

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Farm Service Agency  
Washington, DC 20250

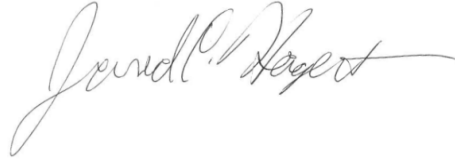
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**Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance  
Program for 2015 and Subsequent Years  
1-NAP (Revision 2)**

**Amendment 25**

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



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**Amendment Transmittal**

**A Reasons for Amendment**

Paragraph 11 has been amended to update guidance for electronically submitting requests for equitable relief, finality, or other requests requiring a response from DAFP.

Subparagraph 11 D has been removed.

Subparagraph 12 B has been amended to correct a form reference.

Subparagraph 53 A has been amended to clarify policy for volunteer acreage.

Subparagraph 277 F has been amended to clarify policy for conducting annual reviews of carrying capacities and grazing periods for NAP for all grazed forage crops in all counties.

Subparagraph 277 G has been added to provide guidance for submitting STC recommendations to change carrying capacities and grazing periods to the National Office for DAFP review.

Paragraph 377 has been amended to provide policy for late-planted annual forage acreage intended for grazing.

Subparagraph 378 A has been amended to incorporate 2-CP prevented planting acreage credit policy for crops and commodities affected by drought conditions.

Subparagraph 378 C has been amended to update policy for ineligible acreage for prevented planting.

Subparagraph 477 B has been amended to update the examples and to clarify when production records are required for new producers who have produced the crop for 1 or 2 crop years.

## **Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

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

Subparagraph 800 A has been amended to include eligible forage policy for first-year biennial and perennial seedings.

Subparagraph 800 D has been amended to include additional exceptions for forage acreage ineligible for NAP.

Subparagraph 801 B has been amended to add the intended uses of seed (SD) and silage (SG) to the crop sorghum forage.

Paragraph 802 has been amended to update software and handbook references.

Subparagraph 802 E has been amended to update production record requirements and add a forage scenario.

Subparagraph 803 D has been amended to update production record requirements and handbook references.

Subparagraph 803 E has been amended to update paragraph and handbook references.

Subparagraph 804 A has been amended to clarify that buy-up coverage for NAP is not available for grazed forage.

Subparagraph 804 D has been amended to update paragraph references and to clarify policy for determining loss for forage intended for grazing.

Subparagraph 804 E has been amended to update paragraph references and to clarify when policy to calculate expected AUD is used.

Subparagraph 804 F has been added to provide policy for calculating expected AUD for State-, Federal-, and BIA-owned land.

Subparagraph 804 G has been amended to update the paragraph reference.

Subparagraph 804 H has been amended to update the paragraph reference and to provide updated policy for submitting requests for increases in expected AUD of 25 percent or more.

Subparagraph 804 I has been amended to update the paragraph references and to clarify policy for assigning AUD.

Subparagraph 804 J has been amended to update paragraph references and to provide updated policy for establishing grazing loss.

## **Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

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

Subparagraph 804 K has been amended to update paragraph references and to provide updated policy on independent assessments and alternative loss methods for determining grazed forage acreage conditions.

Subparagraph 804 L has been amended to update paragraph references and policy on establishing an area.

Subparagraph 805 C has been amended to update a paragraph reference.

Subparagraph 805 E has been removed.

Paragraph 807 has been amended to update the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet instructions.

Paragraph 808 has been amended to update the examples and explanations for the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet calculations.

Paragraph 811 has been amended to update the instructions for accessing, saving, and completing the NAP Forage Quality Calculator.

Paragraph 812 has been amended to update links, handbook references, examples, and the instructions for using the CPLGW alternative method.

Paragraph 813 has been amended to update handbook references, links, policy, and instructions for utilizing the forage weight appraisal method.

Subparagraph 900 D has been amended to provide a reference paragraph.

Subparagraph 900 F has been amended to clarify acreage and inventory reporting for value loss crops.

Paragraph 906 has been amended for clarity for all nursery.

Paragraph 907 has been withdrawn because the contents have been combined with paragraph 906.

Subparagraph 976 F has been removed.

Exhibit 37 has been amended to update the instructions for the NAP Late Planting - Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet.

Exhibit 38 has been added to provide instructions for accessing and using the NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator worksheet.

Exhibit 41 has been amended to provide an updated CCC-452.

**Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

**A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)**

Exhibit 52 has been amended to provide an updated CCC-575.

Exhibit 53 has been amended to update the CCC-576 instructions.

Exhibit 53 has been amended to provide an updated CCC-576.

Exhibit 54 has been amended to add notes to items 22 and 42.

Exhibit 62 has been amended to update the CCC-576C instructions.

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

### A Overview

\*--Where this handbook provides that a request or documentation be sent to DAFP, State--\*  
Offices will submit the file electronically according to this paragraph.

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

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

### B Electronically Submitting Requests

\*--All requests for equitable relief, finality, or other requests seeking written decision, approval, or concurrence by DAFP must be submitted using the DAFP Correspondence SharePoint site. The DAFP Correspondence SharePoint site can be accessed according to the following:

- from the Employee Central SharePoint site  
**<https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/fsa/SitePages/Home.aspx>**, CLICK “Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs (DAFP)”
- from the FSA Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs Hub Site, CLICK “Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs (DAFP)”
- from the FPAC-FSA-DAFP page, CLICK “State and County Offices Information”
- CLICK “Correspondence Submission Form – STO ONLY”.--\*

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

### \*--C Required Documents for DAFP Submissions

For policy requests addressed in this handbook, the following must be included in the submission:

- a cover memo from STC, SED, or representative with a detailed written narrative explaining the issue and what is being sought
- a complete case file which contains **all** documents required by this handbook or other FSA directives, including but not limited to:
  - CCC-471
  - CCC-860
  - CCC-576
  - CCC-577
  - CCC-770NAP
  - FSA-501
  - CCC-576-1
  - FSA-321
  - FSA-578
  - producer's production records
  - producer's written request for relief
  - copies of any correspondence
  - Receipts for Service
  - other documents determining eligibility, as applicable
  - point-of-contact for questions about the request
- COC and STC minutes documenting recommendation, concurrence, or approval, as applicable
- other information which may assist in processing the request.--\*

\* \* \*

## 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 CCC-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.



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 acreage as defined in 2-CP--\*
- 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.

## 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 and Grazing Periods**

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

- carrying capacity, the stocking rate for the specific grazing forage 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 grazing forage crop are still correct when considering factors such as topography, altitude, land mix, or other relevant information.

State Offices **must** complete the review and provide findings to STC no later than 90 calendar days before the earliest applicable application 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, altitude, 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)

**\*--G Submitting Carrying Capacity and Grazing Period Changes to DAFP**

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 submitted to DAFP 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 or STC minutes documenting annual reviews were conducted for each county or area within a county
- specific grazing forage crop
- current and proposed grazing period
- current and proposed carrying capacity
- justification for change
- effective date
- supporting documentation that COC or STC used in its decision to request updates
- grazing period and carrying capacity data received from bordering areas to support State Offices are communicating with each other on an annual basis to ensure carrying capacities are consistently established for bordering counties with similar attributes, such as forage types, topography, altitudes, land mix, and production capabilities.

All requests must be submitted to the **DAFP Correspondence** SharePoint page.

**Note:** Any carrying capacity and grazing period changes that have been approved by DAFP for a respective forage crop must be updated in the applicable county's NCT.--\*



## 377 Late Planting

**A Determining Late Planted Acreage**

**Late-planted acreage.** Late-planting provisions provide reduced coverage for eligible crop or commodity acreage planted during the applicable late planting period.

Crops **not** planted by the STC-established final planting date because of natural disaster but planted during the late planting period are **not** eligible for prevented planting payments.

Producers unable to plant the crop or commodity on the acreage in the unit by the STC established- final planting date because of natural disaster **must** provide an acceptable notice of loss (CCC-576, Part B), within 15 calendar days of the final planting date.

\*--Production will be assigned for yield-based crops and AUD's will be assigned for annually planted grazed forage crops according to subparagraph C for late planted acres based on--\* the date the crop or commodity was planted.

**B Definition of Planted Acreage**

Planted acreage, means land in the unit in which seed, plants, or trees have been placed, appropriately for the crop and planting period, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.

**C Reducing Coverage for Late Planting**

COC **must** assign production according to paragraph 607 for certain crop acreage planted during the applicable late-planting periods. Production to assign will be determined according to the date the crop acreage was actually planted and the following table. A calculator worksheet has been provided in Exhibit 37 to calculate the amount of production \*--to assign for yield-based crops.

COC **must** assign AUD's for annually planted grazed forage crop acreage planted during the applicable late-planting period according to the date the crop acreage was planted and the following table. The NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet (Exhibit 38) can assist with these calculations.--\*

**Notes:** If planting of the crop is by viable transplants, COC may not reduce nor assign production due to late planting that occurs within 1 to 5 calendar days after the final planting date.

If planting of the crop is by viable transplant, COC may determine if late planting provisions apply due to late planting that occurs from 6 to 30 days after the final planting date.

If a crop fails prior to the final planting date and a repeat crop is planted within 10 day of the final planting date, the COC will not reduce or assign production due to late planting.

377 Late Planting (Continued)

C Reducing Coverage for Late Planting (Continued)

Late-planting provisions do **not** apply to the following:

- crops with multiple planting periods **except**:
- for the last planting period for the crop
- to multiple planting periods with a defined gap of 60 days or more between the harvest date of the previous planting period and the beginning of the immediately following planting period
- value-loss crops.

\*--

<b>IF the crop's days to maturity are...</b>	<b>AND IF the crop is planted after the final planting date by...</b>	<b>THEN assigned production/AUD's is equal to...</b>
60 calendar days or less	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of the expected production/AUD's of the applicable crop acreage for each day after the final planting date.
	6 or more calendar days	expected production/AUD's of the applicable crop acreage equal to the unit guarantee (50 to 65 percent coverage level for yield-based crops and 50 percent coverage level for annually planted grazed forage crops).
61 to 120 calendar days	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of expected production/AUD's of the applicable crop acreage regardless of the day planted.
	6 to 20 calendar days	1 percent of expected production/AUD's of the applicable crop acreage for each day after the final planting date.
	21 or more calendar days	expected production/AUD's of the applicable crop acreage equal to the unit guarantee (50 to 65 percent coverage level for yield-based crops and 50 percent coverage level for annually planted grazed forage crops).
121 calendar days and up	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of expected production/AUD's of the applicable crop acreage regardless of the day planted.
	6 to 25 calendar days	1 percent of expected production/AUD's of the applicable crop acreage for each day after the final planting date
	26 or more calendar days	expected production/AUD's of the applicable crop acreage equal to the unit guarantee (50 to 65 percent coverage level for yield-based crops and 50 percent coverage level for annually planted grazed forage crops).

--\*

**Note:** Time periods include the date the crop is planted.

377 Late Planting (Continued)

**\*--D Yield-Based Crop Example--\***

Producer intended to plant 35 acres of green beans with a maturity period of 75 calendar days. The producer has buy-up NAP coverage at 60/100 for the crop. Ten acres were planted timely, 5 acres were planted 4 calendar days after the final planting date, 5 acres were planted 17 calendar days after the final planting date, and 15 acres were planted 22 calendar days after the final planting date. The approved yield has been calculated at 46 cwt. per acre. Calculate the assigned production as follows:

\*--

Acres	Number of Days Late Planted	Assigned Production % (subparagraph 377 C)	Approved Yield	*Assigned Production
10	0	0	46 cwt.	0 cwt.
5	4	5%	46 cwt.	11.5 cwt.
5	17	17%	46 cwt.	39.1 cwt.
15	22	60%	46 cwt.	414 cwt.
<b>Total Assigned Production:</b>				<b>464.6 cwt.</b>

\* Acres × Assigned Production % × Approved Yield.

**E Annually Planted Grazed Forage Crop Example**

Producer intended to plant 222.13 acres of Hard Red Winter (HRW) wheat to graze from December 15 to March 15. The producer has basic 50/55 NAP coverage for the crop. The final planting date is November 15. The producer planted:

- 18.93 acres 7 calendar days after the final planting date
- 14.52 acres 10 calendar days after the final planting date
- 64.41 acres 21 calendar days after the final planting date
- 124.27 acres 23 calendar days after the final planting date.

The carrying capacity for HRW wheat grazing in the county is 7.0 acres/AU and the grazing period for HRW wheat in the county’s NCT is 91 days. The assigned AUD’s are calculated as follows:

Acres	Carrying Capacity from NCT	Grazing Period Days from NCT	Number of Days Late Planted	Assigned Production % (subparagraph 377 C)	*Assigned AUD’s
18.93	7.0	91	7	7%	17
14.52	7.0	91	10	10%	19
64.41	7.0	91	21	50%	419
124.27	7.0	91	23	50%	808
<b>Total Assigned AUD’s:</b>					<b>1263</b>

\*Acres ÷ Carrying Capacity × Grazing Period Days × Assigned Production %.

When entering the assigned AUD’s into the producer’s grazing application for payment, the user will enter “1263” under “COC Assigned” for the selected carrying capacity.--\*

## 378 Prevented Planting

## A Determining Prevented Planted Acreage

**Prevented Planted Acreage.** See 2-CP, for requirement to establish intent to plant, to \*--determine eligible prevented planted acres and to update FSA-578 with the determined--\* acres in CARS.

When determining prevented planting losses, producers **must** be prevented from planting more than 35 percent of the total eligible acreage intended for planting to the eligible crop and in the case of multiple planting, more than 35 percent of the total eligible acres intended to be planted within the applicable planting period.

Prevented planting acreage will be considered separately from low yield losses of planted acreage of the same crop.

**Note:** Acreage of a specific crop type prevented from being planted and subsequently planted to a crop type in the same pay group is **not** eligible prevented planted acreage.

\*--Prevented planting acreage credit will not be given to crops or commodities where the prevented planted acreage was affected by drought, unless **all** of the following conditions are met according to 2-CP, subparagraph 37 C:

- on the final planting date for non-irrigated acreage, the area prevented from being planted has insufficient soil moisture for germination of seed
- prolonged precipitation deficiencies meet D3 or D4 drought level as determined by the U.S. Drought Monitor
- verifiable information must be collected from sources whose business or purpose is recording weather conditions as determined by FSA and the sources will include, but are not limited to:
  - U.S. National Weather Service
  - Bureau of Reclamation
  - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - NIFA
  - NRCS
  - local irrigation authorities responsible for water allocations
  - State Department of Water Resources--\*

## 378 Prevented Planting (Continued)

## A Determining Prevented Planted Acreage (Continued)

- \*--CES
  - other sources responsible for the collection of water data or regulation of water resources (water allocations).

Prevented planted acreage credit applies to irrigated crops where the acreage was prevented planted because of a lack of water of an irrigated supply resulting from drought conditions, or contamination from saltwater intrusion of an irrigation supply resulting from drought conditions, if there was not a reasonable probability of having adequate water to carry out an irrigation practice.--\*

## B Prevented Planting of Tree Crops and Other Perennials

Prevented planting of tree crops and other perennials applies **only** if:

- the producer can prove resources were available to plant, grow, and harvest the crop, as applicable
- STC approves the defined planting period for the crop.

## C Ineligible Acreage for Prevented Planting

\*--Acreage ineligible for NAP prevented planting includes, but is **not** limited to:

- acreage for which the provisions of 2-CP are **not** met and considered ineligible for prevented planted credit per subparagraph 37 D of 2-CP including, but not limited to acreage:
  - affected by the containment or release of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project, if an easement exists on the acreage affected for the containment or release of the water
  - where there is an inadequate supply of irrigation water beginning before the NAP application closing date for the crop according to paragraph 300 through the final planting date of the current year

**Note:** See 2-CP, subparagraphs 37 D and E for exceptions for ineligible acreage when irrigation water is reduced, and 2-CP, Exhibit 2 for the definition of adequate water supply or source.--\*



378 Prevented Planting (Continued)

C Ineligible Acreage for Prevented Planting (Continued)

- \*--where there is a failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities
- where reduction in irrigation water supply is because of participation in an electricity buy-back program, the sale of water under a water buy-back is ineligible for prevented planted credit, or changes in water use because of legislation changes or any other cause which is not an eligible cause of loss
- value loss crops, including, but **not** limited to, Christmas trees, aquaculture, and ornamental nurseries
- uninsured crop acreage that is unrated for insurance purposes
- acreage planted during the late-planting period.

See paragraph 380 for maintaining ineligible crop acreage.--\*

D Calculating Prevented Planting Payments

Subject to limitations, availability of funds, and specific provisions dealing with specific crops, a payment for prevented planting is determined according to the following.

Step	Action
1	Add the total planted and approved prevented planted acres.
2	Multiply the result of step 1 by “.35”.
3	Subtract the result of step 2 from the approved prevented planted acres.
4	Multiply the producer’s share by the approved yield by the positive result of step 3.
5	Multiply the producer’s share by the assigned production, if any.
6	Subtract the result of step 5 from the result of step 4.
7	Multiply the result of step 6 by the final payment rate (the higher of the average market price, organic market price, or the direct market price and producer’s DMP, as applicable, for the pay crop and pay type times price coverage level of .55 or 1.00 times prevented planting factor).

**Notes:** Yields for purposes of prevented planting payments will be calculated in the same manner as for low-yield claims.

Additional calculations are **required** when there are multiple crop types within a pay group or multiple practices, intended uses, organic status, or native sod status within a crop type.

See Exhibit 39 for an example of the calculations.

## 379 Native Sod Acreage

### A Applicability

All annual NAP crops with tillage (including one-pass planters) planted on acreage that was determined as native sod after February 7, 2014, with a breaking date of February 8, 2014, through December 20, 2018, in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota have more restrictive provisions during the first 4 years of planting.

Crop/types to which native sod provisions will apply if covered by NAP with these breaking \*--dates are identified in Exhibit 40 (Exhibit 40 is applicable to crop years 2015 through 2018, 2019 and subsequent applicable annually tilled crops are identified in the NCT).--\*

All NAP crops on acreage that was determined as native sod after February 7, 2014, with a breaking date after December 20, 2018, in the same applicable 6 States, have more restrictive provisions any time that **any NAP crop** acreage has NAP coverage in the first 10 years after breaking. However, the NAP restrictions will not apply more than 4 years total within the 10-year period. Federal crop insurance native sod provisions imposed by RMA on the same acreage do not count as a year of restrictions.

**Note:** The breaking date is considered the date that native sod is tilled or chemically killed in preparation of planting a crop.

### B Definition of Native Sod

Native sod means land on which the plant cover is composed principally of native grasses, grass-like plants, or shrubs for grazing and browsing that has never been tilled, and the producer **cannot** substantiate that the ground has ever been tilled, for the production of an annual crop on or before February 7, 2014.

### C Determinations of Native Sod Acreage

Acreage that is planted and was **not** cropped on or before February 7, 2014, will be considered as native sod unless the producer can substantiate the acreage has previously been tilled, or that the acreage was not principally (greater than 50 percent) composed of the plant composition described in subparagraph B. Those substantiations may include, but are **not** limited to:

- FSA-578 dated on or before February 7, 2014, showing the crop (this is not limited to annual crops; however, it must be a crop that requires the ground to be tilled, including 1 pass planters, to plant the crop) that was previously planted on the requested acreage
- FSA-578 dated on or before February 7, 2014, showing that the requested acreage is classified as cropland
- NRCS Form CPA-026e identifying the acreage with, in the “Sodbust” column, “No”, and in the “HEL” column, “Yes”

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 ÷ 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 2024. The approved yield will be calculated as follows (T = 100 cwt.).

2020 = 100	2021 = 100	2022 = 100	2023 = 100	2024 approved yield = 100 cwt.
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477 New Producers (Continued)

**B Qualifying as a New Producer (Continued)**

\*--New producers who have produced the crop for 1 or 2 crop years should certify production for these crop years, but are not required to certify production when establishing their initial approved yield.

Production reports are **required**. If a producer fails to provide production reports in a subsequent year after the initial approved yield is established, new producer rules **no longer** apply.

**Example:** Producer B first participated in NAP in 2023 and has history of producing watermelons for the first time in 2022, but does not provide production records for 2022. Producer B’s initial approved yield for 2023 will be calculated as follows (T = 100 cwt.).

2019 = 100 (I)	2020 = 100 (I)	2021 = 100 (I)	2022 = 100 (I)	2023 approved yield = 100 cwt.
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------------------------------

Producer B timely provided 2023 actual production of 89 cwt. The 2024 approved yield will be calculated as follows (T = 100 cwt.).

2020 = 100 (I)	2021 = 100 (I)	2022 = 100 (I)	2023 = 89 (A)	2024 approved yield = 97.25 cwt.
----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	----------------------------------

If Producer B did **not** provide 2023 production, the 2024 approved yield will be calculated as follows (T = 100 cwt.)

2020 = 65 (S)	2021 = 65 (S)	2022 = 65 (S)	2023 = 75 (P)	2024 approved yield = 67.50 cwt.
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----------------------------------

--\*

Producers who have produced the crop for more than two APH crop years in other administrative counties qualify as a new producer of the crop if they have **not** produced the crop in the requested administrative county for more than 2 crop years.

**Example:** Producer F produced cantaloupes in County J but has never grown cantaloupes in \*--administrative County Y until 2024. Even though Producer F has grown--\* cantaloupes in other administrative counties, he or she has **not** grown cantaloupes in County Y and can be considered a new producer in establishing an approved yield in County Y.

## 477 New Producers (Continued)

**C Forming Entities or New Farming Relationships**

The examples in this paragraph are applicable for both of the following:

- when forming a new entity
- if there is a different operator or owner associated with the unit.

The formation of an entity or new farming relationship comprised of 1 or more individuals does **not** automatically qualify the unit under new producer provisions. Although the entity or new farming relationship may **not** have records as such, individuals comprising the new unit may have produced the crop in the administrative county during the base period.

When individuals become involved in a new unit, history from the involved individuals may be used in establishing the approved yield when the land previously farmed by the individuals is the same land farmed by the new entity.

**Example:** Producer A had a 100 percent share in Unit 70. The following shows the total acreage and production history for the unit.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Production</b>
2014	25	2,500 cwt.
2013	27	2,900 cwt.
2012	10	1,500 cwt.
2011	15	1,000 cwt.

Producer B had a 100 percent interest in Unit 100. The following shows the total acreage and production history for the unit.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Production</b>
2014	30	1,500 cwt.
2013	21	2,100 cwt.
2012	10	1,500 cwt.
2011	24	1,700 cwt.

**Part 12 Specific Crop Procedures****Section 1 Forage Provisions****800 General Forage Provisions****A Eligible Forage**

Eligible forage is vegetation consisting of annual, biennial, and perennial grasses, legumes, small grains, etc. produced in a commercial operation for animal consumption or for seed for the propagation of forage for animal consumption.

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

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

**B Acceptable Management Practices**

COC will ensure that producers are using acceptable farming practices, pasture and range management, and maintenance practices for the location.

Acceptable pasture and range practices **must** be such to sustain sufficient quality and quantity of the vegetation for grazing livestock. Acceptable farming practices **must** be such to yield the expected production of vegetation or seed.

**C Forage Production Provision for Buy-Up Coverage**

Acreage with an intended use of forage or seed that has buy-up coverage and was abandoned, destroyed, or grazed without a timely appraisal requires an assignment of production. The assigned production for this acreage is the NAP production guarantee (Exhibit 53.5) according to paragraph 607.

## 800 General Forage Provisions (Continued)

**D Acreage Eligibility**

When questions of eligibility exist, COC will consider evidence of:

- the producer's intent to graze or otherwise harvest forage acreage

**Notes:** Acreage enrolled in WRP is not eligible for NAP.

If a producer reports forage acreage as CRP or intended as fallow, that acreage is **not** eligible for NAP.

