

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 18

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 4 B has been amended to:

- remove the requirement for STC to identify when COC has the authority to adjust AUD
- clarify that STC will ensure that COC is aware of the requirements in subparagraph 804 E when calculating expected AUD.

Subparagraph 4 C has been amended to clarify STC responsibilities for establishing average market prices and payment factors.

Subparagraph 4 E has been amended to clarify that for 2022 and subsequent crop years, STC's will establish which forage crops are eligible for quality loss.

Subparagraph 6 A has been amended to:

- include the requirement for COC to review growing history requirements according to paragraph 50
- document its review in the COC minutes.

Subparagraph 12 F has been amended to update the revised CCC-770 NAP.

Subparagraph 50 D has been amended to:

- clarify the growing history requirement for value loss crops
- reference subparagraph 301 I when the growing history requirement is not met.

Subparagraph 50 E has been amended to clarify that coverage levels are irrevocable after the application closing date.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 51 B has been amended to:

- remove lightning from an adverse natural occurrence, but maintain lightning under damaging weather to be consistent with CFR
- clarify policy for drought as an eligible cause of loss for nonirrigated crops that suffered production losses.

Subparagraph 51 E has been amended to provide examples of failure to follow good farming practices.

Subparagraph 55 D has been added to provide the AUD values established for each crop year.

Subparagraph 102 F has been amended to include FY 2020 and FY 2021 sequestration percentages.

Subparagraph 154 A has been amended to clarify that interest is not assessed when determining liquidated damages.

Subparagraph 200 A has been amended to update exhibit references.

Subparagraph 204 A has been amended to:

- clarify the definition of double-cropped acreage
- remove policy about establishing approved double cropping.

Subparagraph 204 B has been added to provide policy about establishing approved double-cropped acreage and what COC must determine when reviewing double-cropping.

Subparagraph 206 A has been amended to clarify the definition of multiple-planted crop.

Subparagraph 206 E has been amended to provide additional guidance on what COC must review with regards to repeat and multiple-planted crops.

Subparagraph 275 A has been amended to provide additional guidance on submitting crop requests.

Subparagraph 277 C has been amended to include the requirement that grazing period start dates must begin on the 1st or 15th of the month and grazing period end dates/normal harvest dates must end on the 15th or the last day of the month.

Subparagraph 277 F has been amended to clarify requirements for completing annual reviews of carrying capacities.

Subparagraph 300 A has been amended to clarify when the application closing date must be established.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 301 A has been amended to:

- clarify that coverage level and coverage options are irrevocable after the application closing date
- update abbreviations for VFR and BFR.

Subparagraph 301 B has been amended to clarify County Office requirements during their initial review of CCC-471's.

Subparagraphs 301 C and E have been amended to include BFR and VFR.

Subparagraph 301 I has been added to provide policy on processing CCC-471's for buy-up coverage when the growing history requirement is not met.

Subparagraph 302 B has been amended to add VFR and BFR to the manual CCC-471 instructions.

Subparagraph 303 C had been amended to:

- add a requirement to verify LR, BFR, and VFR status for the current year when entering an application for coverage before subsidiary rollover
- update abbreviations for BFR and VFR.

Paragraphs 304 and 305 have been amended to update the abbreviations for BFR and VFR.

Subparagraph 341 A has been amended to update the link to the FFAS Employee Forms/Publications Online Website.

Paragraph 342 has been amended to:

- add VFR
- update abbreviations for BFR.

Subparagraph 378 A has been amended to add policy that clarifies when prevented planting claims because of drought may be considered eligible.

Subparagraph 379 F has been amended to update exhibit references.

Subparagraphs 504 D, E, and F have been amended to update the years used in the examples.

Subparagraph 575 B has been amended to clarify that at least 1 crop in the pay group must be selected in CCC-576, Part B for all crops within the pay group to be covered under the notice of loss.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 575 E has been amended to provide additional guidance for COC when reviewing a notice of loss.

Subparagraph 575 F has been amended to clarify when a field visit is required associated with a notice of loss.

Subparagraph 589 D has been amended to update the number of days in which a producer must submit CCC-576-1, Part E to be consistent with the number of days listed on CCC-576-1.

Subparagraph 675 B has been amended to require County Offices to provide a copy of the Estimated Calculated Payment Report to all producers with an approved NAP application for payment.

Subparagraph 700 H has been amended to clarify when prompt payment interest begins for grazed forage losses using independent assessments.

Subparagraph 803 C has been amended to update policy on the deadline for producers to submit either a copy of their grass or legume seed contract or accepted certification application for the certified grass or legume seed acreage.

Subparagraph 809 B has been amended to provide clarification on crops eligible for forage quality losses for the 2022 and subsequent crop years.

Subparagraph 809 C has been amended to provide clarification on ineligible causes of loss for quality loss on forage crops.

Subparagraph 811 D has been amended to update an exhibit reference.

Subparagraph 906 H has been amended to:

- update a link to the Nursery Crop Insurance Program documents
- add a link to the list of nursery plants covered by RMA.

Subparagraph 976 J has been amended to clarify when the unharvested payment factor for honey is applied.

Exhibit 2 has been amended to:

- add definitions for hemp, hemp processor, and THC
- update the definition for multiple-planted crop.

Exhibits 14, 14.5, and 14.6 have been withdrawn to remove old years.

Exhibit 17 has been added to provide instructions for completing CCC-456.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Exhibit 34 has been amended to update abbreviations for BFR and VFR.

Exhibit 53 has been amended to clarify that at least 1 crop in the pay group must be selected in CCC-576, Part B for all crops within the pay group to be covered under the notice of loss.

Exhibit 54 has been amended to clarify that NAP payments will not be offset because of outstanding premiums.

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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
- *--ensure that COC is aware of the requirements in subparagraph 804 E when calculating expected AUD--*
- 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:

- * * * 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 *--application closing date for the crop.--*

D Establishing Reporting Deadlines and Other Applicable Dates

STC will establish, no later than 120 calendar days before the application closing date for the crop, 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 Approving Forage Crops Eligible for Quality Loss and Laboratories for Forage Analysis**

For 2022 and subsequent crop years, STC will determine which forage crops are eligible for quality loss as well as review and approve laboratories in the State from which forage analysis results will be accepted for quality loss. Forage eligibility and approved laboratories must be determined and NAP participants must be notified at least 60 calendar days before the earliest application closing date.--*

F 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.

G 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
- *--growing history requirement reviews are documented in the COC minutes according to paragraph 50--*
- 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
- crop acreage, honeybee colonies, and tree taps ineligible for NAP are each maintained in SNAPP according to paragraph 380
- recommendations of forage analysis laboratories, from which forage analysis results will be accepted for quality loss, are submitted to STC for approval
- COC minutes document and represent a record of determinations including, but not limited to:
 - all weather data reviewed
 - all paragraph references
- 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.

12 CCC-770 NAP, Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Checklist (Continued)

E County Offices Using CCC-770 NAP

--County Offices must use CCC-770 NAP as a management tool to help address--
 deficiencies identified by a review or spot check of whether NAP policies or procedures are being followed before issuing a NAP payment. If all documents are reviewed for all pay groups in the unit, because of the same cause of loss, then **only** one CCC-770 NAP is necessary. For these situations, ENTER “**All**” in CCC-770 NAP, item 5B. If documentation is **not** being reviewed for all pay groups at 1 time because either a “Yes” answer could **not** be certified for a specific pay group, or there were different causes of loss between pay groups, **only** list the applicable pay groups on CCC-770 NAP, item 5B, for which “Yes” can be certified. For pay groups that **cannot** be certified with “Yes”, a separate CCC-770 NAP **must** be completed.

The County Office employee that completes each item on CCC-770 NAP is certifying that the applicable NAP provisions have, or have **not**, been met. As an alternative, County Offices may choose to review all items after COC approval, if applicable.

After all questions on CCC-770 NAP have been answered in a manner that supports approving the applicable forms, the County Office employee will sign CCC-770 NAP, item 27, as the preparer.

Note: In cases involving multiple preparers, the preparer can use item 26, “Remarks” section, to indicate which items they verified.

County Offices will refer to the applicable handbook provisions, as specified, for additional information.

Reminder: County Offices **cannot** rely solely on CCC-770 NAP for administering NAP. All program provisions **must** be met, **not** just items on CCC-770 NAP. CCC-770 NAP is tool to assist with NAP administration and includes the major areas where deficiencies have been identified, but it is **not**, nor is it intended to be, inclusive of all NAP provisions.

* * *

12 CCC-770 NAP, Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Checklist (Continued)

F Example of CCC-770 NAP

The following is an example of CCC-770 NAP.

*--

CCC-770 NAP (09-08-20)		U.S. Department of Agriculture Commodity Credit Corporation		1. Producer Name				
NONINSURED CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM CHECKLIST		2. State Name		3. County Office Name				
		4. Crop Year	5A. Unit(s)	5B. Pay Group				
Office Staff Actions:				Handbook or Other References		YES	NO	N/A
Application for Coverage								
6.	Was crop insurance coverage available in the county for the crop(s)?			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 52 and Exhibit 5		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7A.	Was a CCC-471 on file by the application closing date for each crop? (DATE)			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 301 and 303		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7B.	Were service fees paid or was a CCC-860 for certification timely filed? (DATE)			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 303		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Was the CCC-471 signed by an individual with signature authority on file (if the person is signing in a representative capacity)?			1-CM (Rev. 3), Part 25; 1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 301		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Was the CCC-471 signed by a CCC representative?			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 301		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10A.	Was the growing history requirement met for crops with buy-up coverage?			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 50		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10B.	Was the COC determination recorded in the minutes? (DATE)			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 6 and 50		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crop Acreage Reporting and Commensurate Shares								
11A.	Was an acreage report completed for the crop(s) and signed by the producer, accounting for all acreage on the unit?			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 375; 2-CP (Rev. 15), Part 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11B.	If the producer has more than one farm, was an FSA-578 producer print completed?					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Was the correct unit associated to the crop and recorded accurately on the crop acreage report?			1-NAP, (Rev. 2), paragraph 101; 3-NAP, paragraph 137 C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Were acres, colonies, or taps that are ineligible for NAP recorded in the Supplemental NAP Process (SNAPP)?			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 380		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14A.	Were the determined acres recorded in CARS to accurately represent what was planted?			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 376		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14B.	If the determined acres are different than reported acres, was the producer within variance?			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 152		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	Did the crop(s) meet eligible double cropping requirements according to 2-CP??			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 204 and 206; 2-CP paragraph 74		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	If the crop was planted after final planting date, were late planting provisions applied?			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 377		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	Was documentation provided that represents the producer's crop share interest and control of the acreage on which NAP crops are being grown? (e.g., deeds, leases, grazing permits)			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 100 and subparagraph 800 D; 10-CM; 5-PL		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	Were the correct carrying capacities identified for the grazing acreage and loaded correctly on the FSA-578?			1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 277; 3-NAP, paragraph 20; 2-CP (Rev. 16), paragraph 162		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	If the FSA-578 was late filed was it processed in accordance with policy? (DATE)			2-CP (Rev. 16), paragraph 27		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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12 CCC-770 NAP, Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Checklist (Continued)

F Example of CCC-770 NAP (Continued)

*--

CCC-770 NAP (09-08-20)		Page 2 of 4		
Notice of Loss				
Office Staff Actions:	Handbook or Other References	YES	NO	N/A
20. Was the Notice of Loss filed within 15 days of a disaster event or when the loss first became apparent, and was it date stamped? (_____) (DATE))	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 575	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21A. For 72-hour crops, did the producer notify FSA within 72 hours of the date of damage or when the loss first became apparent?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 576	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21B. Was a receipt for service generated?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 576	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21C. If the 72-hour notification rule was not met or the notice of loss was not filed within 15 days, were late filed provisions met?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), subparagraph 575 C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22A. Did the producer provide sufficient information on the CCC-576 Notice of Loss Part B relating to the loss?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 575	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22B. Was the information reviewed and documented in the COC minutes? (_____) (DATE))	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 575	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23A. Did the COC determine there was an eligible primary cause of loss that occurred?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 51 and subparagraph 575 E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23B. Was the COC determination, including any disapproved affected acres, recorded in the COC minutes, on the producer-signed CCC-576, and in the Notice of Loss system? (_____) (DATE))	1-NAP (Rev. 2), subparagraph 575 G	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23C. Was the applicable letter/notification of the COC determination issued to the producer? (_____) (DATE))	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 575 and Exhibits 53.2 – 53.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loss Adjustment				
24. If a loss adjuster was contacted, have the following forms been completed: • CCC- 576-1, "Appraisal / Production Report" • FSA-501, "Statement of Facts" • appraisal worksheets • FSA- 577, "Report of Supervisory Check"	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 586-588 and exhibit 64; LASH and 2-NAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. If the producer refused to sign the CCC-576-1, did they submit a reason, and was it recorded in the COC minutes?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 675	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. If the actual use was different than the intended use, was an appraisal completed? (does not apply to fresh/processed combination)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 802, 803, and 804	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Production / Actual Production History				
27. Were production records timely submitted and date stamped by the county office?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 400, 601, and 602	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28A. Are the production records verifiable?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), Part 9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28B. If the production records are not verifiable, did the COC take steps to determine them reliable by documenting in the COC minutes? (_____) (DATE))	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 601E, Part 9 and Part 12 section 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. Were acceptable production records provided for all harvested crops within the pay group?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 200 and Part 9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. If the determined production was different than reported production, was the producer within variance?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 152	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31. Were inventory records submitted for value loss crops?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 900	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32. Were the proper unit of measure conversions completed for production, as applicable?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 504, 506, 810, and 978	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33. Is a signed CCC-452 on file to establish the approved yield?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), Part 7; 3-NAP, subparagraph 178 D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34. Was the CCC-452 completed timely? (_____) (DATE))	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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12 CCC-770 NAP, Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Checklist (Continued)

