

FSA
HANDBOOK

Livestock Indemnity Program

To access the transmittal page click on the short reference

For State and County Offices

SHORT REFERENCE

1-LIP

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Livestock Indemnity Program 1-LIP	Amendment 4
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Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reason for Amendment

Subparagraph 25:

- B has been amended to include the 2021 payment rates for eligible livestock for livestock owners
- C has been amended to include the 2021 payment rates for eligible livestock for livestock contract growers.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibits
	2-29, 2-30 2-30.1, 2-30.2	

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Exhibits

- 1 Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority
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- 5 (Reserved)
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Part 1 Basic Information**1 Handbook Purpose and Coverage****A Handbook Purpose**

This handbook has been issued to provide instructions for administering LIP for the 2019 and subsequent years.

LIP provides assistance to eligible livestock owners and contract growers for eligible livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible loss condition, as defined in Exhibit 2. Eligible livestock must have died as a direct result of an eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the ending date of the eligible loss condition.

In addition, LIP provides assistance to eligible livestock owners who suffered losses due to injured livestock due to an eligible loss condition and sold at a reduced price within 30 calendar days of the end date of the eligible loss condition.

B Source of Authority

LIP is authorized by the Agricultural Act of 2014, as amended, using CCC funds.

The regulations for LIP are provided in 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and D.

C Related Handbooks

Handbooks related to administering LIP include the following:

- 1-APP for program appeals
- 1-CM for signatures, power-of-attorney, and name and address files
- 9-CM for common payment systems
- 10-CM for farm records and reconstitutions for 2013 and subsequent years
- 2-CP for filing and revising acreage reports
- 6-CP for conservation compliance
- 7-CP for equitable relief and finality rule provisions
- 1-FI for processing payments initiated through NPS
- 58-FI for managing debts, receivables, and claims
- 61-FI for prompt payment information
- 63-FI for assignments and joint payments
- 64-FI for establishing and reporting receivables on NRRS
- 2-INFO for providing information to the public
- 3-PL (Rev. 1) for updating subsidiary information in the web-based system
- 5-PL for “direct attribution”, average AGI provisions, and payment limitation.

2 General Provisions

A Public Information

Follow instructions in 2-INFO for providing information about LIP.

B Modifying Provisions

Provisions in this handbook **must not** be revised without prior approval from the National Office. Any requests for revisions or amendments must be sent to the Special Programs Manager, through DAFP.

C Forms

Any document that collects data from a participant, regardless of whether the participant's signature is required:

- is subject to the Privacy Act and information collection procedures
- requires approval or clearance by the following applicable offices:
 - National Office program area
 - Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, MSD.

Only forms, worksheets, application, and other documents issued by the National Office will be used for implementing LIP.

D Deceased Individuals and Dissolved Entities

Follow 1-CM for guidance on accepting signatures for deceased individuals and dissolved entities.

2 General Provisions (Continued)

E Payment Limitation

Payment limitation does not apply to LIP program benefits.

Obtain CCC-902 from the participant if not on file. Do **not** make a “person” determination or “actively engaged in farming” determination. Obtain CCC-901 for legal entities to determine individual members of legal entities for direct attribution.

F AGI Provisions

The average AGI limitation provisions in 7 CFR Part 1400 relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels average AGI that exceeds \$900,000 will **not** be eligible for benefits under LIP.

G Sequestration Reduction

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act passed by Congress in 2011 requires USDA to implement reductions to LIP. In general, sequestration entails the permanent cancellation of budgetary resources by a uniform percentage. This uniform percentage reduction is applied to all programs, projects, and activities within a budget account.

LIP payments will have a sequestration percentage applied to the payment amount determined after all reductions have been applied. Sequestration is:

- applied at the payment entity/producer level
- not attributed to members
- applied to the producer receiving the payment after the payment has been attributed for payment limitation purposes
- reduced from the determined payment amount for the producer as the last step before sending the payment information to NPS
- determined based on the COC approval date entered on CCC-852 according to paragraph 66.

See 9-CM for applicable sequestration rates.

3 Responsibilities

A STC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and D, STC's must:

- direct the administration of LIP
- ensure that State Offices, County Offices, and COC's follow LIP provisions
- thoroughly document all actions taken in the STC minutes
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- require reviews be conducted by DD according to subparagraph 54 D to ensure that County Offices comply with LIP provisions

Note: STC may establish additional reviews to ensure that LIP is administered according to these provisions.

- take any oversight actions necessary to ensure that IPIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing any improper payments according to paragraph 25
- establish normal mortality rates for each livestock kind and/or type and weight range according to paragraph 4
- ensure that COC thoroughly documents when COC determines an eligible adverse weather event, according to subparagraph 22 B
- establish eligibility criteria based on a determination of the extremity required to occur to cause death of eligible livestock for livestock deaths because of extreme heat and extreme cold according to paragraph 4

Important: STC will ensure that COC thoroughly documents each case to ensure that:

- payments for livestock losses are made only for losses that are the direct result of extreme heat or extreme cold
- management decisions were not the cause of loss.
- STC may approve or disapprove any LIP applications.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

B SED Responsibilities

Within the authority and limitation in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and D, SED's will:

- monitor decisions and COC minutes and ask STC to review cases to either modify or instruct COC to modify or revise any decision not consistent with regulations and this handbook.
- comply with all LIP provisions
- ensure that County Offices follow LIP provisions
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- ensure that DD conducts reviews according to subparagraph C

Note: SED may establish additional reviews to ensure that LIP is administered according to these provisions.

- ensure that **all** County Offices publicize LIP provisions according to subparagraph D
- immediately notify the National Office Livestock Special Programs Manager of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, specific problems, or findings
- take any oversight actions necessary according to paragraph 25 to ensure that IPJA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing any improper payments.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

C DD Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and D, DD's must:

- ensure that COC's and CED's follow LIP provisions
- conduct reviews according to subparagraph 54 D, and any additional reviews established by STC or SED according to subparagraphs A and B
- provide SED with report of reviews conducted according to subparagraph 54 D
- take any oversight actions necessary to ensure that IPIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing any improper payments according to paragraph 25
- closely monitor the number of third-party certifications approved by COC according to subparagraph 26 D

Important: If the number of participants using third party certifications is excessive when compared to surrounding counties, DD's must take all necessary action to ensure that the claimed losses are reasonable and that the provision is not being abused.

- ensure that County Offices publicize program provisions according to subparagraph D.

D COC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and D, COC's will:

- fully comply with all LIP provisions
- ensure that CED directs that the county FSA office follow all LIP provisions
- review, approve and/or disapprove, and document in the COC minutes all third party certifications according to paragraph 26

Important: COC must **not** delegate authority to review third party certifications to CED or PT's.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

D COC Responsibilities (Continued)

- ensure that CED provides DD with a monthly written report of all reviews of third-party certifications according to subparagraph 26 D
- act on completed CCC-852's for LIP according to paragraph 54

Important: COC may delegate authority to CED to approve routine cases.

- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- thoroughly document all actions taken in the COC minutes

Important: All the following **must** be thoroughly documented for all LIP program determinations made by COC:

- the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition meets the requirements in paragraph 22
 - COC determined eligible adverse weather events, according to subparagraph 22 B
 - livestock death or injury due to an eligible attack was due to a confirmed eligible attack as opposed to any other cause of loss
 - all factors reviewed or considered
 - all documentation reviewed
 - references to applicable handbooks, notices, and regulations
 - all sources of information obtained for review or consideration
 - document the eligible loss condition and how it contributed to the livestock loss.
- take any oversight actions necessary to ensure that IPIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing any improper payments according to paragraph 25
 - ensure that FSA assists persons by providing as much program information as it can in a variety of different ways.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

D COC Responsibilities (Continued)

Notes: Because of the limits of FSA resources, publication may or may not be by direct mail or on an individual basis. FSA meets its publication responsibilities by making broad program announcements in the press, print and electronic media, Federal Register documents, radio and television announcements, and through posting program information in USDA Service Centers.

The reality of limited resources has increased the participant's responsibility for being aware of program provisions. FSA cannot be responsible for reaching out to every potential program participant with all program information. Participants must seek information on program details and not wait for FSA to individually write or communicate with them about program provisions. As resources permit, COC will ensure that program provisions are publicized and maintain a record of any and all publicity efforts including postings in the Service Center.

The LIP Fact Sheet may be used to provide some of the information in this subparagraph. The fact sheet is available online at <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov>.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

E CED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and D, CED's will:

- fully comply with all LIP provisions
- ensure that County Office employees fully comply with all LIP provisions
- if so delegated, act on completed and routine CCC-852's for LIP
- CED will **not** be delegated authority to:
 - disapprove any CCC-852
 - approve any CCC-852 when:
 - reliable records or third-party certification is used for death loss documentation
 - livestock beginning inventory history is used to establish unweaned livestock beginning inventory history.
- provide DD with a monthly written report of all third-party certifications according to subparagraph 26 D
- ensure that all program and payment eligibility requirements have been met by producers before issuing any payment to ensure that IPIA provisions are met

Note: See paragraph 25 for additional information.

- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- ensure that FSA assists persons by providing as much program information as it can in a variety of different ways according to subparagraph D
- immediately notify SED, through DD, of software problems and incomplete or incorrect procedures.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

F Program Technician Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and D, the program technician shall:

- fully comply with all LIP provisions
- immediately notify CED of software problems and incomplete or incorrect procedures
- ensure that FSA assists persons by providing as much program information as it can in a variety of different ways according to subparagraph D
- ensure that all program and payment eligibility requirements have been met by producers before issuing any payment to ensure that IPIA provisions are met.

Note: See paragraph 25 for additional information.

4 Normal Mortality and Extreme Cold/Extreme Heat

A Establishing Normal Mortality Rates

LIP compensates eligible livestock owners for eligible livestock death losses that occur in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible loss condition during the calendar year.

Eligible livestock for payment for a specific kind/type and weight range of livestock will be determined for livestock dying as a direct result of an eligible loss condition after applying the normal mortality rate for the specific kind/type and weight range of livestock.

The number of normal mortality livestock is determined by multiplying the applicable normal mortality percentage by the number of livestock of that specific kind/type and weight range in inventory at the time of the eligible loss condition and death loss of the animal. The resulting number of normal mortality deaths is subtracted from the number of eligible livestock in inventory at the time of the eligible loss condition and death.

The resulting number of normal mortality deaths is the loss threshold and is subtracted from the number of eligible reported normal mortality losses first, any negative balance, would be subtracted from the eligible reported losses from the event to determine the number of eligible livestock for payment.

Example: Producer A owned 100 head of adult beef cattle on the beginning date of an eligible loss condition.

- normal mortality is 2 percent
- 5 head were lost
- $100 \text{ head} \times 2 \text{ percent} = 2$ (loss threshold)
- $5 \text{ head lost} - 2 \text{ (loss threshold)} = 3$ head adult beef cattle eligible for payment.

For the State, STC will establish normal mortality rates for each livestock kind/type and weight range listed in subparagraphs 25 C and D by obtaining recommendations from applicable:

- State livestock organizations
- State Cooperative Extension Service
- other knowledgeable and credible sources.

Normal mortality rates are the same as previously established for prior program years. If STC determined that a specific livestock's kind/type and weight range's normal mortality warrants updating, then STC's must obtain recommendations from applicable:

- State livestock organizations
- State Cooperative Extension Service
- other knowledgeable and credible sources.

4 Normal Mortality and Extreme Cold/Extreme Heat (Continued)

A Establishing Normal Mortality Rates (Continued)

STC's will document recommendations and determinations in STC minutes and attach copies of documentation used to determine normal mortality rates.

If sufficient documentation is **not** available to establish normal mortality rates, STC's will obtain documentation from contiguous STC's that have established normal mortality rates. If documentation is **not** available for establishing normal mortality rates from sources listed within user's State or contiguous States, STC will establish normal mortality rates using the national normal mortality rates in Exhibit 4.

STC's must:

- document recommendations and determinations of normal mortality rates in STC minutes
- attach copies of documentation used to determine normal mortality rates to applicable STC minutes.

If documentation is **not** available for establishing normal mortality rates from sources listed within user's State or contiguous States, STC's will establish normal mortality rates using the national normal mortality rates in Exhibit 4.

