obtain 2 independent assessments of the grazed forage conditions in the area meeting the requirements in this subparagraph, for each crop year, when no similar mechanically harvested acreage for forage on the unit or similar units in the area for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine loss under NAP. If 2 independent assessments **cannot** be obtained, collective loss **must** be determined using an alternative method approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to this subparagraph.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

J Independent Assessments of Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions or Alternative Methods for Determining Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions (Continued)

To be acceptable, **each** of the 2 independent assessments:

- **must** be completed by forage specialists having no financial interest in the outcome of the assessment from 1 of the following:
  - Federal, State, or local Government agency, such as BLM, NIFA, NRCS, or State Land Departments
  - educational institutions, such as State land grant colleges
  - private organizations
- should include, at a minimum, both of the following:
  - identification of the assessor, such as name, address, phone number, and affiliated institution, agency, or company
  - statement or chronological narration of the basis for the assessor's determinations, including statements or chronologies addressing spontaneous or progressive changes in grazing conditions.

Assessments of grazed forage acreage conditions completed by anyone other than a forage specialist **not** having a financial interest in the outcome of the assessment will **not** be:

- accepted by FSA
- used to determine a percentage of grazing loss in the area.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

J Independent Assessments of Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions or Alternative Methods for Determining Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions (Continued)

The following do **not** meet the requirements of an independent assessment for NAP purposes and will **not** be used to establish a percentage of grazing loss in the area:

- assessments completed by anyone who is **not** a forage specialist
- assessments completed by anyone who has a financial interest in the outcome of the assessment, including anyone who was paid to complete the assessment
- opinions and input from a group of representatives from agencies or institutions that may have some knowledge of the grazing conditions in the area
- assessments that do **not** meet the minimum level of documentation to support the assessment, including attaching assessments to COC executive minutes
- 1 assessor agreeing with the assessment completed by another assessor without conducting their own assessment.

FSA has **no** authority to establish a grazing loss by any means other than the options provided in this subparagraph. Accordingly, if there is no similar acreage mechanically harvested as forage on the unit or similar units in the area for which an approved yield was calculated to determine loss under NAP, and 2 independent assessments of the grazed forage acreage conditions in the area are **not** obtained, the STC will provide the county with alternative methods to determine collective loss percentages for grazed forage for the geographic area as approved and determined appropriate by DAFP.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

J Independent Assessments of Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions or Alternative Methods for Determining Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions (Continued)

Collective percentage of loss for grazed forage may be determined by FSA, as determined appropriate by DAFP for geographic regions by any or all of the following:

- independent assessments of grazed forage conditions

- U.S. Drought Monitor

- information obtained from loss adjustors with sufficient knowledge to provide grazing loss assessments

  Note: Grazing assessments by LA's are **not** completed for individual unit loss situations, **only** for geographic areas.

- data obtained from approved areas where clippings are obtained on a regular basis to compare with expected levels of production in geographic area

  Note: Clippings are **not** to be used to determine individual unit losses; they are to be used to compare with expected levels of production for geographic areas **only**.

- information from NRCS technical service providers having specialized knowledge.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

K Establishing an Area

When there is no similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the unit and no similar units in the area with similar forage acreage that was mechanically harvested as forage for which an approved yield was calculated to determine loss under NAP, the percentage of grazing loss **must** be determined by obtaining 2 independent assessments of the grazed forage acreage conditions in the area or if 2 independent assessments **cannot** be obtained, collective loss percentage **must** be established using an alternative collective loss percentage method approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph J.

STC or COC may establish any of the following as an area for which the 2 independent assessments or the alternative collective loss percentage method **must** be completed:

- entire county

- any part of a county that can clearly be delineated on a map, such as township boundaries, roads, rivers, or streams

  Note: More than 1 part of a county may be established as an area; however, 2 independent assessments or the alternative collective loss percentage method **must** be completed for each separate area.

- multiple counties within a State with similar forage types, soil types, topography, stocking rates, etc.

  Note: COC authority is limited to those counties for which COC has decision making authority.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

K Establishing an Area (Continued)

STC or COC will **not** change an area for which the 2 independent assessments or the alternative collective loss percentage method **must** be completed after the grazing period has begun.

STC or COC will **not** establish any of the following as an area for which the 2 independent assessments or alternative collective loss percentage method **must** be completed:

- individual producer's units or portion of their units
- **only** the acreage impacted by a natural disaster.

Example 1: Some acreage in a county was burned by fire. STC or COC will **not** establish the area for which the 2 independent assessments or alternative collective loss percentage method **must** be completed to be the burned acreage **only**.

Example 2: Some acreage in a county was flooded by a rainstorm. STC or COC will **not** establish the area for which the 2 independent assessments or alternative collective loss percentage method **must** be completed to be the flooded acreage **only**.

Example 3: STC or COC will **not** establish the area for which the 2 independent assessments or alternative collective loss percentage method **must** be completed to be **only** the unit or portion of a unit of an individual producer.

805 Small Grain Forage

A Definition of Small Grain Forage

Small grain forage means a stand of pure wheat, barley, oats, triticale, or rye intended for forage for animal consumption.

Small grain commodities intended as forage are considered crops separate and distinct from any other forage commodities and other intended uses of the small grain commodity.

Small grains may be produced for different intended uses, that is, forage (mechanical harvest and grazing) and grain from the same planting. In this situation, the small grain acreage may be recognized as 2 separate crops.

Example: Small grain on the same acreage intended for:

- grain for crop insurance or NAP purposes if **not** considered insurable
- forage for NAP purposes.

Note: When CAT is **not** available for the grain, the forage and grain may each be eligible for NAP coverage as separate crops if all other eligibility requirements are met.

Producers may have different share arrangements for the forage and grain crops.

Unlike other forage, small grain forage will **not** be considered a separate crop on the basis of mechanical harvest and grazed acreage, or warm and cool season. COC will consider all acreage of the specific small grain intended for forage as a single crop. Small grain forage may **not** be broken as a crop based on the particular season of use, such as fall/winter, spring, or full season.

805 Small Grain Forage (Continued)

B Mechanically Harvested Small Grain

Small grain forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for animal consumption that is:

- both mechanically harvested **and** grazed will be considered mechanically harvested forage acreage

  Note: An appraisal **must** be completed before any grazing whether before or after mechanically harvesting. See appraisal requirements in 2-NAP.

- completely grazed will be considered mechanically harvested acreage.

  Note: Production will be computed on an AUD basis and extended to dollars.

C Grazed Small Grain

Small grain forage acreage intended to be grazed is always considered grazed acreage regardless of actual harvest method.

Note: See grazing loss determinations in subparagraph 804 I.

805 Small Grain Forage (Continued)

D Small Grain Acreage Eligibility

Small grain crop acreage eligible for NAP assistance for forage losses includes acreage planted and reported to FSA according to paragraph 375 as intended for forage production.

Small grain interseeded with an existing stand of grass or legume is **not** considered small grain forage. The acreage may be eligible under the standard forage procedure provided in this part.

COC will consider the following in all determinations of small grain forage eligibility.

- **Water source.** Water **must** be available for use by the livestock during the grazing period. Producers **must** have an established water source, such as pond, municipal water supply, etc., or the capability to support the water requirements of the livestock during the grazing period.

- **Fertilization.** Higher fertilization requirements are necessary when the small grain crop is intended for both forage and grain.

- **Fencing.** Permanent or temporary fencing **must** exist or be available.

COC will **not** approve small grain forage eligibility when questions of adequate water, fertilization, or fencing exist.

Small grain crop acreage ineligible for NAP assistance for forage losses includes:

- small grain crop acreage planted and reported without an intent of forage production (intended **only** for grain production)

- crop residues

- volunteer stands of small grain.

805 Small Grain Forage (Continued)

E Final Planting Dates

COC will establish an appropriate final planting date on the basis of the intended harvest method, such as mechanical or grazed, and season of use, such as fall/winter, spring, or full season. The final planting date **must** reflect the latest date the small grain forage can be planted to reasonably expect to achieve 100 percent of the expected yield or carrying capacity.

Example: The final planting date for fall/winter and full season small grains grazing or forage has been established as September 1 to ensure that the carrying capacity for grazing or expected yield for forage will be met. The final planting date for spring small grains grazing or forage and intended for grain has been established as October 15 to ensure that the carrying capacity for grazing or expected yields for forage and grain will be met.

Note: Only 2 final planting dates will be established for small grain forage.

806 NAP Coverage and RMA PRF Pilot Insurance Program Coverage

A Background

In 2008 RMA began offering, in selected States and counties, a RI-PRF and/or VI-PRF policy to provide producers the ability to purchase insurance for losses of forage produced-for grazing or mechanically harvested for hay. PRF does **not** offer coverage for forage seed. CAT coverage is **not** available under the pilot PRF programs.

Section 196(a)(2)(A) of the 1996 Act provides that commercial crops or other agricultural commodities, except livestock, that are produced for food or fiber for which CAT coverage is **not** available through RMA are eligible crops under NAP. NAP currently provides benefits for forage crop losses; therefore, NAP will continue to be available to producers in those counties covered by pilot PRF programs.

Section 196(h)(3) of the 1996 Act provides that producers who are eligible to receive benefits under NAP, and are also eligible to receive assistance for the same loss under any other program administered by the Secretary, are **required** to elect whether to receive benefits under NAP or under the other program, but **not** both. Payments for the same loss, under the statute, would be payments for which there is any duplicate coverage whatsoever, such that it would cover all or part of the same period on all or part of the same acres.

Note: A producer under the PRF programs is **not required** to insure all acres; however, all acres are covered under NAP.

806 NAP Coverage and RMA PRF Pilot Insurance Program Coverage (Continued)

B RMA RI-PRF Pilot Program

A producer with an RMA RI-PRF policy:

- insures acres on a grid basis (12 **x** 12 mile grid), **not** on a county or unit basis
- is **not required** to insure all insurable forage acres associated with the grid; however, the insured acreage **cannot** exceed the total number of grazing or haying acres operated
- **must** select at least two, 2-month time periods (called index intervals) in which acreage is insured for which precipitation is important to the growth and production of the insured's forage species
- does **not** have to identify the specific location of the acreage that is insured within a grid.

Note: Producers are **required** to identify a reference point for the insured acreage within the applicable grids.

In 2011, an analysis was conducted to determine whether RI-PRF pilot policies cover the same crop losses that are covered under NAP. RI-PRF losses are determined based on a lack of rainfall, measured by a reduction in moisture from the norm. NAP covers production losses; therefore, RI-PRF pilot policies and NAP do **not** cover the same crop losses on the same acres for the same intended use.

Therefore, a producer who purchases a RI-PRF policy and NAP coverage on the same acres for the **same intended use** still remains eligible to earn a PRF indemnity payment and NAP payment on the same acres for the **same intended use**.

806 NAP Coverage and RMA PRF Pilot Insurance Program Coverage (Continued)

C RMA VI-PRF Pilot Program

The VI-PRF policy covers multiple perils and is based upon a measure of vegetation greenness that correlates to forage condition and productive capacity.

A producer with a VI-PRF policy:

- insures acres on a grid basis (approximately 4.8 **x** 4.8 mile grid), **not** on a county or unit basis

- is **not required** to insure all insurable forage acres associated with the grid; however, the insured acreage **cannot** exceed the total number of grazing or haying acres they operate

- **must** select 1 or more 3-month time periods (called index intervals) in which acreage is insured that represent a producer's forage species production or utilization

- does **not** have to identify the specific location of the acreage that is insured within a grid.

Note: Producers are **required** to identify a reference point for the insured acreage within the applicable grids.

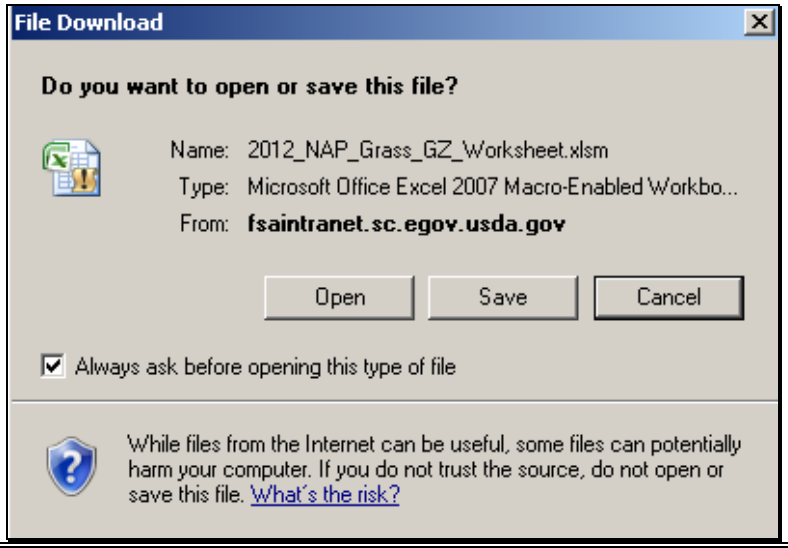
In 2011, an analysis was conducted to determine whether VI-PRF pilot policies cover the same crop losses as are covered under NAP. VI-PRF losses are a measure of vegetation greenness against the norm used to estimate plant condition and **not** a direct measure of production. NAP covers production losses; therefore, VI-PRF pilot policies and NAP do **not** cover the same crop losses on the same acres for the same intended use.

Therefore, a producer that purchases a VI-PRF policy and NAP coverage on the same acres for the **same intended use** still remains eligible to earn a PRF indemnity payment and NAP payment on the same acres for the **same intended use**

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet

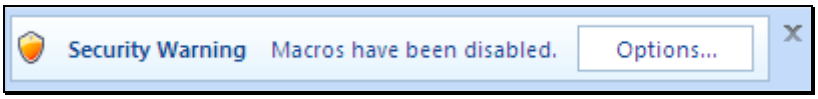
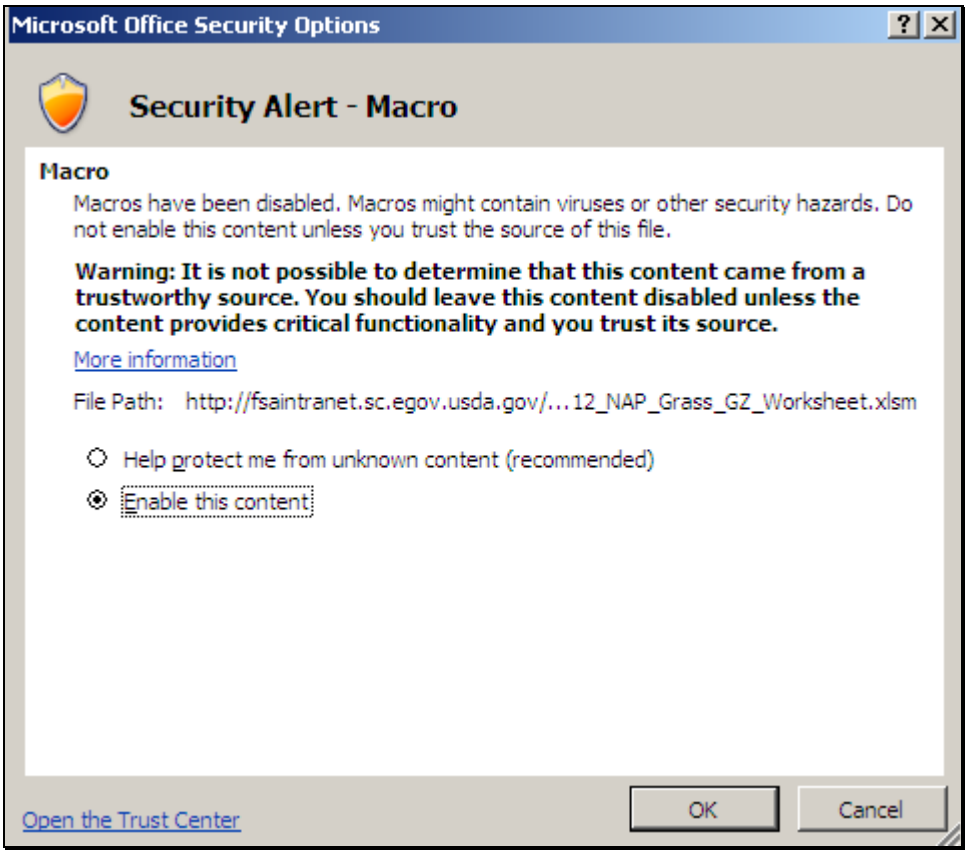
A Accessing and Saving NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Template

Access and save the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet according to the following. The worksheet will be saved and completed for each unit, for each producer, by the County Office, according to the instructions in subparagraph B.

Step	Action
1	Go to the DAFP Home Page at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/dafp/**.
2	CLICK "**2015 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet**" and the following "File Download" dialog box will be displayed for the applicable crop year. CLICK "**Open**". 

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

A Accessing and Saving NAP Grass Grazing Worksheet Template (Continued)

Step	Action
3	At the top of the screen, between the toolbar and the window, the following security warning will be displayed; CLICK "**Options…**".  The following Microsoft Office Security Options dialog box will be displayed; CLICK "**Enable this content**" radio button and CLICK "**OK**".  **Note:** This step needs to be performed **every time** the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet is opened. **Warning:** Do **not** attempt to permanently enable Macros because this will make the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet unusable and could potentially create a security breach.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

A Accessing and Saving NAP Grass Grazing Worksheet Template (Continued)

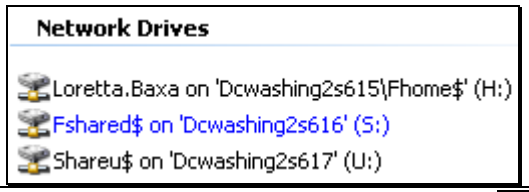
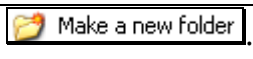
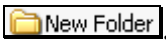
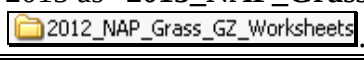
Step	Action
4	Save the document as follows: • CLICK " ", scroll down and CLICK "**Save As**" • CLICK "**Excel Macro Enabled Workbook**" • navigate to user's desktop • CLICK "**Save**". By following these steps, the document will be placed on the user's desktop with an icon. For 2015 crop year worksheets, document will be named "**2015_NAP_Grass_GZ_Worksheet_(Rev.1).xlsm**". **Note:** There will be a need for more than one NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet saved to a user's desktop for the purposes of summarizing multi-county data each applicable year. For the 2015 crop year, additional NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet templates will be named "2015_NAP_Grass_GZ_Worksheet_(Rev.1).1.xlsm".

Note: The NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet is for FSA internal use **only** and will **not** be distributed.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

B Creating a New Folder in Which to Save All NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheets for the Applicable Crop Year

Before completing and saving a NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet for a producer, a new folder must be created on the shared (S:\) drive, for each applicable crop year, as follows.

Step	Action
1	Do either of the following: • on the desktop, DOUBLE-CLICK "**My Computer**" • at the bottom left corner of user's screen, RIGHT-CLICK "**Start**" and CLICK "**Explore**".
2	DOUBLE-CLICK "**(S:)**" drive. 
3	DOUBLE-CLICK "**Service_Center**" folder.
4	DOUBLE-CLICK "**FSA**" folder.
5	CLICK "**Make a new Folder**"  . If this option is **not** available, right-click in blank white area within the folder window, CLICK "**New**", and then CLICK "**New Folder**"  .
6	A new folder will be placed in the "S:\Service_Center\FSA" folder, with the default name of "**New Folder**". The folder must be renamed; go to step 7.
7	RIGHT-CLICK, "**New Folder**" and CLICK "**Rename**".
8	Rename the folder for crop year: • 2015 as "**2015_NAP_Grass_GZ_Worksheets**" •  .

Note: Creating the new "2015_NAP_Grass_GZ_Worksheets", folder **only needs to be done 1 time at each Service Center**. All NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheets can be saved to this location.

Important: The naming format of this folder is **extremely important** for the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet "Save" function to operate. Ensure that the folder is named, "2015_NAP_Grass_GZ_Worksheets", with the underscore **exactly** as displayed here.

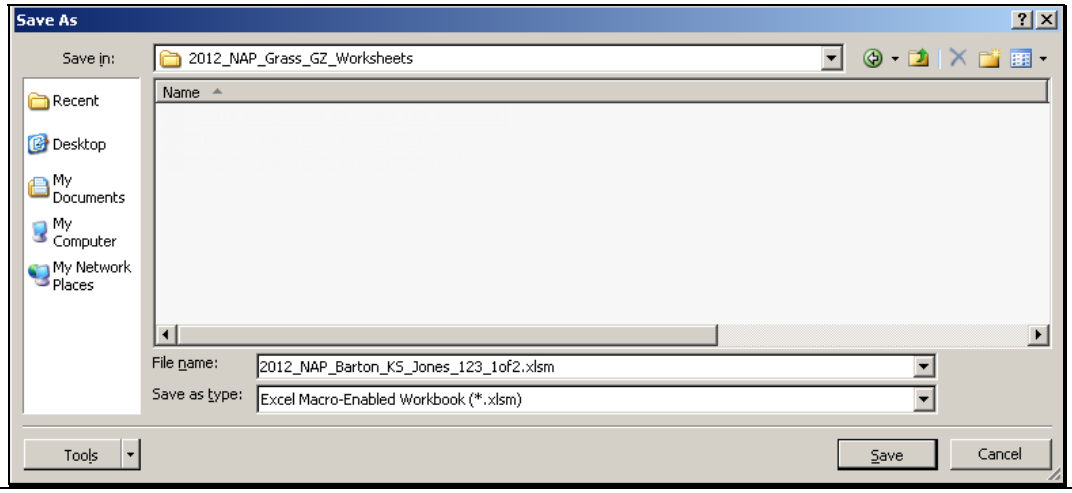
807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

C Saving a Producer's NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet for the Applicable Crop Year

Step	Action
1	CLICK " ", scroll down and CLICK "**Save As**". CLICK "**Excel Macro Enabled Workbook**".
2	Navigate to "**S:\Service Center\FSA\2015_NAP_Grass_GZ_Worksheets.xlm**". **Note:** State Offices may create a subfolder if preferred, but the subfolder **must** be located within **S:\Service Center\FSA**. In the "File name:" block, enter the file name as, "**NAP_ 2015_{County name}_{State abbr}_{Producer name}_{Unit number}_{#of#}**". **Notes:** "**{County name}**" is the name of the county where the unit of grazing land is physically located. "**{State abbr}**" is the 2-alpha State abbreviation, such as "MD" for Maryland, where the grazing land is physically located for the unit. "**{Producer name}**" is the name of the producer for which the worksheet is being completed. "**{Unit number}**" is the unit number for which the worksheet is being completed. "**{#of#}**" is the worksheet number out of the total number of worksheets completed for a specific producer and unit within a State and county. Multiple worksheets may need to be completed if any of the following situations occur: • the producer has interest in more than 4 Federal grazing permits and/or 4 State land leases, or a combination of 4 Federal grazing permits and State land leases • 4 or more carrying capacities exist under the unit • 4 or more farms, tracts, or tracts with 4 different carrying capacities or any combination of the 3 exist.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

C Saving a Producer's NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet For the Applicable Crop Year (Continued)

Step	Action
2 (Cntd)	**Examples:** The following naming conventions are examples: • 2015_NAP_Barton_KS_Jones_1_1of2 • 2015_NAP_Barton_KS_Jones_2_2of2 • 2015_NAP_Farmville_AZ_Smith_1_1of3 • 2015_NAP_Farmville_AZ_Smith_2_2of3 • 2015_NAP_Farmville_AZ_Smith_3_3of3. From the "Save as type:" drop-down list, select "**Excel Macro-Enabled Workbook (*.xlsm)**". CLICK "**Save**". 
3	Begin entering producer data according to subparagraph D.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet

Subparagraph 804 H requires adjustments to expected AUD's when stocking rates and/or grazing days under lease arrangements, rental agreements, or permits with grazing arrangements are **not** consistent with STC-established carrying capacities. Because of the variation in private land, State land lease carrying capacities, plus AU's listed on Federal land grazing permits, most native grass for grazing NAP applications will need to be adjusted. To simplify this requirement, an Excel "NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet" has been developed to calculate the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software with a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

It is very important that farms and ranches be constituted properly. The worksheet is divided into the "Federal Grazing Permits Section", "State Land Lease Section", and "Privately Owned/Leased Land Section".

Item	Instructions
Part A -Top Portion of Worksheet	
1	Enter crop year. This is a **required** entry. The crop year can be changed to ensure that the payment is calculated using the correct AUD value.
2	Enter producer's name. This is a **required** entry.
3	Enter unit number. This is a **required** entry.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
	Part B – Federal Grazing Permits Section A permit or lease on Federal lands that includes FS land, Tribal land, BIA land, and BLM land, provides the approved AU's or AUM's that a producer may graze. NAP pays on certified acreage; therefore, adjustments have to be made to allow the NAP Application for Payment software to calculate the payment correctly. Because Federal lands base grazing lands on AU's or AUM's, the worksheet will be used to convert AU's or AUM's to acres. Each worksheet will accommodate up to 4 Federal grazing permits. If a livestock operation has more than 4 Federal grazing permits, additional worksheets will be used to extend the number of Federal grazing permits to allow for additional acreage calculations in excess of 4. The acreages from each worksheet in item 32, will be totaled and entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to forthcoming 3-NAP, on the Grazing and Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU. All necessary information needed to compute the acres to be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software can be found on the producer's Federal grazing permit. Since BLM or the FS regulation does **not** allow subleasing of a Federal grazing permit, each permit must be under the name of the individual or entity making application for payment. The County Office will need to ensure that the beginning and ending grazing period dates include all or part of the grazing year covered by the producer's application for payment. The following information **must** be entered for each Federal grazing permit in the worksheet to compute the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software. **Note:** See paragraph 808 for examples and explanations of the calculations performed by the worksheet for Part B, Federal Grazing Permit Section.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
4	Enter number of livestock, by kind, from the Federal grazing permit in the appropriate block provided. Livestock kind will indicate whether the livestock covered by the Federal grazing permit are cows (cattle), bulls, horses, sheep, goats, or yearlings. Each kind of livestock represents a different **AU number** and must be entered correctly to compute the proper payment. If a kind of livestock is **not** represented on the permit, an entry is **not** required in that block. Leave the block blank.
5	Enter COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county in which the land is physically located according to subparagraph 195 I. This is a required entry. The percent of loss established by COC will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing "AUD" Loss Calculations Screen, under "COC Loss Factor" according to forthcoming 3-NAP. **Note:** If multiple loss percentages are established that are applicable to the unit, then a separate worksheet for each loss percentage must be completed. The total sum of all Federal permit acreage in item 32 from each worksheet for which a different loss percentage is applicable to the unit will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to forthcoming 3-NAP on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "planted acres" field. **Example:** Jim Jones' Unit 1 is physically located in Chaves County, New Mexico, and Eddy County, New Mexico. A separate percentage of loss, based on independent assessment, has been established by each of the respective COC's. A separate worksheet will be completed for **each** percentage of loss, 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Chaves County, and 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Eddy County.
6	Enter %PL. This is a **required** entry and can be found on the producer's bill or Grazing Schedule and Fees Statement.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
7	Enter producer's share. This is a **required** entry. **Note:** The producer's share will be displayed in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing Loss Acreage Screen according to forthcoming 3-NAP, when the grazing crop is selected on the Crop Selection Screen.
8	Enter "**Non-Use**" from the permit, if applicable. "**Non-Use**" from the permit: • will be entered as AUM's • can be found on page 2 on the producer's last quarter billing statement from the Federal Agency • is applicable when the Federal Agency reduces the grazing days under the Federal grazing permit or lease due to drought and the producer does **not** have to pay the Federal Agency because of a temporary non-use of the permit. **Example:** Producer has FS grazing permit that allows the producer to graze 212 cows from April 1, 2015, to July 1, 2015, at a rate of $1.35 per AUM. The final bill shows 149 AUM's of non-use at a rate of $1.35 per AUM. 149 AUM's of non-use will be entered in item 8.
9	Enter Federal Grazing Rate per AUM from the Federal grazing permit or lease. This is a **required** entry. **Example:** The producer has FS grazing permit that allows the producer to graze 212 cows from 4/1/2015 to 7/1/2015, at a rate of $1.35 per AUM. The final bill shows 149 AUM's of non-use at a rate of $1.35 per AUM. $1.35 per AUM will be entered in item 9.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
10	Enter beginning and ending grazing dates for each livestock kind entered on the Federal grazing permit or lease. If more than 1 grazing period is shown on a Federal grazing permit or lease, use a separate Federal grazing permit in the worksheet to enter the different grazing periods. **Example:** Jim's grazing permit allows Jim to graze 100 cows as follows: **From:** **To:** January 1 March 31 July 1 October 31 In this situation, user would have 2 separate entries (2 separate columns) on the worksheet, as follows, for the applicable item numbers: Federal Permit 1 (Column 1)Federal Permit 2 (Column 2) 4. Cows 100 4. Cows 100 **Grazing Days** **Grazing Days** **From:** **To:** **From:** **To:** 10. January 1 March 31 10. July 1 October 31
11	Enter NCT approved grazing days for the specific forage type being grazed under the permit in the county. This is a **required** entry. **Example:** Producer has a BLM permit that allows 200 cows to graze native grass from April 1, 2015, to July 1, 2015. NCT approved grazing days for native grass in the county is 305 days. Enter 305 days in item 11.
12	The acreage for each Federal permit is automatically calculated by the worksheet and entered in item 12. The worksheet will also enter the total Federal permit acreage in item 32. The total calculated Federal permit acreage from item 32 for all worksheets for the unit will be entered in the NAP software according to forthcoming 3-NAP on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen, in the "Carrying Capacity" section, under "Planted Acres". The total Federal permit acreage from each separate worksheet will be entered under "Federal acres with the name of the lessor" associated to the appropriate planting period COC loss factor, with a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
	Part C – State Land Lease Section The State Land Lease Section is used for computing acres to be entered for State leased land that provides for the number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed. Carrying capacity is expressed in animals allowed per section. The information required to compute acres for entering in the automated system is "acreage" and "carrying capacity". Each worksheet will accommodate up to 4 State land leases. If a livestock operation has more than 4 State land leases, additional worksheets will be used to extend the number of State land leases to allow for additional acreage calculations for the State land leases in excess of 4. The acreage from each worksheet will be totaled and entered using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU in the NAP Application for Payment software to compute the livestock operation's payment. All entries listed below are **required** entries. **Important:** The NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet will **not** be used for computing acres to be entered for State land leased on a cash lease basis. Payments for State land leased on a cash lease basis will be calculated using CCC-576C. State land leased on AUM or AU basis in which the term of the lease is less than 1 year will load the data in worksheet Part B, for computing acres. **Note:** See paragraph 808 for examples and explanations of the calculations performed by the worksheet Part C, State Land Lease Section.
13	Enter State land lease number. This is a **required** entry.
14	Enter acreage from the State land lease, Exhibit A. This is a **required** entry.
15	Enter carrying capacity (Acres/Section) associated with the acreage from State land lease, Exhibit A. This is a **required** entry.
16	Adjusted acres based on carrying capacity per section will be displayed. The automated worksheet performs the adjusted acres calculation as follows: Item 14 ÷ (640 acres ÷ Item 15) = Adjusted Acres. **Example:** State land lease number 20 contains 340 acres with a carrying capacity per section of 10 AU's. 340 acres ÷ (640 acres ÷ 10 AU's) = 5.3125 adjusted acres displayed in item 15.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
17	Enter producer's share from the State land lease. This is a **required** entry. **Note:** Producer's share will be displayed in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing Loss Acreage Screen according to forthcoming 3-NAP when the grazing crop is selected on the Crop Selection Screen.
18	Enter percent of loss established by COC for the county where the State land is physically located according to subparagraph 804 I. This is a **required** entry. The percent of loss established by COC will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing "AUD" Loss Calculations Screen, under "COC Loss Factor", according to forthcoming 3-NAP. **Note:** If more than 1 percentage of loss is applicable to the unit, then a separate worksheet for **each** percentage of loss will be completed. **Example:** Jim Jones' Unit 1 is physically located in Chaves County, New Mexico, and Eddy County, New Mexico. A separate percentage of loss, based on independent assessment, has been established by each of the respective COC's. A separate worksheet will be completed for each percentage of loss, 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Chaves County, and 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Eddy County.
19	The acreage for each State land lease is automatically calculated by the worksheet and displayed in item 19. The worksheet will also enter the total State land lease acreage in item 32. The total calculated State land lease acreage from item 32 will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing "AUD" Loss Calculations Screen, in the "Carrying Capacity" section, under "Planted Acres", "State acres with the name of the lessor", using a a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU according to forthcoming 3-NAP.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
	Part D – Privately Owned/Leased Land Section The Privately Owned/Leased Land Section is used for computing acres to be entered for privately owned/leased land for producers with public lands scattered throughout their private land holdings. This section allows land to be entered by farm number/tract number, producer share, and certified acreage. Acreage can be split to attribute the acreage to the applicable carrying capacity, and start and ending grazing dates, and allows for different grazing days for each State/county. Producer share and approved grazing loss percentage is also included in this section. STC's have established carrying capacities for privately owned and leased land. Producer's acreage for each specific carrying capacity **must** be entered in the following section to compute the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment web-based software. This section of the worksheet is broken into 4 subsections that can be used to enter data from 4 farms, 4 tracts, or used to enter only 1 tract with several different carrying capacities. The worksheet will accommodate entering data for 4 farms, 4 tracts, or 1 tract with 4 different carrying capacities, or any combination of the 3. The acreage from each worksheet will be totaled and entered in the NAP Application for Payment software using carrying capacity of each "1" acre per AU to compute the livestock operation's payment. **All** of the following entries are **required**. **Important:** A separate worksheet will be completed if multiple loss percentages in item 24 or multiple NCT grazing days in item 29 are applicable to the unit. **Note:** See paragraph 808 for examples and explanations of the calculations performed by the worksheet for Part D, Privately Owned/Leased Land Section.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
20	Enter farm and/or tract number, whichever is applicable. This is a **required** entry.
21	Enter producer's ownership share or share from the lease in the private land. This is a **required** entry. **Note:** Producer's share will be displayed in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing Loss Acreage Screen according to forthcoming 3-NAP when the grazing crop is selected on the Crop Selection Screen.
22	Enter certified acreage from CARS for privately owned/leased land only. This is a **required** entry. **Note:** The acreage entered should **not** include Federal or State land.
23	Enter acreage from the tract to be associated to each carrying capacity to be entered in item 25. This is a **required** entry.
24	Enter percent of loss established by COC for the county where the private land is physically located. This is a **required** entry. The percent of loss established by COC will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing "AUD" Loss Calculations Screen, under "COC Loss Factor", according to forthcoming 3-NAP. **Note:** If more than 1 percentage of loss is applicable to the unit, then a separate worksheet for **each** percentage of loss will be completed. **Example:** Jim Jones' Unit 1 is physically located in Chaves County, New Mexico, and Eddy County, New Mexico. A separate percentage of loss, based on independent assessment, has been established by each of the respective COC's. A separate worksheet will be completed for **each** percentage of loss, 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Chaves County, and 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Eddy County.
25	Enter carrying capacity associated with the acreage entered in item 23. This is a **required** entry.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
26	Enter date grazing begins. This is a **required** entry. The coverage period for biennial and perennial forage crops for grazing begins the later of: • 30 calendar days after the application closing date • date following the normal harvest date of the previous crop year • beginning date of the lease. The coverage period for warm and cool season forage crops intended for grazing begins the later of: • 30 calendar days after the application closing date • beginning date of the designated grazing period • beginning date of the lease.
27	Enter date grazing ends. This is a **required** entry. The coverage period for biennial and perennial forage crops intended for grazing ends the earlier of: • normal harvest date • date the lease ends. The coverage period for warm and cool season forage crops intended for grazing ends the earlier of: • end of the designated grazing period • date the lease ends.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
28	Grazing days will be displayed in item 28. The worksheet calculates the grazing days based on the start and ending grazing days entered in items 26 and 27.
29	Enter NCT approved grazing days for the specific forage type being grazed in the county. This is a required entry. **Note:** A separate worksheet will be completed if multiple NCT grazing days are applicable to the unit. **Example:** Producer has public lands scattered throughout her private land holdings of 1,000.0 acres of native pasture. 500.0 acres of the producer's native pasture is physically located in Chaves County with a CC of 64 acres per AU and 305 grazing days. The other 500.0 acres of native pasture is physically located in Eddy County with a CC of 80 acres per AU and 365 grazing days. A separate worksheet will be completed for NCT grazing day for the unit, 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Chaves County and 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Eddy County.
30	Calculated AUD's will be displayed in item 30. The worksheet calculates AUD's.
31	Acreage for each privately owned/leased land is automatically calculated by the worksheet and displayed in item 31. The worksheet will enter the total privately owned/leased land acreage in item 32. The total calculated privately owned/leased acreage from item 32 will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen, in the "Carrying Capacity" section, under "Planted Acres" and "private/leased acres", with the name of the lessor using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU according to forthcoming 3-NAP.
32	Total Federal pemit, State land lease, and privately owned/leased acreage from items 12, 19, and 31, respectively, will automatically be totaled and entered in item 32. This total will also be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing "AUD" Loss Calculations Screen, in the "Carrying Capacity" section, under "planted acres", according to forthcoming 3-NAP.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
33	Worksheet calculates the NAP payment amount based on the acres in item 31 using a carrying capacity "1" acre per AU.
34	Preparer of the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet will initial and date that the entries on the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet are correct and that the following have been entered correctly in the NAP Application for Payment software: • applicable acreages in items 12, 19, 31, and 32 • percent of loss established by COC for the county where the Federal land, State land, and/or private land are physically located.
35	Second party review will be conducted. Second party conducting review will intitial and date **after** review is complete indicating that the entries on the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet are correct and that the following have been entered correctly by the preparer in the NAP Application for Payment software: • applicable acreages in items 12, 19, 31, and 32 • percent of loss established by COC for the county where the Federal land, State land, and/or private land are physically located.