**\*--Exception:** Land enrolled in the CRP Grasslands Program and the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) will be eligible for--\* NAP, if all of the following are met:

- the acreage is devoted to a crop eligible for coverage for the intended use of either grazing, forage, or seed under NAP, and the crop is not prohibited from being grazed, harvested as forage, and/or harvested as seed under the CRP Grasslands Program conservation plan
  - the acreage is not first-year seeding biennial or perennial forage crop intended for grazing, forage, or seed
  - the acreage is not devoted to Practice CP42, Pollinator Habitat, which does not allow for grazing or haying
  - the acreage is reported on FSA-578 as the initial crop and the CRP grasslands is reported as a subsequent crop with the applicable crop status code according to 2-CP
  - all other NAP requirements are met.
- available livestock, water, fencing, etc. for grazing
  - available equipment, storage facilities, etc. necessary for mechanical harvest of forage acreage.

Land enrolled in GRP is eligible for NAP; however, a producer with basic 50/55 coverage on grazed forage acreage, who files a notice of loss, and whose GRP contract requires a reduction in carrying capacity or deferment in grazing during the normal grazing period, will require adjustments to expected production by assigning AUD's for the acreage or time the acreage cannot be grazed. Acreage will be reported in the same manner as provided in the exception for CRP grassland.

**801 Defining Forage Crops (Continued)**

**B Determining Forage Crops (Continued)**

Forage can be considered as separate crops, as follows.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Crop Code</b>	<b>Crop Type</b>	<b>Planting Period</b>	<b>Intended Use</b>	<b>Pay Crop</b>	<b>Pay Type</b>
Alfalfa	0027	NTS	01	FG, SD <u>1/</u>	<b>0027</b>	001
Alfalfa Mixture	0296	AGM, ASG, GMA	01	FG, SD <u>1/</u>	<b>0296</b>	001
Other Hay	0102, 0296, 0265, etc.	All types listed, <b>except</b> alfalfa mix	01	FG, SD <u>1/</u>	<b>0102</b>	001
Alfalfa, Alfalfa Mix, Other Hay	0102, 0027, 0296, 0265, etc.	All types listed under the crop codes	01(full) <u>2/</u>	GZ <u>1/</u>	0102	<b>002</b>
			<b>01(cool) 2/</b>	GZ <u>1/</u>	0102	002
			<b>02(warm) 2/</b>	GZ <u>1/</u>	0102	002
Small Grain Forages	<b>Wheat 0011 Barley 0091 Oats 0016 Triticale 0158 Rye 0094</b>	NTS	01	FG, GZ	<b>0011 <u>3/</u>, 0091 <u>3/</u>, 0016 <u>3/</u>, 0158 <u>3/</u>, 0094 <u>3/</u></b>	002
Sorghum Forage	0050	CAN, ALU, SUD, SWT	01	FG, GZ *--SD, SG--*	0050	001

1/ Crop definition determined based on intended uses.

2/ Based on STC determination to break down. All types of forage as either full season or warm and cool season. STC **cannot** designate both.

3/ Each is considered a separate crop.

**801 Defining Forage Crops (Continued)**

**B Determining Forage Crops (Continued)**

**Example:** John Smith produces the following forages for hay:

- alfalfa in which more than 60 percent of the plant population is alfalfa (crop code 0027)
- \*--alfalfa grass mixture in which plant population is less than 60 percent, but more than 25 percent alfalfa (crop code 0296)
- grass mixture alfalfa in which less than 25 percent of the plant population--\* is alfalfa (crop code 0296)
- other hay that consists of a mixture of oats and peas (crop code 0296)
- other hay that consists of a stand of pure Bahia grass (crop code 0102)
- other hay that consists of a stand of pure Bermuda grass (crop code 0102).

The following table provides the NAP crop information for John Smith’s forage acreage.

Crop Code	Crop Type	Planting Number	Intended Use	Pay Crop	Pay Type
0296	AGM	01	FG	0296	01
0102	BCM	01	FG	0102	01
0102	BHI	01	FG	0102	01
0296	GMA	01	FG	0296	01
0027	NTS	01	FG	0027	01
0296	OTP	01	FG	0102	01

Crops with the same pay crop and pay types will be grouped together as 1 crop for NAP purposes. Accordingly, John Smith has the following 3 separate crops for NAP purposes:

- alfalfa
- alfalfa mixture
- other hay.

**Notes:** NASS does **not** include the mixture of oats and peas as either alfalfa or alfalfa mixture. Therefore, such mixture is considered as other hay for NAP purposes.

\*--John Smith would be assessed a \$825 NAP service fee, the maximum per administrative county, for the 3 separate crops.--\*

**802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions****A Approved Yield for Mechanically Harvested Forage**

COC will ensure that:

- an approved yield for forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is calculated according to Part 7
- all mechanically harvested forage (actual and appraised) from forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is accurately recorded on CCC-452
- production from the mechanical harvesting of forage acreage intended to be grazed is **not** counted as “production to count” in the calculation of the approved yield.

**Example:** Jim intended to mechanically harvest for hay 75 acres of the total 200 acres he has available for forage. Jim has buy-up coverage on the 75 acres intended as mechanical harvest for hay. The remaining acreage was intended as grazed forage. Because of the abundance of grazed forage, Jim decided to mechanically harvest 1 cutting of hay from the 125 acres intended to be grazed crop. To determine Jim’s production for his mechanically harvested forage for hay, the production from his grazed crop acreage cut for hay **must** be kept separate and will **not** be considered “production to count” for calculating his mechanically harvested approved yield for hay.

**Notes:** If Jim does **not** keep production for his mechanically harvested forage for hay separate from the production from his grazed crop harvested for hay, the total production to count to determine his loss on the 75 acres intended to be mechanically harvested as hay will be the total of the actual harvested production from the 75 acres intended to be mechanically harvested and the 125 acres intended for grazing that was mechanically harvested.

For approved yield purposes, if the production is **not** kept separate, the “Production” field will be left blank because of unacceptable production records.

**802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)**

**A Approved Yield for Mechanically Harvested Forage (Continued)**

Approved yields are established on the intended use of the crop. Use the following table to \*--determine what production value should be entered in the “Actual Production” field when--\* acreage intended for forage is grazed, abandoned, or destroyed.

**Example:** 100 acres of forage was reported on FSA-578.

Was CCC-576 filed for forage?	Was forage appraisal obtained?	Acreage Mechanically Harvested	Acreage Grazed, Abandoned, or Destroyed	Acres Entered for APH	Production Entered for Approved Yield	APH Yield Type
Yes	No	0	100	100	Blank.	“P” or “O”
No						
Yes		40	60		Any production off of all acres	“A” or “R”
No						
Yes	Yes	0	100		Appraised production.	
		40	60		Production off 40 acres plus appraisal off 60 acres.	

Forage acreage with basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage that is intended for mechanical harvest requires an appraisal to be performed on the forage crop acreage any time it is to be grazed, abandoned, or destroyed if the crop is to be paid on its original intended use.

For approved yield purposes, forage acreage **must** have a complete production record of harvested and/or appraised production. Any record that is **not** complete **may use production from the acres actually harvested. Partial production will be counted for approved yield purposes.**

## 802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

### B Determining Production of Intended Mechanical Harvest Forage

COC will:

- determine production of forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested as forage according to Part 9 to ensure that producers are aware that they **must** notify their administrative County Office before grazing, abandoning, or destroying forage acreage recorded on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested as forage
- ensure that producers are aware of the appraisal requirements of either leaving
  - \*--representative sample areas or using the harvested and appraised potential factors found in Exhibit 10 of the Forage Production Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook available at [Crop Loss Adjustment Standards | Risk Management Agency](#)--\*

**Note:** An initial appraisal is **required** for the forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested as forage where the acreage is to be grazed **only**, abandoned, or destroyed.

- ensure that LA’s are available and appraisals are completed timely. See 2-NAP to determine whether service charges apply.

**Note:** Because forage is unique, it is important to remind producers to maintain separate production records on the basis of intended harvest.

### C Mechanical Harvesting of Forage Acreage Intended To Be Grazed

COC will ensure that producers are aware they **must**:

- keep production records from acreage intended for forage separate from those acres intended for grazing but that were actually mechanically harvested as forage
- request a measurement service so FSA can identify and measure the quantity of mechanically harvested production from forage acreage reported to FSA as intended to be grazed.

COC will ensure that all mechanically harvested forage from forage production acreage intended to be grazed is properly and accurately reported on CCC-576. Do **not** consider forage production from forage acreage intended to be grazed as “production to count” for approved yield purposes.

**Note:** See paragraphs 606 for commingled harvested production.

## 802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

**D Producer Responsibilities**

Producers are responsible for **all** of the following:

- notifying County Office **before** grazing, abandoning, or destroying forage acreage reported on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested
- establishing representative sample areas \* \* \* when an appraisal of the acreage is **required**
- informing County Office of location of representative sample areas within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels
- requesting appraisal of representative sample areas at end of harvest period, but **before** first freeze
- maintaining separate production records for **each** of the following, according to subparagraph B:
  - acreage intended to be mechanically harvested
  - acreage intended to be grazed, but actually mechanically harvested
- requesting a measurement service to identify and measure the quantity of mechanically harvested production from forage acreage reported as intended to be grazed, according to subparagraph C
- ~~requesting an AUD adjustment, if applicable, according to subparagraphs 804 G, H, or I~~
- timely filing CCC-576, according to paragraph 575.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

**E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage**

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is always considered mechanically harvested acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

The following table provides how a loss is determined for acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage, provided all eligibility requirements are met.

**Important:** COC **must** ensure that the producer is aware of their responsibilities in subparagraph D and as outlined in this table.

<b>IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...</b>	<b>AND the producer...</b>	<b>THEN the loss is determined based on...</b>
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is completely mechanically harvested for forage (all acreage is mechanically harvested for forage, with no grazing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>•*--provides acceptable--* production records, according to paragraph 601</li> </ul>	difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expected production for forage (calculated using producer’s approved yield)</li> <li>• actual harvested production of forage.</li> </ul>

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is both mechanically harvested for forage and grazed (all acreage is mechanically harvested for forage at least once, and grazed)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>•*--provides acceptable production--* records according to paragraph 601</li> <li>• before grazing, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels * * *</li> <li>• within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, inform the County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes</li> <li>• at the end of the normal harvest date, and <b>before</b> the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed for forage</li> </ul> <p><b>Notes:</b> See subparagraphs B and C for COC responsibilities.</p> <p>In areas where multiple cuttings are normal, producers may elect to <b>not</b> maintain representative sample areas after the initial appraisal is completed. An RMA factor method may be used to account for potential production of subsequent cuttings. See RMA</p> <p>*--Forage Production LASH available at <b>Crop Loss Adjustment Standards   Risk Management Agency.</b>--*</p>	<p>difference between the expected production for forage (calculated using producer’s approved yield) and the total of both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• actual harvested production of forage</li> <li>• total appraised production for forage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The appraisal of forage <b>must</b> include the establishment of a secure area to determine potential forage production.</p>

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>*--basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is both mechanically harvested for forage and grazed (all acreage is mechanically harvested for forage at least once, and grazed) <b>(cont.)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>normally harvests multiple cuttings, but elects to <b>not</b> maintain representative samples areas and does not request a timely appraisal to be completed in order for the RMA factor method to be utilized to account for potential production of subsequent cuttings</li> </ul>	<p>unit guarantee being assigned to the unit acreage. Since an appraisal was <b>not</b> completed timely, the acreage is considered ineligible for NAP payment.--*</p>
<p>basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is abandoned or destroyed (acreage is <b>not</b> mechanically harvested for forage)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li><b>before</b> abandoning or destroying the acreage, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels * * *</li> <li>within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, informs County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes</li> <li>at the end of the normal harvest date, and <b>before</b> the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed</li> </ul> <p><b>Notes:</b> See subparagraphs B and C for COC responsibilities.</p> <p>In areas where multiple cuttings are normal, producers may elect to <b>not</b> maintain representative sample areas after the initial appraisal is completed. An RMA factor method may be used to account for potential production of subsequent cuttings. See RMA</p> <p>*--Forage Production LASH available at <b>Crop Loss Adjustment Standards   Risk Management Agency</b>.--*</p>	<p>difference between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expected production (calculated using producer’s approved yield)</li> <li>total appraised production.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The appraisal of forage <b>must</b> include the establishment of a secure area to determine potential forage production.</p>

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>basic 50/55 coverage only, and some or all of the acreage intended for mechanical harvest is grazed without a timely appraisal (includes areas where multiple cuttings are normal)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• grazes, abandons, or destroys the acreage before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal</li> </ul>	<p>AUD value by determining the *--percentage of loss using 1 of the methods provided in subparagraph 804 J for grazed forage.--*</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For approved yield purposes, follow guidance in this paragraph and include all acres and the partial production received, applicable to areas where multiple cuttings are normal. Production must be reviewed by COC and meet requirements outlined in paragraph 601.</p>

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>*--buy-up coverage <b>only</b> and some or all of the acreage intended for mechanical harvest is grazed without a timely appraisal (includes areas where multiple cuttings are normal)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• grazes, abandons, or destroys the acreage before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal</li> </ul>	<p>unit guarantee being assigned to the unit acreage. Since an appraisal was <b>not</b> completed according to the buy-up provisions, the acreage would be considered ineligible for NAP payment.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For approved yield purposes, follow guidance in this paragraph and include all acres and the partial production received, applicable to areas where multiple cuttings are normal. Production must be reviewed by COC and meet requirements outlined in paragraph 601.--*</p>

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Forage (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage has...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
buy-up coverage <b>only</b> and the acreage is <b>not</b> mechanically harvested for forage but is either grazed, abandoned, or destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• grazes, abandons, or destroys the acreage before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal</li> </ul>	unit guarantee being assigned to the unit acreage. Since an appraisal was <b>not</b> completed according to buy-up provisions, the acreage would be considered ineligible for NAP payment.
basic 50/55 coverage <b>only</b> , and is abandoned or destroyed, <b>not</b> grazed (acreage is <b>not</b> mechanically harvested in any manner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• abandons or destroys the acreage before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal</li> </ul>	AUD value by determining the *--percentage of loss using 1 of the methods provided in subparagraph 804 J for grazed forage.  <b>Note:</b> Losses determined on an AUD basis will <b>not--*</b> be used for approved yield purposes.

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

**F Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Forage That Is Grazed Only With Basic 50/55 Coverage Only**

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested for forage are always considered mechanically harvested acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

Producers **cannot revise** the certified intended use of acreage reported on FSA-578; however, the actual use of the acreage, such as grazing, abandoned, or destroyed, will impact how a loss is determined on the acreage. See 2-CP for reporting acreage and “intended uses”.

Losses on forage acreage that were intended to be mechanically harvested for forage, but were grazed **only**, will be determined according to the following table. This provision **only** applies for producers that did **not** purchase buy-up coverage.

<b>IF the producer has...</b>	<b>THEN the loss is determined based on...</b>
<p>basic 50/55 coverage and the acreage reported intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is to be grazed <b>only</b> and the producer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• <b>before</b> grazing occurs:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels * * *</li> <li>• informs County Office within 15 calendar days of placement of panels and location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes</li> <li>• a field visit is conducted by LA or County Office representative to determine whether the representative sample areas have been established accordingly</li> <li>• at the end of the normal harvest date, and <b>before</b> the first freeze, requests that an appraisal of the sample areas be completed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In areas where multiple cuttings are normal, producers may elect <b>not</b> to maintain representative sample areas after the initial appraisal is completed. An RMA factor method may be used to account for potential production of</p> <p>*--subsequent cuttings. See RMA Forage Production LASH available at <b>Crop Loss Adjustment Standards   Risk Management Agency</b>.--*</p>	<p>an appraisal of the specific acreage, for mechanical harvest for “other than seed”.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Failure to establish representative sample</p> <p>*--areas according to the specific RMA crop LASH or, if not provided, the FCIC 25010 Loss Adjustment Manual (LAM) before grazing occurs will result in the percent of loss being determined on an AUD value according to subparagraph 804 J for grazed--* forage.</p>

802 Mechanically Harvested Forage for “Other Than Seed” Provisions (Continued)

F Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Forage That Is Grazed Only With Basic 50/55 Coverage Only (Continued)

IF the producer has...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>basic 50/55 coverage and the acreage reported intended to be mechanically harvested for forage is to be grazed <b>only</b> and the producer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• grazes the acreage before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal</li> </ul>	<p>AUD value by determining *--the percentage of loss using 1 of the methods provided in subparagraph 804 J for grazed forage.--*</p>

**803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)**

**D Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Seed**

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed, is **always** considered mechanically harvested acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

The following table provides how a loss will be determined for acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed, provided all eligibility requirements are met.

**Important:** COC **must** ensure that the producer is aware of their responsibilities provided in subparagraph C and this subparagraph, including the following table.

<b>IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed has ...</b>	<b>AND the producer...</b>	<b>THEN the loss is determined based on...</b>
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is mechanically harvested for seed (all acreage is mechanically harvested for seed <b>only</b> , with no <u>grazing</u> or harvest for hay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576 for seed, according to paragraph 575</li> </ul>	difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expected production (calculated using producer’s approved yield)</li> </ul>
basic 50/55 and buy-up coverage and is both mechanically harvested for seed and grazed (all acreage is mechanically harvested for seed at least once, and then grazed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•*--provides acceptable--* production records for seed, according to paragraph 601</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• actual harvested production.</li> </ul>

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Seed (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed has ...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>basic 50/55 or buy-up or coverage and all or part of the acreage intended for mechanical harvest for seed is mechanically harvested for hay</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576 for seed, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• *--provides acceptable--* production records for seed according to paragraph 601</li> <li>• <b>before</b> harvesting the acreage for hay, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels * * *</li> <li>• within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, informs County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes</li> <li>• at the end of the normal harvest date for seed, and <b>before</b> the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed</li> </ul>	<p>difference between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expected production for seed (calculated using producer's approved yield)</li> <li>• the sum of the actual harvested production and appraised seed production.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The appraisal of forage for seed <b>must</b> include the establishment of a secure area to determine potential forage production for seed.</p>

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss on Forage Intended for Seed (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed has...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage and is abandoned or destroyed (acreage is <b>not</b> mechanically harvested in any manner or grazed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576 for seed, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• <b>before</b> abandoning or destroying the acreage, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels * * *</li> <li>• within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, informs County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes</li> <li>• at the end of the normal harvest date for seed, and <b>before</b> the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> See subparagraph C for COC responsibilities.</p>	difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expected production (calculated using producer’s approved yield)</li> <li>• total appraised production.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The appraisal of forage for seed <b>must</b> include the establishment of a secure area to determine potential forage production for seed.</p>
basic 50/55 or buy-up coverage for grazed <b>only</b> (acreage is <b>not</b> mechanically harvested in any manner)	timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575	provisions in subparagraph E.

**803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)**

**E Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Seed That Is Grazed Only**

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be mechanically harvested for seed, is **always** considered mechanically harvested acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

Producers **cannot revise** the certified intended use of acreage reported on FSA-578; however, the actual use of the acreage, such as grazing, abandoned, or destroyed, will impact how a loss is determined on the acreage. See 2-CP for reporting acreage and “intended uses”.

Losses on forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed, but are grazed **only**, will be determined according to the following table.

<b>IF the producer has...</b>	<b>THEN the loss is determined based on...</b>
<p>buy-up coverage <b>only</b>, and the acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed is grazed <b>only</b> and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCC-576 is timely filed according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• acreage is grazed before establishing representative sample areas and requesting an appraisal</li> </ul>	<p>the unit guarantee being assigned to the unit crop acreage. Since an appraisal is <b>not</b> being completed according to buy-up provisions, the crop acreage is <b>not</b> considered eligible for NAP payment.</p>

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Seed That Is Grazed Only (Continued)

IF the producer has...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>basic 50/55 coverage, the acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed is grazed <b>only</b>, and the producer provides County Office with acceptable and verifiable evidence of <b>both</b> of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the acreage for which CCC-576 is filed was planted to the same forage type and intended use for which a loss is being claimed for at least 3 out of 5 years <b>before</b> the year in which a loss is claimed</li> <li>• 1 of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• documentation to show that the producer is a licensed producer of certified grass or legume seed and/or plants</li> <li>• copy of a grass or legume seed contract executed <b>on or before</b> the applicable acreage reporting date to produce seed on the forage acreage being claimed, in the year in which the loss is claimed</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The grass or legume seed contract <b>must</b> be with a seed company that is a business enterprise that possesses all licenses for marketing commercial grass or legume seed, as applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evidence of grass or legume seed production, as applicable, from the forage acreage being claimed-for at least 3 of the 5 years <b>before</b> the year in which a loss is being claimed</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> See subparagraph F for acceptable evidence of acreage and seed production.</p>	<p>an appraisal of the specific acreage, provided the producer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timely files CCC-576 for seed, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• <b>before</b> grazing, establishes representative sample areas by setting up panels * * *</li> <li>• within 15 calendar days of placement of the panels, informs County Office of the location of the sample areas for appraisal and spot check purposes</li> <li>• at the end of the normal harvest date for the grass or legume seed, and <b>before</b> the first freeze, requests an appraisal of the sample areas be completed.</li> </ul>

803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)

E Determining Loss on Forage Acreage Intended for Seed That Is Grazed Only (Continued)

IF the producer has...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>basic 50/55 coverage and does <b>not</b> provide County Office with acceptable and verifiable evidence of both of the following when the acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for seed is grazed <b>only</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the acreage for which CCC-576 is filed was planted to the same forage type and intended use for grass or legume seed which a loss is being claimed for at least 3 out of 5 years <b>before</b> the year in which a loss is claimed</li> <li>• 1 of the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• documentation to show that the producer is a licensed producer of certified grass or legume seed and/or plants</li> <li>• copy of contract to produce the specific type of grass or legume seed that was entered into <b>on or before</b> the acreage reporting date for the forage acreage being claimed, in the year in which the loss is claimed</li> <li>• evidence of grass or legume seed production, as applicable, from the forage acreage being claimed for at least 3 of the 5 years <b>before</b> the year in which a loss is being claimed</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> See subparagraph F for acceptable evidence of acreage and seed production.</p>	<p>AUD value by determining the *--percentage of loss using 1 of the approved methods provided in subparagraph 804 J for grazed forage.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Losses determined based on--* AUD will <b>not</b> be used for approved yield purposes.</p>

**803 Mechanically Harvested Forage for Seed Provisions (Continued)****F Acceptable Evidence of Acreage and Seed Production**

Acceptable evidence that acreage for which CCC-576 is filed was planted to the same forage type and intended use for which a loss is being claimed includes 1 of the following:

- timely filed and certified FSA-578 for the applicable years
- late-filed and certified FSA-578 for the applicable years, provided **all** the requirements for a late-filed FSA-578 are met according to 2-CP
- certified reports of acreage from crop insurance.

**Important:** COC **must** contact crop insurance agent to verify accuracy and authenticity of insurance document **before** accepting documents for NAP purposes.

Acceptable evidence of seed production from the forage acreage for which CCC-576 is filed includes, but is **not** limited to:

- production records determined acceptable for NAP approved yield purposes
- sales receipts
- custom harvest documents that clearly identify the amount of seed produced from the applicable acreage.

COC will **not** accept any documentation that does **not** clearly identify the total seed produced or from which acreage the production was obtained.

**804 Grazed Forage Provisions****A General Information**

Grazing means the consumption of forage by livestock. It is possible to estimate the amount of forage available for consumption and therefore provide coverage for losses of the potential forage for grazing.

Any type of hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be grazed, is **always** considered grazed acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

Buy-up coverage for NAP is **not** available for grazed forage. \* \* \*

Producers **cannot** change the certified “intended use” of acreage reported on FSA-578; however, the actual use of the acreage, such as mechanical harvest for seed or forage, and abandoned or destroyed, will impact how a loss is determined on the acreage. See 2-CP for reporting acreage and “intended uses”.

Planting periods for all forage crop types with the intended use of grazing, based on STC determination, may be broken down into either full season or warm and cool season, but **not** both.

STC will designate grazed forage types in the county as either of the following:

- full season “01”
- cool season “01” and warm season “02”.

**Important:** STC’s will designate grazed forage types as either full season or warm and cool season, but **not** both.

**Note:** See subparagraph C about establishing warm and cool season forage.

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**D Determining Loss for Forage Intended for Grazing**

Alfalfa, alfalfa mixture, and other hay forage acreage certified on FSA-578 as intended to be grazed, is always considered grazed acreage for crop definition purposes regardless of actual method of harvest.

