

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Farm Service Agency  
Washington, DC 20250

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

**Amendment 23**

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**Approved by:** Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



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**Amendment Transmittal**

**A Reasons for Amendment**

Subparagraph 10 A has been amended to update the summary of deadlines.

Subparagraph 12 B has been amended to update guidance on requirements for DD reviews of CCC-770 NAP.

Subparagraph 50 D has been removed and the information moved to paragraph 50.5.

Paragraph 50.5 has been added to:

- organize and clarify the growing history requirement including the COC authority to grant relief for producers that have grown the crop in another county
- provide instructions for documenting the growing history requirement in COC minutes.

Subparagraph 51 C has been amended to replace PECD with SND.

Subparagraph 52 A has been reorganized for clarity.

Subparagraph 53 A has been amended to clarify policy and examples on ineligible crops for NAP assistance.

Subparagraph 53 B has been added to clarify crop eligibility for FCIC crops.

Subparagraph 53 C has been amended to replace PECD with SND.

Subparagraph 54 A has been amended to update the definition of coverage period to be consistent with the definition in 7 CFR 1437.6.

## **Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

### **A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)**

Subparagraph 55 D has been amended to:

- include the 2022, 2023, and 2024 AUD values
- provide the steps for calculating the AUD value each year.

Subparagraph 102 F has been amended to include the sequestration percentage for 2022 through 2030.

Subparagraph 200 A has been amended to clarify pay groups, remove an inaccurate note, and clarify that a missing pay type code is an indicator the crop is ineligible for NAP.

Subparagraph 200 C has been amended to clarify payment crop code definition.

Subparagraph 200 G has been amended with instructions for requesting new crop types currently not eligible for NAP coverage and portions of the policy was moved to paragraph 302.

Subparagraph 203 E has been amended to remove juice as an intended use approved in NCT when determining CMP's.

Subparagraph 206 A has been amended to revise the definition of multiple-planted crop to be consistent with the definition in 7 CFR 1437.3.

Subparagraph 206 C (formerly subparagraph D) has been amended to clarify planting periods and provide an updated chart.

Subparagraph 206 E (formerly subparagraph F) has been amended to update the title.

Subparagraph 208 B has been amended to clarify that an organic selection on the application for coverage is crop type specific and does not apply to all crops in the pay group unless all crops are selected on CCC-471.

Subparagraph 275 A has been amended to replace sales closing date with application closing date and clarify reports available in NCT for NAP eligible crops.

Subparagraph 275 B has been amended to replace PECD with SND.

Subparagraph 275 C has been amended to include more relevant crop years in the example.

## **Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

### **A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)**

Paragraph 277 has been amended to include provisions that the NCT from neighboring areas may be used to support the required annual review of carrying capacities and grazing periods.

Subparagraph 278 B has been amended to clarify that policy for establishing prices is also applicable for value loss and organic crops.

Subparagraph 278 J has been amended to include a note about corrective action when an incorrect price is loaded in the NCT.

Subparagraph 279 C has been added to provide that the UH and PP factors for multiple market crops must be the same for both FH and PR.

Paragraph 281 has been added to clarify shareable NCT data elements.

Subparagraph 302 A has been amended to include instructions for issuing a letter when coverage is requested for an ineligible crop.

Subparagraph 304 D has been amended to include policy about authority to waive or grant relief of premium debt.

Subparagraph 342 A has been amended to correct the section reference for CCC-471 NAP BP.

Subparagraph 342 I has been amended to remove the producer notification letter and add a reference to Exhibit 36.5.

Paragraph 380 has been amended to clarify:

- the impact of ineligible acreage in SNAPP
- clarify instructions for using SNAPP and provide examples.

Subparagraphs 400 D and E have been amended to update examples.

Subparagraph 401 A has been amended to update the definition of a bypass yield to match the definition in 7 CFR 1437.3.

Subparagraphs 402 A, 408 B, and 475 B have been amended to update examples.

Subparagraph 475 C has been amended to clarify policy about a bypass yield and update examples.

## **Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

### **A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)**

Subparagraph 475 D has been amended to:

- update the examples for zero acres planted
- clarify that zero acres planted is applicable when all acreage of the crop is reported but determined ineligible and is entered into SNAPP.

Subparagraphs 476 A and C have been amended to update examples.

Subparagraph 479 E has been amended to provide guidance for when a producer fails to provide acceptable production records in a year following the initial approved yield, and to update the examples.

Subparagraphs 483 C and D have been added to provide guidance when establishing NCT records for multiple market crops and clarify APH requirements for multiple market crops.

Subparagraph 507 A has been amended to clarify where the percent of sugar may be derived from for sugar cane and remove an outdated hyperlink.

Paragraph 508 has been added to provide sugar beet policy.

Subparagraph 575 B has been amended to remove duplicate policy in the notes.

Subparagraph 575 C has been amended to clarify that field inspection requirement cannot be waived unless the exception in Part 13 is applicable.

Paragraph 576 has been amended to clarify the 72-hour notification requirement.

Subparagraph 601 A has been amended to provide the reference to the 72-hour requirement.

Subparagraph 601 B has been amended to clarify production records acceptable to FSA include verifiable and nonverifiable.

Subparagraph 602 A has been amended to clarify the production reporting deadline and record requirements.

Subparagraph 607 B has been amended to reference paragraph 380.

Subparagraph 701 B has been amended to provide instructions for eFund issues.

## **Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

### **A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)**

Subparagraph 701 C has been amended to add eFund account information for 2019 and future program years.

Subparagraph 801 A has been amended to remove the outdated link in the note and reference Exhibit 5.

Subparagraph 804 H has been amended to modify the assigned AUD calculation to include the factor of 50 percent coverage level for grazed forage.

Subparagraph 900 B has been amended to clarify the example.

Subparagraph 900 C has been amended to update the example.

Subparagraph 900 F has been amended to clarify inventory reporting requirements.

Subparagraph 901 C has been added to clarify ineligible causes of loss for aquaculture.

Subparagraph 901 D (formerly subparagraph C) has been amended to provide the application closing date.

Subparagraph 901 E (formerly subparagraph D) has been amended to clarify identifying growing locations.

Subparagraph 901 F (formerly subparagraph E) has been amended for clarity and to remove the reference to the term “controlled environment.”

Subparagraph 903 H has been amended to clarify the pay group for floriculture.

Subparagraph 903 I has been amended to update the subparagraph title and clarify the policy for establishing an inventory value.

Subparagraph 903 J has been amended to clarify policy and remove a note.

Subparagraph 976 B has been amended to clarify the application closing date for honey.

Subparagraph 977 B has been amended to clarify the application closing date for maple sap.

Subparagraph 978 C has been amended to clarify processor contract requirements for hemp.

Part 13 has been added to provide emergency procedures.

- Paragraph 1000 has been added to provide policy in the event of a named storm when emergency procedures are needed because of workload and resource concerns.

## Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

### A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Exhibit 2 has been amended to:

- update the definitions of bypass year, county expected yield, coverage period, and multiple planted crop to be consistent with definitions in 7 CFR 1437.3 and 1437.6
- add definitions for commercial use, inventory report, and written agreement.

Exhibit 36.5 has been added to provide an example letter to producers when a transfer of coverage is disapproved.

Exhibit 52 has been amended to:

- remove references to the intended use juice (JU)
- provide a completed example of the most recent version of CCC-575.

Exhibit 53.3 has been amended for clarity.

Exhibit 56 has been amended to remove references to the intended use juice (JU) and example 9.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
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**Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

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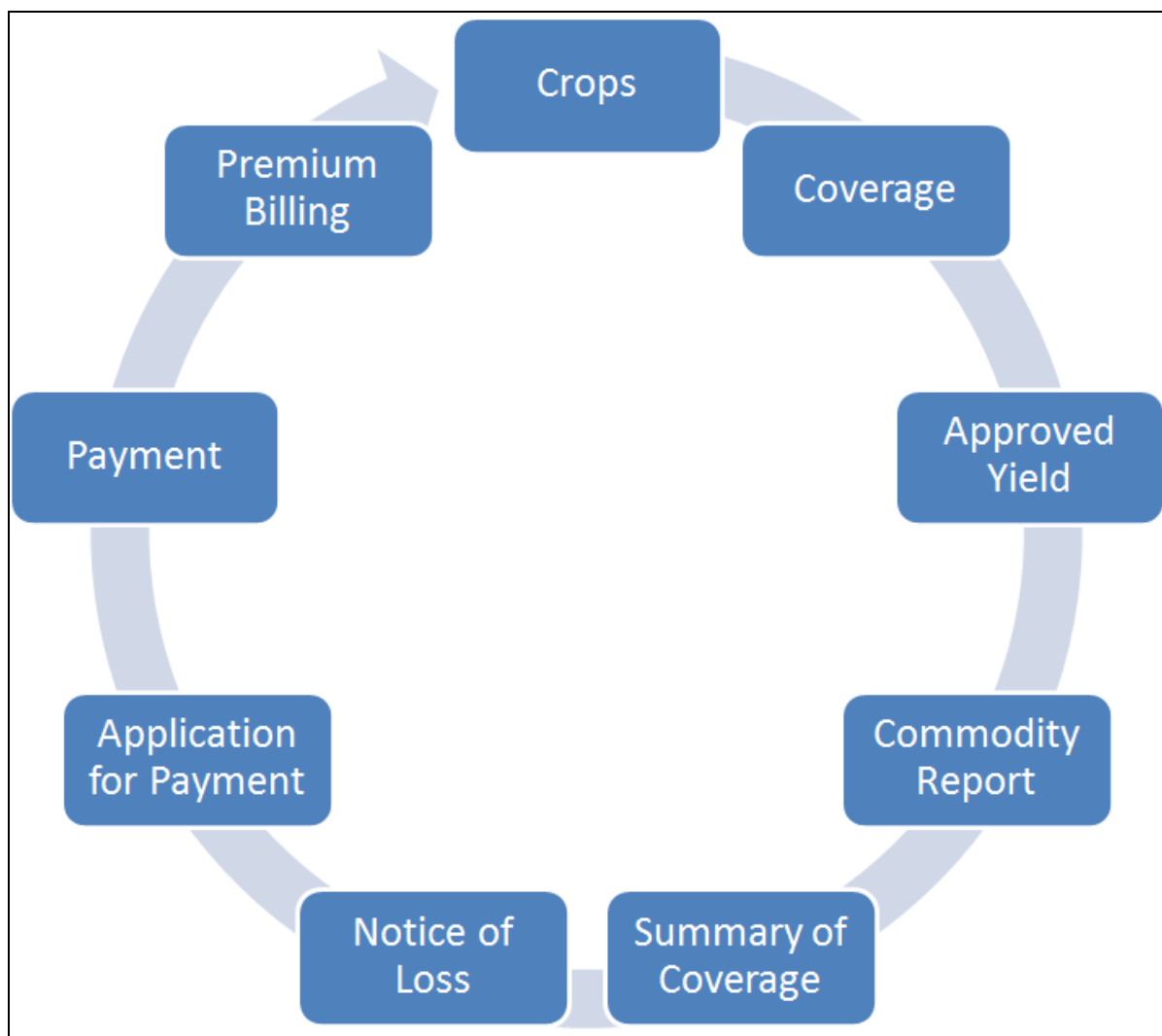
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**9 NAP Lifecycle (Continued)****B Illustration of NAP Lifecycle**

The NAP lifecycle is displayed as follows.



Some deadlines applicable to NAP are summarized in this table.

<b>Document/ Requirement</b>	<b>Due Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Application for Coverage (CCC-471 or CCC-860.	By the applicable application closing date.	Paragraph 301
Notification of loss for hand-harvested or rapidly deteriorating crops and other crops designated by DAFP.	Within 72 hours after the disaster occurrence or the time damage to the crop becomes apparent.	Paragraph 576
CCC-576, Part B.	<p>For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>low yield and value loss, the earlier of 15 calendar days after the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disaster occurrence or date of loss becomes apparent</li> <li>normal harvest date</li> </ul> </li> <li>prevented planting, see 2-CP</li> <li>grazed forage, using similar mechanically harvested forage acreage to establish loss, the earlier of 15 calendar days after the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disaster occurrence or date of loss or damage to the crop first becomes apparent</li> <li>end of the coverage period.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Paragraph 575</p> <p>2-CP</p> <p>Paragraph 575</p>

## 10 Deadlines for NAP (Continued)

## A Summary of Deadlines (Continued)

\*--

Document/ Requirement	Due Date	Reference
FSA-578.	<p>The date for reporting crop acreage for NAP eligibility is the earliest of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the established ARD for that crop/commodity in 2-CP, Exhibit 6,</li> <li>15 calendar days before the onset of harvest or grazing of the specific crop acreage being reported</li> <li>the established normal harvest date.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> See paragraph 375 for ARD for value loss crops and honey.</p>	<p>Paragraph 375 and 2-CP, Exhibit 6</p>
Application for payment.	<p>For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>grazed forage using independent assessments or other alternative loss percentage methods approved by DAFP to establish loss, 180 calendar days after the end of the coverage period</li> <li>all other NAP crops, no later than 60 calendar days after the last day of coverage for the crop year.</li> </ul>	Paragraph 675

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**11 Submitting Documents and Requests to the Washington, DC, National Office (Continued)****\*--D Addresses and Phone Number--\***

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

- FedEx or overnight mail:

USDA, FSA, DAFP, PECD, PPB  
SOUTH BLDG, ROOM 4748  
1400 INDEPENDENCE AVE SW  
WASHINGTON DC 20250-0002  
Telephone: 202-720-7641

- other mail:

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

**Note:** Do not send fax messages. They will **not** be acknowledged.

## 12 CCC-770 NAP, Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Checklist

### A Introduction

The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 requires Federal Agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. CCC-770 NAP was developed to address areas of concern to ensure that NAP payments are issued properly.

### B Program Checklist

CCC-770 NAP:

- is applicable to administering NAP
- must be used when an application for payment is filed
- \*--must be reviewed by DD for the first 5 yield-based, first 5 grazing, and first 5 value loss applications for payment filed in each Service Center for each crop year, and DD must enter signature on FSA-770 NAP, item 72.

**Notes:** A tracking system will be implemented to monitor DD review completion.

To avoid prompt payment interest, reviews must be completed within 30 days of the producer submitting all documentation.--\*

- does **not** negate STC, SED, State Office, DD, COC, CED, and County Office responsibility for administering all provisions applicable to NAP.

**Note:** CCC-770 NAP was developed by the National Office and is the **only** authorized checklist for NAP. County Offices will **not** use State- or locally-generated checklists for administering NAP.

### C Maintaining CCC-770 NAP

CCC-770 NAP is applicable for each producer, by crop year, unit, and pay group.

CCC-770 NAP has been designed to enable County Offices to update CCC-770 NAP throughout the crop year, as actions are taken, and will be filed in the producer's NAP folder.

### D Retention Period

All CCC-770 NAP's **must** be retained in the producer's NAP folder with CCC-471 according to 25-AS. If a new CCC-770 NAP is initiated because of an addition of a unit, pay group, or loss, then the original CCC-770 NAP **must** be retained, along with the additional CCC-770 NAP.

CCC-770 NAP will be destroyed when CCC-471 is destroyed.

## 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 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.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Eligible Intended Use</b>	<b>Type Name</b>	<b>Pay Crop</b>	<b>Pay Type</b>	<b>Planting Period</b>	<b>Coverage Level</b>
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



**\*--50.5 Growing History Requirement****A Overview**

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. All producers with crops, including value loss, with an application for coverage filing date of March 2, 2020, or later, regardless of crop year, must meet the growing history requirement for obtaining buy-up coverage. For hemp, the growing history requirement must be met for 2020 and subsequent years.

**[7 CFR 1437.5] Coverage levels.**

**(e) A producer cannot obtain buy-up coverage for a crop if the producer has not successfully produced the crop in a previous year for which documentation exists and that documentation shows that the crop can be successfully grown by the producer in the county. Production of the crop is considered to be successful if the producer produced at least 50 percent of the county expected yield for the same county for which buy-up coverage is sought, unless the producer suffered a loss on the crop due to an eligible cause of loss in § 1437.10. If not already provided to FSA for any reason including NAP coverage or assistance, the producer must submit documentation showing successful growing of the crop in a previous year and, in the event a loss due to an eligible cause of loss was sustained, submit documentation of that loss satisfying the requirements of §1437.11.**

**B Applicability**

For crops for which a growing history is required, a producer must have at least 1 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 before 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.--\*

**\*--50.5 Growing History Requirement (Continued)****B Applicability (Continued)**

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, or planted the crop and suffered a loss because of an eligible cause of loss

**Note:** Prevented planted acreage is not considered successful production of the crop for meeting the growing history requirement.

- for value loss crops, if the producer has documentation, to COC's satisfaction, to support harvested inventory 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.

If successor-in-interest rules apply according to paragraph 485, then COC may determine that the producer meets the growing history requirement.

**Example:** When individuals become involved in a new entity, the growing history from the individual members may be used in establishing the growing history when the land previously farmed by the individual member is the same land farmed by the new entity.

**C Delegation of Authority to Consider Growing History Outside the County**

If the producer does not have a history of growing the crop in the County, then the COC is delegated authority to approve or disapprove programmatic relief if the production provided meets the requirement in an adjacent county or counties within the geographic region with similar growing conditions and yield potential.--\*

**\*--50.5 Growing History Requirement (Continued)****D COC Review Requirements**

COC must thoroughly document all reviews for meeting the growing history requirement in the COC minutes including all of the following information:

- producer name
- unit
- pay crop/pay type and intended use
- CEY
- coverage level requested
- documentation presented by the producer
- eligible cause of loss if the producer is meeting the growing history requirement by having planted the crop and suffered a loss
- if successor-in-interest rules were applied

If COC is granting programmatic relief to use the producer's history of growing the crop in a county with similar conditions, the following information must be included in the COC minutes:

- CEY of the county where the crop was produced
- a comparison of the soil types in both counties
- a comparison of rainfall data in both counties and moisture requirements for the crop
- any other available information that COC determines is applicable.

**Note:** FSA-321 "For cases of DAFP authority only" section must be completed and signed by a COC member if relief is being sought by the producer.--\*

**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

**\*--Notes:** Drought may be an eligible cause of loss for crops having **irrigated or nonirrigated practices** that suffered **production losses or acres prevented from being planted.**--\*

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.

\* \* \*

## 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.

**Notes:** State Offices **must**:

- obtain STC approval **before** requesting approval of DAFP for insufficient chill hours
- \*--submit requests and supporting documentation directly to SND, PPB, DAS--\* according to paragraph 11.

A list of approved crops by State and county can be found under “NAP Policy Approvals” at <https://inside.fsa.usda.gov/program-areas/dafp/dap/nap/index>.

**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 guidelines for the amount of rainfall or other weather conditions required for excess moisture to be approved as a cause of loss.

**52 Eligible Crops**

\* \* \*

**A Eligible Crops for NAP Assistance**

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

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

**52 Eligible Crops (Continued)****A Eligible Crops for NAP Assistance (Continued)**

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

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

- floriculture crop
- ginseng crop
- industrial crop, including industrial crops grown expressly for the purpose of producing a feedstock for renewable biofuel, renewable electricity, or biobased products
- honey
- maple sap
- mushrooms
- ornamental nursery
- sea oats and sea grass
- seed crops and/or commodities \* \* \*
- turfgrass sod.



## 53 Ineligible Crops

### A Ineligible Crops for NAP Assistance

\*--Crops ineligible for NAP assistance include, but are **not** limited to:--\*

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

**Notes:** \* \* \*

\*--See Exhibit 5 to determine crops covered by FCIC using RMA web sites.--\*

\* \* \*

- by-products resulting from processing or harvesting an eligible crop, such as peanut hay, oat straw, corn stover, wheat straw, etc.
- nonornamental nursery plants, such as strawberry plants, orange trees, etc., unless the plants can be considered a propagation seed crop under paragraph 907

## 53 Ineligible Crops (Continued)

## A Ineligible Crops for NAP Assistance (Continued)

- home gardens or crops **not** being produced for commercial sale
- experimental crops
- volunteer stands, **except** native forage
- livestock and their by-products
- trees grown for lumber or paper products
- first year seeded biennial and perennial forage
- immature orchards
- crops that STC has determined cannot practicably or viably be grown commercially in the area
- replacement crop acreage planted after approved prevented planted or failed crop acreage, in the same crop year
- \*--crops where RMA has determined a practice is not insurable.

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

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

\* \* \*

**Note:** See \* \* \* paragraph 380 for maintaining ineligible crop acreage, honeybee colonies, and tree taps in SNAPP.

**53 Ineligible Crops (Continued)****\*--B FCIC Product Impact on Crop Eligibility**

FCIC offers both permanent and pilot crop policies by crop/type/intended use.

<b>IF the crop/type/intended use is covered by a...</b>	<b>THEN the crop is...</b>
permanent policy	not eligible for NAP coverage, unless an exception applies according to subparagraph 53 A.
pilot policy or written agreement	eligible for NAP coverage; however, the producer may only receive a payment on the acreage from either NAP or FCIC, but not both unless the FCIC product is a rainfall index policy or PRF.

RMA announces crop insurance program changes, including the crop year for conversion of a policy from pilot to permanent status, in manager's bulletins issued periodically and are available at <https://www.rma.usda.gov/Policy-and-Procedure/Bulletins-and-Memos/Managers-Bulletins>.

NAP availability is not impacted until the subsequent year if the manager's bulletin announcing a policy's conversion to permanent status is issued less than 90 calendar days before the next NAP application closing date for the applicable crop(s).

**Notes:** See paragraph 150 for multiple benefit exclusion.  
See Exhibit 5 to access RMA website.

**C Ineligible Crop Practice Exceptions**

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

- if FSA-578 data reflects that there is an adequate amount of acreage for the practice in existence without any options for a risk management plan of protection
- for irrigated and nonirrigated practices recognized in the FSA crop and acreage reporting procedure.

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

**53 Ineligible Crops (Continued)****\*--C Submitting Requests for Ineligible Crop Practice Exceptions--\***

Because FSA publicizes application closing dates for NAP eligible crops, requests for administrative exceptions, accompanied by supporting documentation, **must** be submitted to DAFP for consideration no later than 120 calendar days **before** the application closing date or sales closing date and insurance periods. Send requests with supporting documentation to \*--PECD, PPB, DAS according to paragraphs 11 and 275.

**D Supporting Documentation for Ineligible Crop Practice Exceptions--\***

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

- crop information, a statement from universities, NIFA, certified crop specialists, or other subject matter experts explaining the acceptability of the practice for that area
- acreage information, total crop acreage, and total acreage for the requested crop and practice, for the county, from FSA-578 data from the previous year to which the exception is being requested
- input from the RMA regional office explaining why crop insurance is **not** offered for the crop and practice, and any other supporting documentation.

## 54 Coverage Period

### A Definition of Coverage Period

\*--Coverage period means the time during which coverage is available against prevented planting, a loss of production, or a loss of value, as applicable, of the eligible crop as a result of an eligible cause of loss. A coverage period for any crop is specified in--\* CCC-471 NAP BP.

**Note:** See paragraph 51 for eligible causes of loss.

The coverage period will **not** begin earlier than:

- 30 calendar days following receipt of a filed CCC-471 accompanied by an applicable service fee or CCC-860 for crop years 2015 through 2019
- 1 calendar day following receipt of a filed CCC-471 accompanied by an applicable service fee or CCC-860 for crop years 2020 and subsequent years.

**Exception:** For the 2015 and 2019 crop years **only**, an exception is being made for crops with retroactive buy-up coverage. The NAP coverage period in those instances will begin the same as it would have begun if CCC-471 had been filed by the application closing date.

### B Establishing NAP Coverage Period

Follow this table for establishing coverage periods for crop years 2015 through 2019.

IF the NAP coverage period is for...	THEN coverage begins the later of...	AND coverage ends the earlier of...
annual crops for the 2015 through 2019 crop years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 calendar days after the date CCC-471 is filed</li> <li>• date the crop is planted, <b>not</b> to exceed the final planting date as determined by STC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• date harvest is complete</li> <li>• normal harvest date for the planting period as determined by STC</li> <li>• abandonment of the crop</li> <li>• total destruction of the crop.</li> </ul>

## 54 Coverage Period (Continued)

**B Establishing NAP Coverage Period (Continued)**

<b>IF the NAP coverage period is for...</b>	<b>THEN coverage begins the later of...</b>	<b>AND coverage ends the earlier of...</b>
perennial crops, other than perennial crops intended for forage or biomass for the 2015 through 2019 crop years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 calendar days after the application closing date</li> <li>• 30 calendar days after CCC-471 is filed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 months from the application closing date</li> </ul> <p><b>Exceptions:</b> There may be cases where the established insurance period for the crop as specified in the insurance crop policy exceeds a 9-month period. Only in those cases may the State allow the coverage period for the perennial crop to exceed a 9-month period to maintain consistency with crop insurance.</p> <p>STC may request DAFP approval of longer coverage periods for portions of States located in Hardiness Zone 9 or higher.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• date harvest is complete</li> <li>• normal harvest date as determined by STC</li> <li>• abandonment of the crop</li> <li>• total destruction of the crop.</li> </ul>
value loss crops for the 2015 through 2019 crop years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 1 for * * * nursery</li> <li>• October 1 for value loss crops other than * * * nursery</li> <li>• 30 calendar days after the date CCC-471 is filed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 31 for * * * nursery</li> <li>• September 30 for value loss crops other than * * * nursery</li> <li>• date crop, inventory, or product for which coverage was obtained is disposed of or destroyed</li> <li>• abandonment of the crop, inventory, or product or facility.</li> </ul>
honey for the 2015 through 2019 crop years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1</li> <li>• 30 calendar days after the date CCC-471 is filed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• December 31</li> <li>• date all colonies have had final harvest</li> <li>• *--date of abandonment of colonies.--*</li> </ul>

**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.

<b>Crop Year</b>	<b>AUD Value</b>
2016	\$1.4130
2017	\$1.4130
2018	\$1.0990
2019	\$0.9985
2020	\$0.9887
2021	\$0.9841
*--2022	\$0.9841
2023	\$1.0927
2024	\$1.3214
2025	\$1.4093--*

**55 Amount of Assistance (Continued)****D AUD Value (Continued)**

\*--To calculate the AUD value, the most recent 5 years NASS MYA prices for corn are used.  
Calculate the 2023 AUD value according to this table.