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

E Example of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet

NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet

1. Crop Year:		3. Unit Number		32. Total Acres to Enter in NAP Software Using CC 1	33. Payment
2. Producer:				0.00	$0

B. Federal Grazing Permit Section

Federal Permit # 1		Federal Permit # 2		Federal Permit # 3		Federal Permit # 4	
4. Cows		4. Cows		4. Cows		4. Cows	
4. Bulls		4. Bulls		4. Bulls		4. Bulls	
4. Horses		4. Horses		4. Horses		4. Horses	
4. Sheep		4. Sheep		4. Sheep		4. Sheep	
4. Goats		4. Goats		4. Goats		4. Goats	
4. Yearlings		4. Yearlings		4. Yearlings		4. Yearlings	
5. % Loss		5. % Loss		5. % Loss		5. % Loss	
6. % PL		6. % PL		6. % PL		6. % PL	
7. Share		7. Share		7. Share		7. Share	
8. Non-use		8. Non-use		8. Non-use		8. Non-use	
9. Fed Gz Rate		9. Fed Gz Rate		9. Fed Gz Rate		9. Fed Gz Rate	
Grazing Days		Grazing Days		Grazing Days		Grazing Days	
From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
10. Cows		10. Cows		10. Cows		10. Cows	
10. Bulls		10. Bulls		10. Bulls		10. Bulls	
10. Horses		10. Horses		10. Horses		10. Horses	
10. Sheep		10. Sheep		10. Sheep		10. Sheep	
10. Goats		10. Goats		10. Goats		10. Goats	
10. Yearlings		10. Yearlings		10. Yearlings		10. Yearlings	
11. NCT Grazing Days		11. NCT Grazing Days		11. NCT Grazing Days		11. NCT Grazing Days	
12. Acres to Enter:	0.00	12. Acres to Enter:	0.00	12. Acres to Enter:	0.00	12. Acres to Enter:	0.00

C. State Land Lease Section

State Land Lease Carrying Capacity

Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land			Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land			Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land			Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land		
13. Lease No.			13. Lease No.			13. Lease No.			13. Lease No.		
14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres	14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres	14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres	14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres
		0			0			0			0
		0			0			0			0
		0			0			0			0

808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations

A Overview

This paragraph provides examples and explains the calculations performed in each section of the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet.

B Section A

Section A allows users to enter the producer's name, crop year, and unit number. The crop year can be changed to allow selecting the appropriate year's AUD payment rate.

"Total Acres" from Sections B, C, and D are combined and displayed in item 32 for entry into the NAP automated software using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU. The item 32 entry will be entered in the automated software according to forthcoming 3-NAP under the "Planted Acres" field with a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

The calculated payment is displayed in item 33, as follows.

1. Crop Year:	2015	**3. Unit Number**	**32. Total Acres to Enter in NAP Software Using CC 1**	**33. Payment**
2. Producer:	John Doe	1	63.95	$3,790

C Section B, Federal Grazing Permit Section

Federal grazing permits or leases include FS, Tribal, BIA, and BLM lands which provide the number of AU's or AUM's the producer may graze. NAP pays for grazed forage losses on certified acreage; therefore, an adjustment must be made to allow for the NAP software to calculate the payment correctly. The calculations in the following examples show how the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet converts AU's or AUM's to acres to enter into the NAP automated software using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

Example 1: Producer has FS permit that allows 212 cattle to graze from April 1, 2015, to July 1, 2015. There is **not** a deduction for non-use and %PL is 100 percent. The grazing period for native grass in the county is 305 days. The county grazing percent of loss approved by COC is 75 percent.

212 cattle **x** 92 grazing days = 19,504 AUD's ÷ 305 (NCT approved grazing days) = 63.95 acres.

Note: 63.95 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 12 and 32. The acres in item 32 **must be entered in the NAP software according to forthcoming 3-NAP** on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field and in the "Federal" acres field with the name of the lessor using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU, for example BLM, FS, etc.

808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

C Section B, Federal Grazing Permit Section (Continued)

Non-Use: Federal Agencies may reduce the dollar amount a producer pays for non-use of the permit or reduced AUM's on the permit because of drought, etc. When non-use AUM's are entered in item 8 and the Federal Grazing Rate per AUM is entered in item 9, the Grass for Grazing Worksheet, Non-Use Section (Part B, Item 8) calculates the amount the producer did **not** pay the Federal Agency and converts it into AUD's.

The non-use payment reduction is converted into AUD's by the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet as follows:

Number of AUM's of non-use (Federal Agency last quarter billing statement to producer) **x** Federal grazing rate per AUM (as provided in the permit) divided by .55 (established NAP payment level, forthcoming 3-NAP) divided by $1.413 (2015 AUD price equals AUD's of non-use reduction. See forthcoming 3-NAP for the applicable crop year rate.

Example 2: Producer has FS permit that allows him to graze 212 cows from April 1, 2015, to July 1, 2015. COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county is 75 percent. The grazing period for native grass in the county is 305 days. The producer's final bill shows 149 AUM's of non-use. The Federal grazing rate is $1.35 per AUM.

149 AUM's non-use **x** $1.35 (Federal grazing rate per AUM from FS bill) = $201.15 (amount the producer was **not** required to pay).

To convert the $201.15 payment reduction into AUD's:

$201 (non-use payment reduction in dollars) ÷ .55 (NAP established payment level, forthcoming 3-NAP) ÷ $1.413 (2015 AUD price) = **258.64 AUD's non-use reduction**.

212 cows (AU's) **x** 92 grazing days = 19,504 AUD's - 291 AUD's of non-use reduction = 19,213 AUD's for NAP payment ÷ 305 (NCT approved grazing days) = 62.99 acres to enter in NAP software using carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

Note: 62.99 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 12 and 32. Acres in item 32 **must be entered in the NAP software according to forthcoming 3-NAP** on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field and in the "Federal" acres field with the name of the lessor using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU, for example BLM, FS, etc.

808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

C Section B, Federal Grazing Permit Section (Continued)

Percent of Public Land: In some cases, but **not** all, Federal property will be scattered throughout the producer's private land. When a producer owns or leases property within Federal property, it is called base property (private ranch). Because private land includes Federal property, the producer has to apply to the Federal Agency for using grazing privileges associated with that property. The Federal Agency only controls Federal land, **not** the private or State land associated with the lease or permit. The Federal Agency controls its land by assigning AU's on the Federal Lease/Permit and multiplying that times %PL.

%PL is calculated by the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet as follows.

Example 3: Producer has BLM lease that contains private land. Producer is allowed to graze 212 cows from April 1, 2015, to July 1, 2015 (92 grazing days). The county's normal grazing period for native pasture is 305 days. %PL on the producer's final bill or Grazing Schedule and Fees Statement is 86 percent. COC established percent of grazed forage loss for county is 75 percent.

212 cows **x** 92 grazing days = 19,504 AUD's

19,504 AUD's ÷305 (NCT approved grazing days) = 63.95 Acres

63.95 Acres **x** 86% PL (as stated on final bill) = 54.99 acres to enter in the NAP software using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

Note: 54.99 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 12 and 32. Acres in item 32 **must be entered in the NAP software according to forthcoming 3-NAP** on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field and in the "Federal" acres field with the name of the lessor using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU, for example BLM, FS, etc.

808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

C Section B, Federal Grazing Permit Section (Continued)

Federal Permit:

- #1 displays entries from Example 1
- #2 displays entries from Example 2
- #3 displays entries from Example 3.

	Federal Permit #1		Federal Permit #2		Federal Permit #3	
	4. Cows	212	**4. Cows**	212	**4. Cows**	212
	4. Bulls		**4. Bulls**		**4. Bulls**	
	4. Horses		**4. Horses**		**4. Horses**	
	4. Sheep		**4. Sheep**		**4. Sheep**	
	4. Goats		**4. Goats**		**4. Goats**	
	4. Yearlings		**4. Yearlings**		**4. Yearlings**	
	5. % Loss	75%	**5. % Loss**	75%	**5. % Loss**	75%
	6. % PL	100%	**6. % PL**	100%	**6. % PL**	86%
	7. Share	100%	**7. Share**	100%	**7. Share**	100%
	8. Non-use		**8. Non-use**	149	**8. Non-use**	
	9. Fed Gz Rate	1.35	**9. Fed Gz Rate**	1.35	**9. Fed Gz Rate**	1.35
	Grazing Days		**Grazing Days**		**Grazing Days**	
	From	**To**	**From**	**To**	**From**	**To**
10. Cows	4/1/2015	7/1/2015	4/1/2015	7/1/2015	4/1/2015	7/1/2015
10. Bulls						
10. Horses						
10. Sheep						
10. Goats						
10. Yearlings						
11. NCT Grazing Days						
	12. Acres to Enter:	**63.95**	**12. Acres to Enter:**	**62.99**	**12. Acres to Enter:**	**54.99**

808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

D Section C, State Land Lease Section

The State land lease carrying capacity is based on 640 acres (1 section) of year round grazing in the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet. The example below shows how the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet calculates State Land Lease acreage.

Example.

State Lease #	Acres in Lease	Carrying Capacity Per Section
20	340.0	10 AU's
16	640.0	8 AU's

State Lease #20: 640 acres per section ÷10 AU's per section = 64 acre per AU.
340 acres in lease ÷ 64 acre per AU = 5.313 acres to enter in NAP software using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

State Lease #16: 640 acres per section ÷ 8 AU's per section = 80.0 acres per AU.
640 acres in lease ÷ 80.0 acre per AU = 8.0 acres to enter in NAP software using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

COC established percent of grazed forage loss for county is 75 percent.

Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land			**Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land**			**Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land**		
13. Lease No.	20 & 16		**13. Lease No.**			**13. Lease No.**		
14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres	14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres	14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres
340	10	5.3125			0			0
640	8	8			0			0
		0			0			0
		13.3125	0		0	0		0
19. Acres to Enter		**13**	**19. Acres to Enter**		**0**	**19. Acres to Enter**		**0**
17. Share		100	**17. Share**		100	**17. Share**		1
18. % Loss		75%	**18. % Loss**		0%	**18. % Loss**		0%

Note: 13.00 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 19 and 32. Acres in item 32 **must be entered in the NAP software according to forthcoming 3-NAP** on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field and in the "State" acres field with the name of the lessor using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU, for example, State Land Office, etc.

808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

E Section D, Privately Owned and Leased Land Section

The example in this section shows how the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet calculates the acreage to enter in the automated software for a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU for privately owned and/or leased land for producers with public lands scattered throughout their private land holdings.

Example: Producer has public lands scattered throughout her private land holdings. The producer reports 1500.0 acres of native pasture intended for grazing in CARS. The producer's carrying capacities and grazing days for the native pasture are as follows:

500.0 acres native pasture, 64 acre per AU carrying capacity, 365 grazing days
500.0 acres native pasture, 64 acre per AU carrying capacity, 185 grazing days
250.0 acres native pasture, 90 acre per AU carrying capacity, 365 grazing days
250.0 acres native pasture, 58 acre per AU carrying capacity, 365 grazing days.

The calculations to determine the acres to enter into the automated system as a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU are as follows:

500.0 acres ÷ 64 acre per AU = 7.8125 acres
500.0 acres ÷ 64 acre per AU = 7.8125 acres ÷365 NCT grazing days = 0.0214 AU's per day **x** 185 days = 3.96 acres
250.0 acres ÷ 90 acre per AU = 2.778 acres
250.0 acres ÷ 58 acre per AU = 4.3103 acres.

808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

E Section D, Privately Owned and Leased Land Section (Continued)

The following worksheet displays the entries required to obtain the acres to enter in the NAP software for this example of a producer with public lands scattered throughout her private land holdings.

20. Farm Number	21. Producer Share	22. Certified Acreage	23. Acreage per Carrying Capacity	24. % of Loss	25. Carrying Capacity	26. Start Grazing Days	27. End Grazing Days	28. Grazing Days	29. NCT Grazing Days	30. AUD's	31. Acres to Enter
1	100%	1500.0	500.0	75	64	1/1/2015	12/31/2015	366	365	285938	7.83
			500.0		64	3/1/2015	9/1/2015	185		144531	3.96
			250.0		90	1/1/2015	12/31/2015	366		101667	2.79
			250.0		58	1/1/2015	12/31/2015	366		157759	4.32
										Total	**18.9**

Note: 18.9 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 31 and 32. Acres in item 32 **must entered in the NAP software according to forthcoming 3-NAP** on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field and in the "Private/Leased" acres field with the name of the lessor using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU, for example, Juan Valdez.

809-874 (Reserved)

Section 2 Crops Grown in Tropical Regions

875 Coverage for Tropical Regions

A Tropical Regions Overview

Because of the unique growing climate, agricultural producers in tropical regions typically plant annual crops in a continuous, year-round planting and harvesting cycle. In the past, each planting was considered a separate crop requiring established planting periods, separate CCC-471's and service fees, and separate records for planting and harvesting. The reporting of numerous planting periods imposes an undue burden on producers in the tropical regions. Accordingly, procedure has been modified to eliminate multiple planting periods in the tropical region and makes other modifications as necessary to implement a single planting period policy for the tropical region.

B Tropical Regions

Tropical region includes, for the purpose of NAP, and as may be further limited by DAFP, the following:

- American Samoa
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Puerto Rico
- U.S. Virgin Islands
- territories and possessions of the United States.

Note: Other areas may be included as determined by DAFP.

876 Tropical Region Provisions

A Applicability

Assistance for loss on eligible crops in the tropical region will be determined according to the procedure in this section. All other procedure remains applicable for the administration of NAP in the tropical region.

B Covered Crops

Covered tropical crops are crops planted on or after January 1 through December 31, of each year which include:

- annual crops, where all plantings of the same pay crop and pay type are planted during the crop year
- perennial or biennial crops, where all acreage of the pay crop and pay type is existing during the crop year.

Note: County Offices will follow value-loss procedure, according to paragraph 900, and honey procedure according to paragraph 976.

C Crop Year

The crop year for all covered crops and commodities is the calendar year (January 1 through December 31).

D Application Closing Date

The application closing date for all crops is December 1 of the calendar year before the applicable crop year.

E Multiple Planting Periods

Multiple planting periods and final planting and harvesting dates are **not** applicable for covered tropical crops.

876 Tropical Region Provisions (Continued)

F Service Fees and Premiums

Service fees and premiums apply according to Part 5. Service fees and premiums will apply to:

- annual crops, for all plantings of the same crop planted during the crop year
- perennial and/or biennial crops, for all acreage of the crop existing during the crop year.

G Coverage Period

The coverage period for all crops and commodities begins the later of January 1 or the date the crop acreage is planted, and ends the earlier of the date the crop acreage is harvested, abandoned, or destroyed, or December 31 of that calendar year.

H Eligible Causes of Loss

Eligible causes of loss for:

- the U.S. Virgin Islands include **only** hurricanes, typhoons, named tropical storms, and other related natural disasters, as determined by DAFP

- American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands include all natural weather-related disasters according to paragraph 51.

I Prevented Planting

Prevented planting provisions are:

- **not** applicable to the U.S. Virgin Islands because of the unique planting and harvesting practices in these areas and the limited eligible causes of loss

- applicable to American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, according to the procedure in paragraph 378.

877 Tropical Region Record and Reporting Requirements

A Record Requirements

For any covered crop acreage for which CCC-471 is filed, a producer **must** keep acceptable contemporaneous records created at the time of planting and through the harvest of the crop for the full period of coverage. These records **must** include date and location, and according to crop type grouping on the unit, the amount of:

- acreage planted
- production appraised and harvested.

Note: For harvested production the producer **must** provide an explanation of disposition including where and when sold.

B Reporting Requirements

When loss occurs, producers are **required** to report acreage planted and production harvested from acres that existed at the time of disaster. This information **must** be provided at the time notice of loss is filed and will be captured on the application for payment, CCC-576, Parts D through F.

Note: The County Office will obtain this information from the contemporaneous record kept according to subparagraph 601 C. A photocopy of the map will be attached to CCC-576 delineating the crop acreage affected by disaster.

At the end of the crop year, all producers will be **required** to summarize acreage planted during the crop year, and actual production (harvested and appraised), from acreage planted and production harvested from acres that existed at the time of disaster, no later than March 31 of the subsequent crop year. If the report is for any annual or perennial crop where production continued or could have continued beyond the period covered in the reports, then an additional report of production **must** be filed the later of:

- within 30 calendar days of the end of the last countable production for the covered crop
- 30 calendar days after the last date on which such production could have been obtained.

Note: Claims for losses before the reporting date **cannot** be calculated until all production is submitted.

Acreage will be reported on FSA-578, according to 2-CP. Actual production will be certified on CCC-452 according to subparagraph 400 E.

878 Tropical Region Loss

A Notice of Loss

Under tropical region provisions the disaster event is the trigger mechanism for determining a qualifying loss. As a result, the COC is **required** to accept each notice of loss. For annual and multiple-planted crops, the notice of loss taken for the existing acreage will be used to determine whether a qualifying loss occurred for that disaster event. For perennial and biennial crops, the notices of loss filed during the crop year will be used to determine whether a qualifying loss occurred at the end of the crop year. Notices of loss are considered timely filed if received in the administrative County Office for:

- the U.S. Virgin Islands, within 15 calendar days after the occurrence of the eligible natural disaster or date damage was apparent to the producer

- American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, according to procedure in paragraph 575.

Notes: A notice of loss will **only** be considered timely filed if all information in subparagraph B is provided.

Late-filed notice of loss provisions, found in subparagraph 575 C, do **not** apply to tropical regions.

B Loss Adjustments

Loss adjustments are:

- **not required** for covered crops in the U.S. Virgin Islands, unless specifically determined necessary by DAFP

- **required** for covered crops in American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, according to 2-NAP.

Note: Producers are **required** to certify that covered crop acreage affected by eligible cause of loss is appraised and released by LA before destruction of crop residue to maintain NAP eligibility. Producers are **required** to sign final appraisal and CCC-576-1 before signature of LA to signify agreement with appraisal.

879 Tropical Regions Applying for Payment

A CCC-576, Parts D Through G

Under tropical region provisions, a separate CCC-576 Part B will be filed for annual and multiple-planted crop acreage that existed at the time of the disaster event. For perennial and biennial crops, **only** one CCC-576 will be taken, normally after 1 of the following:

- harvest is complete
- end of the growing season
- when the acreage is released by a CCC representative.

B Timely Filed CCC-576, Parts D Through G

CCC-576, Part B is timely filed if received in the administrative County Office no later than:

- for the U.S. Virgin Islands, the same time the notice of loss is filed

  Note: It is anticipated that the eligible causes of loss in these areas would reflect a 100 percent loss.

- for American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the later of the following:

  - date the notice of loss was filed
  - normal harvest completion date in the area for the specific covered crop.

880 Tropical Region NAP Assistance

A Loss Calculations for Annual and Multiple Planting Crops

NAP assistance for tropical regions is calculated based on acres that exist at the time of disaster. When a natural disaster occurs, determine loss for annual crops and multiple planting crops (cucumber, squash, cabbage, etc.) by taking the acres that existed at the time of loss times the approved yield to get the expected production. Multiply the expected production by:

- 50 percent for basic 50/55 or additional 50/100 coverage to obtain the disaster loss level, and any production harvested or appraised from acres that existed during the disaster will be subtracted from the disaster loss level to determine if over a 50 percent loss occurred

- 45 percent for 55/100 coverage to obtain the disaster loss level, and any production harvested or appraised from acres that existed during the disaster will be subtracted from the disaster loss level to determine if over a 45 percent loss occurred

- 40 percent for 60/100 coverage to obtain the disaster loss level, and any production harvested or appraised from acres that existed during the disaster will be subtracted from the disaster loss level to determine if over a 40 percent loss occurred

- 35 percent for 65/100 coverage to obtain the disaster loss level, and any production harvested or appraised from acres that existed during the disaster will be subtracted from the disaster loss level to determine if over a 35 percent loss occurred.

880 Tropical Region NAP Assistance (Continued)

B Loss Calculations for Biennial Crops

For **biennial crops** (plantain, banana, pineapple, etc.) and **perennial crops** (grasses, etc.), normally losses will be determined after 1 of the following:

- harvest is complete
- end of the growing season
- when acreage is released by a CCC representative.

County Offices will take the acreage in existence during the crop year times the approved yield to get the expected production. Multiply the expected production by:

- 50 percent for basic 50/55 or additional 50/100 coverage to obtain the disaster loss level, and any production harvested (including multiple harvests) or appraised from acres that existed during the crop year will be subtracted from the disaster loss level to determine if over a 50 percent loss occurred

- 45 percent for 55/100 coverage to obtain the disaster loss level, and any production harvested or appraised from acres that existed during the crop year will be subtracted from the disaster loss level to determine if over a 45 percent loss occurred

- 40 percent for 60/100 coverage to obtain the disaster loss level, and any production harvested or appraised from acres that existed during the crop year will be subtracted from the disaster loss level to determine if over a 40 percent loss occurred

- 35 percent for 65/100 coverage to obtain the disaster loss level, and any production harvested or appraised from acres that existed during the crop year will be subtracted from the disaster loss level to determine if over a 35 percent loss occurred.

County Offices will follow paragraph 702 for manual payment calculations for grazing and yield-based crops.

881-899 (Reserved)

Section 3 Value Loss Crops

900 General Provisions

A Overview

Because of the unique nature of some crops for which NAP assistance is available, special provisions are **required** to assess losses and calculate assistance. This is necessary because the crops do **not** lend themselves to yield calculations or production loss situations. Some of these crops include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- aquaculture, including ornamental fish
- Christmas trees
- floriculture
- ginseng root
- mushrooms
- ornamental nursery
- propagation stock nonornamental nursery
- turfgrass sod.

Notes: Flowers for seed and ginseng seed will be handled as a yield-based crop, although ginseng root and seed are summarized in total loss for ginseng.

Policy and procedure applicable to each kind of value loss crop is located in this part.

Value loss crops are considered as either inventory or dollar value crops, as follows.

Inventory Value Crops	Dollar Value Crops
Aquaculture	Crops with intended use of root stock sets.
Christmas Trees	Floriculture.
Ginseng	Grass with an intended use of sod.
Mushrooms	Nursery.
	Ornamental fish.
	Turfgrass sod.

900 General Provisions (Continued)

B Calculating Losses of Value Loss Crops

NAP assistance for value loss crops is calculated based on the loss of value at the time of each disaster. Determinations concerning the value of the loss for the crop on the unit **must** be made.

To determine loss, the value of the crop immediately before (FMVA) is compared with the value of the crop immediately after (FMVB) the disaster.

Example: A value loss crop suffers damage because of a hurricane. To determine whether the unit suffered an eligible loss at the time of disaster, determine the total value of the inventory present for the crop on the unit immediately before (FMVA) and after (FMVB) the disaster.

A Christmas tree operation lost 60 percent of the trees in a field because of the hurricane. Another 10 percent of the trees were damaged, but LA determined that these trees would recover and be marketable within a reasonable amount of time. The damaged 10 percent will **not** be included as a loss.

For buy-up coverage, the loss calculations will be limited to the lesser of the dollar value selected by the producer and FMVA. For basic 50/55 coverage, FMVA will always be used.

Note: Producers may receive multiple payments throughout the year up to the payment limitation of $125,000.

C Determining the Applicable Crop Year for Value Loss Crops

Most value loss crops have the same defined crop year, October 1 through September 30. However, nonornamental nursery and propagation stock nonornamental nursery have a defined crop year of June 1 through May 31.

Example: 2015 turfgrass sod crop year starts October 1, 2014, and ends September 30, 2015. If a hurricane occurs on October 8, 2014, the loss for turfgrass sod will be paid as a 2015 NAP crop.

900 General Provisions (Continued)

D Price Codes

All value loss crops, with the following **exceptions**, are classified as graduate price:

- finfish, tropical fish (such as guppies), Haplochromine, Lamprologuine, Mbuna Chiclid, and Tanganyika
- floriculture flowers, all types, **except** seed
- grass, all types, intended use of “Sod”
- Mushrooms, common and shiitake
- nursery, container and field grown (ornamental and nonornamental).

See forthcoming 3-NAP for applicable codes.

E Buy-Up Provisions

All value loss crops are eligible for buy-up coverage. The NAP participant will elect a maximum dollar value for which coverage is requested. The premium will be calculated based on this dollar value.

901 Aquaculture

A Eligible Aquacultural Species

Eligible aquacultural species are:

- any species of aquatic organisms grown as food for human consumption
- fish raised as feed for fish that are consumed by humans
- ornamental fish propagated and reared in an aquatic medium.

To be eligible for NAP assistance, eligible aquacultural species **must** be raised:

- by a commercial operator on private property
- in water in a controlled environment.

B Eligible Causes of Loss

NAP coverage is available for all eligible natural causes of loss to eligible aquaculture crop types, from damaging weather or adverse natural occurrences related to drought.