The following table provides how a loss will be determined at the end of the grazing period for forage acreage reported as intended to be grazed, provided all eligibility requirements are met.

**Important:** COC **must** ensure that the producer is aware of their responsibilities provided **\*--in subparagraphs 802 D through F, 803 C and D, and the following table.--\***

<b>IF acreage reported as intended as grazed is...</b>	<b>AND the producer...</b>	<b>THEN the loss is determined based on...</b>
<p>completely grazed (all acreage is grazed with no mechanical harvesting)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•*--timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• provides, at the end of the grazing period, acceptable production records for similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit is <b>not</b> available for determining a forage loss, COC will use similar units in the area where approved yields have been calculated to determine a forage loss. If there are no similar forage units available, COC will use procedure for 2 independent assessments or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods for determining loss for geographic regions, as approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph K.</p>	<p>a percentage of loss of similar mechanically harvested forage acreage for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss, 2 independent assessments, or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods approved according to subparagraph K, as determined by COC or DAFP, and applied to the expected AUD.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See subparagraph E to calculate expected AUD. Grazed forage losses are collective losses assessed over the entire grazing period to account for lost production from all eligible causes of loss affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will <b>not</b> be determined, and payments will <b>not</b> be issued for grazed forage until after the grazing period has ended.--*</p>

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss for Forage Intended for Grazing (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended as grazed is...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>grazed and some or all of the acreage is mechanically harvested as forage (<b>not seed</b>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•*--timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• provides, at the end of the grazing period, acceptable production records of similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss</li> </ul> <p><b>Notes:</b> If similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit is <b>not</b> available for determining a forage loss, COC will use similar units in the area where approved yields have been calculated to determine a forage loss. If there are no similar forage units available, COC will use procedure for 2 independent assessments or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods for determining loss for geographic regions, as approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph K.</p> <p>Production from acreage intended for grazing that is mechanically harvested as forage <b>must not</b> be commingled with production from acreage intended for mechanical harvest as forage. A measurement service request should be submitted by the producer to ensure production remains separate.</p>	<p>a percentage of loss of similar mechanically harvested forage acreage for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss, 2 independent assessments, or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods approved according to subparagraph K, as determined by COC or DAFP, and applied to the expected AUD.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Forage production from acreage intended for grazing that is commingled with production from acreage intended for mechanical harvest as forage will be counted as production when determining the loss for the mechanically harvested forage acreage.</p> <p>Forage production from acreage intended for grazing will <b>not</b> be considered production to count for approved yield purposes.</p> <p>Grazed forage losses are collective losses assessed over the entire grazing period to account for lost production from all eligible causes of loss affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will <b>not</b> be determined, and payments will <b>not</b> be issued for grazed forage until after the grazing period has ended.--*</p>

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss for Forage Intended for Grazing (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended as grazed is...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>abandoned or destroyed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•*--timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• provides, at the end of the grazing period, acceptable production records of similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss</li> </ul> <p><b>Notes:</b> If similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit is <b>not</b> available for determining a forage loss, COC will use similar units in the area where approved yields have been calculated to determine a forage loss. If there are no similar forage units available, COC will use procedure for 2 independent assessments or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods for determining loss for geographic regions, as approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph K.</p> <p>The producer <b>must</b> timely notify FSA if acreage is mechanically harvested or grazed <b>after</b> filing CCC-576 because of vegetative rejuvenation.</p>	<p>a percentage of loss of similar mechanically harvested forage acreage for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss, 2 independent assessments, or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods approved according to subparagraph K, as determined by COC or DAFP, and applied to the expected AUD.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Grazed forage losses are collective losses assessed over the entire grazing period to account for lost production from all eligible causes of loss affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will <b>not</b> be determined, and payments will <b>not</b> be issued for grazed forage until after the grazing period has ended.--*</p>

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

D Determining Loss for Forage Intended for Grazing (Continued)

IF acreage reported as intended as grazed is...	AND the producer...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>mechanically harvested for forage or seed (no grazing occurs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•*--timely files CCC-576, according to paragraph 575</li> <li>• provides, at the end of the grazing period, acceptable production records of similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit for which an approved yield has been calculated, to determine a forage loss</li> </ul> <p><b>Notes:</b> If similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit is <b>not</b> available for determining a forage loss, COC will use similar units in the area where approved yields have been calculated to determine a forage loss. If there are no similar forage units available, COC will use procedure for 2 independent assessments or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods for determining loss for geographic regions, as approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph K.</p> <p>Production from acreage intended for grazing that is mechanically harvested as forage or seed <b>must not</b> be commingled with production from acreage intended for mechanical harvest as forage or seed. A measurement service request should be submitted by the producer to ensure production remains separate.</p>	<p>a percentage of loss of similar mechanically harvested forage acreage for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss, 2 independent assessments, or other alternative collective percentage of loss methods approved according to subparagraph K, as determined by COC or DAFP, and applied to the expected AUD.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Forage production from acreage intended for grazing that is commingled with production from acreage intended for mechanical harvest as forage or seed will be counted as production when determining the loss for the mechanically harvested forage or seed acreage.</p> <p>Forage production from acreage intended for grazing will <b>not</b> be considered production to count for approved yield purposes.</p> <p>Grazed forage losses are collective losses assessed over the entire grazing period to account for lost production from all eligible causes of loss affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will <b>not</b> be determined, and payments will <b>not</b> be issued for grazed forage until after the grazing period has ended.--*</p>

804 **Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)**

**E Calculating Expected AUD**

Grazing means the consumption of forage by livestock. It is possible to estimate the amount of forage available for consumption and, therefore, provide coverage for losses of the potential forage for grazing.

A separate expected AUD is calculated for **each** specific crop, type, and practice based on the STC established carrying capacity for the specific crop, type, and practice.

**Note:** See paragraph 277 for determining carrying capacities.

To calculate expected AUD for privately owned/leased land, follow these steps.

Step	Action	Result
1	Determine the producer’s acreage by crop, type, and practice with the same carrying capacity and grazing days.	Producer’s total unit acreage for the specific crop, type, and practice with the same carrying capacity.
2	Divide the result of step 1 by the STC established carrying capacity for the applicable acreage. Round to 4 decimal places.	Number of acres per AU needed for the applicable acreage.
3	Multiply the result of step 2 times the number of days in the grazing period.	Expected AUD.

**Notes:** Expected AUD is calculated on CCC-576C.

\*--Expected AUD calculated in this table does **not** include any AUD calculations or adjustments that may be applicable according to subparagraphs F, G, H, and I.--\*

When calculating expected AUD for acreage physically located in a different county, COC will use the carrying capacity established for the physical location of the acreage.

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**\*--F Calculating Expected AUD for State-, Federal-, and BIA-Owned Land--\***

State-, Federal-, and BIA-owned land provides for an allotted number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed for an established period of time. DAFP has determined that:

- \*--the recommended AU's or AUM's that are stated on these permits will be used for those NAP units
- NAP benefits will be reduced by the dollar amount the producer does **not** pay in cases of non-use or reduced AUM's on these permits.--\*

**Note:** If the producer paid for the total permitted animals, no payment reduction is **required**.

\*--Manual adjustments may be **required** for some leases in order for the NAP Application for Payment software to properly calculate a payment since the NCT does **not** provide a sufficient range of carrying capacities needed to accommodate every livestock operation in every county in every respective State. The following types of leases/permits may require--\* an adjustment:

- BIA
- BLM
- FS
- Native American Tribal permits
- private land
- State.

Permits usually provide the number of AU's or AUM's; however, based on the limited number of NCT carrying capacities in the automated system, NAP payments may **not** be calculated correctly. Therefore, adjustments may need to be made to the number of reported acres **before** loading the acres in the web-based NAP Application for Payment software to ensure that payments are calculated correctly based on the number of AU's, as provided for in the permits/leases. The NAP Application for Payment software does **not** provide the flexibility to enter different grazing periods for the same carrying capacity.

\*--**Notes:** AUM or AU grazing leases are agreements in which the producer pays only for the number of AUMs or AUs permitted by the lessor each year. If the allowed AUMs or AUs are reduced, the producer may pay less, receive a refund, or be credited for future grazing.

Stating permit/lease terms in AUM or AU units does not, by itself, make the agreement an AUM/AU lease. If the permit/lease requires full payment regardless of the actual grazing permitted or used, it is considered a cash lease, and **no** further adjustments are required. Therefore, permits/lease agreements should be reviewed by COC on a case-by-case basis to determine their actual structure, terms of payment, and classification.--\*

**804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)****\*--F Calculating Expected AUD for State-, Federal-, and BIA-Owned Land (Continued)--\***

An Excel “NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet” has been developed for use by State and County Offices with Federal-, State-, and BIA-owned land for calculating the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software to ensure that livestock producers are **not** over or underpaid for their grazing losses for permits and leases providing the number of AU’s or AUM’s that can be grazed. DAFP has determined that the “NAP Grass for Grazing \*--Worksheet” **may be used by State and County Offices** with State-, Federal-, and--\* BIA-owned land for calculating the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software.

**\*--Note:** For Federal-, State-, or BIA-owned land permits and leases which provide the number of AU’s or AUM’s that can be grazed but require full payment regardless of the actual grazing permitted or used, those permits/leases are considered a cash lease and the “NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet” will not be required for calculating acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software unless the permit/lease does not define how many acres are included in the permit/lease.

Instructions for accessing and completing the “NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet” are in paragraph 807 with calculation examples located in paragraph 808.--\*

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**G AUD Adjustments for Forage Management and Maintenance Practices**

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

- producer requests an increase in AUD
- adequate and verifiable evidence provided by the producer, as determined by COC, shows that the producer has undertaken 1 or more of the following supplementary pasture and range maintenance practices **beyond** the generally recognized practices:
  - seed/fertilizer applications
  - rotation, creep, strip, deferred rotation, or intensive grazing
  - drainage improvements
  - mechanical land treatment

**Note:** Brush control, weed control, and insect control such as grasshopper and Mormon cricket control are considered normal good farming practice measures, **not** supplementary pasture and range management practices **beyond** the generally recognized practices that would allow for a higher AUD.

- the supplementary pasture and range maintenance practices undertaken were **not** considered by STC when it established the carrying capacity for the crop, type, and practice
- STC authorizes the adjustment.

If **all** of these requirements are met, COC may increase the producer's expected AUD by:

- 3 percent when **both** of the following are met:
  - at least 1 supplementary pasture and range maintenance practice was completed at least 1 time in the previous 3 crop years
  - the supplementary pasture and range maintenance practice is expected to have a positive impact on the carrying capacity for the current crop year
- 5 percent when **both** of the following are met:
  - at least 2 supplementary pasture and range maintenance practices were completed at least 1 time in the previous 3 crop years
  - the supplementary pasture and range maintenance practices are expected to have a positive impact on the carrying capacity for the current crop.

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**H 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** of 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. For increases of 25 percent or more, STC **must** submit requests through the DAFP Correspondence SharePoint site according to guidance in subparagraph 11 B. Requests--\* **must** include **all** of the following:

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

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

I 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.

\*--Following a review of the reduced coverage period acreage lease, rental agreement, or grazing permit, and upon a determination that the specified stocking rate or authorized grazing days is **not** consistent with the STC-established carrying capacity, COC will assign the difference in calculated AUD and enter this value in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP. See subparagraph 807 D for completing the Excel NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet for applicable State-, Federal-, or privately owned/leased land, 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.

\*--**Note:** This procedure applies **only** to a reduction of AUD. See subparagraphs G and H for adjustments 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/AU, 290 grazing days--\*
- AUD calculated on the basis of STC-established carrying capacity: 23,200 AUD.

Example	Lease Requirements		Calculations
	Acres/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/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/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> .

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**J Establishing Grazing Loss**

\*--COC will establish a grazing loss percentage after the end of the grazing period on grazed forage acreage according to the following table.

<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN the loss is determined based on...</b>
<p>the producer has similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP</p> <p><b>Important:</b> Similar forage acreage means a similar crop, type, and practice with similar soil types, slope, and elevation that was managed in a similar manner and suffered a similar loss.</p> <p>If either of the following applies, the percentage loss of the mechanically harvested forage acreage on the producer's unit will <b>not</b> be used as similar forage acreage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• perils that impacted the grazing acres were different than the perils that impacted the mechanically harvested forage acreage on the producer's unit</li> <li>• disaster conditions that impacted the mechanically harvested forage acreage improved or worsened after the acreage was mechanically harvested as forage.</li> </ul>	<p>the percentage of loss of similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the same unit.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Grazed forage losses are collective losses assessed over the entire grazing period to account for lost production from all eligible causes of loss affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will <b>not</b> be determined, and payments will <b>not</b> be issued for grazed forage until after the grazing period has ended.</p>

--\*

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

J Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)

\*--

IF...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>the producer does <b>not</b> have similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from the same unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP, but there are similar units in the area that have similar mechanically harvested forage acreage for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP</p> <p><b>Important:</b> Similar forage acreage means a similar crop, type, and practice with similar soil types, slope, and elevation that was managed in a similar manner and suffered a similar loss. This acreage should be contiguous to or in close proximity to the unit for which a percentage of loss is being determined.</p> <p>If either of the following applies, the percentage loss of the mechanically harvested forage acreage on similar units in the area will <b>not</b> be used as similar acreage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• perils that impacted the grazing acres were different than the perils that impacted the mechanically harvested forage acreage</li> <li>• disaster conditions that impacted the mechanically harvested forage acreage improved or worsened after the acreage was mechanically harvested as forage.</li> </ul>	<p>the percentage of loss of similar mechanically harvested forage acreage from similar units in the area.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Grazed forage losses are collective losses assessed over the entire grazing period to account for lost production from all eligible causes of loss affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will <b>not</b> be determined, and payments will <b>not</b> be issued for grazed forage until after the grazing period has ended.</p>

--\*

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

J Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)

\*--

IF...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>there is no similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the same unit, or similar units in the area for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the percentage of loss as determined by 2 independent assessments, or if forage specialists are <b>not</b> available for which 2 independent assessments can be obtained, collective percentage of loss for geographic regions may be determined by using other alternative loss methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph K.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Grazed forage losses are collective losses assessed over the entire grazing period to account for lost production from all eligible causes of loss affecting the grazed forage. Therefore, the percentage of loss will <b>not</b> be determined, and payments will <b>not</b> be issued for grazed forage until after the grazing period has ended.</p>

--\*

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

J Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)

\*--

IF...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>any of the following options are not available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is no similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the same unit for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP</li> <li>• there is no similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on similar units in the area for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP</li> <li>• forage specialists are <b>not</b> available for which two independent assessments can be obtained</li> <li>• no other alternative loss methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP, in accordance with subparagraph K, are available</li> </ul>	<p><b>two</b> of the following options that support a collective grazing loss level established for the specific geographic area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one independent assessment</li> <li>• approved insurance provider data from Comprehensive Information Management System (CIMS), PRF or AF loss level data adequately represents the geographic region for which a loss is being established</li> <li>• Systematic Tracking for Optimal Risk Management (STORM) data not already represented in other mentioned data sources</li> </ul>

--\*

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

J Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)

\*--

IF...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>there is no similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the same unit or on similar units in the area for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP; forage specialists are <b>not</b> available for which two independent assessments can be obtained; no other alternative loss methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP, in accordance with subparagraph K, are available (<b>Continued</b>)</p>	<p><b>two</b> of the following options that supports a collective grazing loss level established for the specific geographic area (<b>Continued</b>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one verifiable third-party weather data source, including but not limited to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the U.S. Drought Monitor found at <b>www.droughtmonitor.unl.edu</b></li> <li>• the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration found at <b>www.noaa.gov</b></li> <li>• PRISM found at <b>www.prism.oregonstate.edu</b></li> <li>• the Community Collaborative Rain, Hail &amp; Snow Network found at <b>www.cocorahs.org</b></li> <li>• other state sponsored weather data source (such as Hydrometeorological Networks in the United States, NERain, MNGage, Rainlog, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

--\*

804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

J Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)

\*--

IF...	THEN the loss is determined based on...
<p>there is no similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the same unit or on similar units in the area for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP; forage specialists are <b>not</b> available for which two independent assessments can be obtained; no other alternative loss methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP, in accordance with subparagraph K, are available (<b>Continued</b>)</p>	<p><b>two</b> of the following options that supports a collective grazing loss level established for the specific geographic area (<b>Continued</b>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information from NASS Surveys, USDA Climate Hub Rangeland Production Monitor, Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) ORNL DAAC Net Primary Production (NPP), or Rangeland Analysis Platform, Universities, or other Federal Agencies (NRCS, BLM, BIA, FS, or USGS)</li> <li>• ELAP participation data on additional feed purchases and feed transportation costs (such as number of applicants, normal year versus disaster year comparison) not already represented in other mentioned data sources</li> <li>• CRP managed and emergency haying and grazing data not already represented in other mentioned data sources.</li> </ul>

--\*

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**J Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)**

\*--COC will complete determinations of loss for different forage (annual versus perennial, biennial, etc.), using similar mechanically harvested forage losses, independent assessments of forage conditions, or other alternative loss methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP according to subparagraph K, after the grazing period has ended and when eligible causes of loss do **not** consistently impact all forage acreage.

When grazed forage includes both annual and perennial vegetation, and one type suffers damage independently of the other, COC will assess the loss for each vegetation type separately. COC will determine the expected AUD based on carrying capacity and calculate the AUD loss according to the determined percentage of loss. COC will summarize the forage losses to determine overall AUD losses.

COC must:

- ensure an effective and cooperative working relationship with other Federal and State agencies and institutions is maintained at the county level and at least 90 calendar days before the beginning date of the grazing period, they have access to sources that can provide one or two independent assessments of grazed forage acreage conditions in the area or have determined if another alternative loss method must be used
- only use options authorized by DAFP to establish a collective grazing loss for their administrative area(s)
- communicate with neighboring areas with similar weather conditions and crop characteristics to ensure there is consistency in the loss levels established; differences must be mitigated, or justification documented in COC minutes
- determine a collective percentage of loss for grazed forage no later than 60 days after the end of the coverage period
- recuse themselves if COC member(s) have a financial interest in the grazing loss established

**Note:** If remaining voting COC members do not represent a quorum, then the COC must submit their established grazing loss to the STC for concurrence.

- summarize forage losses to determine overall AUD losses and thoroughly document what data sources were used in determining a loss level in the COC minutes
- communicate and report the determined loss level established for their county to their STC. COC's must provide their documentation used in making their loss level determination to the STC upon request.--\*

**804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)****J Establishing Grazing Loss (Continued)**

\*--Effective for 2024 and subsequent years, COC's are not required to obtain STC concurrence on the established grazing loss levels determined by the methods outlined in this paragraph. Each STC is responsible for creating their own oversight process such as a SharePoint site to report grazing loss levels being established.

For grazing losses which require STC concurrence, STC will ensure the proper method was used to determine the loss percentage. If STC:

- concurs with COC determination of percentage of loss on grazed forage acreage, notify COC of review and concurrence
- does **not** concur with COC determination of percentage of loss:
  - remand determination to COC
  - clearly identify reasons for non-concurrence
  - instruct COC on how to determine loss percentage.--\*

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**\*--K Independent Assessments of Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions or Alternative Loss--\***  
**Methods for Determining Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions**

When there is no similar forage acreage on the same unit or similar units in the area for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP, obtaining 2 independent assessments of the grazed forage acreage conditions is the preferred, authorized method for determining a percentage of grazing loss in the area. However, if 2 independent assessments of grazed forage acreage conditions **cannot** be obtained, other alternative loss methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP for determining a percentage of loss in the area may be used.

The independent assessments and alternative loss methods used for determining loss percentages apply equally to all similarly situated producers. As a result, neither the independent assessments or alternative loss methods themselves, nor the collective loss percentage determined from them, are subject to appeal.

FSA can only establish a grazing loss by means provided in this subparagraph. Accordingly, if there is no similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the same unit or similar units in the area for which an approved yield was calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP, and 2 independent assessments in the area are **not** obtained nor alternative collective loss percentages established based on 1 of the approved alternative loss methods determined appropriate by DAFP:

- FSA will **not** be able to determine a percentage of grazing loss in the area
- producers in the area will **not** be eligible for NAP benefits on grazed forage.

**Important:** COC's **must** obtain 2 independent assessments of the grazed forage conditions in the area or use an alternative loss method for determining grazed forage acreage conditions meeting the requirements in this subparagraph, for each crop year, when no similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the same unit or similar units in the area for which an approved yield has been calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP.--\*

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**\*--K Independent Assessments of Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions or Alternative Loss--\***  
**Methods for Determining Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions (Continued)**

\*--To be acceptable, **each** independent assessment:

- **must** be completed by forage or range specialists having no financial interest in the outcome of the assessment from 1 of the following:
  - Federal, State, or local Government agencies, such as BLM, NIFA, NRCS, or State--\* Land Departments
  - educational institutions, such as State land grant colleges
  - private organizations
- should include, at a minimum, both of the following:
  - identification of the assessor, such as name, address, phone number, and affiliated institution, agency, or company
  - statement or chronological narration of the basis for the assessor's determinations, including statements or chronologies addressing spontaneous or progressive changes in grazing conditions.

Assessments of grazed forage acreage conditions completed by anyone other than a forage specialist **not** having a financial interest in the outcome of the assessment will **not** be:

- accepted by FSA
- used to determine a percentage of grazing loss in the area.

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**\*--K Independent Assessments of Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions or Alternative Loss--\***  
**Methods for Determining Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions (Continued)**

The following do **not** meet the requirements of an independent assessment for NAP purposes and will **not** be used to establish a percentage of grazing loss in the area:

- assessments completed by anyone who is **not** a forage specialist
- assessments completed by anyone who has a financial interest in the outcome of the assessment, including anyone who was paid to complete the assessment
- opinions and input from a group of representatives from agencies or institutions which may have some knowledge of the grazing conditions in the area
- assessments which do **not** meet the minimum level of documentation to support the assessment, including attaching assessments to COC executive minutes
- 1 assessor agreeing with the assessment completed by another assessor without conducting their own assessment.

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**\*--K Independent Assessments of Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions or Alternative Loss--\*  
Methods for Determining Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions (Continued)**

\*--When no similar mechanically harvested forage acreage on the same unit or on similar units in the area for which an approved yield was calculated to determine a forage loss under NAP is available and at least 1 or more of the 2 independent assessments **cannot** be obtained, collective percentage of loss for grazed forage for a geographic region may be determined by COC by any or all of the following methods after the coverage period ends:--\*

- collective percent of loss grazing worksheets (CPLGW'S) (paragraph 812)
- information obtained from NAP loss adjustors with sufficient knowledge to provide grazing loss assessments using the Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment Forage Weight Appraisal Method (paragraph 813).

**Note:** Grazing assessments by LA's are **not** completed for individual unit loss situations, **only** for geographic areas.

\*--For 2024 and subsequent years, if any of these options are not available, COC may use **two** of the following options which support a collective grazing loss level established for the specific geographic area:

- one independent assessment
- approved insurance provider data from CIMS, PRF or AF loss level data that adequately represents the geographic region for which a loss is being established
- STORM data not already represented in other data sources mentioned
- One verifiable third-party weather data source, including but not limited to:
  - the U.S. Drought Monitor
  - the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
  - PRISM
  - the Community Collaborative Rain, Hail & Snow Network
  - the other state sponsored weather data source (such as Hydrometeorological Networks in the United States, NERain, MNGage, Rainlog, etc.)
- information from NASS Surverys, USDA Climate Hub Rangeland Production Monitor, Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) ORNL DAAC Net Primary Production (NPP), or Rangeland Analysis Platform, Universities, or other Federal Agencies (NRCS, BLM, BIA, FS, or USGS)--\*

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

**\*--K Independent Assessments of Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions or Alternative Loss Methods for Determining Grazed Forage Acreage Conditions (Continued)**

- ELAP participation data on additional feed purchases and feed transportation costs (such as number of applicants, normal year versus disaster year comparison) not already represented in other data sources mentioned
- CRP managed and emergency haying and grazing data not already represented in other mentioned data sources.

