

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

**Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs
for 2011 and Subsequent Years
1-LDAP (Revision 1)**

Amendment 18

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraphs 23 A has been amended to provide that stillborn livestock are considered ineligible livestock under LIP.

Subparagraphs 41 A and B have been amended to add an exception that provides that newborn livestock must die no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or attack by eligible animals or avian predators.

Subparagraph 41 C has been amended to provide that:

- stillborn livestock are not eligible for LIP benefits
- to be considered eligible livestock for LIP, newborn livestock must be born before or during the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition and must have died no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the eligible adverse weather event or attack by eligible animals or avian predators.

Subparagraph 41 D has been amended to add an exception that provides that newborn livestock must die no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or attack by eligible animals or avian predators.

Subparagraph 41 E has been amended to provide that stillborn livestock are ineligible livestock under LIP.

Subparagraph 73 H has been amended to add additional documentation that may be considered verifiable evidence of beginning inventory for newborn livestock.

Subparagraph 75 D has been amended to correct the October 1, 2011, date.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 76 A has been amended to ensure that CCC-852, item 15, includes the total number of newborn livestock that were born during the adverse weather event and died as a direct result of the adverse weather event.

Subparagraph 108 A has been amended to include newborn livestock for livestock kind, type, and weight range already recorded on CCC-852.

Subparagraph 108 C has been amended to include provisions for newborn livestock for livestock kind, type and weight range already recorded on CCC-852.

Subparagraph 411 E has been amended to clarify that mitigated livestock must be eligible covered livestock in the year the livestock producer sold or otherwise disposed of the livestock because of a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or 1 or both of the 2 production years immediately preceding the current production year and would have normally been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland in the county during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county except for drought.

Subparagraph 411 K has been amended to provide that seeded small grain acreage planted after the final planting date for the specific kind and type of seeded small grain forage crop intended for grazing is ineligible grazing land for LFP.

Subparagraph 421 G has been amended to clarify 2 known instances when livestock producers are required to distribute eligible livestock between multiple pastures and clarifies the exception when livestock are not required to be redistributed.

Subparagraph 441 B has been amended to clarify that in cases where it is determined that information such as, but not limited to, current year inventory on CCC-853 is not reasonable, in limited cases, on farm visits may be required to verify information.

Subparagraph 441 D has been amended to clarify DD review and report of initial CCC-853's.

Subparagraph 512 A has been amended to remove the erroneous requirement to select if the producer has met Risk Management Purchase Requirement.

Subparagraph 816 I has been amended to provide that stillborn livestock are ineligible for ELAP.

Paragraph 817 has been added to provide procedure for STC to follow when submitting requests to DAFP to add a specific adverse weather event or disease as an eligible loss condition under ELAP.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 830 C has been amended to provide that:

- stillborn livestock are ineligible for ELAP benefits
- to be considered eligible livestock for ELAP, newborn livestock must be born before or during the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition.

Subparagraphs 845 E and 846 C have been amended to provide the 2015 honeybee colony normal mortality rate of 15 percent.

Subparagraph 846 D has been amended to refer to the applicable honeybee colony normal mortality rate.

Subparagraph 890.5 A has been amended to clarify that colony losses because of normal mortality shall:

- be included on CCC-934-1, item 10, the total number of colonies lost during the program year.
- **not** be included on the CCC-934-1, item 11, the total number of ineligible colonies during the program year.

Subparagraph 898 C has been amended to refer to the applicable honeybee colony normal mortality rate as established in subparagraph 846 C.

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23 Definitions for LIP (Continued)**A Definitions (Continued)**

Ineligible livestock means any of the following:

- any animal produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation, as determined by FSA, including, but not limited to, recreational purposes, such as pleasure, hunting, pets, roping, or for show
- *--stillborn livestock--*
- all wild free roaming animals, as determined by FSA
- any animal not meeting the definition of eligible livestock, as determined by FSA
- any animal owned or cash-leased by an ineligible livestock owner or contract grower
- all animals that died under all of the following conditions:
 - more than 60 calendar days from the end of the eligible adverse weather event
 - because of something other than an eligible adverse weather event or eligible attack by animals or avian predators
 - in a calendar year other than the calendar year for which benefits are being requested
 - before October 1, 2011.

Kid means a goat less than 1 year old.

Lamb means a sheep less than 1 year old.

23 Definitions for LIP (Continued)**A Definitions (Continued)**

Livestock beginning inventory history (LBIH) means a minimum of four, up to a maximum of five, calendar years of actual and transitional beginning inventory records used to calculate the approved livestock beginning inventory history for a calf or lamb open range livestock operation.

LBIH reporting date means the LBIH reporting date for which the reports will be accepted for inclusion in the base period for the current calendar year.

Livestock inventory report means a written record showing the producer's annual inventory used to determine the livestock beginning inventory history for LIP purposes for the open range calf or lamb open range livestock operation. The report contains livestock beginning inventory history by open range livestock operation by livestock type or kind.

Livestock owner means one having legal ownership of the livestock for which benefits are being requested on the day such livestock died and under conditions in which no contract grower could have been eligible for benefits with respect to the livestock.

Loss period means the period of time the livestock deaths are occurring for the adverse weather event the livestock producer is claiming caused the loss of livestock.

Nanny means a female goat.

41 Eligibility Criteria

A Eligible Adverse Weather Event

To be considered eligible to receive benefits under LIP, livestock **must** have died:

- in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event or attacks by eligible animals or avian predators as defined according to subparagraph 23 A that occurred on or after October 1, 2011
- no later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or eligible attack by eligible animals or avian predators

***--Exception:** Newborn livestock must have died no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or attack by eligible animals or avian predators.--*

- in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.

Exception: Drought is **not** an eligible adverse weather event **except** when associated with anthrax, a condition that occurs because of drought and results in the death of eligible livestock.

State Offices are responsible for establishing eligibility criteria for livestock deaths because of extreme heat and extreme cold. STC must ensure that COC thoroughly documents each case to ensure that:

- death of livestock was a direct result of extreme heat or extreme cold
- management decisions were not the cause of loss

Exception: Poultry and swine livestock confinement operations shall follow good management practices and the confinement facility's operating equipment shall meet industry standards to be eligible for LIP.

Poultry and/or swine death losses that are attributed to an adverse weather event causing the confinement operation's equipment to malfunction shall not be eligible for compensation under LIP if:

- good management practices are not followed
 - the confined livestock operation's facilities do not possess all the equipment that meets industry standards such as, but not limited to, backup generators, alarm systems, fans, etc.
 - management decisions were made not to take the necessary measures that could have prevented the loss.
- the extreme heat or extreme cold was such an abnormality that it is reasonable to attribute the direct death of livestock to it.

41 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**A Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)**

Livestock deaths because of insufficient or contaminated water or feed during a drought are considered to be the result of management decisions and are not eligible for LIP.

Exception: Drought is **not** an eligible adverse weather event **except** when associated with *--anthrax, a condition that occurs because of drought and directly results in the death of eligible livestock.

The regulations at 7 CFR 1416.304(F)(1) provide that livestock that die as a direct result of disease that was not exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event are not eligible for a LIP payment. FSA has the authority to determine eligibility of livestock losses caused by other adverse weather types, including disease caused by this weather. Livestock that die as a direct result of disease are not eligible for payment under LIP unless the disease has been determined to have been exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event and vaccination or acceptable management practices are not available, whether or not they were or were not implemented. For example, cattle can be vaccinated to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza. Vaccination is an acceptable management practice to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza in cattle and these diseases are not exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event and are not eligible causes of loss under LIP. Even if vaccination is done to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza, and the livestock nonetheless die from 1 of these diseases, the disease is still **not** an eligible cause of loss under LIP.

Notes: Livestock deaths that are not directly the result of an eligible adverse weather event are not eligible for LIP.

LIP does not compensate for vaccination failures or death occurring despite vaccination.

Heavy rainfall followed by prolonged periods of hot temperatures is **not** considered an eligible adverse weather event **except** when associated with cyanobacteria, a toxin that is exacerbated by heavy rainfall followed by prolonged periods of hot temperatures and results in the death of eligible livestock during the 2015 and subsequent calendar years.