C Crop Year

The crop year for all aquacultural species is October 1 through September 30.

D Private Property

For a producer to be considered eligible for NAP assistance on aquaculture, COC **must** determine the:

- producer owns or has leased property with readily identifiable boundaries
- owner or lessee:
    - has total control of the waterbed, the ground under the specific type of water
    - does **not** have control over **only** a column of water.

901 Aquaculture (Continued)

E Controlled Environment

See Exhibit 2 for the definition of controlled environment.

Eligible aquacultural species **must** be:

- placed in the designated grower's aquacultural facility or environment by the producer and **must not** be growing naturally in the facility or wild caught

  Note: Indigenous species (occurring naturally) to the facility are **not** eligible.

- placed, planted, or seeded on property described in subparagraph D

- placed, planted, or seeded in containers, wire baskets, net pens, or similar devices designed for the protection and containment of the seeded aquacultural species.

Note: For mollusks that are **not** planted or seeded in containers, net pens, wire baskets, on ropes, or similar devices designed for containment and protection of the mollusks, the **only** eligible cause of loss of mollusks or missing mollusk inventory will be a direct result of a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-determined tropical storm, typhoon, or hurricane.

The producer **must** provide evidence to COC's satisfaction that the "crop" is being controlled, maintained, and harvested according to normal practices. Evidence **must** prove that the aquatic environment is properly maintained and the potential hazards are being removed.

901 Aquaculture (Continued)

E Controlled Environment (Continued)

All portions of the aquatic environment **must** be under the control of the producer. Control means the operator of the facility or environment implements the following practices.

- **Flood prevention** including, but **not** limited to:
  - establishing or placing the aquacultural facility in an area **not** prone to flooding
  - in the case of raceways, devices or structures designed for the control of water level.
- **Growing media** that:
  - provides nutrients necessary for the production of the aquacultural species
  - protects the aquacultural species from harmful species or chemicals.
- **Fertilization or feeding** to obtain expected production results. Evidence of the fertilization or feeding to obtain expected production results **must** be provided by the producer at the request of COC. COC **must** be satisfied that the producer has an adequate supply of vitamins, minerals, or chemicals designed for controlling water quality and application equipment.
- **Irrigation and water quality** including aquacultural operators having systems and practices in place to ensure that the aquacultural species have adequate, quality water or aquatic medium, and having equipment designed to control the chemical balance and oxygenation of water. COC **must** consider whether the source of water is adequate to ensure continued growth and survival of the aquacultural species.

901 Aquaculture (Continued)

E Controlled Environment (Continued)

- **Predator control** so that losses of aquacultural species, because of pressure from other aquatic or nonaquatic species or man are **not** a major factor. Producers **must** use the following good aquacultural practices:

  - the aquacultural species are **not** placed in an area prone to suffer loss from predators

  - the aquacultural species are placed in an environment designed to prevent loss from predators

  - the operator of the aquacultural facility has control over the property on which the aquacultural species are located by way of land ownership or lease

  - the operator of the aquacultural facility is free to conduct aquacultural operations without interference from persons with no interest in the operation.

- **Disease control**, using an effective disease control program.

  Note: Disease is **not** a recognizable cause of loss **unless** disease in the aquacultural species can be tied to damaging weather or other adverse natural occurrence.

F Annual Crop Certification

Aquacultural producers **must** file FSA-578 by September 30 for the ensuing aquacultural crop year, October 1 through September 30, according to paragraph 375.

Producers **must** certify on FSA-578 physical location of acreage or area where facility resides.

901 Aquaculture (Continued)

G Eligible Operation Determination

If CCC-576 is filed, the producer **must** provide records, as **required** by COC, to determine whether the aquacultural species are produced in an eligible facility or environment. **Required** records include, but are **not** limited to:

- report of crop acreage or area where facility resides according to subparagraph F
- feeding and fertilization
- hatchery operation
- leases
- onsite specialized equipment
- predator control
- production site preparation
- production, inventory, or both
- proof of stocking levels
- reproduction
- water quality.

901 Aquaculture (Continued)

H Establishing Natural Mortality Rates

Natural mortality is used to account for the loss of fish or shellfish through death. Causes of natural mortality can include disease, competition, predation, pollution, or any other natural factor.

Natural mortality rates **must** be established before any crop loss can be determined. On a state-by-state basis, STC's **must** establish natural mortality rates for each size of mollusk aquaculture by obtaining recommendations from reliable sources, such as:

- aquaculture or shellfish associations
- FWS
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NIFA
- other applicable aquaculture organizations
- State Department of Natural Resources.

Note: Natural mortality is based on the size of species. For example, research shows natural mortality of the 10 mm to 24 mm oysters is much higher than subsequent, later stages and may range from 80 to 90 percent.

To determine the value at the time of the disaster (FMVA), natural mortality **must** be determined and decreased from each stage:

- Inventory A - natural mortality = beginning inventory (FMVA)
- Inventory B + appraised value = ending inventory (FMVB).

Note: Each stage of growth has a separate value. All stages are used to determine the crop value and the crop loss.

County Office will inform the producer, at the time of sign up, of the natural mortality provisions.

901 Aquaculture (Continued)

I Eligible and Ineligible Causes of Loss

Eligible causes of loss defined in paragraph 51 apply. The loss of eligible aquacultural species **must** be a **direct** result of natural disaster. For mollusks that are **not** planted or seeded in containers, net pens, wire baskets, on ropes, or similar devices designed for containment and protection of the mollusks, the **only** eligible cause of loss of mollusks or missing mollusk inventory will be a direct result of a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-determined tropical storm, typhoon, or hurricane. Losses because of managerial decisions or losses of aquacultural species normally incurred in the production cycle of the aquacultural species, that is, normal death losses, are **not** eligible. NAP does **not** provide protection against:

- brownout (Exhibit 2)
- failure of power supply
- the inability to market aquacultural species because of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production
- growing environments that do **not** meet the requirements of subparagraphs D and E
- collapse or failure of equipment or apparatus used in the aquacultural facility.

Example: Damaging weather interrupts electrical power service causing an aquacultural facility's aeration equipment to fail. The loss of aquacultural species because of the lack of oxygen because of a failure of the aeration equipment is **not** eligible because natural disaster did **not** directly impact the aquacultural species.

It is important to note that certain disaster conditions may affect a specific size or growth stage of a species, but do **not** adversely impact all sizes.

Example: It has been determined that excessive heat significantly increases loss of fry and fingerling catfish, but is considered a preferable growing condition for food fish.

In this case, COC has authority to recognize heat (when supported by scientific opinion on data) as a cause of loss for fry and fingerlings and, at the same time, consider all food fish as having no loss. COC will assign full value to food fish lost to heat even though producers may be claiming a loss.

901 Aquaculture (Continued)

J Grouping

Nationally, different species or varieties that are insignificant in price are grouped. Aquaculture crops include, but are **not** limited to:

- mollusks, such as clams and oysters
- crustaceans, such as prawns and shrimp
- fin fish, such as awa milkfish and tilapia
- types of tropical fin fish, such as shubunkin goldfish and guppy.

K Crop Codes

STC's will:

- recommend species or varieties **not** listed on the NAP crop data that can be grouped with like value (25 percent differential, starting with the lowest priced crop type)

- determine species or varieties that **cannot** be grouped

- request crop codes and approval of average market prices from DAFP for each:

  - grouping
  - species or variety that **cannot** be grouped

- notify County Offices of approved average market prices and species or varieties contained in each grouping approved by DAFP.

Note: All sizes or values of a type or variety of an aquacultural species will be summarized as 1 crop for unit loss purposes.

901 Aquaculture (Continued)

L Standard Units

STC will convert aquacultural species or varieties to a standard unit of measure. Apply the following steps for each species or variety or grouping.

Step	Action	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
1	Determine the applicable unit of measure and the value of each.	1 gallon of: • fingerlings = $15 • 9-inch fish = $30 • 12-inch fish = $45 • 15-inch fish = $60	1 pound of: • fingerlings = $5 • 9-inch fish = $7 • 12-inch fish = $10 • 15-inch fish = $12	1 9-inch fish = $2.50 1 12-inch fish = $4 1 15-inch fish = $5.50
2	Determine the standard unit of measure and notify COC.	STC determined that the standard unit is 1 gallon of fingerlings.	STC determined that the standard unit is 1 pound of fingerlings.	STC determined that the standard unit is inches using the 9-inch fish.
3	Convert each unit of measure to a standard unit by using the ratio of values of each unit of measure.	$15 ÷ $15 = 1 unit $30 ÷ $15 = 2 units $45 ÷ $15 = 3 units $60 ÷ $15 = 4 units The producer harvested 100 gallons of fingerlings, 50 gallons of 9-inch fish, 75 gallons of 12-inch fish, and 80 gallons of 15-inch fish. Therefore, the producer has 745 units.	$5 ÷ $5 = 1 unit $7 ÷ $5 = 1.4 units $10 ÷ $5 = 2 units $12 ÷ $5 = 2.4 units The producer harvested 2 pounds of fingerlings, 5 pounds of 9-inch fish, 10 pounds of 12-inch fish, and 20 pounds of 15-inch fish. Therefore, the producer has 77 units.	$2.50 ÷ $2.50 = 1 unit $4 ÷ $2.50 = 1.6 units $5.50 ÷ $2.50 = 2.2 units The producer harvested 10 9-inch fish, 5 12-inch fish, and 15 15-inch fish. Therefore, the producer has 51 units.

Note: Some common units of measure for aquacultural species include, but are **not** limited to:

- gallons
- inches
- pieces
- pounds.

901 Aquaculture (Continued)

M Calculating Eligible Loss

Aquacultural species are considered value loss crops.

See subparagraph 900 B for calculating losses of value loss crops.

Use CCC-576B for calculating NAP assistance for aquaculture losses.

The total loss of value of each pay type or variety within the pay group of aquacultural species in a unit **must** be in excess of the coverage level selected by the producer and be because of a natural disaster.

Example: Mollusk has 2 separate crops, clams (001) and oysters (002), that are each listed on separate CCC-576B's by crop and type on the unit.

N Applying Payment Factors

The approved prevented planting payment factor for all aquacultural species is zero.

STC will establish unharvested payment factors for each type or variety of aquacultural species according to paragraph 279.

The approved unharvested payment factor will be applied to all aquacultural losses computed for payment, unless the producer can prove that the unit was harvested at the time of disaster or immediately after disaster. If the producer **cannot** show with documentary evidence that harvest of the unit, or portion of the unit, was performed at the time of disaster or immediately after the disaster that is the basis for the application, any loss calculated for payment will be paid at the unharvested payment rate. In no case will COC assume that harvest expenses were incurred at or near the time of disaster.

Note: Although harvest costs or access to a seine may be considered evidence, unless COC is satisfied that the payroll or seine was used for harvest of the crop or commodity, that evidence is **not** relevant to the question of applying the payment factor. The producer **must** prove to COC's satisfaction that the unit or specific pond, etc. was harvested at the time of disaster or immediately after the disaster.

902 Christmas Trees

A Eligible Loss

The total value of Christmas trees present on the unit at the time of disaster **must** be reduced by more than the coverage level selected by the producer because of an eligible cause of loss to be eligible for NAP payment. Consider **only** trees present on the unit at the time of disaster (FMVA) when determining the unit's pre-disaster value of Christmas trees. For an individual Christmas tree to be considered a loss, the value of the tree **must** be reduced to zero. A Christmas tree having any value as a Christmas tree, or a damaged Christmas tree that may rejuvenate and re-establish value as a Christmas tree, will count as full value based on the age of the tree at the time of disaster.

Use CCC-576B for calculating Christmas tree loss and payment.

B Crop Year

The crop year for Christmas tree crops is from October 1 through September 30.

C Unit of Measure

The unit of measure for all Christmas trees is piece.

D Report of Crop Acreage

Christmas tree producers **must** file FSA-578 by September 30 for the ensuing Christmas tree crop year, October 1 through September 30, according to paragraph 375.

In addition to providing information **required** in paragraph 375, the producer **must** report the:

- dates of planting of all trees by location on a map
- number of trees by date of planting
- acres
- removal or loss of any trees after the filing of the acreage report within 15 calendar days of the removal or loss.

902 Christmas Trees (Continued)

E Average Market Price

STC will:

- establish the average age of mature Christmas trees
- establish a percent of the average market price for each year the tree has been planted
- use graduated price codes to identify the established market prices by the age of the tree.

DAFP **must** approve average market prices.

F Payment Factors

The approved prevented planting payment factor for Christmas trees is zero.

Any NAP payment computed for the loss of Christmas trees on a unit will have the unharvested payment factor applied, as listed in NCT.

903 Floriculture

A Eligible Floriculture Crops

Eligible floriculture consists of the commercial production of:

- field-grown flowers, including flowers planted in containers or other growing mediums, maintained in a field setting, according to industry standards, as determined by COC

  Note: If crop insurance is available for any field or container-grown floriculture crop, NAP coverage is **not** be available.

- tubers and bulbs for use as propagation stock of eligible floriculture

- seed for propagation of eligible floriculture.

To be eligible for NAP assistance, eligible floriculture crops **must** be grown:

- on private property according to subparagraph C

- in an environment suitable to successful production of a particular species of floriculture, as determined by STC, in consideration of available data, such as USDA hardiness zone for each species of floriculture, NIFA, etc.

B Crop Year

The crop year for all floriculture crops is October 1 through September 30.

C Private Property

For a producer to be considered eligible for NAP assistance on floriculture crops, COC **must** determine the:

- producer owns or has leased property with readily identifiable boundaries

- owner or lessee has total control of the floriculture crops, as well as tubers and bulbs being grown as propagation stock for commercial production.

903 Floriculture (Continued)

D Controlled Environment

See Exhibit 2 for the definition of controlled environment.

Eligible floriculture crops grown in containers, or other growing medium, **must** be placed in a field environment and have appropriate and timely application of nutrient solution conducive to expected plant production.

Notes: Species indigenous to the field environment are **not** eligible.

COC **must** determine that flowers planted in containers or other growing medium, but maintained in a field environment, is customary and suitable for the area. This **must** be verified by an industry specialist that the practice is acceptable as a commercial floricultural operation for the area.

The entire floriculture environment **must** be under the control of the producer. Control means the producer of the floriculture operation implements the following practices at a minimum.

- **Growing medium** that:
  - provides nutrients necessary for the production of the floricultural crops
  - protects the floricultural crops from harmful species or chemicals.
- **Nutrients or feeding** to obtain expected production results. Evidence of this practice **must** be provided by the producer at the request of COC. COC **must** be satisfied that the producer has an adequate supply of minerals or other nutrients designed to obtain expected production results from plant-nutrient solution.

903 Floriculture (Continued)

D Controlled Environment (Continued)

- **Irrigation and water quality** so that drought is **not** a major peril, because all floriculture operators **must** have systems and practices in place to ensure that the floricultural crops have adequate, quality water, and substrate medium. This includes having equipment designed to control the nutrient balance, fertilization, and water. COC **must** consider whether the:

  - source of water is adequate to ensure continued growth and survival of the floriculture crops even in the event of severe drought

  - floriculture environment sustained losses in previous years because of water shortages or water supply interruption. If so, list corrective actions that have been taken.

- **Insect infestation and disease control** because floriculture crop losses because of insect invasion would **not** be a major factor if the following good floricultural practices are followed:

  - the floricultural species are placed in an environment with properly maintained equipment designed to prevent loss from insects

  - the operator of the floricultural environment has control over the property where the floricultural crops are located by way of land ownership or lease

  - the operator of the floricultural environment is free to conduct floricultural operations without interference from persons with no interest in the operation.

  Note: Disease from pests is **not** a recognizable cause of loss unless disease in the floricultural species can be tied to damaging weather or other adverse natural occurrence. The operator of the floricultural environment **must** implement an effective disease control program.

903 Floriculture (Continued)

E Annual Crop Certification

Floriculture producers **must** file FSA-578, by September 30, for the ensuing crop year according to paragraph 375.

Producers **must** certify on FSA-578 physical location of acreage where the floriculture facility resides.

Producers are responsible for maintaining monthly inventory reports and providing this inventory to the County Office at the time of loss. Failure to provide accurate monthly inventories will result in ineligibility for NAP payment.

Producers are responsible for providing updated inventory to the County Office immediately following a natural disaster. This “after” disaster inventory **must** be verified by LA.

F Eligible Operation Determination

If CCC-576 is filed, the producer **must** provide records that the COC requires is needed to determine whether the floricultural species are produced in an adequate and suitable environment. Required records include, but are **not** limited to:

- fertilization and nutrient solutions
- growing medium for containerized crops
- horticultural production site preparation
- irrigation details, if applicable
- leases
- onsite specialized equipment
- propagation stock
- rodent and wildlife control
- weed, insect, pest, and disease control.

903 Floriculture (Continued)

G Ineligible Causes of Loss

Eligible causes of loss defined in paragraph 51 apply. The loss of eligible floricultural crops **must** be a **direct** result of natural disaster. Losses because of managerial decisions or losses of floricultural crops normally incurred in the production cycle of the floricultural crops, that is, normal mortality, are **not** eligible. NAP does **not** provide protection against:

- the inability to market floricultural species because of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production
- units that are **not** growing in environments completely meeting the requirements of subparagraphs C and D
- collapse or failure of equipment or apparatus used in the floriculture production.

H Grouping

Nationally, different species or varieties that vary insignificantly in price have been grouped. All sizes or values of a type or variety of floricultural species will be summarized as 1 crop for crop and unit loss purposes.

I Crop Codes

STC's will contact DAFP to:

- combine recommended species or varieties into groupings that can be grouped with like value (25 percent differential in price, starting with lowest priced crop type)
- recommend species or varieties that **cannot** be grouped
- request crop codes from DAFP for each:
  - grouping
  - species or variety that **cannot** be grouped
- notify County Offices of species or varieties contained in each grouping approved by DAFP.

Note: All sizes or values of a type or variety of floricultural species will be summarized as 1 crop for crop and unit loss purposes. All floriculture has the same pay crop, pay type code.

903 Floriculture (Continued)

J Calculating Eligible Loss

Floricultural species are considered controlled environment crops.

To determine whether a controlled environment crop on the unit has suffered an eligible loss at the time of natural disaster, determine the total value of the inventory present on the unit immediately before (FMVA) and after (FMVB) the disaster.

Notes: Harvested production, such as cut flowers removed from the plant, or bulbs or tubers removed from the substratum before the disaster, are **not** eligible for NAP payment.

Flower seed is a yield-based crop, and loss will be calculated using CCC-576, Part D.

Use CCC-576B for calculating NAP assistance for floriculture losses.

The total loss of value of each type or variety of floricultural crops, within the grouping, will be summarized in a unit. The loss **must** be in excess of the coverage level selected by the producer and be the direct result of a natural disaster.

Notes: Disaster inventory will account for all floricultural crops, including annual, biannual, and biennial crops present on the unit at the time of the natural disaster, excluding cut flowers and bulbs or tubers dug from the soil. No loss to a perennial plant because of natural disaster will be included in the loss calculation. No loss to a perennial bulb or tuber because of natural disaster will be included in the loss calculation, unless COC determines it is a common practice for the producer to sell this crop.

Although annual plants can be planted in multiple-planting windows throughout the year, separate planting windows will **not** need to be established by the County Office, because the determination of loss is based on inventory on-hand at the time of the disaster, which is FMVA compared to FMVB.

904 Ginseng

A Eligible Ginseng

Eligible ginseng includes the following:

- seed that meets the industry standard for germination
- rootlet as transplants
- mature root stocks at least 3 years of age that are grown in a controlled and cultivatable environment on private property for commercial sale as food.

Note: Ginseng root is a value loss crop, and seed is a yield-based crop. Both are the same crop and type.

Eligible ginseng crops do **not** include the following:

- varieties grown solely for medicinal purposes
- plants cultivated in a woodland plot or garden for the purpose of producing a crop
- indigenous ginseng (naturally occurring)
- wild ginseng rootlets that are harvested and transplanted from woodland grown ginseng.

All ginseng producers are:

- **required** to hold a valid registered grower's license and/or valid shipment certificate, as **required**, which is issued by the State Department of Agriculture

  Note: COC **must** verify and document the validity of the license held by each ginseng producer.

- subject to food regulations administered by FDA.

904 Ginseng (Continued)

B Definition of Ginseng

Ginseng, for crop production, means mature root, immature rootlet intended for transplant, **and** seed; therefore, the loss for ginseng **must** include the value loss for seed, mature root, and rootlet.

C Crop Year

The crop year for ginseng is from October 1 through September 30.

D Controlled Environment

See Exhibit 2 for the definition of controlled environment.

The ginseng producer **must** either own or lease the property whereupon the ginseng is located. Eligible cultivated ginseng **must** be grown on an identifiable plot with all plant needs supplied and under the control of the commercial producer, and **must not** be indigenous (growing wild). The plot **must** be managed and cared for using good ginseng growing practices.

904 Ginseng (Continued)

E Good Ginseng Growing Practices

Although recognized good ginseng practices will vary depending on the USDA plant hardiness zone for the ginseng location and type of ginseng grown, certain practices are recognized and followed by all ginseng operators. These include, but are **not** limited to, the following.

- **Fertilization** is **required** to obtain expected results. Evidence of fertilizer practices **must** be provided by the producer at the request of COC.

- **Growing practices** for preventing blight, damp-off, root rot, and other problems **require**, at a minimum, the following practices:

  - raised planting beds, whether flat beds or rounded beds, with no contour farming
  - soil types that provide good drainage, such as:

    - slightly acidic loamy soil
    - loose friable soil over a compacted clay soil
    - soil rich in organic matter with a pH level between 5.5 to 6.5
    - 75 to 80 percent shade requirement
    - acceptable air circulation, such as walkways or cleared areas around beds.

- **Irrigation**, if the standard practice, drought is **not** an eligible cause of loss. Therefore, COC **must** ensure ginseng producers have systems and practices in place to provide adequate quality water.

- **Pest, weed, and disease control** evidence **must** be provided by the producer for evidence of insect and other predators, weed, and disease control practices.

904 Ginseng (Continued)

F Inventory List

Verifiable inventory and commercial sales records must be maintained by the producer for ginseng stock throughout the crop year.

A verifiable inventory **must** be provided to COC, within 15 calendar days after notice of loss is filed, or date damage to crop is apparent to the producer. Records **must** be acceptable to COC and include verifiable or reliable:

- root inventory, such as contemporaneous measurements, including rootlet or seed spacing, seed or rootlet receipts, and diaries, as necessary, to verify information provided by the producer

  Note: Inventory **must** indicate rootlet, if applicable, by age.

- commercial receipts, settlement sheets, warehouse ledger sheets, scale tickets, and diaries, as necessary, to verify the eligible crop was sold or, otherwise, disposed of through commercial channels

- appraisal information from an FSA-certified LA or authorized COC representative.

G Units of Measure

The unit of measure for all ginseng roots is the rootlet, piece, or seed is pound.

904 Ginseng (Continued)

H Average Market Price

STC will:

- establish the average age of mature ginseng roots
- establish the average wholesale market value for each year the root has exceeded the established age of mature roots
- immature roots (less than 3 years of age) will be established with zero value **except** when reported as a transplant for propagation purposes on FSA-578
- establish the average market price of eligible seed and root stock.

I Ineligible Losses

NAP covers ginseng against losses of value sustained because of a natural disaster. Before any NAP payment can be approved for ginseng losses, COC **must** be satisfied that the provisions of subparagraphs D and E are met. The loss of eligible ginseng **must** be a **direct** result of a natural disaster. NAP does **not** provide protection against:

- ginseng grown in a region, USDA hardiness zone, or environment **not** conducive to successful production, or plants where mandatory or recommended growing requirements are **not** met
- pathogen or disease, unless COC can conclude with verifiable evidence that such was the direct result of natural disaster
- the inability to market ginseng because of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production

904 Ginseng (Continued)

I Ineligible Losses (Continued)

- inadequate weed control
- improper soil pH adjustment
- improper fertilization
- lack of:
  - adequate irrigation practice, where applicable, or an insufficient water supply source to ensure continuation of a good irrigation practice
  - loss prevention measures to control insects, predators (such as voles, field mice, grubs, wireworms) fungus and disease
- applicants who fail to provide a report of inventory for all ginseng on a NAP unit to a CCC representative, if requested
- applicants who fail to maintain or refuse to provide production and sales records necessary to determine the value of eligible ginseng
- applicants who refuse to allow LA to verify loss by physically removing representative samples
- applicants who misrepresent any material facts related to all aspects of the production of their ginseng crop.

904 Ginseng (Continued)

J Annual Crop Certification

Ginseng producers **must** file FSA-578 by September 30 for the ensuing ginseng crop year of October 1 through September 30, according to paragraph 375.

Producers **must** certify on FSA-578 physical location of acreage where facility resides.

K Crop Definition

Ginseng includes all eligible plant species, sizes, and intended uses.

L Determining Unit Loss for Ginseng Seed

Ginseng root, including rootlet, and seed have different units of expression. Ginseng seed is a yield-based crop, and loss will be calculated using CCC-576, Part D.

904 Ginseng (Continued)

M Calculating Eligible Loss

To calculate the loss for ginseng roots, COC **must** complete the following calculations. The results of these calculations will be data loaded into CCC-576.

Step	Calculations
1	Determine FMVA. • For the roots present immediately before the disaster, add the number of roots of each age of maturity and multiply the number of these roots times the appropriate average market price adjusted for the age of the roots. **Example:** STC established 3 years from planting as the average number of years to maturity for ginseng root. If the average price of a mature ginseng root is $5 per root, immature root 2 years old would be valued at $0 (unless it was a transplant). A 7-year old root would have a market value of $5 per root. **Note:** Ginseng **must** be mature before it has value, unless rootlet for propagation stock. • Total the value of all roots (all ages) present on the unit immediately before the onset of disaster.
2	Determine the: • dollar value of inventory after disaster (FMVB) • post disaster inventory from either LA report and/or acceptable or verifiable records for the number of roots having dollar value. **Note:** Any roots listed in step 1 having any dollar value, or which may rejuvenate or re-establish value, will be counted as having the assigned value in step 1.

N Applying Payment Factors

The approved prevented planting payment factor for ginseng is zero.

Any payment computed for loss of ginseng roots or seed will have the unharvested payment factor applied, unless the producer can prove the unit was harvested at or immediately after disaster.

905 Mushrooms

A Eligible Mushroom Crops

Eligible mushrooms are grown for human consumption and **must** be grown:

- by a commercial operator on private property
- in an enclosed controlled environment.

B Crop Year

The crop year for all mushroom crops is October 1 through September 30.

Note: Loss is determined by comparing the value of inventory immediately before (FMVA) to value of inventory immediately after (FMVB) the disaster.

C Private Property

For a producer to be considered eligible for NAP assistance on mushrooms, COC **must** determine:

- producer owns or has leased property with readily identifiable boundaries
- producer is the owner or lessee
- producer has total environmental control of the enclosed mushroom facility.

D Controlled Environment

See Exhibit 2 for the definition of controlled environment.

Eligible mushrooms **must** be:

- placed in the enclosed facility by the producer and **must not** be growing naturally in the facility

  Note: Indigenous species (occurring naturally) in the facility are **not** eligible.

- growing on property described in subparagraph C.

905 Mushrooms (Continued)

E Annual Crop Certification

Mushroom producers **must** file FSA-578 by September 30 for the ensuing crop year according to paragraph 375.

Producers **must** certify on FSA-578 the physical location of acreage where facility resides.

Producers are also responsible for maintaining monthly inventory reports and providing this inventory to the County Office at the time of loss. Failure to provide accurate monthly inventories will result in ineligibility for payment.

Producers are responsible for providing updated inventory to the County Office immediately following a natural disaster. This after disaster (FMVB) inventory **must** be verified by LA.

F Eligible Operation Determination

If CCC-576 is filed, the producer **must** provide records that COC requires to determine whether the mushroom species declared are produced in an eligible facility. Required records may include, but are **not** limited to:

- habitat and nutrient base (substrate **must** be sterilized by heat treatment)
- insect, predator and disease control efforts and prevention plan
- leases
- water quality
- lighting
- onsite specialized equipment (temperature and humidity control)
- positive air pressurization and filtration (serially filtered fresh air, with 1 electrostatic filter)
- footbath for sterile environment
- horticultural production site preparation.

905 Mushrooms (Continued)

G Ineligible Disaster Conditions

Eligible disaster conditions defined in paragraph 51 apply. The loss of eligible mushrooms **must** be a **direct** result of natural disaster. Losses because of managerial decisions or losses of mushrooms normally incurred in the production cycle of the mushrooms, that is, normal mortality, are **not** eligible. NAP does **not** provide protection against:

- brownout (Exhibit 2)
- failure of power supply
- the inability to market mushroom species because of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production
- units that are **not** growing in a controlled environment completely meeting the requirements of subparagraphs C and D
- collapse or failure of equipment or apparatus used in the mushroom facility
- disease contracted from outside of an enclosed facility by a carrier (pathogen or microorganism transmitted from un-sterilized clothing entering facility).

H Grouping

Nationally, different species or varieties that vary insignificantly in price have been grouped. All sizes or values of a type or variety of mushroom species will be summarized as 1 crop for crop for unit loss purposes.

905 Mushrooms (Continued)

I Calculating Eligible Loss

Mushroom species are considered controlled environment crops.

To determine whether a controlled environment crop on the unit has suffered an eligible loss at the time of a natural disaster, determine the total value of the inventory present on the unit immediately before (FMVA) and after (FMVB) the disaster.

Use CCC-576B for calculating NAP assistance for mushroom losses.

The loss calculation for mushrooms is premised upon the stock having a zero value after the natural disaster. Mushrooms with any dollar value are counted as full value, because quality adjustments are **not** permitted under NAP.

The total loss of value of each type or variety of mushroom, within the grouping, will be summarized in a unit and **must** be in excess of the coverage level selected by the producer. The loss **must** be directly attributable to a natural disaster.

J Applying Payment Factors

The approved prevented planting payment factor for mushrooms is zero.

Unharvested payment factors for each type or variety of mushroom will be recommended to DAFP for approval.

The approved unharvested payment factor will be applied to all mushroom losses computed for payment, unless the producer can prove that the unit was harvested at the time of disaster or immediately after disaster. If the producer **cannot** show with documentary evidence that harvest of the unit, or portion of the unit, was performed at the time of disaster or immediately after the disaster, which is the basis for the application, any loss calculated for payment will be paid at the unharvested payment rate. In no case will COC assume that harvest expenses were incurred at or near the time of disaster.

906 Ornamental Nursery

A Eligible Ornamental Nursery

Eligible ornamental nursery includes decorative plants grown in a container or controlled environment for commercial sale.

Eligible nursery inventory include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- deciduous shrubs, broadleaf evergreens, coniferous evergreens, shade and flowering trees, etc.

- containerized crops grown in a controlled environment

  Example: Flowering kale (crop code “4000”, crop type “FLW”) will be identified under nursery, crop code “1010”.

- stock for use as propagation in a commercial ornamental nursery operation.

  Note: See paragraph 907 for inventory of propagation stock nonornamental nursery.

Eligible ornamental nursery inventory does **not** include the following:

- insurable nursery crops, whether ornamental or nonornamental

- edible varieties

- plants produced for reforestation purposes or for the purpose of producing a crop for which NAP does **not** provide protection.

  Note: Producers desiring NAP coverage for propagation stock nonornamental nursery **must** purchase that NAP coverage according to paragraph 907. This inventory will **not** be covered or considered part of the ornamental nursery crop unit for NAP.