Beginning with crop year 2015, the National Office will select 5 percent of the State Offices for spot check to determine whether grazed forage loss percentages were established and documented using approved methods for determining loss.--\*

**L Establishing an Area**

STC or COC may establish any of the following as an area for which the 2 independent \*--assessments or the alternative loss methods **must** be completed according to subparagraph K:--\*

- entire county
- any part of a county that can clearly be delineated on a map, such as township boundaries, roads, rivers, or streams

**Note:** More than 1 part of a county may be established as an area; however, \*--2 independent assessments or the alternative loss methods **must** be completed--\* for each separate area.

- multiple counties within a State with similar forage types, soil types, topography, stocking rates, etc.

**Note:** COC authority is limited to those counties for which COC has decision making authority.

## 804 Grazed Forage Provisions (Continued)

## L Establishing an Area (Continued)

STC or COC will **not** change an area for which the 2 independent assessments or the \*--alternative loss methods **must** be completed after the grazing period has begun.

STC or COC will **not** establish any of the following as an area for which the 2 independent assessments or alternative loss methods **must** be completed:--\*

- individual producer's units or portion of their units
- **only** the acreage impacted by a natural disaster.

**Example 1:** Some acreage in a county was burned by fire. STC or COC will **not** establish \*--the area for which the 2 independent assessments or alternative loss methods **must** be completed to be the burned acreage **only**.

**Example 2:** Some acreage in a county was flooded by a rainstorm. STC or COC will **not** establish the area for which the 2 independent assessments or alternative loss methods **must** be completed to be the flooded acreage **only**.

**Example 3:** STC or COC will **not** establish the area for which the 2 independent assessments or alternative loss methods **must** be completed to be **only** the--\* unit or portion of a unit of an individual producer.

**805 Small Grain Forage****A Definition of Small Grain Forage**

Small grain forage means a stand of pure wheat, barley, oats, triticale, or rye intended for forage for animal consumption.

Small grain commodities intended as forage are considered crops separate and distinct from any other forage commodities and other intended uses of the small grain commodity.

Small grains may be produced for different intended uses, that is, forage (mechanical harvest and grazing) and grain from the same planting. In this situation, the small grain acreage may be recognized as 2 separate crops.

**Example:** Small grain on the same acreage intended for:

- grain for crop insurance or NAP purposes if **not** considered insurable
- forage for NAP purposes.

**Note:** When CAT is **not** available for the grain, the forage and grain may each be eligible for NAP coverage as separate crops if all other eligibility requirements are met.

Producers may have different share arrangements for the forage and grain crops.

Unlike other forage, small grain forage will **not** be considered a separate crop on the basis of mechanical harvest and grazed acreage, or warm and cool season. COC will consider all acreage of the specific small grain intended for forage as a single crop. Small grain forage may **not** be broken as a crop based on the particular season of use, such as fall/winter, spring, or full season.

**805 Small Grain Forage (Continued)****B Mechanically Harvested Small Grain**

Small grain forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested for animal consumption that is:

- both mechanically harvested **and** grazed will be considered mechanically harvested forage acreage

**Note:** An appraisal **must** be completed before any grazing whether before or after mechanically harvesting. See appraisal requirements in 2-NAP.

- completely grazed will be considered mechanically harvested acreage.

**Note:** Production will be computed on an AUD basis and extended to dollars.

**C Grazed Small Grain**

Small grain forage acreage intended to be grazed is always considered grazed acreage regardless of actual harvest method.

**\*--Note:** See grazing loss determinations in subparagraph 804 J.--\*

## 805 Small Grain Forage (Continued)

**D Small Grain Acreage Eligibility**

Small grain crop acreage eligible for NAP assistance for forage losses includes acreage planted and reported to FSA according to paragraph 375 as intended for forage production.

Small grain interseeded with an existing stand of grass or legume is **not** considered small grain forage. The acreage may be eligible under the standard forage procedure provided in this part.

COC will consider the following in all determinations of small grain forage eligibility.

- **Water source.** Water **must** be available for use by the livestock during the grazing period. Producers **must** have an established water source, such as pond, municipal water supply, etc., or the capability to support the water requirements of the livestock during the grazing period.
- **Fertilization.** Higher fertilization requirements are necessary when the small grain crop is intended for both forage and grain.
- **Fencing.** Permanent or temporary fencing **must** exist or be available.

COC will **not** approve small grain forage eligibility when questions of adequate water, fertilization, or fencing exist.

Small grain crop acreage ineligible for NAP assistance for forage losses includes:

- small grain crop acreage planted and reported without an intent of forage production (intended **only** for grain production)
- crop residues
- volunteer stands of small grain.

\* \* \*

**806 NAP Coverage and RMA PRF Pilot Insurance Program Coverage****A Background**

In 2008 RMA began offering, in selected States and counties, a RI-PRF and/or VI-PRF policy to provide producers the ability to purchase insurance for losses of forage produced-for grazing or mechanically harvested for hay. PRF does **not** offer coverage for forage seed. CAT coverage is **not** available under the pilot PRF programs.

Section 196(a)(2)(A) of the 1996 Act provides that commercial crops or other agricultural commodities, except livestock, that are produced for food or fiber for which CAT coverage is **not** available through RMA are eligible crops under NAP. NAP currently provides benefits for forage crop losses; therefore, NAP will continue to be available to producers in those counties covered by pilot PRF programs.

Section 196(h)(3) of the 1996 Act provides that producers who are eligible to receive benefits under NAP, and are also eligible to receive assistance for the same loss under any other program administered by the Secretary, are **required** to elect whether to receive benefits under NAP or under the other program, but **not** both. Payments for the same loss, under the statute, would be payments for which there is any duplicate coverage whatsoever, such that it would cover all or part of the same period on all or part of the same acres.

**Note:** A producer under the PRF programs is **not required** to insure all acres; however, all acres are covered under NAP.

**807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet**

**\*--A Accessing and Downloading NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet**

Access and download the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet according to the following table.

**Note:** The County Office must complete the worksheet according to subparagraph D and save the worksheet for each producer and unit according to the instructions in subparagraph C.


Step	Action
1	Access the DAFP NAP Page at <b>FPAC-FSA-DAFP-NAP-NAP Worksheets - All Documents (sharepoint.com)</b> .
2	CLICK the folder <b>“NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheets”</b> .
3	CLICK the applicable year’s grazing worksheet.  <b>Example: “2025_nap_grass_gz_worksheet.xlsm”</b>
4	Save the document by doing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLICK <b>“File”</b>, scroll down and CLICK <b>“Save As”</b></li> <li>• CLICK <b>“Download a Copy”</b> and once the “Downloads” dialog box is displayed, CLICK <b>“Save As”</b></li> <li>• navigate to user’s desktop</li> <li>• CLICK <b>“Save”</b>.</li> </ul> <p>By following these steps, the document will be placed on the user’s desktop with an icon. The document will be named <b>“2025_nap_grass_gz_worksheet.xlsm”</b>.</p>

**Note:** The NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet is for internal use **only** and will **not** be distributed.--\*

## 807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

**\*--B Creating Applicable Crop Year Folders**

Before completing and saving a NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet for a producer, a new folder must be created on the (S:\) drive for **each** applicable crop year, according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Do either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the desktop task bar, CLICK “”</li> <li>• in the desktop search bar bottom left corner, enter “<b>File Explorer</b>” and CLICK “<b>Enter</b>”.</li> </ul>
2	CLICK “(S:)” drive.
3	Double CLICK “FSA” folder.
4	CLICK “ <b>New Folder</b> ”. If this option is not available, right click in the blank white area within the folder window, CLICK “ <b>New</b> ”, and then CLICK “ <b>Folder</b> ”.
5	A new folder will be placed in the “S:\FSA” folder, with the default name of “ <b>New Folder</b> ”.
6	The new folder must be renamed. Right CLICK, “ <b>New Folder</b> ” and CLICK “ <b>Rename</b> ”.
7	Rename the folder as “ <b>20XX_NAP_Grass_GZ_Worksheets</b> ”.  <b>Example:</b> 20XX is the applicable crop year.

**Notes:** Creating a new “20XX\_NAP\_Grass\_GZ\_Worksheets” folder **only needs to be done 1 time by each Service Center per year.**

All NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheets can be saved in this location.--\*

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

\*-C Saving to the Applicable Crop Year Folders

Users will save worksheets according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	<p>CLICK “File”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scroll down and CLICK “Save a Copy”</li> <li>• CLICK “Excel Macro Enabled Workbook”.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Navigate to “S:\FSA\20XX_NAP_Grass_GZ_Worksheets” crop year as applicable.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> State Offices may create a subfolder if preferred, but the subfolder <b>must</b> be located within “S:\FSA”.</p> <p>In the “File name:” block, enter the file name as “NAP_20XX_{County name}_{State abbr}_{Producer name}_{Unit number}_{#of#}”.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> “{County name}” is the name of the county where the unit of grazing land is physically located.</p> <p>“{State name}” is the 2-alpha State abbreviation, such as “TX” for Texas, where the grazing land is physically located for the unit.</p> <p>“{Producer name}” is the name of the producer for which the worksheet is being completed.</p> <p>“{Unit number}” is the unit number for which the worksheet is being completed.</p> <p>“{#of#}” is the worksheet number out of the total number of worksheets completed for a specific producer and unit within a State and county.</p> <p>Multiple worksheets may need to be completed if any of the following situations occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the producer has interest in more than 4 Federal grazing permits and/or 4 State land leases, or combination of 4 Federal grazing permits and State land leases</li> <li>• 4 or more carrying capacities exist under the unit</li> <li>• 4 or more farms, tracts, or tracts with 4 different carrying capacities or any combination of the 3 exist.</li> </ul>

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807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

\*--C Saving to the Applicable Crop Year Folders (Continued)

Step	Action
2 (Cntd)	<p><b>Examples:</b> The following naming conventions are examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2025_NAP_Barton_KS_Jones_100_1of2</li> <li>• 2025_NAP_Barton_KS_Jones_100_2of2</li> <li>• 2025_NAP_Farmville_AZ_Smith_500_1of3</li> <li>• 2025_NAP_Farmville_AZ_Smith_500_2of3</li> <li>• 2025_NAP_Farmville_AZ_Smith_500_3of3.</li> </ul>
3	CLICK "Save".

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

**D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet**

\*--Subparagraph 804 I requires adjustments to expected AUD's when stocking rates and/or grazing days under lease arrangements, rental agreements, or permits with grazing arrangements are **not** consistent with STC-established carrying capacities. Because of the variation in private land, State land lease carrying capacities, and AU's listed on Federal land grazing permits, some native grass for grazing NAP applications may require adjustments. To simplify this requirement, an Excel "NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet" has been developed to calculate the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software with a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

**Note: It is very important farms and ranches are constituted properly.**

Complete the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet according to the following table.

Item	Instructions
<b>Part A – Top Portion of Worksheet</b>	
1	No entry – this will be prefilled with the year of the worksheet being used.
2	Enter the name of the producer/entity.
3	Enter the unit number for the producer and crop.
<b>Part B – Federal Grazing Permits Section</b>	
<p>A permit or lease on Federal lands that includes FS land, Tribal land, BIA land, and BLM land, provides the approved AU's or AUM's that a producer may graze. NAP pays on certified acreage; therefore, adjustments may be required to allow the NAP Application for Payment software to calculate the payment correctly. Because Federal lands base grazing lands on AU's or AUM's, the worksheet will be used to convert AU's or AUM's to acres.</p>	
<p><b>Note:</b> For Federal-, State, or BIA-owned land permits and leases which provide the number of AU's or AUM's which can be grazed but require full payment regardless of the actual grazing permitted or used, these permits/leases are considered a cash lease and the "NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet" will <b>not</b> be required for calculating acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software unless the permit/lease does not define how many acres are included in the permit/lease.</p>	
<p>Each worksheet accommodates up to 4 Federal grazing permits. If a livestock operation has more than 4 Federal grazing permits, additional worksheets will be used. The acreage from each worksheet in item 32, will be totaled and entered into the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP, on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU. All necessary information needed to compute the acres to be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software can be found on the producer's Federal grazing permit. Since BLM and FS regulations do <b>not</b> allow subleasing of a Federal grazing permit, each permit <b>must</b> be under the name of the individual or entity making application for payment. The County Office needs to ensure the beginning and ending grazing period dates include all or part of the grazing year covered by the producer's application for payment.</p>	

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807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
<b>Part B – Federal Grazing Permits Section (Continued)</b>	
<p><b>Example:</b> A producer has a BLM permit which runs for 365 days but the county’s grazing period is 215 days. The producer will be limited to the county’s grazing period of 215 days.</p> <p>The following information must be entered for each Federal grazing permit in the worksheet to compute the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See paragraph 808 for examples and explanations of the calculations performed by the worksheet for Part B, Federal Grazing Permit Section.</p>	
4	<p>Enter the number of livestock, by kind, from the Federal grazing permit in the appropriate block provided. Livestock kind will indicate whether the livestock covered by the Federal grazing permit are cows (cattle), bulls, horses, sheep, goats, or yearlings. Each kind of livestock represents a different <b>AU number</b> and must be entered correctly to compute the proper payment. If a kind of livestock is <b>not</b> represented on the permit, an entry is <b>not</b> required.</p>
5	<p>Enter COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county in which the land is physically located. The percent of loss established by COC will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing “AUD” Loss Calculations Screen, under “COC Loss Factor” according to 3-NAP.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> If multiple loss percentages are established and are applicable to the unit, then a separate worksheet for each loss percentage must be completed. The total sum of all Federal permit acreage in item 32 from each worksheet for which a different loss percentage is applicable to the unit will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the “planted acres” field.</p> <p>If the percent of grazed forage loss is not established by COC prior to the producer filing an application for payment, the absence of this value does not prohibit the worksheet from calculating the acreage in items 12 and 32. It is however <b>required</b> in the NAP Application for Payment software prior to the application for payment being approved.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Jim Jones’ Unit 1 is physically located in Chaves County, New Mexico, and Eddy County, New Mexico. A separate COC-established percent of grazed forage loss, based on independent assessments, has been established by each of the respective COC’s. A separate NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet will be completed for <b>each</b> COC-established percent of grazed forage loss, 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Chaves County, and 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Eddy County.</p>

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## 807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

## D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
6	Enter %PL ( <b>Percent of Public Land</b> ). This is a <b>required</b> entry and can be found on the producer's bill or Grazing Schedule and Fees Statement.
7	Enter producer's share. This is a <b>required</b> entry.  <b>Note:</b> The producer's share will be displayed in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing Loss Acreage Screen according to 3-NAP, when the grazing crop is selected on the Crop Selection Screen.
8	Enter " <b>Non-Use</b> " from the permit, if applicable. " <b>Non-Use</b> " from the permit:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will be entered as AUM's</li> <li>• can be found on page 2 of the producer's last quarter billing statement from the Federal Agency</li> <li>• is applicable when the Federal Agency reduces the grazing days under the Federal grazing permit or lease because of drought and the producer does <b>not</b> have to pay the Federal Agency because of temporary non-use of the permit.</li> </ul> <b>Example:</b> Producer has FS grazing permit that allows the producer to graze 212 cows from April 1, 2024, to July 1, 2024, at a rate of \$1.35 per AUM. The final bill shows 149 AUM's of non-use at a rate of \$1.35 per AUM. 149 AUM's of non-use will be entered in item 8.
9	Enter the Federal Grazing Rate per AUM from the Federal grazing permit or lease. This is a <b>required</b> entry.  <b>Example:</b> The producer has a FS grazing permit that allows the producer to graze 212 cows from 4/1/2024 to 7/1/2024, at a rate of \$1.35 per AUM. The final bill shows 149 AUM's of non-use at a rate of \$1.35 per AUM. \$1.35 per AUM will be entered into item 9.

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807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

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Item	Instructions																																				
10	<p>Enter beginning and ending grazing dates for each livestock kind entered on the Federal grazing permit or lease. If more than 1 grazing period is shown on the Federal grazing permit or lease, use a separate Federal grazing permit in the worksheet to enter the different grazing periods.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Jim’s grazing permit allows Jim to graze 100 cows as follows:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><b>From:</b></td> <td><b>To:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>January 1</td> <td>March 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1</td> <td>October 31</td> </tr> </table> <p>In this situation, the user would have 2 separate entries (2 separate columns) on the worksheet, as follows, for the applicable item numbers:</p> <p><b>Federal Permit # 1 (Column 1)</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 150px;"><b>4. Cows</b></td> <td style="width: 50px;">100</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><b>Grazing Days</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>From</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>To</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>10. Cows</b></td> <td>100</td> <td>1/1/24</td> <td>3/31/24</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Federal Permit #2 (Column 2)</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 150px;"><b>4. Cows</b></td> <td style="width: 50px;">100</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><b>Grazing Days</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>From</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>To</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>10. Cows</b></td> <td>100</td> <td>7/1/24</td> <td>10/31/24</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Note:</b> The dates entered must fall within the county established grazing period.</p>	<b>From:</b>	<b>To:</b>	January 1	March 31	July 1	October 31	<b>4. Cows</b>	100				<b>Grazing Days</b>				<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>10. Cows</b>	100	1/1/24	3/31/24	<b>4. Cows</b>	100				<b>Grazing Days</b>				<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>10. Cows</b>	100	7/1/24	10/31/24
<b>From:</b>	<b>To:</b>																																				
January 1	March 31																																				
July 1	October 31																																				
<b>4. Cows</b>	100																																				
	<b>Grazing Days</b>																																				
		<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>																																		
<b>10. Cows</b>	100	1/1/24	3/31/24																																		
<b>4. Cows</b>	100																																				
	<b>Grazing Days</b>																																				
		<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>																																		
<b>10. Cows</b>	100	7/1/24	10/31/24																																		
11	<p>Enter NCT approved grazing days for the specific forage type being grazed under the permit in the physical location county. This is a <b>required</b> entry.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Producer has a BLM permit which allows 212 cows to graze native grass from May 1, 2024, to August 1, 2024. NCT approved grazing days for native grass in the county are 305 days. Enter 305 days in item 11.</p>																																				

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807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
12	<p>No entry – the acreage for each Federal permit is automatically calculated by the worksheet and entered in item 12. The worksheet will also total all item 12 acres and enter the total Federal permit acreage in item 32. Total acres from item 32 for all worksheets for the unit will then be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen, in the “Carrying Capacity” section, under “Planted Acres”. The total Federal permit acreage from each separate worksheet will be entered as “Federal” acres with the “Name of Lessor” and be associated to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applicable planting period</li> <li>• carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU</li> <li>• grazing period days</li> <li>• physical location COC’s loss factor (i.e. COC-established percent of grazed forage loss).</li> </ul>
<b>Part C – State Land Lease Section</b>	
<p>The State Land Lease Section is used for computing acres to be entered for State leased land and provides for the number of AU’s or AUM’s which can be grazed. Carrying capacity is expressed in animals allowed per section. The information required to compute acres for entering in the automated system is “acreage” and “carrying capacity”. Each worksheet will accommodate up to 4 State land leases. If a livestock operation has more than 4 State land leases, additional worksheets will be used. The acreage from each worksheet will be totaled and entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP using a carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU to compute the livestock operation’s payment.</p> <p><b>Important:</b> The NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet will <b>not</b> be used for computing acres to be entered for State land leased on a cash lease basis and when the number of acres grazed can be determined from the lease. Payments for State land leased on a cash lease basis will be calculated using form CCC-576C.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">State land leased on AUM or AU basis in which the term of the lease is less than 1 year will load the data in worksheet Part B, for computing acres.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See paragraph 808 for examples and explanations of the calculations performed by the worksheet Part C, State Land Lease Section.</p>	
13	Enter State land lease number. This is a <b>required</b> entry.
14	Enter the lesser of acreage from the State land lease, or the State land leased acreage reported on FSA-578 for the producer. This is a <b>required</b> entry.
15	Enter carrying capacity (Acres/Section) associated with the acreage from State land lease. This is a <b>required</b> entry.

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807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
16	<p>No entry – adjusted acres based on carrying capacity per section will be displayed. The worksheet performs the adjusted acres calculation as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Item 14 ÷ (640 acres ÷ Item 15) = Adjusted Acres.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> State land lease number 20 contains 340 acres with a carrying capacity per section of 10 AU’s.</p> <p>340 acres ÷ (640 acres ÷ 10 AU’s/Sec.) = 5.3125 adjusted acres displayed in item 16.</p>
17	<p>Enter producer’s share from the State land lease. This is a <b>required</b> entry.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Producer’s share will be displayed in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing Loss Acreage Screen according to 3-NAP when the grazing crop is selected on the Crop Selection Screen.</p>
18	<p>Enter COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county in which the State land is physically located. This is a <b>required</b> entry. The percent of loss established by COC will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing “AUD” Loss Calculations Screen, under “COC Loss Factor”, according to 3-NAP.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If more than 1 percentage of loss is applicable to the unit, then a separate worksheet for <b>each</b> percentage of loss must be completed. The sum of all State land acreage in item 32 from each worksheet for which a different loss percentage is applicable to the unit will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the “planted acres” field.</p> <p>If the percent of grazed forage loss is not established by COC prior to the producer filing an application for payment, the absence of this value does not prohibit the worksheet from calculating the acreage in items 19 and 32. It is however <b>required</b> in the NAP Application for Payment software prior to the application being approved.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Jim Jones’ Unit 1 is physically located in Chaves County, New Mexico, and Eddy County, New Mexico. A separate percentage of loss, based on independent assessments, has been established by each of the respective COC’s. A separate worksheet will be completed for each percentage of loss, 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Chaves County, and 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Eddy County.</p>

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807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
19	<p>No entry – the acreage for each State land lease is automatically calculated by the worksheet and entered in item 19. The worksheet will also total all of the item 19 acreage and enter the total State land lease acreage in item 32. Total acres from item 32 for all worksheets for the unit will then be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen, in the “Carrying Capacity” section, under “Planted Acres”. The total State land lease acreage from each separate worksheet will be entered as “State” acres with the “Name of the Lessor” and be associated to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applicable planting period</li> <li>• carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU</li> <li>• grazing period days</li> <li>• physical location COC’s loss factor (i.e. COC-established percent of grazed forage loss).</li> </ul>
<b>Part D – Privately Owned and Leased Land Section</b>	
<p>The Privately Owned/Leased Land Section is used for computing acres to be entered for privately owned/leased land for producers with public lands scattered throughout their private land holdings. This section allows land to be entered by farm number/tract number, producer share, and certified acreage. Acreage can be split to attribute the acreage to the applicable carrying capacity, and start and ending grazing dates, and allows for different grazing days for each State/county. Producer shares and COC-established percent of grazed forage loss are also included in this section.</p> <p>STC’s have established carrying capacities for privately owned and leased land. Producer’s acreage for each specific carrying capacity may be entered in the following section to compute the acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment web-based software. This section of the worksheet is broken into 4 subsections and can be used to enter data from 4 farms, 4 tracts, or used to enter only 1 tract with several different carrying capacities. The worksheet will accommodate entering data for 4 farms, 4 tracts, or 1 tract with 4 different carrying capacities, or any combination of the 3. The acreage from each worksheet will be totaled and entered in the NAP Application for Payment software using carrying capacity of each “1” acre per AU to compute the livestock operation’s payment.</p> <p><b>Important:</b> A separate worksheet will be completed if multiple loss percentages in item 24 or multiple NCT grazing days in item 29 are applicable to the unit.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See paragraph 808 for examples and explanations of the calculations performed by the worksheet for Part D, Privately Owned/Leased Land Section.</p>	
20	Enter farm and/or tract number, whichever is applicable. This is a <b>required</b> entry.