Step	Action	Result										
1	<p>Calculate the Olympic average price of corn for grain using the applicable 5 MYA U.S. corn for grain prices provided by NASS.</p> <p>The Olympic average price for corn (excluding the <b>highest</b> and <b>lowest</b> values) is: <math>(\\$3.61 + \\$3.56 + \\$4.53)/3 = \\$3.90</math></p> <table><tr><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr><tr><td><b>\$3.36</b></td><td>\$3.61</td><td>\$3.56</td><td>\$4.53</td><td><b>\$6.00</b></td></tr></table>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>\$3.36</b>	\$3.61	\$3.56	\$4.53	<b>\$6.00</b>	\$3.90
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021								
<b>\$3.36</b>	\$3.61	\$3.56	\$4.53	<b>\$6.00</b>								
2	<p>The MYA U.S. corn prices provided by NASS are by bushel. To determine the <b>NAP AUD value</b>, the per bushel price must be converted to a price per pound. The average number of pounds per bushel of corn is 56.</p> <p>Divide the result of Step 1 by 56: <math>(\\$3.90 \div 56) = \\$0.0696</math></p>	\$0.0696										
3	<p>The number of pounds of corn per day needed to provide 13.6 megacalories of energy to maintain 1 AU for 1 day is 15.7.</p> <p>Multiply the result of Step 2 times 15.7: <math>(\\$0.0696 \times 15.7) = \\$1.0927</math></p>	<b>AUD Value</b> <b>\$1.0927</b>										

--\*

**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.

<b>FOR NAP obligated in FY...</b>	<b>THE sequestration will be...</b>
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 through 2030 (Application for Payment approved from October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2030)--*	5.7 percent.



**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 pay group is summarized for service fees and loss calculation purposes.

To identify the crop definition for service fee and payment purposes, the variables listed below are included in the national crop table for each selected crop:

- crop (pay crop code)
- type (pay type code)
- planting period.

**Note:** If the crop does not have a pay type code, that indicates it is **not** NAP eligible.--\*

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

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

**D Payment Type Code**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 200 National Crop Definitions (Continued)

**E Example 1**

Producer A has the following loss data.

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

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

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

**\*--Reminder:** Crops are grouped for payment purposes by unit, payment crop code, payment crop type, and planting period. All matching payment crop codes, payment type codes, and planting periods are considered 1 crop for payment purposes. County Offices will review NCT to determine which crops are grouped together.--\*

**F Example 2**

Producer B has the following loss data.

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

In this example:

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

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

**\*--Note:** Crop data for all crops within the pay group must be loaded even if there was not a loss on a particular crop or type within the pay group. The production for all crops is required to ensure that an accurate payment is calculated. Do not select a date of loss for a crop or type within a pay group that did not have a loss.--\*

**200 National Crop Definitions (Continued)****G Crop Types Not Eligible for NAP**

When producers request crop types currently **not** eligible for NAP according to subparagraph A, the County Office will \* \* \* submit a request to the State Office recommending the crop, type, or intended use as eligible for NAP coverage.

When producers request crops **not** listed according to subparagraph A, State Offices will submit requests to the National Office recommending the crop for inclusion according to subparagraph 275 A.

State Offices **must** obtain STC approval before submitting a crop request for NAP eligibility. Submit requests and supporting documentation directly to Product Master according to 2-CP.

**\*--Notes:** If the crop is determined ineligible for NAP coverage, follow paragraph 302.

See Exhibit 15 for an example notification letter to be used when coverage cannot be extended for a crop.--\*

## 203 Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP) (Continued)

**E Determining CMP's (Continued)**

**Example 4:** Calculated CMP < 100% with fresh and processed intended uses approved in NCT.

Contracted Use	Contracted Production	Expected Production	Total Expected Production	CMP
Fresh	2500 lbs.	100 acres x 30 lbs. = 3000 lbs.	3000 lbs.	83.33%
Processed				16.67%*

\* Remaining CMP is allocated to the other intended use approved in NCT.

**--Example 5:** Calculated CMP < 100% with fresh and processed intended uses approved--\* in NCT.

\* \* \*

Contracted Use	Contracted Production	Expected Production	Total Expected Production	CMP
Fresh	2500 lbs.	100 acres x 30 lbs. = 3000 lbs.	3000 lbs.	83.33%
Processed				16.67%*
* * *				* * *

\* Remaining CMP is allocated equally between the other intended uses approved in NCT, in this example the only other approved NCT record is processed.

**F Applying HMP's and CMP's**

If the producer does not provide acceptable production records or an acceptable current year marketing contract, payments will be calculated according to the Standard Rule in subparagraph 202 B.

If HMP is elected, the producer may provide documentation:

- that results in the application of the Standard Rule
- for either HMP or CMP, but is not required to provide both.

For low yield losses of crops not already receiving payment based on the specific intended use under the Standard Rule, the higher value marketing percentage will be used to calculate a potential payment for the crop if both HMP and CMP are applicable. Determine the marketing percentage that has the largest production percentage and the highest average market price using CCC-575 (Exhibit 52).

## 203 Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP) (Continued)

**G Determining Market Price When HMP/CMP Is Applicable**

The only intended uses eligible for HMP's and CMP's are fresh, and processed.

HMP's and CMP's are applied according to the following table.

**Note:** If the crop production was reported with multiple intended uses, follow the table for each intended use.

<b>IF the crop's final use on CCC-576, item 27, was reported on FSA-578 with an intended use having...</b>	<b>AND...</b>	<b>THEN the NAP payment is based on the...</b>
the highest value, intended use  <b>Example:</b> Fresh	50% or more of the total production is harvested for the highest value intended use	market price with the highest value intended use.
	50% or more of the total production is harvested at a lower value intended use with HMP or CMP of 50% or more for the highest value intended use	
	50% or more of the total production is harvested for a lower value intended use with HMP or CMP of less than 50% for the highest value intended use	total production allocated by the HMP/CMP and paid using the applicable market price for each use.
	50% or more of the total production is harvested for a lower value intended use with no HMP/CMP	market price for the lower value intended use.
a lower value intended use  <b>Example:</b> Processed only	production records are not kept separate	
	is harvested for any intended use	
	production records are not kept separate	

**Note:** If DMP or organic options were elected on CCC-471, the applicable market price is the higher of the average market price, organic market price, or the direct market price. See subparagraph 278 D.



**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 the same crop that is planted and harvested during 2 or more distinct planting periods in the same crop year, as determined by FSA.--\*

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

## 206 Repeat and Multiple-Planted Crops (Continued)

**B Applicability**

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

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

- what approved planting period number with which the specific crop acreage will be associated
- whether the specific planting of the crop acreage will be considered separate and distinct from plantings occurring in other approved and defined periods.

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

Use the \* \* \* crop chart in subparagraphs C \* \* \* to determine:

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

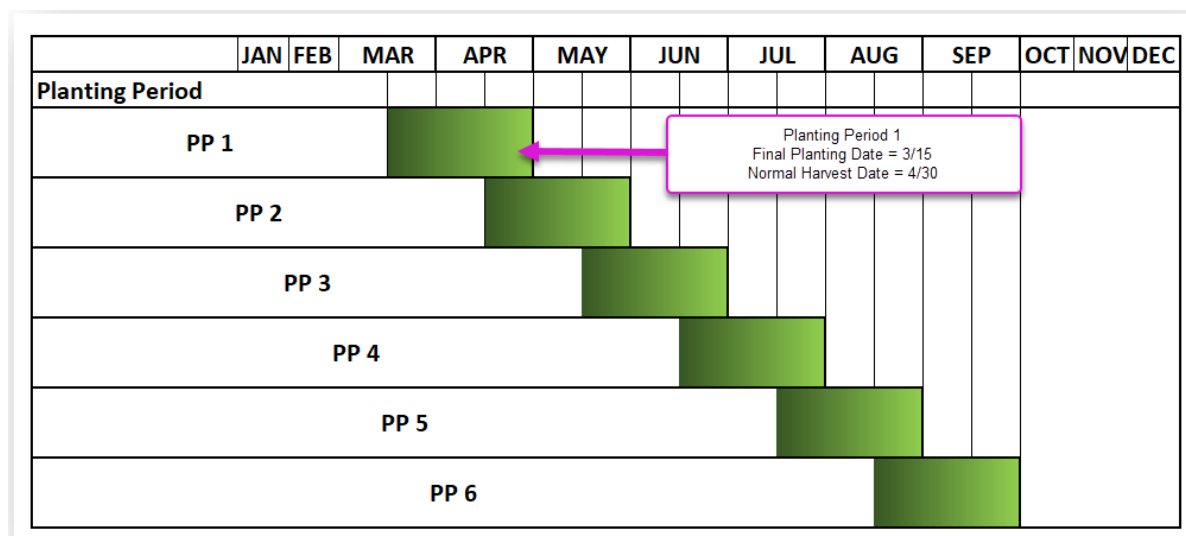
\* \* \*

# 206 Repeat and Multiple-Planted Crops (Continued)

## C Crop Chart

\*--The following crop chart illustrates 6 planting periods for a repeat and multiple-planted crops with a 45-calendar-day growing periods.

For example, planting period 1 extends to March 15, with a harvest date of April 30. Therefore, all production of the specific crop planted up to March 15 will be recognized as production from planting period 1. Crops planted after March 15 will be considered planting period 2, with a final planting date of April 15.



--\*

**206 Repeat and Multiple-Planted Crops (Continued)****D 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.

**\*--E Acreage and 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.

**F 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.



## 208 Organic Crops

### A Overview

FSA may establish an organic average market price for a crop within a State to reflect the different price a producer receives because the crop qualifies as “organic” according to the National Organic Program regulations at 7 CFR Part 205. NAP coverage based on organic average market prices is available under **both** basic 50/55 coverage and buy-up coverage for eligible crops.

### B Organic Requirements and Assistance

To be eligible to receive NAP coverage based on an organic average market price, producers **must**:

- \*--select the organic option for the specific crop and crop type on the CCC-471 by the crop’s application closing date
- report the acreage of the crop as organic--\*
- provide required documentation according to 2-CP.

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

Acreage transitioning to a certified organic farming practice will be considered conventionally grown and receive the crop’s conventional average market price for NAP purposes.

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

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

**\*--Notes:** The organic option is not applicable to all crops in the pay group unless all crops are selected on the CCC-471.--\*

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





## 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 will--* determine the specific crop...	WITHIN...
other than a grazing forage crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• average market price</li> <li>• county-expected yield</li> <li>• applicable payment factors</li> </ul>	<p>120 calendar days before the specific crop's application closing date.</p> <p><b>Important:</b> 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"> <li>• carrying capacity</li> <li>• grazing period</li> </ul> <p>See subparagraph 277 F.</p>	<p>90 calendar days <b>before</b> the *--earliest applicable application--* closing date for forage.</p>

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 \* \* \* 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.

\*--Reports in NCT are available to determine if the crop is currently NAP eligible. Specifically, the crops on the "pay group report" with **both** a pay crop and pay type code are NAP eligible.--\*

For secondary use, follow subparagraph 202 C.

## 275 Crop Documentation (Continued)

**B Additional Data Options**

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

**Note:** This does not remove the requirement for STC to establish crop data according to subparagraph A within 120 calendar days before the specific crop's application closing date.

**C Using Historical Data**

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

**Example:** For establishing the 2025 data, 2018 through 2024 will be the years available for historical price and yield data. If data is available for the 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, and 2024 (2021 skipped) as the historical years, only 2022, 2023, and 2024 will be used.

**276 County-Expected Yield****A Definition of County-Expected Yield**

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

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

**B Sources of Yield Information**

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

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

## 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 1<sup>st</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> of the month. The end date of the grazing period/normal harvest date must end on the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 will communicate with neighboring States or review their NCT records 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. State Offices may retrieve relevant forage and grazing data from the NCT for bordering States and incorporate the comparison data for review and approval of their carrying capacities to STC. Documentation should be shared between States and counties. Ensure the comparison data includes the forage types, grazing days, carrying capacities and normal harvest dates for an accurate comparison as reflected in the STC minutes. 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, any STC requests to change a carrying capacity and/or grazing period in a county or area within a county **must** be provided to the National Office Livestock Assistance Program Manager for DAFP consideration, no later than March 1 of the applicable calendar year. These requests must be submitted from STC in a memorandum to DAFP 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, the grazing days for the specific crop are still correct after consideration of factors, such as topography, altitude, and land mix

**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.

- \*--grazing period and carrying capacity data received from bordering areas or NCT to--\* ensure that carrying capacities are established on a consistent basis for bordering counties with similar attributes, such as forage types, topography, altitudes, land mix, and production capabilities.





## 278 Average Market Price (Continued)

**B Establishing Average Market Prices**

\*--Average market prices, including value loss, organic prices, and direct market prices,--\* must reflect the in-field harvest price, and cannot include the costs associated with transportation, packaging, etc.

STC's will ensure that:

- established average market prices are comparable with established FCIC prices in the State or surrounding States
- established average market prices are using consistent data sources and/or are comparable with previously approved average market prices in the State or in surrounding States
- determination method of the established average market price is documented
- deviations from previously approved crop data are justified and documented accordingly.

\* \* \*

**C Sources of Information**

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

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

**Notes:** See Exhibit 5 for additional information and instructions for accessing RMA data.

See Exhibit 31 for additional information and instructions for accessing NASS data.

See Exhibit 33 for additional information and instructions for accessing AMS price data.

## 278 Average Market Price (Continued)

**C Sources of Information (Continued)**

Additional sources for direct or organic pricing data require STC's to ensure that sufficient information is available to establish an average direct market price or an organic average market price for a pay crop, pay type, and intended use. These sources may include but are not limited to:

- CSA's, **only** if data is available for the specific crop, rather than for a share or delivery that includes multiple crops for 1 price
- farmers markets
- producer contracts
- producer sales to restaurants
- roadside stands
- U-pick operations.

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

\* \* \*

**D Determining Average Market Price**

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

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

**\*--Example 1:** When establishing the average market price for the 2019 crop year, NASS data exists for the 2018 price received. The base period for this crop would be 2014 through 2018.

**Example 2:** When establishing the average market price for the 2020 crop year, the most recent year price data is available is 2018. For this crop, the base period would be 2014 through 2018.--\*

## 278 Average Market Price (Continued)

**J FCIC Prices and NAP Prices (Continued)**

**Example 2:** Fresh strawberries are insured in 1 one county of the State. STC established that the NAP-approved organic average market price would be 145 percent of the NAP average market price. The insurability override process was run that showed an FCIC price of \$3 and an organic price of \$3.

According to subparagraph F, user will update the NAP organic average market price to reflect the STC's decision to establish a price of 145 percent of the NAP average market price using the State Office override function. In this example, the NAP organic average market price would be updated to \$4.35 (145 percent of \$3).

**Example 3:** Further, in this example, if the FCIC conventional price is \$3 and FCIC \*--organic price is \$3.15, the FCIC conventional price and the FCIC organic--\* price would each be the NAP average market price and NAP organic average market price, respectively.

**Note:** A State Office override may be done by the user before and/or after the National Office insurability override process is run.

State and County Offices **must** monitor crops covered by insurance and the crop's prices.

\*--**Note:** Overpayments or underpayments because of incorrect prices in NCT must be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine corrective action and if relief options are applicable according to 7-CP.



## 279 Unharvested and Prevented Planting Payment Factors

### A Applying Payment Factors

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

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

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

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

### B Establishing Factors

For each intended use of a crop, STC will:

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

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

- determine what percentage of total production cost would be expended if harvesting costs are excluded
- set a prevented planting payment factor of **zero** if the crop:
  - does **not** have a defined planting period and final planting date
  - is a value loss crop
  - is a tree crop or other perennial **not** meeting the criteria
- document sources of information used to establish payment factors in the STC minutes.

### \*--C Establishing UH and PP Payment Factors for Multiple Market Crops

When establishing a crop record for a multiple market crop, the UH and PP payment factors, the respective payment factors for both FH and PR intended uses must be the same. See paragraph 483.--\*

**280 Minutes****A Submitting Minutes**

For each new crop request, STC's **must** ensure that a copy of the STC minutes is available on request from DAFP.

**B COC Documenting NAP Action**

COC's **must** document, in the COC minutes, any actions taken about NAP.

**C STC Documenting NAP Action**

STC minutes **must** document the following:

- review of each new crop submitted for National Office approval
- decision of STC about eligible crops
- any actions taken about NAP.

**\*--281 Sharing Crop Data****A Sharing NCT Data Outside of USDA Without a FOIA Request**

The following NCT data may be shared outside of USDA without a FOIA request:

- average market price
- organic market price
- direct market price
- average yield
- organic yield factor
- payment factors.

These data elements may be found on the "NAP Approved Records Report" available in NCT according to 3-NAP. In addition, the crop data is on the public NAP website at <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/noninsured-crop-disaster-assistance/index>.

**Note:** COC minutes and other NCT data require a FOIA request according to 1-INFO.--\*

**282-299 (Reserved)**

**302 Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19)****A Using Manual CCC-471 (06-19-19)**

Manual CCC-471's will be taken **only** if either of the following apply:

- the automated system is **not** available
- the crop or crop type is **not** an approved record on the county crop table.

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

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

If CCC-471 is submitted accompanied by a service fee for a crop that is not eligible:

- provide a photocopy of the original submitted CCC-471 and CCC-471 NAP BP to the participant
- return the actual fee remitted by the participant to the participant
- \*--issue the notification letter from Exhibit 15 to the producer.--\*

**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.





## 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, times the number of payment limitations, 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, times the number of payment limitations,--\* 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**

**\*--[7 CFR 1437.7 (g)] 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.

\*--No discretionary authority exists that would allow a waiver or relief for collecting premiums calculated according to statute. Premium discrepancies resulting from corrections must be submitted to DAFP according to paragraph 11.--\*

## 342 Transferring NAP Coverage

### A Overview

NAP-covered participants may transfer NAP coverage according to CCC-471 NAP BP, \*--Section 24. 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)

**H Examples Not Applicable (Continued)**

- land is purchased or leased by a producer before the application closing date for the crop

**Example:** Producer A has NAP coverage on FSN 100 for green beans. Producer B has green beans on FSN 200, but has **no** NAP coverage. Producer B buys FSN 100 from Producer A before the application closing date. A transfer of NAP service fee **cannot** be done to transfer the coverage on FSN 100 for green beans from Producer A to Producer B. Producer B **must** purchase coverage for all green beans for the unit in which he has an interest **before** the application closing date.

- estates are closed or entities are dissolved

**Note:** FSA-325 will be used when estates are **not** closed and a payment is earned.

- partial share transfers occur between 2 parties

**Example:** Producer A has coverage for green chile on FSN 2. Producer A sells 50 percent share of the crop to Producer B who has **no** coverage. Producer B will **not** be covered under NAP for that crop for the remainder of the coverage period. Producer A's coverage level is limited to the current 50 percent share.

- divorce between spouses, unless it is a 100 percent transfer of coverage on the entire crop in the grouping

**Example:** Producer A has coverage for green chile on FSN 2. Producer A and Producer B, his spouse, are divorced and Producer A gives a 50 percent share of the crop to Producer B who has **no** coverage. Producer B will **not** be covered under NAP for that crop for the remainder of the coverage period. Producer A's coverage level is limited to his current 50 percent share.

**Note:** State Offices **must** consult with the OGC regional attorney for questionable cases.

- land is transferred to another administrative county with no change in producer.

**342 Transferring NAP Coverage (Continued)**

**I Disapproved Transfer Requests**

The transferor and transferee that are parties to a transfer request that cannot be processed or approved for any NAP-covered crop according to CCC-471 NAP BP and this paragraph must  
\*--each be sent a copy of the notification letter in Exhibit 36.5.--\*

\* \* \*

**343-374 (Reserved)**

## 379 Native Sod Acreage (Continued)

**H Adverse Determinations**

It is a COC determination if the acreage is native sod or if the producer substantiations in subparagraph C apply.

**Note:** If the substantiations do not apply, the acreage is determined as “native sod”.

Any year a producer participates in NAP on acreage determined native sod, reconsideration must be offered. Some reconsiderations a producer may request are if:

- the acreage report correctly reflects where the NAP \* \* \* crop is planted resulting in application of native sod provisions
- the substantiations in subparagraph C resulting in a native sod determination were fully considered
- de minimis provisions in subparagraph F should have applied
- \*--4 years of cropping have been met according to subparagraph D, removing the native sod designation (breaking dates of February 8, 2014, through December 20, 2018)
- 4 years of NAP restrictions have applied or it is beyond 10 years from the breaking date (breaking dates after December 20, 2018).--\*

See 1-APP on offering reconsideration of the adverse determination any year the more restrictive native sod provisions apply to NAP acreage.

**Note:** The determination that acreage is native sod acreage on which a crop was grown during a specific year is not an adverse determination, unless the more restrictive sod provisions are applied to NAP acreage.

## 380 SNAPP for Ineligible Crop Acreage, Honeybee Colonies, and Tree Taps

### A Overview

SNAPP is a web-based application that will be used to maintain ineligible crop acreage, honeybee colonies, and tree taps. For NAP, ineligible crop acreage, honeybee colonies, and \*--tree taps will be entered in SNAPP for the applicable crop year and will impact the following by omitting any ineligible acreage from the calculation of:

- approved yield
- contract marketing percentage
- payment
- premium
- yield guarantee for summary of coverage.

**Note:** Any ineligible acres entered in SNAPP must be excluded when calculating assigned production.

### B Entering Crop Acreage, Honeybee Colonies, and Tree Taps Into SNAPP

Beginning with crop year 2015, crop acreage, honeybee colonies, and tree taps for which an application for coverage is filed and subsequently deemed ineligible, according to paragraph 53, must be entered into SNAPP immediately upon FSA-578 certification and determination of ineligibility by COC. A photocopy of the map that identifies the crop acreage deemed ineligible must be maintained in the producer's NAP folder and provided to LA before any field inspections or appraisals.--\*

**Notes:** SNAPP is applicable to grazed forage crops.

SNAPP is **not** applicable for value loss crops.

\*--See 3-NAP for information for any calculations that take SNAPP into consideration.

The following are scenarios that may be applicable to SNAPP:

- first year seeding of perennial forage
- acreage that was found to currently not be under agricultural production
- if the administrative county administers a producer's land that is multi-county, and the crop is insured in 1 county but not the other
- immature trees.

See 3-NAP, subparagraphs 176 F and 177 E.--\*



**380 SNAPP for Ineligible Crop Acreage, Honeybee Colonies, and Tree Taps (Continued)****C Accessing SNAPP**

See 3-NAP, Part 3, Section 8 for SNAPP.

**\*--D Examples of Applicable SNAPP Scenarios**

- Example 1:** Producer A has coverage on Mixed Forage (IGS) and certified 500 acres of Mixed Forage (IGS) intended for FG on their 2024 FSA-578. Of those 500 acres, 250 acres were planted in the spring of 2024. These 250 acres are not eligible (according to subparagraph 53 A) for NAP coverage for any intended use in 2024 and are loaded into SNAPP.
- Example 2:** Producer A from example 1 has coverage on Mixed Forage (IGS) and certified 500 acres of Mixed Forage (IGS) intended for FG on their 2025 FSA-578. A growing season inspection is completed in the spring by LA to determine whether an adequate stand is present in the subsequent year after first seeding the crop in 2024. Upon reviewing LA's findings, COC determines an adequate stand is not present on 250 acres, and the acreage is not eligible for NAP coverage in 2025 for any intended use. As a result, the 250 acres of Mixed Forage (IGS) are loaded into SNAPP in 2025.
- Example 4:** FCIC covers irrigated corn (YEL) intended for GR in County A but does not cover nonirrigated corn (YEL). The State has an approved DAFP exception to allow NAP coverage on the nonirrigated crop and exclude the insured practice from the pay group according to subparagraph 53 B. Because the nonirrigated and irrigated acreage are on the same unit and in the same pay group, the insured irrigated corn intended for grain must be entered in SNAPP because it is not eligible for NAP because of the availability of crop insurance.--\*

**380 SNAPP for Ineligible Crop Acreage, Honeybee Colonies, and Tree Taps (Continued)****\*--D Examples of Applicable SNAPP Scenarios (Continued)**

**Example 5:** County C administers land for Producer Z that is physically located in County C and County D that is all on 1 unit. Producer Z has planted nonirrigated corn (YEL) for grain in both counties. FCIC covers nonirrigated corn (YEL) physically located in County D, but does not cover nonirrigated corn (YEL) in County C. Producer Z has NAP coverage on the nonirrigated corn (YEL) in County C. The insured acreage in County D must be loaded into SNAPP because the acreage is not eligible for NAP.