906 Ornamental Nursery (Continued)

B Ornamental Nursery Crop Year

The beginning and ending dates are from June 1 through May 31.

Note: Loss is determined by comparing the value of eligible nursery inventory immediately before (FMVA) to value of eligible nursery inventory immediately after (FMVB) the disaster.

C Controlled Environment

See Exhibit 2 for the definition of controlled environment. The ornamental nursery producer **must** either own or lease the property upon which the ornamental nursery stock is located. Eligible nursery stock **must** be placed in the ornamental nursery facility by the producer and **must not** be indigenous to the facility. The facility **must** be managed and cared for using good nursery growing practices.

D Good Nursery Growing Practices

Although definitions of good nursery growing practices may vary from 1 geographical region to another, certain practices are recognized and followed by all nursery operators. These include, but are **not** limited to, the following.

- **Fertilization** to obtain expected production results. Evidence of this practice **must** be provided by the producer at the request of COC. COC **must** be satisfied that the producer has incorporated an adequate supply of soluble or dry fertilizer and has the appropriate application equipment.

- **Flood prevention,** including, but **not** limited to:

  - containerized stock placed in a raised area above expected flood level
  - drainage facilities provided, such as:

    - drainage ditches or tile
    - gravel, cinder, or sand base.

Exception: Does **not** apply to field-grown nursery stock.

906 Ornamental Nursery (Continued)

D Good Nursery Growing Practices (Continued)

- **Growing media** for preventing "root rot" and other media-related problems **requires** the following practices:

  - well-drained media with a minimum 20 percent air pore space
  - pH adjustment for the type of plant produced.

  Exception: Does **not** apply to field-grown nursery stock.

- **Irrigation** so that drought is **not** a major peril, because all nursery operators **must** have irrigation systems and practices in place. COC **must** consider all of the following:

  - whether the source of water is adequate to ensure continuation of nursery stock irrigation practices even in the event of severe drought

  - whether the nursery operation sustained losses in the past because of water shortages or water supply interruption, and if any corrective actions have been taken

    Note: Corrective actions **must** be documented in COC minutes.

  - the type of irrigation system the nursery has in use.

- **Insect infestation and disease control** so that insect infestation or disease are **not** major contributing factors when determining eligible loss of ornamental nursery stock.

  Note: Nurseries generally adhere to routine pesticide spraying or dusting schedule whether they perform the application or they contract it out. Nurseries that perform their own application should have supportive records indicating an adequate supply of pesticides, appropriate for the type of plants grown, and availability of spraying or dusting equipment.

906 Ornamental Nursery (Continued)

D Good Nursery Growing Practices (Continued)

- **Rodent and wildlife control** because damage caused by rodents and wildlife is **not** an eligible cause of loss. This damage should be minimized by using the following:

  - mowing periphery of nursery in autumn
  - treating periphery of nursery with rodenticide
  - placing mouse bait in storage structures and in areas of straw and hay usage
  - fencing nursery periphery if deer or other wildlife are prevalent in the area.

- **Weed control** including, in addition to visual inspection of the ornamental nursery facility for adequate weed control, the nursery should have cultivation and/or herbicide application equipment available.

- **Over winterization** including the availability and use of adequate winter protection, because winter protection is a major consideration in assessing the acceptable level of risk. Recognized good nursery practices will vary depending on the USDA plant hardiness zone for the nursery location and type of nursery stock grown; therefore, COC **must** consider whether the:

  - winter protection is adequate to prevent loss from frost and freezing temperatures

  - nursery operation sustained losses in the past because of frost or freeze and if any corrective actions have been taken.

    Note: Corrective actions **must** be documented in COC minutes.

906 Ornamental Nursery (Continued)

E Unacceptable Risks

NAP covers ornamental nursery against losses of value sustained because of natural disaster. Before any NAP payment can be approved for ornamental nursery losses, COC **must** be satisfied that the provisions of subparagraphs C and D are met. Some risks that are unacceptable and for which NAP will **not** provide assistance include, but are **not** limited to:

- nursery stock grown in a region, USDA hardiness zone, or environment **not** conducive to successful production or plants for which mandatory or recommended storage requirements are **not** met

  Note: The FCIC Actuarial Table, which specifies plants eligible for insurance and any mandatory or recommended storage for these plants in each hardiness zone defined by the Department, **must** be reviewed.

- nurseries that do **not** follow recognized good nursery growing practices described in subparagraph D

- lack of:

  - adequate and acceptable winter storage protection for containerized nursery stock plant species in the “MANDATORY” over winterization category

  - adequate irrigation practice or an insufficient water supply source to ensure continuation of a good irrigation practice

  - loss prevention measures to control probable loss because of insects and/or disease, rodents, and wildlife

- applicants who fail to maintain and provide a report of inventory for all nursery stock in a county

- applicants who fail to maintain or refuse to provide production and sales records necessary to determine the amount of value of eligible ornamental nursery stock

- applicants who misrepresent any material facts related to any aspect of the ornamental nursery operation.

906 Ornamental Nursery (Continued)

F Annual Crop Certification

Ornamental nursery producers **must** file FSA-578 by May 31 for the ensuing ornamental nursery crop year June 1 through May 31, according to paragraph 375.

Producers **must** certify on FSA-578 physical location of acreage where facility resides.

G Ineligible Disaster Conditions

If CCC-576 is filed, the eligible disaster conditions in paragraph 51 apply, **except** drought. The loss of eligible ornamental nursery stock **must** be a **direct** result of a natural disaster. NAP does **not** provide protection against:

- brownout (Exhibit 2)
- failure of power supply
- the inability to market nursery stock because of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production
- fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth in the vicinity of the nursery stock or building on the property have **not** been controlled
- collapse or failure of buildings or structures.

H Crop Definition

Ornamental nursery includes all eligible plant species and sizes. It does **not** include any plant species or sizes for which CAT or additional levels of coverage are available from RMA.

Reference: The Nursery Crop Insurance Program, FCIC Eligible Plant List and Plant Price Schedule, available at **http://www.rma.usda.gov/tools/eplpps**.**12**

906 Ornamental Nursery (Continued)

I Wholesale Market Value

Wholesale market value is the total dollar valuation of all eligible stock in the unit at any time. Values are based on the producer's wholesale price list, if properly supported by records, less the maximum discount, which is stated in dollar terms, granted to any buyer.

COC will examine each ornamental nursery producer's wholesale price list to determine whether prices, for each type, variety, and size of plant, are reasonable. If prices appear unreasonable for any plant within the inventory, STC will establish the wholesale price for this plant.

J Calculating Eligible Loss

The loss calculation for ornamental nursery will be based upon the ornamental nursery stock having no dollar value following the disaster. Ornamental nursery stock having any dollar value will be counted as full value because quality adjustments for NAP are **not** authorized. Further, damaged plants that are determined able to rejuvenate or plants merely stunted or delayed for harvest will be counted as full value.

The total loss of value of all eligible ornamental nursery stock present on a unit at the time of disaster **must** be reduced by more than the coverage level selected by the producer before any payment can be made.

Use CCC-576B for calculating NAP assistance for ornamental nursery losses on a unit.

K Applying Payment Factors

The approved prevented planting payment factor for the prevented planting of all ornamental nursery crops will be zero.

The 2 unharvested payment factors for ornamental nursery are:

- 100 percent, for container-grown ornamental nursery
- 75 percent, for field-grown, or non-container grown nursery stock.

907 Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery Seed

A Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery

Similar to the manner which NAP benefits are determined and calculated for ornamental nursery under value loss, NAP assistance will be available for non-decorative plants grown in a container or controlled environment for commercial sale as a seed stock plant or propagation stock that may include inventory of:

- edible varieties of fruit or nut seedlings grown for sale as seed stock for commercial orchard operations growing the fruit or nut
- edible varieties of vegetable seedlings grown for sale as seed stock for commercial operations growing vegetables
- non-decorative nursery plants are propagation stock that produce eligible NAP crops in commercial operations
- stock for use as propagation in a commercial nonornamental nursery operation.

Note: Propagation stock nonornamental nursery is a separate crop from ornamental nursery.

Eligible nonornamental nursery inventory does **not** include the following:

- insurable nursery crops
- plants produced for reforestation purposes or for the purpose of producing a crop for which NAP does **not** provide protection.

B Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery Crop Year

The crop year beginning and ending dates are from June 1 through May 31.

C Controlled Environment

See Exhibit 2 for the definition of controlled environment. A seed or propagation stock nonornamental nursery producer **must** either own or lease the property on which the nursery stock is located. Eligible nursery stock **must** be placed in the nursery facility by the producer and **must not** be indigenous to the facility. The facility **must** be managed and cared for using good nursery growing practices.

907 Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery Seed (Continued)

D Good Nursery Growing Practices (Continued)

Although definitions of good nursery growing practices may vary from 1 geographical region to another, certain practices are recognized and followed by all nursery operators. These include, but are **not** limited to, the following.

- **Fertilization** to obtain expected production results. Evidence of this practice **must** be provided by the producer at the request of COC. COC **must** be satisfied that the producer has incorporated an adequate supply of soluble or dry fertilizer and has the appropriate application equipment.

- **Flood prevention,** including, but **not** limited to:

  - containerized stock placed in a raised area above expected flood level
  - drainage facilities provided, such as:

    - drainage ditches or tile
    - gravel, cinder, or sand base.

  Exception: Does **not** apply to field-grown nursery stock.

- **Growing media** for preventing "root rot" and other media-related problems **requires** the following practices:

  - well-drained media with a minimum 20 percent air pore space
  - pH adjustment for the type of plant produced.

  Exception: Does **not** apply to field-grown nursery stock.

907 Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery Seed (Continued)

D Good Nursery Growing Practices (Continued)

- **Irrigation** so that drought is **not** a major peril, because all nursery operators **must** have irrigation systems and practices in place. COC **must** consider all of the following:

  - whether the source of water is adequate to ensure continuation of nursery stock irrigation practices even in the event of severe drought

  - whether the nursery operation sustained losses in the past because of water shortages or water supply interruption, and if any corrective actions have been taken

    Note: Corrective actions **must** be documented in COC minutes.

  - the type of irrigation system the nursery has in use.

- **Insect infestation and disease control** so that insect infestation or disease are **not** major contributing factors when determining eligible loss of ornamental nursery stock.

  Note: Nurseries generally adhere to routine pesticide spraying or dusting schedule whether they perform the application or they contract it out. Nurseries that perform their own application should have supportive records indicating an adequate supply of pesticides, appropriate for the type of plants grown, and availability of spraying or dusting equipment.

- **Rodent and wildlife control** because damage caused by rodents and wildlife is **not** an eligible cause of loss. This damage should be minimized by using the following:

  - mowing periphery of nursery in autumn
  - treating periphery of nursery with rodenticide
  - placing mouse bait in storage structures and in areas of straw and hay usage
  - fencing nursery periphery if deer or other wildlife are prevalent in the area.

907 Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery Seed (Continued)

D Good Nursery Growing Practices (Continued)

- **Weed control** including, in addition to visual inspection of the ornamental nursery facility for adequate weed control, the nursery should have cultivation and/or herbicide application equipment available.

- **Over winterization** including the availability and use of adequate winter protection, because winter protection is a major consideration in assessing the acceptable level of risk. Recognized good nursery practices will vary depending on the USDA plant hardiness zone for the nursery location and type of nursery stock grown; therefore, COC will consider whether the:

  - winter protection is adequate to prevent loss from frost and freezing temperatures

  - nursery operation sustained losses in the past because of frost or freeze and if any corrective actions have been taken.

    Note: Corrective actions **must** be documented in COC minutes.

907 Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery Seed (Continued)

E Unacceptable Risks

NAP covers nurseries against losses of value sustained because of natural disaster. Before any NAP payment can be approved for nonornamental nursery losses, COC **must** be satisfied that the provisions of subparagraphs C and D are met. Some risks that are unacceptable and for which NAP will **not** provide assistance include, but are **not** limited to:

- nursery stock grown in a region, USDA hardiness zone, or environment **not** conducive to successful production or plants for which mandatory or recommended storage requirements are **not** met

  Note: The FCIC Actuarial Table, which specifies plants eligible for insurance and any mandatory or recommended storage for these plants in each hardiness zone defined by USDA, **must** be reviewed.

- nurseries that do **not** follow recognized good nursery growing practices described in subparagraph D

- lack of:

  - adequate and acceptable winter storage protection for containerized nursery stock plant species in the "MANDATORY" over winterization category

  - adequate irrigation practice or an insufficient water supply source to ensure continuation of a good irrigation practice

  - loss prevention measures to control probable loss because of insects, disease, rodents, and wildlife

- applicants who fail to maintain and provide a report of inventory for all nursery stock in a county

- applicants who fail to maintain or refuse to provide production and sales records necessary to determine the amount of value of eligible nursery stock

- applicants who misrepresent any material facts related to any aspect of the nursery operation.

907 Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery Seed (Continued)

F Annual Crop Certification

Seed or propagation stock nonornamental nursery producers **must** file FSA-578 by May 31 for the ensuing nursery crop year June 1 through May 31, according to paragraph 375.

Example: FSA-578 **required** for the 2015 crop year **must** be filed by May 31, 2014.

Producers **must** certify on FSA-578 physical location of acreage where facility resides.

G Ineligible Disaster Conditions

If CCC-576 is filed, the eligible disaster conditions in paragraph 51 apply, **except** drought. The loss of eligible nonornamental nursery stock **must** be a **direct** result of natural disaster. NAP does **not** provide protection against:

- brownout (Exhibit 2)
- failure of power supply
- the inability to market nursery stock because of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production
- fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth are in the vicinity of the nursery stock buildings on the property that have **not** been controlled
- collapse or failure of buildings or structures.

H Crop Definition

Nonornamental nursery includes all eligible nondecorative plant species and sizes. It does **not** include any non-decorative plant species or sizes for which CAT is available from RMA.

Reference: The Nursery Crop Insurance Program, FCIC Eligible Plant List and Plant Price Schedule that is available at **http://www.rma.usda.gov/tools/eplpps**.

907 Propagation Stock Nonornamental Nursery Seed (Continued)

I Wholesale Market Value

Wholesale market value is the total dollar valuation of all eligible stock in the unit at any time. Values are based on the producer's wholesale price list, if properly supported by records, less the maximum discount, which is stated in dollar terms, granted to any buyer. COC will examine each nonornamental nursery producer's wholesale price list to determine whether prices, for each type, variety, and size of plant, are reasonable. If prices appear unreasonable for any plant within the inventory, STC will establish the wholesale price for this plant.

J Calculating Eligible Loss

The loss calculation for nonornamental nursery will be based upon the nonornamental nursery stock having a zero dollar value following the disaster. Nonornamental nursery stock having **any** dollar value will be counted as full value because quality adjustments for NAP are **not** authorized. Further, damaged plants that are determined able to recover or plants merely stunted or delayed for harvest will be counted as full value. The total loss of value of all eligible nonornamental nursery stock present on a unit at the time of disaster **must** be reduced by more than the coverage level selected by the producer before any payment can be made. Use CCC-576B for calculating NAP assistance for nonornamental nursery losses on a unit.

K Applying Payment Factors

The approved prevented planting payment factor for nonornamental nursery is zero.

The 2 unharvested payment factors for nonornamental nursery are:

- 100 percent, for container-grown nonornamental nursery
- 75 percent, for field-grown, or noncontainer grown nonornamental nursery stock.

908 Turfgrass Sod

A Overview

Turfgrass sod is a value loss crop and is the upper stratum of soil bound by mature grass and plant roots into a thick mat produced in commercial quantities for sale.

B Eligible Loss

Turfgrass sod having any value will be considered to be worth full value.

The total value of turfgrass sod present on the unit at the time of disaster **must** be reduced by more than the coverage level selected by the producer and the loss **must** be because of a natural disaster to be eligible for NAP payment.

C Crop Year

The crop year for turfgrass sod is from October 1 through September 30.

D Unit of Measure

The unit of measure for all turfgrass sod is a square yard.

E Report of Crop Acreage

Turfgrass sod producers **must** file FSA-578 by September 30 for the ensuing turfgrass sod crop year October 1 through September 30, according to paragraphs 375.

FSA-578 **must** reflect the area devoted to commercial turfgrass sod, on an acreage basis. Although this acreage will **not** be used as beginning inventory, a producer's beginning and ending inventories determined according to subparagraph G will **not** be greater than the total area of turfgrass reported on FSA-578.

In addition to providing information **required** in paragraph 375, the producer **must** report the following:

- date of each planting of turfgrass sod and identify the area on a map
- average number of expected square yards per acre.

Note: An acre of land contains 4,840 square yards. If applicable to the turfgrass operation, producers **must** account for ribbons or unharvested areas.

908 Turfgrass Sod (Continued)

F Average Market Price

STC will establish:

- the average market price for a square yard of mature harvestable turfgrass sod
- zero value for turf grass sod having no marketable value.

G Calculating Eligible Loss

Turfgrass sod crop acreage is a separate crop from other intended uses of the grass in the unit.

Consider **only** turfgrass sod present in the unit at the time of disaster when determining the unit's pre-disaster value (FMVA) of turfgrass sod. The producer **must** provide documentation of inventory of turfgrass sod present on the unit at the time of disaster (FMVA). The documentation provided to substantiate inventory will be reviewed by the COC for reasonableness (acceptability based on adequacy of documents as to verifiability or reliability). Documentation determined unsatisfactory or a producer's failure to adequately document pre-disaster inventory will result in a "zero" being entered as beginning inventory (FMVA). The loss calculation for turfgrass sod is based on a comparison of the turfgrass sod present on the unit immediately before (FMVA) and after (FMVB) the disaster. Because quality adjustments for NAP are **not** authorized, turfgrass sod having any dollar value will be counted as full value. Further, damaged turfgrass sod determined able to rejuvenate or merely stunted or delayed for harvest counts as full value turfgrass and **must** be included in the ending inventory.

Note: Any marketing of turfgrass sod occurring between the beginning (FMVA) and ending (FMVB) inventory are established will need to be included in the unit's ending inventory.

908 Turfgrass Sod (Continued)

G Calculating Eligible Loss (Continued)

The total value of turfgrass sod, including other intended uses of that species of grass, present on the unit at the time of disaster **must** be reduced by more than the coverage level selected by the producer because of a natural disaster to be eligible for NAP payment.

Notes: Producers will need to file a timely notice of loss in addition to providing documentation substantiating inventory.

When a producer files a notice of loss, LA will complete an appraisal to verify the inventory of turfgrass sod immediately before and after the disaster to determine loss.

Although the LA will attempt to verify inventory of turfgrass, it remains a producer's responsibility to document to FSA's satisfaction, before and after inventories of turfgrass sod.

H Payment Factors

The approved prevented planting payment factor for turfgrass sod is zero.

Any loss of expected production on turfgrass sod calculated for payment will have the unharvested payment factor applied.

I Prohibition Against Multiple Payments

If turfgrass sod loss results in a payment, the square yards of sod for which NAP payment is made, under the provisions of regulations and this handbook, are ineligible for inclusion in another subsequent beginning inventory (FMVA) for the coverage period **regardless** of whether the sod acreage is reseeded. In a single coverage period, sod may **only** receive payment consideration 1 time.

909-974 (Reserved)

975 Biomass

A Definition of Biomass Crops

Biomass crop means any feedstock crop grown for the express purpose of producing biobased product.

B Eligible Biomass Crops

Eligible biomass crops are:

- sweet sorghum, biomass sorghum
- industrial crops expressly grown for the purpose of producing a feedstock for renewable biofuel, renewable electricity, or biobased products (including, but **not** limited to grasses or legumes, algae, coarse grains, cotton, oil seeds, peanuts, short rotation woody crops, or small grains).

Note: Crop by-products such as corn stover, tree tops and limbs, and straw are **ineligible** for NAP coverage.

To be eligible for NAP assistance, producers **must** provide evidence satisfactory to COC that:

- a market exists for the crop
- the crop is grown for commercial biomass purposes.

975 Biomass (Continued)

C Biomass Crop Data

STC will:

- establish the average market price for biomass crops

  Note: Sources of information include:

  - currently established average market prices
  - average contract prices for a processing facility
  - other reliable sources.

- for annual crops, establish the average market price for each crop by pay crop and pay type according to paragraph 278

- for multi-year crops:

  - establish the average age of mature biomass crop
  - use yield adjustments to identify the established yield potential by the age of the crop.

D Payment Factors

The approved prevented planting payment factor for all multiyear crops will be zero.

The unharvested payment factor will apply to all unharvested acres.

976 Honey

A Eligible Honey

Eligible honey includes table and nontable honey produced commercially for human consumption.

All honey is considered a single crop, regardless of type or variety of floral source or intended use. As a result, the service fee for honey will never exceed $250.

See paragraph 304 for calculating premium and billing information for honey.

B Crop Year

The crop year for honey production is the calendar year January 1 through December 31.

C Recording County Office

A producer's colonies may be located in various counties at several different times during the crop year. Ordinarily, NAP units do **not** traverse county lines. However, it would neither be equitable nor practicable to consider colonies of bees located in 2 or more counties as separate units. Therefore, apiaries located in multiple counties are considered one unit.

An eligible producer having an interest in colonies of bees, or honey produced from these colonies, will use the State and county listed on the subsidiary print as the recording County Office for the honey operation.

976 Honey (Continued)

C Recording County Office (Continued)

This table provides actions that can **only** be performed in the **recording County Office** and that may be performed in **any** County Office.

IF action is taken in…	THEN the following can be performed…
the recording County Office	• filing CCC-471 • filing a report of colonies (FSA-578) • filing an application for payment (CCC-576, Part G) • reporting total unit production (CCC-452) • request to change a unit's recording County Office. **Note:** A change of recording County Office in the current crop year is **not** permitted if CCC-576, Part G has been submitted for the unit and crop year by any producer.
any County Office	• selecting a recording County Office if a recording County Office has **not** previously been selected **Note:** Any producer sharing in the unit may select the unit's recording County Office filing CCC-576, Part B because of natural disaster impacting the honey operation in such county • filing a manual report of colonies according to subparagraph D. **Note:** County Offices accepting CCC-576, Part B or FSA-578 for honey will identify the producer's recording County Office on the subsidiary print so a copy of CCC-576, Part B or FSA-578 can be sent to the recording County Office for payment disbursement.

976 Honey (Continued)

D Report of Colonies

A producer sharing in the unit **must** accurately report, in the recording County Office by January 2 of the same calendar year or crop year ending December 31, the total number of the unit's colonies present in all counties.

Note: 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 will use FSA-578 to report the number of colonies and/or counties to which bees are moved. Manual FSA-578's **must** include the following.

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

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

Note: The certification statement on FSA-578 reads as follows:

> "I certify that the number of colonies reported includes 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 will be revised with the highest number of colonies reported at any time in the crop year.

COC **must** be satisfied that the report of the number of colonies is accurate. The certification is binding for all producers sharing in the unit.

976 Honey (Continued)

E Late-Filed Report of Colonies

A report of colonies submitted beyond the date identified in subparagraph D can be accepted if all of the following conditions are met:

- the report of colonies is accompanied by a copy of the State hive registrations where **required** by State law

- COC is satisfied that the report of colonies for the unit is accurate and is supported by the State hive registrations where **required** by State law.

If a late-filed report of colonies is being submitted in support of CCC-576, COC **must** be satisfied that the State hive registrations where **required** by State law and some additional documentation (moving permits, contracts with growers for pollination, loan documents, beekeeper financial records, etc.) support a conclusion that bees were indeed present in the geographical area at the time of disaster claimed by the producer on CCC-576.

F Reports of Production

The producer **must** report the unit's production of honey on CCC-452 by January 2 following the crop year in which a report of colonies was filed.

The total amount of honey production includes all honey harvested in the calendar year.

COC may request storage or sales records to support the producer's reported production.

976 Honey (Continued)

G County-Expected Yields

STC will establish a county-expected yield for honey. The county-expected yield will be pounds of honey produced per colony of bees per crop year.

H Calculating Eligible Loss

Calculate unit loss of honey by:

- multiplying the producer's highest number of colonies reported at any time in the crop year times the producer's approved yield
- subtracting the producer's total actual and assigned production of honey from all the producer's colonies.

A producer filing an application for honey loss payment **must** certify whether bees were present in the geographical area at the time of disaster.

I Ineligible Causes of Loss

The eligible disaster conditions in paragraph 51 apply. Loss of honey production **must** be the result of natural disaster. Production losses because of managerial decisions or losses of bees because of circumstances other than natural disaster are **not** eligible. NAP does **not** provide coverage for:

- the result of a condition other than natural disaster
- the value loss of colonies or bees
- the loss of colonies or bees causing lower honey production because of:
    - the application of agricultural or nonagricultural chemicals
    - theft, fire, or vandalism
    - movement of bees by the producer or any other person
    - disease or pest infestation of the colonies

976 Honey (Continued)

I Ineligible Causes of Loss (Continued)

- the inability to extract because of the unavailability of equipment
- collapse or failure of equipment or apparatus used in the honey operation
- losses resulting from improper storage of honey
- loss of honey production because of bee feeding.

J Payment Factors

The prevented planting payment factor for honey is zero.

The unharvested factor for honey is 85 percent. Any loss of expected production for honey calculated for payment will have the unharvested payment factor applied.

977 Maple Sap

A Eligible Maple Sap

Eligibility for NAP assistance for maple sap is limited to maple sap produced on private property by a commercial operator for sale as sap or syrup.

Eligible maple sap **must** be produced from trees:

- located on land the producer controls by ownership or lease
- managed for production of maple sap
- that are at least 30 years old and 12 inches in diameter.

An eligible tree, which is 30 years old and 12 inches in diameter, may have additional taps added as the tree increases in diameter, up to a maximum of 4 taps per tree.

B Crop Year

The crop year for maple sap production is January 1 through December 31.

C Unit of Measure and Basis for Yield

The unit of measure for maple sap is a gallon. The yield for maple sap will be based on gallons of sap produced per tap.

977 Maple Sap (Continued)

D Inventory Report of Maple Tree Taps

Maple sap will be reported on FSA-578 Inventory Report. STC will establish a final reporting date for tree taps from which maple sap is produced or is to be produced. The established date will be at least 30 calendar days before the onset of the crop year's harvest of maple sap.

In addition to providing the information **required** in paragraph 375, the maple sap producer **must** report the:

- total number of eligible trees on the unit
- average size and age of producing trees
- total number of taps placed or anticipated for the tapping season.

E Average Market Price

The approved average market price for maple sap **must** be established for the value of the sap before processing into syrup. NAP does **not** cover maple syrup losses. NAP assistance can **only** be extended for the eligible loss of maple sap. If price and data is for maple syrup, it **must** be converted to a maple sap basis and eliminate any value added by processing.

STC will establish the average market price for a gallon of maple sap based on the best information available. If data is available **only** for maple syrup, this data **must** be converted to a maple sap basis. The price for a gallon of maple syrup will be multiplied by **0.00936** to arrive at the average market price of a gallon of maple sap.

Example: State NASS data shows the average market price for a gallon of maple syrup is $27.50. $27.50 multiplied by 0.00936 results in an average market price of $0.2574 for a gallon of maple sap.

977 Maple Sap (Continued)

F Expected Production

When establishing a unit's expected amount of production of maple sap, COC's will:

- consider **only** the number of taps placed in eligible trees in the tapping season
- multiply the number of taps placed in eligible trees times the producer's approved yield, that is, gallons of sap per tap, which equals expected production.

G Payment Factors

The prevented planting payment factor for maple sap is zero.

STC will establish an unharvested payment factor for maple sap. DAFP **must** approve the factor.

Any loss of expected production for maple sap calculated for payment will have the unharvested payment factor applied.

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 (Includes Form AD-1026 Appendix)		8, 103, 700, 703
CCC-257	Schedule of Deposit		302
CCC-452	NAP Production and Yield Report		Text
CCC-452 Manual **1**/	NAP Actual Production History and Approved Yield Record		400, 402
CCC-456	NAP Crop Data Information	Ex. 26	200, 275, 280
CCC-471	Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Application for Coverage (2010 and Subsequent Crop Years)	302	Text, Ex. 2, 14, 34-36, 62
CCC-471 NAP BP (08-13-14)	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance 2015 and Subsequent Years Basic Provisions		54, 301-303, 341, 342, 376, 576
CCC-576 **1**/	Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2013 and Subsequent Years		Text, Ex. 2, 22, 62
CCC-576A **1**/	2002 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Manual Payment Calculation Worksheet (Yield Based Crops)		202, 702, Ex. 62
CCC-576A-1 **1**/	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Payment Calculation Worksheet for Multiple Crops Types with Prevented Planted Acres		702
CCC-576B **1**/	2002 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Manual Payment Calculation Worksheet (Value Loss Crops)		578, 702, Part 12
CCC-576C	2001 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Grazing Crops)	Ex. 62	702, 804, 807
CCC-576-1 **1**/	Appraisal/Production Report Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program		375, 588, 605, 675, 878

1/ 2015 version is forthcoming.

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

Forms (Continued)

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
CCC-577 **1**/	Transfer of NAP Coverage		11, 342
CCC-579	NAP Approved Yield Compliance Worksheet	775	
CCC-770 NAP	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Checklist	12	
CCC-860	Socially Disadvantage, Limited Resource and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification		6, 54, 301-304
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility 2009 and Subsequent Program Years		8, 100
FSA-325	Application for Payment of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		342, 700
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		Text
FSA-1001 **1**/	Notice of Peanut Poundage Quota		Ex. 32
NRCS Form CPA-026e	Highly Erodible land and Wetland Conservation Determination		379

1/ 2015 version is forthcoming.

2/ FSA-1001 is obsolete.

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
%PL	percent of public land	807, 808
AU	animal unit	4, 277, 804, 807, 808, Ex. 2
AUD	animal-unit-day	4, 101, Part 12, Ex. 2
AUM	animal-unit-month	804, 807, 808
BF	beginning farmer or rancher	301-303, 305
CARS	Crop Acreage Reporting System	402, 807, 808
DAS	Disaster Assistance Section	51, 53, 200, 207, 342
FH	fresh	51, 200, 375, 400
FMVA	Field Market Value A	304, 900-908
FMVB	Field Market Value B	304, 900-908
FTA	fescue, tall	803, 804, Ex. 14
HMP	historical marketing percentage	202, 203, 302
LASH	Loss Adjustment Standards Handbooks	502, 802
LR	limited resource farmer or rancher	301-303, 305
MPCI	Multiple Peril Crop Insurance	587
NTS	no type specified	801
OO	unit producer type owner/operator	101
OP	unit producer type operator	101
OT	unit producer type other tenant	101
OW	unit producer type owner	101
pH	p(otential of) H(ydrogen)	904, 906, 907
PPB	Program Policy Branch	11, 51, 53, 200, 207, 208, 342
PRF	pasture, rangeland, and forage	806
RI-PRF	Rainfall Index - Pasture, Rangeland, Forage	806
SOC	Summary of Coverage	305
T-yield	transitional yield	Text, Ex. 2, 26
VI-PRF	Vegetative Index - Pasture, Rangeland, Forage	806
webRFS	Web receipt for service	576
WFRP	Whole Farm Revenue Protection Pilot Program	150

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

Redelegations of Authority

This table lists the redelegations of authority in this handbook.