F Example of CCC-770 NAP (Continued)

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CCC-770 NAP (09-08-20)			Page 3 of 4		
Production / Actual Production History, Continued from Page 2					
Office Staff Actions:		Handbook or Other References	YES	NO	N/A
35.	Was the CCC-452 reviewed and determined accurate, including the yield types listed in the production history database, as well as reported vs determined acres?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), Part 7; 3-NAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36.	Were yield adjustments documented in the COC minutes? (_____) (DATE)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 204, 407, 479, and 975	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37.	If the Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP) and/or Direct Marketing Price (DMP) option was elected, along with buy-up coverage, did the producer provide historical production records to complete a CCC-575, and were the applicable marketing percentages determined correctly?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 203	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Eligibility					
38.	Was the CCC-860 designation(s), identifying the producer as LR, SDA, BFR, and/or VFR, modified in the Application for Coverage system, from what was defaulted from the Subsidiary system?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 301; 3-NAP paragraph 87; 3-PL (Rev. 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.	If the defaulted CCC-860 designation(s) was modified in the Application for Coverage system, was this done in accordance with Policy?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 301; 3-NAP paragraph 87; 3-PL (Rev. 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.	Did the participant(s) sign a Farm Operating Plan (CCC-902)?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
41.	Is the CCC-903 on file with a determination made by the COC or authorized representative, including review for substantive change?	5-PL, paragraphs 325-326	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42.	Did the participant and all affiliated persons certify compliance with HELC/WC provisions on an AD-1026? (_____) (DATE), (_____) (DATE)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 103 and 703; 6-CP (Rev. 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
43.	Were AGI compliance provisions met by filing a CCC-941, or with a certification from a CPA or attorney? (_____) (DATE)	5-PL, paragraph 302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44.	Were native sod provisions applied on applicable native sod acreage?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 303, 304, 379, and 481 (only applicable to native sod acreage physically located in IA, MN, MT, NE, ND, and SD)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45.	Have all applicable assignments and joint payees been updated in FSA Financial Services?	63-FI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Application for Payment					
46.	Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), subparagraph 100 A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47.	Was the producer recorded as an owner or operator?	10-CM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
48.	If the producer is recorded as an "other" tenant (OT), is documentation on file to show they had control of the crop acreage? (e.g., deeds, leases, grazing permits)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), subparagraph 100 B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49.	If the producer was out of variance, was the CCC-576 disapproved and notification provided? (Associated to numbers 14 and 36)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 152-154	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50.	For dollar-based value loss crops, was the correct inventory value used?	1-NAP (Rev. 2) paragraph 578, Part 12 section 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
51.	For inventory-based value loss crops with buy-up coverage, was the beginning inventory limited to the lesser of the FMV-A or Maximum Dollar Value (MDV)?	1-NAP (Rev. 2) paragraph 578, Part 12 section 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
52.	Was natural mortality calculated and subtracted from inventory, if applicable?	1-NAP (Rev. 2) paragraph 578, Part 12 section 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
53.	For land leased for grazing, were all grazing restrictions considered when determining the payment?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), subparagraph 800 D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
54.	For grazed acreage, was the AUD loss factor determined and recorded correctly in the system? Approved methods are independent assessments, CPLGW, similarly mechanical harvested forage, and the forage weight appraisal method.	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 804, 812, and 813	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55.	For grazed crop(s) reported in AUM's, were the resulting acres from the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet properly recorded in the system?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 804 E, and 807; 3-NAP paragraph 384	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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12 CCC-770 NAP, Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Checklist (Continued)

F Example of CCC-770 NAP (Continued)

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CCC-770 NAP (09-08-20)		Page 4 of 4		
Application for Payment, Continued from Page 3				
Office Staff Actions:	Handbook or Other References	YES	NO	N/A
56. If AUDs were adjusted and/or assigned, was an AUD adjustment factor loaded in the system and recorded in the COC minutes? (DATE)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), subparagraphs 804 F, 804 G, 804 H, and Exhibit 53	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
57. If a grazing unit contains land in more than one county and carrying capacities differ, was the correct loss percentage used?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 804	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
58. Was assigned production properly recorded in the system and the determination documented in the COC minutes for any loss acreage associated with an ineligible cause of loss?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 607	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
59. Were quality loss adjustments properly determined and recorded in production not count?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 209, 601-603, and 810	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
60. For 72-hour crops, did the producer notify FSA within 72 hours after harvest was complete? (DATE)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 576	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
61. Was the CCC-576, Parts D through H Certification and Application for Payment, timely filed and signed by the Loss Adjuster or FSA Representative and producer no later than 60 days after the coverage period ends for this crop, or 180 days (if the COC authorized and extension), or did the STO authorize a waiver of the application filing deadline (with direction from DAFP)?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 675	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
62. Was the producer's prior year(s) nationwide premium satisfied before the current year application for payment deadline for this crop?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 304	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63. Did the producer have another USDA benefit (e.g., RMA MPC I Indemnity Payment) paid for the same crop loss, which makes this payment subject to the multiple benefit exclusion?	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 150 and 678	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
64. Was the Estimated Calculated Payment Report (ECPR) reviewed for accuracy and a copy provided to the producer? (DATE)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 6753-NAP subparagraph 448 C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65. Has the CCC-576, Part H Certification and Application for Payment, been signed by the producer, attesting to all the information entered in the system? (DATE)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 675; 1-CM, Part 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66A. Was the correct COC action recorded on the CCC-576, Part I, in the system and in the COC minutes? (DATE)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), subparagraph 6 A and paragraph 703	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66B. If the COC disapproved the application for payment, was the producer notified accordingly? (DATE)	1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraphs 208 and 675	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Certification				
67. I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.				
68A. Signature of Preparer	68B. Date	68C. Signature of Preparer		68D. Date
68E. Signature of Preparer	68F. Date	68G. Signature of Preparer		68H. Date
69. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur				
70A. CED Signature for Spot-check				70B. Date
71. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur				
72A. DD Signature for Spot-check				72B. Date
73. Remarks:				

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13-49 (Reserved)

50 Coverage Options (Continued)

--C Available Coverage Levels--

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 and the 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized additional levels of coverage (buy-up coverage) to all eligible NAP crops, other than crops grown for grazing. The 2014 Farm Bill and the 2018 Farm Bill specifically **exclude** 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)

D Growing History Requirement

A growing history requirement is applicable for:

- hemp for the 2020 crop year
- *--all other crops, including value loss, with an actual application for coverage filing--*
date of March 2, 2020, or later, regardless of crop year.

For crops for which a growing history is required, a producer must have at least one year of history of successfully growing the crop in the county to elect buy-up coverage for the crop. Proof of acceptable crop production and planting history must be submitted prior to the application closing date and must be satisfactory to COC or STC to show the crop was grown successfully in the county and documented in the minutes. Producers not meeting the history requirement are limited to basic 50/55 coverage for the crop.

Note: For the growing history requirement, the term “crop” is based on the crop code as defined in 2-CP. Different crop types will be considered the same crop if they have the same crop code.

Production of the crop is considered to be successful:

- *--for yield-based crops, if the producer produced at least 50 percent of the county expected yield, unless the producer suffered a loss on the crop because of an eligible cause of loss
- for value loss crops, if the producer has documentation, to COC’s satisfaction, to support production of at least 50 percent of the maximum dollar value sought, unless the producer suffered a loss on the crop because of an eligible cause of loss.

Notes: Eligible causes of loss must be disaster events eligible for NAP according to paragraph 51 and supported by documentation of the loss that is satisfactory to COC or STC.

See subparagraph 301 I for processing CCC-471’s when this requirement is not met.--*

50 Coverage Options (Continued)**E Selecting Coverage Levels**

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

Note: Producers may change coverage levels any time prior to the crop's application closing date. Coverage level selections are irrevocable after the application closing date.--*

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

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;

--(viii) Lightning;--

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, lightning, 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, insufficient chill hours approved by DAFP, or wildfire that occur because of an adverse natural occurrence or damaging weather.

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

The verbiage of “but not limited to” is only to allow DAFP the ability to add additional causes of loss. STC’s and COC’s may only approve eligible causes of loss as listed in this subparagraph.

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.

***--Note:** Drought is an eligible cause of loss for crops having **nonirrigated practice** that suffered **production losses**. For nonirrigated crops that were prevented from being planted, drought is an eligible condition if, on the final planting date, or within the late planting period if electing to try to plant the crop, the area that is prevented from being planted has insufficient soil moisture for germination of seed and progress toward crop maturity because of a prolonged period of dry weather. Prolonged precipitation deficiencies must be verifiable using information collected by sources whose business is to record and study the weather, including but not limited to, local weather reporting stations of the National Weather Service.--*

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 Excess Moisture

COC will determine when excess moisture conditions are present and severe enough to be considered an eligible cause of loss. This determination requires a review of the individual circumstances surrounding the claimed loss. COC should consider variations in soil type, elevation, slope and other site-specific factors when comparing conditions between neighboring locations. At a minimum, excess moisture conditions must occur during the coverage period and must directly impact the covered crop or crop acreage. COC and/or STC will consider excess moisture claims on a case by case basis and not establish specific guideline for amount of rainfall or other weather conditions required for excess moisture to be approved as a cause of loss.

COC will review available documentation when approving or denying excess moisture as the cause of loss, including, but not limited to, items such as:

- information on rainfall amounts compared to averages for the same location and time period
- soil type and the associated properties of that soil type
- elevation
- other related environmental conditions (wind, cloud cover, temperature, etc.)
- the specific crop's moisture requirements and moisture tolerance
- the timing of the claimed excess moisture relative to the crop's production cycle and moisture needs
- any other available information which COC determines is applicable.

***--Notes:** PRISM, found at <http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu/>, is a tool to determine rainfall received and average rainfall amounts for a specific area as well as temperature.

The NRCS web soil survey may be used to determine soil type, and can be found at <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>.--*

51 NAP Causes of Loss (Continued)

E 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 practical and customary to reseed or replant by the final planting date
- ***--**failure of a producer to follow good farming practices for the crop including, but not limited to:

Note: COC will recommend and STC will review specific crop combinations between separate planting periods. See subparagraph 206 E.

- not following crop rotation recommendations from agricultural experts
- using herbicides inappropriately
- using insufficient fertilizer
- planting on soil with insufficient water holding capacity when the crop is not irrigated--*
- 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 for annual crops or beginning of the coverage period for 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

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 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.

*--D AUD Value

The DAFP-established AUD value for the applicable crop year in the following table will be used to compute payments for losses of forage intended to be grazed.

Crop Year	AUD Value
2016	\$1.4130
2017	\$1.4130
2018	\$1.0990
2019	\$0.9985
2020	\$0.9887
2021	\$0.9841

--*

56-99 (Reserved)

102 Average AGI and Payment Limitations (Continued)**F Sequestration Reduction**

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

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

- amount is applied at the payment entity (producer) level
- amount is not attributed to members
- amount is applied to the producer receiving the payment after payments have been attributed for payment limitation purposes
- amount is reduced from the determined payment amount for the producer as the last step before sending the payment information to NPS
- is an administrative fiscal matter and not a program issued or benefit. It effectively impacts the issuance of program funds based on funds availability at the time payments are obligated
- percentage is determined based on the approval date entered in CCC-576, Part I according to the following table.

FOR NAP obligated in FY...	THE sequestration will be...
2015 (Application for Payment approved from October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2015)	7.3 percent.
2016 (Application for Payment approved from October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016)	6.8 percent.
2017 (Application for Payment approved from October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2017)	6.9 percent.
2018 (Application for Payment approved from October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018)	6.6 percent.
2019 (Application for Payment approved from October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2019)	6.2 percent.
*--2020 (Application for Payment approved from October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020)	5.9 percent.
2021 (Application for Payment approved from October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021)	5.7 percent.--*

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 10 percent of the payment projected for the crop in violation. Liquidated damages are in addition to any amount received by all producers for all crops on the unit.