**Example 6:** Producer E has acreage leased from Landowner A for 2023. Producer E subleases the acreage to Producer F. Producer F has NAP coverage on Mixed Forage (IGS) intended for grazing for 2023. Upon COC reviewing the lease agreement, COC determined Producer F does not have risk in the acreage because the lease agreement between Landowner A and Producer E does not allow the acreage to be subleased. As a result, the acreage must be loaded in SNAPP to exclude it from NAP eligibility.

**Note:** For instructions and examples of SNAPP entries for honeybee colonies, see paragraph 976.--\*

**381-399 (Reserved)**

## 400 Overview (Continued)

**D Approved Yield Requirement**

After an approved yield is established, County Offices **must** calculate approved yields for each year a crop is on CCC-471. This will be done:

- in the system
- when the necessary information is provided by the producer, such as when acreage is reported and production is submitted according to Part 9.

**Exception:** Approved yields are **not** applicable to:

- value loss crops
- grazed forage.

After a producer has had NAP coverage on a crop, the approved yield **must** be updated annually. CCC-452 will be used for each year the crop was **not** covered by NAP to determine the acres, production, yield, yield type, and approved yield for the noncovered years.

## 400 Overview (Continued)

**D Approved Yield Requirement (Continued)**

**Example:** Producer:

- \*--had coverage on “cucumbers/COM/FH/IR/01” in 2021
- did **not** have coverage in 2022, but did grow the crop
- obtained coverage for 2023.

An approved yield is **required** for 2023; however, CCC-452 **must** be completed for 2022 **before** an approved yield can be established for 2023. Because the producer had NAP coverage in 2021, the 2021 production was **required** to be reported by the applicable production reporting date. CCC-452 is **required** for 2022, even though the producer did **not** have 2022 NAP coverage on cucumbers. The 2023 approved yield will be based on data included on CCC-452 that may include acreage and production provided for 2022, based on applicable rules.

**Note:** If the producer fails to provide a 2021 or 2022 production report by the--\* applicable production reporting date, follow the applicable rules in this part for determining the yield and yield type for the missing years.

## 400 Overview (Continued)

**E Completing CCC-452's**

CCC-452 is used by a producer to certify production history that will be used to establish an approved yield. The producer must report production by the deadline established in subparagraph 601 A. When a producer wants to revise an approved yield, the APH database shall be revised according to paragraph 408.

APH must be updated and approved yields must be completed by County Office personnel as soon as a producer provides the production report; but no later than 30 calendar days after the production report on CCC-452 is certified. Only in times of high workload should the approved yield be completed by County Office personnel at a date later than the day the producer certifies the production, but no later than 30 calendar days after the production is certified on manual CCC-452. A manual CCC-452 shall only be used in instances where an approved yield cannot be calculated electronically and must be loaded within 15 workdays after the software becomes available.

County Office personnel accepting production records and placing them in a folder does **not** satisfy the requirements of the producer's certification of a production report nor the calculation of an approved yield.

All CCC-452's that contain production **must** be signed by the producer according to subparagraph F. By signing the CCC-452, the producer certifies the production for the APH year is complete and accurate.

Any production provided on CCC-576, page 2, or CCC-576-1 when permitted according to subparagraph 675 A, signed by the producer for a crop in the most recent historical year satisfies the requirement of a producer signature on CCC-452 for the current crop year.

**\*--Example:** Producer signed CCC-576, page 2, for 2022 production. That production value is used for the 2022 historical production for the 2023 approved yield. Producer--\* signature on CCC-452 is not required. See subparagraph F.

Approved yields are determined by COC on behalf of FSA. COC may delegate signature authority according to Exhibit 1. COC representative's signature indicates that the approved yield has been calculated according to all the provisions of 1-NAP (Rev. 2), Part 7.

See subparagraph F when the producer:

- is not participating in NAP for the year
- does not provide a production report according to paragraph 601
- does not sign CCC-452.

## 400 Overview (Continued)

**\*--F Completing the CCC-452 signatures**

If a producer has NAP coverage, the producer must provide actual production to calculate an approved yield. The County Office shall follow 1-NAP (Rev. 2) Part 7 and CCC-452 must be entered into the software according to 3-NAP.

The following table provides instructions for completing the approved yield, dependent on whether or not a producer signs the CCC-452.

<b>WHEN the producer...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
completes and signs the CCC-452 timely	<p>actual production must be entered into the system according to 3-NAP.</p> <p>enter the producer's signature method and date after the producer signs CCC-452.</p> <p>enter COC representative signature date after the representative signs CCC-452.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the CCC-452 is not completed and signed by the producer by the production reporting deadline, follow subparagraph 602 B.</p>
signs CCC-576, page 2, or CCC-576-1 according to subparagraph 675 A, for a crop in the most recent historical year and did not sign CCC-452	<p>actual production from the eligible acres used to complete the application for payment, not including COC assignments or adjustment for that previous crop year, will be the production report entered into the system according to 3-NAP, Part 3, Section 6 for that year.</p> <p>enter the producer's signature method as "Signature on CCC-576" and the CCC-576 or CCC-576-1 producer signature date for the producer signature date.</p> <p>enter the COC representative signature date after the representative signs CCC-452.</p>

--\*

## 400 Overview (Continued)

**F Completing the CCC-452 Signatures**

<b>WHEN the producer...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
<p>does not sign the CCC-452</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The reason a producer does not sign the CCC-452 could be, but is not limited to, any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refused to sign CCC-452</li> <li>• reported production but does not sign or return a signed CCC-452</li> <li>• did not provide a production report</li> <li>• did not file a NAP application for payment for the crop in the previous crop year</li> <li>• did not participate in NAP for the previous crop year</li> </ul>	<p>the production reported without a signed certification on CCC-576, CCC-576-1, or CCC-452 must be removed from the system if it was previously entered.</p> <p>follow 3-NAP, Part 3, Section 6 to update the acreage and/or production information according to Part 7.</p> <p>follow 3-NAP, Part 3, Section 6 to enter the producer's signature method as "Refuse to sign" or "No signature on CCC-452", as applicable.* * *</p> <p>COC representative must sign and date the CCC-452 after the approved yield is established based on rules in Part 7.</p> <p>enter the COC representative signature date after the representative signs the CCC-452.</p>

**Examples:** The NAP producer has coverage and acreage of the crop for the current crop year but failed to provide a production report for the previous crop year. FSA will assign a yield (yield type P or O) for the previous crop year according to paragraph 404 or 405. The applicable assigned or zero credited yield will be used for that production history year and for any future approved yield calculations, unless the producer provides production records for the year and signs a CCC-452.

The NAP producer has coverage and acreage of the crop for the current crop year and has a signed CCC-576 Application for Payment or CCC-576-1 on file and did not complete CCC-452 for a crop in the most recent historical year. The actual production from the CCC-576 or CCC-576-1 will be entered into the software.

**Note:** County Office personnel shall run the unsigned CCC-452 report monthly, according to 3-NAP, Part 3, Section 6. APH's must be updated and approved yields must be completed by County Office personnel, no later than 30 calendar days after the production deadline.

## 401 Types of Yields

## A NAP Yields

Definitions of all types of yields are provided in this table.

Type of Yield	Usage and Meaning	References
Actual Yield: “A”	Total amount of harvested and appraised production on a per-acre or other basis, as applicable.	Paragraph 403
Added Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or New Unit: “C”	Yield equal to 80, 90, or 100 percent of the T-yield for any crop year for units that qualify for the “added practice, type, intended use, planting period, or New Unit” rule.	Subparagraph 479 E
Approved Yield	APH-calculated yield approved by CCC for making NAP payments.  The yield represents a unit’s expected production on a per-acre or other basis, as applicable.	Paragraph 402
Assigned Yield: “P”	A 1-time yield assigned for a crop year in the base period for which the producer does <b>not</b> file an acceptable production report by the applicable production reporting date.  The yield is equal to 75 percent of the prior year approved yield for the crop year in which a report of production was <b>not</b> provided or acceptable.  A producer can have <b>only</b> 1 assigned yield in an APH base period.	Paragraph 404
Bypass Year: “B”	APH database “Yield Type” indicator of “B”, *--indicating a year the producer did not obtain NAP coverage for the crop and did not file an acreage report or does not file an acceptable production report. It is <b>not</b> considered an--* actual or T-yield.  * * *	Subparagraph 475 C
County-Expected Yield	Amount of average production potential of the crop, type in the county, by practice and intended use, on a per-acre or other basis, as applicable.	Paragraph 276



## 402 Approved Yields

## A Background

Approved yields for producers will be determined using APH of **not** less than 4 previous consecutive crop years and **not** more than 10 consecutive crop years with the exception of apples and peaches that is based on a maximum of 5 consecutive years.

Producers do **not** have the option of having an approved yield calculated based on a T-yield or records of production for previous crop years. The approved yield will be calculated based on records if acceptable records for the crop are available. After acreage and production are certified, they will remain in the producer's database for approved yield purposes.

Approved yields are an average of APH yields, which can include actual yields, replacement yields, assigned yield, zero credited yields, substitute yields, and T-yields. At least 4 and up to 5 or 10 consecutive crop years, as applicable, of these types of yields **must** exist in the APH base period.


If the previous year's approved yield database includes the maximum number of years, the oldest year in the database that does **not** have an actual or assigned yield is dropped and the most recent historical year is added.

The yield type of "B" or "Z" must be removed from the database when the maximum number of years exist in the database.

**Note:** Yield types "B" and "Z" stay in the database until 10 years (or 5 years for apples and peaches) of actual, replacement, assigned, zero credited, and/or substitute yields exist.

**\*--Example:** The 2022 approved yield was established based on crop years 2012 through 2021. Upon rollover for the 2023 approved yield, 2020, yield type Z, was removed to allow 2022 to be added.

2012 is the earliest year the producer has acres and production

2022 Approved Yield			2023 Approved Yield	
Year	Yield Type		Year	Yield Type
2021	Z		2022	A
2020	Z		2021	Z
2019	A		2019	A
2018	A		2018	A
2017	A		2017	A
2016	A		2016	A
2015	A		2015	A
2014	A		2014	A
2013	A		2013	A
2012	A		2012	A

--\*

## 402 Approved Yields

### B Base Period

The base period for APH crops is a maximum of ten APH crop years, **not** calendar years, immediately preceding the crop year for which an approved yield is calculated.

For APH database purposes, APH crop year does **not** include any year that the crop was any of the following:

- **not** planted
- prevented from being planted
- for any APH crop year after an initial approved yield is calculated, **not** reported as planted or prevented from being planted
- **not** included on a CCC-471 and acreage is **not** reported and production is **not** provided.

**Exceptions:** The base period for:

- apples and peaches is a maximum of the 5 most recent APH crop years
- crops with a lag year, such as Arizona and California citrus, macadamia nuts, sugarcane, and Texas citrus fruit, begins with the 2013 APH crop year for crop year 2015.

### C Calculating Approved Yield

The approved yield established for the producer is equal to the average of the yields included in the APH database that include:

- actual yields (A) certified by the producer
- assigned yields (P) determined by COC according to paragraph 404
- replacement yield (R) according to paragraph 403
- substitute yield (V) according to paragraph 406
- T-yields established according to paragraph 407
- zero credited yield (O) according to paragraph 405.

An approved yield is based on consecutive years of production records, **not** to exceed ten APH crop years. A T-yield is used in the approved yield calculation when less than 4 consecutive crop years of actual, assigned, or zero credited yields are available.

**Note:** Apples and peaches have a maximum of 5 years of history.

## 408 Revising Approved Yields

### A Revising Databases

Producers may replace assigned yields, zero credited yields, substitute yields, T-yields, or bypass year indicators as follows:

- assigned yields, zero credited yields, substitute yields, and T-yields may be replaced in the database by providing an acceptable certification on CCC-452, when available, and a record of production for that year
- bypass year indicator may be replaced in the database, if both of the following apply:
  - a late-filed acreage report is submitted and approved according to 2-CP
  - producer submits an acceptable certification on CCC-452, when available, and a record of production for that year.

### B Effective Date

The effective date of the revised approved yield, based on the revised database, is determined as follows:

- if production records are received by the applicable production reporting date of the latest year applicable to the APH database, the approved yield may be revised for the current year
- if production records are **not** received by the applicable production reporting date of the latest year applicable to the APH database, the approved yield calculations may be revised for the subsequent year.

**\*--Example:** The producer has a 2022 approved yield that is based on a database which contains an assigned yield. The producer has submitted production records to replace the assigned yield after the 2021 production reporting date. The approved yield will **not** be recalculated until 2023.--\*

**409 Prohibiting Assigned Yields in Certain County Offices****A Documentation**

Producers **must** provide detailed documentation of acres planted and the yield for the crop year for which benefits are being claimed, if either of the following occurs:

- sufficient data are available to demonstrate that the acreage of a crop in a county for the crop year has increased by more than 100 percent over any year in the preceding 7 crop years
- data are **not** available, but the acreage of the crop in the county has increased significantly from the previous crop years, as determined by COC.

If COC determines that the documentation provided is **not** sufficient, COC may require documenting proof that the crop, had the crop been harvested, could have been marketed at a reasonable price.

**B Exceptions**

Except as provided in this subparagraph, a producer, who produces a crop on a farm located in a county described in subparagraph A, may **not** obtain an assigned yield.

**Exception:** A crop or producer is **not** subject to this subparagraph if either of the following occurs:

- the planted acreage of the producer for the crop has been inspected by a third party acceptable to COC
- COC and STC recommend an exemption from the requirement to DAFP, and DAFP approves the recommendation.

**Note:** Justification **must** be submitted for any request for an exemption.

**410-474 (Reserved)**

**Section 2 Special Considerations and Provisions****475 Continuity****A Continuity of Records**

Continuity of records is **required** when calculating an approved yield. The records **must** be consecutive, without any breaks.

**B Initial Yield Establishment**

A break in continuity **must** be considered when COC is calculating an approved yield for the first time.

A break in continuity occurs if both of the follow apply:

- there are no acceptable records, either certified by the producer or from disaster records for a previous year in the APH base period
- an approved yield has never before been calculated.

The initial approved yield will be calculated without regard to acceptable records before the break in continuity.

## 475 Continuity (Continued)

**B Initial Yield Establishment (Continued)**

When calculating an approved yield for the first time, continuity is **not** interrupted if, in any APH crop year, the crop was **not** any of the following:

- planted
- produced because of an eligible disaster condition
- reported as planted or prevented.

**\*--Example 1:** For the 2022 crop year, COC is calculating an approved yield of a specific--\* crop for a producer. The crop does **not** have a previous crop year approved yield calculated. The producer had previously reported acreage of the specific crop; however, the producer had **not** certified production and was unable to \*--produce acceptable records to support a certification of production for the 2020 crop year.

A break in continuity has occurred with the 2013 crop year, displayed in this table.

Year	Situation
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 acres planted.</li> <li>• Producer certifies acreage and production.</li> </ul>
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 acres planted.</li> <li>• Producer did <b>not</b> certify production and was unable to produce acceptable records to support a certification of production.</li> </ul>
2019	No acreage is planted.
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 acres planted.</li> <li>• Disaster records available.</li> </ul>
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 acres planted.</li> <li>• Disaster records available.</li> </ul>

Production records for the crop years before 2021 **cannot** be used in the calculation of an approved yield for the 2022 crop year.

Therefore, the 2022 approved yield is calculated based on a simple average of crop year 2021 actual APH yield and 3 years of 80 percent T-yield for 2020, 2019, and 2018.--\*

## 475 Continuity (Continued)

**B Initial Yield Establishment (Continued)**

**Example 2:** For the 2015 crop year, COC is calculating an approved yield of a specific crop for the producer. The crop does **not** have a previous approved yield calculated. The producer had previously reported acreage of the specific crop; however, the producer had reported no acreage planted for crop years 2012 and 2013.

No break in continuity has occurred in the 2012 and 2013 crop years because acreage of the crop was **not** planted. However, in 2009 the producer had crop acreage for which the producer could **not** furnish production records. Thus, a requisite 4 years is obtained as displayed in this table.

Year	Situation
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 acres planted.</li> <li>Producer certifies acreage and production.</li> </ul>
2013	No acreage is planted.
2012	No acreage is planted.
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 acres planted.</li> <li>Disaster records available.</li> </ul>
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 acres planted.</li> <li>Disaster records available.</li> </ul>
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 acres planted.</li> <li>Producer did <b>not</b> certify production and was unable to produce records to support a certification of production.</li> </ul>

The 2015 approved yield is calculated based on a simple average of crop years 2014, 2011, and 2010 actual APH yields and 1 year of 100 percent T-yield  
 \*--for 2009.--\*

## 475 Continuity (Continued)

**C Bypass Year**

Continuity is **not** broken when a producer fails to report either crop acreage or production in a year that the producer does **not** obtain NAP coverage for the crop.

**Note:** A producer who has NAP coverage for a crop is **required** to report acreage and production for that crop.

A bypass year indicator “B” will be recorded in the unit’s APH database if either of the following applies:

- before 2001, if a producer did **not** file an acreage report for a specific crop year
- for 2001-2014, if a producer does not have NAP coverage for the crop and does not file an acreage report
- for 2015 and later, if a producer does **not** have NAP coverage for the crop and does **not** \*--file an acreage report or does not file an acceptable production report.

The approved yield calculation will **not** consider the bypass year an APH crop year.

**Example 1:** The producer’s **not** filing an acreage report in 2021 did **not** cause continuity to be broken. The 2021 year is **not** considered an APH crop year because it is a bypass year.

Year	NAP Coverage	Acreage Certified	Production Report	Yield Type Indicator
2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	“A” (actual)
2021	No	No Report	No	“B” (bypass)
2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	“A” (actual)
2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	“A” (actual)
2018--*	Yes	Yes	Yes	“A” (actual)



## 475 Continuity (Continued)

**C Bypass Year (Continued)**

**\*--Example 2:** The producer did not obtain NAP coverage for 2022 or provide an acceptable production report for the 2022 crop year. Producer did certify acreage for the crop in 2022. The 2022 year is not considered an APH crop year because it is a bypass year.

Year	NAP Coverage	Acreage Certified	Production Report	Yield Type Indicator
2022	No	Yes	No	“B” (bypass)
2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	“A” (actual)
2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	“A” (actual)
2019--*	Yes	Yes	Yes	“A” (actual)

**Notes:** For the bypass year to be applicable there **must** be a prior approved yield.

Producers that do **not** participate in NAP and report acreage and production, **can** maintain an APH.

**D Zero Acres Planted**

Continuity is **not** broken when a producer certifies that zero acres of a crop were planted. When a producer certifies zero crop acreage planted, “0” acres will be recorded in the unit’s APH database period.

**\*--Example:** The producer’s certifying a zero acreage report in 2022 does **not** cause continuity to be broken. The 2022 year is **not** considered an APH crop year because it is a zero acres planted year.

Year	Acreage Certified	APH Yield
2022	0	“blank”
2021	50	100
2020	50	100
2019	50	100
2018	50	100

**Notes:** Beginning with the 2013 crop year, a zero acreage report is **not required** when a crop selected on CCC-471 is **not** planted. FSA-578 certification statement includes a zero acreage certification for any crop **not** reported as planted.

Zero acres planted are applicable without regard to NAP coverage.

If all acreage of the crop is reported but determined ineligible and loaded into SNAPP, zero acres planted is applicable.--\*

## 476 Combining and Dividing Unit APH Databases

### A Combining and Dividing APH Databases

For NAP producers who consistently report acreage and production for approved yield purposes, it may be necessary to establish separate, or combine APH databases when the:

- unit definition changes from 1 year to the next
- crop definition changes such that 2 or more previously established databases **must** be combined.

**Combination Example:** Producer A has 2 units:

- Unit 100 has 100 percent share of all cash-rented land
- Unit 200 has a 50/50 share basis with Landowner B.

\*--For 2023, Landowner B decides to give up his interest in--\*

Unit 200 and allow Producer A the opportunity to cash rent. This requires a combination of all land having a 100 percent interest into one APH database for approved yield purposes.

**Division Example:** Producer F has 1 Unit 100 consisting of a 100 percent interest in cash-rented land. For 2023, Producer F and Landowner D decide to--\* share rent Landowner D's land. This requires a division of the APH database to create a separate APH database for Unit 100 and new Unit 200.

**Note:** For the current crop year, the producer **must** submit acceptable production reports for the most recent APH crop year according to the current year unit arrangement.

## 476 Combining and Dividing Unit APH Databases (Continued)

**B Procedure for Combining APH Databases**

The historical production information from each APH database that is being combined will be merged to obtain a blended yield on the new unit.

Step	Action
1	Add together the production, by year, from all APH databases that are being combined.  <b>Note:</b> For crop years during which no acres were planted on any of the units being combined, a “Yield Type” indicator of “Z” is included in the database.
2	Add together the planted acres, by year, from all APH databases being combined.  <b>Note:</b> For crop years having a zero credited yield (“Yield Type” indicator of “O”), the production will be zero; however, the acres will be counted.
3	Divide the result of step 1 by the result of step 2 for each year to determine a blended yield.
4	Calculate the approved yield according to subparagraph 402 D.

**C Example of Combining Databases**

This table illustrates combining two APH databases into a single database when both databases contain actual or assigned yields. The 2015 T-yield is 23.

\*--

Year	APH Database Unit 0100			APH Database Unit 0200			Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
	Yield	Acres	Calculated Production	Yield	Acres	Calculated Production	Total Production	Total Acres	New Yield
2018	N21								
2019	N21			T23					T23
2020	A20	60	1200	A32	90	2880	4080	150	A27
2021	Z	0		A28	60	1680	1680	60	A28
2022	A22	40	880	A24	80	1920	2800	120	A23
<b>Step 4</b>							2023 Approved Yield: $101 \div 4$		25

--\*

**D Dividing APH Databases**

The historical acreage and production information from the APH database that is being divided will be duplicated in each new database.

477 New Producers

**A Definition of New Producer**

\*--New producer means a producer, as defined in paragraph 100, who has **not** been engaged in farming for a share of the production of the crop in the administrative county for more than 2 crop years.

New producer rules apply to transitional and organic crops.--\*

The formation or dissolution of an entity, which includes individuals with more than two APH crop years of production history during the base period, does **not** qualify the new entity as a new producer for APH yield determination purposes.

\*--New producer rules apply to the crop, not the type, as defined in subparagraphs 200 C and D.--\*

If successor-in-interest rules apply according to paragraph 485, then the new producer rules are **not** applicable.

\*--When a farming operation is transferred to another administrative county because of office closure or producer request, the producer does **not** qualify as a new producer in the new administrative county.

**B Qualifying as a New Producer--\***

To qualify for new producer provisions, all producers on the unit **must** meet the definition of new producer (subparagraph A).

New producers will have approved yields calculated based on a combination of:

- 100 percent of the applicable T-yield for each year of the minimum base period for which there is no record of production
- any actual yield for each year of the minimum base period.

\*--**Example:** Producer A first planted a watermelon crop in 2015. The approved yield will--\* be calculated as follows (T = 100 cwt.).

2011 = 100	2012 = 100	2013 = 100	2014 = 100	2015 approved yield = 100 cwt.
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# 479 Increased Acreage and Added Land, Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit (Continued)

## E Added Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit (Continued)

IF the added practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit database has...	AND the reference database has...	THEN the approved yield is based on an average of...	WITH historical yield type indicators of...
2 actual yields	1 actual yield	2 years actual yields and 2 years 80% T-yield	2 years of "A" and 2 years of "C".
2 actual yields	2 actual yields	2 years actual yields and 2 years 90% T-yield	2 years of "A" and 2 years of "C".
2 actual yields	3 or more actual yields	2 years actual yields and 2 years 100% T-yield	2 years of "A" and 2 years of "C".

For qualifying yield type "C", the user must enter the yield type and select the percentage of effective transitional yield. Follow 3-NAP, Part 3, for software instructions.

**\*--Example 1:** Producer planted a new type of small white beans (SMW) in 2022.--\*  
 Producer has 2 years of actual yield history of producing pinto beans (PNT).  
 Producer would receive 4 years of yield type "C" at 90% T-yield for small white beans (SMW). Transitional Yield is 125 for small white beans.

Year	Yield Type Indicator	Percent of Effective Transitional yield	Yield
*--2021	C	90	112.50
2020	C	90	112.50
2019	C	90	112.50
2018	C	90	112.50

**Example 2:** County was approved for 2 planting periods for radishes in 2022. Producer planted in both planting periods for 2022. Producer has been producing--\* radishes and has 5 actual yields in the database for planting period 1. Producer would receive 4 years of yield type "C" at 100% T-yield for the second planting of radishes. Transitional Yield is 125 for radishes.

Year	Yield Type Indicator	Percent of effective Transitional yield	Yield
*--2021	C	100	125
2020	C	100	125
2019	C	100	125
2018--*	C	100	125

# 479 Increased Acreage and Added Land, Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit (Continued)

## E Added Practice, Type, Intended Use, Planting Period, or Unit (Continued)

\*--In 2023, producer provided 2022 production records for the second planting of radishes. Producer would receive 1 year of yield type “A” and 3 years of yield type “C” at 100% T-yield. Transitional Yield 125.