Redelegation	Reference
In routine cases, COC may redelegate, in writing, to CED the authority to act on, or sign, as applicable, CCC-576. The redelegation **must** define what COC considers routine.	152, 575
COC may redelegate, in writing, to CED and PT, the authority to complete and sign automated CCC-452's and CCC-452 Manuals.	400

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

Abandoned

Abandoned means discontinued caring for a crop, provided care so insignificant as to provide no benefit to the crop, or failed to harvest in a timely manner.

Acreage Variance

Acreage variance means the number of acres that the reported acreage may differ from the determined acreage for all crop types with a pay crop and pay type without either of the following:

- total loss of benefits
- overall accuracy of the acreage report being questioned.

Rule: Acreage variance is the larger of 1 acre or 5 percent of the reported acreage, **not** to exceed 50 acres. Acreage variances of 1.0 acres or less does **not** apply.

Acres Devoted to the Eligible Crop

Acres devoted to the eligible crop means the total planted and considered planted (P&CP) acres of the eligible crop.

Actual Production

Actual production means the total of the eligible crop unit's:

- harvested production
- appraised production, if not accounted for in harvested production.

APH

APH means the actual production history of the crop for the unit used to determine the approved yield for NAP purposes according to paragraph 402.

Actual Yield

Actual yield means the total amount of harvested and appraised production on a per acre or other basis, as applicable.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Added Land

Added land means land on which the producer has not been farming for a share of the crop's production on a unit for more than 2 crop years.

Added Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit

Added practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit means a practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit of a crop that requires a separate approved yield. If the new practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit of a crop does **not** require a separate approved yield, the production from the new practice, type intended use, planting period, or unit of the crop will be included in the current APH database for the crop.

Additional Coverage

Additional coverage means insurance coverage offered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under sections 508(c) or 508(h) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

Administrative County

Administrative county means the county or counties for which the administrative FSA office is designated to make determinations, handle official records, and issue payments for the producer.

Administrative County Office

Administrative county office means the county FSA office designated to make determinations, handle official records, and issue payments for the producer according to 7 CFR Part 718.

Agricultural Experts

Agricultural experts mean persons who are employed by NIFA, the agricultural departments of universities, or other persons approved by FSA whose research or occupation is related to the specific crop or practice for which such expertise is sought.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Alfalfa

Alfalfa means a stand of either:

- pure alfalfa
- a mixture of alfalfa and grasses, legumes, or other forage in which 60 percent or more of the plant population is alfalfa.

Alfalfa Mixture

Alfalfa mixture means alfalfa and grasses, legumes, or other forages in which **less** than 60 percent of the plant population is alfalfa.

Animal Unit (AU)

AU means a standard expression of livestock based on a daily net energy maintenance requirement equal to 13.6 Mcal.

Animal-Unit-Day (AUD)

AUD means a standard expression of an expected or actual stocking rate pasture or forage.

Application Closing Date

Application closing date means the last date, as determined by CCC, that producers can submit CCC-471 for noninsured crops for the specified crop year.

Appraised Production

Appraised production means production determined by FSA, RMA, FCIC, company reinsured by FCIC, or other appraiser acceptable to CCC, that was unharvested but reflected the crop's yield potential at the time of appraisal. For the purpose of APH, appraised production specifically **excludes** production lost because of ineligible disaster conditions.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Approved

Approved means, **for CCC-576**, all requisite forms and information have been submitted according to procedure **and crop approval exists for the crop, unit, and disaster that is the basis of the application.** COC representative will check the approved box, sign, and date.

Approved Yield

Approved yield means the APH-calculated yield approved by CCC for making NAP payments. The yield represents a unit's expected production on a per acre or other basis, as applicable, according to paragraph 402.

Aquacultural Facility

Aquacultural facility means a commercial operation that is conducted:

- on private property
- in water in a controlled environment
- according to paragraph 901.

Aquacultural Species

Aquacultural species means any species of aquatic organism grown as food for human consumption, or fish raised as feed for fish that are consumed by humans, or ornamental fish propagated and reared in an aquatic medium by a commercial operator on private property in water in a controlled environment according to paragraph 901.

Eligible aquacultural species must be:

- seeded in the aquacultural facility

- planted or seeded in containers, wire baskets, net pens, or similar devices designed for the protection and containment of the seeded aquacultural species.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Assigned Production

Assigned production means the loss of production **not** related to natural disaster.

Assigned Yield

Assigned yield means a 1-time yield assigned for a crop year in the base period according to paragraph 404 for which the producer does not file an acceptable production report by the applicable production reporting date.

AUD Value

AUD value means the dollar value of a daily energy requirement equivalent of 15.7 pounds of corn determined on the basis of the 5-year national average price per pound of corn.

Average Market Price

Average market price means the price or dollar equivalent per bu., ton, etc., for an eligible commodity, established by STC. Average market price is:

- used to calculate NAP payments
- on a harvested basis without the inclusion of transportation, storage, processing, packing, marketing, or other post-harvest expenses
- based, in part, on historical data.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Basic 50/55 Coverage

Basic 50/55 coverage means, for eligible NAP crops, NAP coverage at the following levels, as applicable, because of an eligible cause of loss impacting the NAP covered crop during the coverage period:

- prevented planting in excess of 35 percent of the intended acres
- a yield loss in excess of 50 percent of the approved yield
- a value loss in excess of 50 percent
- AUD loss greater than 50 percent of expected AUD.

Biomass Crops

Biomass crop means any feedstock crop grown for the express purpose of producing bio-based product.

Brownout

Brownout means a reduction in electric power that affects the unit.

Bypass Year

Bypass year means an APH data base entry of “B” in the yield type field indicating that or no report of acreage planted or production was filed.

Buffer Zone

Buffer zone means a parcel of land, as designated in an organic system plan that separates agricultural commodities grown under organic practices from agricultural commodities grown under non-organic practices, and used to minimize the possibility of unintended contact by prohibited substances or organisms.

Buy-Up Coverage

Buy-up coverage means NAP assistance that is available for certain eligible NAP-covered crops (all eligible NAP-covered crops other than for crops and grasses intended for grazing) at a payment amount that is equal to an indemnity amount calculated for buy-up coverage computed under subsections (c) and (h) of section 508 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508) and equal to the amount that the buy-up coverage yield, for the crop exceeds the actual yield for the crop.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity means a stocking rate and the number of days grazing can normally be sustained without detrimental effects on the land resource **excluding any supplemental feedstuff**.

CCC

CCC means a wholly owned Government corporation within USDA.

Certified Organic Acreage

Certified organic acreage means acreage in the certified organic farming operation that has been certified by a certifying agent as conforming to organic standards according to 7 CFR Part 205.

Certifying Agent

Certifying agent means a private or governmental entity accredited by the USDA Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of certifying a production, processing or handling operation as organic.

Control

Control means the operator of the facility or environment implements the practices listed in subparagraph 901 E.

Controlled Environment

Controlled environment means an environment, with respect to crops for which a controlled environment is expected to be provided, including but not limited to ornamental nursery, aquaculture (including ornamental fish), and floriculture, an environment in which everything that can practicably be controlled with structures, facilities, growing media (including but not limited to water, soil, or nutrients) by the producer, that is in fact controlled by the producer, as determined by industry standards.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

County-Expected Yield

County-expected yield means the eligible crop yield for the administrative county, established by STC.

The county-expected yield should reflect the average production potential of the crop in the county by practice and intended use.

Coverage Period

Coverage period means the time during which coverage is available against loss of production of the eligible crop because of eligible natural disaster. A coverage period for any crop is specified in CCC-471 NAP BP.

Crop Year

Crop year means the period of time within which the crop is normally grown and designated by the calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested.

For crops:

- harvested over 2 calendar years, the crop year is the calendar year in which the majority of the crop would have been harvested
- grown over more than 2 calendar years, each year in the growing period will be considered as a separate crop year designated by the calendar year in which the crop sustained a loss
- for which CAT coverage is available, the crop year will be as defined by such coverage.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Direct Marketing

Direct marketing means the sale a crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a registered handler, wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper, or buyer.

Disapproved

Disapproved means, **for CCC-576**, the application cannot be approved because all required forms or information have not been furnished as required, or the application was not timely filed. COC representative will check the disapproved box, sign and, date.

Eligible Crops

Eligible crops mean commercial agricultural crops (**excluding** livestock and their by-products), commodities, or acreage of a commodity grown for food or fiber, and commercial or industrial crops for which crop insurance, **excluding** pilot coverage or insurance, is **not** available.

Expected Production

Expected production means, for a crop, the smaller of the unit's reported or determined acreage, multiplied by the eligible crop unit's approved yield.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Feedstock

Feedstock means a crop including but not limited to grasses or legumes, algae, cotton, peanuts, coarse grains, small grains, oil seeds, or short rotation woody crops that is grown expressly for the purpose of producing a biobased material or product, and does not include residues and by-products of crops grown for any other purpose

Feedstuff

Feedstuff means any product, of natural or artificial origin, that has nutritional value in the ration when properly prepared.

Fiber

Fiber means a slender and greatly elongated natural plant filament, such as cotton, flax, etc., used in manufacturing.

Final Planting Date

Final planting date means the last date on which a normal yield can reasonably be expected. See 2-CP, subparagraph 16 A for establishing the final planting date for insurable crops.

Floriculture

Floriculture means cut flowers or similar products of annual and perennial flowering plants grown under glass, fiberglass, and other rigid plastics, film plastic, shade cloth, natural shade, other shade, and outdoors in a container or controlled environment for commercial sale.

Food

Food means a material consisting essentially of protein, carbohydrates, and fat used in the body to sustain growth, repair, and vital processes including the crops used for the preparation of food.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Generally Recognized

Generally recognized means when agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts, as applicable, are aware of the production method or practice and there is no genuine dispute regarding whether the production method or practice allows the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee or amount of insurance.

Ginseng

Ginseng, for crop production, means mature root, immature rootlet intended for transplant, **and** seed; therefore, the loss for ginseng **must** include the value loss for seed, mature root, and rootlet.

Good Farming Practices

Good farming practices mean the cultural practices generally used for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the individual unit approved yield. The practices are:

- for conventional farming practices, those generally recognized by agricultural experts for the area

- for organic farming practices, those generally recognized by the organic agricultural experts for the area or contained in the organic system plan that is according to the National Organic Program published in 7 CFR Part 205.

Grazing

Grazing means the consumption of forage by livestock. It is possible to estimate the amount of forage available for consumption and therefore provide coverage for losses of the potential forage for grazing.

Guarantee

Guarantee means the level of coverage provided based on the application for coverage and buy-up coverage elected by the producer.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Hand-Harvested Crop

Hand-harvested crop means a nonforage crop that is not harvested mechanically and is removed from a field by hand.

Harvested

Harvested means the crop is, by hand or mechanically, or by grazing of livestock, removed from the acreage.

A multiple harvest crop is considered harvested when at least 1 mature crop is, by hand or mechanically, removed from the acreage.

Crop acreage is considered harvested after crop production is taken off the crop acreage and placed in a truck or other conveyance.

Exception: Crops not normally placed in a truck or other conveyance and taken off the crop acreage, such as hay, are considered harvested when in bale, whether removed from the field or not.

Harvested Production

Harvested production means all production of the eligible crop from the unit that can be supported by an acceptable record, including, but not limited to, production:

- gathered by hand
- grazed by livestock
- mechanically harvested.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Increased Acreage

Increased acreage means a comparison of the historical average acreage of the crop compared to the current year acreage.

Industrial Crop

Industrial crop means a commercial crop, or other agricultural commodity utilized in manufacturing or grown expressly for the purpose of producing a feedstock for renewable biofuel, renewable electricity, or biobased products. Industrial crops include caster beans, chia, crambe, crotalaria, cuphea, guar, guayule, hesperaloe, kenaf, lesquerella, meadowfoam, milkweed, plantago, ovato, sesame and other crops specifically designated by FSA. Industrial crops exclude any plant that FSA has determined to be either a noxious weed or an invasive species. With respect to noxious weeds and invasive species, a list of such plants will be available in the FSA county office.

Intended Use

Intended use means for what end use the crop and/or commodity is being grown and produced.

Loss of Production

Loss of production means the unit's expected production minus net production.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Maximum Dollar Value For Coverage Sought

Maximum dollar value for coverage sought means the total dollar amount elected by the NAP covered participant for which buy-up coverage may be considered for a value loss crop in a coverage period. The amount is set by the NAP covered participant for each value loss crop and represents the highest amount of field market value of the crop before disaster in a coverage period.

Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

Misrepresentation, scheme, or device means, but is not limited to:

- concealing any information having a bearing on the application of any of the rules governing NAP
- submitting false information to a CCC representative, including, but not limited to, COC, STC, or authorized agent or employee thereof
- creating fictitious entities for the purpose of concealing the interest of a person in a farming operation.

Multiple-Harvested Crop

Multiple-harvested crop means a crop that is harvested more than once during the same crop year from the same plant.

Example: Alfalfa hay is cut several times during the crop year. The total amount of alfalfa hay harvested from all cuttings must be summarized for the acreage.

Multiple Market Crops

Multiple market crops mean crops brought to 1 market where the production is split into fresh, processed, and if applicable, juice sales with separate prices for each use.

Multiple-Planted Crop

Multiple-planted crop means a crop planted or prevented from being planted in more than 1 ex approved planting period in a crop year on different acreage.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Native Forage

Native forage means grass or other vegetation (forage) not meeting the definition of seeded forage.

Native Sod

Native Sod means land on which the plant cover is composed principally of native grasses, grass-like plants, or shrubs for grazing and browsing that has never been tilled, and the producer **cannot** substantiate that the ground has ever been tilled, for the production of an annual crop before February 7, 2014.

Net Production

Net production means the **production to count** and applies when CCC-576 has been filed for the eligible crop.

New Producer

New producer means a producer who has **not** been engaged in farming for a share of the production of the crop, as defined in paragraph 100, in the administrative county for more than 2 crop years.

Nonornamental Nursery Crop

Nonornamental nursery crop means nondecorative plants grown in a container or controlled environment for commercial sale as a seed stock plant or propagation stock according to subparagraph 907 A.

Normal Harvest Date

Normal harvest date means the date harvest of the crop is normally completed in the administrative county.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Olympic Average

Olympic average means an average calculated by:

- obtaining the yields of the crop for the 5 consecutive crop years immediately preceding the previous crop year
- dropping crop years with the highest and lowest yields
- averaging the yields for the remaining 3 crop years.

Operator

Operator means an individual, entity, or joint operation that is in general control of the farming operation on the farm during the crop year.

Organic Crop

Organic crop means an agricultural commodity that is organically produced consistent with section 2103 of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6502).

Organic Farming Practice

Organic farming practice means a system of plant production practices used to produce an organic crop that is approved by a certifying agent according to 7 CFR Part 205.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Organic Standards

Organic standards mean standards according to the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.) and 7 CFR Part 205.

Organic System Plan

Organic system plan means a plan of management of an organic production or handling operation that has been agreed to by the producer or handler and the certifying agent and that includes written plans concerning all aspects of agricultural production or handling described in the Organic Foods Production Act and the regulations of 7 CFR Part 205, subpart C.

Ornamental Fish

Ornamental fish means a decorative fish produced in a commercial fishery for sale.

Ornamental Nursery Crop

Ornamental nursery crop means decorative plants grown in a container or controlled environment for commercial sale.

Other Hay

Other hay means a stand consisting of grasses, legumes, and/or other forages in which **little or no** alfalfa plants exist, including small grain forage, sorghum forage, soybean forage, and perennial peanut forage.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Pay Group

Pay group means pay crop, pay type, and planting period.

Perennial Peanut Forage

Perennial peanut forage means a stand of perennial peanuts intended for forage for animal consumption.

Planted

Planted, for determining late planting, means when:

- the seed comes into contact with the soil on which growth can begin
- for transplants, the seed is placed into soil, rather than the date of when plants are planted in the field.

Planted Acreage

Planted acreage means land in which seed, plants, or trees have been planted, appropriately for the crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.

Planted and Considered Planted (P&CP) [Not used in text.]

P&CP means, with respect to an acreage amount, the sum of the planted and prevented planted acres approved by the FSA COC for a crop. P&CP is limited to initially planted, or prevented planted crop acreage, **except** for crops planted in an FSA approved double-cropping sequence. Replacement crop acreage is not included as P&CP.

Practical to Replant

Practical to replant means, as determined by CCC, replanting the covered crop and/or commodity will allow the crop and/or commodity to attain maturity before the calendar date for the end of the coverage period.

Prevented Planting

Prevented planting means the inability to plant the intended crop acreage with proper equipment during the established planting period for the crop type.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Producer

Producer means an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, who shares in the risk of producing a crop and who is entitled to a share of the crop available for marketing from the unit, or would have shared had the crop been produced**.**

Production Report

Production report means a written record showing the commodity's annual production and used to determine the producer's yield for NAP purposes. See paragraph 602.

Production Variance

Production variance means the amount of production that the reported production may differ from the determined production without a total loss of benefits.

Rule: The production variance limitation is 5 percent of the reported production.

Repeat Crop

Repeat crop means a subsequent planting of a commodity planted on the same acreage as the previous planting of the same commodity in the same crop year.

Replacement Yield

Replacement yield means a yield equal to 65 percent of the T-yield that may replace an actual or appraised yield any year in the base period when the actual or appraised yield is less than 65 percent of the T-yield because of a natural disaster.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Salvage Value

Salvage value means the dollar amount or equivalent received by or available to the producer for the quantity of the commodity that **cannot** be marketed or sold in any market for which a NCT price or yield is established by FSA. The loss of quality resulting in a commodity becoming salvage **must** be because of natural disaster.

Seed Crop

Seed crop means propagation stock commercially produced for sale as seed stock for eligible crops.

Seeded Forage

Seeded forage means acreage that is mechanically seeded with grasses or other vegetation at regular intervals, at least every 7 years, according to good farming practices.

Share

Share means the producer's percentage interest in the eligible crop as an owner, operator, or tenant at the time of planting or beginning of the crop year.

For determining eligibility for NAP payments, the producer's share will not exceed the producer's share at the earlier of the time of loss or the beginning of harvest.

Shareholder Community Supported Agriculture Operation

Shareholder Community Supported Agriculture Operation means a consumer-driven operation where the consumer organizes the Community Supported Agriculture, owns or leases the farm, and hires a farmer to produce the farm products.

Short Rotation Woody Crops

Short rotation woody crops mean fast-growing trees that reach their economically optimum size between 4 and 20 years old.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Small Grain Forage

Small grain forage means a stand of pure wheat, barley, oats, triticale, or rye intended for forage for animal consumption.

Sorghum Forage

Sorghum forage means a stand of sorghum intended for forage for animal consumption.

Soybean Forage

Soybean forage means a stand of soybeans intended for forage for animal consumption.

Subscription Community Supported Agriculture Operation

Subscription Community Supported Agriculture Operation means a farmer-driven operation where the farmer owns or leases the farm, organizes the Community Supported Agriculture, produces the farm products, and recruits the customer members or subscribers.

Substitute Yield

Substitute yield means a one-time substitution yield of 65 percent of T-yield for all zero certified yields and assigned yields, if applicable, for the first year of the NAP participation after 2014 as a result of changes due to the Agricultural Act of 2014.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Type or Variety of a Crop

Type or variety of a crop means a scientifically recognized subspecies of a crop having a particular characteristic or set of characteristics.

Transitional Acreage

Transitional acreage means acreage on which organic farming practices are being followed that does not yet qualify to be designated as organic acreage.

Transitional Yield (T-Yield)

T-yield means an estimated yield equal to the county-expected yield used to calculate individual producer-approved yields when less than 4 consecutive years of production records are available according to paragraph 407.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Unit

Unit means the interest of the producer in the administrative county on the basis of the unique relationship of the owner to 1 or more operators. The unit is the foundation for all determinations of acreage, production, value, AUD, approved yields, eligible losses, payments, and other NAP requirements.

Separate and distinct units are:

- 100 percent interest as owner and/or operator
- less than 100 percent interest as owner or operator
- less than 100 percent interest, as owner or operator in an inverse relationship.

Value Loss Crop

Value loss crop means ornamental nursery, Christmas trees, aquaculture, or other crops determined by DAFP that because of their unique nature do not lend themselves to yield calculations or expected yield loss situations. Eligibility for a crop categorized or value loss is determined based on a loss of value at the time of the disaster, as determined by DAFP.

Zero Acres Planted

Zero acres planted means an APH database entry of “Z” in the “Yield Type” field, indicating an acreage report of zero acres planted, including prevented planted acres.

Zero Credited Yield

Zero credited yield means an APH database entry of “0” in the “Yield Type” field, indicating that:

- no production report was filed although an acreage report was filed for the applicable crop year

- an assigned yield already appears in the APH base period.

Determining Crops Covered By Insurance Using RMA Web Sites

Reports of insurable crops by county can be downloaded by following these steps.

Step	Action
1	Access RMA's web site at **http://www.rma.usda.gov**.
2	Under "Popular Topics", CLICK "**Information Browser**".
3	Scroll down and CLICK "**RMA Information Reporting System (RIRS)**".
4	Under "RMA Information Reporting System (RIRS)", CLICK "**Actuarial Data Reports (2011 and Subsequent Years)**".
5	On the RMA Information Reporting System Screen, under "Browse by Application", CLICK "**County Commodity Program Reports**".
6	On the County Commodity Program Reports Screen, under "Browse by Application" "County Commodity Program Reports", CLICK "**Listing by State/County**". **Note:** Reports are downloadable in .PDF, Word, or Excel.

Note: State and County Offices can also monitor RMA's web site at **http://www3.rma.usda.gov/apps/docbrowser/docbrowserB.cfm** to determine crops covered by insurance.

2015 Crop Groups

This table lists the 2014 crop codes, names, type abbreviations, eligible intended uses, pay crop codes, and pay type codes for completing CCC-471.