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807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
21	<p>Enter producer’s ownership share or share from the lease in the private land. This is a <b>required</b> entry.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Producer’s share will be displayed in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing “AUD” Loss Calculations Screen according to 3-NAP when the grazing crop is selected on the Crop Selection Screen.</p>
22	<p>Enter certified acreage from CARS for privately owned/leased land only. This is a <b>required</b> entry.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The acreage entered should <b>not</b> include Federal or State land.</p>
23	<p>Enter acreage from the tract to be associated to each carrying capacity to be entered in item 25. This is a <b>required</b> entry.</p>
24	<p>Enter COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county in which the private land is physically located. The percent of loss established by COC will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing “AUD” Loss Calculations Screen, under “COC Loss Factor”, according to 3-NAP.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If more than 1 percentage of loss is applicable to the unit, then a separate worksheet for <b>each</b> percentage of loss must be completed. The sum of all private land acreage in item 32 from each worksheet for which a different loss percentage is applicable to the unit will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the “planted acres” field.</p> <p>If the percent of grazed forage loss is not established by COC prior to the producer filing an application for payment, the absence of this value does not prohibit the worksheet from calculating the acreage in items 31 and 32. It is however <b>required</b> in the NAP Application for Payment software prior to the application for payment being approved.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Jim Jones’ Unit 1 is physically located in Chaves County, New Mexico, and Eddy County, New Mexico. A separate percentage of loss, based on independent assessments, has been established by each of the respective COC’s. A separate worksheet will be completed for <b>each</b> percentage of loss, 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Chaves County, and 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Eddy County.</p>
25	<p>Enter carrying capacity associated with the acreage entered in item 23. This is a <b>required</b> entry.</p>

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807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
26	<p>Enter date grazing begins. This is a <b>required</b> entry.</p> <p>The coverage period for biennial and perennial forage crops for grazing begins the later of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 calendar days after the application closing date</li> <li>• date following the normal harvest date of the previous crop year</li> <li>• beginning date of the lease.</li> </ul> <p>The coverage period for warm and cool season forage crops intended for grazing begins the later of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 calendar days after the application closing date</li> <li>• beginning date of the designated grazing period</li> <li>• beginning date of the lease.</li> </ul>
27	<p>Enter date grazing ends. This is a <b>required</b> entry.</p> <p>The coverage period for biennial and perennial forage crops intended for grazing ends the earlier of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• normal harvest date</li> <li>• date the lease ends.</li> </ul> <p>The coverage period for warm and cool season forage crops intended for grazing ends the earlier of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• end of the designated grazing period</li> <li>• date the lease ends.</li> </ul>
28	<p>No entry - Grazing days will be displayed in item 28. The worksheet calculates the grazing days based on the start and ending grazing days entered in items 26 and 27.</p>

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807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
29	<p>Enter NCT approved grazing days for the specific forage type being grazed in the county. This is a <b>required</b> entry.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A separate worksheet will be completed if multiple NCT grazing days are applicable to the unit.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Producer has public lands scattered throughout her private land holdings of 1,000.0 acres of native pasture. 500.0 acres of the producer’s native pasture is physically located in Chaves County with a carrying capacity of 64 acres/AU and 305 grazing days. The other 500.0 acres of native pasture is physically located in Eddy County with a carrying capacity of 80 acres/AU and 365 grazing days. A separate worksheet will be completed for NCT grazing day for the unit, 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Chaves County and 1 worksheet for the land physically located in Eddy County.</p>
30	<p>No entry – AUD’s are calculated by the worksheet and displayed in item 30.</p>
31	<p>No entry – the acreage for each privately owned/leased land is automatically calculated by the worksheet and displayed in item 31. The worksheet will also total all of the item 31 acres and enter the total privately owned/leased land acreage in item 32. Total acres from item 32 for all worksheets for the unit will then be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen, in the “Carrying Capacity” section, under “Planted Acres”. The total privately owned/leased land acreage from each separate worksheet will be entered as “Private/Leased” acres, with the “Name of the Lessor” and be associated to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applicable planting period</li> <li>• carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU</li> <li>• grazing period days</li> <li>• physical location COC’s loss factor (i.e. COC-established percent of grazed forage loss).</li> </ul>
32	<p>No entry - Total Federal permit, State land leased, and privately owned/leased acreage from items 12, 19, and 31, respectively, will automatically be totaled and entered in item 32. This total will also be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software, on the Grazing “AUD” Loss Calculations Screen, in the “Carrying Capacity” section, under “Planted Acres”, according 3-NAP.</p>
33	<p>No entry - Worksheet calculates the NAP payment amount based on the acres in item 32 using a carrying capacity “1” acre per AU.</p>

--\*

807 NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

D Completing NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet (Continued)

\*--

Item	Instructions
34	<p>Preparer of the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet will initial and date the entries on the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet are correct and the following have been entered correctly in the NAP Application for Payment software:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applicable acreages in items 12, 19, 31, and 32</li> <li>• carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU</li> <li>• applicable grazing period days</li> <li>• COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county where the Federal land, State land, and/or private land are physically located.</li> </ul>
35	<p>Second party review will be conducted. Second party conducting review will initial and date <b>after</b> review is complete indicating the entries on the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet are correct and the following have been entered correctly by the preparer in the NAP Application for Payment software:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applicable acreages in items 12, 19, 31, and 32</li> <li>• carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU</li> <li>• applicable grazing period days</li> <li>• COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county where the Federal land, State land, and/or private land are physically located.</li> </ul>

**Notes:** Once all items have been completed in the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet, the user must save the worksheet following the naming conventions in subparagraph C and then select “Print” at the bottom right of the worksheet to print a copy of the worksheet to put in the producer’s NAP file.

To start over and clear the data from the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet without saving, the user can select the “Clear All” option at the bottom right of the worksheet.--\*





808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations

**A Overview**

This paragraph provides examples and explains the calculations performed in each section of the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet.

**B Section A**

\*--Section A allows users to enter the producer’s name and unit number. The crop year is prefilled with the crop year of the worksheet being used.

“Acres to Enter” from Sections B, C, and D are combined and displayed in item 32 for entry into the NAP Application for Payment software using a carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU. The item 32 entry will be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP, on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the “Planted Acres” field with a carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU.

The estimated calculated payment is displayed in item 33, as follows.

<b>1. Crop Year:</b>	2024	<b>3. Unit Number</b>	<b>32. Total Acres to Enter in NAP Software Using CC 1</b>	<b>33. Payment</b>
<b>2. Producer:</b>	John Doe	1	63.95	\$3,790

**C Section B, Federal Grazing Permits Section**

Federal grazing permits or leases include FS, Tribal, BIA, and BLM land which provide the number of AU’s or AUM’s the producer may graze. NAP pays for grazed forage losses on certified acreage; therefore, an adjustment may be required to allow for the NAP Application for Payment software to calculate the payment correctly. The calculations in the following examples show how the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet converts AU’s or AUM’s to acres to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software using a carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU.

**Example 1:** Producer has 100 percent interest in a FS permit which allows 212 cattle to graze from April 1, 2024, to July 1, 2024. There is **no** reduction for non-use and %PL is 100 percent. The grazing period for native grass in the county is 305 days. The COC-established percent of grazed forage loss approved for the county in which the land is physically located is 75 percent.--\*

$$212 \text{ cattle} \times 92 \text{ grazing days} = 19,504 \text{ AUD's} \div 305 \text{ (NCT approved grazing days)} = 63.95 \text{ acres.}$$

**Note:** 63.95 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 12 and 32. The acres in item 32 **must be entered in the NAP**

\*--**Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP** on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the “Planted Acres” field and in the “Federal” acres field with the “Name of Lessor” as “FS” and using a carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU.--\*

## 808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

### C Section B, Federal Grazing Permits Section (Continued)

**Non-Use:** Federal Agencies may reduce the dollar amount a producer pays for non-use of the permit or reduced AUM's on the permit because of drought, etc. When non-use AUM's are entered in item 8 and the Federal Grazing Rate per AUM is entered in item 9, the Grass for Grazing Worksheet, Non-Use Section (Part B, Item 8) calculates the amount the producer did **not** pay the Federal Agency and converts it into AUD's.

The non-use payment reduction is converted into AUD's by the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet as follows:

Number of AUM's of non-use (Federal Agency last quarter billing statement to producer) x Federal grazing rate per AUM (as provided in the permit) divided by .55 (established NAP \*--payment level) divided by \$1.3214 (2024 AUD value) equals AUD's of non-use reduction. See subparagraph 55 D for the applicable crop year AUD value.

**Example 2:** Producer has 100 percent interest in a FS permit which allows him to graze 212 cows from April 1, 2024, to July 1, 2024. COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county in which the land is physically located is--\* 75 percent. The grazing period for native grass in the county is 305 days. The producer's final bill shows 149 AUM's of non-use. The Federal grazing rate is \$1.35 per AUM.

149 AUM's non-use x \$1.35 (Federal grazing rate per AUM from FS bill) = \$201.15 (amount the producer was **not** required to pay).

To convert the \$201.15 payment reduction into AUD's:

$$\$201 \text{ (non-use payment reduction in dollars)} \div .55 \text{ (NAP established *--payment level)} \div \$1.3214 \text{ (2024 AUD value)} = \mathbf{276.57 \text{ AUD's non-use reduction.}}$$

212 cows (AU's) x 92 grazing days = 19,504 AUD's - 277 AUD's of non-use reduction = 19,227 AUD's for NAP payment  $\div$  305 (NCT approved grazing days) = 63.04 acres to enter in NAP software using carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

**Note:** 63.04 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 12 and 32. Acres in item 32 **must be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP** on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field and in the "Federal" acres field with the "Name of Lessor" as "FS" using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.--\*

## 808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

### C Section B, Federal Grazing Permits Section (Continued)

**Percent of Public Land:** In some cases, but **not** all, Federal property will be scattered throughout the producer's private land. When a producer owns or leases property within Federal property, it is called base property (private ranch). Because private land includes Federal property, the producer has to apply to the Federal Agency for using grazing \*--privileges associated with the property. The Federal Agency only controls Federal land,--\* **not** the private or State land associated with the lease or permit. The Federal Agency controls its land by assigning AU's on the Federal Lease/Permit and multiplying that times %PL.

%PL is calculated by the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet as follows.

\*--**Example 3:** Producer has a 100 percent interest in a BLM lease which contains private land. Producer is allowed to graze 212 cows from April 1, 2024, to July 1, 2024 (92 grazing days). The county's normal grazing period for native pasture is 305 days. %PL on the producer's final bill or Grazing Schedule and Fees Statement is 86 percent. COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county in which the land is physically located is 75 percent.--\*

$$212 \text{ cows} \times 92 \text{ grazing days} = 19,504 \text{ AUD's}$$

$$19,504 \text{ AUD's} \div 305 \text{ (NCT approved grazing days)} = 63.95 \text{ Acres}$$

63.95 Acres x 86% PL (as stated on final bill) = 54.99 acres to enter in the NAP software using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

**Note:** 54.99 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 12 \*--and 32. Acres in item 32 **must be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP** on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field and in the "Federal" acres field with the "Name of Lessor" as "BLM" using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.--\*

808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

C Section B, Federal Grazing Permits Section (Continued)

Federal Permit:

- #1 displays entries from Example 1
- #2 displays entries from Example 2
- #3 displays entries from Example 3.

\*--

	Federal Permit #1		Federal Permit #2		Federal Permit #3	
	4. Cows	212	4. Cows	212	4. Cows	212
	4. Bulls		4. Bulls		4. Bulls	
	4. Horses		4. Horses		4. Horses	
	4. Sheep		4. Sheep		4. Sheep	
	4. Goats		4. Goats		4. Goats	
	4. Yearlings		4. Yearlings		4. Yearlings	
	5. % Loss	75%	5. % Loss	75%	5. % Loss	75%
	6. % PL	100%	6. % PL	100%	6. % PL	86%
	7. Share	100%	7. Share	100%	7. Share	100%
	8. Non-use		8. Non-use	149	8. Non-use	
	9. Fed Gz Rate	1.35	9. Fed Gz Rate	1.35	9. Fed Gz Rate	1.35
	Grazing Days		Grazing Days		Grazing Days	
	From	To	From	To	From	To
10. Cows	4/1/2024	7/1/2024	4/1/2024	7/1/2024	4/1/2024	7/1/2024
10. Bulls						
10. Horses						
10. Sheep						
10. Goats						
10. Yearlings						
11. NCT Grazing Days		305		305		305
	12. Acres to Enter:	63.95	12. Acres to Enter:	63.04	12. Acres to Enter:	54.99

--\*

808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

D Section C, State Land Lease Section

The State land lease carrying capacity is based on 640 acres (1 section) of year-round grazing in the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet. The example below shows how the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet calculates State Land Lease acreage.

Example.

State Lease #	Acres in Lease	Carrying Capacity Per Section
20	340.0	10 AU's
16	640.0	8 AU's

State Lease #20: 640 acres per section ÷ 10 AU's per section = 64 acre per AU.  
 340 acres in lease ÷ 64 acre per AU = 5.313 acres to enter in NAP  
 \*--Application for Payment software using a carrying capacity of "1" acre--\* per AU.

State Lease #16: 640 acres per section ÷ 8 AU's per section = 80.0 acres per AU.  
 640 acres in lease ÷ 80.0 acre per AU = 8.0 acres to enter in NAP  
 \*--Application for Payment software using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.

COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county in which the land is physically located is 75 percent.

Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land			Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land			Actual Carrying Capacity for State Land		
13. Lease No.	20 & 16		13. Lease No.			13. Lease No.		
14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres	14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres	14. Acres	15. AU/Sec.	16. Adjusted Acres
340	10	5.3125			0			0
640	8	8			0			0
		0			0			0
		13.3125	0		0	0		0
19. Acres to Enter		13	19. Acres to Enter		0	19. Acres to Enter		0
17. Share		100	17. Share		100	17. Share		1
18. % Loss		75%	18. % Loss		0%	18. % Loss		0%

**Note:** 13.00 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 19 and 32. Acres in item 32 **must be entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP** on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the "Planted Acres" field and in the "State" acres field with the "Name of Lessor" as "State Land" using a carrying capacity of "1" acre per AU.--\*

## 808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)

### E Section D, Privately Owned and Leased Land Section

The example in this section shows how the NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet calculates the acreage to enter in the NAP Application for Payment software for a carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU for privately owned and/or leased land for producers with public lands scattered throughout their private land holdings.

**Example:** Producer has public lands scattered throughout her private land holdings. The producer reports 1500.0 acres of native pasture intended for grazing in CARS.

\*--The COC-established percent of grazed forage loss for the county is 75 percent.\*  
The producer’s carrying capacities and grazing days for the native pasture are as follows:

500.0 acres native pasture, 64 acre per AU carrying capacity, 365 grazing days  
500.0 acres native pasture, 64 acre per AU carrying capacity, 185 grazing days  
250.0 acres native pasture, 90 acre per AU carrying capacity, 365 grazing days  
250.0 acres native pasture, 58 acre per AU carrying capacity, 365 grazing days.

\*--The calculations to determine the acres to enter into the NAP Application for Payment software with a carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU are as follows:--\*

$500.0 \text{ acres} \div 64 \text{ acre per AU} = 7.8125 \text{ acres}$   
 $500.0 \text{ acres} \div 64 \text{ acre per AU} = 7.8125 \text{ acres} \div 365 \text{ NCT grazing days} =$   
 $0.0214 \text{ AU's per day} \times 185 \text{ days} = 3.96 \text{ acres}$   
 $250.0 \text{ acres} \div 90 \text{ acre per AU} = 2.778 \text{ acres}$   
 $250.0 \text{ acres} \div 58 \text{ acre per AU} = 4.3103 \text{ acres}.$

**808 Examples and Explanations of NAP Grass for Grazing Worksheet Calculations (Continued)**

**E Section D, Privately Owned and Leased Land Section (Continued)**

The following worksheet displays the entries required to obtain the acres to enter in the NAP \*--Application for Payment software for this example of a producer with public lands scattered throughout their private land holdings.

20. Farm Number	21. Producer Share	22. Certified Acreage	23. Acreage per Carrying Capacity	24. % of Loss	25. Carrying Capacity	26. Start Grazing Days	27. End Grazing Days	28. Grazing Days	29. NCT Grazing Days	30. AUD's	31. Acres to Enter
1	100%	1500.0	500.0	75	64	1/1/2024	12/31/2024	366	365	285938	7.83
			500.0		64	3/1/2024	9/1/2024	185		144531	3.96
			250.0		90	1/1/2024	12/31/2024	366		101667	2.79
			250.0		58	1/1/2024	12/31/2024	366		157759	4.32
<b>Total</b>										<b>18.9</b>	

**Note:** 18.9 acres will be automatically calculated and entered in items 31 and 32. Acres in item 32 **must entered in the NAP Application for Payment software according to 3-NAP on the Grazing AUD Loss Calculations Screen in the “Planted Acres” field and in the “Private/Leased” acres field with the “Name of Lessor” as for example, “Juan Valdez”, and using a carrying capacity of “1” acre per AU.--\***

**\*--810 Determining Amount of Forage Quality Loss (Continued)****C Manual Calculation of Forage Quality Loss Production Not to Count Using RFV (Continued)****Notes: (Continued)**

If actual harvested production is **not** based on DM, it **must** be converted to DM basis according to subparagraph D.

Production **not** to count may also be calculated using the Forage Quality Loss Calculator according to paragraph 811.

**D Harvested Production DM Conversion**

Baled hay does **not** require DM conversion. If forage is harvested as either haylage or silage, all production **must** be converted to DM basis as follows.

Tons of Wet Forage x .35 (DM Factor With 65% Moisture) = 100% DM

100% DM Tons x 1.15 (87% Moisture Factor) = Tons of 13% Moisture Dry Hay Equivalent.

**Note:** When converting to a DM basis, always use DM factor .35.

**Example:** Producer A harvests 216 tons of silage. This **must** be converted to DM basis **before** calculating quality loss.

216 (Wet Tons Silage) x .35 (DM Factor With 65% Moisture Silage) =  
75.6 Tons of DM.

75.6 Tons of DM x 1.15 (87% Moisture Factor) = **86.9 Tons** of 13 Percent Moisture Dry Hay Equivalent that is the DM conversion hay used for calculating quality loss using RFV.

According to the instructions in subparagraph 811 D, 86.9 tons would be entered into the Forage Quality Loss Calculator, item 11, for the corresponding analysis number entered in item 9.--\*

**811 Determining Amount of Forage Quality Loss Using Forage Quality Calculator**

**\*--A Accessing and Downloading NAP Forage Quality Calculator**

Access and download the NAP Forage Quality Calculator according to the following table.

**Note:** The County Office must complete the calculator according to subparagraph D and save the calculator for each producer and unit according to the instructions in subparagraph C.


Step	Action
1	Access the DAFP NAP page at <b>FPAC-FSA-DAFP-NAP-NAP Worksheets - All Documents (sharepoint.com)</b> .
2	CLICK the folder <b>“NAP Forage Quality Calculator 20151005”</b> .
3	Save the document by doing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLICK <b>“File”</b>, scroll down, and CLICK <b>“Save As”</b></li> <li>• CLICK <b>“Download a Copy”</b> and once the “Downloads” dialog box is displayed, CLICK <b>“Save As”</b></li> <li>• navigate to user’s desktop</li> <li>• CLICK <b>“Save”</b>.</li> </ul> By following these steps, the document will be placed on the user’s desktop with an icon. The document will be named <b>“NAP Forage Quality Calculator 20151005.xlsm”</b> .

**Note:** The NAP Forage Quality Calculator is for internal use **only** and will **not** be distributed.--\*

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

**\*--B Creating Applicable Crop Year Folders**

Before completing and saving a NAP Forage Quality Calculator for a producer, a new folder must be created on the (S:\) drive for **each** applicable crop year, according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Do either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the desktop task bar, CLICK “”</li> <li>• in the desktop search bar bottom left corner, enter “<b>File Explorer</b>” and CLICK “<b>Enter</b>”.</li> </ul>
2	CLICK “(S:)” drive.
3	Double CLICK “ <b>FSA</b> ” folder.
4	CLICK “ <b>New Folder</b> ”. If this option is not available, right click in the blank white area within the folder window, CLICK “ <b>New</b> ”, and then CLICK “ <b>Folder</b> ”.
5	A new folder will be placed in the “S:\FSA” folder, with the default name of “ <b>New Folder</b> ”.
6	The new folder must be renamed. Right CLICK, “ <b>New Folder</b> ” and CLICK “ <b>Rename</b> ”.
7	Rename the folder as “ <b>20XX_NAP Forage Quality Calculators</b> ”.  <b>Example:</b> 20XX is the applicable crop year.

**Notes:** Creating a new “20XX\_NAP Forage Quality Calculators” folder **only needs to be done one time by each Service Center per year.**

All NAP Forage Quality Calculators can be saved in this location.--\*

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

\*--C Saving to the Applicable Crop Year Folders

Users will save the NAP Forage Quality Calculators according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	<p>CLICK <b>“File”</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scroll down and CLICK <b>“Save a Copy”</b></li> <li>• CLICK <b>“Excel Macro Enabled Workbook”</b>.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Navigate to <b>“S:\FSA\20XX_NAP Forage Quality Calculators”</b> crop year as applicable.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> State Offices may create a subfolder if preferred, but the subfolder <b>must</b> be located within <b>“S:\FSA\”</b>.</p> <p>In the <b>“File name:”</b> block, enter the file name as, <b>“NAP_20XX_{County name}_{State abbr}_{Producer name}_{Unit number}_{#of#}”</b>.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> <b>“{County name}”</b> is the name of the county where the unit is physically located.</p> <p><b>“{State abbr}”</b> is the 2-alpha State abbreviation, such as <b>“MD”</b> for Maryland, where the unit is physically located.</p> <p><b>“{Producer name}”</b> is the name of the producer for which the calculator is being completed.</p> <p><b>“{Unit number}”</b> is the unit number for which the calculator is being completed.</p> <p><b>“{#of#}”</b> is the calculator number out of the total number of calculators completed for a specific producer and unit within a State and county.</p>
3	CLICK <b>“Save”</b> .

--\*

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

**\*--D Completing NAP Forage Quality Loss Calculator**

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

Step	Action
1	Enter the crop year from CCC-576, item 2.
2	Enter the producer's name from CCC-576, item 3.
3	Enter the unit number for the producer and crop from CCC-576, item 8B.
4	Enter the name of the forage laboratory that performed the quality test.
5	Enter the crop name from CCC-576, item 6A.
6	Enter the crop type for the crop from CCC-576, item 6B.
7	Enter the unit of measure from CCC-576, item 25.
8	From the drop-down menu select the forage type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alfalfa</li> <li>• Alfalfa Mix</li> <li>• Other Hay</li> <li>• Small Grains</li> <li>• Sorghum Forage.</li> </ul>
9	Enter the analysis number from the forage quality test.
10	Enter the actual RFV from the forage quality test.
11	Enter the production associated with each sample.
12	No entry – the percent loss of quality will be displayed.
13	No entry – the production <b>not</b> to count by sample will be displayed.
14	No entry - total production <b>not</b> to count for the unit will be displayed, which will be entered on CCC-576, item 29.

**Notes:** Once all items have been completed on the Forage Quality Loss Calculator, the user will select “Print” to print a copy of the calculator to put in the producer’s NAP file.

To start over and clear the data from the Forage Quality Loss Calculator without saving, the user will select the “Clear” option.--\*



## 812 CPLGW Alternative Method

### A Background

\*--According to subparagraph 804 K, CPLGW's have been developed as an alternative--\* method for determining collective percentage of loss for grazed forage. CPLGW's compare actual PRISM rainfall data to expected normal rainfall for a county and calculates a percentage of grazing loss for the applicable forage type based upon the county's normal growth pattern for the forage type growth period.

\*--The PRISM rainfall data used in the CPLGW is available at:  
<https://prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer/>.

For CPLGW's to calculate the estimated losses, monthly growth pattern data **must be**--\* established by STC and manually loaded for each forage classification type (Full Season/Warm Season Grasses and Sorghum Forage, Cool Season Mixed Forages and Grasses, and Seeded Small Grains), as applicable.

**Note:** If a State does not have grazed forage types broken down as "warm season" and "cool season", then for Native and improved species of forage, the Full Season/Warm \*--Season Grasses and Sorghum Forage Worksheet will be used for determining percentage of grazing loss for these forage types.--\*

### B Authorization for Using CPLGW

The CPLGW's will be provided to each County Office \* \* \* approved to use the alternative method for determining collective percentage of grazed forage loss by STC if COC recommends, and the DD concurs, no later than 90 calendar days before the beginning date of the grazing period.