Year	Yield Type Indicator	Percent of effective Transitional yield	Yield
2022	A		130
2021	C	100	125
2020	C	100	125
2019--*	C	100	125

\*--**Note:** If a producer fails to provide acceptable production records in the year following the initial approved yield, the added practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit rules no longer apply, and the use of yield type indicator “C” is not allowed.

**Example 3:** Producer planted a new type of speckled peas (SPK) in 2022. Producer has 2 years of actual yield history of producing green peas (GRN). Producer would receive 4 years of yield type “C” at 90% T-yield for speckled peas (SPK). Transitional Yield is 972 for speckled peas.

Year	Yield Type Indicator	Percent of effective Transitional yield	Yield
2021	C	90	875
2020	C	90	875
2019	C	90	875
2018	C	90	875

Producer failed to provide 2022 production records for speckled peas (SPK). When updating the 2023 approved yield database, the producer would receive a yield type of “P” and 3 years of “S”. Transitional Yield is 1,000 for speckled peas.

Year	Yield Type Indicator	Percent of effective Transitional yield	Yield
2022	P		656
2021	S	65	650
2020	S	65	650
2019	S	65	650

Assigned Yield “P” is 75% of the producer’s approved yield for the crop year in which a report of production is not provided. The 2022 approved yield was 875.--\*

## 480 Yield Type Indicators

**A Yield Type Indicator Flags**

When completing the APH database, each yield entered in the “Yield” column **must** be identified with the applicable “Yield Type” descriptor (examples are based on a 100 bu. T-yield).

<b>Yield</b>	<b>Yield Type Description</b>
A	Actual yield. <b>Example:</b> A120.
B	Bypass year.
C	Added practice, type, intended use, planting period, or unit with yield, based on the number of actual yields in the reference database. <b>Example:</b> C100.
E	80 percent T- yield. <b>Example:</b> One actual yield. = E80.
I	100 percent of the T-yield for new producers of the crop. <b>Example:</b> I100.
N	90 percent T- yield. <b>Example:</b> Two actual yields. = N90.
O	Zero credited yield. <b>Example:</b> O0.
P	Assigned yield; that is 75 percent of previous year approved yield. <b>Example:</b> P60.
R	Replacement yield; that is 65 percent of T-yield to replace actual production in a disaster year. <b>Example:</b> R65.
S	65 percent T- yield. <b>Example:</b> No actual yields. = S65.
T	100 percent T- yield. <b>Example:</b> Three actual yields. = T100.
U	Substitute yield before 2015 NAP participation; that is a 1-time substitution of assigned or zero credited yield at 65 percent of T-yield. <b>Example:</b> U65.
V	Substitute yield for 2015 or future year NAP participation; that is a 1-time substitution of assigned yield, if a zero credited yield is also in the APH database as well as zero credited yields at 65 percent of T-yield. <b>Example:</b> V65.
Z	Z = Zero planted.





**483 Multiple Market Crops****A Definition of Multiple Market Crops**

Multiple market crop means a crop that can have multiple market or intended uses with separate NAP average market prices established for each use; however, only 1 approved yield will be established for the crop.

**Note:** The county-expected yield for multiple market crops with 1 market is based on crop and type instead of crop, type, and intended use. See subparagraphs 276 G and 483 C for approved yield procedure for multiple market crops.

**B Multiple Market Crop List**

The following crops are identified as multiple market crops:

- sweet potatoes
- APH-based perennial tree fruit crops including, but **not** limited to:
  - apples
  - apricots
  - bananas
  - cherries
  - grapefruit
  - lemons
  - limes
  - oranges, including mandarin
  - peaches
  - pears
  - plums
  - prunes
  - tangelos
  - tangerines.

**Note:** If a crop meets definition in subparagraph A, but is **not** included in the list, STC's should contact the National Office and provide the name of crop (as listed in 2-CP).

## 483 Multiple Market Crops (Continued)

**\*--C Crop Data for Multiple Market Crops**

The following data elements must be the same for both fresh and processed:

- UOM
- prevented planting factor
- UH payment factor
- organic yield factor
- transitional to organic yield factor
- final planting date
- acreage reporting date
- normal harvest date
- application closing date
- county expected yield.

**D Approved Yield for Multiple Market Crops**

Multiple market crops, as defined in this paragraph, **must** have a single approved yield for fresh and processed intended uses. The approved yield is the same regardless of where the crop is marketed. Production for both fresh and processed will be collected, combined, and recorded in the approved yield database with total acres for both intended uses of the crop.

For 2023 and prior year approved yields, follow these steps to properly update the--\* approved yield database when there is acreage or production reported for multiple intended uses of a multiple market crop.

Step	Action
1	Add eligible acres together of all the intended uses of the crop/type.
2	Add eligible production from all reported intended uses of the crop/type.
3	Divide the total production in step 2 by the total acres in step 1.
4	Multiply the per acre yield result from step 3 times the acres of each individual intended use eligible acres. This step needs to be repeated for all intended uses.
5	Enter the production result from step 4 in the approved yield database with each intended use eligible acres, as applicable.
6	Maintain calculation in the remarks section of CCC-452.

## 483 Multiple Market Crops (Continued)

**D Approved Yield for Multiple Market Crops (Continued)**

**\*--Example:** For historical year 2022, the producer had 8.0 eligible acres of fresh tart--\* cherries with total production of 750 cwt. The producer also has 2.0 acres of processed tart cherries with total production of 250 cwt. For a total of 10.0 acres and 1,000 cwt. production. The total production of cherries from the eligible acres must be prorated to each intended use acres in the approved yield database.

Step	Action
1	Add 8.00 fresh acres plus 2.00 processed acres for a total of 10.0 acres.
2	Add 750 cwt. fresh production plus 250 cwt. processed production for a total of 1,000 cwt.
3	Divide 1,000 cwt. by 10.00 acres for a total of 100 cwt. per acre.
4	Multiply 100 cwt. x 8.0 fresh acres for a total of 800 cwt. fresh production. Multiple 100 cwt. x 2.0 processed acres for a total of 200 cwt. processed production.
5	Enter 800 cwt. fresh production and 200 cwt. processed production into the respective approved yield database.

\*--When acres or production have only been reported as fresh or only reported as processed, the approved yield software will roll forward prior APH and approved yield data, upon the user initiating the approved yield for the subsequent crop year; otherwise, the user must complete the following steps to establish the APH and approved yield database.

For 2024 and subsequent year approved yields, complete the following steps to establish the approved yield when acres or production are reported for both intended uses.

Step	Action
1	Enter the prior approved yield for the crop in the “Yield Data” section.  <b>Note:</b> If separate approved yields have been previously maintained for fresh and processed, recalculate the prior approved yield by combining total acres and production for each intended use. Enter the resulting approved yield in the “Yield Data” section.
2	For each historical year, the software will attempt to auto populate the coverage and eligible disaster flags. These flags should be verified since a manually set flag in a prior year will not be rolled forward.
3	For each historical year, add eligible acres for both fresh and processed intended uses of the crop type and record the total acreage in the approved yield database.  <b>Note:</b> Beginning in 2024, the approved yield software will automatically pull all fresh and processed, reported/determined acreage from CARS and ineligible acres from SNAPP to calculate the total eligible acreage and populate the result into a combined database.

--\*

## 483 Multiple Market Crops (Continued)

**D Approved Yield for Multiple Market Crops (Continued)**

\*--

Step	Action
4	For each historical year, add eligible production for both reported intended uses of the crop type and record the total into the database.
5	For each historical year, select the applicable record type(s) that support the production recorded. If a record type of “5” is selected, document the type of production record used in the “Remarks” with the applicable historical year. Record types are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “1” for sold or commercial storage</li> <li>• “2” for on-farm storage, measurement</li> <li>• “3” for livestock feeding records</li> <li>• “4” for appraisal</li> <li>• “5” for other. Identify in “Remarks.”</li> </ul>
6	Once steps 1 through 5 have been completed for each historical year, select “Calculate Yield” and the software will calculate the yield for each historical year by dividing the total production in step 4 by the total acres in step 3. The software will then use the historical yields to calculate the approved yield for the selected crop year.

**Example:** For historical year 2023, the producer reported 10.0 acres of FH tart cherries with total production of 1,000 cwt. The producer also had 5.0 acres of PR tart cherries with total production of 500 cwt. The producer did not report a loss in crop year 2023 and all production was sold.

When establishing the 2024 approved yield for the producer, 15 acres is populated in the database for historical year 2023. The user manually records 1,500 cwt. in the database for 2023 production and a record type of “1” is selected. The user clicks on “Calculate Yield,” and the 2023 yield is 100 cwt. per acre.

**Note:** When establishing a combined APH and approved yield database for multiple market crops for the first time for 2024 or a subsequent crop year, the above steps must be completed for each historical year in the database.

Once the APH is established for a multiple market crop, like any other yield-based crop, it must be updated annually, including years when the crop is not covered, according to paragraph 400.--\*

\* \* \*

## 507 Sugar Cane

**A Unit of Measure**

All production **must** be converted to pounds of raw sugar. Raw sugar production indicated in net tons **must** be multiplied by 2000 to determine pounds of raw sugar.

Appraised potential production used for approved yield purposes **must** also be determined in net pounds of raw sugar using the following formula:

Appraised tons per acre x percent-of-sugar factor x 2000 = Potential production in pounds of raw sugar.

The percent-of-sugar (sucrose) **must** be determined from any of the following:

- field samples from the same field made by the mill
- \*--comparable harvested acreage from the same field before the date damage occurred
- the percent-of-sugar factor as indicated by a factor on the county AIB if the percent-of-sugar **cannot** be determined from either of the above methods.

**Note:** The AIB may be accessed according to Exhibit 5. The percentage of sugar will be--\* included in the “Statement” section of the Special Provisions.

**B Seed**

The producer **must** notify FSA at least 15 calendar days before cutting any sugarcane for seed. The notice **must** include the unit number and the number of acres the producer intends to cut for seed.

If proper notice is given, the approved yield for the current crop year will be used as appraised potential production for the acreage cut for seed unless a field appraisal was made. Producers may request a field appraisal if they feel the approved yield does **not** accurately reflect the acreage’s potential production. If a field appraisal is made, the appraised potential production will be used for acreage cut for seed.

If the proper 15-calendar-day notice is **not** given, acreage cut for seed will be considered put to another use without consent. The approved yield for the current crop year will be applied as an ineligible cause of loss and used for loss purposes **only**. The acreage cut for seed will be used for APH purposes; however, the production associated with acreage cut for seed will be zero.

**\*--508 Sugar Beets Intended for Processing****A Unit of Measure**

For 2022 and subsequent years, the unit of measure for sugar beets, intended for processing, production is recorded as pounds of raw sugar.

All production must be converted to pounds of raw sugar using a sucrose factor. If the raw sugar production is in net tons, it must be multiplied by 2,000 to convert to pounds.

**B Raw Sugar Percentage**

Percentage of raw sugar means the quantity of sugar determined from analytical tests of samples of harvested beets performed by a processor or laboratory.

The average percentage of raw sugar will be determined from tests performed by the processor at the time of delivery.

If the individual tests of raw sugar content are not made at the time of delivery, the average percent of raw sugar:

- may be based on the results of previous tests performed by the processor during the crop year, if it is determined that these results are representative of the total production
- if not representative, the average percent of raw sugar will equal the raw sugar content percent shown in the RMA AIB “Special Provisions” for the county.

The percent-of-sugar (sucrose factor) must be determined from one of the following methods:

- field samples from the same field made by the processor or lab
- acreage harvested from the same field
- the percent-of-sugar factor as indicated by a factor on the county AIB if the percent-of-sugar **cannot** be determined from either of the above methods.

**Notes:** The RMA AIB may be accessed according to Exhibit 5.

Production for loss purposes must be provided to FSA based on the sugar content and supported by the producer’s records.--\*

**\*--508 Sugar Beets Intended for Processing (Continued)**

**C Adjustment Procedure**

Production that meets the minimum acceptable standards must be determined in net pounds of raw sugar. If the production was provided in tons, convert it to pounds using the following formula:

Appraised tons per acre x percent of raw sugar x 2000 = Potential production in pounds of raw sugar.

**Note:** Production evidence already in net pounds does not require a conversion from tons to pounds.--\*

**509-574 (Reserved)**





## 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.

**\*--Note:** Producers may file an application for payment before the loss level being established when using independent assessments, according to subparagraph 804 J, or other alternative loss percentage methods approved by DAFP, according to paragraphs 812 and 813. An application for payment must be filed 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

**575 Notice of Loss (Continued)****B Filing CCC-576, Part B (Continued)**

- 15 calendar days after the end of the coverage period
- CCC-576, Parts D through H, according to paragraph 675.

**Note:** Producers may file an application for payment before the loss level being established when 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. Applications for payment must be filed by the deadline specified in paragraph 675.

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: \* \* \***

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.

\* \* \*

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.

\* \* \*

## 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, unless an exception is granted according to paragraph 1000. 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

**576 72-Hour \* \* \* Notification****\*--A 72 Hour Loss Notification**

For hand-harvested or rapidly deteriorating crops and other crops as determined by DAFP, at least 1 producer having a share in the unit **must** notify FSA of damage or loss through the administrative County Office for the unit within 72 hours of the date damage or loss first becomes apparent.

The 72-hour notification can be satisfied by submitting CCC-576, Part B. Notification of loss within 72 hours by other means does not satisfy the requirement to file CCC-576, Part B.

**B 72-Hour Post Harvest Notification**

During any year that CCC-576, Part B is filed, producers of hand-harvested or rapidly deteriorating crops are required to notify the County Office within 72 hours after harvest is complete and before destruction of the crop so an appraisal of remaining production can be completed. The purpose of the appraisal is to document marketable production left in the field.

With the exception of tropical regions, if the crop is mechanically harvested, COC may waive the 72-hour post-harvest requirement even if the crop is considered a rapidly deteriorating crop.

**Example:** Beans (GRN) are mechanically harvested in Jenkins County, and COC determined that there is no remaining marketable production to appraise.

**C Notification Methods**

Notification may be provided by the participant, or participant's representative, by the following methods:

- in person
- e-mail
- FAX
- phone.

**Note:** WebRFS must be completed to record the producer's notification according to 1-RFS.--\*

County Offices should obtain the following information at the time of the notification:

- producer name
- unit affected
- crop affected
- apparent date of the loss
- cause of loss
- what will be done with damaged crop
- what has been done with prevented planted or damaged crop acreage.

**\*--Notes:** State or County Offices **must** publicize 72-hour notification requirements, including acceptable notification methods.--\*

**576 72-Hour \* \* \* Notification (Continued)****C Notification Methods (Continued)**

Crops other than hand-harvested crops that are subject to this subparagraph will be identified on CCC-471 NAP BP. STC should identify crops that should be subject to the 72-hour notification requirement and recommend those crops to DAFP for approval. STC should use the following criteria to determine whether to recommend a crop:

- crop can quickly deteriorate after a disaster occurrence
- crop requires a prompt appraisal to account for accurate production.

**D Failure of Producer to Provide 72-Hour Notification**

The failure of a producer to provide 72-hour notification of loss according to this paragraph may prevent FSA from verifying the information submitted on notice of loss (CCC-576, Part B) filed according to paragraph 575. The provisions of subparagraph 575 C will be used to determine whether a producer's failure to timely file a 72-hour notification of loss according to paragraph 576, or the failure to file a timely notice of loss (CCC-576, Part B) according to paragraph 575, will result in disapproval of the producer's notice of loss (CCC-576, Part B) and payment application for the crop.

**577 Yield-Based Crops****A Identifying Yield Based Crops**

Yield based crops are crops for which both of the following apply:

- production is measured in units per acre, for example ton, bu. etc.
- an approved yield can be established for the amount of expected and actual production produced on a per-acre basis.

**B Crop Loss Requirement**

Producers are eligible to receive low yield or prevented planting payments on a unit when the types or varieties of a defined pay crop and pay type have a summary loss that exceeds the coverage level elected by the producer.

For basic 50/55 coverage, low yield losses **must** exceed 50 percent and prevented planted losses **must** exceed 35 percent.

## 601 Records of Production (Continued)

## A Producer Responsibilities (Continued)

- accounting for all the crop's production, whether or **not** records reflect this production

**Note:** This may include production where u-pick operations are established after normal mechanical harvest has been completed.

- providing the information in a manner that can be easily understood by COC
- reporting production by the later of the subsequent year acreage reporting date or 60 calendar days after the normal harvest date
- retaining production evidence for 3 crop years after the crop year it is initially certified

**Note:** All producers, including producers of hand-harvested crops, are **required** to provide acceptable and verifiable production records for production that is harvested. Reliability of nonverifiable or reliable records is determined by COC. See subparagraph E.

- \*--during any year that CCC-576, Part B is filed, providing required 72-hour notifications to the County Office for hand-harvested or rapidly deteriorating crops according to paragraph 576.--\*

If selected for spot check, supporting evidence is **required** for acreage and production that was certified on the current crop year CCC-452.

If the producer fails to provide acceptable production evidence where **required** by COC or as the result of a spot check, an assigned, zero credited, or T-yield will apply and will be included in the APH database according to Part 7.

See paragraph 151 for actions for unacceptable, incorrect, or false records and certifications.

**Note:** Producer **cannot** self-certify to zero production.

## 601 Records of Production (Continued)

**B Acceptable Records**

All acceptable production reports that are continuous, signed, and submitted by the applicable production reporting date, by the producer for the applicable base period, will be \*--used. Production records acceptable to FSA include verifiable or nonverifiable:--\*

- commercial receipts, settlement sheets, warehouse ledger sheets, pick records, or load summaries if the eligible crop was sold or otherwise disposed of through commercial channels
- documentary evidence, such as contemporaneous measurements, truck scale tickets, pick records, and contemporaneous diaries, as necessary, to verify information provided by the producer if the eligible crop was stored, sold, fed to livestock, or otherwise disposed of other than through commercial channels
- appraisal information from a LA acceptable to FSA.

**Note:** Reliability of nonverifiable \* \* \* records is determined by COC. See subparagraph E.

All producers of hand-harvested crops will be **required** to request an appraisal after harvest is complete but before the destruction of the crop to document any production left in the field when CCC-576 is filed because of loss.

**C Verifiable Records**

Verifiable production records for an eligible crop **must** be submitted by the producer to support an application for payment, CCC-576, Parts D through F, or as **required** to support a certification of production.

Verifiable records of production include contemporaneous records provided by the producer that:

- may be verified by FSA through an independent source
- are used to substantiate the amount of production reported.



## 601 Records of Production (Continued)

## E COC Responsibilities (Continued)

Step	Action						
7	<p>COC will review all production records submitted by the producer and determine whether the records support the producer's certification or report of production. If the records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (whether verifiable or nonverifiable) do <b>not</b> support or agree with the producer's certification, notify producer the production records are <b>not</b> acceptable and will <b>not</b> be used for APH purposes or to calculate assistance</li> <li>• support the producer's certification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• and are verifiable, the records are acceptable</li> <li>• but are <b>not</b> verifiable, follow step 8.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Notes:</b> After copies of production records have been placed in the producer's file in the county, they shall <b>not</b> be removed or returned to the producer.</p> <p>See step 8 for review of nonverifiable records by COC.</p>						
8	<p>Before acting on any application for payment or determining a nonverifiable production record as reliable and, therefore, acceptable, compare the producer's record of production with neighboring producers of the crop, or a similar crop, <b>who</b> have provided verifiable or reliable reports of production.</p> <p><b>*--Note:</b> If records are neither verifiable nor non-verifiable, the COC will deem the records unacceptable. A certification or summary of production unsupported by non-verifiable production records is not acceptable and will not be compared to neighboring farms.--*</p> <table> <tr> <th>IF...</th><th>THEN...</th></tr> <tr> <td>similar levels of production were experienced by other producers on neighboring farms</td><td>the producer's certification, supported by some nonverifiable record of production, may be considered reliable and acceptable.</td></tr> <tr> <td>records do <b>not</b> support the producer's certification of production or the level of production is significantly different than producers on neighboring farms</td><td> <p>COC will disapprove NAP assistance and notify the producer that the certification and record of production is neither verifiable nor reliable and is unacceptable.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Under no circumstances will COC assign production for a lack of acceptable verifiable or reliable production evidence. Production may only be assigned for reasons stated in paragraph 607.</p> </td></tr> </table>	IF...	THEN...	similar levels of production were experienced by other producers on neighboring farms	the producer's certification, supported by some nonverifiable record of production, may be considered reliable and acceptable.	records do <b>not</b> support the producer's certification of production or the level of production is significantly different than producers on neighboring farms	<p>COC will disapprove NAP assistance and notify the producer that the certification and record of production is neither verifiable nor reliable and is unacceptable.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Under no circumstances will COC assign production for a lack of acceptable verifiable or reliable production evidence. Production may only be assigned for reasons stated in paragraph 607.</p>
IF...	THEN...						
similar levels of production were experienced by other producers on neighboring farms	the producer's certification, supported by some nonverifiable record of production, may be considered reliable and acceptable.						
records do <b>not</b> support the producer's certification of production or the level of production is significantly different than producers on neighboring farms	<p>COC will disapprove NAP assistance and notify the producer that the certification and record of production is neither verifiable nor reliable and is unacceptable.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Under no circumstances will COC assign production for a lack of acceptable verifiable or reliable production evidence. Production may only be assigned for reasons stated in paragraph 607.</p>						

## 602 Reports of Production

### A Production Reporting Date

For each crop for which FSA-578 is filed and is covered by NAP, the producer **must** report production for that acreage by:

- ~~the application for payment deadline according to paragraph 675 if a notice of loss and application for payment was filed~~
- the later of the following if a notice of loss or application for payment was not filed:--\*
  - the subsequent year's acreage reporting date for the crop
  - 60 calendar days after the normal harvest date for the crop.

**Note:** Producers can report production for a crop that does **not** have NAP coverage to maintain their APH.

Except for grazed forage and value loss crops, production **must** be reported for any NAP crop acreage. Failure to report production by the applicable production reporting date:

- will result in the disapproval of any CCC-576 associated with the year in which benefits are requested

**Notes:** Reports of production for an eligible crop in the year for which CCC-576 is filed **must** be accompanied by an acceptable record of production.

A report of production associated with an application for payment could be due earlier, see paragraph 675.

- will have adverse implications for future year approved yield calculations
- could result in future ineligibility for NAP assistance on this crop.

All certifications of production are subject to verification. Producers providing any certification of production attest that:

- the report of production is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge
- no production of the crop is omitted or otherwise **not** accounted for in the report
- an acceptable record supporting the certification exists and will be made available for review at the request of CCC for a period of **not** less than 3 years following the year production was certified.

Production reports **cannot** be accepted without a corresponding (generally previous filed) FSA-578.

## 606 Commingled Harvested Production (Continued)

**\*--E Commingled Production Between Conventional, Transitional, and Certified Organic Crops**

Producers that grow conventional, transitional, and certified organic crops are **required** to keep separate records. Production from any conventional, transitional, and organic crop acreage **cannot** be commingled and then prorated to each type of acreage. For APH--\* purposes, if a NAP participant commingles production from conventional acreage with production from transitional or certified organic acreage, the production is considered conventional. If the NAP participant combines production from transitional acreage with production from certified organic acreage, the production will be considered transitional production.

**Example:** Producer A has 100 acres of NAP-covered oats for grain in 1 unit (100 percent share); 25 acres are certified organic, 20 acres are transitional, and 50 acres are conventional. The producer reports production at 5,000 bu. for 100 acres because all 100 acres were commingled. 2,500 bu. of the production was attributed to the conventional acreage and received an actual yield (yield type “A”) of 50 bu. The producer will receive the applicable assigned yield (yield type “P”) or zero credited yield (yield type “O”) for the 25 acres of certified organic and transitional.

**Note:** The producer **cannot** credit all production (5,000 bu.) to the 50 acres of conventional to raise the yield on that acreage. Production **must** be prorated.

**F Commingled Between Eligible and Ineligible Acres**

\*--Production that is commingled between eligible and ineligible acres **before** it is a matter of record will be prorated to each respective acreage in proportion to each harvested crop acreage according to this table.

Step	Action
1	Total commingled production of the crop.
2	Total harvested acreage of the crop.
3	Divide step 1 by step 2.
4	Multiply result of step 3 times each respective eligible and ineligible harvested acreage of the crop.
	<b>Note:</b> Do not include production from ineligible acres in the approved yield calculation or NAP loss payment calculation.

--\*

## 607 Assigned Production

### A Definition of Assigned Production

Assigned production means the loss of production **not** related to natural disaster.

**Note:** An assigned yield in the APH database is **not** the same as assigned production. See Part 7, Section 1.

### B Using Assigned Production

Assignments of production are **required** when there is CCC-576 for an eligible crop and any of the following apply:

- it is determined that the crop's loss is because of an ineligible disaster condition, or circumstances other than natural disaster, and this ineligible cause of loss has **not** been \*--otherwise accounted for--\*
- unit acreage was destroyed without consent (paragraph 376)

**Note:** If unit acreage was destroyed without consent, the amount of assignment for this acreage is the NAP production guarantee (Exhibit 53.5).