Unusual cold and wet conditions is **not** considered an eligible adverse weather event **except** when associated with larkspur poisoning, a plant that becomes toxic after unusual cold and wet conditions and results in the death of eligible livestock during the 2015 and subsequent calendar years.--*

41 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

B Eligible Livestock for Owners

To be eligible livestock for owners under LIP, the livestock must meet all of the following:

- been owned by an eligible livestock owner on the day the livestock died
- been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day the livestock died

Note: The Agricultural Act of 2014 Section 1501(b) limits payments to eligible producers “on **farms**” that have incurred livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality.

- died as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather or attacks by eligible animals or avian predators event that occurred on or after October 1, 2011
- died no later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or attacks by eligible animals or avian predators

***--Exception:** Newborn livestock must have died no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or attack by eligible animals or avian predators.--*

- died in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested
- before dying, not have been produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation, such as but not limited to, recreational purposes, pleasure, hunting, roping, pets, or for show

41 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**B Eligible Livestock for Owners (Continued)**

- been 1 of the following, as defined in paragraph 23:
 - adult or nonadult beef cattle
 - adult or nonadult beefalo
 - adult or nonadult buffalo
 - adult or nonadult dairy cattle
 - elk
 - alpacas
 - deer
 - emus
 - equine animals
 - goats
 - llamas
 - poultry, including egg-producing poultry
 - reindeer
 - sheep
 - swine

Important: If an animal was pregnant at the time of death, only the pregnant animal that died is eligible for payment under LIP. The unborn animal is **not** considered eligible livestock under LIP.

See paragraph:

- 23 for definitions of eligible livestock, commercial use, and farming operation
- 42 for further delineation of eligible livestock by payment rate.

41 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

***--C Eligibility for Newborn Livestock**

Newborn livestock that were born at normal full-term or near full-term shall qualify for--* LIP if all of the following apply:

- the death was the direct cause of the eligible adverse weather event or attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government or protected by Federal law, including wolves and avian predators
- *--were born before or during the eligible adverse weather event or attack by eligible animals or avian predators
- died no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or attack by eligible animals or avian predators.

Note: Livestock that died before they reached full-term or near full-term and would not--* normally survive under normal conditions do not qualify for LIP benefits.

41 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

D Eligible Livestock for Contract Growers

To be eligible livestock for contract growers under LIP, the livestock must meet all of the following:

- been in the possession of an eligible contract grower on the day the livestock died
- been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day the livestock died

Note: The Agricultural Act of 2014, Section 1501(b) limits payments to eligible producers **on farms** that have incurred livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality.

- died because of an eligible adverse weather event or attacks by eligible animals or avian predators that occurred on or after October 1, 2011
- died no later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or attack by eligible animals or avian predators

***--Exception:** Newborn livestock must have died no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or attack by eligible animals or avian predators.--*

- died in the calendar year benefits are being requested
- been 1 of the following, as defined in paragraph 23:
 - poultry, including egg-producing poultry
 - swine.

See paragraph:

- 23 for definitions of eligible livestock, commercial use, and farming operation
- 42 for further delineation of eligible livestock by payment rate.

Note: The contract grower **shall** provide a copy of the grower contract to the administrative FSA County Office to prove that the participant had possession of the livestock on the day the livestock died.

41 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

E Ineligible Livestock (Continued)

- ostriches
- pheasants
- quail
- stillborn livestock * * *
- unborn livestock

Example: A pregnant adult beef cow died before the birth of the calf. Only the pregnant cow may be considered eligible for payment. The unborn calf is **not** eligible livestock.

- yaks
- any wild free roaming livestock, including equine and deer
- any animals not included in subparagraphs A, B, C, or D
- all animals that died:
 - before October 1, 2011
 - in a calendar year other than the calendar year for which benefits are being requested

Important: Contact the National Office Livestock Assistance Program Manager, through the State Office, when the reason for livestock death is questionable.

- because of disease where the disease was not exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event.

41 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**F Eligible Livestock Owners**

An eligible livestock owner for LIP is one who assumes the production and market risks associated with the agricultural production of livestock and meets all of the following:

- had legal ownership of the eligible livestock for which benefits are being requested on the day the livestock died, and under conditions in which no contract grower could have been eligible for benefits with respect to the animal
- is an individual or entity that is a:
 - citizen of the United States
 - resident alien

Note: Resident alien means “lawful alien”.

 - partnership of citizens of the United States
 - corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure organized under State law
 - any Native American tribe as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act
 - any Native American organization or entity chartered under the Indian Reorganization Act
 - any economic enterprise under the Indian Financing Act of 1974.

An individual or entity that did **not** have legal ownership of the livestock on the day the livestock died is **not** an eligible livestock owner for LIP benefits.

73 Application for Payment (Continued)**G Third Party Certifications (Continued)**

Mrs. Doe signs and dates CCC-854 indicating no proof of death is available because the livestock claimed on CCC-852 drowned, and no carcasses were ever located. She also certifies on CCC-854 that when the flash flood occurred she had 200 head of adult beef cows and 180 head of nonadult beef cattle less than 400 pounds in the pasture where the deaths occurred. As evidence of the beginning inventory, Mrs. Doe submits copies of bank loan documents for the purchase of 180 beef cows, purchase receipts for a total of 193 beef cows, and veterinary records indicating she had 185 beef calves wormed in July 2012. Mrs. Doe certifies on CCC-854 that she cannot locate the purchase receipts for the remaining 7 head of beef cows; however, she purchased them at the local county livestock auction in May 2011. Mrs. Doe certifies on CCC-854 that all the beef cows and calves in inventory when the animals drowned were physically located in fields 5, 6, and 7 on tract 1093 of FSN 458 in Jefferson County.

Mike Green, Mrs. Doe's neighbor, completes CCC-854 certifying that he has knowledge of the livestock deaths claimed by Mrs. Doe because his cattle are located in the pasture adjacent to Mrs. Does', and he witnessed the flash flood cover the area, and cattle being drowned before they could be safely rescued. After reviewing CCC-852, Mr. Green certifies on CCC-854 that he believes the information provided on CCC-852 is true and correct.

COC reviews Mrs. Doe's CCC-852, and CCC-854 provided by Mrs. Doe and Mr. Green, and the documents provided by Mrs. Doe to support the beginning inventory numbers. Based on the information provided, COC requests Mrs. Doe contact the local livestock auction company where the beef cows were purchased and request a copy of the purchase report or receipts.

After obtaining a purchase report from the local auction company indicating Mrs. Doe did purchase 7 beef cows in May 2011, COC determines the evidence of livestock inventory at time of the livestock deaths, and claimed livestock deaths are reasonable based on the information provided on CCC-854 and according to subparagraph H.

COC signs, dates, and approves CCC-854 provided by Mrs. Doe and Mr. Green, and documents the review in the COC minutes during the meeting in which Mrs. Doe's CCC-852 is approved by COC.

73 Application for Payment (Continued)

H Proof and Reasonableness of Livestock Inventory

Livestock owners and livestock contract growers that cannot provide verifiable documentation of proof of death, including proof of death because of normal mortality, according to subparagraph E must provide verifiable documentation of their livestock beginning and ending inventory when the deaths occurred according to this subparagraph.

Documents that may provide verifiable evidence of livestock beginning and ending inventory include, but are **not** limited to, any or a combination of the following:

- veterinary records
- canceled check documentation
- balance sheets
- inventory records used for tax purposes
- loan records
- bank statements
- farm credit balance sheets
- property tax records
- brand inspection records
- sales and purchase receipts
- private insurance documents
- chattel inspections.

Note: None of the documents listed in this subparagraph, by itself, may be sufficient evidence to determine the reasonableness of the number of livestock in inventory when the deaths occurred. COC's shall ensure that the documents submitted by participants provide verifiable evidence that supports the reasonableness of the number of livestock inventory when the deaths occurred, as certified by the participant.