***--Notes:** When determining liquidated damages, do not assess interest in the calculation.--*

See 64-FI to establish a manual receivable for liquidated damages.

B Example of Assessing Liquidated Damages

Producer A received \$10,000 in NAP benefits on sweet corn (\$7,000) and butter beans (\$3,000) for the 2019 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 \$700 ($\$7,000 \times 10$ percent = \$700).

155 Determinations and Appealability

A Producer Rights on Appealable Determinations

Participants have the right to appeal FSA decisions on CCC-576, Part I, 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.

***--Note:** 7 CFR 11.1 and 7 CFR 780.2 define an adverse decision as an administrative decision made by an officer, employee, or committee of an agency that is adverse to a participant. These same regulations also define a participant as any individual or entity who has applied for, or whose right to participate in or receive a payment, loan, loan guarantee, or other benefit according to any program of an agency to which the regulations in 7 CFR Parts 11 and 780 apply is affected by the decision of this agency. Because disapproval of a notice of loss does not yet impact payment eligibility, it is not an “adverse decision” as defined in these regulations. Consequently, no appeal or appealability review rights apply to the disapproval of a notice of loss.--*

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 I, 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 I, 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”.

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 national 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.

* * *

--See Exhibit 14.7 for 2018 and future years.--

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

204 Double-Cropped Acreage

A * * * Double-Cropped Acreage

*--Double-cropped acreage is acreage planted to 2 specific crops of different commodities during a crop year, such as winter wheat followed by corn or soybeans, not subject to separate nonoverlapping planting periods.

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
- a specific crop combination with 2 or more different planting periods if there is no overlap of the crops' approved planting periods.

B Establishing Double-Cropped Acreage

Double-cropping combinations **must** be 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 to harvest
- crop acreage meets all NAP eligibility provisions and has 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.

204 Double-Cropped Acreage (Continued)

* * *

C 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 the same crop or commodity planted on the same acreage as previous plantings of the same crop or commodity in the same planting period and 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 * * *.

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)**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
- *--specific crop combinations planted on the same ground during a single crop year
- any crop combination that is an agronomically sound practice.--*

F Production

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

The expected level of production for a repeat crop or multiple-planted crop recognized as a separate crop will reflect the production capability of the commodity on an acreage basis. See paragraph 606 for commingled harvested production between planting periods.

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.

G Repeat Crops Acreage and Production to Count

Each repeat planting of a crop in a planting period is additional acreage of the same crop. Repeat crop acres are additional acreage of the same crop, and all production associated with all those acres of the crop will be used to determine production to count in the event of a loss. See 2-CP for status codes for repeat crops.

Section 2 Crop Data

275 Crop Documentation

A Crop Data

--For each crop year and commercial crop or agricultural commodity for which a CCC-471-- may be filed in the state, STC will establish the following.

IF the crop is...	THEN STC shall determine the specific crop...	WITHIN...
other than a grazing forage crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • average market price • county-expected yield • applicable payment factors 	<p>120 calendar days before the specific crop's application closing date.</p> <p>Important: It is crucial that for all crops, other than forage grazing, the crop data be established according to this table to provide potential participants information to estimate potential coverage and premiums.</p>
a grazing forage crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carrying capacity • grazing period <p>See subparagraph 277 F.</p>	90 calendar days before the earliest applicable sales closing date for forage.

When a new crop, crop type, and/or intended use not currently included in 2-CP is needed, State Offices will submit new crop, crop type, and/or intended use requests according to 2-CP.

275 Crop Documentation (Continued)

A Crop Data (Continued)

When a determination of NAP eligibility is being requested for a crop, crop type, and/or intended use * * *, STC must determine whether or not to recommend the crop for NAP eligibility. If STC recommends the crop, crop type, and/or intended use, the State Office will *--submit the request through Product Master according to 2-CP. Requests must include the following information:

- CCC-456
- crop data identified on CCC-456 (Exhibit 17), including name, type or variety, and intended use from 2-CP--*
- scientific name
- minutes including the STC recommendation of NAP eligibility
- supporting documentation such as:
 - basis for NAP crop eligibility, such as commercial food or fiber uses, biomass, or other industrial use
 - crop information from universities, NIFA, NRCS, or other subject matter experts with knowledge of the crop, crop type, and/or intended use
 - commercial markets

Example: Farmer's markets, grain elevator, and gin.

- *--for seed crops, both price and yield of seed must be based on the "clean" basis.

Notes: 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.

For secondary use, follow subparagraph 202 C.

* * *

277 Carrying Capacity

A Definition of Carrying Capacity

--Carrying capacity means a stocking rate and the number of days that 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, such 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).

With the exception of warm and cool season grazing periods, the beginning date of the grazing period (start date) must begin on the 1st or 15th of the month. The end date of the grazing period/normal harvest date must end on the 15th or the last day of the month. Grazing days are determined based on these dates.--*

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.

F Annual Review of Carrying Capacities

State Offices must, on an annual basis for each county or area within a county, gather the most current documentation available for carrying capacities and grazing periods established for each grazing forage crop to determine whether, for:

- carrying capacity, the stocking rate for the specific grazing crop still reflects the number of acres of forage capable of supporting 1 animal unit for the specified grazing days
- grazing period, if the grazing days for the specific crop considering factors such as topography, altitude, land mix, and etc. are still correct.

State Offices **must** complete the review and provide findings to STC no later than 90 calendar days before the earliest applicable sales closing date for forage. COC’s and/or STC’s must document the annual reviews of carrying capacities and grazing days in COC and/or STC minutes. COC’s and/or STC’s **must** carry forward all documentation from year to year that is used as a basis to document established carrying capacities and grazing days.

State Offices shall communicate with each other on an annual basis to ensure that carrying capacities in bordering counties with similar forage types, topography, altitudes, land mix, production capabilities, etc. are established on a consistent basis. Documentation should be shared between States and counties. Differences in carrying capacities and grazing days should be mitigated or justification documented why differences exist. Each STC should document determinations in STC minutes and carry documentation forward on an annual basis.

277 Carrying Capacity (Continued)

F Annual Review of Carrying Capacities (Continued)

*--Recommendations to change a carrying capacity and/or grazing period must be submitted to the State Office for STC review. Upon completing its review, STC may submit a request to change a carrying capacity and/or grazing period in a county or area within a county. Requests **must** be provided to the National Office Livestock Assistance Program Manager no later than March 1 of the applicable calendar year and **must** include the following:

- COC/STC minutes documenting that annual reviews were conducted for each county or area within a county and the most current documentation available was used to--* establish each grazing forage crop to determine whether, for:
 - carrying capacity, the stocking rate for the specific grazing crop still reflects the number of acres of forage capable of supporting 1 animal unit for the specified grazing days
 - grazing period, if the grazing days for the specific crop considering factors such as topography, altitude, land mix, etc. are still correct

*--**Note:** Documentation must include the current carrying capacity and/or grazing period, the proposed carrying capacity and/or grazing period, and the supporting documentation STC used in its decision to request updates.--*

- State Offices are communicating with each other on an annual basis to ensure that carrying capacities in bordering counties with similar forage types, topography, altitudes, land mix, production capabilities, etc. are established on a consistent basis.

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 1 day before the date FSA would permit coverage to begin for either prevented planting or low yield losses

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 ~~the application closing date~~ **must** be established at least 1 calendar day before the ~~the planting period~~ **must** be established at least 1 calendar day before the planting period for butternut squash. If the planting period for butternut squash begins around May 5, and STC wants to provide prevented planted coverage for **all** of that planting period, the application closing date **must** ~~be established at least 1 calendar day before May 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 1 calendar day 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 30,--*
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, 2020, and the coverage period for ginseng seed begins May 1, 2021. 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 30, 2020.

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 for a specific administrative county by pay crop, pay type, and coverage options in any FSA Service Center.

CCC-471's accompanied by applicable service fees or CCC-860 certification of SDA, LR, *--VFR, or BFR 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.

For 2019 and prior years, under law, the NAP coverage period **cannot** begin sooner than 30 calendar days after CCC-471 is filed.

For 2020 and subsequent years, the NAP coverage period cannot begin sooner than 1 calendar day after CCC-471 is filed.

***--Note:** The coverage level and coverage options selected are **irrevocable** after the--* application closing date and it will be the same for all crops in the pay group.

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 CCC-860 for crop years 2020 and subsequent years.--*

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

***--Note:** See subparagraphs D and E for processing late-filed CCC-471's.--*

- the completeness of CCC-471 (all items on CCC-471 and the applicable service fee has been paid)
- an accurate description * * * 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 is 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 will **not** be construed as approval of coverage or NAP benefits. The CCC representative's signature acknowledges receipt of CCC-471 and the applicable service fee or CCC-860.

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 BFR, VFR, and 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 first applicable application closing date. BFR, VFR, and SDA producers must notify their County Office by the application closing date that they want their NAP coverage to continue.

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

Note: The year the BFR or VFR status changes, the continuous coverage is only--* applicable when the NAP participant pays the service fee by the application closing date.

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. Failure to send a continuous coverage notification will **not** serve as justification for a late-filed CCC-471.

Note: See example of the continuous coverage and reminder notification letters 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Note: See Exhibit 35 for the example letter.</p>

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	<p>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 1 calendar day following the actual day CCC-471 was filed. If COC grants relief, FSA representative will sign and date CCC-471 with effective COC decision date.</p> <p>Notes: COC is under no obligation to grant relief. However, if the producer filed the written explanation for late-filing, COC must determine whether or not relief is warranted.</p> <p>DAFP is extending this delegation of authority to allow COC to approve or disapprove programmatic relief beyond 30 calendar days after the application closing date in cases when an FLP applicant</p> <p>*--who qualifies as BFR, LR, VFR, or SDA files CCC-471 for:--*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annual crops, on or before the final planting date • perennial crops, within 3 months of the application closing date.

Note: Generally, a participant's assertion of not being aware of an application closing date is not a valid reason for finding the participant was prevented, by reasons beyond the participant's control, from filing a timely application. Information on application closing dates for crops is available in the public domain or by contacting FSA.

301 CCC-471, Application for Coverage (Continued)

F Submitting Late-Filed CCC-471's for Relief Consideration (Continued)

- *--the late-filed CCC-471 was **not** filed after any potential eligible cause of loss or disaster event occurred, which could have impacted the NAP crop regardless of whether or not the applicant has claimed the loss condition or event adversely impacted the crop
- both COC and STC have found and documented the specific reason the applicant was unable (prohibited by reasons beyond the producer's control) to file CCC-471 by the application closing date.--*

G 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 for 2019 and prior years **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)**H Correcting County Office Staff Errors on CCC-471's**

State Office specialists will:

- timely correct County Office staff errors on CCC-471's that are submitted by the producer less than 30 calendar days after the application closing date
- correct problems on CCC-471's, in a timely manner, that are submitted by the producer 30 calendar days or more after the application closing date. Submit the following information to the National Office, according to paragraph 11:
 - statement from the producer indicating the error
 - statement from the County Office on how the error was discovered
 - initial CCC-471
 - prior year CCC-471
 - revised CCC-471
 - previous years acreage report (if available)
 - current year acreage report (if available)
 - any additional documentation.

***--I Processing CCC-471's for Buy-Up Coverage When the Growing History Requirement Is Not Met**

If a producer does not meet the growing history requirement for buy-up coverage and COC has thoroughly reviewed and documented the determination in the COC minutes, the County Office **must** complete the following before issuing the next scheduled Summary of Coverage:

- remove all buy-up options from the application for coverage in the software
- print and file the updated CCC-471.

Producer notification is not required unless an Application for Payment is subsequently filed, at which time the producer must be notified of the reduction in coverage and given appeal rights according to 1-APP.--*

302 Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19) (Continued)

B Completing Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19)

Complete manual CCC-471 (06-19-19) 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, Veteran Farmer or Rancher, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher	
6	<p>If producer is seeking a waiver of the service fee as SDA, limited resource, VFR, or BFR and CCC-860 is not already on file, applicant must file CCC-860.</p> <p>Note: A producer who certifies that the producer is SDA, limited resource, VFR, or BFR will have the service fee waived and any buy-up coverage premium--* will be 50 percent of the calculated premium amount.</p>

*--302 Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19) (Continued)

B Completing Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19) (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 (06-19-19) (Continued)

B Completing Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19) (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, VFR, or BFR--* 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. Note: Producer signing CCC-471: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 or CCC-860.

*--302 Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19) (Continued)

C Example of Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19)

The following is an example of manual CCC-471 (06-19-19), page 1.