- the producer has a contract to receive a guaranteed payment for all or a portion of the crop, as opposed to or regardless of delivery
- \*--the producer plants the crop after the final planting date--\*

**Notes:** See paragraph:

- 51 for eligible and ineligible causes of loss
- 611 for converting the guaranteed payment to assigned production
- \*--380 for using ineligible acres loaded into SNAPP.--\*

See Exhibit 53.5 for guidance on calculating the NAP production guarantee.

## 700 General Payment Provisions (Continued)

**I Determining Payment Eligibility**

The following identifies the eligibility determinations applicable to NAP payments and how the system will use the web-based subsidiary eligibility data for payment processing.

<b>Eligibility Determination/Certification</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Payment Eligible for NAP</b>
AD-1026	Certified	Yes
	Not Filed	No
	Good Faith Determination	Yes
	COC Exemption	Yes
	Awaiting Affiliate Certification	No
	Affiliate Violation	No
AGI Limitation	Compliant Producer	Yes
	Compliant Agent	Yes
	Exempt	Yes
	Not Filed	No
	Not Met – COC	No
	Not Met – Producer	No
Conservation Compliance – Farm/Tract Eligibility	In Compliance	Yes
	Partial Compliance	Requires additional determination.
	In Violation	No
	No Association	Yes
	Past Violation	No
	Reinstated	Yes
Controlled Substance	No Violation	Yes
	Growing	No
	Trafficking	No
	Possession	No
Fraud, including FCIC Fraud	Compliant	Yes
	Not Compliant	No
NAP Non-Compliance	Compliant	Yes
	Non-Compliant	No

**Note:** If a producer has multiple invalid subsidiary eligibility conditions, **only** the highest priority ineligible condition will be printed on the web-based nonpayment report in the following priority of condition.

**701 Funds Control for NAP Payments****A eFunds Account**

Funding for NAP has been established in eFunds with a national allocation that does **not** require State or County allotments.

**B eFunds Allotment and Access**

\*--If the national eFunds allocation is ever depleted, SND will work to obtain additional funds, if possible. SND will send an information bulletin or email message to all applicable State Office specialists advising them of the situation.

If a County Office reports that producer payments are being displayed on the Insufficient Funds Report and no information has been received by SND, State Offices will advise PDD of the situation by SharePoint - **[https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/fsa-dafp-disaster/Payment\\_Issues/Lists/NAP Payment Problems/MainView.aspx](https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/fsa-dafp-disaster/Payment_Issues/Lists/NAP%20Payment%20Problems/MainView.aspx)**--\*

**C eFund Accounts**

NAP funds will be displayed as follows on the eFunds Web Page.

<b>Program Year</b>	<b>Displayed on eFunds Web Page</b>	<b>Authority</b>
2015 and Future Years for Basic Coverage	2775 – Regular	Funds are allocated at the National level. Allocation to the State and County Office eFunds account is <b>not required</b> .
2019 and Future Years for Buy-up Coverage	2920	

--\*

## 801 Defining Forage Crops

## A Definitions

In general, NASS defines forage as alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, and other hay.

The following definitions were developed to better utilize NASS data and will be used to determine forage types eligible for NAP coverage based on pay group:

- alfalfa means a stand of either:
  - pure alfalfa
  - a mixture of alfalfa and grasses, legumes, or other forage in which 60 percent or more of the plant population is alfalfa
- alfalfa grass mixture means alfalfa and grasses, legumes, or other forages in which **less** than 60 percent, but more than 25 percent of the plant population is alfalfa
- grass mixture alfalfa means alfalfa and grasses, legumes, or other forages in which less than 25 percent of the plant population is alfalfa
- other hay means a stand consisting of grasses, legumes, and/or other forages in which **little or no** alfalfa plants exist, including small grain forage, sorghum forage, soybean forage, and perennial peanut forage
- perennial peanut forage means a stand of perennial peanuts intended for forage for animal consumption
- small grain forage means a stand of pure wheat, barley, oats, triticale, or rye intended for forage for animal consumption
- sorghum forage means a stand of sorghum intended for forage for animal consumption
- soybean forage means a stand of soybeans intended for forage for animal consumption.

**Note:** The RMA special provisions contain specific forage information for each applicable State that should be used to determine the forage type based on adequate stand, minimum required. State Offices should also review the special provisions for the  
 \*--State and contiguous States to ensure consistency. See Exhibit 5 to access and review the RMA AIB.--\*

**801 Defining Forage Crops (Continued)****B Determining Forage Crops**

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, and other hay:

- **must** be further defined according to subparagraph 200 A for service fee and production purposes based on the intended method of harvest, either mechanically or grazed

**Note:** If a producer intends to both mechanically harvest and graze the same acres, for NAP purposes, the producer **must** designate 1 intended method of harvest for the forage acreage for the crop year.

- acreage intended to be mechanically harvested includes acreage intended for both forage or seed production
- acreage intended to be grazed can be further defined as warm and cool season forage.

For service fee and production purposes, the following are defined as a single crop without regard to method of harvest or designation as warm or cool season forage. However, expected and actual production will be determined based on the actual method of harvest, either mechanically or grazed, and summarized at a dollar value to determine the overall percent of loss of the specific crop acreage:

- small grain forages
- sorghum forages
- soybean forages
- perennial peanuts.



## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**G AUD Adjustments Based on History of Carrying Capacity**

COC may increase a producer's calculated expected AUD, provided **all** the following are met:

- producer requests an increase in AUD
- adequate and verifiable evidence provided by the producer, as determined by COC, shows that the specific acreage has supported a number of AU's greater than the carrying capacity established by STC in at least 3 of the last 5 crop years
- the additional AU's were supported by **only** the forage on the acreage, and **not** by extemporaneous factors, such as supplemental feeding, livestock rotation, supplementary pasture or range maintenance practices, or other similar factors
- STC authorizes the adjustment.

If **all** these requirements are met, COC may increase the producer's expected AUD by up to 25 percent.

Increases in expected AUD of 25 percent or more **must** be approved by the National Office Livestock Assistance Program Manager. For increases of 25 percent or more, STC **must** submit a request to the National Office Livestock Assistance Program Manager. Requests ~~should be sent to~~ **RA.FSA.DCWA2.ppb@wdc.usda.gov** and **must** include **all** of the ~~following~~ following:

- unadjusted and adjusted expected AUD
- number, type, and practice of forage acres impacted
- calculated payments for the unit on unadjusted and adjusted AUD
- copy of verifiable evidence submitted by producer
- copy of data STC used to establish carrying capacity for applicable acreage.

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**H Assigning AUD**

\*--Reduced coverage periods may result in a reduction in grazing days. Acreage leases,--\* rental agreements, or permits with grazing arrangements, may specify the stocking rate and grazing days for specific acreage. The specified stocking rate and grazing days may **not** be consistent with the STC-established carrying capacity.

\*--On review of the reduced coverage period acreage lease, rental agreement, or permit, and a--\* determination that the specified stocking rate or grazing days is **not** consistent with the STC-established carrying capacity, COC will assign the difference in calculated AUD. See subparagraph 807 D for completing the Excel NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet to calculate the acres to enter in the NAP application for payment software with a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

Conversions for different units, such as AUM, may be necessary to properly calculate the assigned production. Use conversion procedures generally accepted by BLM, FS, NIFA, NRCS, and forage specialists.

This procedure applies **only** to a reduction of AUD. See subparagraphs F and G for adjustment to AUD for management and maintenance practices and production.

**Examples:** The following is applicable to all 3 examples:

- unit acres: 800
- STC-established carry capacity: 10 acres per AU, 290 grazing days
- AUD calculated on the basis of STC-established carrying capacity: 23,200 AUD.

Example	Lease Requirements		Calculations
	Acres Per AU	Days	
1	14	290	$800 \div 14 \times 290 = 16,571$ AUD $23,200 - 16,571 = 6,629$ AUD x 50% coverage level = 3,315 Assigned AUD Note difference in <b>acres per AU only</b> .
2	14	250	$800 \div 14 \times 250 = 14,286$ AUD $23,200 - 14,286 = 8,914$ AUD x 50% coverage level = 4,457 Assigned AUD Note difference in both <b>acres per AU and grazing days</b> .
3	10	250	$800 \div 10 \times 250 = 20,000$ AUD $23,200 - 20,000 = 3,200$ AUD x 50% coverage level = 1,600 Assigned AUD Note difference in <b>grazing days only</b> .

--\*

## Section 3 Value Loss Crops

### 900 General Provisions

#### A Overview

**\*--7 CFR 1437.301(a).** Special provisions are required to assess losses and calculate assistance for a few crops and commodities that do not lend themselves to yield loss situations. Assistance for these commodities is calculated based on the loss of value at the time of disaster. FSA determines which crops are value loss crops, but unless otherwise announced, value loss crops are those identified in §§ 1437.303 through 1437.309. Lost production of value loss crops is eligible for payment only as specified in this subpart.

Value loss crops include, but are **not** limited to, the following:--\*

- aquaculture, including ornamental fish
- Christmas trees
- floriculture
- ginseng root
- mushrooms
- ornamental nursery
- propagation stock nonornamental nursery
- turfgrass sod.

**\*--Notes:** Flowers for seed and ginseng seed are **not** value loss crops.--\*

Policy and procedure applicable to each kind of value loss crop is located in this part.

Value loss crops are considered \* \* \*, as follows.

\*--

Graduated Crops (Inventory)	Nongraduated Crops (Dollar Value)
Aquaculture, <b>Except</b> Ornamental Fish	Crops With Intended Use of Root Stock Sets
Christmas Trees	Floriculture
Ginseng	Grass With Intended Use of Sod.
	Mushrooms
	Nursery
	Ornamental Fish
	Turfgrass Sod

--\*

## 900 General Provisions (Continued)

**B Calculating Losses of Value Loss Crops**

NAP assistance for value loss crops is calculated based on the loss of value at the time of each disaster. Determinations concerning the value of the loss for the crop on the unit **must** be made. It is important that a loss of value of any portion of the inventory be determined only if that portion of the inventory is **not** marketable now or in the future.

To determine loss, the value of the crop immediately before (FMVA) is compared with the value of the crop immediately after (FMVB) the disaster.

**Example:** A value loss crop suffers damage because of a hurricane. To determine whether the unit suffered an eligible loss at the time of disaster, determine the total value of the inventory present for the crop on the unit immediately before (FMVA) and after (FMVB) the disaster.

A Christmas tree operation lost 60 percent of the trees in a field because of the hurricane. Another 10 percent of the trees were damaged, but LA determined that these trees would recover and be marketable within a reasonable amount of time. The damaged 10 percent will **not** be included as a loss.

If the NAP participant obtains buy-up coverage, FMVA may **not** exceed the MDV selected by the producer for crops in that pay group. Additionally, if there is a subsequent loss of any crops in that same pay group in the same crop year, the subsequent FMVA may **not** exceed the remaining MDV available after the previous losses.

**\*--Example:** \$120,000 MDV was selected by the producer. An event occurred and the FMVA used in the calculation is \$80,000. If a subsequent loss occurs, the FMVA **cannot** exceed the total MDV originally selected; therefore, it will be capped at \$40,000 (\$120,000 - \$80,000 = \$40,000).--\*

**Note:** Producers may receive multiple payments throughout the year up to the applicable payment limitation.

**C Determining the Applicable Crop Year for Value Loss Crops**

Most value loss crops have the same defined crop year, October 1 through September 30. However, all nursery crops have a defined crop year of June 1 through May 31.

**\*--Example:** 2024 turfgrass sod crop year starts October 1, 2023, and ends September 30, 2024. If a hurricane occurs on October 8, 2023, the loss for turfgrass sod will be paid as a 2024 NAP crop.--\*

**900 General Provisions (Continued)****D Buy-Up Provisions**

All value loss crops are eligible for buy-up coverage. Buy-up coverage will be based on MDV elected by the producer. The premium will be calculated based on MDV.

**E Prevented Planting**

Prevented planting provisions are not applicable to any value loss crops/commodities.

**F Record Keeping**

\*--Producers are responsible for maintaining acceptable monthly inventory reports throughout the year and providing this inventory to COC at the time of loss. Failure to provide accurate monthly inventories will result in ineligibility for NAP payments.

**Exception:** Ginseng requires verifiable inventory records.

Producers are responsible for providing an accurate account of inventory to COC immediately following an eligible loss event. Post event inventory should be verified--\* by LA.

**901 Aquaculture****A Eligible Aquacultural Species**

Eligible aquacultural species are:

- any species of aquatic organisms grown as food for human consumption
- fish raised as feed for fish that are consumed by humans
- ornamental fish propagated and reared in an aquatic medium.

To be eligible for NAP assistance, eligible aquacultural species **must** be raised:

- by a commercial operator on private property
- in water in a controlled environment.

**\*--Note:** For aquaculture raised in the water column, “controlled environment” means the crop is in an acceptable growing location and environment.--\*

**B Eligible Causes of Loss**

NAP coverage is available for all eligible natural causes of loss to eligible aquaculture crop types, from damaging weather or adverse natural occurrences including drought.

**Note:** For mollusks that are **not** planted or seeded in containers, net pens, wire baskets, on ropes, or similar devices designed for containment and protection of the mollusks, the **only** eligible cause of loss of mollusks or missing mollusk inventory is a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-determined tropical storm, typhoon, or hurricane.

**901 Aquaculture (Continued)****\*--C Ineligible Cause of Loss**

Losses not covered include, but are not limited to, the following:

- inability to market oysters as a direct result of quarantine, shellfish harvest ban, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production
- collapse or failure of buildings or structures
- vandalism
- theft
- pollution
- oil spill
- predation
- failure of aquaculture to grow to a marketable size.

**D Crop Year**

The crop year for all aquacultural species is October 1 through September 30. The application closing date is September 30 of the ensuing crop year.

**E Growing Location**

The growing location is a lease parcel, permit or licensed area, whose boundaries are discernable above the water, and identified on a map that shows enough detail to distinguish seeded areas within the site.

GPS coordinates are required to identify all growing locations insured by leases, parcels, permits, or license numbered growing sites.--\*

For a producer to be considered eligible for NAP assistance on aquaculture, COC **must** determine the:

- producer owns or has leased property with readily identifiable boundaries or GPS coordinates
- owner or lessee has total control of the water column and/or the ground under the specific type of water.

## 901 Aquaculture (Continued)

**F Aquaculture Production Practices and Controlled Environment**

\* \* \*

\*--Eligible aquacultural species **must** be raised using generally recognized and acceptable production practices, such as:--\*

- placed in the designated grower's aquacultural facility or environment by the producer and **must not** be growing naturally in the facility or wild caught

**Note:** Indigenous species (occurring naturally) to the facility are **not** eligible.

- placed, planted, or seeded on property described in subparagraph D
- placed, planted, or seeded in containers, wire baskets, net pens, or similar devices designed for the protection and containment of the seeded aquacultural species.

The producer **must** provide evidence to COC's satisfaction and documented in the minutes that the "crop" is being controlled, maintained, and harvested according to normal practices. Evidence **must** prove that the aquatic environment is properly maintained and the potential hazards are being removed.

\* \* \* The aquatic environment **must** be under the control of the producer. Control means the operator of the facility or environment implements the following practices.

- **Flood prevention** including, but **not** limited to:
  - establishing or placing the aquacultural facility in an area **not** prone to flooding
  - in the case of raceways, devices or structures designed for the control of water level.
- **Growing media** that:
  - provides nutrients necessary for the production of the aquacultural species
  - protects the aquacultural species from harmful species or chemicals.
- **Fertilization or feeding** to obtain expected production results. Evidence of the fertilization or feeding to obtain expected production results **must** be provided by the producer at the request of COC. COC **must** be satisfied that the producer has an adequate supply of vitamins, minerals, or chemicals designed for controlling water quality and application equipment.
- **\*--Irrigation and water quality**, including aquaculture operators having recirculating systems, must be to ensure that the aquacultural species have adequate, quality water--\* or aquatic medium, and having equipment designed to control the chemical balance and oxygenation of water. COC **must** consider whether the source of water is adequate to ensure continued growth and survival of the aquacultural species.



## 901 Aquaculture (Continued)

**F Aquaculture Production Practices and Controlled Environment (Continued)**

- **Predator control** so that losses of aquacultural species, because of pressure from other aquatic or nonaquatic species or man are **not** a major factor. Producers **must** use the \*--following good aquaculture practices:
  - the aquatic species are **not** placed in an area prone to suffer loss from predators
  - the aquatic species are placed in an environment designed to prevent loss from predators
  - the operator of the aquaculture facility has control over the property on which the aquatic species are located by way of land ownership or lease
  - the operator of the aquaculture facility is free to conduct aquaculture operations--\* without interference from persons with no interest in the operation.
- **Disease control**, using an effective disease control program.

**Note:** Disease is **not** a recognizable cause of loss **unless** disease in the aquacultural species can be tied to damaging weather or other adverse natural occurrence.

**G Annual Crop Certification**

Aquacultural producers **must** file FSA-578 by September 30 for the ensuing aquacultural crop year, October 1 through September 30, according to paragraph 375.

Producers **must** certify on FSA-578 physical location of acreage or area where facility resides.

**901 Aquaculture (Continued)****H Eligible Operation Determination**

If CCC-576 is filed, the producer **must** provide records, as **required** by COC, to determine whether the aquacultural species are produced in an eligible facility or environment.

**Required** records include, but are **not** limited to:

- report of crop acreage or area where facility resides according to subparagraph F
- feeding and fertilization
- hatchery operation
- leases
- onsite specialized equipment
- predator control
- production site preparation
- production, inventory, or both
- proof of stocking levels
- reproduction
- water quality.

## 901 Aquaculture (Continued)

**I Establishing Natural Mortality Rates**

Natural mortality is used to account for the loss of aquacultural species. Causes of natural mortality can include disease, competition, predation, pollution, or any other natural factor.

Natural mortality rates **must** be established before the start of the ensuing crop year. On a State-by-State basis, STC's **must** establish natural mortality rates for each size of aquacultural species by obtaining recommendations from reliable sources, such as:

- aquaculture or shellfish associations
- FWS
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NIFA
- State Department of Natural Resources
- other applicable aquaculture organizations.

Natural mortality rates may be established based on the type of growing practices in the State. For example, if oysters are grown on the ocean floor with minimal protection, STC may determine the natural mortality is 60 percent, but if documentation shows the oysters are grown in a cage in the water column, the natural mortality is less; therefore, STC may establish a 45 percent natural mortality for that growing practice.

STC will submit all established mortality rates, with supporting documentation, to DAFP for concurrence before the start of the ensuing crop year (paragraph 11).

Natural mortality must be calculated and subtracted from the inventory **before** disaster before establishing FMVA. To calculate inventory (or value) before disaster less natural mortality:

- multiply the inventory (or value) before disaster times STC-approved natural mortality rate.
- subtract result from inventory (or value) before disaster.

**Example:** Inventory before disaster: \$100,000  
                   Natural Mortality Rate:  $\frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 0.20$   
                   Result:  $\frac{\quad}{\quad} \$ 20,000$   
                   \$100,000 - \$20,000 = \$80,000 FMVA **not** to exceed MDV (see paragraph 900)

**Note:** Each stage of growth has a separate value. All stages are used to determine the crop value and the crop loss.

STC will ensure the natural mortality rates are published after DAFP concurrence. County Offices will inform producers of the natural mortality provisions when they submit applications for coverage.

## 901 Aquaculture (Continued)

**J Eligible and Ineligible Causes of Loss**

Eligible causes of loss defined in paragraph 51 apply. The loss of eligible aquacultural species **must** be a **direct** result of an eligible cause of loss. For mollusks that are **not** planted or seeded in containers, net pens, wire baskets, on ropes, or similar devices designed for containment and protection of the mollusks, the **only** eligible cause of loss of mollusks or missing mollusk inventory will be a direct result of a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-determined tropical storm, typhoon, or hurricane.

Further for all loss claim applications, losses because of managerial decisions or losses of aquacultural species normally incurred in the production cycle of the aquacultural species, that is, normal death losses, are **not** eligible. NAP does **not** provide protection against:

- brownout (Exhibit 2)
- failure of power supply
- the inability to market aquacultural species because of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production
- growing environments that do **not** meet the requirements of subparagraphs D and E
- collapse or failure of equipment or apparatus used in the aquacultural facility

**Example:** Damaging weather interrupts electrical power service causing an aquacultural facility's aeration equipment to fail. The loss of aquacultural species because of the lack of oxygen because of a failure of the aeration equipment is **not** eligible because natural disaster did **not** directly impact the aquacultural species.

- loss due to natural mortality.

## 901 Aquaculture (Continued)

**K Standard Units**

STC will convert aquacultural species or varieties to a standard unit of measure. Apply the following steps for each species or variety or grouping.

Step	Action	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
1	Determine the applicable unit of measure and the value of each.	1 gallon of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fingerlings = \$15</li> <li>9-inch fish = \$30</li> <li>12-inch fish = \$45</li> <li>15-inch fish = \$60</li> </ul>	1 pound of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fingerlings = \$5</li> <li>9-inch fish = \$7</li> <li>12-inch fish = \$10</li> <li>15-inch fish = \$12</li> </ul>	1 9-inch fish = \$2.50 1 12-inch fish = \$4 1 15-inch fish = \$5.50
2	Determine the standard unit of measure and notify COC.	STC determined that the standard unit is 1 gallon of fingerlings.	STC determined that the standard unit is 1 pound of fingerlings.	STC determined that the standard unit is inches using the 9-inch fish.
3	Convert each unit of measure to a standard unit by using the ratio of values of each unit of measure.	$\$15 \div \$15 = 1$ unit $\$30 \div \$15 = 2$ units $\$45 \div \$15 = 3$ units $\$60 \div \$15 = 4$ units <p>The producer harvested 100 gallons of fingerlings, 50 gallons of 9-inch fish, 75 gallons of 12-inch fish, and 80 gallons of 15-inch fish. Therefore, the producer has 745 units.</p>	$\$5 \div \$5 = 1$ unit $\$7 \div \$5 = 1.4$ units $\$10 \div \$5 = 2$ units $\$12 \div \$5 = 2.4$ units <p>The producer harvested 2 pounds of fingerlings, 5 pounds of 9-inch fish, 10 pounds of 12-inch fish, and 20 pounds of 15-inch fish. Therefore, the producer has 77 units.</p>	$\$2.50 \div \$2.50 = 1$ unit $\$4 \div \$2.50 = 1.6$ units $\$5.50 \div \$2.50 = 2.2$ units <p>The producer harvested 10 9-inch fish, 5 12-inch fish, and 15 15-inch fish. Therefore, the producer has 51 units.</p>

**Note:** Some common units of measure for aquacultural species include, but are **not** limited to:

- gallons
- inches
- pieces
- pounds.

**901 Aquaculture (Continued)****L Calculating NAP Assistance for Aquaculture Losses**

See subparagraph 900 B for calculating losses of value loss crops.

Use CCC-576B for calculating NAP assistance for aquaculture losses.

The total loss of value of each pay type or variety within the pay group of aquacultural species in a unit **must** be in excess of the coverage level selected by the producer and be because of an eligible cause of loss.

For the crop to be considered a loss, the value of the crop must be reduced to zero. If the crop has any value, now or expected value in the future, it will count at full value at the time of disaster.

**Example:** Mollusk has 2 separate crops, clams (001) and oysters (002), that are each listed on separate CCC-576B's by crop and type on the unit.

**M Unharvested Payment Factors**

STC will establish unharvested payment factors for each type or variety of aquacultural species according to paragraph 279.

The approved unharvested payment factor will be applied to all aquacultural losses computed for payment, unless the producer can prove that the unit was harvested at the time of disaster or immediately after disaster. If the producer **cannot** show with documentary evidence that harvest of the unit, or portion of the unit, was performed at the time of disaster or immediately after the disaster that is the basis for the application, any loss calculated for payment will be paid at the unharvested payment rate. In no case will COC assume that harvest expenses were incurred at or near the time of disaster.

**Note:** Although harvest costs or access to a seine may be considered evidence, unless COC is satisfied that the payroll or seine was used for harvest of the crop or commodity, that evidence is **not** relevant to the question of applying the payment factor. The producer **must** prove to COC's satisfaction that the unit or specific pond, etc. was harvested at the time of disaster or immediately after the disaster.

**903 Floriculture (Continued)****E Annual Crop Certification**

Floriculture producers **must** file FSA-578, by September 30, for the ensuing crop year according to paragraph 375.

Producers **must** certify on FSA-578 physical location of acreage where the floriculture facility resides.

**F Eligible Operation Determination**

If CCC-576 is filed, the producer **must** provide records that the COC requires is needed to determine whether the floricultural species are produced in an adequate and suitable environment. Required records include, but are **not** limited to:

- fertilization and nutrient solutions
- growing medium for containerized crops
- horticultural production site preparation
- irrigation details, if applicable
- leases
- onsite specialized equipment
- propagation stock
- rodent and wildlife control
- weed, insect, pest, and disease control.

**G Ineligible Causes of Loss**

Eligible causes of loss defined in paragraph 51 apply. The loss of eligible floricultural crops **must** be a **direct** result of natural disaster. Losses because of managerial decisions \* \* \* are **not** eligible. NAP does **not** provide protection against:

- the inability to market floricultural species because of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production
- units that are **not** growing in environments completely meeting the requirements of subparagraphs C and D
- collapse or failure of equipment or apparatus used in the floriculture production.