73 Application for Payment (Continued)

H Proof and Reasonableness of Livestock Inventory (Continued)

COC's shall determine the reasonableness of the livestock inventory and claimed losses using the following guidelines, when appropriate, for calving, farrowing, and kidding:

- 90 percent calving rate
- 103 to 105 percent for sheep
- 150 to 180 percent kidding rate
- 8.5 pigs per litter farrowing rate.

Example: A participant reports a livestock inventory of 150 beef cows, 5 beef bulls, and 155 beef calves when the deaths occurred. The normal calving rate would yield 135 (150 times 90 percent) calves. Based on the normal calving rate, 155 calves for 150 cows do not appear reasonable. COC should question the livestock inventory if it is not supported by verifiable documentation.

*--For newborn livestock (calves and lambs), COC may accept the combination of both the following as verifiable evidence of beginning inventory:

- verifiable beginning inventory of the adult livestock (cows and ewes), adjusted based on the applicable livestock stocking rate
- results from an ultrasound conducted by a third party, such as, but not limited to a veterinarian.

Example: Producer B reports a livestock beginning inventory of 50 beef cows, 2 bulls, and 44 beef calves. Producer B does not have verifiable beginning inventory for the 44 beef calves. However, Producer B provides the County Office with veterinary records and bank statements as verifiable evidence of a beginning inventory of 50 beef cattle. The normal calving rate of 90 percent would yield 45 (50 times 90 percent) calves. Producer B provides ultrasound reports from a veterinarian that confirms 44 out of the 50 head of adult beef cattle were pregnant. Based on the ultrasound reports and the calving rate, a beginning inventory of 44 calves appears reasonable. COC should question the newborn livestock beginning inventory if it appears unreasonable when compared to the applicable stocking rate and the ultrasound reports.

For newborn livestock, if a producer cannot meet these verifiable beginning inventory requirements, the producer's beginning inventory may be determined according to subparagraph I for open range operations.--*

73 Application for Payment (Continued)**I Determining Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Calf and Lamb Open Range Livestock Operations Only**

Calf and lamb open range livestock operations may provide proof of death by using the livestock beginning inventory history for reporting losses.

COC shall explain the procedure for the livestock beginning inventory history to calf and lamb open range livestock operations.

The calf or lamb open range livestock operation is required to provide beginning livestock inventory records to determine the livestock beginning inventory history, if livestock beginning inventory records are available. Livestock inventory reports must provide:

- an accurate account of livestock beginning inventory for the open range livestock type/kind
- be supported by written verifiable records such as but not limited to:
 - docking records
 - sales receipts
 - shearing records
 - shipping records
 - bank records
 - veterinarian records
 - IRS records
 - other records approved by COC.

75 Acting on CCC-852 (Continued)

B Disapproving CCC-852

COC or CED must act on all completed and signed CCC-852's submitted. See subparagraph A when approving CCC-852.

Exception: Only COC has authority to act on (approve or disapprove) CCC-852's submitted that use producer records or third party certification as proof of loss, livestock beginning inventory for calf/lamb open range operations or acceptable proof of livestock death or inventory loss is acceptable according to subparagraph 73 J.

Note: Program technicians shall **not** be delegated authority to disapprove CCC-852's.

Important: DD review of initial applications must be completed according to subparagraph D before applications may be approved or disapproved.

CCC-852 shall be approved or disapproved as certified by the participant. When more than 1 type of livestock is claimed, CCC-852 shall be approved or disapproved based on all livestock claimed. However, COC does have authority to make adjustments to certain information reported on CCC-852 when documentation warrants making adjustments.

Example: Jim Brown files CCC-852 that includes 10 adult beef cows reported in item 16 lost because of adverse weather that meet the livestock eligibility requirements and 5 horses lost because of adverse weather that do not meet the livestock eligibility requirements. In this case, COC can enter "0" in item 19, "COC Adjusted Number of Lost Due to Adverse Weather/Animal Attack" field of CCC-852 for horses and then approve CCC-852 for the 10 eligible adult beef cows. Jim Brown would be provided appeal rights according to 1-APP for the 5 horses not paid.

If it is determined that any information provided on CCC-852 is not reasonable or is questionable, additional verifiable documentation or evidence shall be requested from the participant, in writing, to support the data provided. Other agencies, organizations, or facilities may also be contacted to verify information provided by participants.

Important: See subparagraph C when contacting other agencies, organizations, or facilities to verify information provided by participants.

Exception: COC shall **not** require tax records; however, participant may voluntarily provide tax records.

75 Acting on CCC-852 (Continued)**B Disapproving CCC-852 (Continued)**

If all program eligibility requirements are **not** met, or it is determined that the information on CCC-852, or any additional supporting documentation provided by the participant, is **not** accurate or reasonable, then the following actions shall be taken:

- disapprove CCC-852
- notify participant of disapproval
- provide participant applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP
- thoroughly document reason for disapproval in the COC minutes.

C Verifying Data With Other Agencies, Organizations, or Facilities

When contacting agencies, organizations, or facilities to verify data provided by a participant or third party, the County Office shall be specific in the information requested. The request should include, but is not limited to, the following:

- participant's name and address
- animal kind and type
- reason the request is being made
- information that is being requested.

D DD Review and Report of Initial CCC-852's

--DD shall review the first five CCC-852's for calendar years October 1, 2011, through-- calendar year 2014 approval where:

- proof of death is provided according to subparagraph 73 E, before COC or CED may approve any such CCC-852
- reliable records are provided along with verifiable beginning and ending inventory records as proof of death according to subparagraph 73 F, before COC may approve CCC-852

76 CCC-852, Livestock Indemnity Program Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-852 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
8B	<p>Signatory in item 8A shall enter their title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity.</p> <p>If a producer/applicant is not signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank. If a producer/applicant is signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write "self"; however, it is not necessary.</p>
8C	<p>Producer or producer's representative enters date they signed "Notice of Loss" or County Office employee enters date producer or producer's representative reported "Notice of Loss" using 1 of the alternative methods in item 8A.</p>
Part C - Livestock Location and Associated Producer Information	
9	<p>Enter the physical location of claimed livestock at the time they died for the adverse weather event. Include the name of the County where the claimed livestock were physically located at the time they died.</p> <p>Example: Jones County, Texas, Farm 100.</p>
10	<p>Enter the current physical location of the livestock in inventory.</p> <p>Example: Jones County, Texas, Farm 100.</p>
11	<p>Enter associated producers who had an ownership or contract grower share in the livestock and indicate their share.</p>
Part D - Livestock Losses by Kind and Type	
12	<p>Enter the corresponding number associated to the date of occurrence entered in item 6 that applies to the loss of livestock to be entered in item 14.</p>
13	<p>Enter "YES" if the producer in item 5 is a contract grower. Otherwise, enter "NO".</p>

76 CCC-852, Livestock Indemnity Program Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-852 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
14	<p>Enter livestock kind, type, and weight range for which loss occurred.</p> <p>If livestock in a previously recorded livestock kind/type and weight has changed to a new weight range, and a loss has occurred to the livestock in the new weight range, enter the original and new livestock kind/type and weight range as follows on the same line:</p> <p>Nonadult beef cattle under 400 lbs. (original) Nonadult beef cattle 400 lbs. or more (new).</p> <p>Note: Losses occurring for the nonadult beef cattle 400 lbs. or more (new) would be recorded in item 16. An entry would not be entered item 15.</p> <p>An entry in this field is always required when there is a loss in a particular kind, type, and weight range of livestock.</p> <p>Note: Livestock by kind, type, and weight range can be obtained from the local FSA office or LIP Fact Sheet located at http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov.</p>
15	<p>Enter the total number of eligible livestock listed in item 14 in inventory on the beginning date of the adverse weather event referenced in item 12 when 1 of the following apply.</p> <p>*--Exception: If a producer suffers eligible losses of newborn livestock, according to subparagraph 41 C, the number of newborn livestock born during the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition will be included in “Inventory on Date of Adverse Weather Event/Animal Attack”.--*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss being reported is the first loss of livestock incurred for the particular kind/type, and weight range of livestock listed in item 14 for the adverse weather event date referenced in item 12. <p>Example: Producer A lost 10 head of adult beef cows out of the 100 head of adult beef cows in inventory because of a hurricane on May 1, 2014. The producer had not previously incurred a loss of adult beef cows in inventory for this particular kind, type, and weight range of livestock because of an eligible adverse weather event. Producer A would enter 100 as inventory in item 15.</p>