This form is available electronically. CCC-471 (06-19-19)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. Crop Year 2019
NON-INSURED CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (NAP) APPLICATION FOR COVERAGE WITH BUY-UP OPTION (2019 and Subsequent Crop Years)				2A. County FSA Office Name and Address <i>(Including Zip Code)</i> Gator County 3 National Titles Road Gainesville, GL 32605
				2B. Telephone No. <i>(Including Area Code)</i> : 555-555-5555
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 Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-334) and 7 CFR Part 1437. 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. Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: The information collection is exempted from PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(2)(c)(B). 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 <i>(Including Zip Code)</i> : Albert the Alligator 12 Stadium Road Gainesville, FL 32605			Administrative State and County Office	
3B. Telephone No. <i>(Including Area Code)</i> : 555-555-5555			4A. State FL	
3C. Email Address Albert@email.com			4B. County Gator	
			5. Schedule of Deposit Number According to 64-FI 01	
PART B - SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED, LIMITED RESOURCE, BEGINNING, AND VETERAN FARMER OR RANCHER				
6. Socially disadvantaged, limited resource, beginning, and veteran 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, beginning, or veteran farmer, you must file a Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification (CCC-860), if not already on file.				
<p><i>In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.</i></p> <p><i>Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.</i></p> <p><i>To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.</i></p>				

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*--302 Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19) (Continued)

C Example of Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19) (Continued)

The following is an example of manual CCC-471 (06-19-19), page 2.

CCC-471 (06-19-19)										Page 2 of 2			
PART C - CROP IDENTIFICATION AND COVERAGE OPTIONS													
<p>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 \$325 per crop per county, or \$825 per producer per county, but not to exceed a total of \$1950 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.</p>													
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	50/100	55/100	60/100	65/100	15. Direct Market Price Option	16. HMP Option	17. Max. Dollar Value (Value Loss)
Beans			Green	FH									
0047	001	01											
Beans			Green	PR									
0047	001	01											
Beans			Baby Lima	FH	X								
0047	001	01											
Beans			Butter			X							
0047	002	02											
Finfish			Channel Catfish					X				\$40,000.00	
3000	001	01											
PART D - PRODUCER AND CCC REPRESENTATIVE'S CERTIFICATION													
<p>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.</p> <p>This application is not valid unless accompanied by the applicable service fee or a completed CCC-860 certification.</p>													
18A. Service Fee Due \$ 825.00						18B. Service Fee Received \$ 825.00							
19A. Producer's Signature (By)				19B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity				19C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)					
/s/ Albert the Alligator								07-15-2019					
20A. CCC Representative's Signature								20B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)					
/s/ Gator County CED								07-15-2019					

--*

303 Service Fee**A Service Fee Overview**

Producers must file an application for coverage in the administrative County Office by the application closing date.

The service fee or request for service fee waiver in subparagraph D must accompany the application for coverage for it to be considered filed. The service fee is:

- for applications filed by April 7, 2019, \$250 per crop per administrative county, up to \$750 per producer per administrative county, not to exceed \$1,875 per producer
- for applications filed from April 8, 2019, \$325 per crop per administrative county, up to \$825 per producer per administrative county, not to exceed \$1,950 per producer.

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.

--C Service Fee Waiver for SDA, LR, VFR, and BFR--

Beginning farmers and ranchers, limited resource farmers and ranchers, socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers, and Veteran farmers and 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.

303 Service Fee (Continued)

***--C Service Fee Waiver for SDA, LR, VFR, and BFR (Continued)**

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

Note: The definitions for SDA, BFR, VFR, 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, BFR, VFR, or LR waiver. Annual certification on CCC-860 is **required** from producers seeking LR status waiver by program year. However, after CCC-860 is filed certifying BFR, VFR, or SDA status, BFR, VFR, and SDA producers do **not** need to recertify each year to qualify for a waiver.

Note: When entering an application for coverage before subsidiary rollover, the County Office **must** verify the LR, BFR, and VFR status for the crop year.--*

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, BFR, VFR, and LR producers to file--* CCC-471 after the application closing date. Late-filed provisions may apply according to paragraph 301.

An FLP applicant who qualifies as SDA may have previously provided certification of their SDA status during the FLP application process. In these cases, the producer is **not** required to also complete CCC-860 for NAP purposes. The Subsidiary File for “Socially Disadvantaged”, including ethnic, racial, and gender, may be updated to “Yes”, if the producer has selected at least 1 of the following choices on a completed FLP application.

Field	Selection
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino
Race	American Indian/Alaskan Native
	Asian
	Black/African American
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
Gender	Female

Note: FLP forms allow a producer to indicate ethnicity, race, and gender; however, producers are **not** required to complete these selections. Documentation of SDA status on FLP forms will **only** be accepted as certification of SDA status when it is provided by the producer. If FLP documentation indicates that status as SDA was observed by an FSA employee, rather than provided by the producer, the producer **must** complete CCC-860 to be eligible for the service fee waiver.

303 Service Fee (Continued)***--C Service Fee Waiver for SDA, LR, VFR, and BFR (Continued)**

FLP applications do **not** include certifications for BFR, VFR, or LR status. Producers who qualify as BFR or LR **must** complete CCC-860.--*

CCC-471, when accompanied by FLP documentation establishing a producer's status as SDA, will be considered a complete application according to paragraph 301.

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 64-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 whether 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 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**

*--Native sod provisions apply to Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Any NAP crop produced with annual tillage and planted on native sod acreage as determined in paragraph 379, with a breaking date of February 8, 2014, through December 20, 2018, will have the service fee doubled for the first 4 years of cropping. See subparagraph 379 D for what qualifies as a “year of cropping”.

Any NAP crop planted on native sod acreage with a breaking date after December 20, 2018, will have the service fee doubled for up to 4 years maximum within the first 10 years after breaking.

This is **not** applicable to SDA, LR, and beginning and Veteran farmer producers who receive a service fee waiver. The service fee **cannot** exceed the maximum service fee in subparagraph F.--*

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.

304 NAP Premiums (Continued)

A Determining Premiums (Continued)

(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.

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.

Notes: The maximum premium will be \$15,750 (the product of the applicable payment limitation of \$300,000 for a person or legal entity entitled to 1 single payment limitation, such as an individual or corporation, times 5.25 percent rounded up to whole dollars).

For legal entities, such as general partnerships entitled to multiple payment limitations, the applicable payment limitation is based on the number of multiple limitations for the members of the legal entity.

Example: A maximum premium of \$31,500 is calculated for a general partnership having 2 persons as members based on applicable payment limitation of \$600,000.

--The premium for SDA, LR, VFR, and BFR is 50 percent of the lesser of either the-- actual or maximum premium calculated for the NAP covered participant according to premium rules discussed in this subparagraph. See subparagraph 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 producer's approved yield, times the coverage level, times 100 percent of the average market price, subject to the applicable payment limitation times 5.25 percent

304 NAP Premiums (Continued)

A Determining Premiums (Continued)

- 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, subject to the applicable payment limitation times 5.25 percent
- 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, subject to the applicable payment limitation 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, times the coverage level subject to applicable payment limitation 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, BFR, VFR, and/or LR Status--

Beginning farmers and ranchers, limited resource farmers and ranchers, socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers, and Veteran farmers and 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, BFR, VFR, or LR status, according to 7 CFR Part 718.

Note: The definitions for SDA, BFR, VFR, and LR producers can be found on CCC-860,--* page 2.

304 NAP Premiums (Continued)***--B Premium Reduction for NAP Participants With SDA, BFR, VFR, and/or LR Status (Continued)**

Certification on CCC-860 is required from producers seeking an SDA, BFR, VFR, or LR waiver. CCC-860 certification does **not** allow SDA, BFR, VFR, and LR producers to file--* CCC-471 **after** the application closing date.

Notes: 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 participation and will receive a continuous coverage letter applicable to SDA farmers and ranchers.

Annual certification on CCC-860 is **required** from producers seeking a LR status waiver by program year.

--After CCC-860 is filed certifying BFR or VFR status, it remains in effect and will-- be maintained for a duration of up to 10 years, beginning with the year certified in item 5 C.

C Premium Billing

FSA will bill producers for buy-up NAP coverage.

The due dates for each premium owed are 30 calendar days after the date of premium billing.

Note: Premium billing for 2015 and 2016 will begin after software is finalized. It is anticipated that this will occur for:

- 2015: approximately 30 days after the SOC is mailed
- 2016 and future: standard mailing schedule January 1-15 of the subsequent program year.

D Collection of Premiums

Producers have 2 methods for payment of premiums:

- pay the full premium any time after premium is calculated
- receive a crop-specific premium billing, mailed on or after January 15, and pay within 30 calendar days.

304 NAP Premiums (Continued)

E NAP Premiums on Native Sod

During the first 4 years of planting, as determined by the Secretary, native sod acreage determined after February 7, 2014, with breaking dates of February 8, 2014, through December 20, 2018, that has been tilled for the production of an annual crop, and for up to 4 years maximum on any NAP crop in the first 10 years of breaking, with breaking dates after December 20, 2018, in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, will be subject to the following:

- 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
- 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).

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 this subparagraph will not apply.

Any annual NAP crop produced with annual tillage and planted on native sod acreage as determined in paragraph 379, with breaking dates of February 8, 2014, through December 20, 2018, will have the premium doubled for the first 4 years of cropping on that acreage.

Any NAP crop planted on native sod acreage with breaking dates after December 20, 2018, will have the premium doubled for up to 4 years maximum within the first 10 years after breaking.

--SDA, BFR, VFR, and LR producers will have the premium doubled after 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 ineligibility for NAP payment in future years until paid in full.

Notes: * * *

--Prior year premiums must be paid before the application for payment deadline. If a prior year premium is not satisfied before the application for payment deadline, COC will disapprove the application for payment on the paper copy. Do not record the decision in the automated application for payment unless the premium is satisfied before the application for payment deadline. If a prior year premium is not paid timely, verify that it is established correctly according to 3-NAP.--

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 64-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, BFR, VFR, and LR producers.--

B SOC Timing

SOC will be issued quarterly as mass mailings from Kansas City. It is anticipated this will occur for:

- 2015: only one mailing
- 2016: mailing starting mid-year/mid-cycle
- 2017 and future years: standard mailing schedule.

C Standard SOC Mailing Schedule (2017 and Future years)

- November 1st of the prior program year (tropical region producers not included)
- February 1st of the program year
- May 1st of the program year (tropical region producers not included)
- August 1st of the program year
- November 1st of the program year (tropical region producers not included).

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. 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, BFR, VFR, 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 <https://intranet.fsa.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.

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 pay group 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 crop types within a pay group 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, VFR, or BFR 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)**F Processing a Transfer (Continued)**

The State Office will review the **required** documentation for NAP transfer cases to determine compliance with current NAP transfer procedure.

Note: The State Office will take no action on a transfer request **except** to return it to the County 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 State 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.

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 VFR, BFR, 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.

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:
 $0.05 \times 46 \text{ cwt. per acre} \times 5 \text{ acres} = 11.5 \text{ cwt.}$
- 5 acres planted 17 calendar days after the final planting date:
 $0.01 \times 46 \text{ cwt. per acre} \times 5 \text{ acres} \times 17 \text{ days} = 39.1 \text{ cwt.}$
- 15 acres planted 22 calendar days after the final planting date:
 $.60 \text{ coverage level} \times 46 \text{ cwt. per acre} \times 15 \text{ acres} = 414 \text{ cwt.}$

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.

*--Prevented planting credit will be given to crops/commodities where the prevented planted acreage was affected by drought if **all** of the following conditions are met:

- on the final planting date for nonirrigated acreage, the area that is prevented from being planted has insufficient soil moisture for seed germination and progress toward crop/commodity maturity because of a prolonged period of dry weather
- prolonged precipitation deficiencies exceeded the D2, D3, or D4 level as determined using the U.S. Drought Monitor
- verifiable information is collected from sources whose business or purpose is to record weather conditions, as determined by CCC, and including but not limited to the local weather reporting stations of the U.S. National Weather Service, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, or NRCS.--*

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.

379 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

E Partial Field Planting and Relation to a Crop Year of Planting (Breaking Dates of February 8, 2014, Through December 20, 2018) and a Year of Restrictions (Breaking Date After December 20, 2018) (Continued)

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.

The determination if a year of NAP restrictions applied to a native sod CLU with a breaking date after December 20, 2018, will be determined from the same 50 percent or more threshold. If 50 percent or more of the acres have NAP coverage, then the entire CLU is considered to have met a year of restrictions. If less than 50 percent of the acres have NAP coverage, then the entire CLU is considered to have not met a year of restrictions.

F De Minimis Acreage

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. Like native sod provisions, de minimis determinations are also based on acreage identified as native sod that is physically located within the 6 States identified in subparagraph A.

Acreage that meets the parameters of native sod, identified in subparagraph B, has native sod provisions applied by checking the “native sod conversion box” identified in 2-CP. If de minimis is applicable that acreage should not have the “native sod conversion box” checked. This will ensure that the native sod provisions do not apply to that acreage.