STC's will ensure that normal mortality rates are:

- established for all livestock kinds and/or types and weight ranges listed in subparagraphs 25 C and D
- loaded into the normal mortality rate table.

STC's **must**:

- document in STC minutes how normal mortality rates were established
- attach copies of Exhibit 4 to applicable STC minutes.

4 Normal Mortality and Extreme Cold/Extreme Heat (Continued)

B Establishing Extreme Cold and Extreme Heat

Under LIP, any claimed loss of an animal must be the direct result of an eligible loss condition, as defined in Exhibit 2. For the eligible adverse weather event conditions mentioned in that definition, including extreme cold and extreme heat, the event must be 1 that was not expected to occur (abnormal weather) during the loss period.

Sometimes an extreme cold or extreme heat threshold (amount that would expectantly result in death or injury of an animal) is reached; however, the event that occurred was not abnormal weather when it occurred. In that instance, the cold or heat event is not an eligible cause of loss (even though the extreme cold or extreme heat threshold was reached).

Example: A STC establishes an extreme cold threshold for nonadult beef calves under 799 pounds at -20 °F for 2 consecutive days. A producer files a notice of loss and claims that animals died because of extreme cold in January. Weather data shows that the cold occurred for 2 days as claimed; however, because the event was not abnormal or unexpected, the cold weather event is not an eligible cause of loss. In this case the extreme cold threshold established was correct for class of livestock; however, because the actual weather event occurred when it was not unexpected, the cold weather event cannot be considered eligible for this loss claim. However, in this case; if the actual temperature exceeded the threshold (-30 °F for 2 consecutive days), the actual extreme cold in excess of normal could be an eligible cause of loss.

4 Normal Mortality and Extreme Cold/Extreme Heat (Continued)

B Establishing Extreme Cold and Extreme Heat (Continued)

STC's will establish extreme cold and extreme heat thresholds for each livestock category (kind/type and weight range of eligible livestock). Each extreme cold and extreme heat threshold must be established:

- based on a determination of the measure of extreme cold or extreme heat an animal must be subjected to that results in death or injury of the animal
- without any regard to average normal weather (the extreme heat or extreme cold threshold that STC determines is fatal to eligible livestock will not be based on and is not dependent upon any comparison of average normal weather; departures from average normal weather (highs or lows) will not be used to establish what is the extreme cold or extreme heat that would expectantly kill or injure livestock)
- based on information obtained from a source STC determines is credible and appropriate including but not limited to this notice, universities, Extension Service, or other FSA STC's.

The extreme cold or extreme heat threshold will apply to all notices of loss filed in a calendar year.

The STC may establish extreme cold policy for newborn livestock as defined in Exhibit 2. Newborn livestock qualify for LIP if all of the following apply:

- are expected to survive under normal conditions
- the death was directly caused by extreme cold
- were born within 10 calendar days before the extreme cold period or born during the extreme cold period
- died no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the extreme cold period.

Reminder: If a STC revises its policy consistent with this paragraph, the revised policy will apply to any notices of loss and applications for payment not previously acted on.

4 Normal Mortality and Extreme Cold/Extreme Heat (Continued)

B Establishing Extreme Cold and Extreme Heat (Continued)

Examples of Policies for Extreme Cold and Extreme Heat Not Consistent and Consistent with Guidelines

The following tables provide examples of threshold policies not consistent with and consistent with guidelines.

Policy Not Consistent With Guidelines	Policy Consistent With Guidelines
<p>Extreme cold eligibility threshold is met when the actual high temperature is 10°F or more below the maximum average high temperature, according to historical weather data, for a minimum of 3 consecutive days.</p>	<p>COC's will use wind chill to determine LIP eligibility for deaths or injuries due to extreme cold for livestock that are not housed or sheltered. When animals are not subject to wind, wind chill will not be considered; only ambient temperature will be used. Livestock deaths or injuries must be a direct result of extreme cold as shown below and be unexpected to have occurred (abnormal weather) in the loss period, and the deaths or injuries must occur no later than 30 days from the ending date of the applicable extreme cold event. Temperature threshold (wind chill for animals exposed to wind and ambient temperature to animals not exposed to wind) must occur in 2 or more consecutive days to be considered extreme.</p> <p>The following is a list of species, weight range, wind chill, and/or temperature levels defined as extreme cold.</p> <p><u>Sheep</u> Lambs -10°F Ewes -30°F Rams -30°F</p> <p><u>Beef</u> Nonadult, Under 400 lbs -20°F Nonadult, between 400 to 799 lbs -20°F Nonadult, 800 lbs and over -40°F Adult, Cow -40°F Adult, Bull -40°F</p> <p><u>Dairy</u> Nonadult, under 400 lbs -20°F Nonadult, between 400 to 799 lbs -20°F Nonadult, 800 lbs and over -40°F Adult, Cow -40°F Adult, Bull -40°F</p> <p><u>Equine</u> All -40°F</p> <p>All Other Livestock All -40°F</p>

4 Normal Mortality and Extreme Cold/Extreme Heat (Continued)

B Establishing Extreme Cold and Extreme Heat (Continued)

Policy Not Consistent With Guidelines	Policy Consistent With Guidelines																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
<p>Excessive heat threshold is met when the actual high temperature is 10°F or more above the average high temperature for consecutive days for a prolonged period of time.</p>	<p>To determine extreme heat, COC will use the Temperature Humidity Index (THI). The THI incorporates air temperature and humidity. The THI has been used to create a Livestock Weather Safety Index (LWSI). The LWSI describes various categories of heat stress associated with extreme temperature conditions for livestock. LIP eligibility criteria looks for the THI to exceed 84°F for 2 consecutive days to qualify for the program and ensure that the THI did not fall below 75°F for 2 consecutive nights before death or injury.</p> <p>Note: For illustration purposes this is only a partial THI.</p> <div data-bbox="578 751 1477 1499" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Temperature Humidity Index (THI)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="12">Relative Humidity</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>30%</th><th>35%</th><th>40%</th><th>45%</th><th>50%</th><th>55%</th><th>60%</th><th>65%</th><th>70%</th><th>75%</th><th>80%</th><th>85%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T</td><td>100°</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>90</td><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td><td>98°</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td><td>91</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td><td>96°</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td><td>94°</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td><td>91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td><td>92°</td><td>79</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R</td><td>90°</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>79</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>86</td><td>87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td><td>88°</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T</td><td>86°</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U</td><td>84°</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R</td><td>82°</td><td>73</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>79</td><td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td><td>80°</td><td>72</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>78</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td>78°</td><td>70</td><td>71</td><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>76</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td>76°</td><td>69</td><td>70</td><td>70</td><td>71</td><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>72</td><td>75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">THI = Tdbf - (0.55 - (0.55 x (RH / 100))) x (Tdbf - 58)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">Normal <74</td> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">Alert 75-78</td> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">Danger 79-83</td> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">Emergency >84</td> </tr> </table> </div>			Relative Humidity														30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	T	100°	84	85	86	87	88	90	91	92	93	94	95	97	E	98°	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	93	94	95	M	96°	81	82	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	P	94°	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	E	92°	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	85	86	87	88	89	R	90°	78	79	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	86	87	A	88°	76	77	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	85	86	T	86°	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	U	84°	74	75	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	80	81	82	R	82°	73	73	74	75	75	76	77	77	78	79	79	80	E	80°	72	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	76	77	78	78		78°	70	71	71	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76		76°	69	70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	74	72	75	Normal <74	Alert 75-78	Danger 79-83	Emergency >84
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Normal <74	Alert 75-78	Danger 79-83	Emergency >84																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

Note: Notwithstanding any delegation to STC’s, at any time DAFP can review, modify, or request STC to review or modify extreme cold or extreme heat policy or criteria.

Important: Any changes made by STC to extreme cold or heat policy or criteria previously approved by DAFP must be resubmitted to DAFP.

5 Unacceptable, Incorrect, or False Records and Certifications

A Reliance on Producer Records and Certifications

Livestock programs administered by DAFP require accurate information from producers. Producers must understand that failure to provide complete and accurate information and records could result in any or all of the following:

- an application for LIP assistance being denied
- the producer or producers being determined ineligible for LIP assistance for the year or several years
- the producer or producers being liable under any civil or criminal fraud statute or any other statute or provision of law.

Note: See paragraph 6 for misrepresentation.

6 Misrepresentation

A Impact of Misrepresentation

A participant who is determined to have misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination made in accordance with this part, or any other part that is applicable to this part, to receive benefits for which the participant would not otherwise be entitled, will not be entitled to program payments and must refund all such payments received, plus interest. The participant will also be denied program benefits for the immediately subsequent period of at least 2 crop years, and up to 5 crop years. Interest will run from the date of the original disbursement by CCC.

A participant will refund to CCC all program payments, in accordance with 7 CFR 1416.11, received by such participant with respect to all contracts or applications, as may be applicable, if the participant is determined to have knowingly misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination.

B Joint and Several Liability

All persons and legal entities with a financial interest in an operation or in an application for payment determined to have been paid incorrectly are jointly and severally liable for any refund, including related charges, that is determined to be due CCC for any reason.

7-20 (Reserved)

Part 2 Policy and Procedure

21 Signup Period

A LIP Signup

Livestock owners or contract growers who suffered livestock losses will file a notice of loss and an application for payment in the service center responsible for the physical location county where the livestock deaths or injuries occurred.

For 2019 and subsequent livestock losses, livestock owners and contract growers must file a notice of loss by 30 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent to the participant. An application for payment must be filed by 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the losses occur.

Note: For:

- notice of loss, complete CCC-852, Parts A and B
- application for payment, complete CCC-852, Parts D through J.

21 Signup Period (Continued)

B Late-Filed Provisions

The COC and STC do not have authority to approve programmatic relief for late-filed CCC-852's. However, a late-filed CCC-852 will be reviewed according to the following table:

Note: Neither COC nor STC are under any obligation to recommend relief. COC is not required to submit cases to STC that COC believes do not warrant relief, nor is STC required to submit cases to DAFP that STC believes do not warrant relief. If relief is not recommended by either COC or STC, the late-file application will be disapproved and the County Office will notify the participant in writing of the decision on the participant's request for late-filed CCC-852 with appropriate appeal rights according to 1-APP (based on the reviewing authority's decision that the CCC-852 was late and that relief was not appropriate). Cases do not have to be submitted to STC or DAFP for disapproval of relief.

If CCC-852 is submitted...	THEN do the following...
after the deadline but it is not accompanied by a written request of the participant for late-filing	County Office will issue a letter to the participant explaining that FSA cannot process CCC-852 because it was filed after the deadline. The letter must advise the participant that the participant may, within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the letter advising that CCC-852 was filed late, file a written appeal with COC of the notification by County Office according to 1-APP.
after the application deadline and is either accompanied by a written request for late-filing or the participant has filed a timely appeal of the FSA County Office's notification that the application cannot be processed	<p>COC will review and make a determination of whether relief is appropriate and, if so, forward a recommendation to STC for final action. STC will review the participant's request and COC recommendation.</p> <p>Notes: If the matter comes to COC by appeal, follow 1-APP for acknowledging and scheduling an appeal.</p> <p>Neither COC nor STC are under any obligation to recommend relief. COC or STC can disapprove CCC-852 and choose not to forward a recommendation for relief of approval of the late-filed CCC-852 to DAFP. STC will forward an appropriate recommendation to DAFP to grant programmatic relief.</p> <p>DAFP may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grant relief to approve the late-filed CCC-852 <p>Note: The FSA representative will sign and date CCC-852 with the effective DAFP decision date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deny relief and disapprove the CCC-852. <p>Note: State Offices will advise COC to notify the participant in writing that relief has been disapproved by DAFP. The letter must include appropriate appeal rights according to 1-APP.</p>

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions

A Eligible Loss Condition

An eligible loss condition includes any of the following that occur in the calendar year for which benefits are requested:

- eligible adverse weather event
- eligible disease
- eligible attack.

Eligible livestock owners and contract growers must show to FSA's satisfaction that an eligible loss condition, as opposed to any other cause of loss, was directly responsible for the injury to the animal or caused the death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality. The occurrence of an eligible loss condition in and by itself will not be viewed as determinative for the eligible loss or injury of eligible livestock.