A Completing Manual CCC-852 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional livestock are purchased for a particular kind/type and weight range of livestock after the first loss of livestock for that particular kind/type and weight range of livestock has been incurred, and the additional purchased livestock have incurred a loss because of an eligible adverse weather event date. <p>Example: Producer A lost 10 head of adult beef cows out of the 100 head of adult beef cows in inventory because of a hurricane on May 1, 2014. The producer had not previously incurred a loss of adult beef cows in inventory for that particular kind, type, and weight range of livestock because of an eligible adverse weather event. Producer A would enter 100 as inventory in item 15 for adverse weather event date number 1.</p> <p>On May 15, 2014, Producer A purchases 100 additional head of *--adult beef cows. On June 1, 2014, Producer A lost 10 head of--* adult beef cows because of a flood. Producer A would enter 100 as inventory in item 15 for adverse weather event date number 2 on CCC-852.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •*--Additional livestock are born for a particular kind, type and weight range that have suffered losses from a previous adverse weather event in the same calendar year and 1 or more of the additional newborn livestock die within 7 calendar days from the last day of a subsequent eligible adverse weather event or loss condition. <p>Example: Producer A lost 5 out of 30 head of beef calves because of extreme cold on February 1, 2014. The producer had not previously incurred a loss of beef calves because of an eligible adverse weather event. Producer A enters 30 as inventory in item 15 for adverse weather event #1.</p> <p>On March 1 and 2, 2014, a blizzard occurred. On March 1, 2014, the beginning date of the blizzard, Producer A had 25 head of beef calves in inventory. Producer A had 10 additional beef calves born during the blizzard. On March 8, Producer A lost 8 head of beef calves due to the blizzard. Producer A enters 10 beef calves as inventory in item 15 for adverse weather event #2.--*</p>

76 CCC-852, Livestock Indemnity Program Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-852 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
15 (Cntd)	<p>Notes: Do not record an entry in item 15 for a particular type/kind and weight range of livestock when subsequent losses occur within a particular kind/type and weight range for which inventory has already been reported on CCC-852.</p> <p>Example: Producer A initially reports 100 head of adult beef cows in inventory in CCC-852, item 15 on May 1, 2014. Producer A reports that he lost 10 head because of flooding on May 1, 2014.</p> <p>On June 2, 2014, Producer A, reports that he lost an additional 5 head of adult beef cows because of a hurricane. Producer A will not record an entry in CCC-852, item 15. The producer will only enter the 5 head of adult beef cows lost in CCC-852, item 16 for the additional 5 head lost because of the hurricane.</p> <p>If a producer does not have a 100 percent ownership or contract grower share interest in a particular kind/type and weight range of livestock that was lost because of an eligible adverse weather event, the livestock for which the producer does not have a 100 percent ownership or contract grower share shall be prorated based on the producer's percent share interest.</p> <p>Example: Producer A has a 100 percent ownership share in 200 head of adult beef cows located on farm 1 and a 50 percent ownership share in 200 head of adult beef cows located on farm 2.</p> <p>10 adult beef cows are lost because of an eligible adverse weather event on farm 1 and 10 adult beef cows are lost because of the same eligible adverse weather event on farm 2.</p> <p>Determine the number of eligible livestock to be entered as inventory in item 15 for Producer A according to the following:</p> <p>200 head x 100 percent share = 200 head 200 head x 50 percent share = 100 head</p> <p>200 head + 100 head = 300 head (number of inventory to enter for Producer A in item 15).</p>

107 Part D - Livestock Information Screen (Continued)

C Field Descriptions and Actions (Continued)

Field/Button	Description	Action
Notice of Loss Number	If livestock deaths have been previously recorded, the system generated notice of loss number applicable to the livestock death listed will be displayed.	
Contract Grower	If livestock deaths have been previously recorded, whether the livestock listed is contract grower livestock will be displayed.	
Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	If livestock deaths have been previously recorded, the livestock kind, type, and weight range of the livestock that died will be displayed.	
Beginning or Additional Purchase Inventory	If livestock deaths have been previously recorded, the inventory of the livestock that died will be displayed.	
Number Lost Due to Adverse Weather	If livestock deaths have been previously recorded, the number of livestock lost because of adverse weather will be displayed.	
Number Lost Due to Normal Mortality	If livestock deaths have been previously recorded, the number of livestock lost because of normal mortality will be displayed.	
Action	Provides the ability to edit or delete a previously recorded livestock death.	
Back	The Part C – Livestock Location & Producers Screen will be displayed (paragraph 106).	
Continue	The Part E & F – Documentation of Purchase and Loss Screen will be displayed (paragraph 110).	
Cancel	CCC-852 will be cancelled and the LIP Main Menu will be displayed (paragraph 101). All data saved on the CCC-852 up to this point will be saved.	

108 Add Livestock Not Previously Recorded Screen

A Overview

The Add Livestock Not Previously Recorded Screen provides the ability to load livestock losses for a livestock kind, type, and weight range that was not previously recorded on CCC-852. The Add Livestock Not Previously Recorded Screen shall be used for:

- loading losses for livestock kinds, types, and weight ranges not already recorded on CCC-852
- additional purchases of livestock kinds, types, and weight ranges already recorded on CCC-852
- *--newborn livestock for kind, types, and weight ranges already recorded on CCC-852.--*

B Example Add Livestock Not Previously Recorded Screen

Following is an example of the Add Livestock Not Previously Recorded Screen.

Add Livestock not previously recorded

Year: 2013
State: Mississippi
County: Coahoma

Producer: PRODUCER, ANY 2

Save Loss

Kind

Select Kind

Type/Weight Range at Loss

Select Type/Weight Range

Notice of Loss

01/01/2013 - 01/05/2013 Blizzard

Beginning or Additional Purchase Inventory

**Adjustments
(COC Use Only)**

Loss due to Adverse Weather Event

Loss due to Normal Mortality

Contract Grower
 Yes
 No

108 Add Livestock Not Previously Recorded Screen (Continued)

C Field Descriptions and Actions

The following table provides the field descriptions and actions for the Add Livestock Not Previously Recorded Screen.

Field/Button	Description	Action	
Year	Calendar year selected on the State and County Selection Screen will be displayed.		
State	State selected on the State and County Selection Screen will be displayed.		
County	County selected on the State and County Selection Screen will be displayed.		
Producer	Producer for which FSA-14 is being updated will be displayed.		
Kind	Manual selection.	Select the kind of livestock from the drop-down menu.	
Type/Weight Range at Loss	Manual selection.	Select the type and weight range from the drop-down menu.	
Notice of Loss	Manual selection.	Select the notice of loss applicable to the livestock loss.	
Beginning or Additional Purchase Inventory	Manual entry.	IF the loss being entered is...	THEN enter the...
		for a livestock kind, type, and weight range not already recorded on CCC-852	total number of livestock in inventory on the beginning date of the adverse weather event entered on the notice of loss (see paragraph 76, item 15 for additional information).
		for an additional purchase of a livestock kind, type, and weight range already recorded on CCC-852	number of livestock that were purchased after the initial loss for that kind, type, and weight range (see paragraph 76, item 15 for additional information).
		--for newborn livestock of a kind, type, and weight range already recorded on CCC-852	number of newborn livestock born during the eligible adverse weather event (see subparagraph 76 A, item 15 for additional information).--

108 Add Livestock Not Previously Recorded Screen (Continued)

C Field Descriptions and Actions (Continued)