***--Note:** Crop years 2019 and subsequent; NAP software reads from CARS to apply native sod restrictions. Refer to 2-CP, subparagraph 162 D to request a National Office manual override if a manual determination of de minimis is applicable.--*

379 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

F De Minimis Acreage (Continued)

- **Crop Years 2015 and 2016**

De minimis is determined the first year of cropping by producer, per pay grouping, per NAP unit. This requires a manual determination. A review of the acres identified as native sod within a NAP unit for the year, a review of pay grouping (pay group and pay type in Exhibit 14.7), and a review of Exhibit 40 to determine whether the crop/type is applicable to the native sod provisions (NAP crops that require annual tillage, including 1 pass planters) is required.

Example 1: Producer A has 6 acres identified as native sod converted to cropland in 2016 on 1 unit. NAP requested on those 6 acres is 3 acres of beans (green, GRN) and 3 acres of beans (green baby French, GBF). Exhibit 40 reveals native sod provisions apply to crop beans (0047), all types. Exhibit 14.7 reveals both crop types are in the same pay grouping (pay crop 0047, pay type 001). The de minimis parameters have not been met (6 acres converted from native sod in 1 unit, all 6 acres are planted to a crop to which the native sod provisions are applicable, and all 6 acres are within the same pay grouping). Native sod provisions apply to all 6 acres.

Example 2: Producer B has 10 acres identified as native sod converted to cropland in 2016 on 1 unit. NAP is requested on those 10 acres for 6 acres of beans (green, GRN) and 4 acres of beans (Chinese string, CHI). Exhibit 40 reveals native sod provisions apply to crop beans (0047), all types. Exhibit 14.7 reveals green beans and Chinese string beans are in different pay groupings (GRN pay crop 0047, pay type 001 and CHI pay crop 0047, pay type 003). The 4 acres of Chinese string beans meet the de minimis parameters and native sod provisions do not apply (it has been determined that less than 5 acres have been planted in 1 unit per pay grouping). The 6 acres of green beans do not meet the de minimis parameters; therefore, native sod provisions will apply.

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
*--2017	400	22,000 bu.	100	825 tons
2018	400	24,000 bu.	100	900 tons
2019	400	23,200 bu.	100	870 tons
2020--*	400	23,600 bu.	100	885 tons

--The intended uses for 2021 are 400 acres grain and 100 acres silage. To determine the 2021 approved yield for silage, use the 2017 through 2020 actual silage production. Ignore all-- grain production.

Year	Silage		Silage Yield
	Acres	Production	
*--2017	100	825 tons	A 8.25
2018	100	900 tons	A 9.00
2019	100	870 tons	A 8.70
2020	100	885 tons	A 8.85
2021--*	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
*--2017	500	27,500 bu.		
2018	500	30,000 bu.		
2019	500	29,000 bu.		
2020--*	500	29,500 bu.		

*--The 2021 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 2021 approved yield for silage, use the 2017 through 2020 actual grain--* production records and convert to silage, as follows.

Year	Acres	Grain Production	Silage Production Based on Grain Conversion	Silage Yield
*--2017	500	27,500 bu.	4,125 tons	A 8.25
2018	500	30,000 bu.	4,500 tons	A 9.00
2019	500	29,000 bu.	4,350 tons	A 8.70
2020	500	29,500 bu.	4,425 tons	A 8.85
2021--*	Silage Approved Yield			8.70 tons

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)**E Example 2 (Continued)**

--The following table continues the example with 2021 acreage and production information.--

Year	Grain		Silage	
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production
*--2017	500	27,500 bu.		
2018	500	30,000 bu.		
2019	500	29,000 bu.		
2020	500	29,500 bu.		
2021--*	400	23,200 bu.	100	900 tons

*--The 2022 intentions are 400 acres with an intended use of grain and 100 acres of silage.

To determine the 2022 approved yield for silage, use the 2017 through 2020 actual grain production records and convert to silage as well as the 2021 actual silage production.--*

Year	Acres	Grain Production	Silage Production		Silage Yield
			Converted	Actual	
*--2017	500	27,500 bu.	4,125 tons		A 8.25
2018	500	30,000 bu.	4,500 tons		A 9.00
2019	500	29,000 bu.	4,350 tons		A 8.70
2020	500	29,500 bu.	4,425 tons		A 8.85
2021	100			900 tons	A 9.00
2022--*			Silage Approved Yield		8.76 tons

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)**E Example 2 (Continued)**

--The following table continues the example with 2022 acreage and production information.--

Year	Grain		Silage	
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production
*--2017	500	27,500 bu.		
2018	500	30,000 bu.		
2019	500	29,000 bu.		
2020	500	29,500 bu.		
2021	400	23,200 bu.	100	900 tons
2022--*	400	22,800 bu.	100	855 tons

*--The 2023 intentions are 500 acres with an intended use of grain.

To determine the 2023 approved yield for silage, use the 2017 through 2020 actual grain production records and convert to silage. Use the 2021 and 2022 actual silage production.--*

Year	Acres	Grain Production	Silage Production		Silage Yield
			Converted	Actual	
*--2017	500	27,500 bu.	4,125 tons		A 8.25
2018	500	30,000 bu.	4,500 tons		A 9.00
2019	500	29,000 bu.	4,350 tons		A 8.70
2020	500	29,500 bu.	4,425 tons		A 8.85
2021	100			900 tons	A 9.00
2022	100			855 tons	A 8.55
2023--*			Silage Approved Yield		8.73 tons

504 Coarse Grains (Continued)

E Example 2 (Continued)

--The following table continues the example with 2023 acreage and production information.--

Year	Grain		Silage	
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production
*--2017	500	27,500 bu.		
2018	500	30,000 bu.		
2019	500	29,000 bu.		
2020	500	29,500 bu.		
2021	400	23,200 bu.	100	900 tons
2022	400	22,800 bu.	100	855 tons
2023--*	500	30,500 bu.		

*--The intended acreage for 2024 is 500 acres of grain.

To determine the 2024 approved yield for silage, use the 2017 through 2020 actual grain production records and convert to silage, as well as the 2021 and 2022 actual silage records. Following is an example of the database for calculating a 2024 silage approved yield.--*

Year	Acres	Grain Production	Silage Production		Silage Yield
			Converted	Actual	
*--2017	500	27,500 bu.	4,125 tons		A 8.25
2018	500	30,000 bu.	4,500 tons		A 9.00
2019	500	29,000 bu.	4,350 tons		A 8.70
2020	500	29,500 bu.	4,425 tons		A 8.85
2021	100			900 tons	A 9.00
2022	100			855 tons	A 8.55
2023	0				Z
2024--*	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
*--2018	400	100
2019	400	100
2020	400	100
2021--*	400	100

*--In 2021, the actual production from the 400 acres of grain is 190 acres harvested as grain and 210 acres harvested as silage. For 2022, the intentions are 400 acres of grain and 100 acres of silage.

To determine 2021 approved yield for **grain**, use the 2018 through 2020 actual grain production and actual 2021 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		
*--2018	400		22,000 bu.			A55 bu.
2019	400		24,000 bu.			A60 bu.
2020	400		23,200 bu.			A58 bu.
2021	190	210	9,500 bu.	12,600 bu.	1,890 tons	A55 bu.
2022--*	Grain Approved Yield					57 bu.

Part 8 Reporting Losses

Section 1 Loss Information

575 Notice of Loss

A Overview

CCC-576, Part B (Exhibit 53) 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.

* * *

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

*--For 2020 and subsequent years, NAP producers of forage with the intended use of grazing who choose to establish loss level using independent assessments, according to subparagraph 804 J, or other alternative loss percentage methods approved by DAFP, according to paragraphs 812 and 813, are not required to file a CCC-576, Parts A and B. For producers meeting that criteria, the only requirement is to file an application for payment on grazed forage by the deadline specified in paragraph 675.

For 2020 and subsequent years, NAP producers of forage with the intended use of grazing who choose to establish their loss using similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the unit for which an approved yield has been calculated, or similar units in the area where approved yields have been calculated for forage, are required to file the following by the applicable deadline:

- CCC-576, Parts A and B by the earlier of 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 end of the coverage period
- CCC-576, Parts D through H, according to paragraph 675.--*

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 at least 1 crop in the pay group for all crops within the pay group to be covered under the notice of loss--*
- 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 Notice of Loss (Continued)

--C Late-Filed CCC-576, Part B, or Missed 72-Hour Loss Notification--

COC will receive each CCC-576 and determine whether the producer satisfied the requirement to provide a notification of loss for hand-harvested crops, according to paragraph 576, or whether CCC-576, Part B for the crop or commodity has been filed according to subparagraph B. If the producer failed to provide the required notification of loss of hand-harvested crops, according to paragraph 576, or 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 the producer of ***--hand-harvested or rapidly deteriorating crops fails to provide timely notification of loss--*** within 72 hours, according to paragraph 576, or 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.

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, on crop intended for forage claiming 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 Notice of 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 and thoroughly document in the COC minutes 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

*--**Note:** This review will include, but is not limited to, determining whether:

- the claimed event occurred during the coverage period
 - the crop loss first apparent date is reasonable.
- any portion of the claimed loss is because of any ineligible causes of loss, and if so, how much production will be assigned

Note: Production is only assigned for ineligible causes of loss, when it is determined that a loss is because of both eligible and ineligible causes of loss.--*

- a field visit is required to verify information on CCC-576 according to subparagraph F

575 Notice of Loss (Continued)

E Review of CCC-576, Part B (Continued)

- 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 on CCC-576, Part C, in routine cases. This delegation must be recorded in the COC minutes and specifically define routine cases.--*

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.

* * *

- 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, requiring an appraisal. In this case, the County Office will 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 Notice of 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
 - notify each producer with an interest in the specific crop acreage or commodity for which action is taken on the CCC-576, Part B. If the notice of loss is:
 - disapproved, generate a letter using the example letter Exhibit 53.2.
 - approved, generate a letter using the example letter in:
 - Exhibit 53.3 for all crops except grazed forage
 - *--Exhibit 53.4 for grazed forage, if applicable--*
- Note:** The application for payment date specific to the crops may be included in the letter.
- schedule loss adjustment work as applicable according to Section 2.

--589 Controversial Appraisals/Inspections*A Preventing a Controversy**

LA's must contact the producer to arrange a time to inspect the affected acreage and encourage the producer to accompany the LA during the appraisal. By doing so, the LA can explain the appraisal method being used and why certain areas were chosen as representative samples.

If a controversy is anticipated, avoid sending the LA to the inspection alone. CED or another LA should accompany the primary LA.

B Resolving a Controversy

When a producer disagrees with an LA's appraisal:

- request the producer complete CCC-576-1, Part E
- obtain a second appraisal if another LA is available to immediately appraise the crop.

C LA's Responsibility

If a disagreement cannot be resolved while the LA is onsite with the producer, the LA must:

- complete and submit the original CCC-576-1 to the County Office
- thoroughly document the following facts on FSA-501:
 - how the appraisal was determined
 - how representative samples were chosen
 - the basis of the producer's disagreement
- support the statement of facts with pictures or videos taken in a straightforward, open manner to avoid giving the appearance of being secretive or suspicious.--*

589 Controversial Appraisals/Inspections (Continued)**D Producer's Responsibility**

The producer is required to sign CCC-576-1. In any case when the producer does not agree with the appraisal, the producer:

- should complete CCC-576-1, Part E, and provide a thorough explanation of the reason for disagreement
- *--must provide CCC-576-1, Part E to the County Office within 14 calendar days of the LA's appraisal.

Note: COC may consider at their discretion information on CCC-576-1, Part E provided after 14 calendar days. Document the reason(s) COC accepted the information after 14 calendar days and place it in the producer's file.--*

E CED's Responsibility

CED's must:

- review the initial LA's CCC-576-1 and supporting documentation
- review the subsequent LA's CCC-576-1 and supporting documentation, if applicable
- review CCC-576-1, Part E completed by the producer for reasonableness and completeness
- contact the LA and producer, making every effort to resolve the disagreement.

If the disagreement is not resolved, submit all appraisals and CCC-576-1, Part E to COC for consideration.

Note: If appraisals are completed by 2 LA's and the 2 appraisals have significant differences, are not reasonable, or are not supported factually, CED must consult the State Office about completing a third appraisal by CED or another LA.

Part 10 Payment

Section 1 General Payment Provisions

675 Application 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.

A completed application for NAP payment **must** be filed on CCC-576, Parts D through H (Exhibit 53), 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 from all eligible acres is accounted on CCC-576, Parts D through G, producer does **not** need to sign Part H. If the producer refused to sign the CCC 576-1 and appraised production is different than actual production the producer must provide a written explanation to COC. COC will follow production variance rules (subparagraph 152 C) if applicable.

- no later than 60 calendar days after the coverage period ends for any NAP covered crop in the unit.