Exception: For injured livestock sold at a reduced price, eligible disease is **not** considered an eligible loss condition.

Example: A winter storm occurs on February 15 through 18. Livestock deaths occur on March 3 and the eligible livestock owner claims the livestock died as a result of the winter storm. The eligible livestock owner must show with documentation and evidence that the winter storm was directly responsible for the death of the livestock. FSA will not presume the livestock died as a result of the winter storm simply because the winter storm occurred. Evidence must be submitted supporting an affirmative determination that the eligible loss condition and death loss are directly related to each other.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)**B Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)**

An eligible adverse weather event, as defined in Exhibit 2, is one that is not expected to occur during the loss period for which it occurred, which directly results from or is exacerbated by extreme, abnormal and damaging weather that directly results in injury or death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality and includes any of the following that occur in the calendar year for which benefits are requested: earthquake; hail; lightning; tornado; tropical storm; typhoon; vog; hurricane; flood; blizzard; wildfire; extreme heat; extreme cold; straight-line winds; and eligible winter storm, as defined in Exhibit 2.

Example: A fire is started in a wheat field. The fire spreads to nearby native pasture and, as a result, livestock are injured or killed. Unless the fire was spread and became a wildfire due to extreme, abnormal and damaging weather (straight line winds for example), the fire would not be considered a wildfire under the definition of eligible adverse weather event.

Livestock owners must provide documentation acceptable to FSA based on FSA's comparison of that documentation to other sources that are widely accepted as credible for recording and tracking weather. These sources can include:

- an individual's or legal entity's personal weather data contemporaneously uploaded to a public domain that either appears to correlate or is consistent with weather observed at nearest available official weather stations or is determined to be credible based on COC's personal knowledge of weather in the area
- National Weather Service record data
- NOAA
- Department of Transportation
- CoCoRAHS
- Extension Service
- media that provides an eligible adverse weather event occurred.

Note: To better assist COC in locating weather data for fact finding, DAFP will maintain a non-all inclusive link to weather data sources on the DAFP Intranet site. These weather data links can be found at <https://inside.fsa.usda.gov/program-areas/dafp/dafp-training/index>.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

B Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)

COC may use its knowledge of adverse weather to determine if a livestock owner's individual claim of eligible adverse weather event is credible; however, any fact finding by COC affirming that an eligible adverse weather event occurred must be corroborated by news *--accounts, media, or other similar loss applications. COC's must detail in the minutes the documentation to substantiate that the claimed adverse weather event occurred and the information, knowledge, and/or data that COC used to make its determination. COC minutes cannot merely state "COC knowledge". The minutes must explain where the information came from and what occurred and when. STC must ensure that COC thoroughly--* documents each case to ensure that:

- death or injury of livestock was a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event
- the eligible adverse weather event was so extreme and abnormally damaging that it is reasonable to attribute the direct death or injury of livestock to it.

In addition to the specifically named eligible adverse weather events identified above, the COC is authorized to make an eligible adverse weather event determination associated with a producer's notice of loss when the COC determines that an event(s) meet all the following 3 conditions:

- extreme weather event
- abnormal (unexpected) weather event not expected to occur during the loss period
- damaging weather event that directly kills or injures livestock.

The COC must document in the COC minutes all findings and weather data that were used to support a determination of eligible adverse weather event(s). The documentation must clearly show that all the conditions were met and that the event(s) was directly responsible for the deaths and/or injury of livestock.

*--**Note:** Documenting does not mean merely stating "COC knowledge" in minutes.--*

All other provisions in paragraph 3 continue to apply, including STC oversight of COC actions and decisions.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)**C Ineligible Adverse Weather Event**

An ineligible adverse weather event is any event not included as an eligible adverse weather event in subparagraph B.

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.

D Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather

An eligible disease exacerbated by weather, as defined in Exhibit 2, is a disease that DAFP has determined is exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event that directly results in the death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality.

Eligible diseases are not eligible loss conditions for injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

Note: See paragraph 23 for veterinarian certifications regarding death losses due to disease (not determined an eligible disease according to this subparagraph) that is exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event.

The following diseases are eligible diseases exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event under LIP:

- anthrax
- cyanobacteria (Blue-green algae)
- larkspur poisoning.

The STC can request a determination from DAFP if a specific disease meets the eligible disease criteria above. STC can also recommend inclusion of a disease as an eligible disease.

Notes: STC recommendations of a disease as an eligible disease should not be made based on individually filed applications. STC recommendations should be based on facts not associated with notices of loss or applications for payment. Rather, the recommendations should be based on whether as a generally applicable matter a specific disease meets the eligible disease criteria.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

D Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather (Continued)

Further information is provided below regarding cyanobacteria and larkspur poisoning:

Cyanobacteria

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.

Blue-green algae blooms grow excessively and produce toxins (cyanobacteria) specifically after heavy rainfall followed by prolonged periods of hot temperatures. Blue-green algae blooms can be stimulated following storms when surface runoff containing phosphorus and nitrogen enters receiving waters. It has been determined that cyanobacteria is exacerbated by excessive/heavy rainfall followed by prolonged period of excessive heat and cannot be preventable with vaccinations and/or good management practices. However, after the first episode of livestock death losses because of cyanobacteria, it is part of a livestock producer's good management practices to prevent/control algae blooms by fencing off downwind drinking areas, providing livestock another water source, adding copper sulfate to the water as an algaecide, establishing a vegetated buffer strips around the lake/pond, etc.

To be considered eligible to receive benefits under LIP because of cyanobacteria, State Offices are responsible for establishing eligibility criteria for livestock deaths because of cyanobacteria. STC will ensure that COC thoroughly documents each case to ensure that:

- excessive/heavy rainfall followed by a prolonged period of excessive heat occurred before the time the livestock died
- livestock died during the first episode of cyanobacteria concentrated in a specific pond/lake, during the same calendar year

Important: Therefore, livestock deaths that occur after the first episode of cyanobacteria from the same pond/lake, during the same calendar year, are not eligible for livestock death loss benefits under LIP.

- producers must provide proof (acceptable to FSA) of livestock death losses because of cyanobacteria according to paragraph 26.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

D Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather (Continued)

Larkspur Poisoning

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.

The larkspur plant grows excessively and becomes toxic during unusual cold and wet conditions; however, under normal conditions the plant dries out and is nontoxic. Under normal conditions, producers manage their cattle rotations around the plant during its most poisonous stage of growth. But, during unusually cold and wet conditions, the plant suddenly becomes toxic and the livestock consume the highly palatable plant and die before producers have time to remove the livestock from the area. It has been determined that larkspur poisoning cannot be prevented with vaccinations and/or good management practices. However, research indicates that applying herbicides controls larkspur to a level that would provide a significant reduction in cattle deaths. But, producers with livestock that are grazing rangeland that is managed by a Federal Agency may be prohibited from applying herbicides to the rangeland.

To be considered eligible to receive benefits under LIP because of larkspur poisoning, State Offices are responsible for establishing eligibility criteria for livestock deaths because of larkspur poisoning. STC will ensure that COC thoroughly documents each case to ensure that:

- unusual cold and wet conditions occurred before the time the livestock died
- the livestock death loss occurred on rangeland that is managed by a Federal Agency for which the producer is prohibited from applying herbicides

Important: Livestock death losses that occur on rangeland that is **not** managed by a federal agency and/or for which the producer is **not** prohibited from applying herbicides are **not** eligible for LIP benefits.

- producers must provide proof (acceptable to FSA) of livestock death losses because of larkspur poisoning according to paragraph 26.

22 **Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)**

E Eligible Disease Transmitted by Vectors

An eligible disease transmitted by vectors, as defined in Exhibit 2, is a disease that DAFP has determined is caused or transmitted by vectors and vaccination or acceptable management practices are not available, that directly results in death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality. Eligible diseases are not eligible loss conditions for injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

DAFP has determined that both of the following criteria must be met to consider a disease transmitted by vectors as eligible for livestock death losses under LIP:

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

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)**E Eligible Disease Transmitted by Vectors (Continued)**

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

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

DAFP has determined the following diseases transmitted by vectors as eligible diseases under LIP:

- bluetongue (BTV, bluetongue virus, or bluetongue disease)
- EHD (Epizootic hemorrhagic disease, or Epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus, or EHDV)
- CVV (Cache Valley virus).

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

CVV is considered an eligible loss condition for sheep death losses only.

Note: Sheep that died because of CVV **before** reaching full-term would **not be eligible** for death losses under LIP. In addition, sheep that would not have survived under normal conditions, without CVV, do not qualify for LIP death loss benefits.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

F Ineligible Disease

Livestock that die as a direct result of disease are not eligible for payment under LIP unless the disease has been previously determined by DAFP to be a disease that can be either of the following:

- 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
- caused and/or transmitted by vectors 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 and these diseases are not exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event and are not an eligible loss condition under LIP. Even if vaccination is performed or done or accomplished, and the livestock nonetheless die as a result of anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, or parainfluenza, the failure of the vaccination to prevent death of the animal from the disease is not an eligible loss condition.

Notes: Livestock losses that are **not** directly the result of an eligible loss condition (eligible adverse weather event; eligible disease; or eligible attack) are **not** eligible for LIP.

Blackleg is a fatal disease of young cattle caused by, for example, the spore-forming, rod-shaped, gas-producing bacteria *Clostridium chauvoei*. Blackleg is almost entirely preventable by vaccination; therefore, blackleg is **not** an eligible disease under LIP.

LIP does not provide payments for deaths resulting from a failure or even an alleged failure of vaccine or vaccination. A death that occurs due to a disease that is not an eligible disease cannot be paid simply because the animal was vaccinated but nonetheless died. Proof that deaths of livestock occurred as a direct result of an eligible disease must be submitted. An animal dying from a preventable disease despite vaccination is not evidence of an eligible disease under LIP.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

G Eligible Attack

Livestock death loss or injury due to eligible attacks as defined in Exhibit 2 are eligible; however, livestock death losses eligible for payment are limited to confirmed kills or injury. LIP does **not** pay for probable or potential deaths or injuries from eligible attacks.

Each State Office must consult with a State wildlife specialist to identify the protected predators under Federal law.

Producers must provide proof (acceptable to FSA) of livestock death losses or injuries because of an eligible attack according to paragraph 30.

COC must make a determination that the documentation provided to substantiate an eligible attack proves that the livestock death was due to a confirmed eligible attack as opposed to any other cause of loss. In addition, COC must document in the minutes that the livestock death was due to a confirmed eligible attack as opposed to any other cause of loss.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)**H Ineligible Loss Conditions**

Any loss that is not the direct result of an eligible loss condition, as defined in Exhibit 2, is not eligible under LIP.

A loss that is the result of a management decision is not an eligible loss condition.

--Management decisions are a factor for any livestock that die because of extreme cold, as established by the applicable STC. However, when reviewing livestock death losses of unweaned livestock because of extreme cold, COC will disregard vaccination protocols when evaluating if acceptable minimal best management practices were followed. COC will consider, and take into account, the measures a livestock owner or contract grower took to protect the livestock, the time of year and expected average weather, shelter requirements, and the providing of shelter for young animals that may be more susceptible to injury or death and breeding management. All livestock will have best management practices-- applied, regardless of the loss condition.

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

Confinement operations must follow good management practices and confinement facility's operating equipment must meet industry standards to be eligible for LIP. Poultry and/or swine death losses in confinement operations that are attributed to an eligible adverse weather event causing the confinement operation's equipment to malfunction are not 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.

23 Veterinarian Certification Regarding Deaths Due to Disease**A Veterinarian Certifications**

COC will review notices of loss and applications for payment and make appropriate disease determinations, in accordance with policy, if an eligible adverse weather event exacerbated the disease that caused the death of eligible livestock.

If the application is accompanied by a signed certification statement on CCC-854A from a licensed and in good standing veterinarian regarding the veterinarian's personal observation of the animals and knowledge of the deaths of the animals and the veterinarian certifies to all of the following, COC can make an appropriate determination of eligibility:

- how deaths due to disease, even diseases not included as eligible diseases in subparagraph 22 D, were caused or exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event
- deaths were not otherwise avoidable and preventable using good husbandry and management protocols and practices.