Field/Button	Description	Action
COC Adjusted Beginning or Additional Purchase Inventory	Manual entry.	COC shall enter the adjusted beginning or additional purchase inventory, if applicable. Note: An entry is only required when COC determines an inventory different than the inventory certified to by the producer.
Loss Due to Adverse Weather Event	Manual entry.	Enter the number of livestock that died because of the adverse weather event entered on the notice of loss (see paragraph 76, item 16 for additional information). An entry in this field is required.
COC Adjusted Loss Due to Adverse Weather Event	Manual entry.	COC shall enter the adjusted number of livestock lost because of an eligible adverse weather event, if applicable. Note: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of eligible livestock lost because of an eligible adverse weather event is different than the number of livestock certified to by the producer as lost because of the eligible adverse weather event.
Loss Due to Normal Mortality	Manual entry.	Enter the number of livestock that died because of *--normal mortality before, on, or after the eligible--* adverse weather event entered on the notice of loss. An entry in this field is not required.
COC Adjusted Loss Due to Normal Mortality	Manual entry.	COC shall enter the adjusted number of livestock lost because of normal mortality, if applicable. Note: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of livestock lost because of normal mortality is different than the number of livestock certified to by the producer as lost because of normal mortality.
Contract Grower	Manual selection.	Select "Yes" if the producer is a contract grower of the selected livestock. Select "No" if the producer is not a contract grower of the selected livestock. Note: Only available for selection if a livestock that can be placed under contract is selected.

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

E Eligible Covered Livestock (Continued)

- **not** have been livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot, on the beginning date of the qualifying drought or fire, as part of the normal business operation of the producer.

***--Important:** Mitigated livestock are eligible covered livestock of an eligible livestock--* producer that during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought the eligible livestock producer sold or otherwise disposed of because of a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or 1 or both of the 2 production years immediately preceding the current production year.

*--Mitigated livestock must be eligible covered livestock in the year the livestock producer sold or otherwise disposed of the livestock because of a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or 1 or both of the 2 production years immediately preceding the current production year and would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland in the county during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county.

Note: Livestock sold because of a fire are not considered mitigated livestock.--*

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

E Eligible Covered Livestock (Continued)

***--Example:** Producer Sam has a cow/calf operation in County A which he derives income from the sale of stockers. Stockers are calves in Producer Sam's operation that are normally born in February and are weaned from the mother cow when they reach approximately 500 pounds. Producer Sam places the 100 head of 500 pound stocker calves on wheat pasture in County A to graze during the normal grazing period for long season small grain wheat pasture which is November 15, 2015, through May 15, 2016, when the stockers reach approximately 750 to 800 pounds. Producer Sam's normal practice is to sell the stockers to the feed lot on approximately May 15 of each year after taking them off of the wheat pasture.

County A met the D2 requirement of 8 consecutive weeks on March 26, 2016. Because of the severity of the drought conditions, Producer Sam sold the 100 head of stockers on April 15, 2016, one month earlier than normal during the current production year. The stockers could be considered current year mitigated livestock; however, they will never be considered mitigated livestock in future production years because the stockers would not be eligible covered livestock that would normally have been grazing eligible grazing land in future production years as it is a normal practice of Producer Sam to sell the stockers during the current production year.--*

Livestock are also considered **current year mitigated livestock** when **all** of the following occur:

- the county was rated as having a qualifying drought by the U.S. Drought Monitor according to subparagraph A in the production year immediately preceding the current production year
- the county was suffering a systemic drought from the previous calendar year and livestock are sold by the eligible livestock producer more than 60 calendar days before the qualifying drought and the county rated at least a D2 or greater according to the web site at **<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/MapsAndData/GISData.aspx>** during the week the livestock were sold during the current production year.

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**E Eligible Covered Livestock (Continued)**

To be considered a qualifying drought for the year the livestock were sold for mitigated **livestock** purposes in 2009 and subsequent years, the county **must** have been rated as having 1 of the following by the U.S. Drought Monitor and the livestock **must** have been sold or disposed of because of the qualifying drought:

- D2 intensity in any area of the county for at least 8 consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period for the county
- D3 intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the county
- D3 intensity in any area of the county during the normal grazing period for the county for 4 weeks during the normal grazing period
- D4 intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the county
- D4 intensity in any area of the county during the normal grazing period for the county for 4 weeks during the normal grazing period.

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

E Eligible Covered Livestock (Continued)

Example 1: 2011 CCC-853: Producer Bill has 100 adult beef cows that graze native pasture in Baylor County, Texas, on October 1, 2011. Baylor County's normal grazing period for native pasture is January 1 through December 31. On October 1, 2011, Baylor County is rated a D3 by the U.S. Drought Monitor. October 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, is the time period remaining in the grazing period, which is 3 months. Producer Bill had 140 adult beef cows during the 60 calendar days before October 1, 2011, in the current production year.

Producer Bill filed a manual 2011 CCC-853 on May 8, 2014, reporting the following:

Item 14:	Current Year Inventory is:	100 Adult Beef Cows
Item 15:	Current Year Mitigated is:	40 Adult Beef Cows

Note: On September 10, 2011, Producer Bill sold 40 cows because of drought conditions and the 40 adult beef cows sold are considered **current year mitigated** because they were sold during the 60 calendar days before the October 1, 2011, qualifying drought. On December 15, 2011, Producer Bill sold 20 adult beef cows because of drought conditions and the 20 adult beef cows sold will be considered **prior year mitigated** in calendar year 2012.

Item 16:	Prior Year Mitigated is:	0 Adult Beef Cows
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Note: Producer Bill did **not** replace any of the mitigated adult beef cows because of the systemic drought.

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

K Ineligible Grazing Land

The following are ineligible types of grazing:

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

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

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

Note: Seeded small grain forage crops include the following:

- barley
 - millet
 - oats
 - rye
 - triticale
 - wheat.
- grazing land that is leased under any of the following conditions:
 - basis of weight gain
 - cost per head, per day or per month

Example: Owner A has an agreement with Producer B under which Owner A pays \$.30 per day for 100 yearlings grazed on Producer B's pasture. Owner A pays **only** for the number of days the 100 yearlings graze. Because Owner A pays only for the actual days grazed, Owner A suffers no grazing loss, and is **ineligible** for LFP.

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

K Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

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

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

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

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

L Establishing Grazing Loss Percentages

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

421 Drought Payment Calculations (Continued)

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

Step	Action
6 (Cntd)	<p>Tom Flores’ LFP payment in Sandoval County must be adjusted for the producer’s 100 head of adult beef cows by an amount equal to 2 monthly payments, because the producer’s same covered livestock have already received 4 monthly payments in Bernalillo County, as follows:</p> <p>3 monthly payments calculated to be issued for the producer’s 100 head of adult beef cows in Sandavol County – 1 monthly payment remaining to be issued in Sandoval County for the producer’s 100 head of adult beef cows times \$9,000 carrying capacity feed cost divided by \$12,008 livestock monthly feed cost (rounded to 4 decimal places) times 100 head of adult beef cows times \$57.27 per head payment rate times 100 percent producer share times 60 percent times 2 = \$5,150 (LFP payment adjustment amount).</p> <p>\$5,150 shall be manually entered in CCC-853, item 41 and loaded in the web-based software in the Producer Summary Screen, “Other Compensation” field for Tom Flores’ 2013 LFP application in Sandoval County.</p> <p>\$9,000 - \$5,150 LFP payment adjustment amount = \$3,850 LFP payment to be issued in Sandoval County.</p>
7	<p>Print CCC-853 and have the producer review the document for accuracy, sign, and date. Enter producer’s signature date in CCC-853 software according to paragraph 512. LFP payment software will automatically process the payment.</p> <p>Note: Instructions are forthcoming on how to handle CCC-853’s for losses occurring October 1 through December 31, 2011.</p>

421 Drought Payment Calculations (Continued)

G Limiting LFP Payments for Covered Livestock Grazing Multiple Pasture Types

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

441 Acting on CCC-853's (Continued)

B Disapproving CCC-853's (Continued)

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

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

If it is determined that any information provided on CCC-853 is **not** reasonable or is **questionable**, including but not limited to current year inventory, additional verifiable documentation or evidence shall be requested from the participant, in writing, to support the data provided. Other agencies, organizations, or facilities may also be contacted to verify information provided by participants or in limited cases on farm visits may be required to verify information.