Exception: COC has the authority to grant an extension of up to 120 calendar days, after the initial 60 calendar days, not to exceed a total of 180 calendar days, for applications for payment, if circumstances merit approval. The request **must** be filed in writing and can be filed up to and no later than 180 calendar days after the end of the coverage period.

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 H.

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 H 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 H Are Considered Filed**

CCC-576, Parts D through H are considered filed when both of the following apply:

- Part H has been signed by the producer

Note: COC must act on all applications which are signed or considered signed following the exception in subparagraph 675 A.

- 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.

***--Note:** County Offices must ensure that all producers with an approved NAP application for payment receive a copy of the Estimated Calculated Payment Report.--*

C Late-Filed CCC-576, Parts D Through H

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.

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.

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.

700 General Payment Provisions (Continued)**F Payment Limitation**

The payment limitations for NAP benefits are:

- \$125,000 for crops with basic 50/55 coverage
- \$300,000 for crops with buy-up coverage.

Note: Payment limitation was \$125,000 regardless of coverage level for NAP benefits received for the 2015 through 2018 crop years.

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 prior year premium amounts are paid in full or included in an approved repayment plan
- 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.

Notes: For grazed forage losses using independent assessments, prompt payment interest *--begins the later of:

- 30 calendar days after the producer submits a completed application for payment
- 30 calendar days after the independent assessments are obtained.--*

If the producer is receiving a payment based on their own production loss or losses on similar farms, prompt payment interest begins 30 calendar days from the date the producer signs, dates, and submits a completed application for payment.

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 $50.0 + 0.0 + 75.0 \div 3 = 41.7$.

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 by the application for payment deadline 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 application for payment deadline for the year of CCC-471, will result in the denial of NAP benefits for--* the intended grass or legume seed crop.

809 Quality Loss for Forage Crops With Buy-Up Coverage

A Background

Beginning with crop year 2016, DAFP has determined RFV is the number used to measure forage quality. RFV is an index that ranks forage by potential digestible DM intake that is calculated from digestible DM and DM intake.

B Eligibility

Producers of mechanical harvested hay or forage having buy-up NAP coverage with an approved notice of loss on file may be eligible for an adjustment to harvested production because of a loss of quality if the quality loss is **both** of the following:

- attributable to an eligible cause of loss in the coverage period before harvest
- documented with analysis that includes RFV from an approved laboratory.

*--DAFP has designated the following forage crops eligible for quality loss:

- alfalfa
- alfalfa mix
- other hay
- small grains
- sorghum forage.

For the 2022 and subsequent crop years, STC **must** determine and document in the minutes which types of forage crops designated eligible by DAFP are eligible forage crops for quality loss in each State. Forage eligibility for quality losses must be determined at least 60 calendar days before the earliest application closing date. STC will ensure that the list of eligible forage types is publicized.--*

Note: Harvested production will be adjusted downward for quality losses occurring from an eligible cause of loss in the coverage period. Resulting harvested production will be used for both unit loss and approved yield purposes. See paragraph 209.

C Ineligible Causes of Loss

Forage production will **not** be adjusted for quality for any losses occurring:

- outside the coverage period
- after harvest
- during storage
- because of management decisions for anything other than an eligible cause of loss
- without verifiable analysis documentation with RFV from an approved laboratory
- on unharvested acres or production, for example assigned or appraised
- *--on a crop determined ineligible by STC.--*

809 Quality Loss for Forage Crops With Buy-Up Coverage (Continued)

C Ineligible Causes of Loss (Continued)

Example 1: Hay stored in the field is damaged by flood and subsequently suffers a loss of quality. The forage is **not** eligible for a quality loss adjustment to harvested production.

Deterioration of the crop after harvest because of storage practices is **not** eligible for a quality loss. In addition, hay in the bale is considered harvested and losses occurring after harvest are outside the coverage period and ineligible.

Example 2: Forage left in the windrow too long is sunburned and subsequently suffers a loss of quality. The forage is **not** eligible for a quality loss adjustment to harvested production. Forage **not** properly cured is ineligible for quality loss.

D Quality Loss Documentation

Producers **must** provide written verifiable evidence indicating the quality loss and acceptable production evidence for the quantity. The verifiable evidence for quality loss **must** be specific to the affected quantity.

Note: All production and RFV **must** be on DM basis.

The loss in quality of forage production impacted by an eligible cause of loss in the coverage period **must** be documented using evidence specific to a cutting and quantity of production. Documentation **must** be dated and contain specific production information related to the quality affected production. COC will review the evidence and determine whether the evidence meets program requirements. It is important to remember that:

- a quality adjustment will **not** be made to harvested production if COC is **not** satisfied the evidence meets program requirements
- if a quality adjustment is made to harvested production, the adjusted production for the unit will be used for both unit loss and approved yield purposes.

Note: Production may **not** be adjusted for quality without an acceptable quality analysis, including RFV from an approved laboratory.

Example 1: The producer provided a forage analysis using the third cutting of hay and actual measurements corresponding to the forage analysis sample.

In this example, a forage analysis using the third cutting of hay will **only** be applicable to the quantity of production from the third cutting and may **not** be used to document losses from other cuttings.

809 Quality Loss for Forage Crops With Buy-Up Coverage (Continued)

D Quality Loss Documentation (Continued)

Example 2: Producer provided a statement from Custom Harvest Company that 400 round bales of hay were baled for Clay Farms weighing approximately 700 pounds per bale. The producer had 1 forage analysis that was dated June 15, 2016; however, it did **not** indicate the amount of production. The documentation did **not** provide details on the number of samples relative to a specific quantity of production the analysis represented. The producer could **not** provide information necessary for COC to determine whether the sample and analysis is representative according to subparagraph E.

In this example, COC will **not** permit a quality loss adjustment.

E Forage Sampling and Analysis

Producers interested in obtaining an adjustment to harvested production for a loss of quality **must** obtain a sufficient number of representative samples for the quantity of forage harvested at the time of harvest for the quality affected production, using a sampling rate and method considered representative and acceptable by COC. Producers **must** provide information about how sampling was taken, by whom, and when. This information **must** be presented when evidence of a quality loss is submitted by the producer.

Notes: Laboratory, State university, or other information available may provide guidelines for the number of representative samples. In general, the number of samples required for a quantity of forage will increase with the amount of forage harvested.

In this context, at the time of harvest means as close to the date of harvest as is practicable. If sampling occurs too long after harvest, as determined by COC, COC will reject the documentation to support a quality loss adjustment.

Producers are responsible for any and all costs associated with sampling and analysis. FSA will **not** pay or reimburse producers for costs associated with sampling or analysis.

COC's may spot check forage analysis by obtaining documents from the laboratory at any time, or if COC is concerned whether the analysis meets NAP requirements.

COC's **must** be satisfied that the sampling and documentation of forage analysis meet requirements for hay and forage quality loss determinations.

COC's will authorize adjustments of harvested production only for quantities affected by an eligible cause of loss in the coverage period, sampled at an appropriate time to determine quality loss coming from the eligible cause of loss, and represented with acceptable documentation of the measured loss of quality, for example RFV.

809 Quality Loss for Forage Crops With Buy-Up Coverage (Continued)

F Approved Laboratories for Forage Analysis

Quality losses for hay and forage crops **must** be documented with an RFV analysis from either of the following:

- a State University laboratory
- other laboratories approved by STC.

810 Determining Amount of Forage Quality Loss

A Review of Forage Quality Analysis

This table outlines the steps COC will take when receiving and reviewing forage laboratory analysis associated to quality loss. COC will review, accept, and process production records according to paragraph 601.

Step	Action
1	Date stamp original hard copy laboratory analysis with county name.
2	Photocopy original date-stamped hard copy laboratory analysis submitted by producer.
3	Place photocopied date-stamped laboratory analysis in the producer's county file.
4	Return original date-stamped laboratory analysis to the producer. Note: The original date-stamped laboratory analysis can only be returned to the producer if the photocopies have been made and placed in the producer's FSA file.
5	Review producer's FSA file for previously submitted laboratory analysis. Ensure that laboratory analysis is not a duplicate.
6	Ensure that producer understands that the laboratory analysis must be both of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • submitted with the associated cutting and quantity of harvested production • for the correct unit, crop year, and acreage.
7	COC will review each laboratory analysis submitted by producer to ensure that the laboratory analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is dated and/or identifies the cutting • includes RFV • is from an approved laboratory • includes type of forage • is represented as DM. Note: After copies of the laboratory analysis have been placed in the producer's file in the county, they will not be removed or returned to the producer.
8	Calculate production loss because of quality according to subparagraphs B and C.

811 Determining Amount of Forage Quality Loss Using Forage Quality Calculator (Continued)**D Forage Quality Calculator**

This table provides instructions for entering data into the Forage Quality Loss Calculator for determining production **not** to count using RFV for a specific type of harvested forage.

Step	Action
1	Enter crop year from CCC-576, item 2.
2	Enter producer's name from CCC-576, item 3.
3	Enter unit number for the producer and crop from CCC-576, item 8B.
4	Enter name of the forage laboratory that performed the quality test.
5	Enter name of the crop from CCC-576, item 6A.
6	Enter crop type name or abbreviation for the crop from CCC-576, item 6B.
7	Enter unit of measure from the CCC-576, item 25.
8	*--Enter forage type as found in Exhibit 14.7.--*
9	Enter analysis number from the forage quality test.
10	Enter actual RFV from the forage quality test.
11	Enter production associated with each sample.
12	Percent loss of quality will be displayed.
13	Production not to count by sample will be displayed.
14	Total production not to count for the unit to be entered on CCC-576, item 29.

811 Determining Amount of Forage Quality Loss Using Forage Quality Calculator (Continued)

E Example of Forage Quality Loss Calculator

This is an example of a completed Forage Quality Loss Calculator using RFV.

[illegible]

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.

References: The Nursery Crop Insurance Program, FCIC Eligible Plant List and Plant *--Price Schedule are available at <https://www.rma.usda.gov/en/Information-Tools/Nursery-Inventory-Software-EPLPPS>.

A list of plants covered by RMA is available on the DAFP Intranet site at <https://inside.fsa.usda.gov/program-areas/dafp/dap/nap/index>. This list will be updated annually.--*

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 Unharvested Payment Factors--

* * *

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.

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 NAP eligible colonies reported for 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 eligible 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.

Note: Beginning in 2015, NAP assistance may be made available for any commercially produced crop acreage for which individual CAT level or buy-up coverage is available as a pilot product. However, if a producer is eligible to receive a payment under NAP and under the pilot, the producer **must** choose whether to receive the benefit under the pilot product or NAP, but will **not** be eligible for both, according to paragraph 150.

I Ineligible Causes of Loss

Loss of honey production **must** be the result of an eligible cause of loss listed in paragraph 51. 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 an eligible cause of loss
- the loss of colonies or bees
- *--lack of a floral source--*
- decreased 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)

- colony collapse disorder occurring before the hives are set out for honey production

Notes: If the producer can provide documentation showing that replacement colonies, including queen bees, were purchased and received in sufficient time to expect full production at the beginning of the honey production season for the physical location county where the hives are placed, these replacement colonies may be eligible for NAP loss, premium, and approved yield.

If COC determines the colonies are eligible under this provision, do **not** enter the colonies in SNAPP. COC must retain copies of documentation provided and thoroughly document the decision in the COC minutes.

- 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. Colonies are considered unharvested if honey is not extracted during the crop year. Effective with the 2020 crop year, if honey is *--extracted from a specific colony at any time during the crop year, the unharvested payment factor is not applicable to that colony.