\*--If, during the grazing period, a forage specialist is unable to complete their assessment of grazed forage because of circumstances such as retirement, relocation, etc., the County Office may request authorization to use the applicable CPLGW(s) from STC to determine the collective percentage of loss for grazed forage, or COC may use **two** of the DAFP approved options listed in subparagraph 804 K that support a collective grazing loss level determination for the specific geographic area.--\*

812 CPLGW Alternative Method (Continued)

**C Determining Monthly Growth Patterns for Using CPLGW's**

STC's **must** establish monthly growth patterns for each forage classification type (Full Season/Warm Season Grasses and Sorghum Forage, Cool Season Mixed Forages and Grasses, and Seeded Small Grains) as applicable. STC's should consult with their local NRCS and/or Extension Service in establishing these growth patterns as a **percent of growth rate by month** and these should be established no later than 30 calendar days before the beginning of the grazing period for each county.

**\*--Note:** State Offices will lock down and password protect of each worksheet after manually entering growth periods for the applicable forage classification types before the CPLGW's are provided to County Offices.

**Example 1:** Normal growth pattern for the Full Season/Warm Season Grasses and Sorghum Forage CPLGW with the following grazing periods.--\*

Improved Grasses: April 1 through September 30.  
 Native Grass: April 1 through September 30.  
 Sorghum Forage: May 15 through September 15.

\*--

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Improved Grass				.11	.25	.26	.18	.11	.09				1.00
Native Grass				.18	.28	.26	.15	.08	.05				1.00
Sorghum Forage					.03	.17	.33	.30	.17				1.00

--\*

**Note:** In this example, in April the normal growth expected for improved grass is 11 percent of total growth and for native grass it is 18 percent of total growth. In May the normal growth expected for sorghum forage is 3 percent of total growth.

812 CPLGW Alternative Method (Continued)

C Determining Monthly Growth Patterns for Using CPLGW's (Continued)

\*--**Example 2:** Normal growth pattern for the Seeded Small Grains CPLGW with the--\* following grazing periods:

Full Season Small Grains: October 1 through May 15.

Fall/Winter Small Grains: October 1 through March 15.

Spring Small Grains: March 15 through May 15.

\*--

Small Grains	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Full Season	.02	.05	.32	.31	.03					.07	.16	.04	1.00
Fall/Winter	.05	.13	.13							.28	.31	.10	1.00
Spring			.35	.60	.05								1.00

--\*

**Note:** In this example, in April, the normal growth expected for full season small grains is 31 percent of total growth and spring small grains, 60 percent of total growth. In March the normal growth expected for fall/winter small grains is 13 percent of total growth.

**Example 3:** Normal growth pattern for the Cool Season Mixed Forages and Grasses  
\*--CPLGW with the following grazing periods.--\*

Cool Season Mixed Forages and Grasses: October 15 through May 15.

\*--

Cool Season Grasses	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Cool Season Grasses	.02	.05	.33	.31	.02					.07	.16	.04	1.00

--\*

**Note:** In this example, in April the normal growth expected for cool season mixed forages and grasses is 31 percent of total growth.

812 CPLGW Alternative Method (Continued)

**\*--D Accessing and Completing CPLGW's**

Access the DAFP NAP page at **FPAC-FSA-DAFP-NAP-NAP Worksheets - All Documents (sharepoint.com)**. Complete the CPLGW according to the following table:

**Note:** A separate CPLGW must be completed for each forage classification type by selecting the appropriate tab (Full Season/Warm Season Grasses and Sorghum Forage, Cool Season Mixed Forages and Grasses, or Seeded Small Grains), for which collective percentage of grazing loss is being determined.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter State name. This is a <b>required</b> entry.
2	Enter county name. This is a <b>required</b> entry.
3	Enter crop year. This is a <b>required</b> entry.
4	<p>If the entire county was established as an area for which collective percent of loss is being determined, leave blank. If the entire county was not established as an area according to subparagraph 804 L, identify the area in the county for which collective percent of loss is being established.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> A separate CPLGW will need to be completed for each area if the entire county was not established as an area.</p> <p>The area for establishing loss must have been established before the grazing period has begun.</p>
5	Manually enter the monthly actual rainfall data for the year and the 30-year average rainfall data obtained from PRISM into the Seeded Small Grains tab of the CPLGW worksheet. Once all of the data is entered for each month, the percent of normal rainfall will automatically populate for the county.
6	The percent of normal growth rate by month established by STC for each specific grazed forage type will be displayed.
7	The calculated percent of expected forage production based on rainfall will be displayed.
8	The collective calculated percent of loss based on the established normal growth curves and calculated percent of expected forage production based on rainfall data will be displayed for each specific grazed forage type. The displayed collective calculated percent of loss for each of the specific grazed forage types is to be used in lieu of 1 of the independent assessments in determining percentage of loss according to subparagraph 804 J.

--\*

812 CPLGW Alternative Method (Continued)

E Examples of Completed CPLGW

This paragraph provides examples of CPLGW’s for Seeded Small Grains, Full Season/Warm Season Grasses, and Sorghum Forage, and Cool Season Mixed Forages and Grasses.

\*--**Example 1:** County A’s 2024 grazing periods for full season/warm season grasses and native grasses is April 1 to September 30 and for forage sorghum is May 15 to September 15. The collective calculated percent of loss based on the established normal growth curves and calculated percent of expected forage production based on rainfall data for 2024 is 22 percent for improved forage, 21 percent for native forage, and 32 percent for sorghum forage.

Collective Percent of Loss Grazing Worksheet (CPLGW)													
1. State:	A			2. County:	A								
3. Crop Year:	2024			4. Portion:									
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; color: red; font-size: small;">                     Note: If county is being split, a separate request must be provided for each portion of the county.                 </div>													
5. Percent of Normal Rainfall													
	Month	Actual Rainfall	30 Yr Avg Rainfall	% of Normal Rainfall									
	January	17.21	10.74	160%									
	February	9.40	8.68	108%									
	March	7.14	9.36	76%									
	April	4.85	7.81	62%									
	May	5.68	5.13	111%									
	June	3.26	3.50	93%									
	July	0.24	0.76	32%									
	August	1.13	0.75	151%									
	September	1.42	2.66	53%									
	October	5.79	6.50	89%									
	November	15.03	10.65	141%									
	December	13.96	12.84	109%									
Full Season/Warm Season Grasses and Sorghum Forage													
6. Percent of Normal Growth by Month													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Improved				0.11	0.25	0.26	0.18	0.11	0.09				1
Native				0.18	0.28	0.26	0.15	0.08	0.05				1
Sorghum Fg					0.03	0.17	0.33	0.30	0.17				1
7. Calculated Forage Production Based on Rainfall													
				0.068	0.250	0.242	0.057	0.110	0.048				Total
Improved													0.775
Native				0.112	0.280	0.242	0.047	0.080	0.027				0.788
Sorghum Fg					0.030	0.158	0.104	0.300	0.091				0.683
Summary													
Full Season/Warm Season Grasses and Sorghum Forage													
Nonirrigated Losses													
8. Calculated Loss Based on Rainfall													
					22%	21%	32%						

--\*



**813 Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment Forage Weight Appraisal Method****A Background**

\*--According to subparagraph 804 K, information obtained from trained NAP LA's with--\* sufficient knowledge to provide grazing loss assessments using the Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method for determining collective percentage of loss for grazed forage may be used.

**B Authorization for Using NAP LA Alternative Method**

The Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method may be approved to be used for determining collective percentage of grazed forage loss by STC if COC recommends and DD concurs no later than 90 calendar days before the beginning date of the grazing period.

If a situation occurs during the grazing period where NAP LA is unable to fulfill their obligation to continue with completing their assessment of grazed forage such as retirement, moving from the area, etc., the County Office may:

- authorize another trained NAP LA with sufficient knowledge to complete the grazing loss assessment using the Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method if, at a minimum, the grazing loss assessment site was selected and secured according to subparagraphs C and D by NAP LA unable to complete the assessment
- request authorization to use the applicable CPLGW's from STC to determine collective percentage of loss for grazed forage according to paragraph 812

\*--use **two** of the DAFP approved options listed in subparagraph 804 K that support a collective grazing loss level determination for the specific geographic area.--\*

\* \* \*

## 813 Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment Forage Weight Appraisal Method (Continued)

**C Selecting Grazing Loss Assessment Sites**

Selected grazing loss assessment sites must be representative of all acreage in the county. When selecting a site, avoid high traffic areas, such as watering locations and feeding sources. If a county has areas with substantially different production capabilities, additional sites may be required. At a minimum a county will select 3 specific sites located in different areas of the county for each forage classification type and growing season (such as native, full season improved, warm season grasses, cool season grasses, small grains, forage sorghum, etc.).

At least 30 days before the beginning date of the normal grazing period for the specific forage classification type, a CED and/or LA with sufficient forage knowledge to provide grazing loss assessments must establish the representative grazing loss assessment sites and complete the following:

- clean each site by clipping the selected area to mowing machine height (as appropriate for the terrain) to remove prior year residue (it is recommended that a minimum 6' diameter area be cleared)
- take GPS points/mark sites
- take pictures.

**\*--Note:** It is recommended the same LA does not perform the selection, establish the--\* representative sample area, or complete the grazing loss assessment on more than 1 specific site per forage classification type in a county.

**D Securing Clipping Sites**

Once a site location for a specific forage type classification is determined in a county, the CED/LA must secure the area utilizing equipment such as welded wire cattle panels and \*--t-posts. Each clipping site must be large enough to accommodate the approved sampling device (such as a hoop) and include a surrounding buffer area.--\*

**Note:** For protected areas with no livestock access (CRP or similar areas), the use of panels/cages is not required. However, if there is potential for livestock or wildlife degradation of the site, panels are required.

## 813 Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method (Continued)

**E Forage Clipping Sample Requirements**

Forage clipping samples must be collected at or near normal \* \* \* harvest time for each specific forage classification type in the area. To collect the forage clipping samples at each \*--site, use one of the measuring devices described in Exhibit 12 of RMA's Forage Production Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook (FLASH). Toss the measuring device within the secured clipping site. Using shears or scissors, cut the forage within each sample area to mowing machine height (as appropriate for the terrain). Weigh each sample and enter the result in the Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment – Forage Weight Worksheet, item 8.--\*

**Note:** If a county has multiple cuttings of mechanically harvested forage for the specific forage classification type, forage clippings shall be completed at or near normal harvest time for the particular cutting.

\*--Access the Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Worksheet at the DAFP NAP page at **FPAC-FSA-DAFP-NAP-NAP Worksheets - All Documents (sharepoint.com)**. Complete the worksheet according to the instructions in subparagraph H.--\*

Samples taken from each clipping site for each cutting must be kept separate for weighing and determining moisture percentage.

**F Moisture Testing**

The percent of moisture within each forage clipping sample must be determined. If a forage moisture tester is used to determine moisture percentage, take three separate readings, calculate an average of the three readings, and enter the result in the Alternative Grazing \*--Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Worksheet, item 11A.--\*

Sample weights will be adjusted by a moisture factor determined by the percent of moisture. The Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Worksheet automatically populates the moisture factor. The moisture factor can be obtained from RMA's FLASH, \*--Moisture and Weight Adjustment (Exhibit 7).--\*

## 813 Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method (Continued)

**G Microwave Drying Method for Determining Dry Matter Weight**

The microwave drying method is an acceptable method for determining dry matter weight if a moisture tester is not available. Each sample will be dried in a microwave oven to a constant dry matter weight.

\*--The following steps illustrate how to dry the clipped forage samples in a microwave oven--\* to obtain a dry matter weight.

Step	Instruction
1	Weigh an empty paper dish or plate and record its weight as Weight A.
2	Place a representative sample on the paper dish or plate. Record the weight of the paper dish or plate plus the sample as Weight B.
3	Place a small cup of water $\frac{3}{4}$ full in the back corner of the microwave. Keep water level fairly constant during microwave use.
4	<p>Dry the sample gradually in the microwave oven. <b>Warning: Do not leave drying samples unattended.</b></p> <p>Begin by drying the sample for 3 minutes. If the sample is fresh material (high percent of moisture), you may start with 5 minutes; if you think the sample has less than 35 percent moisture, start with only 2 minutes. Check for dryness after the initial heating and stir the sample.</p> <p>Repeat the 3-minute drying time for very moist samples. Check and stir the sample again. Continue drying for intervals of 1 to 2 minutes until the sample feels relatively dry, stirring between intervals.</p>
5	Weigh the sample. Dry the sample for approximately 30 seconds and reweigh. Repeat the 30-second drying intervals until the weight of the paper dish or plate plus the sample ceases to change. Record this as Weight C.
6	Subtract the weight of the paper dish or plate to obtain the dry matter weight of the sample (Weight C – Weight A = Dry Matter Weight).
7	<p>*--Once the dry weight of the sample is obtained, enter the dry weight into the Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment – Forage Weight Worksheet (item 8). Upon determining the dry matter weight of the sample, the moisture percentage in item 11A shall be 13. The worksheet will automatically fill in item 11B with a factor--* of 1.361.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The moisture factor for dry matter forage, is always 1.361.</p>

813 Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method (Continued)

**G Microwave Drying Method for Determining Dry Matter Weight (Continued)**

Different forage classification types may require different drying times. To prevent burning, check samples at frequent intervals as they approach dryness.

A sample may feel dry yet contain moisture. The only way to ensure a sample is 100 percent dry is to check the weight after each 30-second drying interval. If the weight is still changing, the sample is not dry. If the weight is constant after three 30-second drying intervals, all the moisture is gone, and the sample is 100 percent dry. Do **not** dry further or the sample will burn.

**\*--H Accessing and Downloading Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment – Forage Weight Appraisal Method Worksheet**

Access and download the Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment – Forage Weight Appraisal Method Worksheet according to the following table.


Step	Action
1	Access the DAFP NAP page at <b>FPAC-FSA-DAFP-NAP-NAP Worksheets - All Documents (sharepoint.com)</b> .
2	Click <b>“LA Alternative Grazing Loss Worksheet.xlsx”</b> .
3	Save the document by doing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLICK <b>“File”</b>, scroll down and CLICK <b>“Save As”</b></li> <li>• CLICK <b>“Download a Copy”</b> and once the “Downloads” dialog box is displayed, CLICK <b>“Save As”</b></li> <li>• navigate to user’s desktop</li> <li>• CLICK <b>“Save”</b>.</li> </ul> By following these steps, the document will be placed on the user’s desktop with an icon. The document will be named <b>“LA Alternative Grazing Loss Worksheet.xlsx”</b> .

**Note:** The Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment – Forage Weight Appraisal Method Worksheet is for internal use **only** and will **not** be distributed.--\*

813 Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method (Continued)

**\*--I Creating Applicable Crop Year Folders**

Before completing and saving an Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment – Forage Weight Appraisal Method Worksheet, a new folder must be created on the (S:\) drive for **each** applicable crop year according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Do either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the desktop task bar, CLICK “”</li> <li>• in the desktop search bar bottom left corner, enter “File Explorer” and CLICK “<b>Enter</b>”.</li> </ul>
2	Double CLICK “(S:)” drive.
3	Double CLICK “FSA” folder.
4	CLICK “ <b>New Folder</b> ”. If this option is not available, right click in the blank white area within the folder window, CLICK “ <b>New</b> ”, and then CLICK “ <b>Folder</b> ”.
5	A new folder will be placed in the “S:\FSA\” folder, with the default name of “ <b>New Folder</b> ”.
6	The new folder must be renamed. Right CLICK, “ <b>New Folder</b> ” and CLICK “ <b>Rename</b> ”.
7	Rename the folder as “ <b>20XX_NAP Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment – Forage Weight Worksheet</b> ”.  <b>Example:</b> 20XX is the applicable crop year.

**Notes:** Creating a new “**20XX\_NAP Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment – Forage Weight Worksheet**” folder **only needs to be done 1 time by each Service Center per year.**

All NAP Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment – Forage Weight Worksheets can be saved in this location.--\*

813 Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method (Continued)

**\*--J Instructions for Completing Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment Forage Weight--\* Worksheet**

The following steps illustrate how to complete the Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment Forage Weight Worksheet.

Step	Instruction	
1	Enter State name. This is a required entry.	
2	Enter county name. This is a required entry.	
3	Enter GPS coordinates of the site selected. This is a required entry.	
4	Enter the 4-digit crop year. This is a required entry.	
5	Enter crop name. This is a required entry.	
6	Enter crop type. This is a required entry.	
7	Enter the date of appraisal (site inspection). This is a required entry.  *--Note: The appraisal should be completed at or near the normal time when mechanical harvest of the crop typically occurs in the area.--*	
8	Enter the weight of the cut forage in ounces and tenths for each sample taken. This is a required entry.	
9	Click the drop-down box arrow and select the number of square feet for the sample *--measuring device used. Reference RMA's FLASH, Exhibit 12.--*	
10	The worksheet will determine ounces per square foot by dividing step 8 by step 9, rounding to nearest tenth.	
11a	Click the drop-down box arrow provided.	
	<b>IF...</b>	<b>Then...</b>
	a moisture tester is used to determine forage moisture percent,  forage has been dried down to a dry matter state by the microwave method,	take 3 separate readings and "Enter" the average percentage of moisture in step 11a. For more details about determining moisture content level, see RMA's *--FLASH, subsection 25G.--*  enter 13 as the percent of moisture.
11b	The worksheet will enter the factor that corresponds to the moisture percentage in item 11a. The factor is used to convert ounces per square foot in step 10 to tons per *--acre step 12. See RMA's FLASH, Exhibit 7.--*	
12	The worksheet will determine production in tons by multiplying step 10 by step 11a and step 11b. Result is rounded to hundredths.	

813 Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method (Continued)

**\*--J Instructions for Completing Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment Forage Weight--\* Worksheet**

Step	Instruction
13	The worksheet will determine total annual site production by summing all entries in step 12.
14	Remarks section is where LA can enter remarks.
15	Preparer shall sign. This is a required entry.
16	Date preparer completes worksheet and signs. Required entry.
17	<p><b>Click on the Summary Page tab at the bottom of the worksheet.</b></p> <p>The worksheet will populate the average annual production per site (tons\acre). The user will have to enter the county expected yield (CEY). The worksheet will then calculate the Percent of Loss by dividing the average annual production per site (tons/acre) by the CEY.</p>

--\*

813 Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Appraisal Method (Continued)

\*--K Example of Completed Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment Forage Weight Worksheet

Following is an example of a completed Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment Forage Weight Worksheet.

Alternative Grazing Loss Assessment - Forage Weight Worksheet						Site 1
1. State	2. County	3. Site Location				
		Latitude		Longitude		
Maryland	St. Marys	38.1192 N		76.3733 W		
4. Crop Year	2024	5. Crop	Grass	6. Type	Common Bermuda	
7. Date	8. Ounces Per Sample	9. Number of Square Feet in Sample Device	10. Ounces Per Square Foot	11a. Moisture %	12. Production in Tons	
				11b. Factor		
5/15/2024	5.2	3	1.7	80 0.313	0.53	
7/15/2024	5.0	3	1.7	50 0.783	1.33	
9/15/2024	5.0	3	1.7	45 0.861	1.46	
13. Total Annual Site Production (Tons/Ac)					3.32	
14. Remarks						
15. Signature			16. Date			
J.M. Adjuster			10/15/2024			
<b>Note:</b> The factor in Item 11b will be 1.361 if the sample is dried down to 13% or less. The conversion factor in Item 11b will be taken from the RMA Forage Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, Table C.						

--\*

814-874 (Reserved)



**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. See paragraph 304 for premium and MDV calculations.--\*

**E Prevented Planting**

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

**\*--F Acreage Reporting and Record Keeping**

FSA-578 is required for value loss crops to obtain the producer's share, location of the facility, crop, and acres (as necessary). The acreage report **and** initial inventory records must be filed for the ensuing crop year by:

- May 31 for nursery
- September 30 for all other value loss crops.--\*

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.

**905 Mushrooms (Continued)****I Calculating Eligible Loss**

Mushroom species are considered controlled environment crops.

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

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

The loss calculation for mushrooms is premised upon the stock having a zero value after the natural disaster. Mushrooms with any dollar value are counted as full value, because quality adjustments are **not** permitted under NAP.

The total loss of value of each type or variety of mushroom, within the grouping, will be summarized in a unit and **must** be in excess of the coverage level selected by the producer. The loss **must** be directly attributable to a natural disaster.

**\*--J Unharvested Payment Factors--\***

\* \* \*

Unharvested payment factors for each type or variety of mushroom will be recommended to DAFP for approval.

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

**\*--906 Nursery****A Eligible Nursery**

Eligible nursery grown in a container or controlled environment for commercial sale includes:

- ornamental plants (nonedible)
- nonornamental nondecorative plant species for sale as seed stock plant or propagation stock.

**Note:** Beginning in crop year 2025 RMA no longer offers a permanent nursery policy. The available RMA policy is a pilot. See paragraph 150 for producers with both RMA and NAP coverage.--\*

Eligible nursery inventory include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- deciduous shrubs, broadleaf evergreens, coniferous evergreens, shade and flowering trees, etc.
- containerized crops grown in a controlled environment

**Example:** Flowering kale (crop code “4000”, crop type “FLW”) will be identified under nursery, crop code “1010”.

•\*--stock for use as propagation in a commercial ornamental nursery operation such as:

- edible varieties of fruit or nut seedlings grown for sale as seed stock for commercial orchard operations growing the fruit or nut
- edible varieties of vegetable seedlings grown for sale as seed stock for commercial operations growing vegetables
- non-decorative nursery plants are propagation stock that produce eligible NAP crops in commercial operations
- stock for use as propagation in a commercial nonornamental nursery operation.

**Note:** Propagation stock nonornamental nursery is a separate pay group from ornamental nursery.

**B Ineligible Nursery**

Plants produced for reforestation purposes or for the purpose of producing a crop for which NAP does **not** provide protection.--\*

**\*--906 Nursery (Continued)****C Crop Year**

The beginning and ending dates are from June 1 through May 31.

**Note:** Loss is determined by comparing the value of eligible nursery inventory immediately before (FMVA) to value of eligible nursery inventory immediately after (FMVB) the disaster.

**D Controlled Environment--\***

See Exhibit 2 for the definition of controlled environment. The \* \* \* nursery producer **must** either own or lease the property upon which the \* \* \* nursery stock is located. Eligible nursery stock **must** be placed in the \* \* \* nursery facility by the producer and **must not** be indigenous to the facility. The facility **must** be managed and cared for using good nursery growing practices.

**\*--E Good Nursery Growing Practices--\***

Although definitions of good nursery growing practices may vary from one geographical region to another, certain practices are recognized and followed by all nursery operators. These include, but are **not** limited to, the following.

- **Fertilization** to obtain expected production results. Evidence of this practice **must** be provided by the producer at the request of COC. COC **must** be satisfied that the producer has incorporated an adequate supply of soluble or dry fertilizer and has the appropriate application equipment.
- **Flood prevention**, including, but **not** limited to:
  - containerized stock placed in a raised area above expected flood level
  - drainage facilities provided, such as:
    - drainage ditches or tile
    - gravel, cinder, or sand base.

**Exception:** Does **not** apply to field-grown nursery stock.

## \*--906 Nursery (Continued)

**E Good Nursery Growing Practices (Continued)--\***

- **Growing media** for preventing “root rot” and other media-related problems **requires** the following practices:
  - well-drained media with a minimum 20 percent air pore space
  - pH adjustment for the type of plant produced.

**Exception:** Does **not** apply to field-grown nursery stock.

- **Irrigation** so that drought is **not** a major peril, because all nursery operators **must** have irrigation systems and practices in place. COC **must** consider all of the following:
  - whether the source of water is adequate to ensure continuation of nursery stock irrigation practices even in the event of severe drought
  - whether the nursery operation sustained losses in the past because of water shortages or water supply interruption, and if any corrective actions have been taken

**Note:** Corrective actions **must** be documented in COC minutes.

- the type of irrigation system the nursery has in use.
- **Insect infestation and disease control** so that insect infestation or disease are **not** major contributing factors when determining eligible loss of \* \* \* nursery stock.

**Note:** Nurseries generally adhere to routine pesticide spraying or dusting schedule whether they perform the application or they contract it out. Nurseries that perform their own application should have supportive records indicating an adequate supply of pesticides, appropriate for the type of plants grown, and availability of spraying or dusting equipment.