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0027	ALFALFA	FG SD			0027	001
		GZ			0102	002
3003	ALGAE	FH PR	OGO	OGO (RED)	3003	001
0028	ALMONDS	BLANK			0028	001
9032	ALOE VERA	BLANK SD			9032	001
0516	AMARANTH GRAIN	GR			0516	001
0054	APPLES	FH JU PR RS	COM	COMMON	0054	001
			SPC	SPECIALTY	0054	001
0326	APRICOTS	FH PR RS			0326	001
0143	ARONIA	FH PR JU			0143	001
0458	ARTICHOKES	FH PR SD			0458	001
0104	ASPARAGUS	FH PR RS SD			0104	001
0997	ATEMOYA	FH PR			0997	001
0106	AVOCADOS	FH PR			0106	001
0111	BAMBOO SHOOTS	FH PR			0111	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0173	BANANAS	FH PR	BAB	BABY	0173	001
			BFB	BLUEFIELD	0173	001
			BRZ	BRAZILIAN	0173	001
			CVB	CAVENDISH	0173	001
			JON	JOHNSON	0173	001
			THA	THAI	0173	001
0091	BARLEY	FG GZ	HUL	HULLESS	0091	002
			SPR	SPRING	0091	002
			WXY	WAXY	0091	002
			WTR	WINTER	0091	002
		GR SD	HUL	HULLESS	0091	001
			SPR	SPRING	0091	001
			WXY	WAXY	0091	001
			WTR	WINTER	0091	001
0047	BEANS	DE SD	ADZ	ADZUKI	0047	001
			CAS	CASTOR	0047	001
			LUP	LUPINE	0047	001
		DE FG SD	MUN	MUNG	0047	001
		DE FG FH PR SD	ANA	ANASAZI	0047	002
			BBL	BABY LIMA	0047	001
			BTU	BLACK TURTLE	0047	001
			BUT	BUTTER	0047	002
			CHI	CHINESE STRING	0047	003
			CRA	CRANBERRY	0047	001
			DRK	DARK RED KIDNEY	0047	001
			FAV	FAVA	0047	002
			FSW	FLAT SMALL WHITE	0047	001
			GAD	GARBANZO, SMALL DESI	0047	001
			GAR	GARBANZO, LARGE KABULI	0047	001
			GAS	GARBANZO, SMALL KABULI	0047	001
			GBF	GREEN BABY FRENCH	0047	001
			GRN	GREEN	0047	001
			GTN	GREAT NORTHERN	0047	001
			JAC	JACOBS CATTLE	0047	003
			KEB	KENTUCKY BLUE	0047	001
			KIN	KINTOKI	0047	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0047	BEANS	DE FG FH PR SD	LGL	LARGE LIMA	0047	002
			LON	LONG	0047	002
			LRK	LIGHT RED KIDNEY	0047	001
			MRW	MARROW	0047	001
			MYO	MYOTHE	0047	001
			OCT	OCTOBER	0047	003
			PAP	PAPDAI VALOR	0047	004
			PEA	PEA/NAVY	0047	001
			PLC	POLE COLOMBUS	0047	001
			PLE	POLE	0047	002
			PNK	PINK	0047	001
			PNT	PINTO	0047	001
			ROM	ROMA	0047	003
			SHL	SHELLI	0047	001
			SMR	SMALL RED	0047	001
			SMW	SMALL WHITE	0047	001
			SOL	SOLDIER	0047	003
			SUL	SULFUR	0047	001
			TEB	TEBO	0047	001
			TIG	TIGER EYE KIDNEY	0047	001
			VEL	VELVET	0047	001
			WAX	SNAP WAX	0047	001
			WHR	WHITE HALF RUNNER	0047	002
			WHT	WHITE ADZUKI	0047	001
			WIN	WING	0047	004
			WKD	WHITE KIDNEY	0047	001
			YEY	YELLOW EYE	0047	003
			YRD	YARDLONG	0047	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0642	BEETS	FH PR SD SE	HYB	HYBRID	0642	001
			OPN	OPEN POLLINATED	0642	001
0355	BIRDSFOOT/ TREFOIL	FG SD			0102	001
		GZ			0102	002
0108	BLUEBERRIES	FH PR	HBS	HIGHBUSH	0108	001
			LWB	LOW BUSH	0108	001
			RAB	RABBITEYE	0108	001
1290	BREADFRUIT	FH			1290	001
0905	BROCCOFLOWER	FH PR SD			0905	001
0110	BROCCOLI	FH PR SD SE			0110	001
0112	BRUSSEL SPROUTS	FH PR SD			0112	001
0114	BUCKWHEAT	GR SD			0114	001
0116	CABBAGE	FH PR SD SE	CHO	CHOY	0116	001
			HYB	HYBRID	0116	001
			NAP	NAPA	0116	001
			OPN	OPEN POLLINATED	0116	002
			RED	RED	0116	001
			SAV	SAVOY	0116	001
1166	CAIMITO	FH PR			1166	001
9999	CALABAZA MELON	FH			9999	001
9056	CALALOO	FH			9056	001
0033	CAMELINA	PR SD			0033	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
9998	CANARY MELON	FH SD			9998	001
6000	CANEBERRIES	FH PR	APC	APACHE	6000	001
			ARA	ARAPAHO	6000	001
			BLK	BLACK RASPBERRIES	6000	003
			BOY	BOYSENBERRIES	6000	001
			CAS	CASCADEBERRIES	6000	001
			CHI	CHICKASAW	6000	001
			CHT	CHESTER BLACKBERRIES	6000	002
			EVG	EVERGREEN BLACKBERRIES	6000	002
			KIO	KIOWA/OUACHITA	6000	001
			KOT	KOTATA BLACKBERRIES	6000	001
			LOG	LOGANBERRIES	6000	001
			MAR	MARIONBERRIES	6000	001
			NAT	NATCHEZ	6000	001
			NAV	NAVAHO	6000	001
			OLA	OLALLIEBERRIES	6000	001
			PAK	PRIME ARK 45	6000	001
			PJA	PRIME-JAN	6000	001
			PJI	PRIME-JIM	6000	001
			RED	RED RASPBERRIES	6000	003
			TAY	TAYBERRIES	6000	001
			TRI	TRIPLE CROWN BLACKBERRIES	6000	001
0711	CANOLA	FG SD	FAL	FALL SEEDED	0711	001
			SPR	SPRING	0711	001
0759	CANTALOUPE	FH SD			0759	001
0999	CARAMBOLA (STARFRUIT)	FH			0999	001
0120	CARROTS	FH PR	HYB	HYBRID	0120	001
			MNE	MINI	0120	001
			OPN	OPEN POLLINATED	0120	001
		SD	HYB	HYBRID	0120	003
			OPN	OPEN POLLINATED	0120	002
9997	CASABA MELON	FH			9997	001
1291	CASHEW	BLANK			1291	001
0174	CASSAVA	FH	BGE	BEIGE	0174	001
			WHT	WHITE	0174	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0124	CAULIFLOWER	FH PR SD			0124	001
0509	CELERIAC	FH PR SD			0509	001
0126	CELERY	FH PR SD			0126	001
8045	CHERIMOYA	FH			8045	001
0128	CHERRIES	FH PR	SWT	SWEET	0128	002
			TRT	TART	0128	001
0375	CHESTNUTS	BLANK FH			0375	001
0840	CHIA	FH PR RS			0840	001
0511	CHICORY/RADICCHIO	FH RS	COM	COMMON	0511	001
			WIT	WITLOOF	0511	001
9996	CHINESE BITTER MELON	FH			9996	001
7321	CHRISTMAS TREES	FH	AFG	AFGHAN PINE	7321	001
			ARI	ARIZONA CYPRESS	7321	001
			AUS	AUSTRIAN PINE	7321	001
			BAL	BALSAM FIR	7321	001
			BLU	BLUE SPRUCE	7321	001
			CAN	CANAAN FIR	7321	001
			CAR	CAROLINA SAPPHIRE	7321	001
			COL	COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE	7321	001
			CON	CONCOLOR FIR	7321	001
			DOU	DOUGLAS	7321	001
			ENG	ENGLEMAN SPRUCE	7321	001
			FRA	FRASIER FIR	7321	001
			KOR	KOREAN FIR	7321	001
			LEY	LEYLAND	7321	001
			MEY	MEYER SPRUCE	7321	001
			NOB	NOBLE FIR	7321	001
			NOR	NORWAY SPRUCE	7321	001
			NRD	NORDMAN FIR	7321	001
			RED	RED CEDAR	7321	001
			SCO	SCOTCH PINE	7321	001
			VAP	VIRGINIA PINE	7321	001
			WHT	WHITE SPRUCE	7321	001
			WPN	WHITE PINE NORWAY	7321	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
1298	CINNAMON	BLANK			1298	001
9995	CITRON MELON	FH			9995	001
0265	CLOVER	FG SD	ALS	ALSIKE	0102	001
			ALC	ALYCE	0102	001
			AHD	ARROWHEAD	0102	001
			BAL	BALL	0102	001
			BER	BERSEEM	0102	001
			CRM	CRIMSON	0102	001
			KUR	KURA	0102	001
			MAM	MAMMOTH	0102	001
			PPR	PURPLE PRAIRIE	0102	001
			RED	RED	0102	001
			SUB	SUB	0102	001
			WHT	WHITE	0102	001
			YEL	YELLOW	0102	001
		GZ	ALS	ALSIKE	0102	002
			ALC	ALYCE	0102	002
			AHD	ARROWHEAD	0102	002
			BAL	BALL	0102	002
			BER	BERSEEM	0102	002
			CRM	CRIMSON	0102	002
			KUR	KURA	0102	002
			MAM	MAMMOTH	0102	002
			PPR	PURPLE PRAIRIE	0102	002
			RED	RED	0102	002
			SUB	SUB	0102	002
			WHT	WHITE	0102	002
			YEL	YELLOW	0102	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0175	COCONUTS	FH			0175	001
0176	COFFEE	PR	ARA	ARABICA	0176	001
			LIB	LIBERICA	0176	001
			ROB	ROBUSTA	0176	001
0041	CORN	FG GR SD	AMY	AMYLOSE	0041	001
		FG GR GZ	RED	RED	0041	001
		FG GR GZ SD	WHE	WHITE	0041	001
			YEL	YELLOW	0041	001
		FG FH GR GZ PR SD	BLU	BLUE	0041	001
			POP	POPCORN	0041	003
			SWT	SWEET	0041	002
			TRO	TROPICAL	0041	001
0022	COTTON, ELS	BLANK			0022	001
0021	COTTON, UPLAND	BLANK			0021	001
0714	CRAMBE	SD			0714	001
0058	CRANBERRIES	FH PR			0058	001
9994	CRENSHAW MELON	FH SD			9994	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
3002	CRUSTACEAN	FH PR	CRA	CRAYFISH	3002	001
			CRB	CRAB	3002	001
			GOB	GOBO SHRIMP	3002	001
			LGE	LARGE SHRIMP	3002	001
			MED	MEDIUM SHRIMP	3002	001
			PRW	PRAWNS	3002	002
			SML	SMALL SHRIMP	3002	001
0132	CUCUMBERS	FH PR SD	COM	COMMON	0132	001
			ENG	ENGLISH	0132	001
			PKL	PICKLING	0132	002
0325	CURRANTS	FH PR			0325	001
0177	DASHEEN	FH	PUR	PURPLE	0177	001
			WHT	WHITE	0177	001
0496	DATES	FH PR			0496	001
0318	EGGPLANT	FH PR SD	CHE	CHERRY	0318	001
			EUR	EUROPEAN	0318	001
			MIN	MINI	0318	002
			ORN	ORIENTAL	0318	001
0032	ELDERBERRIES	FH PR	BSH	BRUSH HILLS	0032	001
			CHE	CHEROKEE	0032	001
			MIL	MILL CREEK	0032	001
0133	EMMER	GR			0133	001
0060	FIGS	FH	ADR	ADRIATIC	0060	001
			BMF	BLACK MISSION	0060	001
			BTK	BROWN TURKEY	0060	001
			CAL	CALIMYRNA	0060	002
			KDT	KADOTA	0060	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
3000	FINFISH	FH PR	JAK	ALMACO JACK	3000	001
			AWA	AWA	3000	001
			BIG	BIGHEAD CARP	3000	001
			BLK	BLACK TILAPIA	3000	001
			BLT	BLUE TILAPIA	3000	001
			BLU	BLUEGILL	3000	001
			CHN	CHANNEL CATFISH	3000	001
			CHI	CHINESE CARP	3000	001
			CNS	CHINESE CATFISH	3000	001
			CRP	CRAPPIE	3000	001
			DIP	DIPLOID AMUR	3000	001
			FLN	FLOUNDER	3000	001
			GUP	GUPPY	3000	003
			HAP	HAPLOCHROMINE TROPICAL	3000	001
			KOI	KOI CARP	3000	003
			LAM	LAMPROLOGUINE TROPICAL	3000	001
			LGE	LARGE MOUTH BASS	3000	001
			MBU	MBUNA CHICHLID TROPICAL	3000	001
			PER	PERCH	3000	001
			RDT	RED TILAPIA	3000	001
			RED	REDFISH	3000	001
			SHL	SHELLCRACK	3000	001
			SHU	SHUBUNKIN CARP	3000	002
			SML	SMALL MOUTH BASS	3000	001
			STR	STRIPED BASS	3000	001
			TAN	TANGANYIKA TROPICAL	3000	001
			THD	THREADFIN SHAD	3000	001
			TRI	TRIPLOID AMUR	3000	001
			TRO	TROPICAL	3000	001
			TRT	TROUT	3000	001
			WPT	WHITE/PEARL TILAPIA	3000	001
0031	FLAX	SD	COM	COMMON	0031	001
			LIN	LINOLA	0031	001
			LWB	LEWIS/WILD BLUE	0031	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
7501	FLOWERS	FH SE	SUN	SUNFLOWERS	7501	001
		FH SD SE	ACH	ACHILLEA	7501	001
			ACR	ACRONLINIUM	7501	001
			AFV	AFRICAN VIOLET	7501	001
			AGA	AGAPANTHUS	7501	001
			AGR	AGERATUM	7501	001
			ALL	ALLIUM	7501	001
			ALS	ALSTROEMERIA	7501	001
			AMR	AMARANTH	7501	001
			AMA	AMARYLLIS	7501	001
			AMM	AMMOBIUM	7501	001
			ANM	ANEMONE	7501	001
			ANT	ANTHURIUM	7501	001
			ANO	ANTHURIUM OBAKE	7501	001
			ANP	ANTHURIUM PASTEL	7501	001
			ANR	ANTHURIUM RED	7501	001
			ART	ARTEMESIA	7501	001
			AST	ASTER	7501	001
			BAB	BABY'S BREATH	7501	001
			BAN	BANANA BLOOM	7501	001
			BAS	BANKSIA	7501	001
			BLD	BELLADONNA	7501	001
			BEL	BELLS OF IRELAND	7501	001
			BIR	BIRD OF PARADISE	7501	001
			BLS	BLACK EYED SUSANS	7501	001
			BLT	BLETILLA	7501	001
			BUP	BUPLEURUM	7501	001
			BUS	BUSH CLOVER	7501	001
			BUT	BUTTERFLY MILKWEED	7501	001
			CLL	CALLA LILY	7501	001
			CAL	CALLADIUM	7501	001
			CMM	CAMOMILE	7501	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
7501	FLOWERS	FH SD SE	CAM	CAMPANELLE	7501	001
			CND	CANDY TUFT	7501	001
			CAN	CANNA LILY	7501	001
			CEL	CELESIA	7501	001
			CEO	CELOSIA PLUME	7501	001
			CNT	CENTAUREA	7501	001
			CBM	CENTAUREA BLACK MAGIC	7501	001
			CEN	CENTRANTHUS	7501	001
			CHR	CHERIMOYA	7501	001
			CHO	CHOCOLATE	7501	001
			CRS	CHRYSANTHEMUM	7501	001
			CHH	CHURCH	7501	001
			CIR	CIRISIUM	7501	001
			CLE	CLEMATIS	7501	001
			COC	COCKSCOMB	7501	001
			COL	COLEUS	7501	001
			CFL	CONEFLOWER	7501	001
			CRN	CORNFLOWER	7501	001
			COS	COSMOS	7501	001
			CRA	CRASPEDIA	7501	001
			CPG	CREEPING PHLOX	7501	001
			DAF	DAFFODIL	7501	001
			DAH	DAHLIA	7501	001
			DGE	DAISY GERBERA	7501	001
			DSG	DAISY GLORIOSA	7501	001
			DSM	DAISY MARGUERITE	7501	001
			DSS	DAISY SHASTA	7501	001
			LLD	DAY LILY	7501	001
			DEL	DELPHINIUM	7501	001
			ECH	ECHEVERIA	7501	001
			EDI	EDIBLE	7501	001
			ELE	ELEPHANT EAR	7501	001
			IVY	ENGLISH IVY FLOWER	7501	001
			EUC	EUCALYPTUS	7501	001
			EUP	EUPHORBIA	7501	001
			EPR	EVENING PRIMROSE	7501	001
			FSF	FALSE SUNFLOWER	7501	001
		LV	FFS	FERN FRONDS	7501	001
		FH SD SE	FLA	FLAMINGO	7501	001
			FMN	FORGET-ME-NOT	7501	001
			FRE	FRESIA	7501	001
			GAR	GARDENIA	7501	001
			GIL	GILIA	7501	001
			GIN	GINGER	7501	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
7501	FLOWERS	FH SD SE	GIP	GINGER PINK	7501	001
			GIR	GINGER RED	7501	001
			GPS	GYPSY	7501	001
			GLA	GLADIOLI	7501	001
			GOD	GODETIA	7501	001
			GOM	GOMPHRENA	7501	001
			GRG	GREEN GODDESS	7501	001
			GYP	GYPOCHILLA	7501	001
			HEF	HEATHER FIRECRACKER	7501	001
			HEM	HEATHER MELANTHRIA	7501	001
			HEP	HEATHER PERSOLUTA	7501	001
			HER	HEATHER REGEMINA	7501	001
			HLC	HELICHRYSUM	7501	001
			HLI	HELICONIA	7501	001
			HLP	HELICONIA PSITTACORM	7501	001
			HCC	HOLLYHOCK	7501	001
			HON	HONEYSUCKLE HALL'S	7501	001
			HYD	HYDRANGEA/HORTENSIA	7501	001
			LLN	ILIMA LANTERN	7501	001
			IRD	IRIS DUTCH	7501	001
			IRI	IRIS	7501	001
			KAL	KALANCHOE	7501	001
			KAN	KANGAROO PAW	7501	001
			LAR	LARKSPUR	7501	001
			LAV	LAVENDER	7501	001
			LEU	LEUCONDENDRON	7501	001
			LIA	LIATRIS	7501	001
			LIL	LILAC	7501	001
			LLA	LILY ASIATIC	7501	001
			LLE	LILY EASTER	7501	001
			LLO	LILY ORIENTAL	7501	001
			LIN	LINEUM	7501	001
			LIS	LISIANTHUS	7501	001
			LOB	LOBELIA	7501	001
			LUP	LUPINE	7501	001
			LYC	LYCHNIS SCARLET	7501	001
			MAR	MARIGOLD	7501	001
			MIN	MINI JACKS	7501	001
			CNM	MINIATURE CARNATION	7501	001
			CUT	MIXED CUT	7501	001
			MOL	MOLLUCCELLA	7501	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
7501	FLOWERS	FH SD SE	MND	MONARDA	7501	001
			MON	MONTBRETIA	7501	001
			MNC	MONTE CASINO	7501	001
			MTM	MOUNTAIN MINT	7501	001
			MYR	MYRTLE	7501	001
			NAR	NARCISSUS	7501	001
			NIG	NIGELA	7501	001
			NSO	NORTHERN SEA OATS	7501	001
			OFG	OLD FIELD GOLDENROD	7501	001
			OCC	ORCHID CATTLEYAS	7501	001
			OCY	ORCHID CYMBIDIUM	7501	001
			OCD	ORCHID DENDROBIUM	7501	001
			ODS	ORCHID DENDROBIUM SPRAY	7501	001
			OCM	ORCHID MOTH	7501	001
			OCP	ORCHID PHALAENOPSIS	7501	001
			ORO	ORNAMENTAL OKRA	7501	001
			ORP	ORNAMENTAL PEPPERS	7501	001
			PAN	PANSY	7501	001
			PEN	PENSTEMAN STRICTIS	7501	001
			PEO	PEONY	7501	001
			PLP	PETALSTEMUM	7501	001
			PET	PETUNIA	7501	001
			PLU	PLUMERIA	7501	001
			PRO	PROTEA	7501	001
			PWL	PUSSY WILLOW	7501	001
			PYR	PYRETHRUM	7501	001
			QUN	QUEEN ANNE'S LACE	7501	001
			RAB	RANUNCULUS	7501	001
			ROS	ROSE	7501	001
			RHT	ROSE HYBRID TEA	7501	001
			RSM	ROSE MINIATURE	7501	001
			RSS	ROSE SWEETHEART	7501	001
			RUD	RUDBECKIA	7501	001
			SAL	SALVA	7501	001
			SCA	SCABIOSA	7501	001
			SCH	SCHIZOSTILIS	7501	001
			SEA	SEAFOAM	7501	001
			SED	SEDAHLIA	7501	001
			SDM	SEDUM	7501	001
			SNP	SNAPDRAGON	7501	001
			SPD	SPIDERWORT	7501	001
			STR	STAR OF BETHLEHEM	7501	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
7501	FLOWERS	FH SD SE	STD	STATICE DINUATA	7501	001
			STT	STATICE	7501	001
			STG	STATICE GERMAN	7501	001
			STF	STIFF GOLDENROD	7501	001
			STC	STOCK	7501	001
			STW	STRAWFLOWERS	7501	001
			SWM	SWAMP MILKWEED	7501	001
			SWA	SWEET ANNIE	7501	001
			SWP	SWEET PEA	7501	001
			SWW	SWEET WILLIAM	7501	001
			TAN	TANSY	7501	001
			THG	THISTLE GLOBE	7501	001
			TIG	TIGRIDIA	7501	001
			TRA	TRACHELIUM	7501	001
			TRI	TRITOMA	7501	001
			TUB	TUBEROSE	7501	001
			TUL	TULIP	7501	001
			UMB	UMBRELLA PLANT	7501	001
			VRB	VERBENA	7501	001
			VER	VERONICA	7501	001
			WAT	WATER HYACINTH	7501	001
			WAX	WAXFLOWER	7501	001
			WLD	WILD GYP	7501	001
			WOD	WOOD LILIES	7501	001
			XER	XERANTHEMUM	7501	001
			YAR	YARROW	7501	001
			ZIN	ZINNIA	7501	001
0125	FORAGE SOYBEAN/ SORGHUM	FG GZ			0125	001
0953	GAILON	FH PR RS SD			0953	001
0423	GARLIC	FH PR SD	COM	COMMON	0423	001
			ELE	ELEPHANT	0423	002
0178	GINGER	FH PR SD			0178	001
0089	GINSENG	FH SD			0089	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0424	GOOSEBERRIES	FH PR			0424	001
0322	GOURDS	FH PR SD	OKR	CHINESE OKRA	0322	001
0030	GRAPEFRUIT	FH JU PR	SRJ	RIO RED/STAR RUBY	0030	001
			RRJ	RUBY RED	0030	002
			SDY	SEEDY	0030	001
			WHT	WHITE	0030	001
0053	GRAPES	FH PR	ADA	ADALMIINA	0053	001
			AGL	AGLIANICA	0053	001
			ABR	ALBARINO	0053	001
			ALB	ALICANTE-BOUSCHET	0053	002
			ALM	ALMERIA	0053	001
			AUR	AURORA	0053	001
			AUK	AUTUMN KING	0053	001
			AUT	AUTUMN ROYAL	0053	001
			BAC	BACO NOIR	0053	001
			BAR	BARBERAS	0053	002
			BTY	BEAUTY SEEDLESS	0053	001
			BTA	BETA	0053	001
			BCZ	BLACK CORINTH/ZANTE CURRANT	0053	001
			BLM	BLACK MISSION	0053	001
			BLA	BLACK SEEDLESS	0053	001
			BSL	BLACK SPANISH/LENOIR	0053	001
			BDB	BLANC DUBOIS	0053	001
			BLN	BLANC SEEDLESS	0053	001
			BLU	BLUEBELL	0053	001
			BRI	BRIANNA	0053	001
			BUF	BUFFALO/RUBIANA	0053	001
			BUR	BURGER	0053	002
			CAB	CABERNET	0053	002
			CBF	CABERNET FRANC	0053	002
			CPF	CABERNET PFEFFER	0053	001
			CBS	CABERNET SAUVIGNON	0053	002
			CAL	CALMERIA	0053	002
			CAM	CAMBELL	0053	001
			CAD	CANADICE	0053	001
			CDR	CARDINAL	0053	001
			CAR	CARIGNANE	0053	002
			CRM	CARMENET	0053	001
			CMN	CARMINE	0053	001
			CAN	CARNELIAN	0053	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0053	GRAPES	FH PR	CAC	CASCADE	0053	001
			CAS	CASTEL	0053	001
			CAT	CATAWBA	0053	001
			CAY	CAYUGA	0053	002
			CMB	CHAMBOURCIN	0053	002
			CHN	CHANCELLOR	0053	002
			CHD	CHARDONEL	0053	001
			CHA	CHARDONNAY	0053	002
			CHE	CHELOIS	0053	001
			CHB	CHENIN BLANC	0053	002
			CHR	CHRISTMAS ROSE	0053	001
			CIN	CINSAUT	0053	001
			CLI	CLINTON	0053	001
			COB	COLOBEL	0053	001
			COL	COLUMBARD FRENCH	0053	002
			CON	CONCORD	0053	001
			CRN	COROT NOIR	0053	001
			COS	COUNOISE	0053	001
			COU	COURDURIC	0053	001
			CRI	CRIMSON	0053	001
			CSL	CRIMSON SEEDLESS	0053	001
			CYN	CYNTHIA	0053	001
			CYT	CYNTHIANA	0053	001
			DEC	DECHAUNAC	0053	001
			DEL	DELAWARE	0053	001
			DIA	DIAMOND	0053	001
			DOL	DOLCETTO	0053	001
			DRN	DORNFELDER	0053	001
			DUT	DUTCHESS	0053	001
			EDE	EDELWIESS	0053	001
			EIN	EINSETT	0053	001
			ELV	ELVIRA	0053	001
			EMR	EMERALD RIESLING	0053	001
			EMS	EMERALD SEEDLESS	0053	001
			EPP	EMPERORS	0053	001
			ESP	ESPIRIT	0053	001
			EXT	EXOTIC	0053	001
			FAN	FANTASY	0053	001
			FST	FIESTA	0053	002
			FLS	FLAME SEEDLESS	0053	001
			FLR	FLORA	0053	001
			FOC	FOCH	0053	001
			FOS	FOSCH	0053	001
			FRE	FREDONIA	0053	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0053	GRAPES	FH PR	FRO	FRONTENAC	0053	001
			FRG	FRONTENAL GRIS	0053	001
			GAB	GAMAY BEAUJOLAIS	0053	002
			GAM	GAMAY/NAPA GAMAY	0053	002
			GEN	GENEVA RED #7	0053	001
			GEW	GEWURTZTRAMINER	0053	002
			GRH	GREEN HUNGARIAN	0053	001
			GRE	GRENACHE	0053	002
			GRY	GREY RIESLING	0053	001
			HIM	HIMROD	0053	001
			ISA	ISABELLA	0053	001
			ITA	ITALIA	0053	001
			IVE	IVES	0053	001
			JPT	JUPITER	0053	001
			KAY	KAY GRAY	0053	001
			KER	KERNER	0053	001
			KON	KING OF NORTH	0053	001
			KYO	KYOHO	0053	001
			LCT	LACRESENT	0053	001
			LAC	LACROSSE	0053	001
			LAK	LAKEMONT	0053	001
			LDN	LANDOT NOIR	0053	001
			LEM	LEMBERGER	0053	001
			LEO	LEON MILLOT/MILLOT	0053	001
			LOU	LOUISE SWENSON	0053	001
			MAL	MALBEC	0053	001
			MAB	MALVASIA BIANCA	0053	002
			MSB	MALVOISIE BLACK	0053	001
			MAC	MARCHEL FOCH	0053	001
			MAR	MARQUE	0053	001
			MRQ	MARQUETTE	0053	001
			MAS	MARS	0053	001
			MRS	MARSANNE	0053	001
			MAT	MATARO/MOUVEDRE	0053	001
			MDY	MELODY	0053	001
			MEL	MELON	0053	001
			MRT	MERIOT	0053	001
			MER	MERLOT	0053	002
			MEU	MEUNIER	0053	001
			MYR	MEYERS	0053	001
			MBS	MIDNIGHT BEAUTY/SUGRATHIRTEEN	0053	001
			MIS	MISSION	0053	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0053	GRAPES	FH PR	MOR	MISSOURI RIESLING	0053	001
			MUL	MULLERTHURGAU	0053	001
			MUS	MUSCADINE	0053	001
			MUC	MUSCAT	0053	002
			MUB	MUSCAT BLANC/M. CANELLI	0053	002
			MUH	MUSCAT HAMBURG	0053	001
			MUA	MUSCAT OF ALEXANDER	0053	002
			MUO	MUSCAT OTTONEL	0053	001
			MUG	MUSCAT, GOLDEN	0053	001
			NEB	NEBBIOLO	0053	001
			NEP	NEPTUNE	0053	001
			NIA	NIAGARA	0053	002
			NWA	NOIRET	0053	001
			NOR	NORTON	0053	001
			NYA	NY76.0844.24	0053	001
			PGC	PALOMINO CHASSELAS	0053	002
			PAY	PAYON D’OR	0053	001
			PER	PERLETTE	0053	001
			PES	PETITA SIRAH	0053	002
			PEV	PETITA VARDOT	0053	002
			PAM	PETITE AMIE	0053	001
			PTB	PINOT BLANC	0053	002
			PTC	PINOT BLANC (SPARKLING WINE)	0053	001
			PGR	PINOT GRIS	0053	001
			PGS	PINOT GRIS (SPARKLING WINE)	0053	001
			PNO	PINOT NOIR	0053	002
			PNR	PINOT NOIR (SPARKLING WINE)	0053	001
			PSG	PINOT ST GEORGE	0053	001
			PRT	PORT	0053	001
			PRS	PRAIRIE STAR	0053	001
			PRE	PRESTINE SEEDLESS	0053	001
			PRM	PRIMITIVO	0053	001
			PRI	PRINCESS	0053	001
			RAV	RAVAT	0053	001
			RAY	RAYON D’OR	0053	001
			RDG	RED GLOBE	0053	002
			RML	RED MALAGA	0053	001
			SFR	RED SUFFOLK	0053	001
			RDZ	RED ZINFANDEL	0053	001
			RED	REDAL BLANC	0053	001
			REL	RELIANCE	0053	001
			RIB	RIBER	0053	001
			RIE	RIESLING	0053	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0053	GRAPES	FH PR	ROS	ROSETTE	0053	001
			ROU	ROUGEON	0053	001
			ROA	ROUSSANNE	0053	001
			RTY	ROYALTY	0053	002
			RBD	RUBIRED	0053	002
			RUC	RUBY CABERNET	0053	002
			RRS	RUBY RED SEEDLESS	0053	001
			RUB	RUBY SEEDLESS	0053	001
			SBV	SABREVOIS	0053	001
			SAL	SALVADOR	0053	001
			SAN	SANGIOVET/SANGIOVESE	0053	001
			SAT	SATURN	0053	001
			SAB	SAUVIGNON BLANC/FUME BLANC	0053	002
			SAU	SAUVIGNON VERT	0053	001
			SCR	SCARLET ROYAL	0053	001
			SCH	SCHUREBE	0053	001
			SLP	SELMA PETE	0053	001
			SEM	SEMILLON	0053	002
			SEY	SEYVAL/SEYVAL VILLARD	0053	002
			SHN	SHERIDAN	0053	001
			SOM	SOMERSET SEEDLESS	0053	001
			SPI	SPIKE MUKLEY	0053	001
			STC	ST CROIX	0053	001
			STE	ST EMILION (UGNI BLANC)	0053	001
			STP	ST PEPIN	0053	001
			STV	ST VINCENT	0053	001
			SKS	STARKSTAR	0053	001
			STB	STEUBEN	0053	001
			STU	STUKEN	0053	001
			SUL	SULTANA	0053	001
			SUM	SUMMER ROYAL	0053	001
			SUN	SUNBELT	0053	001
			SSL	SUPERIOR SEEDLESS	0053	001
			SSC	SWEET SCARLET	0053	001
			SWE	SWENSON RED	0053	001
			SWW	SWENSON WHITE	0053	001
			SYL	SYLVANER	0053	001
			SYM	SYMPHONY	0053	002
			SYR	SYRAH/FRENCH SYRH SHIRAZ	0053	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0053	GRAPES	FH PR	TAN	TANNAT	0053	001
			TEM	TEMPRANILLO/VALDEPENAS	0053	001
			THP	THOMPSON SEEDLESS	0053	001
			TMD	TINTA MADERA	0053	001
			TOK	TOKAY	0053	002
			TRA	TRAMINETTE	0053	001
			VAL	VALIANT	0053	001
			VMC	VALVIN MUSCAT	0053	001
			VAN	VANESSA	0053	001
			VNI	VENIFERA	0053	001
			VNT	VENTURA	0053	001
			VEN	VENUS	0053	001
			VER	VERDELET BLANC	0053	001
			VHO	VERDELHO	0053	001
			VDL	VIDAL	0053	001
			VDB	VIDAL BLANC	0053	002
			VIG	VIGNOLES	0053	002
			VBL	VILLARD BLANC	0053	002
			VNR	VILLARD NOIR	0053	002
			VIN	VINCENT	0053	001
			LBR	VITIS LABRUSCA	0053	001
			VVN	VITIS VINIFERA	0053	002
			VIV	VIVANT	0053	001
			VOI	VOIGNIER	0053	001
			WCY	WHITE CAYUGA	0053	001
			WML	WHITE MALAGA	0053	002
			WHR	WHITE RIESLING/JOHANNISBERG	0053	002
			ZIN	ZINFANDEL	0053	002
			ZWE	ZWEIGELTREBE	0053	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	FG SD	ALK	ALKALAI	0102	001
			AWR	ALTAI WILD RYE	0102	001
			ASG	AMERICAN SLOUGHGRASS	0102	001
			FAC	ARCTARED FESCUE	0102	001
			ARG	ARGENTINE BAHIA	0102	001
			BAH	BAHALIA	0102	001
			BHI	BAHIA	0102	001
			BAR	BARON GOTO	0102	001
			BER	BEARDLESS WILDRYE	0102	001
			BGC	BENT, COLONIAL	0102	001
			BCR	BENT, CREEPING	0102	001
			BCM	BERMUDA, COMMON	0102	001
			BCS	BERMUDA, COASTAL	0102	001
			BBL	BIG BLUE	0102	001
			BLB	BIG BLUESTEM	0102	001
			BPG	BLUE PANIC	0102	001
			BWR	BLUE WILD RYEGRASS	0102	001
			CBG	BLUEGRASS, CANADIAN	0102	001
			BLK	BLUEGRASS, KENTUCKY	0102	001
			BLH	BLUEGRASS, ROUGH	0102	001
			BLR	BLUEGRASS, RUGBY	0102	001
			BLJ	BLUEJOINT	0102	001
			BJR	BLUEJOINT REEDGRASS	0102	001
			BLG	BLUESTEM, GORDO	0102	001
			BLL	BLUESTEM, LITTLE	0102	001
			BLM	BLUESTEM, MEDIO	0102	001
			BOW	BLUESTEM, OLD WORLD	0102	001
			BLS	BLUESTEM, SAND	0102	001
			BLY	BLUESTEM, YELLOW	0102	001
			BOS	BOSIOSKI WILD RYE	0102	001
			BRM	BROME, MOUNTAIN	0102	001
			BRP	BROME, POLAR	0102	001
			BRR	BROME, REGAR	0102	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	FG SD	BUF	BUFFALO	0102	001
			BFF	BUFFEL	0102	001
			CAL	CALIFORNIA (PARA)	0102	001
			CFB	CALIFORNIA BROME	0102	001
			RCW	CANADIAN WILD RYE	0102	001
			CAN	CANARY	0102	001
			CBY	CANBY	0102	001
			CEN	CENTIPEDE	0102	001
			CRG	CRABGRASS	0102	001
			CFG	CREEPING FOXTAIL, GARRISON	0102	001
			DAL	DALLIS	0102	001
			DCH	DICHONDRA	0102	001
			EAS	EASTERN GAMAGRASS	0102	001
			EME	EMERALD	0102	001
			FCH	FESCUE, CHEWING	0102	001
			FSH	FESCUE, HARD	0102	001
			FME	FESCUE, MEADOW	0102	001
			FRE	FESCUE, RED	0102	001
			FRO	FESCUE, ROUGH	0102	001
			FTA	FESCUE, TALL	0102	001
			GBM	GEORGE BLACK MEDIC	0102	001
			GBU	GRAMA, BLUE	0102	001
			GBH	GRAMA, BLUE HACHITA	0102	001
			GBL	GRAMA, BLUE LOVINGTON	0102	001
			GHA	GRAMA, HAIRY	0102	001
			GSO	GRAMA, SIDE OATS	0102	001
			GNE	GREEN NEEDLE	0102	001
			GPG	GREEN PANIC	0102	001
			GST	GREEN SPRANGLE TOP	0102	001
			GUI	GUINEA	0102	001
			HIL	HILO	0102	001
			HON	HONTAX	0102	001
			HBG	HYBRID BENT	0102	001
			BGH	HYBRID BERMUDA	0102	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	FG SD	IDA	IDAHO FESCUE	0102	001
			ING	INDIAN	0102	001
			IRG	INDIAN RICEGRASS	0102	001
			JOH	JOHNSON	0102	001
			JOS	JOSE TALL WHEATGRASS	0102	001
			JUN	JUNEGRASS	0102	001
			KEN	KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE	0102	001
			KIK	KIKUYU	0102	001
			KLB	KLEBERG BLUESTEM	0102	001
			KLE	KLEIN	0102	001
			LER	LERIOPE	0102	001
			LIM	LIMOSINE	0102	001
			LMP	LIMPO GRASS	0102	001
			LMS	LOVEGRASS, MASON SANDHILL	0102	001
			LSA	LOVEGRASS, SAND	0102	001
			LWE	LOVEGRASS, WEEPING	0102	001
			MAG	MAGNAR	0102	001
			MAT	MATUA	0102	001
			MBG	MEADOW	0102	001
			MUT	MUTTON	0102	001
			NAP	NAPIER	0102	001
			NAG	NATIVE	0102	001
			NAT	NEEDLE AND THREAD	0102	001
			NEW	NEWHY HYBRID WHEATGRASS	0102	001
			HNC	NORCOAST TUFTED HAIRGRASS	0102	001
			HNT	NORTRAN TUFTED HAIRGRASS	0102	001
			ORG	ORCHARD	0102	001
			PAM	PAMPAS	0102	001
			PAN	PANGOLA	0102	001
			PBL	PLAINS BLUE STEMS	0102	001
			PJG	PRAIRIE JUNE	0102	001
			PLB	PLAINS BRISTLE	0102	001
			PRA	PRAIRIE	0102	001
			PRD	PRAIRIE DROPSEED	0102	001
			PRS	PRARIE SANDREED	0102	001
			RRA	RATIBITA, RED	0102	001
			RDT	REDTOP	0102	001
			RCA	REED CANARY	0102	001
			RHO	RHODES	0102	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	FG SD	RAN	RYE, ANNUAL	0102	001
			RIN	RYE, INTERMEDIATE	0102	001
			RPE	RYE, PERENNIAL	0102	001
			RRW	RYE, RUSSIAN WILD	0102	001
			SAI	SAINFOIN	0102	001
			STA	SAINT AUGUSTINE	0102	001
			SDB	SANDBERG BLUEGRASS	0102	001
			SEC	SECAR BLUEBUNCH	0102	001
			SMB	SMALL BURNETT	0102	001
			SMO	SMOOTH BROME	0102	001
			STR	STARGRASS	0102	001
			SUD	SUDAN	0102	001
			SUN	SUN	0102	001
			SWI	SWITCH	0102	001
			TSW	THICK SPIKE WHEATGRASS	0102	001
			TIM	TIMOTHY	0102	001
			TRL	TRAILHEAD BASIN	0102	001
			TBW	TRAILHEAD BASIN WILD RYE	0102	001
			TRU	TRUDANE	0102	001
			THG	TUFTED HAIRGRASS	0102	001
			TBL	TUNDRA BLUEGRASS	0102	001
			VIR	VIRGINIA WILDRYE	0102	001
			WAI	WAINAKU	0102	001
			WBB	WHEAT GRASS, BLUE BUNCH	0102	001
			WCR	WHEAT GRASS, CRESTED	0102	001
			WRG	WHEAT GRASS, EGYPTIAN	0102	001
			WIN	WHEAT GRASS, INTERMEDIATE	0102	001
			WPU	WHEAT GRASS, PUBESCENT	0102	001
			WRF	WHEAT GRASS, RUF FAIRWAY CRESTED	0102	001
			WSI	WHEAT GRASS, SIBERIAN	0102	001
			WSL	WHEAT GRASS, SLENDER	0102	001
			WST	WHEAT GRASS, STREAMBANK	0102	001
			WTA	WHEAT GRASS, TALL	0102	001
			WWE	WHEAT GRASS, WESTERN	0102	001
			WPR	WHITE PRAIRIE CLOVER	0102	001
			WIL	WILMON LOVEGRASS	0102	001
			ZOY	ZOYSIA	0102	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	GZ	ALK	ALKALAI	0102	002
			AWR	ALTAI WILD RYE	0102	002
			ASG	AMERICAN SLOUGHGRASS	0102	002
			FAC	ARCTARED FESCUE	0102	002
			ARG	ARGENTINE BAHIA	0102	002
			BAH	BAHALIA	0102	002
			BHI	BAHIA	0102	002
			BAR	BARON GOTO	0102	002
			BER	BEARDLESS WILDRYE	0102	002
			BGC	BENT, COLONIAL	0102	002
			BCR	BENT, CREEPING	0102	002
			BCM	BERMUDA, COMMON	0102	002
			BCS	BERMUDA, COASTAL	0102	002
			BBL	BIG BLUE	0102	002
			BLB	BIG BLUESTEM	0102	002
			BPG	BLUE PANIC	0102	002
			BWR	BLUE WILD RYEGRASS	0102	002
			CBG	BLUEGRASS, CANADIAN	0102	002
			BLK	BLUEGRASS, KENTUCKY	0102	002
			BLH	BLUEGRASS, ROUGH	0102	002
			BLR	BLUEGRASS, RUGBY	0102	002
			BLJ	BLUEJOINT	0102	002
			BJR	BLUEJOINT REEDGRASS	0102	002
			BLG	BLUESTEM, GORDO	0102	002
			BLL	BLUESTEM, LITTLE	0102	002
			BLM	BLUESTEM, MEDIO	0102	002
			BOW	BLUESTEM, OLD WORLD	0102	002
			BLS	BLUESTEM, SAND	0102	002
			BLY	BLUESTEM, YELLOW	0102	002
			BOS	BOSIOSKI WILD RYE	0102	002
			BRM	BROME, MOUNTAIN	0102	002
			BRP	BROME, POLAR	0102	002
			BRR	BROME, REGAR	0102	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	GZ	BUF	BUFFALO	0102	002
			BFF	BUFFEL	0102	002
			CAL	CALIFORNIA (PARA)	0102	002
			CFB	CALIFORNIA BROME	0102	002
			RCW	CANADIAN WILD RYE	0102	002
			CAN	CANARY	0102	002
			CBY	CANBY	0102	002
			CEN	CENTIPEDE	0102	002
			CRG	CRABGRASS	0102	002
			CFG	CREEPING FOXTAIL, GARRISON	0102	002
			DAL	DALLIS	0102	002
			DCH	DICHONDRA	0102	002
			EAS	EASTERN GAMAGRASS	0102	002
			EME	EMERALD	0102	002
			FCH	FESCUE, CHEWING	0102	002
			FSH	FESCUE, HARD	0102	002
			FME	FESCUE, MEADOW	0102	002
			FRE	FESCUE, RED	0102	002
			FRO	FESCUE, ROUGH	0102	002
			FTA	FESCUE, TALL	0102	002
			GBM	GEORGE BLACK MEDIC	0102	002
			GBU	GRAMA, BLUE	0102	002
			GBH	GRAMA, BLUE HACHITA	0102	002
			GBL	GRAMA, BLUE LOVINGTON	0102	002
			GHA	GRAMA, HAIRY	0102	002
			GSO	GRAMA, SIDE OATS	0102	002
			GNE	GREEN NEEDLE	0102	002
			GPG	GREEN PANIC	0102	002
			GST	GREEN SPRANGLE TOP	0102	002
			HIL	HILO	0102	002
			HON	HONTAX	0102	002
			HBG	HYBRID BENT	0102	002
			BGH	HYBRID BERMUDA	0102	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	GZ	IDA	IDAHO FESCUE	0102	002
			ING	INDIAN	0102	002
			IRG	INDIAN RICEGRASS	0102	002
			JOH	JOHNSON	0102	002
			JOS	JOSE TALL WHEATGRASS	0102	002
			JUN	JUNEGRASS	0102	002
			KEN	KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE	0102	002
			KIK	KIKUYU	0102	002
			KLB	KLEBERG BLUESTEM	0102	002
			KLE	KLEIN	0102	002
			LER	LERIOPE	0102	002
			LIM	LIMOSINE	0102	002
			LMP	LIMPO GRASS	0102	002
			LMS	LOVEGRASS, MASON SANDHILL	0102	002
			LSA	LOVEGRASS, SAND	0102	002
			LWE	LOVEGRASS, WEEPING	0102	002
			MAG	MAGNAR	0102	002
			MAT	MATUA	0102	002
			MBG	MEADOW	0102	002
			MUT	MUTTON	0102	002
			NAP	NAPIER	0102	002
			NAG	NATIVE	0102	002
			NAT	NEEDLE AND THREAD	0102	002
			NEW	NEWHY HYBRID WHEATGRASS	0102	002
			HNC	NORCOAST TUFTED HAIRGRASS	0102	002
			HNT	NORTRAN TUFTED HAIRGRASS	0102	002
			ORG	ORCHARD	0102	002
			PAM	PAMPAS	0102	002
			PAN	PANGOLA	0102	002
			PBL	PLAINS BLUE STEMS	0102	002
			PJG	PRAIRIE JUNE	0102	002
			PLB	PLAINS BRISTLE	0102	002
			PRA	PRAIRIE	0102	002
			PRD	PRAIRIE DROPSEED	0102	002
			PRS	PRARIE SANDREED	0102	002
			RRA	RATIBITA, RED	0102	002
			RDT	REDTOP	0102	002
			RCA	REED CANARY	0102	002
			RHO	RHODES	0102	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	GZ	RAN	RYE, ANNUAL	0102	002
			RIN	RYE, INTERMEDIATE	0102	002
			RPE	RYE, PERENNIAL	0102	002
			RRW	RYE, RUSSIAN WILD	0102	002
			SAI	SAINFOIN	0102	002
			STA	SAINT AUGUSTINE	0102	002
			SDB	SANDBERG BLUEGRASS	0102	002
			SEC	SECAR BLUEBUNCH	0102	002
			SMB	SMALL BURNETT	0102	002
			SMO	SMOOTH BROME	0102	002
			STR	STARGRASS	0102	002
			SUD	SUDAN	0102	002
			SUN	SUN	0102	002
			SWI	SWITCH	0102	002
			TSW	THICK SPIKE WHEATGRASS	0102	002
			TIM	TIMOTHY	0102	002
			TRL	TRAILHEAD BASIN	0102	002
			WAI	WAINAKU	0102	002
			TBW	TRAILHEAD BASIN WILD RYE	0102	002
			TRU	TRUDANE	0102	002
			THG	TUFTED HAIRGRASS	0102	002
			TBL	TUNDRA BLUEGRASS	0102	002
			VIR	VIRGINIA WILDRYE	0102	002
			WAI	WAINAKU	0102	002
			WBB	WHEAT GRASS, BLUE BUNCH	0102	002
			WCR	WHEAT GRASS, CRESTED	0102	002
			WRG	WHEAT GRASS, EGYPTIAN	0102	002
			WIN	WHEAT GRASS, INTERMEDIATE	0102	002
			WPU	WHEAT GRASS, PUBESCENT	0102	002
			WRF	WHEAT GRASS, RUF FAIRWAY CRESTED	0102	002
			WSI	WHEAT GRASS, SIBERIAN	0102	002
			WSL	WHEAT GRASS, SLENDER	0102	002
			WST	WHEAT GRASS, STREAMBANK	0102	002
			WTA	WHEAT GRASS, TALL	0102	002
			WWE	WHEAT GRASS, WESTERN	0102	002
			WPR	WHITE PRAIRIE CLOVER	0102	002
			WIL	WILMON LOVEGRASS	0102	002
			ZOY	ZOYSIA	0102	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	SO	ALK	ALKALAI	0102	003
			AWR	ALTAI WILD RYE	0102	003
			ASG	AMERICAN SLOUGHGRASS	0102	003
			FAC	ARCTARED FESCUE	0102	003
			ARG	ARGENTINE BAHIA	0102	003
			BAH	BAHALIA	0102	003
			BHI	BAHIA	0102	003
			BER	BEARDLESS WILDRYE	0102	003
			BGC	BENT, COLONIAL	0102	003
			BCR	BENT, CREEPING	0102	003
			BCM	BERMUDA, COMMON	0102	003
			BCS	BERMUDA, COASTAL	0102	003
			BBL	BIG BLUE	0102	003
			BLB	BIG BLUESTEM	0102	003
			BPG	BLUE PANIC	0102	003
			BWR	BLUE WILD RYEGRASS	0102	003
			CBG	BLUEGRASS, CANADIAN	0102	003
			BLK	BLUEGRASS, KENTUCKY	0102	003
			BLH	BLUEGRASS, ROUGH	0102	003
			BLR	BLUEGRASS, RUGBY	0102	003
			BLJ	BLUEJOINT	0102	003
			BJR	BLUEJOINT REEDGRASS	0102	003
			BLG	BLUESTEM, GORDO	0102	003
			BLL	BLUESTEM, LITTLE	0102	003
			BLM	BLUESTEM, MEDIO	0102	003
			BOW	BLUESTEM, OLD WORLD	0102	003
			BLS	BLUESTEM, SAND	0102	003
			BLY	BLUESTEM, YELLOW	0102	003
			BOS	BOSIOSKI WILD RYE	0102	003
			BRM	BROME, MOUNTAIN	0102	003
			BRP	BROME, POLAR	0102	003
			BRR	BROME, REGAR	0102	003