Regardless if the signed CCC-854A mentions that an eligible adverse weather event occurred, the question of whether there is an eligible adverse weather event that occurred must be made based on the COC's review of weather data, as provided in subparagraph 22 B.

Important: A veterinarian may not certify to deaths of animals as described in this subparagraph, that the veterinarian has a direct or indirect interest in.

23 **Veterinarian Certification Regarding Deaths Due to Disease (Continued)****B Completing CCC-854A**

Complete CCC-854A according to the following table:

Note: Parts B through D must be completed by a licensed, certified veterinarian.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and County code. This is the service center State and county responsible for the physical location county where the livestock deaths occurred.
2	Enter the calendar year the eligible loss condition occurred that caused the livestock death loss.
3	Enter County Office name and address.
Part A – Livestock Producer Information	
4	Enter the participant's name and address, including city, State and ZIP code.
Part B – Veterinarian Information – From a Licensed and In-Good Standing Veterinarian	
5	Enter the veterinarian's name and address, including city, State and ZIP code.
6	Veterinarian shall enter their license number and the State they are licensed in.
Part C – Livestock Information	
7	Enter livestock kind/type and weight range for which loss occurred. An entry in this field is always required when there is a loss in a particular kind/type and weight range of livestock for which a veterinarian certification is required. 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 .
8	Enter the date of the livestock death that was caused or exacerbated by disease, listed in item 12, that was caused or exacerbated by the eligible adverse weather event, listed in item 13.
9	Enter the number of livestock deaths due to disease that was exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event, as observed by the certifying veterinarian.

23 Veterinarian Certification Regarding Deaths Due to Disease (Continued)

B Completing CCC-854A (Continued)

Item	Instruction
10	Enter “Yes” if the producer in item 4 is claiming death losses of unweaned livestock due to extreme cold. Otherwise, enter “No”.
11	Enter the physical location of the livestock where the deaths occurred.
12	Enter the type of disease that caused or exacerbated the livestock deaths.
13	Enter the adverse weather event and date that caused or exacerbated the disease that caused the livestock deaths.
14	<p>Enter based on the veterinarian’s personal observation and knowledge of the deaths of the animals listed in item 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how deaths of all livestock indicated in Part C were caused or exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event, and • if those deaths were not otherwise avoidable and preventable using good animal husbandry and management protocols and practices.
15	Check the appropriate box if good animal husbandry and management protocols and practices followed to prevent the disease and loss of livestock. Enter the management protocols and practices that were followed to prevent disease and loss of livestock as observed by the veterinarian. For death losses of unweaned livestock due to disease exacerbated by extreme cold, this item may be left blank.
Part D – Veterinarian Signature Certification	
16A through 16B	<p>After reading the certification, the veterinarian signs and dates.</p> <p>Important: Veterinarians are responsible for the accuracy of any certification given to FSA. The certification of any fact on CCC-854A is subject to verification. Certifications must be based on the veterinarian’s own personal observation of the animals and knowledge of the deaths of the animals.</p>

23 Veterinarian Certification Regarding Deaths Due to Disease (Continued)

B Example of CCC-854A

This form is available electronically.

<p>CCC-854A (06-06-19)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM Veterinarian Certification</p>	<p>1. State and County Code</p>	<p>2. Calendar Year</p>												
<p>3. County Office Name and Address (Include Zip Code)</p>														
<p>NOTE: <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 7 CFR Part 1416, the Commodity Credit Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. The information will be used to determine eligibility for livestock indemnity program benefits. 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 for livestock indemnity program benefits.</i></p> <p><i>This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act, as specified in the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79, Title I, Subtitle F - Administration), as amended.</i></p> <p><i>The provisions of appropriate criminal and civil fraud, privacy, and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</i></p>														
<p>PART A LIVESTOCK PRODUCER INFORMATION</p>														
<p>4. Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)</p>														
<p>PART B VETERINARIAN INFORMATION FROM A LICENSED AND IN GOOD STANDING VETERINARIAN</p>														
<p>5. Veterinarian Name and Address (City, State, and Zip Code)</p>		<p>6. License Number and State</p>												
<p>PART C LIVESTOCK INFORMATION</p>														
<p>7. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range</p>	<p>8. Date of Livestock Death (MM-DD-YYYY)</p>	<p>9. Number of Livestock Deaths Due to a Disease Caused/ Exacerbated By an Eligible Adverse Weather Event</p>	<p>10. Unweaned (Applicable for Extreme Cold Only)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">YES</td> <td style="width: 50%;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>11. Location of Livestock Deaths (County Name and Location)</p>	<p>12. Type of Disease</p>	<p>13. Eligible Adverse Weather Event and Date</p>
YES	NO													
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
<p>14. Please explain, based on your personal observation of the animals and knowledge of the deaths of the animals shown on this form: 1) how deaths of all of the livestock indicated in Part C were caused by or exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event; and 2) if those deaths were not otherwise avoidable and preventable using good animal husbandry and management protocols and practices.</p>														
<p>15. Were good animal husbandry and management protocols and practices followed to prevent the disease and loss of livestock (Check applicable box and enter reason)? This item may be left blank for loss of livestock due to a disease exacerbated by extreme cold. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>														
<p>PART D VETERINARIAN SIGNATURE CERTIFICATION</p>														
<p>I certify that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specific details I have identified in Part C are true and correct. • All information provided on this form, whether personally entered by me or not is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. 														
<p>16A. Veterinarian's Signature (By)</p>					<p>16B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)</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, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.</small></p> <p><small>Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.</small></p> <p><small>To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.asc.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intel@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.</small></p>														

24 Eligible Livestock, Owners, and Contract Growers Eligibility Criteria**A Eligible Livestock**

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

- been owned by an eligible livestock owner or be in the possession of an eligible contract grower on the day of the eligible loss condition and when the livestock died
- been owned by an eligible livestock owner on the day of the eligible loss condition that caused injury to the livestock
- been maintained or produced for commercial use for livestock sale or for the production of livestock products such as milk or eggs as part of a farming operation on the day the livestock died or were injured
- die in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible loss condition to be eligible for payment
- injured due to an eligible loss condition and was sold through an independent third party (sale barn, slaughter facility, or rendering facility) no later than 30 calendar days after the ending date of the applicable eligible loss condition
- die no later than 30 calendar days after the ending date of the applicable eligible loss condition.

Note: The death of an animal within 30 days of the date of an occurrence of an eligible loss condition will **not** be presumed to be an eligible loss. Evidence and documentation must be submitted to FSA and FSA must be satisfied that the death of the animal was the direct result of the eligible loss condition.

24 Eligible Livestock, Owners, and Contract Growers Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

A Eligible Livestock (Continued)

- not be considered ineligible livestock according to subparagraph E
- be 1 of the following, as defined in Exhibit 2:
 - adult or nonadult beef cattle
 - adult or nonadult beefalo/bison
 - adult or nonadult buffalo
 - adult or nonadult dairy cattle
 - elk
 - alpacas
 - caribou
 - deer
 - emus
 - equine animals
 - goats
 - llamas
 - poultry, including egg-producing poultry
 - reindeer
 - sheep
 - swine.

24 Eligible Livestock, Owners, and Contract Growers Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**A Eligible Livestock (Continued)**

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:

- Exhibit 2 for definitions of eligible livestock, commercial use, and farming operation
- paragraph 25 for further delineation of eligible livestock by payment rate.

B Eligibility for Newborn Livestock Due to Extreme Cold

Newborn livestock qualify for LIP if all of the following apply:

- are expected to survive under normal conditions
- the death was the directly caused by extreme cold
- were born within 10 calendar days before the extreme cold period or born during the extreme cold period
- died no later than 7 calendar days from the ending date of the extreme cold period.

Note: This paragraph **only** applies for States which have established an extreme cold policy specifically for newborn livestock.

24 Eligible Livestock, Owners, and Contract Growers Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

C Eligibility for Unweaned Livestock Due to Eligible Loss Conditions, Except Extreme Cold

Unweaned livestock that do not meet the definition of newborn livestock in Exhibit 2, that die due to an eligible loss condition, are considered eligible livestock. Unweaned livestock death losses will be considered a nonadult for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range, due to an eligible loss condition if all the following apply:

- are expected to survive under normal conditions
- the death was directly caused by an eligible loss condition.

D Eligibility for Unweaned Livestock Due to Extreme Cold

All unweaned livestock that are either produced or maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation that die due to extreme cold are eligible for LIP without regard to * * * vaccination protocols.

E Ineligible Livestock

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

- *--animals 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:
 - consumption by owner
 - hunting
 - pets
 - pleasure
 - roping
 - show
- animals that died or were injured due to management decisions.--*

Example: Sam Smith owns 5 horses, 2 beef steers, and 3 goats. Smith maintains the horses for pleasure riding and fox hunting, and maintains the goats as pets for his children. He maintains the beef steers to be consumed by his family. Accordingly, Smith does not maintain any of the livestock for commercial use as part of a farming operation. All the animals died because of a blizzard, an eligible adverse weather event.

Because none of Smith's livestock are maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation, the animals are **not** eligible livestock for LIP purposes.

24 Eligible Livestock, Owners, and Contract Growers Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

E Ineligible Livestock (Continued)

- catfish
- crawfish
- 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 and must be excluded from beginning inventory.

- yaks
- any wild free roaming livestock, including equine and deer

Important: Contact the National Office Special Programs Manager, through the State Office, when the reason for livestock death is questionable.

24 Eligible Livestock, Owners, and Contract Growers Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**F Eligible Livestock Owner**

An eligible livestock owner for LIP is an owner that is all of the following:

- meets the definition in Exhibit 2

Notes: For minor children refer to 5-PL and 1-CM.

Foreign persons are always ineligible for LIP payments regardless of whether the foreign person meets or satisfies foreign person eligibility for other programs.

- assumes the production and market risks associated with the agricultural production of livestock
- is producing livestock for commercial use as part of a farming operation

Note: The owner does not have to be listed on a farm in Farm Records. The producer only has to be associated to the county where the loss occurred in Business Partner.

- had legal ownership of the eligible livestock for which benefits are being requested on the day of the eligible loss condition and the day the livestock died or were injured, and under conditions in which no contract grower could have been eligible for benefits with respect to the animal.

24 Eligible Livestock, Owners, and Contract Growers Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**G Eligible Livestock Contract Grower**

An eligible livestock contract grower is a person or entity who meets all the terms and conditions of eligible livestock owner for poultry or swine but whose interest in the poultry or swine is not as owner but as a person or entity whose interest, as of the day of the eligible loss condition and day the eligible livestock died, had all the following:

- a written agreement with the owner of eligible livestock, setting the specific terms, conditions, and obligations of the parties involved regarding the production of livestock;
- control of the eligible livestock; and
- risk of loss in the eligible livestock.

Note: Contract growers are not eligible for LIP losses due to injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

H Examples of Eligible Livestock and Eligible Livestock Owners

Example 1: Jane Black owns and raises a deer herd. Mrs. Black sells the does to a local food market to be processed into meat products. She sells the bucks to hunting preserves nationwide. Black is in the business of selling deer, including the bucks that are sold to hunting preserves, as a means of livelihood for profit.

The deer herd owned by Black meets the definition of eligible livestock because they are maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation, as defined in Exhibit 2. Also Black meets the definition of an eligible livestock owner, as provided in subparagraph E because she has legal ownership of the deer and is assuming the production and market risks associated with the agricultural production of those livestock.

24 Eligible Livestock, Owners, and Contract Growers Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**H Examples of Eligible Livestock and Eligible Livestock Owners (Continued)**

Example 2: Sally Johnson, President of ABC Bank, owns 50 percent interest in a pen of 100 head of nonadult beef cattle weighing more than 900 pounds located in Frank Feeders Feedlot. The livestock are being fattened in the feedlot. Johnson's only farming and agricultural interest is as 50 percent owner of the livestock and Johnson neither owns nor leases any agricultural land.

Johnson's nonadult beef cattle in Frank Feeders Feedlot meet the definition of eligible livestock because they are maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation, as defined in Exhibit 2. Also, Johnson meets the definition of an eligible livestock owner, as provided in subparagraph E because she has legal ownership of the livestock and is assuming the production and market risks associated with the agricultural production of livestock.