## \*--906 Nursery (Continued)

## E Good Nursery Growing Practices (Continued)--\*

- **Rodent and wildlife control** because damage caused by rodents and wildlife is **not** an eligible cause of loss. This damage should be minimized by using the following:
  - mowing periphery of nursery in autumn
  - treating periphery of nursery with rodenticide
  - placing mouse bait in storage structures and in areas of straw and hay usage
  - fencing nursery periphery if deer or other wildlife are prevalent in the area.
- **Weed control** including, in addition to visual inspection of the \* \* \* nursery facility for adequate weed control, the nursery should have cultivation and/or herbicide application equipment available.
- **Over winterization** including the availability and use of adequate winter protection, because winter protection is a major consideration in assessing the acceptable level of risk. Recognized good nursery practices will vary depending on the USDA plant hardiness zone for the nursery location and type of nursery stock grown; therefore, COC **must** consider whether the:
  - winter protection is adequate to prevent loss from frost and freezing temperatures
  - nursery operation sustained losses in the past because of frost or freeze and if any corrective actions have been taken.

**Note:** Corrective actions **must** be documented in COC minutes.

## \*--906 Nursery (Continued)

**F Unacceptable Risks--\***

NAP covers \* \* \* nursery against losses of value sustained because of natural disaster. Before any NAP payment can be approved for \* \* \* losses, COC **must** be satisfied that the provisions of subparagraphs C and D are met. Some risks that are unacceptable and for which NAP will **not** provide assistance include, but are **not** limited to:

- nursery stock grown in a region, USDA hardiness zone, or environment **not** conducive to successful production or plants for which mandatory or recommended storage requirements are **not** met

\* \* \*

- nurseries that do **not** follow recognized good nursery growing practices described in subparagraph D
- lack of:
  - adequate and acceptable winter storage protection for containerized nursery stock plant species in the “MANDATORY” over winterization category
  - adequate irrigation practice or an insufficient water supply source to ensure continuation of a good irrigation practice
  - loss prevention measures to control probable loss because of insects and/or disease, rodents, and wildlife
- applicants who fail to maintain and provide a report of inventory for all nursery stock in a county
- applicants who fail to maintain or refuse to provide production and sales records necessary to determine the amount of value of eligible ornamental nursery stock
- applicants who misrepresent any material facts related to any aspect of the ornamental nursery operation.

## \*--906 Nursery (Continued)

**G Annual Crop Certification and Inventory Reporting**

Nursery producers **must** file FSA-578 by May 31 for the ensuing crop year, June 1 through May 31, according to paragraph 375.

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

Inventory records must be provided:

- by May 31 to determine a baseline for the crop
- at the time of loss.

Monthly inventory records must be provided to substantiate the pre and post event inventories.

At a minimum, the inventory records must include:

- dates (of obtaining or planting)
- quantity
- size
- location.

**H Ineligible Disaster Conditions--\***

If CCC-576 is filed, the eligible disaster conditions in paragraph 51 apply, **except** drought. The loss of eligible \* \* \* nursery stock **must** be a **direct** result of a natural disaster. NAP does **not** provide protection against:

- brownout (Exhibit 2)
- failure of power supply
- the inability to market nursery stock because of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production
- fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth in the vicinity of the nursery stock or building on the property have **not** been controlled
- collapse or failure of buildings or structures.

\* \* \*

**\*--906 Nursery (Continued)****I Wholesale Market Value**

Wholesale market value is the total dollar valuation of all eligible stock in the unit at any time. Values are based on the producer's wholesale list, multiplied by the established STC average market price for each type, variety, and size of plant. COC will examine each nursery producer's wholesale list to determine reasonableness.--\*

**J Calculating Eligible Loss**

The loss calculation for \* \* \* nursery will be based upon the \* \* \* nursery stock having no dollar value following the disaster. \* \* \* Nursery stock having any dollar value will be counted as full value because quality adjustments for NAP are **not** authorized. Further, damaged plants that are determined able to rejuvenate or plants merely stunted or delayed for harvest will be counted as full value.

\* \* \*

Use CCC-576B for calculating NAP assistance for ornamental nursery losses on a unit.

**K Unharvested Payment Factors**

The 2 unharvested payment factors for \* \* \* nursery are:

- 100 percent, for container-grown \* \* \* nursery
- 75 percent, for field-grown, or non-container grown nursery stock.

**907 (Withdrawn—Amend. 25)**



**908 Turfgrass Sod****A Overview**

Turfgrass sod is a value loss crop and is the upper stratum of soil bound by mature grass and plant roots into a thick mat produced in commercial quantities for sale.

**B Eligible Loss**

Turfgrass sod having any value will be considered to be worth full value.

The total value of turfgrass sod present on the unit at the time of disaster **must** be reduced by more than the coverage level selected by the producer and the loss **must** be because of a natural disaster to be eligible for NAP payment.

**C Crop Year**

The crop year for turfgrass sod is from October 1 through September 30.

**D Unit of Measure**

The unit of measure for all turfgrass sod is a square yard.

**E Report of Crop Acreage**

Turfgrass sod producers **must** file FSA-578 by September 30 for the ensuing turfgrass sod crop year October 1 through September 30, according to paragraphs 375.

FSA-578 **must** reflect the area devoted to commercial turfgrass sod, on an acreage basis. Although this acreage will **not** be used as beginning inventory, a producer's beginning and ending inventories determined according to subparagraph G will **not** be greater than the total area of turfgrass reported on FSA-578.

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

- date of each planting of turfgrass sod and identify the area on a map
- average number of expected square yards per acre.

**Note:** An acre of land contains 4,840 square yards. If applicable to the turfgrass operation, producers **must** account for ribbons or unharvested areas.

976 Honey (Continued)

**D Report of Colonies**

A producer sharing in the unit **must** accurately report, in the recording County Office by January 2 of the same calendar year or crop year ending December 31, the total number of the unit’s colonies present in all counties.

**Note:** Producers **must** notify the recording County Office within 30 calendar days of changes in the:

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

Producers will use FSA-578 to report the number of colonies and/or counties to which bees are moved. Manual FSA-578’s **must** include the following.

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

The producer **must** certify to the number of colonies reported in FSA-578, “Remarks” section.

**Note:** The certification statement on FSA-578 reads as follows:

“I certify that the number of colonies reported includes all colonies for which producing honey, pollinating, and/or breeding is expected.”

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

COC **must** be satisfied that the report of the number of colonies is accurate. The certification is binding for all producers sharing in the unit.

Honeybee colonies deemed ineligible for NAP must be maintained in SNAPP according to paragraph 380.

**\*--Note:** Only eligible honey-producing colonies should be included when calculating approved yields and premiums and determining eligible losses.--\*

## 976 Honey (Continued)

**E Late-Filed Report of Colonies**

A report of colonies submitted beyond the date identified in subparagraph D can be accepted if either of the following conditions are met:

- COC is satisfied the report of colonies for the unit, accompanied by a copy of the State hive registrations where required by State law, is accurate
- in States not having a State hive registration program, COC will require additional documentation to establish the accuracy of the report of colonies to COC's satisfaction.

**Note:** Acceptable documentation includes, but is not limited to:

- moving permits
- contracts with growers for pollination
- loan documents
- beekeeper financial records.

Documents submitted in support of FSA-578 must support a conclusion that bees were indeed present in the geographical area.

\* \* \*

**\*--NAP Late Planting-Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet**

**A Accessing and Downloading**

Access and download the NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet according to the following table:

**Note:** The County Office must complete and save the worksheet for each crop (by pay group) and for each producer according to the instructions in subparagraph B.


Step	Action
1	Access the DAFP NAP page at <a href="#">FPAC-FSA-DAFP-NAP-NAP Worksheets - All Documents (sharepoint.com)</a> .
2	CLICK “ <b>Late Planting - Assigned Production v1.6</b> ”.
3	<p>Save the document by doing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLICK “<b>File</b>”, scroll down and CLICK “<b>Save As</b>”</li> <li>• CLICK “<b>Download a Copy</b>” and once the “Downloads” dialog box is displayed, CLICK “<b>Save As</b>”</li> <li>• navigate to user’s desktop</li> <li>• CLICK “<b>Save</b>”.</li> </ul> <p>By following these steps, the document will be placed on the user’s desktop with an icon. The document will be named “<b>Late Planting – Assigned Production v1.6</b>”.</p>

**Note:** The NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet is for FSA internal use **only** and will **not** be distributed.--\*

**\*--NAP Late Planting-Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet (Continued)**

**B Creating Applicable Crop Year Folders**

Before completing and saving a NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet for a producer, a new folder must be created on the (S:) drive for **each** applicable crop year according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Do either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the desktop task bar, CLICK  ”</li> <li>• in the desktop search bar bottom left corner, enter “<b>File Explorer</b>” and CLICK “<b>Enter</b>”.</li> </ul>
2	CLICK “(S:)” drive.
3	Double CLICK “FSA” folder.
4	CLICK “ <b>New Folder</b> ”. If this option is not available, right click in the blank white area within the folder window, CLICK “ <b>New</b> ”, and then CLICK “ <b>Folder</b> ”.
5	A new folder will be placed in the “S:\FSA” folder, with the default name of “ <b>New Folder</b> ”.
6	The new folder must be renamed. Right CLICK, “ <b>New Folder</b> ” and CLICK “ <b>Rename</b> ”.
7	Rename the folder as “ <b>20XX_NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production_Calculator Worksheets</b> ”.  <b>Example:</b> 20XX is the applicable crop year.

**Notes:** Creating a new “**20XX\_NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production\_Calculator Worksheets**”, folder **only needs done one time by each Service Center per year.**

All NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheets can be saved in this location.--\*

\*--NAP Late Planting-Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet (Continued)

**C Saving to the Applicable Crop Year Folders**

Users will save worksheets according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	<p>CLICK “File”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scroll down and CLICK “Save As”</li> <li>• CLICK “Excel Macro Enabled Workbook”.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Navigate to “S:\FSA\20XX_Late Planting – Assigned Production_Calculator Worksheets” crop year as applicable.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> State Offices may create a subfolder if preferred, but the subfolder <b>must</b> be located within “S:\FSA\”.</p> <p>In the “File name:” block, enter the file name as, “NAP_20XX_{County name}_{State abbr}_{Producer name}_{Unit number}_{#of#}”.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> “{County name}” is the name of the county where the unit is physically located.</p> <p>“{State abbr}” is the 2-alpha State abbreviation, such as “MD” for Maryland, where the unit is physically located.</p> <p>“{Producer name}” is the name of the producer for which the worksheet is being completed.</p> <p>“{Unit number}” is the unit number for which the worksheet is being completed.</p> <p>“{#of#}” is the worksheet number out of the total number of worksheets completed for a specific producer and unit within a State and county.</p>
3	CLICK “Save”.

--\*

\*--NAP Late Planting-Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet (Continued)

**D Completing NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet**

Complete the NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Enter the name of the producer/entity.
2	Enter the unit number for the producer and crop.
3	Enter the crop name.
4	Enter the applicable crop type.
5	Enter the farm number.
6	Enter the tract number.
7	Enter the field number.
8	No entry. From the drop-down menu select the coverage level for the specific crop (as found on the producer’s CCC-471).
9	Enter the approved yield for the crop year and unit in which the crop was late planted and for which production will be assigned (as found on the CCC-452).
	Enter the number of acres (rounded to ten thousandths) late planted.
10	<b>Note:</b> You must enter one field at a time if more than one field was late planted.
11	Enter the final planting date for the crop in question as found in the NCT.
12	Enter the date the crop was planted.
13	From the drop-down menu select the number of days it takes for the crop to reach maturity. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 days or less</li> <li>• 61 to 120 days</li> <li>• 121 days and up.</li> </ul>
14	No entry. The number of days late will be displayed.
15	No Entry. The workbook will determine this after user selects the “Days to Maturity” (item 13) and the workbook calculates the “Number of Days Late” (item 14).
16	No entry. Assigned production will be displayed.
17	Total assigned production will be displayed for all farms/tracts/fields on the unit late planted. This value is entered in item 30 of CCC-576.

**Notes:** Repeat steps 5 through 13 for each individual field.

Once all items have been completed in the NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet, the user must select “**Print**” at the top of the worksheet to print a copy of the worksheet to put in the producer’s NAP file.

To start over and clear the data from the NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet without saving, the user will select the “**Clear**” option at the top of the worksheet.--\*

**\*--NAP Late Planting-Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet (Continued)**

**E Example of NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet**

The following is an example of the NAP Late Planting – Assigned Production Calculator Worksheet:

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**\*--NAP Late Planted Grazing - Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet Instructions**

**A Accessing and Downloading**

Access and download the NAP Late Planted – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet according to the following table:

**Note:** The County Office must complete and save the worksheet for each crop (by pay group) and for each producer according to the instructions in subparagraph B.


Step	Action
1	Access the DAFP NAP page at <a href="https://sharepoint.com/FPAC-FSA-DAFP-NAP-NAP-Worksheets-All-Documents">FPAC-FSA-DAFP-NAP-NAP Worksheets - All Documents (sharepoint.com)</a> .
2	CLICK “NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet”.
3	<p>Save the document by doing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLICK “File”, scroll down and CLICK “Save As”</li> <li>• CLICK “Download a Copy” and once the “Downloads” dialog box is displayed, CLICK “Save As”</li> <li>• navigate to user’s desktop</li> <li>• CLICK “Save”.</li> </ul> <p>By following these steps, the document will be placed on the user’s desktop with an icon. The document will be named “NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet.xlsm”.</p>

**Note:** The NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet is for FSA internal use **only** and will **not** be distributed.--\*

**\*--NAP Late Planted Grazing - Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet Instructions (Continued)**

**B Creating Applicable Crop Year Folders**

Before completing and saving a NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet for a producer, a new folder must be created on the (S:\) drive for **each** applicable crop year according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Do either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the desktop task bar, CLICK  ”</li> <li>• in the desktop search bar bottom left corner, enter “<b>File Explorer</b>” and CLICK “<b>Enter</b>”.</li> </ul>
2	Double CLICK “(S:)” drive.
3	Double CLICK “FSA” folder.
4	CLICK “ <b>New Folder</b> ”. If this option is not available, right click in the blank white area within the folder window, CLICK “ <b>New</b> ”, and then CLICK “ <b>Folder</b> ”.
5	A new folder will be placed in the “S:\FSA” folder, with the default name of “ <b>New Folder</b> ”.
6	The new folder must be renamed. Right CLICK, “ <b>New Folder</b> ” and CLICK “ <b>Rename</b> ”.
7	Rename the folder as “ <b>20XX_NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheets</b> ”.  <b>Example:</b> 20XX is the applicable crop year.

**Notes:** Creating a new “**20XX\_NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheets**” folder **only needs done one time by each Service Center per year.**

All NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheets can be saved in this location.--\*

\*--NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet Instructions (Continued)

**C Saving to the Applicable Crop Year Folders**

Users will save worksheets according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	<p>CLICK “File”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scroll down and CLICK “Save As”</li> <li>• CLICK “Excel Macro Enabled Workbook”.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Navigate to “S:\FSA\20XX_NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheets” crop year of the AUDs being assigned as applicable.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> State Offices may create a subfolder if preferred, but the subfolder <b>must</b> be located within “S:\FSA”.</p> <p>In the “File name:” block, enter the file name as “NAP_20XX_{County name}_{State abbr}_{Producer name}_{Unit number}_{#of#}”.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> “{County name}” is the name of the county where the unit is physically located.</p> <p>“{State abbr}” is the 2-alpha State abbreviation, such as “TX” for Texas, where the unit is physically located.</p> <p>“{Producer Name}” is the name of the producer for which the worksheet is being completed.</p> <p>“{Unit number}” is the unit number for which the worksheet is being completed.</p> <p>“{#of#}” is the worksheet number out of the total number of worksheets completed for a specific producer and unit within a State and county.</p>
3	CLICK “Save”.

--\*

\*--NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet Instructions (Continued)

**D Completing NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet**

Complete the NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet according to the following table.

Item	Action
1	Enter the name of the producer/entity.
2	Enter the unit number for the producer and crop.
3	Enter the crop name.
4	Enter the applicable crop type.
5	Enter the farm number.
6	Enter the tract number.
7	Enter the field number.
8	No entry. For NAP crops intended for grazing, only basic coverage is available.
9	Enter the carrying capacity for the grazing crop in question as found in the NCT.
10	Enter the grazing period days for the grazing crop in question as found in the NCT.
11	Enter the number of acres (rounded to ten thousandths) late planted.  <b>Note:</b> You must enter one field at a time if more than one field was late planted.
12	Enter the final planting date for the grazing crop in question as found in the NCT.
13	Enter the date the crop was planted.
14	From the drop-down menu select the number of days it takes for the crop to reach maturity. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 days or less</li> <li>• 61 to 120 days</li> <li>• 121 days and up.</li> </ul>
15	No entry. The number of days late will be displayed.
16	No entry. The workbook will determine this after user selects the “Days to Maturity” (item 14) and the workbook calculates the “Number of Days Late” (item 15).
17	No entry. Assigned AUDs will be displayed.
18	Total assigned AUDs will be displayed for all farms/tracts/fields on the unit late planted. This value is entered in item 48 of the CCC-576, and in item 25 of the CCC-576C.

**Notes:** Once all items have been completed in the NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet, the user must select “**Print**” at the top of the worksheet to print a copy of the worksheet to put in the producer’s NAP file.

To start over and clear the data from the NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet without saving, the user will select the “**Clear**” option at the top of the worksheet.--\*

\*--NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet Instructions (Continued)

**E Example NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet**

The following is an example of the NAP Late Planted Grazing – Assigned AUD Calculator Worksheet:

NAP Late Planted Grazing - Assigned AUD Calculator			
Clear		1. Producer Name	
		Print	
2. Unit Number			
3. Crop			
4. Type			
5. Farm Number		5. Farm Number	
6. Tract Number		6. Tract Number	
7. Field Number		7. Field Number	
8. Coverage Level		8. Coverage Level	
0.50		0.50	
9. Carrying Capacity in NCT		9. Carrying Capacity in NCT	
10. Grazing Period Days in NCT		10. Grazing Period Days in NCT	
11. Acres		11. Acres	
12. Final Planting Date		12. Final Planting Date	
13. Date Crop Late-Planted		13. Date Crop Late-Planted	
14. Days to Maturity		14. Days to Maturity	
15. Number of Days Late		15. Number of Days Late	
16. % of Expected AUDs		16. % of Expected AUDs	
17. Assigned AUDs		17. Assigned AUDs	
5. Farm Number		5. Farm Number	
6. Tract Number		6. Tract Number	
7. Field Number		7. Field Number	
8. Coverage Level		8. Coverage Level	
0.50		0.50	
9. Carrying Capacity in NCT		9. Carrying Capacity in NCT	
10. Grazing Period Days in NCT		10. Grazing Period Days in NCT	
11. Acres		11. Acres	
12. Final Planting Date		12. Final Planting Date	
13. Date Crop Late-Planted		13. Date Crop Late-Planted	
14. Days to Maturity		14. Days to Maturity	
15. Number of Days Late		15. Number of Days Late	
16. % of Expected AUDs		16. % of Expected AUDs	
17. Assigned AUDs		17. Assigned AUDs	
<b>18. Total Assigned AUDs</b>			

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**Instructions for Completing CCC-452, Actual Production History and Approved Yield Record (Continued)**

**B Example of CCC-452 (Continued)**

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CCC-452 (06-14-19)		Page 2 of 2
<b>PART E - REMARKS AND ACTUAL INFORMATION</b>		
31. Remarks		
<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 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 Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP). 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 Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP).</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).  <b>RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</b></p>		
<b>PART F - PRODUCER'S CERTIFICATION</b>		
<p>I hereby certify that the information included on this form includes a complete and accurate record of actual production history. The actual production history is accurately identified to the unit, crop and crop years shown. I understand that the information on this form may be spot checked and failure to certify accurately may result in a loss of program benefits. Additionally, I direct the purchaser, warehouse operator, ginner, or any person who otherwise stores or purchases crop production identified on this form to disclose those storage or purchase records of the identified crop to USDA representatives for the purpose of verification of production. I understand that the payment yield may be different than the approved yield if the unit acreage increases or plant density changes.</p>		
32A. Signature of Producer (By)	32B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity	32C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
<i>/s/ Albert the Alligator</i>		<i>7/15/2019</i>
33A. Signature of COC Representative	33B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	33C. County FSA Office Name and Address
<i>/s/ Gator County CED</i>	<i>7/15/2019</i>	<p><i>Gator County FSA office</i>  <i>3 National Titles Rd</i>  <i>Gainesville FL 32605</i></p> <p>Telephone No. (Include Area Code): <i>555-555-5555</i></p>
<p><small>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, 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.</small></p> <p><small>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 State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.</small></p> <p><small>To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at <a href="https://www.usda.gov/oa/scr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint">https://www.usda.gov/oa/scr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint</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 (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, 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>.</small></p> <p><small>USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.</small></p>		

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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**

The following is an example of CCC-575.