Important: See subparagraph C when contacting other agencies, organizations, or facilities to verify information provided by participants.

Exception: COC's shall **not** require tax records; however, participant may voluntarily provide tax records.

If all program eligibility requirements are **not** met, it is determined that the information on CCC-853 or any additional supporting documentation provided by participant is **not** accurate or reasonable, then the following actions shall be taken:

- disapprove CCC-853
- notify participant of disapproval
- provide participant applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP
- thoroughly document reason for disapproval in COC minutes, if disapproved by COC.

C Verifying Data With Other Agencies, Organizations, or Facilities

When contacting agencies, organizations, or facilities to verify data provided by a participant, the County Office shall be specific in the information requested. The request should include, but is **not** limited to, the following:

- participant's name and address
- animal kind and type
- why the request is being made
- what information is being requested.

441 Acting on CCC-853's (Continued)

D DD Review and Report of Initial CCC-853's

--DD's shall review the first five CCC-853's submitted for calendar years October 1, 2011, through calendar year 2014, for both qualifying drought conditions and fire conditions, in-- each Service Center before approval. The review shall include the following:

- ensuring that separate CCC-853's are submitted by participant and physical location County Office
- signature requirements, including power of attorney, are met
- no State or County Office developed forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents are being used to obtain or collect the data required from participants
- supporting data required for payment eligibility is properly completed and on file; such as AD-1026, CCC-901, CCC-902, CCC-941, and accurate subsidiary and SCIMS data.

*--For 2015 and subsequent calendar years, DD's shall review the first five CCC-853's submitted, for both qualifying drought conditions and fire conditions, in each Service Center before approval. The review shall include the following:

- ensuring that separate CCC-853's are submitted by participant and physical location County Office
- signature requirements, including power of attorney, are met
- no State or County Office developed forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents are being used to obtain or collect the data required from participants
- supporting data required for payment eligibility is properly completed and on file; such as AD-1026, CCC-901, CCC-902, CCC-941, and accurate subsidiary and SCIMS data.

Within 10 workdays of completing the applicable review, DD shall provide a written--* report to SED describing the review findings, including a list of errors discovered, and the overall status of the implementation of LFP in the County Office.

DD review of the initial CCC-853's and supporting documentation submitted is critical to ensuring LFP is being administered according to the procedures provided in this handbook and the regulations in 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and C.

Reviewing the initial CCC-853's and supporting documentation in a timely manner:

- identifies possible weaknesses in the administration of LFP that may be resolved by additional training, clarified procedures, or modified software
- prevents numerous participants from being impacted by erroneous LFP administration
- allows corrections to be made in a timely manner before erroneous payments are issued.

512 Producer Summary Screen

A Overview

Producer Summary Screen allows users to:

- load other compensation
- review all CCC-853 data that has been entered
- * * *
- enter the producer signature type and date
- approve/disapprove CCC-853.

B Example Producer Summary Screen

Following is an example of the top of the Producer Summary Screen.

Producer Summary							
Year: 2013		State: Mississippi			County: Coahoma		
Producer: PRODUCER, ANY 1							
Location State: Mississippi				Location County: Coahoma			
Part B - Disaster Information (Type of Event: Fire, Drought)							
Fire Information							
Event Number	Begin Date	End Date	Location				
1	Aug 15, 2013		Farm 100				
Part C - Livestock Information							
Livestock Location and Associated Producer Information							
Where were the claimed livestock physically located on the beginning date of the qualifying grazing loss condition? <i>(Include County name, Farm number, etc.)</i>							
Tunica County, Farm 1234							
Where is the current physical location of the livestock in inventory?							
Tunica County, Farm 1234							
Associated Producers <i>(List all other producers that have an ownership share of any livestock reported and indicate their share.)</i>							
Any 2 Producer - 50% ownership of cows							
Livestock Itemizations Descriptions							
Livestock ID	Livestock Kind	Type/Weight (LBS)	Current Inventory	Mitigated Current Year	Mitigated Prior 2 Years	Share %	
1	Beef	Adult Cows and Bulls	150	30	20	50.00	
COC Use Only							
Livestock ID	Livestock Kind	Type/Weight (LBS)	Current Inventory	Mitigated Current Year	Mitigated Prior 2 Years	Share %	
2	Beef	Non-adult 500 pounds or more	200			100.00	
COC Use Only							
Livestock ID	Livestock Kind	Type/Weight (LBS)	Current Inventory	Mitigated Current Year	Mitigated Prior 2 Years	Share %	
3	Sheep	All	400			100.00	
COC Use Only							

512 Producer Summary Screen (Continued)

B Example Producer Summary Screen (Continued)

Following is an example of the bottom of the Producer Summary Screen.

*--

Part D - Forage Information Drought				
Owned, share leased, or cash leased				
Pasture Type: Small Grains - Long Season				
Livestock ID	Livestock Kind / Type/Weight (LBS)	Acres	Carrying Capacity	
2	Beef Non-adult 500 pounds or more	500.00		
COC Use Only			5.00	
Pasture Type: Native Pasture				
Livestock ID	Livestock Kind / Type/Weight (LBS)	Acres	Carrying Capacity	
1	Beef Adult Cows and Bulls	1,750.00		
COC Use Only			15.00	
AUM/AU leased land				
Pasture Type: Native Pasture				
Livestock ID	Livestock Kind / Type/Weight (LBS)	Animal Units		
3	Sheep All	100		
COC Use Only				

Part E - Forage Information Fire				
Federal Managed Lands (Fire Affected)				
Pasture Type: Rangeland				
Pasture Number: 1				
Fire Event Number	Animal Units	Permit Days	Reduce Animal Units	Reduced Grazing Days
1	57	185	48	154
COC Use Only				
Pasture Type: Rangeland				
Pasture Number: 2				
Fire Event Number	Animal Units	Permit Days	Reduce Animal Units	Reduced Grazing Days
1	28	184	23	154
COC Use Only				

Other Compensation:

Type of Signature <input type="text" value="Select Type"/>	Date of Signature <input type="text"/>
Register Date <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COC Signature Date <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Approve <input type="checkbox"/> Disapprove

*--

816 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

H Eligible Loss Condition for Losses Resulting From Transporting Water

For 2014 and subsequent program years, a loss resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock **must** be because of an eligible drought, that means all of the following:

- any area of the county has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D3 (extreme drought) intensity
- directly impacts water availability during the normal grazing period (for example, snow pack that feeds streams and springs), as determined by the Deputy Administrator or designee, for losses resulting from transporting water to livestock.

I Eligible Loss Conditions for Livestock Death Losses

Eligible loss conditions for livestock death losses are loss conditions determined eligible by DAFP and **not** related to an eligible adverse weather event under LIP.

*--DAFP has determined that **not** all diseases are considered eligible under ELAP.

Because of the \$20 million ELAP funding limitation each FY, DAFP has determined that both of the following criteria must be met to consider a disease eligible for livestock death losses under ELAP:

- is caused and/or transmitted by vectors
- vaccination or acceptable management practices are not available, whether or not they were or were not implemented.

Example: Cattle can be vaccinated to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza. Vaccination is an acceptable management practice to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza in cattle, and these diseases are not caused or transmitted by vectors and are not eligible causes of loss under ELAP. Even if vaccination is done to prevent these diseases, and the livestock nonetheless dies from 1 of these diseases, the disease is still not an eligible loss condition under ELAP.

Note: STC shall consider these criteria when requesting that DAFP add a specific disease as an eligible loss condition for livestock death losses under ELAP.

DAFP may add additional eligible loss conditions for livestock death losses based on a recommendation from STC.--*

816 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

I Eligible Loss Conditions for Livestock Death Losses (Continued)

Blue tongue and EHD are considered eligible loss conditions for white-tailed deer death losses only.

For 2015 and subsequent program years, CVV is considered an eligible loss condition for sheep death losses **only**.