Example 3: John Feeders Feedlot owns 100 percent interest in multiple pens of nonadult beef cattle weighing more than 900 pounds located in John Feeders Feedlot. John Feeders Feedlot is fattening the cattle in the feedlot.

The livestock owned by John Feeders Feedlot meet the definition of eligible livestock because they are maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation, as defined in Exhibit 2. Also, John Feeders Feedlot meets the definition of an eligible livestock owner, as provided in subparagraph E because the feedlot has legal ownership of the livestock and is assuming the production and market risks associated with the agricultural production of livestock.

25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions**A Livestock Death Loss Payment Calculation**

For livestock death losses, LIP payments are calculated as follows:

- number of livestock that died due to an eligible loss condition, minus
- normal mortality threshold (livestock beginning inventory, times normal mortality rate), times
- applicable payment rate for eligible livestock owners, subparagraph C, or for eligible contract growers, subparagraph D, times
- producer share, minus
- other compensation and reduction.

Note: See subparagraph C for eligible livestock owner payment rates and subparagraph D, for eligible livestock contract grower payment rates.

25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

A Livestock Death Loss Payment Calculation (Continued)

Example 1:

Gemma Green Livestock filed a NOL for flooding on April 3, 2019. On June 30, 2019 Gemma Green Livestock filed her Application for Payment for 13 cows and 38 calves *(nonadult 400-799 lbs.) lost. Gemma Green Livestock had an acceptable beginning--* inventory of 454 cows and 271 calves. Gemma Green Livestock also had 14 calves die from normal mortality. The payment is calculated as follows.

Adult Cows

454 head of cows (beginning inventory) x 2% normal mortality rate = 9 head normal mortality threshold - 0 (#lost to normal mortality) = 9 remaining normal mortality threshold

13 head of cows lost - 9 (normal mortality threshold) = 4 (eligible death losses) x \$916.87 (payment rate per head) = \$3,667

Calves

271 head of calves (beginning inventory) x 5% normal mortality rate = 13 head normal mortality threshold - 14 (# head lost due to normal mortality) = 0 remaining normal mortality threshold

38 head of calves lost - 0 (normal mortality threshold) = 38 (eligible death losses) x \$661.19 (payment rate per head) = \$25,125

Total LIP payment to producer is \$25,125.

25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

B Payment Calculation for Livestock Injured and Sold

For livestock injured and sold at a reduced price, due to an eligible loss condition, the LIP payment is calculated as follows:

- number of livestock injured and sold due to an eligible loss condition, times
- applicable payment rate, minus
- amount received for sold livestock, times
- producer share.

Example 2:

Continuing with example above; Gemma Green Livestock filed a NOL for tornado on June 10, 2019. On August 5, 2019 Gemma Green Livestock filed her Application for Payment. She brought in her receipt for 5 adult cows that she sold for a reduced price (\$2,250) on June 12, 2019. The payment is calculated as follows:

454 beginning inventory x 2% normal mortality = 9 is normal mortality – 0 (#lost to normal mortality) = 9 remaining adult cows needed toward normal mortality
 13 lost to weather -9 (normal mortality) = 4 (eligible deaths) + 5 (sold) = 9 cumulative losses
 x \$916.87 (payment rate) = \$8252 - \$2250 (amount received for livestock sold) = \$6,002

Adult Cows

454 head of cows (beginning inventory) x 2% normal mortality rate = 9 head normal mortality threshold – 0 (#lost to normal mortality) = 9 remaining normal mortality threshold

13 head of cows lost - 9 (normal mortality threshold) = 4 eligible death losses
 x \$916.87 (payment rate per head) = \$3,667 for death losses

5 head of cows injured and sold x \$916.87 (payment rate) = \$4,584 - \$2,250 (amount received for livestock injured and sold) = \$2,334 for injured and sold livestock

Total LIP payment to producer \$6,001 (\$3,667 for death losses + \$2,334 for injured and sold livestock).

25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

C Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Livestock Owners

LIP provides separate payment rates for eligible livestock owners and eligible contract growers. See subparagraph D for payment rates for eligible livestock contract growers.

Payment rates for livestock owners are based on 75 percent of the average fair market value, as determined by CCC, for the specific livestock category. The following table provides LIP per head payment rates, by livestock category, for eligible livestock owners.

*--

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head		
			2019	2020	2021
Alpacas			\$270.00	\$270.00	\$283.33
Beef	Adult	Bull	\$1,191.93	\$1,156.86	\$1,195.31
		Cow	\$916.87	\$889.89	\$919.47
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds		\$162.89	\$163.15
		250 to 399 pounds		\$440.63	\$441.56
		Less than 400 pounds	\$471.80		
		400 to 799 pounds	\$661.19	\$640.04	\$609.53
800 pounds or more	\$969.18	\$951.60	\$1,015.88		
Beefalo	Adult	Bull	\$1,551.25	\$1,447.92	\$1,453.19
		Cow	\$1,241.35	\$1,157.02	\$1,159.95
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds		\$237.92	\$234.56
		250 to 399 pounds		\$686.72	\$586.99
		Less than 400 pounds	\$752.39		
		400 to 799 pounds	\$962.46	\$893.79	\$861.94
800 pounds or more	\$1,343.04	\$1,257.61	\$1,280.62		
Buffalo/ Bison	Adult	Bull	\$2,150.10	\$1,933.02	\$1,882.98
		Cow	\$1,782.16	\$1,602.23	\$1,560.75
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds		\$362.97	\$353.58
		250 to 399 pounds		\$1,096.88	\$586.99
		Less than 400 pounds	\$1,220.05		
		400 to 799 pounds	\$1,464.58	\$1,316.72	\$1,282.63
800 pounds or more	\$1,966.13	\$1,767.63	\$1,721.86		
Caribou			\$366.16	\$363.82	\$382.60
Chickens	Broilers/ Pullets (Regular Size)	4.26 – 6.25 pounds	\$2.80	\$2.34	\$2.12
	Chicks		\$0.28	\$0.24	\$0.19
	Layers		\$4.75	\$3.41	\$4.00
	Pullets/ Cornish Hens (Small Size)	Less the 4.26 pounds	\$1.91	\$1.59	\$1.43
	Roasters	6.26 – 7.75 pounds	\$3.56	\$2.97	\$2.70
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$4.68	\$3.91	\$3.55
	Dairy	Adult	Bull	\$1,008.75	\$905.63
Cow			\$1,008.75	\$905.63	\$975.00
Nonadult		Less than 250 pounds		\$40.16	\$43.24
		250 to 399 pounds		\$226.41	\$243.75
		Less than 400 pounds	\$252.19		
		400 to 799 pounds	\$504.38	\$452.81	\$487.50
800 pounds or more	\$814.76	\$731.43	\$739.59		

--*

25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

C Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Livestock Owners (Continued)

*--

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head		
			2019	2020	2021
Deer			\$366.16	\$363.82	\$382.60
Ducks	Ducklings		\$0.72	\$0.59	\$0.68
	Ducks		\$4.51	\$3.70	\$4.24
Elk			\$508.27	\$505.02	\$531.09
Emus			\$146.06	\$145.12	\$152.61
Equine			\$620.75	\$616.78	\$648.61
Geese	Goose		\$24.44	\$23.16	\$24.91
	Gosling		\$5.13	\$4.86	\$5.23
Goats	Bucks		\$164.56	\$170.86	\$229.35
	Nannies		\$115.62	\$199.69	\$148.52
	Slaughter Goats/Kids		\$68.25	\$72.93	\$100.63
Llamas			\$218.25	\$218.25	\$229.02
Reindeer			\$366.16	\$363.82	\$382.60
Sheep	Ewes		\$132.39	\$139.39	\$144.80
	Lambs		\$150.66	\$157.08	\$169.39
	Rams		\$125.09	\$129.17	\$399.14
Swine	Suckling/Nursery Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$39.75	\$45.76	\$28.57
	Lightweight Barrows/Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$59.44	\$64.11	\$52.22
	Sows/Boars/Barrows/Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$79.13	\$82.45	\$75.86
	Boars/Sows	451 pounds or more	\$161.11	\$162.42	\$112.32
Turkeys	Poults		\$1.25	\$1.25	\$3.71
	Toms/Fryers/Roasters		\$14.72	\$12.05	\$18.00

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25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

D Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Livestock Contract Growers

LIP provides separate payment rates for eligible livestock owners and eligible contract growers. See subparagraph C for payment rates for eligible livestock owners.

Payment rates for livestock contract growers are based on 75 percent of the national average income loss sustained, as determined by CCC, by the contract grower with respect to the dead livestock. The following table provides per head payment rates, by livestock category, for eligible livestock contract growers.

*--

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head		
			2019	2020	2021
Chickens	Broilers/Pullets (Regular Size)	4.26 – 6.25 pounds	\$0.31	\$0.26	\$0.23
	Chicks		\$0.21	\$0.18	\$0.16
	Layers		\$0.29	\$0.20	\$0.24
	Pullets/Cornish Hens (Small Size)	Less than 4.26 pounds	\$0.21	\$0.18	\$0.16
	Roasters	6.26 – 7.75 pounds	\$0.39	\$0.33	\$0.30
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$0.51	\$0.43	\$0.39
Ducks	Ducks		\$0.50	\$0.41	\$0.47
	Ducklings		\$0.50	\$0.41	\$0.47
Geese			\$2.69	\$2.55	\$2.74
Swine	Suckling nursery pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$4.52	\$5.20	\$3.25
	Lightweight Barrows/Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$8.93	\$9.63	\$7.84
	Sows/Boars/Barrows/ Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$11.88	\$12.38	\$11.39
	Boars/Sows	450 pounds or more	\$66.21	\$66.75	\$46.16
Turkeys	Poults		\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.41
	Toms/Fryers/Roasters		\$1.62	\$1.32	\$1.98

--*

25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)**E Payment Reductions for Livestock Owners**

Payments for LIP will be reduced by any amount received by the participant for the same or any similar loss from a different Federal or State source.

Therefore, LIP payment amounts for eligible livestock owners will be reduced by the amount the participant received for the specific livestock under any other Federal source for the same or similar loss. Other source refers to the amount the participant received for the same or any similar loss from any Federal or State assistance program.

Note: The duplicate benefit could have been paid before or after the LIP payment. However, if a LIP payment was computed, approved, and issued before FSA became aware of a duplicate Federal or State benefit, the livestock owner will be liable for whatever overpayment is determined owed as a result of the duplicate benefit.

F Payment Reductions for Contract Growers

Payments for LIP will be reduced by any amount received by the participant for the same or any similar loss from a different source.

Note: The amount received by a contract grower from any other source could have been received before or after the LIP payment. However, if a LIP payment was computed, approved, and issued before FSA became aware of an amount received by a contract grower from any other source, the contract grower will be liable for whatever overpayment is determined owed as a result of the amount received for the same or similar loss from the different source.

Some contract growers received monetary compensation from their contractor for the loss of income suffered from the death of livestock under contract.

Some eligible livestock contract growers under LIP may have received payments for dead poultry or swine from their contractor for the loss of income from the dead poultry or swine.

25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)**F Payment Reductions for Contract Growers (Continued)**

LIP payments will be reduced by the amount the contract grower received from their contractor for the loss of income from the eligible loss condition.

Example 1: Bill Smith is an eligible contract grower of roaster chickens for the All American Chicken Company for the 2012 calendar year. Mr. Smith suffered an eligible loss (death) of 5,000 chickens under contract as a direct result of a hurricane. The All American Chicken Company gave Mr. Smith \$300 for the loss of income he suffered because of the loss of the chickens. Mr. Smith's 2012 LIP calculated payment amount for the 5,000 chickens is \$500, before any reduction. However, the 2012 LIP payment for the chickens will be reduced to \$200 because of the \$300 received from the contractor for the loss of income from the loss of the chickens because of the adverse weather event.