\*--

Date Stamp				
CCC-575 (01-28-21)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		
<b>Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Record of Historical Marketing Percentage (HMP), Contract Marketing Percentage (CMP), and Direct Marketing Percentage (DMP) (2019 and Subsequent Years)</b>				
<b>PART A GENERAL INFORMATION</b>				
1. County FSA Office Name and Address (Including Zip Code)				
2. Crop Year		3. Administrative State and County Code		
4A. Producer's Name and Address (Including Zip Code)				
4B. Phone Number (Include Area Code):				
<b>PART B CROP IDENTIFICATION</b>				
5A. Crop Name		5B. Crop Type		6. Unit of Measure (UoM)
<b>PART C CURRENT YEAR CONTRACT MARKETING PERCENTAGE (CMP)</b>				
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 8) = Item 10 (Expected Production) x 100%
Fresh				%
Processed				%
<b>PART D HISTORICAL MARKETING PERCENTAGE (HMP)</b>				
12. Crop Year: Enter production in Item 13 for the applicable final use. Enter the sum of all production from Item 13 in Item 14. Divide production for the final use in Item 13 by Item 14 then multiply by 100% to determine Item 15. Copy results to Item 24.				
Final Use	13. Production	14. Total Production from Item 13		15. HMP
Fresh	÷	100% =		%
Processed	÷	X		%
16. Crop Year: Enter production in Item 17 for the applicable final use. Enter the sum of all production from Item 17 in Item 18. Divide production for the final use in Item 17 by Item 18 then multiply by 100% to determine Item 19. Copy results to Item 25.				
Final Use	17. Production	18. Total Production from Item 17		19. HMP
Fresh	÷	100% =		%
Processed	÷	X		%
20. Crop Year: Enter production in Item 21 for the applicable final use. Enter the sum of all production from Item 21 in Item 22. Divide production for the final use in Item 21 by Item 22 then multiply by 100% to determine Item 23. Copy results to Item 26.				
Final Use	21. Production	22. Total Production from Item 21		23. HMP
Fresh	÷	100% =		%
Processed	÷	X		%
<b>PART E AVERAGE HISTORICAL MARKETING PERCENTAGE (HMP) and CONTRACT MARKETING PERCENTAGE (CMP)</b>				
Enter marketing percentages by final use for each year in Items 24 through 26.				
Final Use	24. Crop Year:	25. Crop Year:	26. Crop Year:	27. Average HMP
	Enter HMP from Item 15	Enter HMP from Item 19	Enter HMP from Item 23	Sum of Items 24 + 25 + 26 ÷ Number of Years
Fresh	%	%	%	%
Processed	%	%	%	%
<b>PART F PRODUCER AND FSA REPRESENTATIVE S CERTIFICATION (For CMP and HMP 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.				
31A. Producer's Signature (By)		31B. Title/Relationship (Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity)		31C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
32A. FSA Representative's Signature		32B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		

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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)**

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CCC-575 (01-28-21)		Page 2 of 2		
<b>PART G DIRECT MARKETING PERCENTAGE (DMP) Important: Part G must be completed for each intended use when the Direct Market price option was elected on CCC 471.</b>				
33A. Crop Name Beans	33B. Crop Type GRN	34. Intended Use FH	35. Unit of Measure (UoM) CWT	
36. Crop Year: 2025	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	100% =	40. Market History Percentage
Direct	600 ÷	1000 x		60 %
Indirect	400 ÷			40 %
41. Crop Year: 2024	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	100% =	45. Market History Percentage
Direct	400 ÷	500 x		80 %
Indirect	100 ÷			20 %
46. Crop Year: 2023	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	100% =	50. Market History Percentage
Direct	300 ÷	750 x		40 %
Indirect	450 ÷			60 %
<b>PART H AVERAGE DIRECT MARKETING PERCENTAGE (DMP)</b>				
51. Market	52. Crop Year: 2025	53. Crop Year: 2024	54. Crop Year: 2023	55. Average DMP
	Enter % from Item 40	Enter % from Item 45	Enter % from Item 50	Sum of Items 52 ÷ 53 ÷ 54 ÷ Number of Years
Direct	60 %	80 %	40 %	60 %
Indirect	40 %	20 %	60 %	40 %
<b>PART I PRODUCER AND FSA REPRESENTATIVE S CERTIFICATION (For DMP Only)</b>				
<i>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.</i>				
56A. Producer's Signature (By) <i>/s/ Albert the Alligator</i>		56B. Title/Relationship (Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity)	56C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) <i>5/27/2026</i>	
57A. FSA Representative's Signature <i>/s/ Gator County CED</i>			57B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) <i>5/27/2026</i>	
<b>NOTE:</b> <i>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.</i>				
<b>Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement:</b> <i>The information collection is exempted from PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(2)(c)(B).</i>				
<b>RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</b>				
<b>Non-Discrimination Statement:</b> <i>In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, 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. 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 State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English. To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at <a href="https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint">https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint</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 (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, 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.</i>				

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

**A Completing CCC-576 (Continued)**

Item	Instructions
29	<p>Enter production <b>not</b> to count, <b>when acceptable records identifying this production are available</b>. Refer to paragraph:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 202 on secondary use</li> <li>• 606 on commingled production</li> <li>• 612 on salvage value</li> <li>• 802 for mechanically harvested forage intended for grazing</li> <li>• 804 for the intended to graze acreage</li> <li>• 810 for calculating production <b>not</b> to count using RFV.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Production not to count must be entered in the unit of measure recorded in item 25.</p>
30	<p>Enter amount of production as determined by COC according to paragraph 607.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Assigned or adjusted production must be entered in the unit of measure recorded in item 25.</p>
31	<p>Enter value of secondary use according to paragraph 202 and/or salvage value according to paragraph 612 as determined by COC.</p>
<b>Part E - Value Loss Crops</b>	
32	Enter crop type according to 2-CP.
33	Enter producer's share.
34	Enter inventory or dollar value, as applicable, immediately before disaster according to paragraph 578.
35	Enter inventory or dollar value, as applicable, immediately after the disaster. Determine the dollar value from the loss adjustment report or acceptable and verifiable record of post disaster inventory.
36	<p>Enter applicable determined inventory or dollar value for losses stemming from ineligible causes of loss, as determined by COC. Also enter this value into block 19 or 42, as applicable, on CCC-576B.</p> <p>*--For value loss crops subject to natural mortality, include ineligible inventory because of natural mortality from CCC-576B in item 39, as applicable, to--* calculate and determine the Field Market Value A (FMVA) on CCC-576B.</p>
37	Enter total dollar value received for crops sold as salvage according to paragraph 612.

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

**A Completing CCC-576 (Continued)**

Item	Instructions						
<b>Part F - Grazing “AUD” Loss Calculations</b>							
38	Enter crop type according to 2-CP.						
39	Enter producer share.						
40	Enter number of acres grazed by crop type; having the same carrying capacity and grazing days.  <b>Note:</b> Enter total number of acres grazed, including private-owned, Federal-owned, and State-owned, under the same planting period having the same AUD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adjustment factor</li> <li>• loss factor</li> <li>• assigned.</li> </ul> <p>If there are any differences in the carrying capacity, grazing period, or AUD factors, use a separate line entry.</p>						
41	Enter “I” for irrigated and “N” for nonirrigated.						
42	Enter acreage of unseeded Federal or State-owned land, if applicable.  <b>Note:</b> Cannot equal or exceed total acreage in item 40.						
43	Enter “PP” for prevented planted or leave blank.						
44	Enter carrying capacity (acres per AU).						
45	Enter number of days in the grazing period.						
46	Enter AUD adjustment factor requested by the producers and approved by COC.						
47	Enter AUD loss factor established by COC according to paragraph 804.						
48	Enter AUD assigned by COC.						
*--49	<b>Grazing only.</b> Will “independent assessment” be used on all grazed acreage for crop in item 7?  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">IF...</th> <th style="text-align: left;">THEN check (✓)...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">yes</td> <td>“Yes”. Independent assessment will be used to calculate grazed forage losses and the producer is <b>not</b> required to sign Part B, but must complete and sign Part H.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">no</td> <td>“No”. Producer is <b>required</b> to provide production evidence to the local FSA County Office and sign Parts B and H.--*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IF...	THEN check (✓)...	yes	“Yes”. Independent assessment will be used to calculate grazed forage losses and the producer is <b>not</b> required to sign Part B, but must complete and sign Part H.	no	“No”. Producer is <b>required</b> to provide production evidence to the local FSA County Office and sign Parts B and H.--*
IF...	THEN check (✓)...						
yes	“Yes”. Independent assessment will be used to calculate grazed forage losses and the producer is <b>not</b> required to sign Part B, but must complete and sign Part H.						
no	“No”. Producer is <b>required</b> to provide production evidence to the local FSA County Office and sign Parts B and H.--*						

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

**B Example of CCC-576**

The following is an example of a completed CCC-576 for green beans.

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This form is available electronically.		(See Page 2 Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Statements.)								
<b>CCC-576</b> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation  <b>NOTICE OF LOSS AND APPLICATION FOR                  PAYMENT NONINSURED CROP DISASTER                  ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR                  2020 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS</b>		<b>PART A – GENERAL INFORMATION</b>								
		1. County FSA Office Name and Address (Including Zip Code) Any FSA County Office 1234 Some Street Anywhere, ST 12345	2. Crop Year  2020							
		3. Producer's Name and Address (Including Zip Code) I M Farmer 4567 Some Street	4. State and County Code  99-099							
<b>PART B – NOTICE OF LOSS</b>										
5. Disaster Event A. What disaster event(s) caused loss? Excessive Moisture		B. Beginning date of disaster (MM-DD-YYYY) 07-28-2020	D. Date Stamp (If a 72 hour notification of loss was given attach the Receipt for Service or other documentation.)  Date Stamp Here							
		C. Ending date of disaster (MM-DD-YYYY) Present								
6. Crop A. Crop Name Beans						B. Crop Type GRN	C. Intended Use FH	D. Practice IR	E. Planting Period 01	F. When was crop loss first apparent (MM-DD-YYYY) 08-03-2020
7. Intended, but Prevented Planted Acres (complete only for prevented planted acreage)							<b>COC Use Only</b>			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.					
Farm Number	NAP Unit Number	Total Intended Acres	Planted Acres	Prevented Planted Acres	Approved	Disapproved				
1234	123	85.00	49.40	39.6	39.60					
G. For prevented acreage in item 7E, complete the following questions:										
Questions				Yes	No	Describe details and list type of supporting documentation. Attach copies if requested by FSA.				
(a) Did you purchase or arrange for seed, herbicide, pesticide, or fertilizer?				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchased fertilizer and seed for entire 85.00 acres.				
(b) Did you perform land preparation measures?				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Applied fertilizer				
(c) Are the total acres you intended to plant (planted plus prevented) consistent with prior year's history for this farm?				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
(d) Did you have access to the claimed acres in item 7E during the planting period?				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
(e) What do you intend to do with the acres in item 7E? (For example, do you intend to plant the crop acreage to another crop?)										
8. Disaster Affected Planted Acres (complete only for disaster affected planted acreage)							<b>COC Use Only</b>			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.						
Farm Number	NAP Unit Number	Total Planted Acreage	Disaster Affected Planted Acreage	Approved	Disapproved					
1234	123	49.40	49.40	49.40						
F. What cultivation practices have been and will be employed on damaged crop acreage (e.g., fertilizer, seeding, irrigation, pesticide and herbicide applications; before and after date of damage)? (attach additional sheets if necessary):										
G. Has any of the disaster affected planted crop acreage been destroyed, replanted, or put to another use? (If "YES", provide details):										
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO										
H. Has, or will all of disaster affected crop acreage in Item 8D been harvested for the intended use in Item 6C?										
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO										
NOTE: If "NO," you must request an appraisal of any planted acreage that will not be harvested for the intended use in Item 6C. You must not destroy or put acreage to another use before written consent is given by an authorized FSA loss adjuster for such destruction or other use. Failure to do so will result in loss of program assistance.										
9. Producer certifies that all information in Part B is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and acknowledges receipt of copy of this form.										
A. Producer's Signature (BY) I M Farmer			B. Title/Relationship (Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity)			C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 08-05-2020				
<b>PART C – COC APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF LOSS</b>										
10. COC approves or disapproves as applicable this notice of loss in Part B with each and all its entries as indicated.										
A. COC Signature COC Chairperson						B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 09-13-2020				

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

B Example of CCC-576 (Continued)

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Page 2 of 2

11. Producer's Name											12. Crop Year		13. Unit No.		14. Pay Crop Code		15. Pay Type Code		16. Planting Period	
<b>PART D – APPRAISAL OR REPORT OF PRODUCTION</b>													<b>COC Use Only</b>							
17. Crop Type	18. Crushing District	19. Producer Share(s)	20. Acres/Colonies/Taps	21. Practice	22. Stage	23. Organic Status	24. Actual Production	25. Unit of Measure	26. Intended Use	27. Final Use	28. Secondary Use or Salvage Value	29. Production Not to Count	30. Assigned or Adjusted Production	31. Secondary Use or Salvage Value						
<b>PART E – VALUE LOSS CROPS</b>													<b>COC Use Only</b>							
32. Crop Type			33. Producer Share(s)		34. Inventory or Dollar Value Before Disaster			35. Inventory or Dollar Value After Disaster (FMVB)			36. Ineligible Inventory or Dollar Value		37. Salvage Value							
<b>PART F – GRAZING AUD LOSS CALCULATIONS</b>													<b>COC Use Only</b>							
38. Crop Type	39. Producer Share(s)	40. Acres	41. Practice	42. Unseeded Land		43. Stage	44. Carrying Capacity	45. Grazing Period Days	46. AUD Adjustment Factor	47. AUD Loss Factor	48. AUD Assigned									
				Federal	State															
49. Will independent assessments or other approved alternative loss percentage methods be used on all grazed acreage under Part F? If "YES", then the undersigned acknowledges that they are subject to the provisions of 7 CFR Part 1437 and NAP Basic Provisions (form CCC-471 BP). <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO																				
<b>PART G – OTHER INFORMATION</b>																				
50. For the crop types entered in items 17, 30, or 36, list any agreements, contracts for payment for growing the crop, as opposed to delivery of production, or any other pertinent information, (e.g., secondary use, salvage value):																				
<b>PART H – CERTIFICATION AND APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT</b>																				
<i>THIS PORTION MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE THIS APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT WILL BE PROCESSED: Attach FSA-578, Appraisal Worksheet, actual production evidence, CCC-576-1, and, if applicable FSA-501, Statement of Facts. When harvested production exists, evidence of harvested production must be furnished with this application even if there was a previous appraisal. If crop acreage is destroyed without consent and release by FSA prior to appraisal, crop acreage is ineligible for payment.</i>																				
The undersigned applies for NAP payment on the crops and units identified in accordance with 7 CFR part 1437 and NAP Basic Provisions (form CCC-471 BP). The undersigned certifies that all the information entered on this form, whether personally entered by the undersigned or not, or by someone else, the attachments to this form, related acreage reports, production certifications, statements, etc., are each and all true and correct. The undersigned certifies that the production on this form is accurately identified to the unit and represents total production, as well as the correct share relationship, pay crop, pay type, and year shown. The undersigned understands this report is subject to spot-check, and if FSA finds that this application contains any erroneous information, FSA will render a new determination. This may include a refund of unearned payments as a result of the errors. Failure to certify any of the information on this form and application accurately will result in a loss of program benefits. Additionally, by signing this form, the undersigned directs the purchaser, warehouse operator, ginner, or any person who otherwise stores or purchases crop production listed on this form to disclose the production records of such crops to USDA representatives for the purpose of verification. If FSA issues a payment from CCC as a result of this application, FSA will issue a form detailing how the payment was calculated.																				
<b>MULTIPLE BENEFIT EXCLUSION:</b> If a producer is eligible to receive NAP payments and benefits under any other program administered by the Secretary for the same crop loss, the producer must choose whether to receive the other program benefits or NAP payments, but will not be eligible for both. The exclusion prohibits a producer from being compensated more than once for the same loss.																				
51A. Producer's Signature					51B. Title/Relationship of the Individual if Signing in the Representative Capacity					51C. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY)										
52A. LA or FSA Representative Signature (Final)										52B. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY)										
<b>PART I – COC APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF APPLICATION FOR NAP PAYMENT</b>																				
53A. COC Action <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVED					53B. COC Signature					53C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)										
<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). RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</p> <p><small>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, 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.</small></p> <p><small>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 State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.</small></p> <p><small>To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at <a href="https://www.usda.gov/complaint-form">https://www.usda.gov/complaint-form</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 (866) 692-9922. 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, Mail Stop 9410, 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>.</small></p> <p><small>USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.</small></p>																				

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

**A Completing CCC-576B**

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

Complete CCC-576B according to the following table.

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

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

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

**A Completing CCC-576B (Continued)**

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

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

**A Completing CCC-576B (Continued)**

Item	Instructions
27	Enter result of item 8b minus item 17.  <b>Notes:</b> If no payment is earned in item 26, enter the value from item 8b.  The cumulative FMVA, by pay group, may <b>not</b> exceed MDV selected by producer on corresponding CCC-471.
28	Remarks.
29A	Signature of person preparing CCC-576B.
29B	Date CCC-576B was signed by the preparer.
30A	Signature of 2 <sup>nd</sup> party reviewer.
30B	Date 2 <sup>nd</sup> party reviewer signs.
<b>Complete page 2 of 2 first if graduated prices are applicable.</b> <i>(Page 2 may also be used as a manual worksheet for crops without graduated prices or for crops with multiple prices, such as tropical fish species.)</i>	
31	Enter producer name.
32	Enter unit number.
33	Enter NAP crop year.
34	Enter unit of measure from NCT.
35	Enter crop type and graduated price code from NCT.
36	Enter approved NCT price for crop year in item 4.
37	Enter quantity of inventory before disaster from corresponding CCC-576, Part E.
38	Enter natural mortality factor, as a decimal, as established by STC. ENTER "0" if <b>not</b> applicable.
39	Enter result of item 37 x item 38.
40	*--Enter the result of (item 37 minus item 39) times item 36.--*
41	Enter quantity of inventory after disaster from corresponding CCC-576, Part E.
42	Enter ineligible quantity of inventory lost because of ineligible causes from corresponding CCC-576, Part E.  *-- <b>Note:</b> For aquaculture, do not include mortality again in this value.--*
43	Enter result of (item 41 plus item 42) times item 36.
44	Total all entries in column 40, round to a whole number, and transfer the whole number to page 1, item 17 (FMVA).
45	Total all entries in column 43, round to a whole number, and transfer the whole number to page 1, item 20 (FMVB).

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

**B Example of CCC-576B**

This is an example of a completed CCC-576B.

This form is available electronically. <b>CCC-576B</b> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (08-13-15) Commodity Credit Corporation				1. State Code xx	2. County Code xxx	3. Producer's Name ABC Farms	4. NAP Crop Year 2015
<b>2015 AND FUTURE YEARS NONINSURED CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM MANUAL PAYMENT CALCULATION WORKSHEET FOR VALUE LOSS CROPS</b>				5. Unit Number 0001	6. Coverage Level .6500	7. Payment Level 1.0000	
				8A. Maximum Dollar Value Elected on CCC-471 \$ 200,000		8B. Maximum Dollar Value Available \$ 200,000	
				9. Crop Name Mollusk	10. Crop Code 3001	11. Pay Type Code 001	12. Planting Period 01
<b>NOTE:</b> Complete Page 2 first, if graduated prices are applicable to this Pay Group.							
<b>VALUE LOSS CROPS</b>							
13. Total Dollar Value of Inventory Before Disaster (leave blank if page 2 is completed)							\$
14. Natural Mortality Factor (STC approved factor, leave blank if page 2 is completed)							
15. Ineligible Inventory as a result of Natural Mortality (Item 13 x Item 14, leave blank if page 2 is completed)							\$
16. Result of Item 13 minus Item 15 (leave blank if page 2 is completed)							\$
17. Field Market Value A (FMVA) Enter the lesser of Item 16 or Item 8B, as applicable. If page 2 is completed, enter the lesser of Item 44 or Item 8B, as applicable.							\$200,000
18. Disaster Level (Enter the result of multiplying Item 17 x Item 6)							\$130,000
19. Dollar Value of Inventory Due to Ineligible Causes (from CCC-576 Part E, leave blank if page 2 is completed)							\$0
20. Field Market Value B (FMVB) Enter the result of Item 19 plus dollar value of inventory after disaster from CCC-576 Part E. If page 2 is completed, enter Item 45.							\$18,000
21. Crop Loss (Item 18 minus Item 20)							\$112,000
22. Unharvested Payment Factor (from NCT)							0.7500
23. Gross NAP Payment for the pay group (Item 7 x Item 21 x Item 22)							\$84,000
24. Salvage Value							\$0
25. Producer Share (from FSA-578)							1.0000
26. Calculated NAP Payment ((Item 23 minus Item 24) x Item 25) <sup>1/</sup>							\$84,000
27. Maximum Dollar Value Remaining (Item 8B minus Item 17) Note - If no payment is earned in Item 26, enter the value from Item 8B. This will be the new Maximum Dollar Value Available.							\$0
28. Remarks							
29A. Signature of Preparer						29B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
30A. Signature of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Party Reviewer						30B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	

<sup>1/</sup> NAP payment will not exceed payment limitation and will be reduced by the amount of all outstanding NAP premiums.

**Instructions for Completing CCC-576C, 2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Grazing Crops)**

**A Introduction**

\*--CCC-576C is the manual calculation form to use when manually calculating NAP payments for grazing crops.

**Note:** An Excel version of the CCC-576C NAP Payment Calculation Worksheet has been developed to assist with these calculations and is located on the DAFP NAP page at: [FPAC-FSA-DAFP-NAP - NAP Worksheets - All Documents \(sharepoint.com\)](https://sharepoint.com). This worksheet is for FSA internal use **only** and will **not** be distributed.--\*

Complete a separate line entry on CCC-576C for all crops and crop types for the producer's unit. All acres and production from all types of the crop **must** be accounted for.

**B Completing CCC-576C**

Complete CCC-576C according to the following.

**Note:** All calculations should be rounded to whole numbers, unless otherwise specified.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Instructions</b>
1 and 2	Enter State and county code from CCC-576, item 4.
3	Enter producer's name from CCC-576, item 11.
4	Enter unit number for the producer and crop from CCC-576, item 8B.
5	*--Enter AUD value for the applicable crop year as found in the NCT. See subparagraph 55 D for additional information on AUD value.
6	No Entry. Payment level is 55 percent.--*
7	Enter payment crop code from CCC-576, item 14 for the specified crop, crop type, intended use, and practice. See paragraph 200 for additional information on payment groupings.
8	Enter payment type code from CCC-576, item 15 for the specified crop, crop type, intended use, and practice. See paragraph 200 for additional information on payment groupings.
9	Enter planting period for the specified crop from CCC-576, item 16.
10	*--Enter the crop name from CCC-576, item 6A.--*
11	Enter crop type name or abbreviation from CCC-576, item 38 for the specified crop type.
12	*--Enter practice from CCC-576, item 41 for the specific crop type and intended use.--*
	<b>Note:</b> A separate line entry shall be completed, if the producer has both irrigated and nonirrigated acres.

**Instructions for Completing CCC-576C, 2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Grazing Crops) (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576C (Continued)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Instructions</b>
13	<p>*--Enter the planted acreage, as applicable for the specific crop and crop type from--* CCC-576, item 40.</p> <p>The acres entered should be the planted acreage in the unit. If the producer has a unit relationship where the shares differ by farm, then ensure that the acres entered are only the planted acres corresponding to the share in item 14.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Producer A and Owner B share in the acreage on 2 farms. On 1 farm, the shares for alfalfa are 60/40. On the other farm, the shares are 50/50. A separate line entry shall be completed for the acres attributable to each share relationship.</p>
14	*--Enter the producer's share from CCC-576, item 39 for specific crop type. Enter--* up to 4 decimal places.
15	<p>Calculate the acreage attributable to the producer by multiplying the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planted acreage recorded in item 13, times</li> <li>• producer share recorded in item 14.</li> </ul>
16	*--Enter the carrying capacity from NCT or CCC-576, item 44 for the specific crop, crop type, and planting period.
17	<p>Calculate the animal units by dividing the following:--*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• producer acres recorded in item 15, by</li> <li>• carrying capacity recorded in item 16.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Round to 4 decimal places.</p>
18	*--Enter the grazing period days from NCT or CCC-576, item 45 for the specific crop, crop type, and planting period.
19	<p>Calculate the animal unit days by multiplying the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal units recorded in item 17, times--*</li> <li>• grazing period days in item 18.</li> </ul>

**Instructions for Completing CCC-576C, 2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Grazing Crops) (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576C (Continued)**

Item	Instructions
20	Enter the AUD adjustment factor determined by COC from CCC-576, item 46.  <b>Note:</b> Round to 2 decimal places.
21	Calculate the AUD adjustment by multiplying the following:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•*--animal unit days recorded in item 19, times</li> <li>• AUD adjustment factor determined by COC in item 20.</li> </ul>
22	Calculate the expected AUD by adding the following:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal unit days recorded in item 19, plus--*</li> <li>• AUD adjustment recorded in item 21.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If there is not an approved notice of loss for this line item, the calculation will not continue beyond expected AUD. This ensures that production for all crops and crop types are included in the calculation for the crop.</p>
23	Enter the AUD loss factor determined by COC from CCC-576, item 47.  <b>Note:</b> Round to 4 decimal places.
24	Calculate the AUD loss by multiplying the following:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expected AUD recorded in item 22, times</li> <li>• AUD loss factor determined by COC recorded in item 23.</li> </ul>
25	Enter the assigned AUD determined by COC from CCC-576, item 48.
26	Calculate producer share assigned AUD by multiplying the following:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• share recorded in item 14, times</li> <li>• assigned AUD determined by COC recorded in item 25.</li> </ul>
27	Calculate the adjusted AUD loss by subtracting the following:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AUD loss recorded in item 24, minus</li> <li>• producer share assigned AUD recorded in item 26.</li> </ul>
28	Calculate the total expected AUD by adding all entries recorded in item 22.
29	Calculate the total adjusted AUD loss by adding all entries recorded in item 27.
30	Calculate AUD covered by NAP by multiplying the following:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• total expected AUD recorded in item 28, times</li> <li>• 50 percent.</li> </ul>

**Instructions for Completing CCC-576C, 2015 and Future Years Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Grazing Crops) (Continued)**

**B Completing CCC-576C (Continued)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Instructions</b>
31	<p>Calculate the net AUD for payment by subtracting the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• total adjusted AUD loss recorded in item 29, minus</li> <li>• AUD covered by NAP recorded in item 30.</li> </ul>
32	<p>Calculate the AUD producer payment by multiplying the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• net AUD for payment recorded in item 31, times</li> <li>• AUD value recorded in item 5, times</li> <li>• payment level of 55 percent recorded in item 6.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Round to a whole number.</p> <p>If there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a payment calculation for a yield-based crop in the same pay group as the grazing crop, see instructions for completing CCC-576A, item 60</li> <li>• <del>not</del> a payment calculation for a yield-based crop in the same pay group, the unit <del>total</del> is the result of the AUD producer payment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the AUD producer payment is negative, the unit total will be zero.</p>