Note: To be considered eligible for CVV, the eligibility criteria in subparagraph 830 C for newborn * * * animals **must** be met. Therefore, sheep that died because of CVV before reaching full-term or near full-term would **not** be eligible for death losses under ELAP. In addition, sheep that would **not** have survived under normal conditions, without CVV, do **not** qualify for ELAP death loss benefits.

To date, DAFP has determined that the following diseases are **not** considered an eligible loss condition under ELAP:

- Anaplasma Marginale
- Mannheimia Haemolytica
- Mycoplasma Bovis
- Bovine Respiratory Disease
- Malignant Catarrhal Fever
- Bovine Leukosis Virus
- Pregnancy Toxemia
- Pneumonia
- Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis
- Parainfluenza.

J Eligible Adverse Weather or Eligible Loss Conditions for Honeybee Feed Losses

Eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for honeybee feed losses include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- earthquake
- floods
- hurricanes
- lightning
- tidal surge
- tornado
- volcanic eruption
- wildfires.

DAFP may add additional eligible cause of losses for honeybee feed losses based on a recommendation from STC.

816 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

N Eligible Producers (Continued)

- death losses:
 - be bait fish or game fish that are propagated and reared in a controlled environment
 - been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation
 - been physically located in the county the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition.

O Deceased Individuals and Dissolved Entities

Authority to sign contracts, applications, and other documents on behalf of an eligible participant who is now a deceased individual or a dissolved entity may vary according to State law. Payments may be made for eligible losses suffered by an eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish producer who is now a deceased individual or is a dissolved entity if a representative, who currently has authority to act on behalf of the estate of the deceased participant, signs CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable.

Important: Proof of authority to sign for the eligible deceased individual or dissolved entity **must** be on file in the County Office before the representative is allowed to sign CCC-851 or CCC-934 for the participant. Proof of authority includes any of the following:

- court order
- document approved by the OGC Regional Attorney
- letter from Secretary of State.

FSA-325 is:

- only used when it is requested that a payment earned by a deceased, missing, or incompetent program participant be issued in a name other than that of the deceased, missing, or declared incompetent program participant
- **not** applicable for determining who may file a program application for a deceased, incompetent, or missing individual.

816 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

O Deceased Individuals and Dissolved Entities (Continued)

State Office shall consult with the OGC Regional Attorney on the following types of cases:

- documentation submitted does **not** clearly establish authority to act on behalf of the estate of the deceased individual, closed estate, or dissolved entity by signing the application
- application from and request for issuing payments to heirs of a deceased individual without documentation provided that the heir establishes authority to act on behalf of the deceased individual.

If a participant is now a dissolved general partnership or joint venture, all members of the general partnership or joint venture at the time of dissolution, or their duly authorized representatives **must** sign CCC-851 or CCC-934.

Note: Only one CCC-851 or CCC-934 will be submitted for payment for the general partnership or joint venture; however, all members **must** sign CCC-851 or CCC-934.

See subparagraph 876 B for making payments to deceased individuals, closed estates, and dissolved entities.

--817 Submitting Requests to the Washington, DC, National Office*A Overview**

When STC requests that DAFP add a specific adverse weather event or disease as an eligible loss condition under ELAP, the State Office will submit the file electronically according to this paragraph.

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

B Electronically Submitting Requests

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

Requests and documents submitted according to this paragraph must be sent by e-mail with a PDF attachment. State Office shall include a point-of-contact in the text of the e-mail, but **nothing** else of substance. Attached documents shall be encrypted according to subparagraph C, if necessary.

C Format for Subject Line of E-Mails

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

- State abbreviation (for example, “AZ” for Arizona)
- program year
- “ELAP”
- date of request (for example, “01-10-2015” for January 10, 2015).

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

Attachments containing PII must be in PDF and encrypted with a password provided to the National Office under separate cover.--*

818-829 (Reserved)

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

B Eligible Livestock for Death Losses (Continued)

For death losses for contract growers to be eligible, the livestock **must** meet **all** of the following:

- be poultry or swine
- been in the possession of an eligible contract grower on the day the livestock died
- died:
 - on or after October 1, 2011
 - on or after the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
 - no later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the eligible loss condition
 - in the program year for which payment is being requested
- been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day the livestock died
- before dying, **not** have been produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation such as, but **not** limited to, recreational purposes, pleasure, hunting, roping, pets, for show or sport.

Note: The contract grower **shall** provide a copy of the grower contract to the administrative County Office to prove that the participant had possession of the livestock on the day the livestock died.

Important: If an animal was pregnant at the time of death, only the pregnant animal that died is eligible for payment under ELAP. The unborn animal is **not** considered eligible livestock under ELAP.

See:

- subparagraph K for acceptable documentation of livestock deaths
- paragraph 802 for definitions of eligible livestock, commercial use, and farming operation
- subparagraph 831 G for further delineation of eligible livestock by payment rate.

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

***--C Eligibility for Newborn Livestock**

Newborn livestock that were born at normal full-term or near full-term shall qualify for ELAP if **all** of the following apply:

- the death was the direct cause of the eligible loss condition
- newborn livestock were born on or during the eligible adverse weather event
- died no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event or loss condition.

Notes: Newborn livestock that are born after the last day of the eligible adverse weather event are not eligible for ELAP.--*

Animals that died before they reached full-term or near full-term and would **not** normally survive under normal conditions do **not** qualify for ELAP benefits.

D Ineligible Livestock

Animals **not** eligible for ELAP include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- livestock produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation including, but **not** limited to, livestock produced or maintained for recreational purposes, such as:
 - consumption by the owner
 - hunting
 - used as pets
 - pleasure
 - roping
 - show
 - used for sport

Example 1: Mike Jones owns 5 horses, 2 beef steers, 6 chickens, and 3 goats. Mr. Jones maintains the horses for pleasure riding and rodeo, and maintains the goats as pets for his children. He maintains the beef steers and chickens for meat and egg production to be consumed by his family. Accordingly, Mr. Jones does **not** maintain any of the livestock for commercial use as part of a farming operation.

Because none of Mr. Jones' livestock is maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation, the animals are **not** eligible livestock for ELAP.

845 Honeybee Eligibility (Continued)

E Eligible Honeybee Physical Losses

For honeybee colony and hive losses to be eligible, the honeybee producer **must** have:

- suffered:
 - a physical loss of honeybee colonies or hive loss because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition including but **not** limited to colony collapse disorder, earthquake, eligible extreme cold, eligible sustained cold, eligible winter storm, excessive wind, flood, hurricane, lightning, tornado, volcanic eruption and wildfire
 - to be an eligible colony loss, the loss **must** be in excess of the normal mortality rate ***--for the applicable program year as provided in subparagraph 846 C, and the loss--*** could **not** have been prevented through reasonable available measures as determined by COC
- incurred the loss in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.

Notes: Losses because of controllable conditions, such as varroa mites, is **not** an eligible loss condition.

Drought is **not** considered an eligible loss condition for honeybee colony or honeybee hive losses.

Loss of income from pollinator contracts because of CCD is **not** an eligible loss condition under ELAP.

For eligible honeybee colony and honeybee hive losses, the participant **must** provide:

- proof of beginning inventory for the program year and ending inventory immediately after the eligible adverse weather event or eligible loss condition of honeybee colonies and honeybee hives such as, but **not** limited to, any of the following:
 - a report of acreage (colonies reported) (see subparagraph F)
 - loan records
 - private insurance documents
 - property tax records
 - sales and purchase receipts
 - State colony registration documentation
 - chattel inspections

Important: If a subsequent eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition affects the number of hives or colonies, County Offices shall update the inventory changes for the participant's second or subsequent adverse weather or loss condition, if applicable, according to subparagraph 890 A, items 12C through 12F.

If the subsequent event only affects feed needs, inventory updates are **not** required.