Example 2: Jane Brown is an eligible contract grower of roaster chickens for the All American Chicken Company for the 2012 calendar year. She was also the owner of 100 adult beef cows. Mrs. Brown suffered an eligible loss (death) of 5,000 chickens under contract and 5 adult beef cows as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event in 2012. The All American Chicken Company gave Mrs. Brown \$2,000 for the loss of income she suffered because of the loss of the chickens. Mrs. Brown's calculated payment amount for the 5,000 chickens is \$600, before any reduction, and \$650 for the 5 adult beef cows. The 2012 LIP payment for the chickens will be reduced to zero because of the \$2,000 received from the contractor. However, the 2012 LIP payment of \$650 for the eligible beef cows is not reduced.

25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

G Assignments and Offsets

For LIP, County Offices will:

- accept assignments according to 63-FI
- apply offsets according to 58-FI.

H Payment Eligibility Requirements

A participant must meet all the following before a payment will be issued:

- current CCC-902 on file for the participant on CCC-852
- CCC-901 on file for legal entities according to 5-PL
- AD-1026 on file according to 6-CP
- not be in violation of fraud provisions, including FCIC fraud provisions, according to 1-CM and 3-PL (Rev. 1)
- compliance with:
 - average AGI provisions according to 5-PL
 - controlled substance provisions according to 1-CM.

County Offices will record determinations for the applicable criteria in the web-based eligibility system according to 5-PL.

25 General Payment Information, Rates, and Reductions (Continued)**I Conservation Compliance Provisions**

AD-1026 applicable to the year for which LIP benefits are requested must be on file for the participant and affiliates, if applicable, according to 6-CP.

If AD-1026 applicable for the year for which LIP benefits are requested is:

- already on file for the participant, and affiliates, if applicable, it is not necessary to obtain a new AD-1026 for LIP
- not on file for the participant, and affiliates, if applicable, County Office will obtain a completed AD-1026 applicable to the year for which LIP benefits are requested.

If a new AD-1026 is required to be filed, payments may be issued to eligible participants upon signing AD-1026, item 12. It is not necessary to withhold payments pending NRCS highly erodible land or wetland determinations. The continuous certification statement on AD-1026 requires participants to refund program payments if an NRCS determination results in the discovery of a HELC/WC violation.

J Prevention of Improper Payments

IPIA requires Federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. County Offices must take all steps necessary to ensure that program and payment eligibility requirements have been met before issuing any payments.

K Definition of Improper Payment

Improper payment, as defined by OMB, means any payment that should **not** have been issued or was issued in an incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirement.

26 Required Documentation for Livestock Death and Injury

*--A Acceptable Proof of Death or Injury

When CCC-852 is submitted, participants must provide **acceptable** documentation of livestock deaths or injuries claimed on CCC-852, including livestock that the participant claims died because of normal mortality. Adequate documentation must be provided that proves the death or injury of eligible livestock occurred as a direct result of an eligible loss condition in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.

Notes: See subparagraph B for verifiable documentation required for proof of amount livestock owners received for injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

See paragraph 30 for required documentation for livestock death losses and injury due to an eligible attack.

Acceptable documentation must provide sufficient data that identifies the quantity and the livestock kind/type and weight range. Documents providing acceptable evidence may include, but are not limited to, any or a combination of the following:

- rendering truck receipts or certificates
- FEMA records
- National Guard records
- veterinary records
- records assembled for tax purposes
- private insurance documents
- bank or other loan documents
- contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of event
- pictures with a date
- brand inspection records
- dairy herd improvement records.--*

Note: In addition, livestock contract growers must provide a copy of their grower contract.

* * *

26 Required Documentation for Livestock Death and Injury (Continued)**B Verifiable Documentation of Amount Received for Sale of Injured Livestock**

When a participant claims that livestock were injured due to an eligible loss condition and were sold at a reduced price, the participant must provide verifiable documentation of the amount received for the sale of injured livestock. The injured livestock must be sold through an independent third party (sale barn, slaughter facility or rendering facility). Only verifiable documentation of the amount received for sale of injured livestock is acceptable. The participant must provide verifiable evidence of injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

Documents that may provide verifiable evidence of amount received for sale of injured livestock sold include but are **not** limited to, any or a combination of the following:

- sales receipt from a livestock auction, sale barn or other similar livestock sales facility
- private insurance documents
- processing plant receipt.

At a minimum, verifiable documentation must have:

- livestock kind, type, and weight
- the price for which the animal was sold.

26 Required Documentation for Livestock Death and Injury (Continued)

* * *

C Third Party Certifications for Proof of Death

--If a participant is unable to provide acceptable records as proof of death or injury, according to subparagraph A, the participant must use a third-party certification as proof of death or injury in conjunction with acceptable beginning inventory.--

County Office and COC general knowledge of adverse weather or other factors (such as the degree to which predators are or were present) in the area are **not** acceptable as third-party certification under any circumstance.

CED will provide a written monthly report to DD indicating the number of third-party certifications reviewed and approved/disapproved.

Third party certification of livestock deaths or injury may be accepted **only when all** of the following are met:

- **livestock owner or contract grower**, as applicable, completes CCC-854 according to paragraph 27 and certifies to **all** of the following:
 - no other form of proof of death or injury is available
 - number of livestock, by category, in inventory when the deaths or injury occurred

26 Required Documentation for Livestock Death and Injury (Continued)

C Third Party Certifications for Proof of Death (Continued)

- physical location of livestock, by category, in inventory when the deaths or injury occurred
- *--provides acceptable documentation that supports the reasonableness of the number of livestock in inventory when the deaths or injury occurred, as certified by participant according to paragraph 27

Important: See subparagraph 28 A for acceptable documentation of--* beginning inventory required when a third-party certification is provided.

- **third party** completes and certifies on CCC-854 according to paragraph 27 to **all** of the following:
 - specific details about how the third party has knowledge of the animal deaths or injury.
 - the relationship or affiliation (if any) of the third party to the applicant

Note: The third party must be an independent source who is **not affiliated** with the farming operation. For instance, a third party cannot be a hired hand or a “family member” defined as a person whom is a member in the farming operation or their spouse is related as lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, sibling, or spouse.

- telephone number and address of the third party
- number and kind/type and weight range of participant’s livestock that died or were injured because of the eligible adverse weather event
- any other details necessary for COC and DD to determine that the certification is acceptable.

Note: Although persons signing statements as third parties are not applicants, they are subject to examination by agency or other Government officials regarding the accuracy of their certifications. Third parties are expected to certify only to what they know to be factually true based on their own observation.

26 Required Documentation for Livestock Death and Injury (Continued)

D Third Party Certifications for Proof of Death, Continued

COC will review the participant's and third party's certification on CCC-854 and determine all of the following:

- documents provided as evidence of livestock beginning inventory are acceptable
- livestock beginning inventory is reasonable based on documents provided
- claimed losses are reasonable
- third party is a reliable source in a position to have knowledge of loss
- certifications of participant and third party meet all requirements.

Important: COC will approve or disapprove the participant and third party certifications when review is complete, and document review in the COC minutes.

Example 1: Jane Doe completes CCC-852 certifying 15 head of adult beef cows and 25 nonadult beef cattle less than 400 pounds died because of adverse weather.

Mrs. Doe completes CCC-854 indicating she has no proof of death of the cows and calves because they all drowned when a flash flood covered parts of their pastures, and none of the carcasses were ever located.

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 2018. 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 2017. 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.

26 Required Documentation for Livestock Death and Injury (Continued)**D Third Party Certifications for Proof of Death, Continued**

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 2017, 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.

27 CCC-854, Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification

A Completing CCC-854

Complete CCC-854 according to the following table:

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and County Code. This is the service center State and county responsible for the physical location county where the livestock deaths or injuries occurred.
2	Enter the calendar year the eligible loss condition occurred that caused the livestock death loss.
3	Enter County Office name and address.
Part A – Livestock Producer Information	
4	Enter the participant’s name and address, including city, State and ZIP code.
Part B – Livestock Producer Certification of Livestock and Losses	
5	Enter the eligible loss condition and date.
6	Enter “YES” if the producer in item 4 is a contract grower. Otherwise, enter “NO”.
7	<p>Enter livestock kind/type and weight range for which loss occurred, for which no other proof of death is available.</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 for which no other proof of death is available.</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>

27 CCC-854, Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification (Continued)

A Completing CCC-854 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
8	Enter "YES" if the producer in item 4 is claiming death losses of unweaned livestock. Otherwise, enter "NO".
9	Enter the total number of livestock lost, by kind/type and weight range, for which no other form of proof of death or injury is available.
10	<p>Enter the physical location of livestock in inventory when deaths or injury occurred. Include the name of the county where the livestock were located when the deaths or injury occurred.</p> <p>Example: Jones County, Texas, farm 100</p>
11	<p>Enter the type of documentation provided to support reasonableness of livestock in inventory when deaths or injury occurred.</p> <p>Type of records may include but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • veterinary records • loan records • farm credit balance sheets.
Part C - Livestock Producer Certification	
12A	Participant or representative of participant signs to indicate that livestock losses have occurred because of an eligible loss condition, that no other form of proof of death or injury is available, the number livestock lost in item 9 were in inventory when the loss occurred, the livestock lost were physically located as described in item 10, and all other information provided is true and correct.
12B	<p>Signatory in item 12A shall enter their title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity.</p> <p>Note: If a participant/applicant is not signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank. If a participant/applicant is signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write "self"; however, it is not necessary.</p>
12C	Participant or participant's representative enters signature date.

27 CCC-854, Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification (Continued)

A Completing CCC-854 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Third Party Certification Information	
13	Enter the name and address including city, State, and ZIP code of the third party.
14	Enter the telephone number of the third party.
15	Enter the relationship or affiliation of the third party to the participant. A third party must be an independent source such as veterinarian, neighbor or other (but not a hired hand or family member).
Part E – Third Party – Specific Details of Livestock Deaths and/or Injury	
16	<p>Enter specific details about how the third party has knowledge of the animal deaths and/or injury.</p> <p>Written details should be specific about the knowledge of the animal deaths and/or injury and could include pictures or other documentation, if available.</p> <p>Written details should also include dates of eligible loss condition, type of adverse weather event, and physical location of third party relevant to the location of the participant’s livestock that died or were injured or participant’s farm.</p>
Part F –Third Party – Certification of Livestock Deaths and/or Injury	
17	<p>Enter the livestock kind/type and weight range of the participant’s livestock that died and/or injured because of an eligible loss condition that the third party has knowledge of.</p> <p>Note: Livestock 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>
18	Enter the number of livestock that died because of an eligible loss condition, for the specific kind/type and weight range entered in item 17 that the third party has knowledge of.
19	Enter the number of livestock injured because of an eligible loss condition, for the specific kind/type and weight range entered in item 17 that the third party has knowledge of.

27 CCC-854, Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification (Continued)

A Completing CCC-854 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part G – Third Party Certification of Other Details	
20	Enter any other relevant details related to the livestock deaths or injury the third party is certifying to.
Part H – Third Party Signature Certification	
21A through 21B	<p>After reading the certification, third party signs and dates.</p> <p>Important: Third parties are responsible for the accuracy of any certification given to FSA. The certification of any fact on CCC-854 is subject to verification. Certifications must be based on the third party’s own personal observation and knowledge.</p>
Part I - County Committee Determination	
22 through 27	<p>COC will review the participant’s and third party’s certification and document their determination by checking “YES” or “NO” to each of the questions in Part I. If “NO”, is checked for any of the questions, COC will explain their determination in item 28.</p>
28	Enter explanations from items 22 through 27.
29	<p>Enter COC signature.</p> <p>Note: Only COC can “approve” or “disapprove” a third party certification.</p>
30	Enter date of COC action.
31	Enter a check in “approved” or “disapproved” box.

27 CCC-854, Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification (Continued)

B Example of CCC-854

This form is available electronically.

<p>CCC-854 (06-06-19)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM Third Party Certification</p>	<p>1. State and County Code</p> <p>2. Calendar Year</p>	<p>3. County Office Name and Address (Include Zip Code)</p>
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NOTE: *The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 1416, the Commodity Credit Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. The information will be used to determine eligibility for livestock indemnity program benefits. 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 for livestock indemnity program benefits.*

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement: *The information collection is exempted from PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B).*

The provisions of appropriate criminal and civil fraud, privacy, and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.