**\*--H Pay Group**

All sizes or values of a type or variety of floricultural species will be summarized as 1 crop for crop and unit loss purposes. All floriculture has the same pay crop, pay type code.--\*

**903 Floriculture (Continued)****\*--I Inventory Values**

STC's will establish an average price for each specific flower or plant.

All sizes or values of a type or variety of floricultural species will be summarized as 1 crop for crop and unit loss purposes. All floriculture has the same pay crop, pay type code.

Inventory values are based on the inventory present multiplied by the lesser of the:

- average market price set by the STC or
- producer's price normally received for the crop.

**Note:** The inventory values must be reviewed and documented in the COC minutes.

For cut flowers, the inventory must only be representative of marketable flowers (or stems for greenery). It does not include buds or other stems that did not have a marketable flower at the time of the event.

No loss to a perennial bulb or tuber because of natural disaster will be included in the loss calculation, unless COC determines it is a common practice for the producer to sell the seed tuber or bulb as a crop.

Inventory after the disaster (FMVB) will:

- account for all floricultural crops, including annual, biannual, and biennial crops present on the unit at the time of the natural disaster
- exclude cut flowers and bulbs or tubers dug from the soil.

**Notes:** Tubers or bulbs sold as a crop are not value loss crops but must be included in a loss calculation because the yield-based crop and value loss crop are in the same pay group.

Although annual plants can be planted in multiple planting windows throughout the year, separate planting periods will not need to be established by the County Office because the determination of loss is based on inventory present at the time of the disaster, which is FMVA compared to FMVB.

**Examples:** Producer has 10,000 peony plants in full bloom and ready to be cut. A disaster event occurs, and LA determines the plants had an average of 5 flowers per plant. The inventory before the event is 50,000 stems

Producer planted 1,000 sunflowers in the early spring. A disaster event occurred 4 weeks later before a stem or bloom was present. The FMVA is 0 because the plant had not produced a bud or marketable flower at the time of the event.



## 903 Floriculture (Continued)

**J Calculating Eligible Loss**

To determine whether a controlled environment crop on the unit has suffered an eligible loss at the time of natural disaster, determine the total value of the inventory present on the unit immediately before (FMVA) and after (FMVB) the disaster.

**\*--Notes:** Harvested inventory, such as cut flowers removed from the plant, or bulbs or tubers removed from the substratum before the disaster, are **not** eligible for NAP payment.

Flower seed, including tubers and bulbs, is a yield-based crop and would be reported on the FSA-578 using Flowers (type), to keep the crop separate from Flowers (MIXED CUT), and loss will be calculated using CCC-576, "Part D - Appraisal or Report of Production" if the producer is harvesting them as part of the commercial operation.--\*

Use CCC-576B for calculating NAP assistance for floriculture losses.

For the crop to be considered a loss, the value of the crop must be reduced to zero. If the crop has any value, now or in the future, it will count at full value at the time of disaster.

**\*--The total loss of value of each type or variety of floricultural crops, within the pay group,--\*** will be summarized in a unit. The loss **must** be in excess of the coverage level selected by the producer and be the direct result of a natural disaster.

**Note:** \* \* \*

Although annual plants can be planted in multiple-planting windows throughout the \*--year, separate planting periods will **not** need to be established by the County Office, because the determination of loss is based on inventory present at the time of the--\* disaster, which is FMVA compared to FMVB.

**K Unharvested Payment Factor**

Any payment computed for loss of floriculture will have the unharvested payment factor applied, as listed in NTC. STC will establish unharvested payment factor for floriculture according to paragraph 279.

## 904 Ginseng

## A Eligible Ginseng

Eligible ginseng includes the following:

- seed that meets the industry standard for germination
- rootlet as transplants
- mature root stocks at least 3 years of age that are grown in a controlled and cultivatable environment on private property for commercial sale as food.

**Note:** Ginseng root is a value loss crop, and seed is a yield-based crop. Both are the same crop and type.

Eligible ginseng crops do **not** include the following:

- varieties grown solely for medicinal purposes
- plants cultivated in a woodland plot or garden for the purpose of producing a crop
- indigenous ginseng (naturally occurring)
- wild ginseng rootlets that are harvested and transplanted from woodland grown ginseng.

All ginseng producers are:

- **required** to hold a valid registered grower's license and/or valid shipment certificate, as **required**, which is issued by the State Department of Agriculture

**Note:** COC **must** verify and document the validity of the license held by each ginseng producer.

- subject to food regulations administered by FDA.

**976 Honey****A Eligible Honey**

Eligible honey includes table and nontable honey produced commercially for human consumption.

Eligible colonies for NAP include only those colonies which are honey-producing.

All honey is considered a single crop, regardless of type or variety of floral source or intended use. As a result, the service fee for honey will never exceed \$325.

See paragraph 304 for calculating premium and billing information for honey.

**B Crop Year**

The crop year for honey production is the calendar year January 1 through December 31.  
\*--The application closing date is December 31.

**Note:** The application closing date cannot be modified.--\*

**C Recording County Office**

A producer's colonies may be located in various counties at several different times during the crop year. Ordinarily, NAP units do **not** traverse county lines. However, it would neither be equitable nor practicable to consider colonies of bees located in 2 or more counties as separate units. Therefore, apiaries located in multiple counties are considered 1 unit.

An eligible producer having an interest in colonies of bees, or honey produced from these colonies, will use the State and county listed on the subsidiary print as the recording County Office for the honey operation.

## 976 Honey (Continued)

**C Recording County Office (Continued)**

This table provides actions that can **only** be performed in the **recording County Office** and that may be performed in **any** County Office.

<b>IF action is taken in...</b>	<b>THEN the following can be performed...</b>
the recording County Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• filing CCC-471</li> <li>• filing a report of colonies (FSA-578)</li> <li>• filing an application for payment (CCC-576, Part G)</li> <li>• reporting total unit production (CCC-452)</li> <li>• request to change a unit's recording County Office.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A change of recording County Office in the current crop year is <b>not</b> permitted if CCC-576, Part G has been submitted for the unit and crop year by any producer.</p>
any County Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• selecting a recording County Office if a recording County Office has <b>not</b> previously been selected</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Any producer sharing in the unit may select the unit's recording County Office filing CCC-576, Part B because of natural disaster impacting the honey operation in such county</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• filing a manual report of colonies according to subparagraph D.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> County Offices accepting CCC-576, Part B or FSA-578 for honey will identify the producer's recording County Office on the subsidiary print so a copy of CCC-576, Part B or FSA-578 can be sent to the recording County Office for payment disbursement.</p>

**977 Maple Sap****A Eligible Maple Sap**

Eligibility for NAP assistance for maple sap is limited to maple sap produced on private property by a commercial operator for sale as sap or syrup.

Eligible maple sap **must** be produced from trees:

- located on land the producer controls by ownership or lease
- managed for production of maple sap
- that are at least 30 years old and 12 inches in diameter.

An eligible tree, which is 30 years old and 12 inches in diameter, may have additional taps added as the tree increases in diameter, up to a maximum of 4 taps per tree.

**B Crop Year**

\*--The crop year for maple sap production is January 1 through December 31. The application closing date is December 31.

**Note:** The application closing date cannot be modified.--\*

**C Unit of Measure and Basis for Yield**

The unit of measure for maple sap is a gallon. The yield for maple sap will be based on gallons of sap produced per tap.

## 977 Maple Sap (Continued)

**D Inventory Report of Maple Tree Taps**

Maple sap will be reported on FSA-578 Inventory Report. STC will establish a final reporting date for tree taps from which maple sap is produced or is to be produced. The established date will be at least 30 calendar days before the onset of the crop year's harvest of maple sap.

In addition to providing the information **required** in paragraph 375, the maple sap producer **must** report the:

- total number of eligible trees on the unit
- average size and age of producing trees
- total number of taps placed or anticipated for the tapping season.

\*--Tree taps deemed ineligible for NAP must be:

- identified at the time FSA-578 is filed
- maintained in SNAPP according to paragraph 380.--\*

**E Average Market Price**

The approved average market price for maple sap **must** be established for the value of the sap before processing into syrup. NAP does **not** cover maple syrup losses. NAP assistance can **only** be extended for the eligible loss of maple sap. If price and data is for maple syrup, it **must** be converted to a maple sap basis and eliminate any value added by processing.

STC will establish the average market price for a gallon of maple sap based on the best information available. If data is available **only** for maple syrup, this data **must** be converted to a maple sap basis. The price for a gallon of maple syrup will be multiplied by **0.00936** to arrive at the average market price of a gallon of maple sap.

**Example:** State NASS data shows the average market price for a gallon of maple syrup is \$27.50. \$27.50 multiplied by 0.00936 results in an average market price of \$0.2574 for a gallon of maple sap.

## 978 Hemp Provisions (Continued)

**C Processor Contract Requirements (Continued)**

\*--A processor contract is a legal written agreement executed between the producer and processor engaged in processing of hemp containing at a minimum all of the following:

- the producer's promise to plant and grow hemp and to deliver hemp production to the processor
- the processor's promise to purchase all hemp production stated in the processor contract that does not contain any limitations, exceptions, or exclusions regarding hemp production the processor will accept under the contract
- a base contract price, or method to derive a value that will be paid to the producer for the production as specified in the processor's contract.

A hemp producer who is also a processor may be eligible if the Board of Directors or officers of the processor has executed and adopted a corporate resolution that contains the same terms as a processor contract. This corporate resolution will be considered a contract under this policy.

Multiple contracts with the same processor that specify amounts of production will be considered as a single processor contract unless the contracts are for different types of hemp.

For grain, a legal written agreement executed between the producer and broker containing all the elements of a processor contract will also be considered a processor contract.--\*

## 978 Hemp Provisions (Continued)

**D Significance of THC Level Exceeding 0.3 Percent**

USDA requires hemp plans to include procedures for sampling and testing to ensure that the THC level does not exceed 0.3 percent. Cannabis with a THC level exceeding 0.3 percent, often referred to as “hot”, is not considered hemp. It is considered marijuana, which is classified as a schedule I controlled substance regulated by DEA.

**Note:** THC testing is not required by USDA if the crop is not taken to harvest.

According to the definition of hemp, the maximum acceptable hemp THC level will be the lesser of either of the following:

- 0.3 percent, allowing for the measurement of uncertainty provided by the testing laboratory
- the acceptable level of the applicable governing authority (State or Tribe) in which the insured crop is grown, allowing for the measurement of uncertainty provided by the testing laboratory. The maximum acceptable hemp THC level and measurement of uncertainty are established according to the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, with Agricultural Marketing Service Interim Final Rule (84 FR 58522 and 86 FR 5596) and any subsequent regulations, and with any other applicable Federal regulations. If the test results provided by the testing laboratory do not include a measure of uncertainty, the measurement of uncertainty will be considered zero percent (0.000%).

**Example 1:** Production does not exceed maximum THC Level

The Federal maximum acceptable THC level is 0.3 percent and is applicable. The testing laboratory sample result shows 0.35 percent THC with a measure of uncertainty of +/- 0.05 percent, resulting in a range of 0.25 percent - 0.35 percent. The sample is within the maximum acceptable THC level of 0.3 percent.

Loss of production due to eligible causes of loss is eligible for NAP payment.

**Example 2:** Production exceeds maximum THC Level

The Federal maximum acceptable THC level is 0.3 percent and is applicable. The testing laboratory sample result shows 0.35 percent THC with a measure of uncertainty of +/- 0.04 percent, resulting in a range of 0.26 percent - 0.34 percent. The sample is outside the maximum acceptable THC level of 0.3 percent.

Loss of production not eligible for NAP payment.



**978 Hemp Provisions (Continued)****E Failed Acres**

If all or a portion of the crop within a subfield (commonly referred to as a “lot” by growers) is determined to be “hot”, destruction of the crop in the subfield is required. The production **must** be associated with the acres where it was grown, using the producer’s acreage reporting map. If a portion of the crop is “hot” and a portion of the crop is not, production must be assigned, up to the guarantee, for those acres associated with the “hot” portion of the crop because that acreage suffered an ineligible cause of loss according to paragraph 607.

FSA only considers those acres to be failed if the loss is because of an eligible cause of loss and the crop is not “hot”. For approved yield purposes, only hemp production (i.e., production that is not “hot”) is included in the APH database. Production that is destroyed because of high THC levels is not included.

**Important:** All test results must be provided to FSA regardless of the THC level.

**F Ineligible Causes of Loss**

In addition to the ineligible causes of loss in subparagraph 51 F, NAP will not cover any loss of hemp production because of:

- levels of THC in excess of 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis
- failure to follow the requirements contained in a processor contract
- any harvested production infected by mold, yeast, fungus, or other microbial organisms after harvest
- any damage or loss of production because of the inability to market the hemp for any reason other than actual physical damage to the hemp from a covered cause of loss (for example, quarantine, boycott, processor contract default, or refusal of any person to accept production).

## 978 Hemp Provisions (Continued)

**G Acreage Restrictions Based on Prior Crops**

The general NAP provisions about using good farming practices apply to hemp. Growing hemp on acreage planted in the prior year to the following crops is not considered a good farming practice:

- \*--cannabis, including hemp
- canola
- dry peas
- mustard
- rapeseed
- soybeans in CT, IA, ID, IL, IN, MA, ME, MI, MN, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, VT, WA, WI, and WY
- sunflowers.

**H Dry Weight Conversion**

Multiply the harvested production times a 60 percent standard moisture content to convert wet production to a dry weight, rounded to whole pounds.

**Example:** Producer harvests 2,500 pounds of hemp to be processed for cannabinoids. The production used for APH and loss purposes is 1,500 pounds ( $2,500 \times 0.60$ ).

**I Whole Plant Harvest Conversion**

There are 2 harvesting methods for cannabinoids:

- whole plant harvest includes the entire plant (stalks, stems, leaves, and flowers, including parts with a lower concentration of cannabinoids), which may result in a lower concentration of cannabinoids
- floral harvest includes only the high-cannabidiol concentrated floral material (all parts of the flower and, depending on the processor, flag leaves and small pieces of stalk).

**978 Hemp Provisions (Continued)**

**I Whole Plant Harvest Conversion (Continued)**

The harvesting method has a direct impact on expected yield; therefore, it is necessary to convert production harvested using the whole plant harvest method to floral.

**Note:** Harvested production will be determined in pounds for both methods of harvest.

The conversion factor is 0.43 for whole plant to floral conversions.

**Example:** 9,500 lbs. of whole plant biomass x 0.43 = 4,085 lbs. of floral biomass.

**979-999 (Reserved)**



**1000 Emergency Procedures for Counties Impacted by a Named Storm**

**A Background**

Emergency procedures are available for all crops in a county when it has been impacted by a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-determined tropical storm, typhoon, or hurricane (named storm).

Application of these emergency procedures is limited to those situations where the catastrophic nature of the losses, because of eligible causes of loss, is such that not authorizing these emergency loss procedures would result in unnecessary delays in processing applications.

**B Area of Authorized Emergency Procedures and Administrative Policies**

The amount of impact and devastation must be documented by STC, addressing the severity of the event to producers, crops, and County Offices. The documentation should support that using this authority does not adversely impact the integrity of NAP or other programs using the information.

These emergency procedures in apply only to:

- counties that have received a Primary Presidential or Secretarial Disaster Declaration due to a named storm, as stated in paragraph A
- counties that are contiguous to disaster-declared counties.

**C 72 Hour Notification**

According to paragraph 576, a producer is required to notify FSA within 72 hours of the event and after harvest. The 72-hour notification requirement for hand-harvested and other applicable crops may be waived by COC on a case-by-case basis.

**1000 Emergency Procedures for Counties Impacted by a Named Storm (Continued)****D Notice of Loss**

Paragraph 575 provides that the notice of loss deadline is 15 calendar days after the disaster occurrence, and a field inspection is required if the CCC-576, Part B, is filed beyond the deadline.

The emergency procedures allow STC to:

- grant an additional 45 calendar days from the initial 15 calendar days specified in subparagraph 575 B to report the date of loss or damage to the crop is first apparent for CCC-576, Part B to be filed

**Note:** For timeframes beyond the 60 calendar days, a request must be made to DAFP according to paragraph 11.

- waive field inspections and appraisals for impacted acreage on a case-by-case basis when CCC-576, Part B, is filed beyond the extended timeframe if the cause of loss can be verified through other means.

**E Production**

Paragraph 601 requires the producer to provide acceptable production records for the crop and does not allow a producer to self-certify to zero production.

For crops where the entire unit acreage is destroyed or damaged, to the extent the acreage will never be harvested, an appraisal by LA is waived. The COC can consider the production to count for the unit to be zero and apply the UH factor.

For crop acreage where an appraisal by LA is waived and a portion of the acreage is or was harvested, acceptable production evidence must be provided by the producer for the harvested acreage. The remaining UH acres will have zero production to count and the UH factor will apply only to the unharvested acreage.

**1000 Emergency Procedures for Counties Impacted by a Named Storm (Continued)**

**F Application for Payment**

According to paragraph 675, the deadline to submit an application for payment is 60 calendar days after the coverage period, and COC may authorize an extension up to 120-calendar-days.

COC may approve an application for payment submitted beyond 60 calendar days, not to exceed 180 calendar days, without a written request from the producer.

STC is authorized to grant an extension in cases where the application for payment is submitted beyond 180 calendar days, not to exceed 360 calendar days, with a written request from the producer.





## 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		Ex. 36.5
CCC-471 NAP BP (08-11-15)	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance 2016 and Subsequent Years Basic Provisions		Ex. 36.5
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, Ex. 36.5
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, 302-304
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility 2009 and Subsequent Program Years		8, 100
FSA-321	Finality Rule and Equitable Relief		50.5, 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	507, 508, 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
CPLGW	Collective Percentage of Loss Grazing Worksheet	804, 812, 813
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
GPS	Global Positioning System	901
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
MYA	marketing year average	55
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

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

## Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM (Continued)

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
SNAPP	Supplemental NAP Process	6, 53, 54, 152, 375, 380, 877, 975, 976, 977
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 <b>must</b> 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
STC may redelegate to SED, in writing, the authority to approved late-filed CCC-471's filed more than 30 calendar days after the application closing date, but before the end of the coverage period.	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)****Assigned Production**

Assigned production means the loss of production **not** related to natural disaster.

**Assigned Yield**

Assigned yield means a 1-time yield assigned for a crop year in the base period according to paragraph 404 for which the producer does not file an acceptable production report by the applicable production reporting date.

**AUD Value**

AUD value means the dollar value of a daily energy requirement equivalent of 15.7 pounds of corn determined on the basis of the 5-year national average price per pound of corn.

**Average Market Price**

Average market price means the price or dollar equivalent per bu., ton, etc., for an eligible commodity, established by STC. Average market price is:

- used to calculate NAP payments
- on a harvested basis without the inclusion of transportation, storage, processing, packing, marketing, or other post-harvest expenses
- based, in part, on historical data.

**Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)****Basic 50/55 Coverage**

Basic 50/55 coverage means, for eligible NAP crops, NAP coverage at the following levels, as applicable, because of an eligible cause of loss impacting the NAP covered crop during the coverage period:

- prevented planting in excess of 35 percent of the intended acres
- a yield loss in excess of 50 percent of the approved yield
- a value loss in excess of 50 percent
- AUD loss greater than 50 percent of expected AUD.

**Biomass Crops**

Biomass crop means any feedstock crop grown for the express purpose of producing bio-based product.

**Brownout**

Brownout means a reduction in electric power that affects the unit.

**Bypass Year**

\*--Bypass year means an APH database entry of “B” in the yield type field indicating a year that the producer did not obtain NAP coverage for the crop and did not file a report of acreage or did not file an acceptable production report.--\*

**Buffer Zone**

Buffer zone means a parcel of land, as designated in an organic system plan that separates agricultural commodities grown under organic practices from agricultural commodities grown under non-organic practices, and used to minimize the possibility of unintended contact by prohibited substances or organisms.

**Buy-Up Coverage**

Buy-up coverage means NAP assistance that is available for certain eligible NAP-covered crops (all eligible NAP-covered crops other than for crops and grasses intended for grazing) at a payment amount that is equal to an indemnity amount calculated for buy-up coverage computed under subsections (c) and (h) of section 508 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508) and equal to the amount that the buy-up coverage yield, for the crop exceeds the actual yield for the crop.

**Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)****Carrying Capacity**

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

**CCC**

CCC means a wholly owned Government corporation within USDA.

**Certified Organic Acreage**

Certified organic acreage means acreage in the certified organic farming operation that has been certified by a certifying agent as conforming to organic standards according to 7 CFR Part 205.

**Certifying Agent**

Certifying agent means a private or governmental entity accredited by the USDA Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of certifying a production, processing or handling operation as organic.

**\*--Commercial Use**

Commercial use means used in the operation of a business activity engaged in as a means of livelihood for profit.--\*

**Control**

Control means the operator of the facility or environment implements the practices listed in subparagraph 901 E.

**Controlled Environment**

Controlled environment means an environment, with respect to crops for which a controlled environment is expected to be provided, including but not limited to ornamental nursery, aquaculture (including ornamental fish), and floriculture, an environment in which everything that can practicably be controlled with structures, facilities, growing media (including but not limited to water, soil, or nutrients) by the producer, that is in fact controlled by the producer, as determined by industry standards.

**Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)****County-Expected Yield**

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

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

**Coverage Period**

\*--Coverage period means the time during which coverage is available against prevented planting, a loss of production, or a loss of value, as applicable, of the eligible crop as a result of an eligible cause of loss. A coverage period for any crop is specified in CCC-471 NAP BP.--\*

**Crop Year**

Crop year means the period of time within which the crop is normally grown and designated by the calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested.

For crops:

- harvested over 2 calendar years, the crop year is the calendar year in which the majority of the crop would have been harvested
- grown over more than 2 calendar years, each year in the growing period will be considered as a separate crop year designated by the calendar year in which the crop sustained a loss
- for which CAT coverage is available, the crop year will be as defined by such coverage.



**Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)****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.

**\*--Inventory Report**

Inventory report means the monthly record of inventory maintained by producers for value loss crops/commodities.--\*

**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 the same crop that is planted and harvested during 2 or more distinct planting periods in the same crop year, as determined by FSA.--\*

**Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)****Unit**

Unit means the interest of the producer in the administrative county on the basis of the unique relationship of the owner to 1 or more operators. The unit is the foundation for all determinations of acreage, production, value, AUD, approved yields, eligible losses, payments, and other NAP requirements.

Separate and distinct units are:

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

**Value Loss Crop**

Value loss crop means a crop that has inventory losses associated with a disaster event, rather than production losses. These crops are nursery, Christmas trees, aquaculture, floriculture, mushrooms, ginseng, turfgrass sod, sea grass, and sea oats.

**\*--Written Agreement**

A written agreement is a document designed to provide crop insurance for insurable crops when coverage or rates are unavailable, or to modify existing terms and conditions in the crop insurance policy when specifically permitted by the policy.--\*

**Zero Acres Planted**

Zero acres planted means an APH database entry of “Z” in the “Yield Type” field, indicating an acreage report of zero acres planted.

**Zero Credited Yield**

Zero credited yield means an APH database entry of “0” in the “Yield Type” field, indicating that:

- no production report was filed although an acreage report was filed for the applicable crop year
- an assigned yield already appears in the APH base period.



### Example Letter of Disapproved Transfer of Coverage

The following is an example of a letter to a participant who submits CCC-577 that cannot be processed or approved for any NAP-covered crop according to CCC-471 NAP BP and paragraph 342.

Dear *[enter name of transferor]* and *[enter name(s) of each transferee]*:

This letter responds to an application for transfer of coverage you filed under the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) for planting period *[enter planting period]* *[enter crop name(s) identified on CCC-577]*. FSA has reviewed your application for transfer of coverage and supporting documentation.

FSA cannot process the transfer of coverage for *[enter crop name(s) identified on CCC-577]* because *[enter the reason the transfer of NAP coverage cannot be approved for either all the crops, or for each crop if reasons are different for various disapproved transfer crops]*.

Although action has been taken on your application for transfer of coverage, this is not a determination of payment eligibility, because you have yet to file an application for payment. If you file an application for payment that includes *[enter crop name(s) identified on CCC-577]* and FSA disapproves it either in whole or in part, FSA will at that time notify you of that decision in writing and afford you with applicable appeal rights.

Regulations at 7 CFR 11.1 and 7 CFR 780.2 define an adverse determination 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 in accordance with any program of an agency to which the regulations in 7 CFR parts 11 and 780 apply is affected by the decision of such agency. This is not an “adverse determination” as defined in these regulations. Consequently, no appeal or appealability review rights apply to this notification.

If you would like to file an application for payment, you may contact the *[enter service center]* County FSA Office by the application deadline.

Sincerely,

County Executive Director



**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP)**

**A Completing CCC-575**

CCC-575 was developed to collect data to establish a participant's HMP, CMP, and/or DMP. This form shall be completed only for those participants who chose the HMP option and/or the DMP option on CCC-471. The calculation of HMP and DMP will be based on the actual marketing history from the preceding 3 years of production for the eligible NAP crop. HMP or CMP will be applied to the NAP benefits for those participants; therefore is only required to be completed before calculating potential payment in a year of loss. DMP will be applied when calculating the premium as well as the NAP benefits for those participants.

Complete Parts A, B, D, E, and F for HMP. Complete Parts A, B, C, E and F for CMP. Complete Parts A, G, H, and I for DMP.