845 Honeybee Eligibility (Continued)

E Eligible Honeybee Physical Losses (Continued)

- proof that the participant is following best management practices as determined by COC, such as, but **not** limited to documentation to substantiate that the producer provided the following:
 - proper nutrition for honeybee colonies
 - preventative treatment for varroa mites and disease
 - proper maintenance and hygiene of hive equipment
 - proper colony management
- any additional documentation the producer may have, such as State health certifications for varroa mite or noseema levels reflecting the lack of mites or disease.

***--F Report of Colonies**

Honeybee producers **must** file FSA-578 by the dates established for NAP eligibility, according to 2-CP, subparagraph 18 B.

Honeybee 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 shall use a manual FSA-578 to report changes to the total number of colonies and/or counties to which bees are moved. Manual FSA-578's **must** include the following.

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

The producer shall certify to the number of colonies reported in FSA-578 "Remarks" section.

Notes: The FSA-578 "Certification Statement" shall read as follows:

"I certify the number of colonies reported include 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 shall be revised with the highest number of colonies reported at any time in the crop year.--*

846 Honeybee Payment Calculations and Examples

A National Payment Factor for Honeybee Losses

For an eligible honeybee producer, payments for **honeybee feed losses** will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 60 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher, as defined in paragraph 802.

For an eligible honeybee producer, payments for **honeybee colony and hive losses** will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 75 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher, as defined in paragraph 802.

Note: If at the end of the program year the \$20 million funding cap is **not** reached, the Deputy Administrator has the discretion to increase the national payment factor, up to 80 percent, for the program year.

B Payment Rates

The payment rates for honeybee colonies and hives are based on the average fair market values of honeybee colonies and/or hives in the program year in which the loss occurred.

--FSA has established the following average fair market values for 2012 through 2015-- honeybee losses.

Program Year	Honeybee Colonies	Honeybee Hives
2012	\$75	\$210
2013	\$85	\$220
2014	\$80	\$230
--2015	\$130	\$240--

846 Honeybee Payment Calculations and Examples (Continued)

C Normal Mortality Rate for Honeybee Colony Losses

ELAP compensates eligible honeybee producers for eligible honeybee colony losses that occur in excess of normal mortality because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition during the program year. FSA has established the normal mortality rates for honeybee colony losses according to this table.

Program Year	Honeybee Normal Mortality Rate
2012 through 2014	17.5 percent
2015	15.0 percent

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D Payment Calculation for Honeybee Colony Losses

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for honeybee colony losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph A, of the result of multiplying:

- the result of subtracting:
 - number of honeybee colonies lost during the program year because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition, minus
 - honeybee loss threshold (beginning inventory adjusted for sales and purchases through the last loss event in the program year times the applicable normal mortality rate), times
- the average fair market value per honeybee colony.

Example: Producer A files CCC-934 for honeybees lost to CCD on April 2, 2012. Beginning program year inventory was 100 colonies of bees. Producer provided a receipt for the purchase of 20 additional colonies on March 15, 2012. Producer A’s ending inventory was 70 colonies which equates to 50 colonies lost. Producer A did **not** file CCC-860, therefore compensation would be calculated at 75 percent of the 2012 average fair market value established for honeybee colonies, \$75, for the number of colonies lost in excess of normal mortality of 17.5 percent, calculated as follows.

- 120 colonies (100 beginning inventory, plus 20 additional colonies purchased) x 17.5 percent = 21 colonies (loss threshold)
- 50 colonies, lost on April 2, 2012, because of eligible adverse weather or loss condition, minus 21 colonies, loss threshold = 29 colonies eligible for payment
- 29 colonies x \$75 (2012 average fair market value) x 75 percent payment factor = \$1,631 (calculated payment amount for lost honeybee colonies before applying payment reductions or national factor).

**890.5 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Losses
Payment Calculation Worksheet**

A Completing Manual CCC-934-1

Complete CCC-934-1 according to the following.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code from CCC-934, item 1.
2	Enter participant's name from CCC-934, item 5A.
3	Enter program year from CCC-934, item 2.
4	*--Enter application number from CCC-934, item 4. The administrative County Office shall start with number 1 and continue sequentially.--*
Part A – Colony Loss Calculation	
5	Enter sequential producer share entry number. This number is to account for a honeybee producer who has multiple shares in honeybee colonies lost.
6	Enter participant's share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12G. Note: If participant has multiple shares, enter the differing shares from CCC-934-A, if applicable, in the additional lines provided.
7	Enter participant's program year inventory, by producer share, calculated by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the result of adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12B or item 12H, if an entry is provided in item 12H, plus • sum of all entries from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12C or 12I, if an entry is provided in item 12I, by producer share, for the program year • minus the sum of all entries from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12D or 12J, if an entry is provided in item 12J, by producer share, for the program year. Note: If CCC-934-A is used to capture honeybee colony losses for multiple shares, include the entries from CCC-934-A, items 12B, 12C, and 12D in this calculation.

**890.5 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Losses
Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)**

A Completing Manual CCC-934-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
8	Enter percent of normal mortality for honeybee colonies, as established by DAFP, according to subparagraph 846 C.
9	Enter minimum colony loss threshold calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 7, times • item 8.
10	Enter total number of colonies lost during the program year calculated by adding the results from CCC-934 and/or CCC-934-A, item 12E, by producer share, for the program year. *--Notes: This number includes colony losses because of normal mortality.--* If an entry is provided in CCC-934, item 12K, then item 12K shall be used when summing the number of honeybee colonies lost in the program year, instead of item 12E.
11	Enter total number of ineligible colonies lost during the program year. This is calculated by adding the results from CCC-934 and/or CCC-934-A, column 12F, by producer share, for the program year. *--Notes: This number does not include losses because of normal mortality but does include losses because of an ineligible cause of loss.--* If entry is provided in CCC-934, item 12L, then item 12L shall be used when summing the number of ineligible inventory lost in the program year, instead of item 12F.
12	Enter number of eligible lost colonies calculated by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 10, minus • item 11.
13	Enter number of payment colonies, by producer share, determined by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the result of subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 12, minus • item 9 • times item 6 for each producer share entry number.
14	Enter total payment colonies by summing the entries in item 13 for all producer share entries.
15	Enter honeybee colony fair market value for the applicable program year, as determined by DAFP, according to subparagraph 846 B.

898 CCC-934-1, Part A - Colony Loss Calculation Screen (Continued)

C Action (Continued)

Item	Instruction
7	<p>Enter participant's program year inventory, by producer share, calculated by subtracting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the result of adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12B (or item 12H, if an entry is provided), plus • sum of all entries from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12C (or item 12I, if an entry is provided), by producer share, for the program year • minus the sum of all entries from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12D (or item 12J, if an entry is provided), by producer share, for the program year. <p>Note: If participant has multiple shares, use the items from the applicable CCC-934-A.</p>
8	<p>No entry required by user. Percent of normal mortality for honeybee colonies *-as provided in subparagraph 846 C.--*</p>
9	<p>No entry required by user. Minimum colony loss threshold is calculated by multiplying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 7, times • item 8. <p>The result is rounded to 2 decimal places.</p>

*--898 CCC-934-1, Part A - Colony Loss Calculation Screen (Continued)

C Action (Continued)

Item	Instruction
10	<p>Enter total number of colonies lost during the program year calculated by adding the results from CCC-934 and/or CCC-934-A, item 12E, by producer share, for the program year.</p> <p>Note: If an entry is provided in CCC-934, item 12K, then item 12K shall be used when summing the number of honeybee colonies lost in the program year, instead of item 12E.</p>
11	<p>Enter total number of ineligible colonies lost during the program year. This is calculated by adding the results from CCC-934 and/or CCC-934-A, column 12F, by producer share, for the program year.</p> <p>Note: If entry is provided in CCC-934, item 12L, then item 12L shall be used when summing the number of ineligible inventory lost in the program year, instead of item 12F.</p>
12	<p>No entry required by user. Eligible lost colonies are calculated by subtracting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 10, minus • item 11.
13	<p>No entry required by user. Payment colonies are calculated by multiplying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the result of subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 12, minus • item 9 • times, item 6 for each producer share entry number. <p>The result is rounded to 2 decimal places.</p>

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