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	SO	BUF	BUFFALO	0102	003
			BFF	BUFFEL	0102	003
			CFB	CALIFORNIA BROME	0102	003
			RCW	CANADIAN WILD RYE	0102	003
			CAN	CANARY	0102	003
			CBY	CANBY	0102	003
			CEN	CENTIPEDE	0102	003
			CRG	CRABGRASS	0102	003
			CFG	CREEPING FOXTAIL, GARRISON	0102	003
			DAL	DALLIS	0102	003
			DCH	DICHONDRA	0102	003
			EAS	EASTERN GAMAGRASS	0102	003
			EME	EMERALD	0102	003
			FCH	FESCUE, CHEWING	0102	003
			FSH	FESCUE, HARD	0102	003
			FME	FESCUE, MEADOW	0102	003
			FRE	FESCUE, RED	0102	003
			FRO	FESCUE, ROUGH	0102	003
			FTA	FESCUE, TALL	0102	003
			GBM	GEORGE BLACK MEDIC	0102	003
			GBU	GRAMA, BLUE	0102	003
			GBH	GRAMA, BLUE HACHITA	0102	003
			GBL	GRAMA, BLUE LOVINGTON	0102	003
			GHA	GRAMA, HAIRY	0102	003
			GSO	GRAMA, SIDE OATS	0102	003
			GNE	GREEN NEEDLE	0102	003
			GPG	GREEN PANIC	0102	003
			GST	GREEN SPRANGLE TOP	0102	003
			HON	HONTAX	0102	003
			HBG	HYBRID BENT	0102	003
			BGH	HYBRID BERMUDA	0102	003

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	SO	IDA	IDAHO FESCUE	0102	003
			ING	INDIAN	0102	003
			IRG	INDIAN RICEGRASS	0102	003
			JOH	JOHNSON	0102	003
			JOS	JOSE TALL WHEATGRASS	0102	003
			JUN	JUNEGRASS	0102	003
			KEN	KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE	0102	003
			KLB	KLEBERG BLUESTEM	0102	003
			KLE	KLEIN	0102	003
			LER	LERIOPE	0102	003
			LIM	LIMOSINE	0102	003
			LMP	LIMPO GRASS	0102	003
			LMS	LOVEGRASS, MASON SANDHILL	0102	003
			LSA	LOVEGRASS, SAND	0102	003
			LWE	LOVEGRASS, WEEPING	0102	003
			MAG	MAGNAR	0102	003
			MAT	MATUA	0102	003
			MBG	MEADOW	0102	003
			MUT	MUTTON	0102	003
			NAG	NATIVE	0102	003
			NAT	NEEDLE AND THREAD	0102	003
			NEW	NEWHY HYBRID WHEATGRASS	0102	003
			HNC	NORCOAST TUFTED HAIRGRASS	0102	003
			HNT	NORTRAN TUFTED HAIRGRASS	0102	003
			ORG	ORCHARD	0102	003
			PAM	PAMPAS	0102	003
			PBL	PLAINS BLUE STEMS	0102	003
			PJG	PRAIRIE JUNE	0102	003
			PLB	PLAINS BRISTLE	0102	003
			PRA	PRAIRIE	0102	003
			PRD	PRAIRIE DROPSEED	0102	003
			PRS	PRARIE SANDREED	0102	003
			RRA	RATIBITA, RED	0102	003
			RDT	REDTOP	0102	003
			RCA	REED CANARY	0102	003
			RHO	RHODES	0102	003

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0102	GRASS	SO	RAN	RYE, ANNUAL	0102	003
			RIN	RYE, INTERMEDIATE	0102	003
			RPE	RYE, PERENNIAL	0102	003
			RRW	RYE, RUSSIAN WILD	0102	003
			SAI	SAINFOIN	0102	003
			STA	SAINT AUGUSTINE	0102	003
			SDB	SANDBERG BLUEGRASS	0102	003
			SEC	SECAR BLUEBUNCH	0102	003
			SMB	SMALL BURNETT	0102	003
			SMO	SMOOTH BROME	0102	003
			SUD	SUDAN	0102	003
			SUN	SUN	0102	003
			SWI	SWITCH	0102	003
			TSW	THICK SPIKE WHEATGRASS	0102	003
			TIM	TIMOTHY	0102	003
			TRL	TRAILHEAD BASIN	0102	003
			TBW	TRAILHEAD BASIN WILD RYE	0102	003
			TRU	TRUDANE	0102	003
			THG	TUFTED HAIRGRASS	0102	003
			TBL	TUNDRA BLUEGRASS	0102	003
			VIR	VIRGINIA WILDRYE	0102	003
			WBB	WHEAT GRASS, BLUE BUNCH	0102	003
			WCR	WHEAT GRASS, CRESTED	0102	003
			WRG	WHEAT GRASS, EGYPTIAN	0102	003
			WIN	WHEAT GRASS, INTERMEDIATE	0102	003
			WPU	WHEAT GRASS, PUBESCENT	0102	003
			WRF	WHEAT GRASS, RUF FAIRWAY CRESTED	0102	003
			WSI	WHEAT GRASS, SIBERIAN	0102	003
			WSL	WHEAT GRASS, SLENDER	0102	003
			WST	WHEAT GRASS, STREAMBANK	0102	003
			WTA	WHEAT GRASS, TALL	0102	003
			WWE	WHEAT GRASS, WESTERN	0102	003
			WPR	WHITE PRAIRIE CLOVER	0102	003
			WIL	WILMON LOVEGRASS	0102	003
			ZOY	ZOYSIA	0102	003

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
4000	GREENS	FH PR RS SD SE	COL	COLLARDS	4000	001
			COM	COMMON KALE	4000	001
		FH PR RS SD GZ	RAP	RAPE/RAPINI/CHINESE BROCCOLI	4000	001
		FH PR RS SD	ARU	ARUGULA	4000	003
			ASI	ASIAN	4000	001
			CHN	CHINESE MUSTARD	4000	003
			CHI	CHINESE SPINACH/AMARANTH	4000	001
			CRE	CRESSIE	4000	003
			CUR	CURLY ENDIVE	4000	001
			DAN	DANDELIONS	4000	003
			ESC	ESCAROLE	4000	001
			EDF	FRIZEE/BELGIAN ENDIVE	4000	001
			GRN	GREEN SWISSCHARD	4000	002
			HYB	HYBRID MUSTARD	4000	002
			LEF	LEAF SPINACH	4000	001
			MIZ	MIZUNA/JAPANESE MUSTARD	4000	001
			OMS	OPEN POLLINATED MUSTARD	4000	001
			ORA	ORACH	4000	001
			PER	PERILLA/SHISO/JAPANESE BASIL	4000	001
			RED	RED SWISSCHARD	4000	001
			SHA	SHANGHI BOK CHOY	4000	001
			SHC	SHUM CHOY	4000	001
			SOR	SORRELL	4000	003
			SUK	SUK GAT	4000	001
			TOC	TOC CHOY	4000	001
			TUR	TURNIP	4000	001
			VIN	VINE SPINACH	4000	001
			WAT	WATER SPINACH	4000	001
			YUC	YU CHOY	4000	001
1167	GUANABANA/ SOURSOP	FH			1167	001
0134	GUAR	SD			0134	001
0498	GUAVA	FH PR			0498	001
1299	GUAVABERRY	FH			1299	001
0376	HAZEL NUTS	BLANK			0376	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
5000	HERBS	FH PR	CAC	CACAO	5000	001
		FH PR SD	HYA	ANISE HYSSOP	5000	001
			BAS	BASIL	5000	005
			BAY	BAY LEAF	5000	005
			BOR	BORAGE	5000	002
			BUC	BU CHOO/GARLIC CHIVES	5000	001
			CWY	CARAWAY	5000	001
			CAR	CARDOON	5000	001
			CHI	CHIVES	5000	005
			CIL	CILANTRO/CORIANDER	5000	001
			HYC	COMMON HYSSOP	5000	001
			DIL	DILL	5000	001
			FNL	FENNEL/ANISE	5000	001
			FEN	FENUGREEK	5000	001
			LEM	LEMON VERBENA	5000	001
			LMG	LEMONGRASS	5000	006
			MAR	MARJORAM	5000	007
			MNT	MINT	5000	005
			MTA	MINT APPLE	5000	001
			NAT	NATIVE SPEARMINT	5000	006
			ORE	OREGANO	5000	007
			PAR	PARSLEY	5000	001
			PEP	PEPPERMINT	5000	008
			REC	RECAO	5000	001
			ROS	ROSEMARY	5000	007
			SAG	SAGE	5000	007
			SAV	SAVORY	5000	001
			SCO	SCOTCH SPEARMINT	5000	008
			STV	STEVIA	5000	001
			TAR	TARRAGON	5000	005
			THY	THYME	5000	007
		FH PR RT SD	PAR	PARSLEY	5000	001
		RT	GOB	GOBO	5000	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
1190	HONEY	NT TB			1190	001
0758	HONEYDEW	FH SD			0758	001
0138	HOPS	FH			0138	001
0090	HORSERADISH	FH PR RS SD			0090	001
0622	HUCKLEBERRIES	FH PR			0622	001
0440	INDIGO	FH			0440	001
1217	INDUSTRIAL RICE	BLANK			1217	001
9030	ISRAEL MELONS	FH			9030	001
7037	JACK FRUIT	FH PR			7037	001
0522	JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES	FH			0522	001
1303	JICAMA	FH PR			1303	001
0490	JOJOBA	BLANK			0490	001
2018	JUJUBE	FH PR			2018	001
9906	JUNEBERRIES	FH PR			9906	001
0019	KAMUT	GR			0019	001
0489	KENAF	BLANK FH			0489	001
0463	KIWIFRUIT	FH PR			0463	001
2002	KOCHIA (PROSTRATA)	FG SD			2002	001
		GZ			2002	002

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0374	KOHLRABI	FH GZ SD			0374	001
9993	KOREAN GOLDEN MELON	FH			9993	001
0473	KUMQUATS	FH PR			0473	001
0377	LEEKS	FH SD			0377	001
0035	LEMONS	FH PR			0035	001
0401	LENTILS	DE FG GZ			0401	001
0273	LESPEDEZA	FG SD			0102	001
		GZ				002
0140	LETTUCE	FH SD	BIB	BIBB	0140	002
			BOS	BOSTON	0140	002
			BTR	BUTTERHEAD	0140	001
			CRS	CRISPHEAD	0140	001
			LEF	LEAF	0140	002
			RMW	ROMAINE	0140	002
0036	LIMES	FH PR	KEY	KEY	0036	001
			MEX	MEXICAN	0036	001
			TAH	TAHITI LIMES	0036	001
8004	LONGAN	FH PR			8004	001
8005	LYCHEE (LITCHI)	FH			8005	001
0469	MACADAMIA NUTS	BLANK			0469	001
0464	MANGOS	FH PR			0464	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
7208	MANGOSTEEN	FH PR			7208	001
0100	MAPLE SAP	PR			0100	001
9904	MAYHAW BERRIES	FH PR			9904	001
0793	MEADOWFOAM	SD			0793	001
8139	MELONGENE	FH SD			8139	001
1294	MESPLE	FH PR			1294	001
0080	MILLET	FG GR GZ SD	COM	COMMON	0080	001
			DOP	DOVE PROSO	0080	001
			PRL	PEARL	0080	001
0296	MIXED FORAGE	FG SD	AGM	ALFALFA GRASS MIXTURE	0296	001
			ASG	ALFALFA SMALL GRAIN INTERSEEDED	0296	001
			GMA	GRASS MIX-BELOW 25% ALFALFA	0296	001
			SSG	GRASS/SMALL GRAIN INTERSEEDING	0102	001
			OTP	HAY OATS AND PEAS	0102	001
			LCG	LEGUME/COARSE GRAIN	0102	001
			LGM	LEGUME/GRASS MIXTURE	0102	001
			LSG	LEGUME/SMALL GRAIN	0102	001
			LGG	LEGUME/SMALL GRAIN/GRASS	0102	001
			NSG	NATIVE GRASS INTERSEEDED	0102	001
			ICG	2 OR MORE INTERSEEDED COARSE GRAINS	0102	001
			IGS	2 OR MORE INTERSEEDED GRASS MIX	0102	001
			MSG	2 OR MORE INTERSEEDED SMALL GRAINS	0102	001
			LEG	2 OR MORE LEGUMES INTERSEEDED	0102	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0296	MIXED FORAGE	GZ	AGM	ALFALFA GRASS MIXTURE	0102	002
			ASG	ALFALFA SMALL GRAIN INTERSEEDED	0102	002
			GMA	GRASS MIX-BELOW 25% ALFALFA	0102	002
			SSG	GRASS/SMALL GRAIN INTERSEEDING	0102	002
			OTP	HAY OATS AND PEAS	0102	002
			LCG	LEGUME/COARSE GRAIN	0102	002
			LGM	LEGUME/GRASS MIXTURE	0102	002
			LSG	LEGUME/SMALL GRAIN	0102	002
			LGG	LEGUME/SMALL GRAIN/GRASS	0102	002
			NSG	NATIVE GRASS INTERSEEDED	0102	002
			ICG	2 OR MORE INTERSEEDED COARSE GRAINS	0102	002
			IGS	2 OR MORE INTERSEEDED GRASS MIX	0102	002
			MSG	2 OR MORE INTERSEEDED SMALL GRAINS	0102	002
			LEG	2 OR MORE LEGUMES INTERSEEDED	0102	002
3001	MOLLUSK	FH PR	ABA	ABALONE	3001	001
			BAY	BAY SCALLOPS	3001	001
			GRO	GROWOUT CLAMS	3001	001
			MUS	MUSSELS	3001	001
			NUR	NURSERY CLAMS	3001	001
			OYS	OYSTERS	3001	002
			RAC	RACEWAY CLAMS	3001	001
0370	MULBERRIES	FH JU			0370	001
0403	MUSHROOMS	FH PR	COM	COMMON	0403	001
			SHI	SHITAKE	0403	001
0130	MUSTARD	SD	BWN	BROWN	0130	001
			ORN	ORIENTAL	0130	001
			YEL	YELLOW	0130	001
0250	NECTARINES	FH	NEE	EARLY SEASON	0250	001
			NEL	LATE SEASON	0250	001
			NEM	MID SEASON	0250	001
		FH PR			0250	001
0421	NONI	FH PR JU			0421	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
1010	NURSERY	BLANK	CON	CONTAINER	1010	001
			FLD	FIELD	1010	001
			EDC	EDIBLE CONTAINER	1010	002
			EDF	EDIBLE FIELD	1010	002
0016	OATS	FG GZ	HUL	HULLESS	0016	002
			SPR	SPRING	0016	002
			WTR	WINTER	0016	002
		GR	HUL	HULLESS	0016	001
			SPR	SPRING	0016	001
			WTR	WINTER	0016	001
		SD	SPR	SPRING	0016	001
			WTR	WINTER	0016	001
0286	OKRA	FH PR SD			0286	001
0501	OLIVES	OL PR			0501	001
0142	ONIONS	SD	HYB	HYBRID	0142	005
			OPN	OPEN POLLINATED	0142	006
		FH GZ PR SE	BEL	BUNCHING	0142	001
			FWY	FALL PLANTED WHITE & YELLOW	0142	001
			GRN	GREEN	0142	002
			LWP	LITTLE WHITE PEARL	0142	003
			RED	REDS	0142	001
			STR	STORAGE	0142	004
			SWE	SWEET EARLY	0142	001
			SWL	SWEET LATE	0142	001
			TLW	TOKYO LONG WHITE BUNCH	0142	002
			WHT	WHITES	0142	001
			YHY	YELLOW HYBRID	0142	001
0023	ORANGES	FH JU PR	BLT	BLOOD AND TOERH	0023	001
			CAL	CALAMONDIN	0023	001
			ERL	EARLY	0023	001
			ETM	EARLY/MIDSEASON	0023	001
			LAT	LATE	0023	001
			MND	MANDARINS	0023	002
			NAV	NAVEL	0023	002
			SWT	SWEET	0023	001
			TMP	TEMPLE	0023	001
			VLN	VALENCIA	0023	003

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0181	PAPAYA	FH JU	RED	RED (MEXICAN)	0181	001
			YEL	YELLOW	0181	002
0338	PARSNIP	FH SD	HYB	HYBRID	0338	001
			OPN	OPEN POLLINATED	0338	002
0502	PASSION FRUITS	FH			0502	001
0381	PAWPAW	FH			0381	001
0034	PEACHES	FH	FSE	FREESTONE EARLY SEASON	0034	001
			FSL	FREESTONE LATE SEASON	0034	001
			FSM	FREESTONE MID SEASON	0034	001
		FH PR RS	CLI	CLING PEACHES	0034	003
			FRE	FREESTONE PEACHES	0034	002
			SCE	SF CLING EARLIES	0034	001
			SCL	SF CLING LATE	0034	001
			SCP	SF CLING EXT EARLY	0034	001
			SCX	SF CLING EXT LATE	0034	001
0075	PEANUTS	GP HP NP	RUN	RUNNER	0075	001
			SPE	SOUTHEAST SPANISH	0075	001
			SPW	SOUTHWEST SPANISH	0075	001
			VAL	VALENCIA	0075	001
			VIR	VIRGINIA	0075	001
0144	PEARS	FH PR RS	ANJ	ANJOU	0144	001
			ASN	ASIAN	0144	001
			BLT	BARTLETT	0144	001
			BOS	BOSC	0144	001
			CMC	COMICE	0144	001
			COM	COMMON	0144	001
			SPC	SPECIALTY	0144	002
0067	PEAS	FG GZ SD	CHK	CHICKLING (VETCH)	0067	001
		DE FG GZ SD	AUS	AUSTRIAN	0067	001
			GRN	GREEN	0067	001
			WSD	WRINKLED SEED	0067	001
			YEL	YELLOW VARIETY	0067	001
		DE FG SD	UMA	UMATILLA	0067	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0067	PEAS	DE FG FH PR SD	BLE	BLACK EYE	0067	002
			BUT	BUTTER	0067	005
			CAL	CALEY	0067	001
			CHI	CHINA	0067	001
			COW	COW	0067	001
			CRM	CREAM	0067	001
			CRO	CROWDER	0067	001
			ENG	ENGLISH/GARDEN	0067	001
			FLT	FLAT	0067	001
			MIN	MINI	0067	001
			PIG	PIGEON	0067	004
			PHL	PURPLE HULL	0067	003
			RON	RONDO	0067	001
			SNA	SNAP	0067	003
			SNO	SNOW	0067	006
			SOA	SOUTHERN ACRE	0067	001
		DE FG FH GZ PR SD	SPK	SPECKLED/COLORED	0067	001
		DE FG FH LT PR SD	SUG	SUGAR	0067	004
0146	PECANS	BLANK	IMP	IMPROVED	0146	002
			NAT	NATIVE	0146	001
0083	PEPPERS	FH PR SD SE	ANA	ANAHEIM	0083	002
			BAN	BANANA	0083	002
			CAY	CAYENNE	0083	004
			CHL	CHILACA	0083	001
			CUB	CUBANELLS	0083	006
			FIN	FINGERHOTS	0083	001
			FRS	FRESNO	0083	001
			GOU	GOURMET MINI	0083	001
			GRC	GREEN CHILI	0083	006
			GRN	GREEN BELL	0083	005
			HAB	HABANERO	0083	006