PART A – LIVESTOCK PRODUCER INFORMATION

4. Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)

PART B – LIVESTOCK PRODUCER CERTIFICATION OF LIVESTOCK AND LOSSES

5. Eligible Loss Condition and Date	6. Contract Grower		7. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range <small>(Can be obtained from the local FSA office or LIP Fact Sheet located at https://fsaaster.fsa.usda.gov)</small>	8. Unweaned <small>(Applicable for Extreme Cold Only)</small>		9. Number of Livestock Lost with No Proof of Death Documentation	10. Physical Location of Livestock in Inventory When Deaths and/or Injury Occurred	11. Type of Documentation Supporting Reasonableness of Livestock in Inventory When Deaths and/or Injury Occurred
	YES	NO		YES	NO			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

PART C - LIVESTOCK PRODUCER CERTIFICATION

I certify that:

- No other form of proof of death and/or injury of the livestock reported in Item 7 is available.
- The number of livestock reported in Item 9, by category, were located in my inventory when the deaths and/or injury occurred.
- The livestock in inventory, by category, were physically located as described in Item 10 when the deaths and/or injury occurred.

12A. Producer's Signature (By)	12B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity	12C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
--------------------------------	--	------------------------

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

27 CCC-854, Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification (Continued)

B Example of CCC-854 (Continued)

CCC-854 (06-06-19)		Page 2 of 3
PART D – THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION INFORMATION		
13. Third Party's Name and Address (<i>City, State and Zip Code</i>)	14. Phone Number (<i>Include Area Code</i>)	15. Affiliation to Producer
PART E – THIRD PARTY - SPECIFIC DETAILS OF LIVESTOCK DEATHS AND/OR INJURY		
16. Based upon my personal observation of the animals and the knowledge of the deaths and/or injury of the animals on this form, I, as the third party identified in Item 13, provide the following details about the loss condition responsible for livestock death and/or injury; and how and when I came into possession of that information.		
PART F – THIRD PARTY – CERTIFICATION OF LIVESTOCK DEATHS AND/OR INJURY		
17. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range <small>(Can be obtained from the local FSA office or LIP Fact Sheet located at https://disaster.fsa.usda.gov)</small>	18. Number that Have Died Due to Eligible Loss Condition	19. Number Injured Due to Eligible Loss Condition
PART G – THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION OF OTHER DETAILS		
20. Other relevant details including type of injury and livestock description.		
PART H – THIRD PARTY SIGNATURE CERTIFICATION		
I certify that:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific details of my knowledge of the animal deaths and/or injury as provided in Item 16 are based on my own personal observation and personal experience. The number of livestock reported as having died, by kind/type and weight range, in Item 18 was due to the loss condition mentioned in Item 16. The number of livestock reported as injured by kind/type and weight range in Item 19 was due to the loss condition discussed in Item 16. All information on this form, whether actually personally entered by me or not, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. 		
21A. Third Party's Signature	21B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	

28 Required Livestock Beginning Inventory Documentation

A Acceptable Beginning Inventory Records

--Livestock owners and livestock contract growers must provide acceptable documentation-- of their livestock beginning inventory according to this paragraph.

* * *

*--Documents that may provide acceptable evidence of livestock beginning 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
- contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of event
- brand inspection records
- docking records
- shearing records
- ear tag records
- trucking and/or livestock hauling records.

For unweaned livestock, COC may accept the combination of both the following as **acceptable evidence of beginning inventory**:

- acceptable beginning inventory of the adult livestock, adjusted based on the applicable--* livestock stocking rate
- results from a pregnancy check or ultrasound conducted by a third party, such as, but not limited to a veterinarian.

28 Required Livestock Beginning Inventory Documentation (Continued)

*--A Acceptable Beginning Inventory Records (Continued)

Example: George Aid reports a livestock beginning inventory of 50 beef cows, 2 bulls, and 44 beef calves. George Aid does not have acceptable beginning inventory for the 44 beef calves. However, Mr. Aid provides the County Office with veterinary records and bank statements as acceptable evidence of a beginning inventory of 50 beef cattle. The normal calving rate of 90 percent would yield 45 (50 times 90 percent) calves. Mr. Aid 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.

Note: For unweaned livestock, if a producer cannot meet the acceptable beginning--* inventory requirements, the producer's beginning inventory may be determined according to subparagraph C using the CCC-856.

* * *

28 Required Livestock Beginning Inventory Documentation (Continued)***--B Reasonableness of Beginning Inventory Records for Unweaned Livestock**

COC's will determine the reasonableness of the livestock inventory using the following guidelines, when beginning inventory of the adult livestock is used for acceptable evidence of beginning inventory for calving, farrowing, and kidding:

- 90 percent calving rate
- 150 to 170 percent for lambing rate
- 150 to 180 percent kidding rate
- 8.5 pigs per litter farrowing rate.

Note: COC must not use these guidelines to establish unweaned livestock inventory, but instead the COC must use these guidelines to determine reasonableness of unweaned livestock inventory.--*

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. * * *

28 Required Livestock Beginning Inventory Documentation (Continued)**C Determining Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock**

*--If a livestock operation does not have acceptable beginning inventory records for unweaned livestock, the COC may determine beginning inventory according to this subparagraph.

Important: This subparagraph only applies to determining livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock.

The 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 livestock type/kind
- be supported by written 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.

28 Required Livestock Beginning Inventory Documentation (Continued)**C Determining Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock (Continued)**

When determining beginning livestock inventory, livestock inventory reports may require adjustment by COC, not to exceed normal mortality, for when loss occurs at different points during the growing season (for example, inventories from docking may need little to no adjustment, but sales records at the end of the growing season may require an adjustment to account for a full year of normal mortality). The livestock operation must certify to the accuracy of the information.

The livestock operation is solely responsible for the timely submission and certification of accurate, complete livestock beginning inventory to the County FSA Office. Livestock beginning inventory records must be provided for all livestock type/kind. Records may be requested by the applicable COC and/or STC, on behalf of FSA. The livestock operation must provide such records upon request.

Livestock inventory reports must be submitted to the County Office by the applicable signup deadlines provided in paragraph 21.

COC will determine if the livestock beginning inventory records are acceptable and calculate the approved livestock beginning inventory history using CCC-856 according to paragraph 29.

The livestock beginning inventory history is calculated using a minimum of 4 years of transitional livestock beginning inventory history and will be updated each subsequent inventory year.

The transitional livestock beginning inventory history may:

- contain a maximum of the 4 most recent calendar years
- include actual and transitional livestock beginning inventories
- will only be used when less than 4 years of actual inventory records are available.

Appropriate adjustments to livestock beginning inventory history may be made to account for variations in stocking levels for unweaned livestock during the period covered by the history.

28 Required Livestock Beginning Inventory Documentation (Continued)**C Determining Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock (Continued)**

If no acceptable livestock beginning inventory records are available for unweaned livestock, calculate the 4 transitional livestock beginning inventory histories by multiplying the approved birthing rate/drop rate percentage for the livestock operation times the applicable unweaned livestock beginning inventory history times 65 percent.

If acceptable livestock beginning inventory records are provided for only 1 of the most recent 4 calendar years, calculate the 3 transitional livestock beginning inventory histories by multiplying the approved birthing rate/drop rate percentage for the livestock operation times the applicable unweaned livestock beginning inventory history times 80 percent.

If acceptable livestock beginning inventory records are provided for only 2 of the most recent 4 calendar years, calculate the 2 transitional livestock beginning inventory histories by multiplying the approved birthing rate/drop rate percentage for the livestock operation times the applicable unweaned livestock beginning inventory history times 90 percent.

If acceptable livestock beginning inventory records are provided for only 3 of the most recent 4 calendar years, calculate the 1 transitional livestock beginning inventory histories by multiplying the approved birthing rate/drop rate percentage for the livestock operation times the applicable unweaned livestock beginning inventory history times 100 percent.

If acceptable livestock beginning inventory history records containing information for 4 of the most recent calendar years are provided, calculate the livestock beginning inventory history by taking a simple average of the actual livestock beginning inventory histories.

29 CCC-856, Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock

A Completing CCC-856

Complete CCC-856 according to the following table for livestock operations for unweaned *--livestock, when the livestock operation does not provide acceptable beginning inventory according to subparagraphs 28 A or B.

Note: When the livestock producer does not have 4 years of acceptable beginning inventory documentation for unweaned livestock, the producer must provide acceptable beginning inventory documentation for adult livestock for each of the 4 preceding years. If this information is not provided, CCC-856 **cannot** be used.--*

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and County FSA Office Name. This is the service center State and county responsible for the physical location county where the livestock deaths or injuries occurred.
2	Enter the calendar year the livestock deaths occurred. Note: If the deaths occurred in 2 different calendar years as a result of the same eligible loss condition, a separate CCC-856 must be filed for each calendar year.
3	Enter farm numbers of physical location where livestock are located.
Part A – Producer Information	
4	Enter livestock producer’s name/operation name.
Part B – Adult Livestock Beginning Inventory (LBI) Report	
Complete this section only if user does not have all 4 years of unweaned verifiable and/or reliable “Livestock Beginning Inventory” for the 4 calendar years preceding the calendar *--year in item 2. If user has unweaned acceptable livestock beginning inventory (LBI) for all 4 calendar years preceding the calendar year in item 2, go to Part C.	
5	Enter the 4 preceding calendar years prior to the calendar year entered in item 2.
6	Enter livestock kind/type of “adult livestock”.
7	Enter the livestock beginning inventory (LBI) for the adult livestock provided for each of the calendar years entered in item 5 for which user does not have acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory (LBI). Note: Any year that the record is an acceptable beginning inventory record,--* it should be entered in Part C, item 14 and 15.
8	Enter the applicable birthing rate percentage (90% for cows, 165% for nannies and 160% for ewes) for the kind/type of livestock entered in item 6.

29 CCC-856, Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock (Continued)

A Completing CCC-856 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
9	Enter the transitional livestock beginning inventory history (TLBIH) calculated by multiplying item 7 times item 8. Round to the nearest whole number (use normal rounding procedures) for each applicable calendar year for which no records were provided for livestock beginning inventory.
Part C –Livestock Beginning Inventory History Calculations	
Use up to 4 preceding years verifiable and reliable records	
10	Enter 4 preceding calendar years from calendar year item 2.
11	*--Enter the amount from item 9 for each calendar year which acceptable records were not provided.
12	Enter Transitional Percent of LBIH based on definitions provided in Part C on the form.
13	Enter result of item 11 times item 12 for each calendar year only if producer does not have acceptable inventory records entered in Item 14 (user will either have item 13 or 14, but not both).
14	Enter acceptable livestock inventory records for each year the producer provided an acceptable inventory record. (If an entry is made in 14, item 13--* will be blank).
15	Enter the result of either item 13 or item 14 for each calendar year.
Part D – Approved Livestock Beginning Inventory History (LBIH) For Current Calendar Year	
16	Enter the total sum of item 15.
17	Enter the number of calendar years in item 10 (this will be 4).
18	Enter result of dividing item 16 by 4 (item 17).
Part E – Producer Certification Statement	
19A	Producer signature.
19B	Enter title/relationship of individual signing in the representative capacity.
19C	Enter date of producer signature.
Part F – County Committee Determination	
20	COC or designee will sign.
21	Enter date of COC or designee signature.
22	Check approved or disapproved based on COC determination.

29 CCC-856, Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock (Continued)

B Scenario for CCC-856

Ruby Red Livestock lost lambs because an eligible adverse weather event in March 2019. Ruby Red Livestock does not have any lamb livestock beginning inventory records. Ruby Red Livestock goes to White Pine County Nevada FSA Office on April 15, 2019, to complete a 2019 calendar year CCC-856.

*--Ruby Red Livestock's provides the following acceptable livestock beginning inventory ewe records to White Pine County for the following calendar years:

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Acceptable Beginning--* Inventory of Ewes</u>
2018	1,195
2017	1,175
2016	1,156
2015	1,010

TLBIH for each calendar year 2018 to 2015 was calculated by the County Office as follows.

Applicable Calendar Year Ewe * * * Livestock Beginning Inventory x Ewe Drop Rate (160%) = Calf/Lamb TLBIH for the Applicable Calendar Year (Item 9)

- 2018 – 1195 ewes x 160% = 1912 TLBIH lambs
- 2017 – 1175 ewes x 160% = 1880 TLBIH lambs
- 2016 – 1156 ewes x 160% = 1850 TLBIH lambs
- 2015 – 1010 ewes x 160% = 1616 TLBIH lambs.