Example: Producer Dale reports 250 colonies for the crop year. Honey is extracted from only 225 colonies during the year. The unharvested factor will apply to 25 colonies.--*

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 Actual Production History and Approved Yield Record	Ex. 41	Text
CCC-456	NAP Crop Data Information for New NAP Crops	Ex. 17	275
CCC-471 (06-19-19)	Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Application for Coverage with Buy-Up Option (2019 and Subsequent Crop Years)	302	Text, Ex. 2, 34-36, 52, 54, 62, 200
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-471 NAP BP (08-11-15)	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance 2016 and Subsequent Years Basic Provisions		54, 301-303, 341, 342, 376, 576
CCC-575	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (2015 and Subsequent Years)	Ex. 52	203, 207
CCC-576	Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2020 and Subsequent Years	Ex. 53	Text, Ex. 2, 22, 55, 62, 64
CCC-576A	2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Manual Payment Calculation Worksheet (Yield Based Crops)	Ex. 56	202, 702, Ex. 55, 62
CCC-576A-1	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Payment Calculation Worksheet for Multiple Crops Types with Prevented Planted Acres	Ex. 57	702, Ex. 55

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

Forms (Continued)

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
CCC-576A-EZ	2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Manual Calculation Worksheet (Yield Based Crops Without HMP, CMP, or DMP)	Ex. 55	702
CCC-576B	2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Manual Payment Calculation Worksheet for Value Loss Crops	Ex. 54	578, 702, Part 12, Ex. 53
CCC-576C	2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Grazing Crops)	Ex. 62	702, 804, 807
CCC-576-1	Appraisal/Production Report Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2019 and Subsequent Years	Ex. 64	Text, Ex. 53
CCC-577	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) – Application for Transfer of Coverage	Ex. 36	11, 342
CCC-579	NAP Approved Yield Compliance Worksheet	775	
CCC-770 NAP	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Checklist	12	
CCC-860	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification		6, 54, 301-304
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility 2009 and Subsequent Program Years		8, 100
FSA-321	Finality Rule and Equitable Relief		301
FSA-325	Application for Payment of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		342, 700
FSA-409	Measurement Service Record		Ex. 64
FSA-501	Statement of Facts		Ex. 64
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		Text, Ex. 52, 64, 203
FSA-850	Environmental Screening Worksheet		156
NRCS Form CPA-026e	Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation Determination		379

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
%PL	percent of public land	807, 808
AIB	RMA's Actuarial Browser	Ex. 5
AU	animal unit	4, 277, 804, 807, 808, Ex. 2
AUD	animal-unit-day	4, 55, 101, Part 12, Ex. 2, 62
AUM	animal-unit-month	804, 807, 808
BFR	beginning farmer or rancher	301-305, 342, Ex. 34
CARS	Crop Acreage Reporting System	402, 807, 808
CBD	cannabidiol	978
CMP	contract marketing percentage	203, Ex. 52, 55
DAS	Disaster Assistance Section	51, 53, 200, 207, 342
DM	dry matter	809, 810, Ex. 2, 53
DMP	direct marketing percentage	207, 278, 702, Ex. 52, 55
FH	fresh	50, 200, 203, 375, 400
FMVA	Field Market Value A	304, 900-908, Ex. 53, 54
FMVB	Field Market Value B	304, 900-908, Ex. 54
FTA	fescue, tall	803, 804
HMP	historical marketing percentage	202, 203, 302, 702, Ex. 52, 55
LASH	Loss Adjustment Standards Handbooks	502, 802, Ex. 64
LR	limited resource farmer or rancher	301-303, 305
MDV	maximum dollar value	900, 901, Ex. 54
MPCI	Multiple Peril Crop Insurance	587
NTS	no type specified	801
OC	certified organic	278, Ex. 5
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, 275
PRF	pasture, rangeland, and forage	806
PRISM	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model	51, 812
RFV	relative feed value	809-811
RI-PRF	Rainfall Index - Pasture, Rangeland, Forage	806
RIRS	RMA Information Reporting System	Ex. 5
SNAPP	Supplemental NAP Process	6, 53, 54, 152, 375, 380, 877, 975, 976, 977

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM (Continued)

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
SOC	Summary of Coverage	305
T-yield	transitional yield	Text, Ex. 2, 26
THC	tetrahydrocannabinol	978, Ex. 2
VFR	Veteran Farmer	301-305, 342, Ex. 34
VI-PRF	Vegetative Index - Pasture, Rangeland, Forage	806
webRFS	Web receipt for service	576
WFRP	Whole Farm Revenue Protection Pilot Program	150

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, Parts C and I. The redelegation must define what COC considers routine.	152, 675
COC is delegated authority to approve late-filed CCC-471 if CCC-471 is filed within 30 calendar days of the application closing date and also as specified for an FLP applicant who qualifies as BFR, LR, SDA, or VFR through the final planting date for annual crops or up to 3 months after the application closing date for perennial crops.	301
SED's have authority to approve replacement applications for coverage. SED may redelegate this authority to any State Office employee.	341
COC may redelegate, in writing, to CED and PT, the authority to complete and sign automated and manual CCC-452's.	400

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.

*--Grass Mixture Alfalfa

Grass mixture alfalfa means a stand in which less than 25 percent of the plant population is alfalfa.--*

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.

***--Hemp**

Hemp means the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a THC concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.

Hemp Processor

Hemp processor means any business enterprise regularly engaged in processing hemp that possesses all licenses and permits for processing hemp required by the applicable State or Federal governing authority, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities with enough equipment to accept and process contracted hemp within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.--*

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 castor 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 means a crop that can have multiple market or intended uses with separate NAP average market prices established for each use; however, only one approved yield will be established for the crop.

Multiple-Planted Crop

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

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)

***--THC**

THC means delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol.--*

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.

Information for 2018 and Future Crop Groups

Beginning in 2018 crop groups will no longer be available in this handbook. State and County Office users must use the 72-Hour Report in the NCT to identify crops/types/uses that are approved for NAP. For more information on how to access and use the 72-Hour Report, see 3-NAP.

* * *

***--CCC-456, NAP Crop Data Information for New NAP Crops**

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 the State and/or county name, as applicable.
2	Enter the crop year.
3	Enter the contact person responsible for the data provided.
4	<p>If additional pages are needed for a State or county, ENTER “X” of “Y”.</p> <p>Note: “X” denotes the specific page number, “Y” denotes the total pages for a State or county.</p>
Part A – Crop Information	
5	<p>Enter the crop name. The crop name will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reflected in 2-CP, Exhibit 10 identified in each column of item 5 if there are recommendations, including different specific data in items 6 through 32. <p>Check the “New Crop” box if the crop is not currently listed in 2-CP or is not available for selection in NCT.</p> <p>Note: For Category 1 forage, enter the crop name, type, or variety of each forage species, and complete items 6 through 32 in separate columns.</p>
6	Enter the crop code reflected in 2-CP, Exhibit 10.
7	<p>Enter the crop type or variety name, if applicable, reflected in 2-CP, Exhibit 10. Check the “New Type or Variety” box if the crop type is not currently listed in 2-CP or is not available for selection in NCT.</p> <p>Note: If no type is available, ENTER “N/A”.</p>
8	Enter the crop type or variety code, if applicable.
9	<p>Check either the “Irrigated” or “Nonirrigated” box for the practice that is being requested.</p> <p>Note: If the crop has both irrigated and nonirrigated in the county, check both boxes.</p>

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*--CCC-456, NAP Crop Data Information for New NAP Crops (Continued)

A Completing CCC-456 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
10	<p>Enter the intended use of the crop. Examples include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fresh • processed • forage • silage • seed. <p>Check the “New Intended Use” box if the crop is not currently listed in 2-CP or is not available for selection in NCT.</p> <p>Notes: If the crop has more than 1 intended use, use separate columns for each intended use.</p> <p>If STC anticipates the need for a CCC-established price for secondary use according to paragraph 202, complete CCC-456 for this secondary use. After identifying all elements of the secondary use, add the suffix “SU” to the name of the crop.</p>
11	<p>Enter the unit of measure for the crop. See paragraph 2 for applicable units of measure.</p> <p>For value loss crops, use a separate column entry for each size.</p>
12	Enter the pounds per unit of measure if the unit of measure in item 11 is not pounds.
13	If there are multiple plantings of the crop within the crop year, enter the planting number and include data in separate columns for each planting period. If there is only 1 planting within the crop year, ENTER “1”.
14	Enter the number of acres historically reported for the crop in the State or county.
15	Enter the number of producers growing the crop in the State or county.
Part B – STC Recommendations	
16	Enter the application closing date for the crop. The application closing date for each crop within the State should correspond with the sales closing date as established by RMA, if applicable.
17	<p>Enter the final planting date of the crop based on the planting(s).</p> <p>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.</p>
18	Enter the crop acreage reporting date according to 2-CP.
19	Enter the normal harvest date for the crop.

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*--CCC-456, NAP Crop Data Information for New NAP Crops (Continued)

A Completing CCC-456 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
20	Enter the recommended prevented planting factor or the established prevented planting factor according to paragraph 279 for computing payments when a producer was prevented from planting the crop. Include the source data used. Note: Some crops, such as tree crops, value loss crops, and other perennials, may not have a prevented planting factor. ENTER "N/A" if a prevented planting factor is not applicable.
21	Enter the recommended unharvested payment factor or established unharvested payment factor according to paragraph 279 for computing payments when a producer planted the crop but was unable to harvest the crop. Include the source data used.
22	Enter the STC-recommended average market price. Include the source data used for each year (for up to 5 years) according to paragraph 278. Exception: For forage intended for grazing, including small grain forage, enter the number of days grazed.
23	Enter the STC-recommended average expected yield. Include the source data used for each year (for up to 5 years) according to paragraph 276. Exception: For forage intended for grazing, enter the acres per AU.
24	Enter the STC-recommended organic average market price. Include the source data used for each year (for up to 5 years) according to paragraph 278.
25	Enter the STC-recommended organic county expected yield. Include the source data used for each year (for up to 5 years) according to paragraph 276.
26	Enter the STC-recommended direct average market price. Include the source data used for each year (for up to 5 years) according to paragraph 278.
Part C – NASS Data	
27	Check "Yes" or "No" to indicate whether NASS data is available for the crop.
28	Enter the NASS average price calculated. If NASS data from outside the State is considered, include the name of the applicable State(s) in parenthesis to the right of the price. If NASS does not have price data, leave blank.
29	Enter the NASS average yield calculated. If NASS data from outside the State is considered, include the name of the applicable State(s) in parenthesis to the right of the yield. If NASS does not have yield data, leave blank.

--*

***--CCC-456, NAP Crop Data Information for New NAP Crops (Continued)**

A Completing CCC-456 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part D – RMA Data	
30	Check “Yes” or “No” to indicate whether RMA data is available for the crop.
31	<p>Enter the RMA price established within the State. If the crop is insurable other than in the county included in item 1, include the names of any counties where insurance is available within the State in parenthesis to the right of the price.</p> <p>If the crop is not insurable within the State, leave blank.</p>
32	<p>Enter the RMA organic established price for the administrative county. If the crop is insurable other than in the administrative county included in item 1, include the names of any counties where insurance is available in parenthesis to the right of the price.</p> <p>If the crop is not insurable in the administrative county or other counties within the State, leave blank.</p>

--*

***--CCC-456, NAP Crop Data Information for New NAP Crops (Continued)**

B Example of CCC-456

Following is an example of CCC-456.

CCC-456 (01-25-21)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. STATE and/or COUNTY NAME	2. CROP YEAR
NAP CROP DATA INFORMATION FOR NEW NAP CROPS				3. CONTACT PERSON	4. PAGE OF
PART A CROP INFORMATION					
5. Crop Name <input type="checkbox"/> New Crop	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
6. Crop Code					
7. Type or Variety Name <input type="checkbox"/> New Type or Variety					
8. Type or Variety Code					
9. Practice <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigated <input type="checkbox"/> Nonirrigated		<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigated <input type="checkbox"/> Nonirrigated	<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigated <input type="checkbox"/> Nonirrigated	<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigated <input type="checkbox"/> Nonirrigated	<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigated <input type="checkbox"/> Nonirrigated
10. Intended Use <input type="checkbox"/> New Intended Use					
11. Unit of Measure					
12. Pounds per Unit of Measure, If applicable					
13. Planting Period					
14. Acres Reported					
15. Number of Producers Growing the Crop					
PART B STC RECOMMENDATIONS (NOTE: Items 20 through 26 require additional information, see instructions.)					
16. Application Closing Date					
17. Final Planting Date					
18. Acreage Reporting Date					
19. Normal Harvest Date					
20. Prevented Planting Factor					
21. Unharvested Factor					
22. Average Market Price					
23. Average Expected Yield					
24. Organic Average Market Price					
25. Organic Expected Yield					
26. Direct Average Market Price					
PART C NASS DATA					
27. Available <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
28. Average Price					
29. Average Yield					
PART D RMA DATA					
30. Available <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
31. Established Price					
32. Organic Established Price					

--*

Examples of Continuous Coverage and Reminder Notification Letters

A Example of Continuous Coverage Notification Letter

The following is an example of a continuous coverage notification letter to a producer who is **not** **--a BFR, LR, SDA, or VFR producer.--***

FROM: ALPHA COUNTY FSA OFFICE
PO BOX 1234
ANY TOWN, USA 12345

TO: PRODUCER NAME
1234 MAIN STREET
ANY TOWN, USA 12345

Dear [insert producer's name, i.e. John Doe],

Our records indicate you have [insert previous crop year, i.e. 2019] NAP coverage for your [insert administrative county office name, i.e. BETA] county crop(s) listed on the back of this letter.

If you wish to obtain NAP coverage for the same crop(s) for the [insert current crop year, i.e. 2020] crop year, the applicable service fee must be received in the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office by [insert producer's earliest application closing date for current crop year, i.e. 01-31-2020]. Your total service fee for [insert current crop year, i.e. 2020] would be [insert current crop year projected service fee amount, i.e. \$325, \$650, or \$825] based on your [insert previous crop year, i.e. 2019] NAP coverage. This fee is calculated only for crops and land administered out of the [insert administrative county office name, i.e. BETA] county. Multi-county producers, having land administered by other county offices, will receive a separate notification for each administrative county. The maximum service fee per producer is [insert current crop year county maximum service fee, i.e. \$825] per administrative county, not to exceed [insert current crop year nationwide maximum service fee, i.e. \$1,950] for all crops nationwide for multi-county producers. Upon receipt of the applicable service fee, the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office will process your application and send you a copy of your application for coverage and the NAP basic provisions for the [insert current crop year, i.e. 2020] crop year. Please make your check payable to "CCC."