Item	Instructions
<b>Part A - General Information</b>	
1	Enter County Office name and address.
2	Enter crop year.
3	Enter administrative State and county code.
4A	Enter producer's name and address.
4B	Enter producer's phone number.
<b>Part B – Crop Identification</b>	
<b>Note:</b> Part B shall be completed for Parts C, D, and E only.	
5A	Enter crop name.
5B	Enter crop type.
6	Enter the unit of measure for the crop and crop type. In situations where the unit of measure is different between the final uses and/or crop years, convert production to pounds (lbs.) using the table below.  <b>Example:</b> Fresh market production sold as pounds (lbs.) and processed production sold as hundredweight (cwt.). All production shall be converted to pounds and the unit of measure would be pounds (lbs.).
<b>Conversion Table</b>	
<b>IF converting...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
hundredweight (cwt) to pounds (lbs.)	multiply by 100.
tons to pounds (lbs.)	multiply by 2000.
bushels, containers, and other nonstandard units of measure	multiply the pounds (lbs.) from NCT by the bushels, containers, etc. to complete the conversion.

**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**A Completing CCC-575 (Continued)**

Item	Instructions																												
	<b>Part C – Current Year Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP)</b>																												
	<b>Note:</b> Ensure that each category of marketing use is recorded as the same unit of measure to provide consistency in the production and calculation.																												
7	*--This block identifies the contracted market (i.e., fresh or processed).--* No entry needed.																												
8	Enter contracted production for the crop year in item 2 for each specific contracted use in that row.																												
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">IF the contract specifies...</th><th style="width: 50%;">THEN...</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>production only</td><td>enter the contracted production for the specific use.</td></tr> <tr> <td>acres and <b>not</b> production with only one unit</td><td>the producer must certify expected production under contract. The contracted production shall not exceed the sum of the <b>lesser</b> of the reported or contract acres times the approved yield for the unit.</td></tr> <tr> <td>acres and <b>not</b> production with multiple units</td><td>the producer must certify expected production under contract. The contracted production shall not exceed the sum of the <b>lesser</b> of the reported or contract acres times the highest approved yield for the units of the same crop, crop type, and intended use.</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>Example:</b></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Unit</b></td><td style="text-align: center;"><b>Acres</b></td><td style="text-align: center;"><b>Approved Yield</b></td><td style="text-align: center;"><b>Not To Exceed Expected Production</b></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">301</td><td style="text-align: center;">100</td><td style="text-align: center;">30</td><td rowspan="3" style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">401</td><td style="text-align: center;">50</td><td style="text-align: center;">35</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">504</td><td style="text-align: center;">100</td><td style="text-align: center;">32</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">250 (total acres) x 35 (highest approved yield) = 8750</td><td style="text-align: center;">8750</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	IF the contract specifies...	THEN...	production only	enter the contracted production for the specific use.	acres and <b>not</b> production with only one unit	the producer must certify expected production under contract. The contracted production shall not exceed the sum of the <b>lesser</b> of the reported or contract acres times the approved yield for the unit.	acres and <b>not</b> production with multiple units	the producer must certify expected production under contract. The contracted production shall not exceed the sum of the <b>lesser</b> of the reported or contract acres times the highest approved yield for the units of the same crop, crop type, and intended use.	<b>Example:</b>		<b>Unit</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Approved Yield</b>	<b>Not To Exceed Expected Production</b>	301	100	30		401	50	35	504	100	32	250 (total acres) x 35 (highest approved yield) = 8750			8750
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9	<p>Enter the result of multiplying the eligible NAP acres for the intended use from FSA-578 *--for each specific contracted use (i.e., fresh or processed) by the approved yield from--* CCC-452 for the crop year in item 2.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> If multiple units exist for the specific intended use, calculate the expected production for each unit and summarize by use.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If an approved yield has not been established, establish the yield according to Part 7.</p>																												
10	Enter the total expected production for all contracted markets included in item 9.																												



**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**A Completing CCC-575 (Continued)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Instructions</b>	
11 (cont.)	Enter the result of item 8 for each contracted use divided by Item 10 x 100% (rounded to 2 decimals).	
	<b>IF CMP is...</b>	<b>THEN CMP...</b>
	> 100%	equals 100% for the intended use (see Example 1 on next page).
	>100% with more than one intended use with contracted production	equals a prorated CMP based on the share of expected production not to exceed 100% (see Example 2).
	< 100% with one intended use and only one intended use is approved on NCT	equals 100% for the intended use (see Example 3).
	< 100% with two intended uses approved on NCT	for the contracted use shall equal the calculated CMP. The CMP for the other intended use approved on NCT, shall equal 100% minus the calculated percentage from the contracted use for the crop (see Example 4).
	* * *	* * *

**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**A Completing CCC-575 (Continued)**

Item	Instructions																																																													
11 (cont.)	<p>Enter the result of item 8 for each contracted use divided by Item 10 x 100% (rounded to 2 decimals).</p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Example 1 – CMP is &gt; 100% with one intended use:</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">7. Contracted Use</th> <th style="width: 20%;">8. Contracted Production</th> <th style="width: 20%;">9. Expected Production</th> <th style="width: 15%;">10. Total Expected Production</th> <th style="width: 30%;">11. Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Enter contracted production in each specific contracted use column, as applicable</td> <td>Eligible Acres from FSA-578 x Approved Yield</td> <td>Total of Item 9</td> <td>Contracted Production ÷ Item 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Fresh</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5000 lbs.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100 acres x 40 lbs. = 4000 lbs.</td> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">4000 lbs</td> <td style="text-align: center;">125% *100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Processed</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">***</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*CMP equals 100% because the calculated CMP exceeds 100%.</p> <p><b>Example 2 – CMP is &gt; 100% with more than one intended use with contracted production:</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">7. 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Example: Fresh CMP=75% x .80 = 60%; Processed CMP = 50% x .80 = 40%.</p> <p><b>Example 3 – CMP &lt; 100% with one intended use (FH) approved on the NCT:</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">7. Contracted Use</th> <th style="width: 20%;">8. Contracted Production</th> <th style="width: 20%;">9. Expected Production</th> <th style="width: 15%;">10. Total Expected Production</th> <th style="width: 30%;">11. 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Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP)		Enter contracted production in each specific contracted use column, as applicable	Eligible Acres from FSA-578 x Approved Yield	Total of Item 9	Contracted Production ÷ Item 10	Fresh	5000 lbs.	100 acres x 40 lbs. = 4000 lbs.	4000 lbs	125% *100%	Processed				***				7. Contracted Use	8. Contracted Production	9. Expected Production	10. Total Expected Production	11. Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP)		Enter contracted production in each specific contracted use column, as applicable	Eligible Acres from FSA-578 x Approved Yield	Total of Item 9	Contracted Production ÷ Item 10	Fresh	3000 lbs.	65 acres x 40 lbs. = 2600 lbs.	4000 lbs.	75% *60%	Processed	2000 lbs.	35 acres x 40 lbs. = 1400 lbs.	50% *40%	***				7. Contracted Use	8. Contracted Production	9. Expected Production	10. Total Expected Production	11. 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**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**A Completing CCC-575 (Continued)**

Item	Instructions				
11 (cont.)	Example 4 – CMP < 100% with two intended uses (FH and PR) approved on the NCT:				
	7. Contracted Use	8. Contracted Production	9. Expected Production	10. Total Expected Production	11. Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP)
		Enter contracted production in each specific contracted use column, as applicable	Eligible Acres from FSA-578 x Approved Yield	Total of Item 9	Contracted Production ÷ Item 10
	Fresh	2500 lbs.	100 acres x 30 lbs. = 3000 lbs.	3000 lbs.	83.33%
	Processed				*16.67%
	*Remaining CMP is allocated to the other intended use approved on the NCT.				
* * *					

**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**A Completing CCC-575 (Continued)**

Item	Instructions
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Part D – Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP)</b> Enter one to three preceding years' production. Ensure that all production is recorded in the same unit of measure from Item 6.</p>	
12	Enter the most recent preceding crop year.
13	*--Enter the sum of all production for each final use (i.e., fresh or processed) for the--* applicable crop year in item 12.
14	Enter the sum of the total production from all final uses listed in item 13.
15	Enter the result of the production for each final use in item 13 divided by the total production in Item 14 x 100% (rounded to 2 decimals). Total percentages must equal 100%.
16	Enter the preceding crop year less 1 year.
17	*--Enter the sum of all production for each final use (i.e., fresh or processed) for the--* applicable crop year in item 16.
18	Enter the sum of the total production from all final uses listed in item 17.
19	Enter the result of the production for each final use in item 17 divided by the total production in item 18 x 100% (rounded to 2 decimals). Total percentages must equal 100%.
20	Enter the preceding crop year less 2 years.
21	*--Enter the sum of all production for each final use (i.e., fresh or processed) for the--* applicable crop year in item 20.
22	Enter the sum of the production from all final uses listed in item 21.
23	Enter the result of the production for each final use in item 21 divided by the total production in item 22 x 100% (rounded to 2 decimals). Total percentages must equal 100%.

**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**A Completing CCC-575 (Continued)**

Item	Instructions																																																		
<b>Part E – Average Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP) and Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP)</b>																																																			
24	Enter crop year from item 12 and all final use HMP's from item 15.																																																		
25	Enter crop year from item 16 and all final use HMP's from item 19.																																																		
26	Enter crop year from item 20 and all final use HMP's from item 23.																																																		
27	<p>Enter the result of adding the final use HMP's from items 24, 25, and 26 and dividing by the total number of years of production (i.e., item 24 + item 25 + item 26 ÷ 3 = item 27). Total percentages must equal 100%.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Final Use</th><th style="width: 20%;">24. Crop Year: 2012</th><th style="width: 20%;">25. Crop Year: 2013</th><th style="width: 20%;">26. Crop Year: 2014</th><th style="width: 25%;">27. Average HMP</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td>Enter HMP from Item 15</td><td>Enter HMP from Item 19</td><td>Enter HMP from Item 23</td><td>Sum of 24-26 ÷ Number of Years</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fresh</td><td>60.00%</td><td>20.00%</td><td>25.00%</td><td>35.00%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Processed</td><td>40.00%</td><td>80.00%</td><td>75.00%</td><td>65.00%</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">* * *</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Note:</b> If only 2 years of production is available from the preceding 3 years, calculate the HMP based on those 2 years' actual marketing history.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Final Use</th><th style="width: 20%;">24. Crop Year: 2012</th><th style="width: 20%;">25. Crop Year: 2013</th><th style="width: 20%;">26. Crop Year: 2014</th><th style="width: 25%;">27. Average HMP</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td>Enter HMP from Item 15</td><td>Enter HMP from Item 19</td><td>Enter HMP from Item 23</td><td>Sum of 24-26 ÷ Number of Years</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fresh</td><td>60.00%</td><td>N/A</td><td>25.00%</td><td>42.50%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Processed</td><td>40.00%</td><td>N/A</td><td>75.00%</td><td>57.50%</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">* * *</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Final Use	24. Crop Year: 2012	25. Crop Year: 2013	26. Crop Year: 2014	27. Average HMP		Enter HMP from Item 15	Enter HMP from Item 19	Enter HMP from Item 23	Sum of 24-26 ÷ Number of Years	Fresh	60.00%	20.00%	25.00%	35.00%	Processed	40.00%	80.00%	75.00%	65.00%	* * *					Final Use	24. Crop Year: 2012	25. Crop Year: 2013	26. Crop Year: 2014	27. Average HMP		Enter HMP from Item 15	Enter HMP from Item 19	Enter HMP from Item 23	Sum of 24-26 ÷ Number of Years	Fresh	60.00%	N/A	25.00%	42.50%	Processed	40.00%	N/A	75.00%	57.50%	* * *				
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28	Enter the final use CMP's from item 11.																																																		
29	Average market price from NCT, for the applicable use. If the unit of measure differs between markets and/or crop years, convert the NCT price to a per pound basis.																																																		

**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**A Completing CCC-575 (Continued)**

Item	Instructions																																																																											
30	<p>For the final use with the highest Average Market Price, enter the highest percentage from item 27 or item 28. Enter the percentages for the other final uses from the same item (item 27 or item 28).</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b> The CCC-575 completed for Producer A for common apples:</p> <table><tr><th>Final Use</th><th>27. Average HMP</th><th>28. CMP</th><th>29. Average Market Price</th><th>30. Highest Value HMP/CMP</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sum of Items 24-26 ÷ Number of Years</td><td>Enter CMP from Item 11</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>80%</td><td>75%</td><td>\$12.75</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>Processed</td><td>20%</td><td>25%</td><td>\$4.50</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>* * *</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>In this example, the highest value use would be the average HMP for the fresh market apples. Enter all percentages from item 27.</p> <p><b>Example 2:</b> The CCC-575 completed for Producer B for russet potatoes:</p> <table><tr><th>Final Use</th><th>27. Average HMP</th><th>28. CMP</th><th>29. Average Market Price</th><th>30 Highest Value HMP/CMP</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sum of Items 24-26 ÷ Number of Years</td><td>Enter CMP from Item 11</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>50%</td><td>30%</td><td>\$9.50</td><td>30%</td></tr><tr><td>Processed</td><td>50%</td><td>70%</td><td>\$11.00</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>* * *</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>In this example, the highest value use would be the CMP for the processed potatoes. Enter all percentages from item 28.</p> <p><b>Note: If the price in item 29 is the same for all final uses, the intended use will be used in determining the highest value use.</b></p> <p><b>Example 3:</b>The CCC-575 is completed for Producer C for green beans. The FSA-578 has green beans intended for fresh. The highest value HMP/CMP will be determined based on the highest percentage associated with the original intended use.</p> <table><tr><th>Final Use</th><th>27. Average HMP</th><th>28. CMP</th><th>29. Average Market Price</th><th>30 Highest Value HMP/CMP</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sum of Items 24-26 ÷ Number of Years</td><td>Enter CMP from Item 11</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>80%</td><td>50%</td><td>\$10.00</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>Processed</td><td>20%</td><td>50%</td><td>\$10.00</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>* * *</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>In this example, the highest value use would be the HMP associated with the fresh green beans because it has the highest fresh percentage. Enter all percentages from item 28.</p>	Final Use	27. Average HMP	28. CMP	29. Average Market Price	30. Highest Value HMP/CMP		Sum of Items 24-26 ÷ Number of Years	Enter CMP from Item 11			Fresh	80%	75%	\$12.75	80%	Processed	20%	25%	\$4.50	20%	* * *					Final Use	27. Average HMP	28. CMP	29. Average Market Price	30 Highest Value HMP/CMP		Sum of Items 24-26 ÷ Number of Years	Enter CMP from Item 11			Fresh	50%	30%	\$9.50	30%	Processed	50%	70%	\$11.00	70%	* * *					Final Use	27. Average HMP	28. CMP	29. Average Market Price	30 Highest Value HMP/CMP		Sum of Items 24-26 ÷ Number of Years	Enter CMP from Item 11			Fresh	80%	50%	\$10.00	80%	Processed	20%	50%	\$10.00	20%	* * *				
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**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**A Completing CCC-575 (Continued)**

Item	Instructions
<b>Part F – Producer and FSA Representative’s Certification (<i>for CMP and HMP only</i>)</b>	
31A	Producer’s signature or Representative’s signature, if applicable.
31B	Title/Relationship of person with signature authority for the producer in item 31A, if applicable.
31C	Date CCC-575 is signed for Part E (HMP and CMP).
32A	FSA Representative’s signature.
32B	Date FSA Representative signs CCC-575.
<b>Part G – Direct Market Percentage (<i>DMP</i>)</b>	
<b>Notes:</b> Part G must be completed for each intended use when the Direct Market Price Option was elected on CCC-471. Enter up to three preceding years’ marketing records of production.	
<b>Reminder:</b> Ensure that all production is recorded in the same unit of measure in item 35.	
33A	Enter crop name.
33B	Enter crop type.
34	Enter intended use.
35	Enter the unit of measure. Follow conversion table instructions in item 6, if needed.
36	Enter the most recent preceding crop year.
37	Identifies Direct and/or Indirect Market. No entry needed.
38	Enter all production that was sold in the respective market from the crop year in item 36.
39	Enter the sum of production from item 38.
40	Enter the result for each market from item 38 divided by item 39 x 100% (rounded to 2 decimals). Total percentages must equal 100%.
41	Enter the preceding crop year less 1 year.
42	Identifies Direct and/or Indirect Market. No entry needed.
43	Enter all production that was sold in the respective market from the crop year in item 41.
44	Enter the sum of production from item 43.
45	Enter the result for each market from item 43 divided by item 44 x 100% (rounded to 2 decimals). Total percentages must equal 100%.
46	Enter the preceding crop year less 2 years.
47	Identifies Direct and/or Indirect Market. No entry needed.
48	Enter all production that was sold in the respective market from the crop year in item 46.
49	Enter the sum of total production from item 48.
50	Enter the result for each market from item 48 divided by item 49 x 100% (rounded to 2 decimals). Total percentages must equal 100%.

**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**A Completing CCC-575 (Continued)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Instructions</b>
<b>Part H – Average Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP)</b>	
51	Identifies Direct and/or Indirect Market – No entry needed.
52	Enter the crop year from item 36 and market history percentages from item 40.
53	Enter the crop year from item 41 and market history percentages from item 45.
54	Enter the crop year from Item 46 and market history percentages from item 50.
55	Enter the sum of items 52-54 for each market and divide by the number of crop years included (i.e.: item 52 + item 53 + item 54 ÷ 3 = Item 55). Total percentages must equal 100%.
<b>Part I - Producer and FSA Representative's Certification</b>	
56A	Producer's signature or Representative's signature, if applicable.
56B	Title/Relationship of person with signature authority for the producer in item 56A, if applicable.
56C	Date CCC-575 is signed for Part H (DMP).
57A	FSA Representative's signature.
57B	Date FSA Representative signs CCC-575.



**Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)**

**B Example of CCC-575**

The following is an example of CCC-575.

\*\_\_

Date Stamp																																																					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>CCC-575</b> (01-28-21)         </div> <div> <b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b> Commodity Credit Corporation         </div> </div> <p align="center"><b>Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (2019 and Subsequent Years)</b></p>	<div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;"><b>PART A GENERAL INFORMATION</b></div> <div style="padding: 5px;">           1. County FSA Office Name and Address (Including Zip Code)            Gator County FSA            3 National Titles Road Gainesville, FL 32605         </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">           2. Crop Year 2024         </div> <div style="width: 50%;">           3. Administrative State and County Code 12-001         </div> </div> <div style="padding: 5px;">           4A. Producer's Name and Address (Including Zip Code)            Albert the Alligator            12 Stadium Road Gainesville, FL 32605         </div> <div style="padding: 5px;">           4B. Phone Number (Include Area Code):         </div>																																																				
<div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;"><b>PART B CROP IDENTIFICATION</b></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 5px;"> <div style="width: 33%;">           5A. Crop Name Beans         </div> <div style="width: 33%;">           5B. Crop Type GRN         </div> <div style="width: 33%;">           6. Unit of Measure (UoM) CWT         </div> </div>																																																					
<div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;"><b>PART C CURRENT YEAR CONTRACT MARKETING PERCENTAGE (CMP)</b></div> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">7. Contracted Use</th> <th style="width: 20%;">8. Contracted Production</th> <th style="width: 20%;">9. Expected Production</th> <th style="width: 20%;">10. Total Expected Production</th> <th style="width: 25%;">11. Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fresh</td> <td>1200</td> <td>1850</td> <td rowspan="2">1850</td> <td>65.86 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Processed</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>35.14 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		7. Contracted Use	8. Contracted Production	9. Expected Production	10. Total Expected Production	11. Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP)	Fresh	1200	1850	1850	65.86 %	Processed			35.14 %																																						
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Fresh	750 ÷	3000 x	25 %																																																		
Processed	2250 ÷		75 %																																																		
<div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;"><b>PART E AVERAGE HISTORICAL MARKETING PERCENTAGE (HMP) and CONTRACT MARKETING PERCENTAGE (CMP)</b></div> <div style="padding: 5px;">           Enter marketing percentages by final use for each year in Items 24 through 26.         </div> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Final Use</th> <th style="width: 15%;">24. Crop Year: 2023</th> <th style="width: 15%;">25. Crop Year: 2022</th> <th style="width: 15%;">26. Crop Year: 2021</th> <th style="width: 15%;">27. Average HMP</th> <th style="width: 15%;">28. CMP</th> <th style="width: 15%;">29. Average Market Price</th> <th style="width: 10%;">30. Highest Value HMP/CMP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Enter HMP from Item 15</td> <td>Enter HMP from Item 19</td> <td>Enter HMP from Item 23</td> <td>Sum of Items 24 + 25 + 26 ÷ Number of Years</td> <td>Enter CMP from Item 11</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fresh</td> <td>59.52%</td> <td>20 %</td> <td>25 %</td> <td>34.84 %</td> <td>65.86 %</td> <td>\$48.00</td> <td>64.86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Processed</td> <td>40.48%</td> <td>80 %</td> <td>75 %</td> <td>65.16 %</td> <td>35.14 %</td> <td>\$11.75</td> <td>35.14%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Final Use	24. Crop Year: 2023	25. Crop Year: 2022	26. Crop Year: 2021	27. Average HMP	28. CMP	29. Average Market Price	30. Highest Value HMP/CMP		Enter HMP from Item 15	Enter HMP from Item 19	Enter HMP from Item 23	Sum of Items 24 + 25 + 26 ÷ Number of Years	Enter CMP from Item 11			Fresh	59.52%	20 %	25 %	34.84 %	65.86 %	\$48.00	64.86%	Processed	40.48%	80 %	75 %	65.16 %	35.14 %	\$11.75	35.14%																				
Final Use	24. Crop Year: 2023	25. Crop Year: 2022	26. Crop Year: 2021	27. Average HMP	28. CMP	29. Average Market Price	30. Highest Value HMP/CMP																																														
	Enter HMP from Item 15	Enter HMP from Item 19	Enter HMP from Item 23	Sum of Items 24 + 25 + 26 ÷ Number of Years	Enter CMP from Item 11																																																
Fresh	59.52%	20 %	25 %	34.84 %	65.86 %	\$48.00	64.86%																																														
Processed	40.48%	80 %	75 %	65.16 %	35.14 %	\$11.75	35.14%																																														
<div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;"><b>PART F PRODUCER AND FSA REPRESENTATIVE S CERTIFICATION (For CMP and HMP Only)</b></div> <div style="padding: 5px;">           The undersigned certifies that the information included on this form, whether personally entered by the undersigned or not, or by someone else, includes a true, complete, and accurate record of actual production and marketing history. The undersigned understands that the information on this form may be spot checked and failure to certify accurately may result in a loss of program benefits. Additionally, the undersigned directs the purchaser, warehouse operator, ginner, or any person who otherwise stores or purchases crop production identified on this form to disclose that storage or purchase records of the identified crop to USDA representatives of the purpose of verification of production.         </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 5px;"> <div style="width: 30%;">           31A. Producer's Signature (By)   <i>/s/ Albert the Alligator</i> </div> <div style="width: 30%;">           31B. Title/Relationship (Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity)         </div> <div style="width: 30%;">           31C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)            7/5/2024         </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 5px;"> <div style="width: 60%;">           32A. FSA Representative's Signature   <i>/s/ Gator County CED</i> </div> <div style="width: 30%;">           32B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)            7/5/2024         </div> </div>																																																					

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# Instructions for Completing CCC-575, Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (Continued)

## B Example of CCC-575 (Continued)

\*--

CCC-575 (01-28-21)		Page 2 of 2	
<b>PART G DIRECT MARKETING PERCENTAGE (DMP)</b> Important: Part G must be completed for each intended use when the Direct Market price option was elected on CCC 471.			
33A. Crop Name Beans	33B. Crop Type GRN	34. Intended Use PH	35. Unit of Measure (UoM) CWT
36. Crop Year: 2023	Enter production in Item 38 for the applicable market. Enter the sum of all production from Item 38 in Item 39. Divide production in Item 38 by Item 39 then multiply by 100% to determine Item 40. Copy results to Item 52.		
37. Market	38. Production	39. Total Production from Item 38	40. Market History Percentage
Direct	600 ÷	1000 x	60 %
Indirect	400 ÷		40 %
41. Crop Year: 2022	Enter production in Item 43 for the applicable market. Enter the sum of all production from Item 43 in Item 44. Divide production in Item 43 by Item 44 then multiply by 100% to determine Item 45. Copy results to Item 53.		
42. Market	43. Production	44. Total Production from Item 43	45. Market History Percentage
Direct	400 ÷	500 x	80 %
Indirect	100 ÷		20 %
46. Crop Year: 2021	Enter production in Item 48 for the applicable market. Enter the sum of all production from Item 48 in Item 49. Divide production in Item 48 by Item 49 then multiply by 100% to determine Item 50. Copy results to Item 54.		
47. Market	48. Production	49. Total Production from Item 48	50. Market History Percentage
Direct	300 ÷	750 x	40 %
Indirect	450 ÷		60 %
<b>PART H AVERAGE DIRECT MARKETING PERCENTAGE (DMP) PERCENTAGE</b>			
51. Market	52. Crop Year: 2023	53. Crop Year: 2022	54. Crop Year: 2021
	Enter % from Item 40	Enter % from Item 45	Enter % from Item 50
Direct	60 %	80 %	40 %
Indirect	40 %	20 %	60 %
<b>PART I PRODUCER AND FSA REPRESENTATIVE S CERTIFICATION (For DMP Only)</b>			
The undersigned certifies that the information included on this form, whether personally entered by the undersigned or not, or by someone else, includes a true, complete, and accurate record of actual production and marketing history. The undersigned understands that the information on this form may be spot checked and failure to certify accurately may result in a loss of program benefits. Additionally, the undersigned directs the purchaser, warehouse operator, ginner, or any person who otherwise stores or purchases crop production identified on this form to disclose that storage or purchase records of the identified crop to USDA representatives of the purpose of verification of production.			
56A. Producer's Signature (By) /s/ Albert the Alligator		56B. Title/Relationship (Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity)	
57A. FSA Representative's Signature /s/ Gator County CED		56C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 7/5/2024	
		57B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 7/5/2024	
<p><b>NOTE:</b> 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 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.</p> <p><b>Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement:</b> The information collection is exempted from PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(2)(c)(B).</p> <p><b>RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</b></p>			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at <a href="http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html">http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html</a> 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 (800) 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: <a href="mailto:program.intake@usda.gov">program.intake@usda.gov</a>. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.</p>			

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### Example of Approved Notice of Loss Letter

The following is an example of an approved notice of loss letter to a producer.