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0083	PEPPERS	FH PR SD SE	HTC	HOT CHERRY	0083	003
			HHW	HUNARIAN HOT WAX	0083	001
			ITA	ITALIAN	0083	001
			JAL	JALAPENO	0083	005
			LNG	LONG JOHNS	0083	001
			MIN	MINI	0083	001
			ORD	ORIENTAL RED	0083	001
			ORS	ORIENTAL SWEET	0083	004
			PAP	PAPRIKA	0083	001
			PEP	PEPINO	0083	005
			PIM	PIMENTO	0083	001
			POB	POBLANO	0083	001
			RED	RED CHILI	0083	007
			SCB	SCOTCH BONNET	0083	001
			SER	SERANO	0083	001
			SPT	SPORT	0083	001
			SWC	SWEET CHERRY	0083	005
			TOB	TOBASCO	0083	004
9033	PERENNIAL PEANUTS	FG			9033	001
		GZ			9033	002
0465	PERSIMMONS	FH PR			0465	001
0185	PINEAPPLE	FH PR	ABA	ABACAXI/SUGAR LOAF	0185	001
			QUN	QUEEN	0185	001
			RED	RED SPANISH	0185	001
			SMO	SMOOTH	0185	001
0470	PISTACHIOS	BLANK			0470	001
0380	PITAYA/DRAGON FRUIT	FH PR			0380	001
0186	PLANTAIN	FH	COM	COMMON	0186	001
			MAR	MARICONGO	0186	001
			SHT	SHORT	0186	001
			SUP	SUPER	0186	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0466	PLUMCOTS	FH RS			0466	001
0254	PLUMS	FH PR RS	ERL	EARLY	0254	001
			LAT	LATE	0254	001
			MID	MIDSEASON	0254	001
0135	POHOLE	FH			0135	001
0467	POMEGRANATES	FH JU PR			0467	001
0084	POTATOES	FH PR SD	FIN	FINGERLING	0084	001
			IRS	IRISH	0084	002
			RED	REDS	0084	001
			RUS	RUSSETS	0084	001
			SPC	SPECIALTY	0084	001
			WHT	WHITES	0084	001
			YEL	YELLOW	0084	001
0086	PRUNES	FH PR RS			0086	001
0906	PUMMELO	FH PR			0906	001
0147	PUMPKINS	FH PR SD	CHI	CHINESE	0147	001
			CUS	CUSHAW	0147	004
			GHO	GHOST	0147	001
			HOD	HOWDEN	0147	002
			JAC	JACK-O-LANTERN	0147	001
			KOB	KOBACHA/CALABAZA	0147	001
			MAM	MAMMOTH	0147	001
			MIN	MINI	0147	003
			SUG	SUGAR	0147	005
0468	QUINCES	FH PR			0468	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0716	QUINOA	FH GR			0716	001
0148	RADISHES	FH SD	CHI	CHINESE	0148	002
			DAI	DAIKON	0148	003
			HYB	HYBRID	0148	002
			KOR	KOREAN	0148	001
			OPN	OPEN POLLINATED	0148	003
0037	RAISINS	BLANK			0037	001
7164	RAMBUTAN	FH PR RS SD			7164	001
0129	RAPESEED	SD			0129	001
0335	RHUBARB	FH PR RS			0335	001
0018	RICE	BLANK	LGR	LONG GRAIN	0018	001
			MGR	MEDIUM GRAIN	0018	001
			SGR	SHORT GRAIN	0018	001
0904	RICE, SWEET	BLANK			0904	001
0641	RICE, WILD	BLANK			0641	001
0339	RUTABAGA	FH PR SD			0339	001
0094	RYE	GR SD			0094	001
		FG GZ			0094	002
0079	SAFFLOWER	FG SD			0079	001
8008	SAPODILLA	FH			8008	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0998	SAPOTE	FH PR	BLA	BLACK	0998	002
			MAM	MAMEY	0998	001
			WHI	WHITE	0998	002
8109	SCALLIONS	FH PR SD			8109	001
0396	SESAME	SD			0396	001
0533	SHALLOTS	FH SD			0533	001
0050	SORGHUM FORAGE	FG GZ ML PR SD SG	ALU	ALUM	0050	001
			CAN	CANE	0050	001
			SWT	SWEET	0050	001
		FG GZ SD	SUD	SUDEX	0050	001
0051	SORGHUM	FG GR GZ SD SG	GRS	GRAIN	0051	002
			HIG	HYBRID	0051	002
0052	SORGHUM DUAL PURPOSE	GR			0051	002
		FG GZ SG			0050	001
0081	SOYBEANS	FG FH GR GZ SD	COM	COMMON	0081	001
			EDA	EDAMAME	0081	002
			LER	LERADO	0081	001
0131	SPELTZ	FG GR GZ			0131	001
0760	SPRITE MELON	FH SD			0760	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0155	SQUASH	FH PR SD	ACN	ACORN	0155	001
			BAN	BANANA	0155	001
			BIT	BITTERMELON	0155	004
			BTR	BUTTERCUP	0155	001
			BTT	BUTTERNUT	0155	001
			CHY	CHAYOTE	0155	004
			CRK	CROOKNECK	0155	001
			DNG	DUNGUA	0155	001
			MOQ	MOQUA	0155	003
			OPO	OPO	0155	005
			SNG	SINGUA	0155	003
			SPG	SPAGHETTI	0155	001
			SUM	SUMMER	0155	002
			SUN	SUNBURST	0155	001
			WTR	WINTER	0155	001
			ZUC	ZUCCHINI	0155	002
0154	STRAWBERRIES	FH PR RS SE			0154	001
0039	SUGAR BEETS	PR SD			0039	001
0038	SUGARCANE	FH PR			0038	001
0078	SUNFLOWERS	FG GR SD	NON	CONFECTIONARY	0078	001
			OIL	OIL	0078	002
0156	SWEET POTATOES	FH PR SD SE	BEA	BEAUREGARD	0156	001
			COV	COVINGTON	0156	001
			DIA	DIANNE	0156	001
			EVA	EVANGELINE	0156	001
			GAR	GARNET	0156	001
			GEO	GEORGIA RED	0156	001
			GSW	GOLDEN SWEET	0156	001
			HAN	HANNAH	0156	001
			HAT	HATTERAS	0156	001
			HER	HERNANDEZ	0156	001
			JPN	JAPANESE	0156	001
			JER	JERSEY	0156	001
			JWL	JEWEL	0156	001
			MAM	MAMEYA	0156	001
			ORI	ORIENTAL	0156	001
			RGL	RED GLOW	0156	001
			SBE	SWEET BONIATO	0156	001
			SHA	SWEET HAYMAN	0156	001
			WHT	WHITE	0156	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0024	TANGELOS	FH JU	MIN	MINNEOLA	0024	001
			ORL	ORLANDO	0024	001
0048	TANGERINES	FH JU RS	MUR	MURCOTTS	0048	001
0187	TANNIER	FH	PUR	PURPLE	0187	001
			RAS	RASCANA	0187	001
			WHT	WHITE	0187	001
			YEL	YELLOW	0187	001
0535	TARO	FH	CHI	CHINESE	0535	001
			GIA	GIANT	0535	001
			POI	POI	0535	001
			XAN	XANTHOSOMA	0535	001
0179	TEA	PR			0179	001
1223	TEFF	GR			1223	001
		FG			0102	001
		GZ			0102	002
7158	TOMATILLOS	FH PR			7158	001
0087	TOMATOES	FH PR RS SD	CHR	CHERRY	0087	004
			GRN	GREEN	0087	002
			GRP	GRAPE	0087	005
			HYB	HYBRID	0087	002
			JPN	JAPANESE	0087	001
			PLM	PLUM	0087	003
			YEL	YELLOW	0087	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0158	TRITICALE	GR SD			0158	001
		FG GZ			0158	002
0160	TURNIPS	FH GZ PR SD	HYB	HYBRID	0160	001
			OPN	OPEN POLLINATED	0160	001
1295	VANILLA	BLANK			1295	001
0435	VETCH	FG SD	CIC	CICER MILKVETCH	0102	001
			COM	COMMON	0102	001
			CRW	CROWN	0102	001
			HRY	HAIRY	0102	001
		GZ	CIC	CICER MILKVETCH	0102	002
			COM	COMMON	0102	002
			CRW	CROWN	0102	002
			HRY	HAIRY	0102	002
0029	WALNUTS	BLANK	BLK	BLACK	0029	001
			ENG	ENGLISH	0029	002
0613	WATER CRESS	FH PR			0613	001
0757	WATERMELON	FH SD	COM	COMMON	0757	001
			CRM	CRIMSON SWEET	0757	001
			JUB	JUBILEE	0757	001
			PER	PERSONAL/MINI	0757	001
			SUG	ICE BOX/SUGAR BABIES	0757	001
			SED	SEEDLESS	0757	002
			STR	STRIPED	0757	001
7302	WAX JAMBOO FRUIT	FH			7302	001

2015 Crop Groups (Continued)

Code	Crop	Eligible Intended Use	Type Abbr	Type Name	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0011	WHEAT	GR SD	HAD	HARD AMBER DURUM	0011	001
			HRS	HARD RED SPRING	0011	001
			HRW	HARD RED WINTER	0011	001
			HWR	HARD WHITE WINTER	0011	001
			HWS	HARD WHITE SPRING	0011	001
			SRW	SOFT RED WINTER	0011	001
			SWS	SOFT WHITE SPRING	0011	001
			SWW	SOFT WHITE WINTER	0011	001
		FG GZ	HAD	HARD AMBER DURUM	0011	002
			HRS	HARD RED SPRING	0011	002
			HRW	HARD RED WINTER	0011	002
			HWR	HARD WHITE WINTER	0011	002
			HWS	HARD WHITE SPRING	0011	002
			SRW	SOFT RED WINTER	0011	002
			SWS	SOFT WHITE SPRING	0011	002
			SWW	SOFT WHITE WINTER	0011	002
0188	YAM	FH PR	DMD	DIAMOND	0188	001
			HAB	HABANERO	0188	001
			PUR	PURPLE	0188	001
			SWT	SWEET	0188	001
0427	WOLFBERRY/GOGI	FH PR			0427	001
0695	YU CHA	FG PR RS SD			0695	001

Example of Letter to Producer Advising of Results of Office Determination

The following is an example of a letter advising a participant that a payment was not computed, or will **not** be issued, in response to CCC-576, Part G.

Date:

I M Farmer
9999 Any Street
Somewhere ST 99999

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This letter is in response to your application for payment (your CCC-576, Part G) under the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP).

You submitted a NAP application for payment. FSA processed that application and determined you were not due a payment under that application. Accordingly, a payment will not be issued.

If you believe we have not properly reviewed and processed your application, you may appeal this determination to the county committee by filing a written request no later than 30 calendar days after you receive this notice in accordance with the FSA appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 780. If you appeal to the county committee, you have the right to an informal hearing which you or your representative may attend either personally or by telephone. If you appeal this determination to the county committee; you may later appeal any adverse determination of the county committee to the FSA State committee or the National Appeals Division. To appeal, write to the county committee at the following address and explain why you believe this determination is erroneous.

Somewhere County FSA Committee
99 Some Street
Somewhereville, ST 99999

If you do not timely file an appeal of this determination, this will be the final administrative determination with respect to this matter in accordance with regulations at 7 CFR Part 780.

Sincerely,

IM CED
County Executive Director

CCC-456

A Completing CCC-456

CCC-456 must be completed for every county. For those value loss crops that have varying prices by size, 1 type may have separate column type entries. Complete CCC-456 according to this table.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter State name and State code from 1-CM, Exhibit 131.
2	Enter county name and county code from 1-CM, Exhibit 131.
3	Enter crop year.
4	If additional pages are needed for a county, enter "X of Y". **Note:** "X" denotes the specific page number, "Y" denotes the total pages for a county.
5	Enter crop name. The crop name will be: • reflected in 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5 • identified in item 5 of each column if there are recommendations including different specific data in items 6 through 21. **Note:** For Category 1 forage, enter the crop name, type or variety of each forage species, and complete items 6 through 21 in separate columns. If crop approval is needed for any crop that is not in 2-CP, follow procedure in 2-CP.
6	Enter crop code reflected in 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5.
7	Enter crop by type or variety, if applicable, reflected in 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5.
8	Enter "IR" if the crop is irrigated or "NI" if the crop is nonirrigated. **Note:** If the crop has both irrigated and nonirrigated in the county, identify the crop in separate columns; one column for IR, the other for NI.

CCC-456 (Continued)

A Completing CCC-456 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
9	Enter intended use of the crop. Examples are: • fresh • processed • forage • silage • seed. **Notes:** If the crop has more than 1 intended use, use separate columns for each intended use. If STC anticipates the need for a CCC-established price for secondary use according to subparagraph 200 C, complete CCC-456 for this secondary use. After identifying all elements of the secondary use, add the suffix "SU" to name of crop.
10	Enter unit of measure for the crop. Refer to paragraph 2 for applicable units of measure. If a container is used, **include the number of pounds** per container in parenthesis to the right of the unit designation. **Example:** CON (42#) For value loss crops, use a separate column entry for each size.
11	If there are multiple plantings of the crop within the crop year, enter the planting number and inclusive data in separate columns for each planting period. If there is only 1 planting within the crop year, ENTER "1". Refer to paragraphs 176 and 177 for information on repeat or multiple-planted crops.
12	The application closing date for each crop within your State should correspond with the sales closing date as established by FCIC.
13	Enter final planting date of the crop based on the planting(s). **Note:** Some crops, such as tree crops, value loss crops, and other perennial crops, may not have a final planting date. ENTER "N/A" if a final planting date is not applicable.
14	Enter crop acreage reporting date according to 2-CP, Exhibit 6.

CCC-456 (Continued)

A Completing CCC-456 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
15	Enter normal harvest date for the crop.
16a	Enter STC-recommended average market price. Include the source data used for each year up to 5 years for each crop according to paragraph 278 **Exception:** For forage intended for grazing including small grain forage enter the number of days grazed.
16b	Enter STC-recommended county-expected yield. Include the source data used for each year up to 5 years for each crop according to paragraph 276 For forage intended for grazing enter the acres per animal unit.
17	Enter prevented planting factor established according to paragraph 279 for computing payments when a producer was prevented from planting the crop. **Note:** Some crops, such as tree crops, value loss crops, and other perennials, may not have a preventing planting factor. ENTER "N/A" if a prevented planting date is not applicable.
18	Enter unharvested payment factor established according to paragraph 279 for computing payments when a producer planted the crop but was unable to harvest the crop.
19a	Enter price previously approved. If the State has more than 1 previously approved price, enter the most recently approved price. If no price has been previously approved within the State, leave blank.
19b	Enter yield previously approved. If the county or State has more than 1 previously approved yield, enter the most recently approved yield. If a yield has not been previously approved within the State, leave blank.
20a	Enter NASS average price calculated according to paragraph 278. If NASS data from outside the State is considered, include the name of the State in parenthesis to the right of the price. If NASS data is available in the State, it must be entered on CCC-456. If NASS does not have price date, leave blank.

CCC-456 (Continued)

A Completing CCC-456 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
20b	Enter NASS average yield calculated according to paragraph 276. If NASS data from outside the State is used, include the name of the State in parenthesis to the right of the yield. If NASS data is available in the State, it must be entered. If NASS does not have yield data, leave blank.
21a	If insurance is available within the State, ENTER "Y". If insurance is not available with the State, ENTER "N".
21b	Enter FCIC price established within the State. If the crop is insurable other than in the county included in item 2, include the names of any counties where insurance is available within the State in parenthesis to the right of the price. If the crop is not insurable within the State, leave blank.
21c	Enter FCIC T-yield established for the administrative county. If the crop is insurable other than in the administrative county include in item 2, include the names of any counties where insurance is available in parenthesis to the right of the yield. If the crop is not insurable in the administrative county or other counties within the State, leave blank.
22	The State Office employee completing CCC-456 will sign, enter their title, and date signed.
23	A second party review will be complete on all information. The State Office employee performing the review will sign, enter their title, and date signed.

CCC-456 (Continued)

B Example of CCC-456

Following is an example of CCC-456.

REPRODUCE LOCALLY. Include form number and date on reproductions.

CCC-456 (05-16-01)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Credit Corporation

NAP CROP DATA INFORMATION

1A. STATE NAME	1B. ST. CODE	3. CROP YEAR
Any	01	2002
2B. COUNTY NAME	**2B. CO. CODE**	**4. PAGE**
Any	002	1 OF 1

CROP INFORMATION

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
5. Crop Name	Cranberries	Cranberries	Beans	Honey
6. Crop Code	6000	6000	0047	1190
7. Type or Variety	BLK	BLK	GRN	--
8. Irrigated/Nonirrigated	IR	IR	NI	NI
9. Intended Use	FH	PR	PR	TB
10. Unit of Measure	LBS	LBS	LBS	LBS
11. Planting Number	1	1	1	1
12. Application Closing Date	10-30-2001	10-30-2001	3-30-2002	12-1-2001
13. Final Planting Date	--	--	5-15-2002	--
14. Acreage Reporting Date	8-1-2002	8-1-2002	8-1-2002	1-2-2002
15. Normal Harvest Date	8-30-2002	8-30-2002	8-15-2002	11-30-2002
16. STC Recommended:				
a. Average Market Price	$1.50	$1.00	$0.07	$0.67
b. County Expected Yield	2000	2000	4000	77
17. Prevented Factor	0	0	30	0
18. Unharvested Factor	80	80	60	50
19. Previous Approved:				
a. Price			$0.07 (00)	$0.65 (99)
b. Yield			4000 (00)	80 (99)
20. NASS Average:				
a. Price	$1.50	$1.00		$0.67
b. Yield	2000	2000		77
21. Insurance Date:				
a. Available			Y	
b. Price			$0.07	
c. Yield			4000	

22. PREPARER'S SIGNATURE	22A. TITLE	22B. DATE
/s/ Keith Burch	Ag. Prorgam Specialist	5-30-20XX
23. REVIEWER'S SIGNATURE	**23A. TITLE**	**23B. DATE**
/s/ Kelly Hart	Ag. Progam Specialist	5-30-20XX

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Examples for Determining Peanut Average Market Price

This exhibit provides examples of peanut average market price determinations when a unit has some, but insufficient effective peanut poundage quota available to cover the unit's total loss of expected peanut production for the entire peanut marketing year.

To determine whether a unit has sufficient effective quota available for the loss of expected peanut production:

- review the latest FSA-1001's issued for the crop year of peanuts from the farms associated with the unit
- add the effective quota from each of the farms associated with the unit
- subtract the pounds of peanuts marketed from the farms associated with the unit to determine the total pounds of effective quota available for loss pounds of peanuts.

In all cases when determining an average market price of peanuts on a unit which does not have effective quota available for the entire loss of peanuts, the calculated price is the smaller of the following:

- national average quota price established for the type of peanuts involved
- price calculated according to the following formula:

  additional price + [(pounds effective quota available to unit after subtracting quota peanut marketings divided by pounds total unit loss) X (quota price - additional price)] = calculated price.

The examples described and prices used are hypothetical.

In each example, assume:

- peanuts produced are or were marketed as quota peanuts using effective quota
- a quota price of $0.3050 per pound
- an additional price of $0.0660 per pound.

Examples for Determining Peanut Average Market Price (Continued)

Example 1

A unit has:

- expected peanut production of 100,000 pounds
- 50,000 pounds of effective quota available for peanut marketings
- 30,000 pounds actual production
- suffered a loss of peanut production of 70,000 pounds
- only 20,000 pounds of effective quota available for the loss of expected peanut production.

The average market price of peanuts for this unit is computed as follows:

$0.0660 + [(20,000 lbs. effective quota available divided by 70,000 lbs. total loss) **x** ($0.3050 - $0.0660)] = $0.1343
$0.0660 + [(0.285714) **x** (.2390)] = $0.1343
$0.0660 + 0.0683 = $0.1343.

Example 2

A unit has:

- expected peanut production of 100,000 pounds
- 60,000 pounds of effective quota available for peanut marketings
- 30,000 pounds actual production
- suffered a loss of peanut production of 70,000 pounds
- only 30,000 pounds of effective quota available for the loss of expected peanut production.

The average market price of peanuts for this unit is computed as follows:

$0.0660 + [(30,000 lbs. effective quota available divided by 70,000 lbs. total loss) **x** ($0.3050 - $0.0660)] = $0.1684
$0.0660 + [(0.428571) **x** (0.2390)] = $0.1684
$0.0660 + 0.1024 = $0.1684.

Examples for Determining Peanut Average Market Price (Continued)

Example 3

A unit has:

- expected peanut production of 100,000 pounds
- 97,000 pounds of effective quota available for peanut marketings
- 30,000 pounds actual production
- suffered a loss of peanut production of 70,000 pounds
- only 67,000 pounds of effective quota available for the loss of expected peanut production.

The average market price of peanuts for this unit is computed as follows:

$0.0660 + [(67,000 lbs. effective quota available divided by 70,000 lbs. total loss) **x** ($0.3050 - $0.0660)] = $0.2948
$0.0660 + [(0.957143) **x** ($0.2390)] = $0.2948
$0.0660 + .2288 = $0.2948.

Example of Continuous Coverage Reminder Notification Letter

Richard Doe
Anytown, USA 12345

Dear _____,

Our records indicate you had **(***enter current crop year, i.e. 2004***)** NAP coverage for the crop(s) listed on the enclosed attachment.

If you wish to continue coverage of the same crop(s) for the **(***enter the subsequent crop year, i.e. 2005***)** crop year, the applicable service fee must be received in the **(***enter name of the administrative County Office***)** County Office by **(***enter the producer's earliest application closing date***)**. The total service fees calculated based on **(***enter current crop year, i.e. 2004***)** coverage is $**(***enter dollar amount***)**. **Please note these fees are calculated only for crops and land administered out of this County Office.** Multi-county producers having land administered by other County Offices will be notified by those offices. The maximum service fee per producer is $300 per administrative county, not to exceed $900 for multi-county producers. Upon receipt of the applicable service fee, the **(***enter name of the administrative County Office***)** County Office will process your application and send you a copy of your application for coverage for the **(***enter the subsequent crop year, i.e. 2005***)** crop year.

Please note that by sending the applicable service fees, you are not required to visit the County Office and complete another CCC-471, Application for Coverage, for the applicable crop(s) listed on the attachment. However, if you are adding or deleting crop(s) not specifically listed on the attachment, or you choose not to pay the total service fees by **(***enter the producer's earliest application closing date***)** in order to have crop coverage, you must file another application for coverage and pay the applicable service fees in the administrative County Office by the application closing date for the crop(s).

Please make your check payable to "CCC".

Service fees received after **(***enter the producer's earliest application closing date***)** will be returned and continuous coverage denied. Coverage may be obtained for specific crops as long as the application closing date for that crop has not passed; however, you will have to visit the County Office and file an application for coverage.

Application closing dates for all crops are available in your local County FSA Office. If you have questions regarding additional program requirements to maintain NAP eligibility, please contact the **(***enter name of the administrative County Office***)** County FSA Office.

Note: It is important to note that coverage is not continuous from the date of initial purchase of NAP. Coverage periods are established by type of crop (i.e. annual, perennial, value loss, etc.) and these periods are established annually. For more information about coverage periods, please contact your administrative County Office.

Sincerely,

/S/ CED Name

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees, and applicants for employment on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases will apply to all programs and/or employment activities.) Persons with disabilities, who wish to file a program complaint, write to the address below or if you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities and wish to file either an EEO or program complaint, please contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish).

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at **http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html**, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter by mail to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at **program.intake@usda.gov**. USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Letter in Response to CCC-471 Filed After the End of a Coverage Period or When a Coverage Period Would End Within 30 Calendar Days of Actual Date of CCC-471 Filing

The following is an example of a letter to a participant who submits CCC-471 accompanied by a service fee or written request for waiver of fee, either after a coverage period has ended or when the coverage period would end within 30 calendar days.

Dear [e*nter name of person signing CCC-471 submitted after application closing date or when a coverage period would end within 30 days of the actual date of CCC-471 filing.*],

This letter acknowledges receipt of your request for *[enter coverage year]* NAP coverage for one or more crops.

You submitted the application for NAP coverage and remitted a service fee or written request for waiver on *[enter date of actual filing and fee submission or request for fee waiver]*. The application closing date(s) for the crop(s) on your application for coverage have passed. In fact, the coverage period has also passed. 7 U.S.C. 7333 specifies that coverage **cannot** begin sooner than 30 days after the date the application for coverage is actually filed. Because there is no remaining time in the coverage period for coverage to attach to any of the crops on your application, FSA **cannot** extend coverage to you under the application for coverage. If you remitted a fee with your application, that fee has been returned to you.

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) appreciates your interest. We encourage you to make an application for coverage for your crops by application closing dates. If you have questions about application closing dates, please contact this office.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely,

County Executive Director

Additional Prevented Planting Calculations

This is an example of a unit composed of 1 entire farm with planted acres and approved prevented planted acreage that meets requirements in 2-CP, paragraph 24.

- The following table shows the current year reported prevented planted acres, approved prevented planted acres, and planted acres for the farm and/or unit.

Year	Farm/Unit	Reported Prevented Planted Acres	Approved Prevented Planted Acres 1/	Planted Acres
2015	Farm	125.00	100.00	100.00
	Unit	N/A	**100.00**	**100.00**

1/ Approved prevented planted acres that meet requirements of 2-CP, paragraph 24.

- This is the calculation for determining the number of prevented planted acres eligible for payment on the unit.

2015 Planted Acres + Approved Prevented Planted = Total Intended for Planting
100.00 **+** 100.00 **=** 200.00

Total Intended For Planting x **35 Percent = Disaster Level**.
200.00 **x** .35 **=** 70.00

Determined Prevented Planting - Disaster Level = Prevented Planting for Payment
100.00 **-** 70.00 **=** 30.00

Note: 30.00 prevented planted acres qualify for payment on the unit.

CCC-576C

A Introduction

CCC-576C is the payment calculation worksheet used for grazing crops.

Complete a separate line entry on CCC-576C for all crops and crop types for the producer's unit. All acres and production from all types of the crop **must** be accounted for.

B Completing CCC-576C

Complete CCC-576C according to the following.

Note: All calculations should be rounded to whole numbers, unless otherwise specified.

Item	Instructions
1 and 2	Enter the State and county code from CCC-576, item 1B.
3 and 4	Enter the producer's name and 4-digit ID number from CCC-576, items 23 and 24.
5	Enter the unit number for the producer and crop from CCC-576, item 2.
6	Enter the AUD value for the applicable crop year. See forthcoming 3-NAP for additional information on AUD value.
7	Payment level is 55 percent.
8	Enter the payment crop code from CCC-576, item 7B for the specified crop, crop type, intended use, and practice. See paragraph 200 for additional information on payment groupings.
9	Enter the payment type code from CCC-576, item 7D for the specified crop,**--*** crop type, intended use, and practice. See paragraph 200 for additional information on payment groupings.
10	Enter the planting period for the specified crop from CCC-576, item 7D.
11	Enter the name of the crop from CCC-576, item 8A.
12	Enter the crop type name or abbreviation from CCC-576, item 48 for the specified crop type.
13	Enter the practice from CCC-576, item 51 for the specified crop type and intended use. **Note:** A separate line entry shall be completed, if the producer has both irrigated and nonirrigated acres.

B Completing CCC-576C (Continued)

Item	Instructions
14	Enter the planted acreage, as applicable for the specified crop code and crop type from CCC-576, item 50. The acres entered should be the planted acreage in the unit. If the producer has a unit relationship where the shares differ by farm, then ensure that the acres entered are only the planted acres corresponding to the share in item 15. **Example:** Producer A and Owner B share in the acreage on 2 farms. On 1 farm, the shares for alfalfa are 60/40. On the other farm, the shares are 50/50. A separate line entry shall be completed for the acres attributable to each share relationship.
15	Enter the producer's share from CCC-576, item 49 for specified crop type. Enter up to 4 decimal places.
16	Calculate the acreage attributable to the producer by multiplying the following: • planted acreage recorded in item 14, times • producer share recorded in item 15.
17	Enter the carrying capacity from the crop table for the specified crop, crop type, and planting period.
18	Calculate the animal unit by dividing the following: • producer acres recorded in item 16, by • carrying capacity recorded in item 17. **Note:** Round to 4 decimal places.
19	Enter the grazing period days from the crop table for the specified crop, crop type, and planting period.
20	Calculate the animal unit day by multiplying the following: • animal unit recorded in item 18, times • grazing period days in item 19.

B Completing CCC-576C (Continued)

Item	Instructions
21	Enter the AUD adjustment factor determined by COC from CCC-576, item 56. **Note:** Round to 2 decimal places.
22	Calculate the AUD adjustment by multiplying the following: • animal unit day recorded in item 20, times • AUD adjustment factor determined by COC in item 21.
23	Calculate the expected AUD by adding the following: • animal unit day recorded in item 20, plus • AUD adjustment recorded in item 22. **Note:** If there is not an approved Notice of Loss for this line item, the calculation will not continue beyond expected AUD. This ensures that production for all crops and crop types are included in the calculation for the crop.
24	Enter the AUD loss factor determined by COC from CCC-576, item 57. **Note:** Round to 4 decimal places.
25	Calculate the AUD loss by multiplying the following: • expected AUD recorded in item 23, times • AUD loss factor determined by COC recorded in item 24.
26	Enter the assigned AUD determined by COC from CCC-576, item 58.
27	Calculate producer share assigned AUD by multiplying the following: • share recorded in item 15, times • assigned AUD determined by COC recorded in item 26.
28	Calculate the adjusted AUD loss by subtracting the following: • AUD loss recorded in item 25, minus • producer share assigned AUD recorded in item 27.
29	Calculate the total expected AUD by adding all entries recorded in item 23.
30	Calculate the total adjusted AUD loss by adding all entries recorded in item 28.
31	Calculate AUD covered by NAP by multiplying the following: • total expected AUD recorded in item 29, times • 50 percent.

B Completing CCC-576C (Continued)

Item	Instructions
32	Calculate the net AUD for payment by subtracting the following: • total adjusted AUD loss recorded in item 30, minus • AUD covered by NAP recorded in item 31.
33	Calculate the AUD producer payment by multiplying the following: • net AUD for payment recorded in item 32, times • AUD value recorded in item 6, times • payment level of 55 percent recorded in item 7. **Note:** Round to a whole number. If there is: • a payment calculation for a yield-based crop in the same pay group as the grazing crop, see instructions for completing CCC-576A, item 40 • **not** a payment calculation for a yield based crop in the same pay group, the unit total is the result of the AUD producer payment. **Note:** If the AUD producer payment is negative, the unit total will be zero.

CCC-576C (Continued)

C Example of CCC-576C

The following is an example of CCC-576C.

This form is available electronically.

CCC-576C (06-18-08)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Credit Corporation

2001 and Future Years
NONINSURED CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PAYMENT CALCULATION WORKSHEET
Grazing Crops

1. State Code	2. County Code	3. Producer's Name
38	073	ABC Farms

4. Producer's ID Number/Type *(last 4 digits)*	5. Unit Number	6. AUD Value
1234 S	190	.5746

7. Payment Level	8. Payment Crop Code	9. Payment Type Code	10. Planting Period
55%	0102	002	01

DETERMINE AUD LOSS - Unless Otherwise Specified, Round Calculation Results To Whole Numbers. *(See Page 2 for additional entries).*

11. Crop Name	12. Crop Type	13. Prac.	14. Acres	15. Share	16. Producer Acres (Item 14 X Item 15)	17. Carrying Capacity	18. Animal Unit (Item 16 div. by Item 17, rnd to 4 dec. pl.)	19. Grazing Period Days	20. Animal Unit Day (AUD) (Item 18 X Item 19)	21. AUD Adj. Factor Det. By COC	22. AUD Adjustment (Item 20 X Item 21)	23. Expected AUD (Item 20 plus Item 22)	24. AUD Loss Factor Det. By COC	25. AUD Loss (Item 23 X Item 24)	26. Assigned AUD Det. By COC	27. Prod. Share Assig. AUD (Item 15 X Item 26)	28. Adjusted AUD Loss (Item 25 minus Item 27)
Grass	NAG	N	3,915	1.0	3,915	56	69.9107	327	22,861	0	0	22,861	.60	13,716	0	0	13,716

29. Total Expected AUD *(Total of all entries in Item 23 (front and Page 2.))*	22,860
30. Total Adjusted AUD Loss *(Total of all entries in Item 28 (front and Page 2.))*	13,716
31. AUD Covered by NAP *(Item 29 X 50%.)*	11,430
32. Net AUD for Payment *(Item 30 minus Item 31.)*	2,286
33. AUD Producer Payment *(Item 32 X Item 6 X Item 7. Round to a Whole Number.)*	$ 722

CCC-576C (Continued)

C Example of CCC-576C (Continued)

CCC-576C (06-18-08) (Page 2)

DETERMINE AUD LOSS - Unless Otherwise Specified, Round Calculation Results To Whole Numbers. ***(Continued)***

11. Crop Name	12. Crop Type	13. Prac.	14. Acres	15. Share	16. Producer Acres (Item 14 X Item 15)	17. Carrying Capacity	18. Animal Unit (Item 16 div. by Item 17, rnd to 4 dec. pl.)	19. Grazing Period Days	20. Animal Unit Day (AUD) (Item 18 X Item 19)	21. AUD Adj. Factor Det. By COC	22. AUD Adjustment (Item 20 X Item 21)	23. Expected AUD (Item 20 plus Item 22)	24. AUD Loss Factor Det. By COC	25. AUD Loss (Item 23 X Item 24)	26. Assigned AUD Det. By COC	27. Prod. Share Assig. AUD (Item 15 X Item 26)	28. Adjusted AUD Loss (Item 25 minus Item 27)