Crops intended to be grazed by livestock are not eligible for NAP buy-up coverage. For crops eligible for NAP buy-up coverage, if you wish to change coverage levels or add additional crops, you must file a new CCC-471, Application for Coverage, and pay the applicable service fee in the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office by the application closing date for the crop(s). A new CCC-471 needs to be filed in either of the following instances:

- you elect a different coverage level for any NAP eligible crop that had NAP coverage for [insert previous crop year, i.e. 2019]. If you elect buy-up coverage for the crop, you agree to pay a premium for that level of coverage. Premiums are not payable at the time an application for coverage is filed, rather billing will occur after the crop acreage is reported;
- for any new NAP eligible crops on which you want to obtain [insert current crop year, i.e. 2020] NAP Coverage.

Please note that by timely sending the applicable service fees, you are deemed to have requested that your previous year's coverage continues as it was in the prior year. In that case you are not required to visit the county office and complete another CCC-471, Application for Coverage. However, if you are adding crops not specifically listed on the back of this letter, changing the coverage level/options on crops specifically listed, deleting crops specifically listed, or you choose not to pay the total service fee by [insert producer's earliest application closing date for current crop year, i.e. 01-31-2020], in order to maintain NAP coverage, you must file another application for coverage and pay the applicable service fee in the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office by the application closing date for the crop(s).

Continuous coverage through payment of a service fee is only available for specific crops through the application closing date for that crop. Service fees received after [insert producer's earliest application closing date for current crop year, i.e. 01-31-2020] will be returned, as continuous coverage is no longer available. If your service fee is returned because it was received after the application closing date, you will have to visit the county office and file a new CCC-471, Application for Coverage.

Application closing dates for NAP crops are available from the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office. If you have questions regarding program requirements to maintain NAP eligibility, please contact the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office.

NOTE: NAP coverage is only provided for eligible covered crops in a defined coverage period and always after the filing date of an application. Coverage periods are established by type of crop (i.e., annual, perennial, value loss, etc.). For more information about coverage periods, please contact the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office.

Sincerely,
/S/ [insert Signature of CED]
County Executive Director
[insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] COUNTY FARM SERVICE AGENCY

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 of Continuous Coverage and Reminder Notification Letters (Continued)

A Example of Continuous Coverage Notification Letter (Continued)

*--

Continuous Coverage Notification Letter

Page 2

Crop	Type	Intended Use	Planting Period	Application Closing Date	Coverage
WATERMELON	SEEDLESS	Fresh	01	01-31-2020	65/100 OD

--*

Examples of Continuous Coverage and Reminder Notification Letters (Continued)

*--B Example of Continuous Coverage Notification Letter for BFR, SDA, and VFR Producers

The following is an example of a continuous coverage notification letter to a BFR, SDA, or VFR producer.--*

FROM: ALPHA COUNTY FSA OFFICE
PO BOX 1234
ANY TOWN, USA 12345

TO: PRODUCER NAME
1234 MAIN STREET
ANY TOWN, USA 12345

Dear [insert producer's name, i.e. Jane Doe],

Our records indicate you had [insert previous crop year, i.e. 2019] NAP coverage for your [insert administrative county office name, i.e. BETA] county crop(s) listed on the back of this letter and that you certified you were either a beginning farmer or rancher, a veteran farmer or rancher, or a socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher in [insert previous crop year, i.e. 2019]. A beginning farmer or rancher (not having actively operated or managed a farm or ranch for more than 10 years), a veteran farmer or rancher (first obtained status as a veteran during the most recent 10 years), or a socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher is eligible for a waiver of NAP service fees. If your status as a beginning farmer or rancher, a veteran farmer or rancher, or a socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher has not changed, you are entitled to obtain NAP coverage in the [insert current crop year, i.e. 2020] crop year with a waiver of service fees.

If you wish to obtain NAP coverage for the same crop(s) for the [insert current crop year, i.e. 2020] crop year, you must contact the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office by [insert producer's earliest application closing date for current crop year, i.e. 01-31-2020]. Your [insert previous crop year, i.e. 2019] coverage may not reflect all the crops you wish to obtain coverage on for [insert current crop year, i.e. 2020]. To obtain coverage on additional crops, or remove crops from coverage, you must visit the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office and complete a new CCC-471, Application for Coverage. The [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office will process your application and provide you a copy of your application for coverage for the [insert current crop year, i.e. 2020] crop year.

Through the application closing date for a crop, you may elect NAP buy-up coverage ranging from 50 to 65 percent of production, in 5 percent increments, and for 100 percent of the average market price. Crops intended for grazing are not eligible for NAP buy-up coverage.

Application closing dates for NAP crops are available from the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office. Coverage may be obtained for specific crops, as long as the application closing date for that crop has not passed; however, you must visit the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office and file a new CCC-471. If you have questions regarding additional program requirements to maintain NAP eligibility, please contact the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office.

Note: NAP coverage is only provided for eligible covered crops in a defined coverage period and always after the filing date of an application. Coverage periods are established by type of crop (i.e. annual, perennial, value loss, etc.). For more information about coverage periods, please contact the [insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] county FSA office.

Sincerely,
/S/ [insert Signature of CED]
County Executive Director
[insert service center office name, i.e. ALPHA] COUNTY FARM SERVICE AGENCY

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 of Continuous Coverage and Reminder Notification Letters (Continued)

--B Example of Continuous Coverage Notification Letter for BFR, SDA, and VFR Producers--
(Continued)

Continuous Coverage Notification Letter
Page 2

Crop	Type	Intended Use	Planting Period	Application Closing Date	Coverage
WATERMELON	SEEDLESS	Fresh	01	01-31-2020	65/100 OD

**Instructions for Completing CCC-576, Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured
Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2020 and Subsequent Years**

A Completing CCC-576

CCC-576 is a 2-part form that accommodates both the notice of loss and application for payment. The notice of loss (CCC-576, Part B) is completed by any person or legal entity having a share of the NAP covered crop according to paragraph 575. If a person files CCC-576, Part B, then all producers sharing in the crop are bound to the information submitted, **unless** a separate notice of loss is submitted for the NAP covered crop on CCC-576, Part B. CCC-576, Parts D through G, as applicable, **must** be completed by each individual producer having a share in the crop, documenting their share of the crop loss and completing the application for payment.

Note: Any producer having an interest in the unit that completes CCC-576, Parts D through G, as applicable, may file the production and loss information for all other producers having an interest in the crop. Other producers who file **must** certify by signing Part H that the production and loss information currently on file is correct **before** the application for payment processes. If any producer who shares in the NAP covered crop does **not** agree that the information on file is correct, the application will **not** be processed until all producers who share in the crop resolve any discrepancies and submit documentation supporting adjustments or corrections.

A separate notice of loss **must** be filed for each disaster event. Each cause of loss and period it occurred **must** be included on the notice of loss. Multiple crops, crop types, intended uses, practices, and planting period combinations affected by the same disaster can be recorded on the *--same CCC-576, Part B. At least 1 crop in the pay group must be selected for all crops within the pay group to be covered under the notice of loss.--*

One CCC-576, Parts D through G, as applicable, will be completed for all crop types within the pay crop pay type grouping. CCC-576, page 2 will summarize all acres and production for all crop types within the pay crop pay type grouping. A separate CCC-576, page 2 will be completed for **each** planting period.

Note: See paragraph 675 for additional CCC-576 information.

Instructions for Completing CCC-576, Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2020 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

A Completing CCC-576 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part A - General Information	
This part is to be completed by the County Office.	
1	Enter administrative County Office name and address.
2	Enter crop year.
3	Enter name and address of producer providing the notice of loss for the unit.
4	Enter administrative State and county code.
Part B - Notice of Loss	
<p>Notes: CCC-576 is only applicable to crops having NAP coverage.</p> <p>Only a producer with an interest in a crop that has NAP coverage can submit CCC-576. Attach a copy of the Producer Application for Coverage Summary Report to CCC-576.</p> <p>The producer filing the notice of loss, and any other producer sharing in the NAP covered crop, is responsible for updating the notice of loss with any other eligible causes of loss or disaster events that may occur after filing CCC-576, Part B. Updates will be captured on a separate CCC-576, Part B, and must be attached to the originally filed CCC-576.</p>	
Part B - Notice of Loss - Disaster Event	
5A	Enter disaster event and eligible causes of loss that affected the crop, such as the damaging weather event, adverse natural occurrence event, and/or related condition as specified in paragraph 51.
5B, C	Enter beginning and ending dates of the disaster event specified in 5A.
5D	Date stamp when producer files CCC-576. If a 72-hour notification of loss had been previously submitted, attach the Receipt for Service or other documentation that the notification was given to FSA according to paragraph 576.
Part B - Notice of Loss - Crop	
6A	Enter name of each crop affected by the disaster event in item 5A. The crop must be listed on the Producer Application for Coverage Summary Report, according to 3-NAP.
6B	Enter crop type of each crop affected by the disaster events in item 5A. Select from Producer Application for Coverage Summary Report, according to 3-NAP.
6C	Enter intended use for the crop.
6D	Enter irrigation practice.
6E	Enter numeric planting period as established according to paragraphs 200 and 206.
<p>Note: If multiple crops, crop types, intended uses, irrigation practices, and/or planting periods were affected by the same disaster event and eligible cause of loss identified in item 5, producer should complete Part B, items 6 through 8, on additional CCC-576's and --attach as part of the originally filed CCC-576. At least 1 crop in the pay group must be selected on the notice of loss for all crops within the pay group to be covered under the notice of loss.--*</p>	
6F	Enter date crop loss was first apparent to producer.

Instructions for Completing CCC-576B, 2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Manual Payment Calculation Worksheet for Value Loss Crops

A Completing CCC-576B

CCC-576B is the payment calculation worksheet for the value loss crops **only**.

Complete CCC-576B according to the following table.

Note: A separate CCC-576B shall be completed for each type of value loss crop.

Item	Instructions	

Page 1 of 2		
1	Enter State code.	Located on the corresponding CCC-471.
2	Enter county code.	
3	Enter producer’s name.	
4	Enter NAP crop year.	
5	Enter unit number.	
6	Enter selected coverage level as a decimal.	
7	Enter payment level as a decimal.	
8A	Enter MDV. Leave blank if basic coverage was elected.	
8B	Enter MDV available. Leave blank if basic coverage was elected.	
	Note: The cumulative FMVA from all approved losses, by pay group . May not exceed MDV.	
	IF this is...	THEN...
	the first loss for this pay group	items 8a and 8b will be the same. Enter the full MDV from CCC-471, item 8a for this pay group.
	a subsequent loss and NAP payment was already earned for this pay group	locate MDV remaining on the most recent CCC-576B, item 27.
9	Enter crop name.	
10	Enter crop code.	
11	Enter pay type code.	
12	Planting period is prefilled to “01” for value loss crops.	

Instructions for Completing CCC-576B, 2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Manual Payment Calculation Worksheet for Value Loss Crops (Continued)

A Completing CCC-576B (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Next complete CCC-576B, page 2, if graduated prices are applicable to this pay group. <i>(Page 2 may also be used as a worksheet for crops with multiple nongraduated prices.)</i>	
13	Enter total dollar value of inventory before disaster from CCC-576, Part E. Leave blank if page 2 has been completed.
14	Enter natural mortality factor approved by STC in decimal format. Leave blank if page 2 has been completed.
15	Enter result of item 13 times item 14. Leave blank if page 2 has been completed.
16	Enter result of item 13 minus item 15. Leave blank if page 2 has been completed.
17	Enter result of either of the following, as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lesser of item 16 or item 8b • if page 2 is completed, lesser of item 44 or item 8b, as applicable.
18	Enter result of item 17 times item 6.
19	Enter dollar value of inventory because of ineligible causes from CCC-576, Part E. Leave blank if page 2 has been completed.
20	Enter result of item 19 plus dollar value of inventory after disaster from CCC-576, Part E (this will equal FMVB). If page 2 was completed, enter FMVB from item 45.
21	Enter result of item 18 minus item 20.
22	Enter STC-approved unharvested payment factor from NCT as a decimal.
23	Enter result of (item 7 times item 21) times item 22.
24	Enter salvage value from CCC-576, Part E.
25	Enter producer's share from FSA-578.
26	Enter result of (item 23 minus item 24) times item 25. Note: NAP payments will not exceed the payment limitation * * *. Reminder: If any NAP premiums from this crop year are in debt status, they will be *--offset from any non-NAP payments due the producer.--*