\*--

Dear *[enter name of producer filing CCC-576]*:

This letter responds to a notice of loss you filed under the *[enter crop year]* Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) for *[enter planting period and crop]*. FSA has reviewed your notice of loss for *[enter cause of loss]* and supporting documentation. Your notice of loss has been approved.

Although your notice of loss has been approved, this is not a determination of payment eligibility, which will be completed based on an application for payment. If you would like to file an application for payment, you may contact the *[enter county name]* County FSA Office by the application deadline.

If you have already signed CCC-576 Parts D through H, application for payment, no further action is required.

Sincerely,

County Executive Director

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**Instructions for Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Uses**

**A Introduction**

CCC-576A is used:

- for yield-based crops only
- to determine whether a specific type and final use of a crop has suffered a qualifying loss for payment
- for harvested, unharvested, and prevented planted acreage
- for crops with multiple markets (direct and/or indirect) and/or multiple final uses (FH, PR, \* \* \*.)

**Note:** For prevented planted acreage, CCC-576A-1 must be completed prior to completing CCC-576A if there are multiple crop types, practices, organic status or native sod status for the crop.

Complete a separate section entry on CCC-576A for each crop type and final use for the crop (pay group) for the producer's unit. All acres and production must be accounted for from all types included in the pay group for the crop.

**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A**

Follow the instructions in this table to complete CCC-576A.

**Note:** Unless otherwise specified, all calculations should be rounded to 2 decimal places.

Item	Instructions
1 and 2	Enter the State and county code from CCC-576, item 4.
3	Enter the producer's name from CCC-576, item 3.
4	Enter the crop year from CCC-576, item 2.
5	Enter the unit number for the producer and crop from CCC-576, item 7B or 8B; as applicable.
6	Enter the elected coverage level, (.50, .55, .60 or .65) from CCC-471, item 14.
7	Enter the payment level, (.55 or 1.00) from CCC-471, item 14.
8	Enter the crop name from CCC-576, item 6A.
9	Enter the crop code according to 1-NAP (Rev 2).
10	Enter the pay crop code from CCC-576, item 14 for the crop, crop type, final use, and practice. See paragraph 200 for additional information on payment groupings.
11	Enter the pay type code from CCC-576, item 15 for the crop, crop type, final use, and practice. See paragraph 200 for additional information on payment groupings.
12	Enter the planting period for the crop and crop type from CCC-576, item 16.
<b>Part A - Items 13 through 39 – Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Only</b>	
13	Enter the crop type abbreviation for the crop from CCC-576, item 17.
14	Enter the intended use for the crop from CCC-576, item 26.  <b>Note:</b> If there are two or more intended uses listed for reported planted acres on the FSA-578 for the crop type, complete separate sections in Part A for each intended use.
15	Enter the crushing district from CCC-576, item 18, if applicable.
16	Enter the producer's share from CCC-576, item 19, for the crop type. Enter up to 4 decimal places.
17	Enter the practice from CCC-576, item 21, for the crop type and intended use.  <b>Note:</b> Separate section entries in Part A must be completed if the producer has both irrigated and nonirrigated acres.
18	Enter the stage code from CCC-576, item 22 (i.e., H and/or UH).  <b>Note:</b> Separate section entries in Part A must be completed if the producer has both harvested and unharvested acreage. Use Part B for prevented planting acreage
19	Enter the organic status code from CCC-576, item 23.  <b>Note:</b> Separate section entries in Part A must be completed for conventional, transitional, and organic acreage.



**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Uses (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions
20	Enter the Native Sod indicator as “Y” or “N” according to paragraph 379 and CCC-576, Parts D and G.
21	<p>Enter the eligible planted acres for the crop from CCC-576, item 20, by intended use, practice, planting period, stage, organic status, and native sod status.</p> <p>If the producer has a unit relationship where the shares differ, then ensure that the acres entered are the total planted acres which correspond to the share in item 16.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Producer A and Owner B share in the acreage on 2 farms. On 1 farm, the shares for corn are 60/40. On the other farm, the shares are 50/50. Separate section entries in Part A must be completed for the acres attributable to each share relationship.</p>
22	Enter the producer’s approved yield from the CCC-452 by intended use, practice, planting period, organic status, and native sod status for the crop and crop type according to paragraph 400.
23	For crops having buy-up coverage elected with the HMP option, enter the HMP/CMP from CCC-575, item 30, for the crop in item 8 and crop type in item 13 according to paragraph 203. If no HMP/CMP, leave blank and go to item 24.
24	For crops having buy-up coverage elected with the DMP option, enter the DMP from CCC-575, item 55, for the crop in item 8 and crop type in item 13, according to paragraph 207. If no DMP, leave blank and go to item 25.
25	<p>Enter the final use from the CCC-576, item 27, for each crop type with the same intended use as CCC-576, item 26.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> If the stage code is UH on CCC-576, item 22, the final use equals the intended use in item 14.</p> <p>If the crop has multiple final uses, indicate each final use on a separate line within the block.</p> <p>If the crop has buy-up coverage elected with the HMP option, and HMP/CMP is greater than 0, indicate each marketing use on a separate line within the block.</p>
26	Enter the unit of measure recorded in NCT which is associated with the final use in item 25.

**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**


**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions	
27	<b>Note:</b> If actual production is commingled, refer to paragraph 606. Determine the net production for the producer by completing the following.	
	<b>IF COC has...</b>	<b>THEN determine the producer's net production by completing the following...</b>
	adjusted production to the producer's actual production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COC-adjusted production for the unit from CCC-576, item 30, minus</li> <li>• production not to count for the unit from CCC-576, item 29.</li> </ul>
	assigned production to the producer's actual production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• actual production for the unit from CCC-576, item 24, plus</li> <li>• COC-assigned production for the unit from CCC-576, item 30, minus</li> <li>• production not to count for the unit from CCC-576, item 29.</li> </ul>
	not adjusted or assigned production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• actual production for the unit from CCC-576, item 24, minus</li> <li>• production not to count for the unit from CCC-576, item 29.</li> </ul>
28	Enter the unit of measure recorded in NCT associated with the intended use in item 14.	
29	*--Applicable <b>only</b> to crops with final uses of FH and PR. For all other final use--* crops skip to item 30.	
	Determine the applicable NCT average market price for the final use as follows...	
	<b>IF the intended use unit of measure in item 28 is...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	the same as the final use unit of measure in item 26	enter the NCT average market price for the final use in item 25.
	different from the final use unit of measure in item 26	enter the NCT average market price for the final use in item 25 converted to the intended use unit of measure in item 28. See subparagraph E for the NCT price conversion.  <b>Note:</b> This converted price is used to determine which use is the highest value crop. When applicable, this converted price is also used in item 36 as the payment rate.



**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions	
30	Determine the net production for the crop, crop type and intended use as follows:	
	<b>IF the intended use unit of measure in item 28 is...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	the same as the final use in item 26	enter the net production from item 27.
	different from the final use in item 26	enter the net production from item 27 converted to the unit of measure for the intended use in item 28.  <b>Notes:</b> Ensure forage crops have been converted to a dry matter basis.  See subparagraph D for the unit of measure conversion.
	<b>STOP: If there are multiple final uses on CCC-576 for the same crop and crop type, repeat steps 25 through 30 before continuing to item 31.</b>	

**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions	
31	<b>If the intended use in item 14 is...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	*--not FH or PR	the final payment use is the same as item 14.
	FH or PR and the final use in item 25 is the same as the intended use for all of the production in item 27	
	FH or PR and the final use in--* item 25 is different from the intended use for some or all of the production in item 27 with records of production kept separate for each final use	compare the NCT price for the intended use in item 14 with the NCT prices in item 29.  Continue with the following step:
	<b>IF the NCT price for the intended use in item 14 is...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	not the highest value	item 31 is equal to the intended use in item 14. Continue to step 32.
	the highest value	continue with the following step:
	determine the percentage of production for each final use by dividing the net production of each final use in item 30 by the total production.  <b>Example:</b> Harvested Production – 12,000 lbs. (Fresh) Harvested Production – <u>10,000</u> lbs. (Processed) Total Production           22,000 lbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fresh Production = 54.55%</li> <li>Processed Production = 45.45%</li> </ul> Continue with the following step:	
	<b>IF 50% or more of the total production in item 30 is attributed to the...</b>	<b>THEN the final payment use is...</b>
	highest value use	the highest value use for all final uses in item 25.
	lower value use with an HMP/CMP in item 23 of less than 50% for the highest value use	both the highest value intended use and the lower intended use in item 25.
	lower value use with an HMP/CMP in item 23 of 50% or more for the highest value use	the highest value use for all final uses in item 25.
	lower value use (with no HMP/CMP)	the lower value use.

**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions			
31 (cont.)	<b>IF the intended use in item 14 is...</b>		<b>THEN...</b>	
	*--FH or PR and the final use in--* item 25 is different from the intended use for some or all of the production in item 27 with records of production <b>not</b> kept separate		the final payment use is the lower value use.	
32	Item is pre-filled as follows:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• D – Direct Market</li><li>• I – Indirect Market.</li></ul>			
<b>Notes:</b> If there is more than one final payment use in item 31, all final payment uses must be taken into account when completing item 33.  Round all production using the expressed UOM associated with the final payment use in item 31, according to paragraph 2.				
33		<b>AND the Final Payment Use/Uses in Item 31...</b>	<b>THEN production shall be designated as...</b>	<b>AND production to count equals the sum of all production in...</b>
	DMP is not elected	has only one final payment use	<b>I</b>	item 30.
		are the same	<b>I</b> with all production recorded on one line	item 30.
		are not the same and HMP is elected	<b>I</b> for each final payment use in item 31	item 30 times the applicable HMP in item 23.  <b>Note:</b> The total production for all final payment uses in item 31 will equal the sum of the production in item 30.

**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions			
33 (cont.)	<b>IF...</b>	<b>AND the Final Payment Use/Uses in Item 31...</b>	<b>THEN production shall be designated as...</b>	<b>AND production to count equals the sum of all production in...</b>
	DMP is elected	has only one final payment use and matches the intended use in item 14	<b>D and I</b>	item 30 times the applicable market percentage in item 24.
		has only one final payment use and does not match the intended use in item 14	<b>I</b>	item 30 with no DMP applied.
		are the same and matches the intended use in item 14	<b>D and I</b>	item 30 times the applicable market percentage in item 24.
		are the same and does not match the intended use in item 14	<b>I</b> with all production recorded on one line.	
		are not the same	<b>D and I</b> for the final payment use in item 31 that matches the intended use in item 14	item 30 times the applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HMP in item 23 that matches the final payment use in item 31; times</li><li>• marketing percentage in item 24.</li></ul>
			<b>I</b> for the final payment use in item 31 that does not match the intended use in item 14	item 30 times the applicable HMP in item 23 that matches the final payment use in item 31.

**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions																		
34	Calculate the disaster level by multiplying the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acres, item 21 times</li> <li>• yield, item 22 times</li> <li>• HMP/CMP, item 23, (if applicable) for the final payment use in item 31, times</li> <li>• DMP item 24, (if applicable) if item 31 equals FH, times</li> <li>• coverage level, item 6.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Round to the expressed UOM associated with the final payment use in item 31, according to paragraph 2.</p>																		
35	Determine the net production by subtracting the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• total disaster level in item 34, minus</li> <li>• net production in item 33.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Round to the expressed UOM associated with the final payment use in item 31, according to paragraph 2.</p>																		
36	Determine the payment rate as follows: <p><b>Notes:</b> The organic market price is only applicable if the status in item 19 is “O”.</p> <p>The direct market price is only applicable if item 24 is completed according to paragraph 207.</p> <table> <tr> <th>IF the intended use in item 14 is...</th><th colspan="2">THEN use the...</th></tr> <tr> <td>*--not FH or PR</td><td colspan="2">NCT price for the specified crop, crop type, intended use, and coverage option (i.e., organic market or average market price) for the final payment use in item 31 according to paragraphs 55, 207, 208, and 676.</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">FH and/or PR--*</td><td colspan="2">NCT price from item 29 unless the organic market or direct market option apply.</td></tr> <tr> <th>IF...</th><th>THEN use the higher of the...</th></tr> <tr> <td>organic market option applies</td><td>NCT average market price or the organic market price.  <b>Note:</b> If necessary, convert the NCT price to the UOM in item 28. See subparagraph E for the NCT price conversion.</td></tr> <tr> <td>direct market option applies</td><td>NCT average market price or the direct market price.</td></tr> <tr> <td>both the organic market option and direct market option apply</td><td>NCT average market price, direct market price, or the organic market price.</td></tr> </table>		IF the intended use in item 14 is...	THEN use the...		*--not FH or PR	NCT price for the specified crop, crop type, intended use, and coverage option (i.e., organic market or average market price) for the final payment use in item 31 according to paragraphs 55, 207, 208, and 676.		FH and/or PR--*	NCT price from item 29 unless the organic market or direct market option apply.		IF...	THEN use the higher of the...	organic market option applies	NCT average market price or the organic market price.  <b>Note:</b> If necessary, convert the NCT price to the UOM in item 28. See subparagraph E for the NCT price conversion.	direct market option applies	NCT average market price or the direct market price.	both the organic market option and direct market option apply	NCT average market price, direct market price, or the organic market price.
IF the intended use in item 14 is...	THEN use the...																		
*--not FH or PR	NCT price for the specified crop, crop type, intended use, and coverage option (i.e., organic market or average market price) for the final payment use in item 31 according to paragraphs 55, 207, 208, and 676.																		
FH and/or PR--*	NCT price from item 29 unless the organic market or direct market option apply.																		
	IF...	THEN use the higher of the...																	
	organic market option applies	NCT average market price or the organic market price.  <b>Note:</b> If necessary, convert the NCT price to the UOM in item 28. See subparagraph E for the NCT price conversion.																	
	direct market option applies	NCT average market price or the direct market price.																	
	both the organic market option and direct market option apply	NCT average market price, direct market price, or the organic market price.																	

**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions												
37	Enter the payment factor for the applicable crop, crop type, and stage as follows:												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>IF the acreage was recorded as...</th><th>AND the result of item 35 is...</th><th>THEN enter...</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>harvested in item 18</td><td></td><td>1.0000 as the payment factor.</td></tr> <tr> <td>unharvested in item 18</td><td>greater than or equal to zero</td><td>the payment factor for the crop code, crop type, and intended use from the NCT that matches item 14.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>negative</td><td>1.0000 as the payment factor.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	IF the acreage was recorded as...	AND the result of item 35 is...	THEN enter...	harvested in item 18		1.0000 as the payment factor.	unharvested in item 18	greater than or equal to zero	the payment factor for the crop code, crop type, and intended use from the NCT that matches item 14.		negative	1.0000 as the payment factor.
IF the acreage was recorded as...	AND the result of item 35 is...	THEN enter...											
harvested in item 18		1.0000 as the payment factor.											
unharvested in item 18	greater than or equal to zero	the payment factor for the crop code, crop type, and intended use from the NCT that matches item 14.											
	negative	1.0000 as the payment factor.											
38	<p>*--Enter the sum of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>secondary use for the unit from CCC-576, item 28, plus</li> <li>salvage value for the unit from CCC-576, item 31, times</li> <li>CMP percentage in item 24, if applicable according to paragraph 207.--*</li> </ul>												
39	<p>Determine the calculated payment for each harvested and unharvested line item(s) by completing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>net production for payment, item 35, times</li> <li>payment rate, item 36, times</li> <li>payment factor, item 37, times</li> <li>payment level, item 7, minus</li> <li>salvage value and/or secondary use, item 38, times</li> <li>share, item 16.</li> </ul> <p>Round the result to whole dollars.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the result is negative, enter a negative dollar amount in this field.</p>												
<b>Part B - Items 40 through 59 – Prevented Planted Acreage Only</b>													
<b>Note:</b>	CCC-576A-1 must be used when there are multiple crop types within a pay group with prevented planting acreage. Refer to paragraph 378 and Exhibit 39.												
40	Enter the crop type abbreviation for the crop from CCC-576, item 17.												
41	<p>Enter the intended use for the crop type from CCC-576, item 26.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If there are two or more intended uses listed on the FSA-578 for the crop type, complete a separate CCC-576A, Part B, for each intended use.</p>												
42	Enter the crushing district from CCC-576, item 18, if applicable or N/A.												
43	Enter the producer's share from CCC-576, item 19, for the crop type. Enter up to 4 decimal places.												
44	<p>Enter the practice from CCC-576, item 21, for the crop type and intended use.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A separate CCC-576A, Part B, must be completed if the producer has both irrigated and nonirrigated acres.</p>												
45	Stage is P, prevented planting.												
46	<p>Enter the organic status code from CCC-576, item 23.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A separate CCC-576A, Part B, must be completed for conventional, transitional, and organic acreage.</p>												

**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions								
47	Enter the Native Sod indicator as “Y” or “N” according to Exhibit 41, item 6, and Exhibit 53, Parts D and G.								
48	Enter the producer’s approved yield from the CCC-452 by intended use, practice, planting period, organic status, and native sod status for the crop and crop type according to paragraph 400.								
49	Enter the DMP from CCC-575, item 55, for the same crop in item 8, crop type in item 40, and intended use in item 41. If no DMP, leave blank and go to item 50.								
<b>Note: If CCC-576A-1 is used, items 50-53 shall be left blank.</b>									
50	Enter the total planted acres for the crop and crop type from CCC-576, item 7D.  <b>Note:</b> Planted acres must be the total planted acres for all crop types, organic status, and shares for the planting period in the payment grouping.								
51	Enter the approved prevented planted acres for the crop from CCC-576, item 7F.								
52	Calculate the intended acres by adding the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>planted acres, item 50, plus</li> <li>prevented planted acres, item 51.</li> </ul>								
53	Calculate the disaster level by multiplying the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>result of item 52, times</li> <li>35 percent.</li> </ul>								
54	Calculate the eligible prevented planted acres by subtracting the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prevented planted acres recorded in item 51, minus</li> <li>disaster level determined in item 53.</li> </ul> <p><b>*--Note:</b> If CCC-576A-1 is used, enter eligible prevented planted acres for payment from CCC-576A-1, item 26. Refer to paragraph 378, Exhibit 39 and Exhibit 57.--*</p>								
55	Item is pre-filled as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="321 1507 1464 1724"> <thead> <tr> <th>IF DMP is elected and the intended use in item 41:</th><th>THEN the indicator is...</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>equals the DMP intended use</td><td>D – Direct Market.</td></tr> <tr> <td>does not equal the DMP intended use</td><td>I – Indirect.</td></tr> <tr> <td>IF DMP is not elected</td><td>I – Indirect.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	IF DMP is elected and the intended use in item 41:	THEN the indicator is...	equals the DMP intended use	D – Direct Market.	does not equal the DMP intended use	I – Indirect.	IF DMP is not elected	I – Indirect.
IF DMP is elected and the intended use in item 41:	THEN the indicator is...								
equals the DMP intended use	D – Direct Market.								
does not equal the DMP intended use	I – Indirect.								
IF DMP is not elected	I – Indirect.								
56	Calculate the net production for payment by multiplying the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>yield, item 48 times</li> <li>eligible prevented planted acres in item 54, times</li> <li>DMP percentage in item 49, if applicable according to paragraph 207.</li> </ul>								

**Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576A (Continued)**

Item	Instructions		
57	Determine the payment rate as follows:		
	*--Notes: The organic market price is only applicable if the status in item 46 is--* “O”.		
	The direct market price is only applicable if item 46 is completed according to paragraph 207.		
	IF the intended use in item 14 is...	THEN use the...	
	*--not FH or PR	NCT price for the specified crop, crop type, intended use, crushing district for the intended use in item 41, and organic status in item 46 according to paragraphs 55, 207, 208, and 676.	
	FH or PR--*	NCT price for the specified crop, crop type, intended use, and crushing district for the intended use in item 41 according to paragraphs 55, 207, 208, and 676, unless the organic status or direct market option applies.	
		IF...	THEN use the higher of the...
the organic status in item 46 is “O”		NCT average market price or the organic market price.  Note: If necessary, convert the NCT price to the UOM in item 28. See subparagraph E for the NCT price conversion.	
the direct market option applies		NCT average market price or the direct market price.	
	the organic status in item 46 is “O” and direct market option applies	NCT average market price, direct market price, or the organic market price.	
58	Enter the prevented planting payment factor for the specific crop, crop type, intended use from the NCT that matches item 41.		



# Completing CCC-576A, Manual Payment Calculations for NAP Yield Based Crops With Multiple Markets and/or Multiple Final Use (Continued)

## N Example 8 – Green Beans – Unit 2308 with HMP/CMP and no DMP (Continued)

This form is available electronically.

<b>CCC-576A</b> (10-19-15)										<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b> Commodity Credit Corporation										1. State Code 99		2. County Code 123		3. Producer's Name Any Producer 8		4. Crop Year 2015	
<b>2015 and Future Years</b> <b>NONINSURED CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM</b> <b>MANUAL PAYMENT CALCULATION WORKSHEET</b> <b>Yield Based Crops</b>										5. Unit Number 2308		6. Coverage Level 65%		7. Payment Level 100%		8. Crop Name Beans											
										9. Crop Code 0047		10. Pay Crop Code 0047		11. Pay Type Code 001		12. Planting Period 1											
<b>PART A - HARVESTED AND UNHARVESTED ACRES</b>																											
SECTION	13. Crop Type GRN		14. Intended Use FH		15. Crushing District N/A		16. Share 1.0000		17. Practice I		18. Stage H		19. Organic Status C		20. Native Sod N		21. Acres 35.00		22. Yield 45		23. HMP/CMP FH PR JU 25% 75% N/A			24. DMP Direct Indirect N/A N/A			
	25. Final Use FH	26. Final Use Unit of Measure CWT	27. Net Production 125	28. Intended Use Unit of Measure CWT	29. NCT Price by Intended Use Unit of Measure \$48.00	30. Net Production by Intended Use Unit of Measure 125	31. Final Payment Use FH	32. Final Market Use D	33. Production to Count 103.75	34. Disaster Level by Payment Use 255.94	35. Net Production for Payment 152.19	36. Payment Rate \$48.00	37. Payment Factor 1.0000	38. Salvage Value \$	39. Calculated Payment \$7305												
	PR	TON	14.5		\$11.75	290	PR	I	311.25	767.81	456.56	\$11.75	1.0000	\$	\$5365												
								D				\$		\$													
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								D				\$		\$													
SECTION	13. Crop Type		14. Intended Use		15. Crushing District		16. Share		17. Practice		18. Stage		19. Organic Status		20. Native Sod		21. Acres		22. Yield		23. HMP/CMP FH PR JU			24. DMP Direct Indirect			
	25. Final Use	26. Final Use Unit of Measure	27. Net Production	28. Intended Use Unit of Measure	29. NCT Price by Intended Use Unit of Measure	30. Net Production by Intended Use Unit of Measure	31. Final Payment Use	32. Final Market Use	33. Production to Count	34. Disaster Level by Payment Use	35. Net Production for Payment	36. Payment Rate	37. Payment Factor	38. Salvage Value	39. Calculated Payment												
								D				\$		\$													
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								I				\$		\$													
<b>PART B - PREVENTED PLANTED ACRES</b>																											
40. Crop Type		41. Intended Use		42. Crushing District		43. Share		44. Practice		45. Stage		46. Organic Status		47. Native Sod		48. Yield		49. DMP Direct Indirect									
50. Planted Acres	51. Approved Prevented Planted Acres	52. Intended Acres	53. Disaster Level	54. Eligible Prevented Planted Acres	55. Final Market Use	56. Net Production for Payment	57. Payment Rate	58. Payment Factor	59. Calculated Payment																		
					D				\$																		
					I				\$																		
<b>PART C - PAYMENT TOTALS</b>																											
60. Total Calculated Payment on Harvested and Unharvested Acres (Total of Item(s) 39 for harvested and unharvested acres. If negative, enter zero).														\$ 12,670													
61. Total Calculated Payment on Prevented Planted Acres (Total of Item(s) 59 for prevented planted acres. If negative, enter zero).														\$													
62. Total Unit Payment (Sum of Items 60 and 61).														\$ 12,670													

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