29 CCC-856, Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock (Continued)

B Scenario for CCC-856 (Continued)

LBIH for each calendar year 2018 to 2015 was calculated by the County Office by multiplying the TLBIH for each of the calendar years times 65 percent and entering the result in item 13 and item 15 of the CCC-856.

$$1912 \text{ (2018 lamb TLBIH)} \times 65\% = 1243 \text{ LBIH}$$

$$1880 \text{ (2017 lamb TLBIH)} \times 65\% = 1222 \text{ LBIH}$$

$$1850 \text{ (2016 lamb TLBIH)} \times 65\% = 1203 \text{ LBIH}$$

$$1616 \text{ (2015 lamb TLBIH)} \times 65\% = 1050 \text{ LBIH.}$$

County Office calculated the approved calendar year LBIH by dividing the sum of LBIH's in items 15 by the number of LBIH calendar years in item 15.

$1243+1222+1203+1050 = 4718/4 = 1,180$ Approved LBIH = Beginning Inventory to Enter in CCC-856, item 18 and CCC-852, item 17 for the applicable unweaned livestock.

Ruby of Ruby Red Livestock signed CCC-856 on April 15, 2019.

C Adjustment to Approved Calendar Year LBIH

Adjustment to approved calendar year LBIH may need to be made during the calendar year of loss when a livestock operation makes a significant reduction in livestock beginning inventory, such as a reduction in the herd size because of the sale of livestock. The reduction in LBIH for the current calendar year that is entered in CCC-852, item 17 from item 18 will be calculated as follows:

CCC-856, item 18 approved calendar year LBIH for the year of loss minus number of (adult livestock sold x the birthing rate) = adjusted current year approved calendar year LBIH to be entered in CCC-856, item 18.

Example: On April 15, 2019, Ruby Red Livestock filed CCC-856 and the calculated approved LBIH in CCC-856, item 18 was 1,180 according to the example in subparagraph B. Ruby Red Livestock reported to the County Office that because of drought, the lamb operation sold 500 ewes on January 1, 2019.

COC determined that the 1180 LBIH in CCC-856, item 18 should be adjusted for the 2019 calendar as follows:

29 CCC-856, Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock (Continued)

C Adjustment to Approved Calendar Year LBIH (Continued)

1180 LBIH (entry in CCC-856, item 18) – 800 (500 ewes sold x 160% Birthing Rate) = 380 lambs, 2019 adjusted LBIH (entry in CCC-852, item 17).

COC will enter this determination in the COC minutes.

29 CCC-856, Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock (Continued)

D Example of CCC-856 for Scenario

Following is an example of CCC-856.

*--

<p>CCC-856 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (02-06-20) Commodity Credit Corporation</p> <p>LIVESTOCK BEGINNING INVENTORY HISTORY FOR UNWEANED LIVESTOCK</p>						1. State and County FSA Office Name	2. Calendar Year
						3. Farm Number(s)	
<p>NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a – as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 1416, the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. The information will be used to determine eligibility for livestock indemnity program benefits. 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 for livestock indemnity program benefits.</p> <p>Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement: The information collection is exempted from PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B). The provisions of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</p>							
PART A – PRODUCER INFORMATION							
4. Livestock Producer Name/Operation Name							
A.							
B.							
C.							
D.							
PART B – ADULT LIVESTOCK BEGINNING INVENTORY (LBI) REPORT							
5. Calendar Year	6. Livestock Kind/Type	7. Adult Livestock Beginning Inventory (LBI)	8. Birthing Rate Percentage	9. Transitional Livestock Beginning Inventory History (TLBIH)			
PART C – LIVESTOCK BEGINNING INVENTORY HISTORY CALCULATIONS							
Transitional Percent of LBIH Information							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No acceptable inventory records – Enter 65% in Item 12 for 4 calendar years because no records of LBI were provided in Item 14. 1 year of acceptable inventory records - Enter 80% in Item 12 for 3 of the calendar years because only 1 year of acceptable LBI record was provided in Item 14. 2 years of acceptable inventory records - Enter 90% in Item 12 for 2 of the calendar years because only 2 years of acceptable LBI records were provided in Item 14. 3 years of acceptable inventory records - Enter 100% in Item 12 for 1 of the calendar years because only 3 years of acceptable LBI records were provided in Item 14. 							
10. Calendar Year	11. Transitional Livestock Beginning Inventory History (TLBIH)	12. Transitional Percent of LBIH	13. Transitional LBIH	14. Acceptable Livestock Inventory Records	15. Livestock Beginning Inventory History (LBIH)		

--*

29 CCC-856, Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock (Continued)

D Example of CCC-856 for Scenario (Continued)

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CCC-856 (02-06-20)		Page 2 of 2
PART D – APPROVED LIVESTOCK BEGINNING INVENTORY HISTORY (LBIH) FOR CURRENT CALENDAR YEAR		
16. Total LBIH <i>(Sum of Item 15)</i>	17. No. of LBIH Calendar Years <i>(Item 10)</i>	18. Approved Calendar Year LBIH
	4	
PART E – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION STATEMENT		
<p><i>I hereby certify that the information included on this form includes a complete and accurate record of actual livestock inventory records of acceptable history. The acceptable livestock inventory history is accurately identified to the calendar 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 livestock indemnity program benefits. Additionally, I authorize CCC to obtain from third parties, such as, but not limited to, other government agencies, individuals, auction barns, contractors or processors, feed vendors, veterinarian services, and rendering services, records or other evidence that substantiates the information provided on this application or any supporting documentation provided. I understand that the livestock beginning inventory history may be different than the approved livestock beginning inventory history yield if the national birthing rate percentage changes.</i></p>		
19A. Producer's Signature (By)	19B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity	19C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
PART F – COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION		
20. COC or Designee Signature	21. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	22. Determination <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved
<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, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.</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 responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.</small></p> <p><small>To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.</small></p>		

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30 Required Documentation for Eligible Attacks

A Eligible Death Losses and Injuries Because of Eligible Attacks

LIP compensates eligible livestock producers for livestock deaths or injuries because of eligible animal attacks, as defined in Exhibit 2. LIP does not compensate livestock producers for probable eligible attacks; however, LIP only compensates livestock producers for confirmed kills or injuries.

The following is a partial list of avian predators that are protected under Federal law, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Golden Eagle Protection Act. A more complete list of avian predators that are protected under Federal law, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Golden Eagle Protection Act is available at

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/regulationspolicies/mbta/mbtandx.html>.

Species are listed alphabetically by common (English) group names, with the scientific name of each species following the common name.

CONDOR, California, *Gymnogyps californianus*

EAGLE, Bald, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Golden, *Aquila chrysaetos*
White-tailed, *Haliaeetus albicilla*

OSPREY, *Pandion haliaetus*

VULTURE, Black, *Coragyps atratus*
Turkey, *Cathartes aura*

30 Required Documentation for Eligible Attacks (Continued)

B Acceptable Proof of Death

Livestock producers must provide adequate proof that the death or injury of the eligible livestock occurred as a direct result of an eligible attack, in the calendar year for which benefits are requested.

Documentation to substantiate eligible attacks must be obtained from a source such as, but not limited to, the following:

- APHIS, if available

Note: APHIS is **not** responsible for verifying livestock deaths or injuries for LIP. However, APHIS may intermittently assist on a case-by-case basis should the requestor be currently participating in APHIS Wildlife Services damage management programs or located nearby. The APHIS Wildlife Services ability to assist producers with confirmed kills and injuries is voluntary and at the Wildlife Services State Director's discretion.

- Department of Natural Resources
- other sources or documentation as determined by the Deputy Administrator.

COC must verify that both APHIS and Department of Natural Resources are not able to provide participants in the County Office verifiable documentation of livestock deaths or injuries because of eligible attacks. The County Office must document this in the COC minutes.

If a participant is unable to get APHIS or Department of Natural Resources to provide documentation to substantiate an eligible attack, the participant may provide verifiable *--documentation of livestock deaths or injuries because of the eligible attack, in addition to proof of death for normal mortality, such as but not limited to:

- rendering truck receipts
- FEMA records
- National Guard Records
- records assembled for tax purposes
- private insurance documents
- bank or other loan documents.--*

Important: COC must make a determination that the documentation provided to substantiate an eligible attack proves that the livestock death or injury was due to a confirmed eligible attack as opposed to any other cause of loss. In addition, COC must document in the minutes that the livestock death was due to a confirmed eligible attack as opposed to any other cause of loss.

30 Required Documentation for Eligible Attacks (Continued)

***--B Acceptable Proof of Death (Continued)**

If a participant does not have adequate proof of livestock death or injury because of an eligible attack, the participant may provide **all of the following**:

- acceptable proof of death loss records, as provided in subparagraph 26 A
- third party certification, as provided in paragraph 26 C
- acceptable beginning inventory records, as provided in subparagraph 28 A.

C Beginning Inventory Documentation

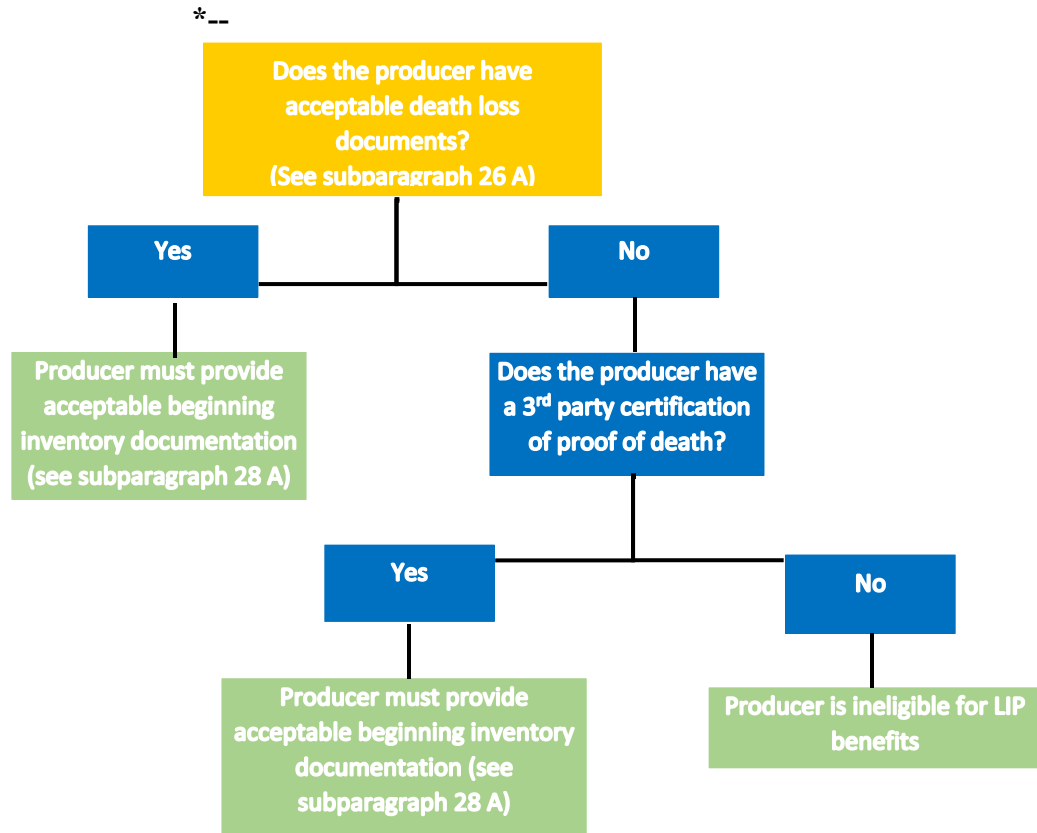
In addition to acceptable proof of death loss documentation, a participant must provide acceptable beginning inventory records according to subparagraph 28 A.--*

* * *

31 Supporting Documentation Flowchart

A Flowchart for Proof of Death Loss and Beginning Inventory

The following flowchart may be used to assist County Offices in determining the required death loss documentation and corresponding beginning inventory documentation livestock owners and contract growers are required to submit for LIP.



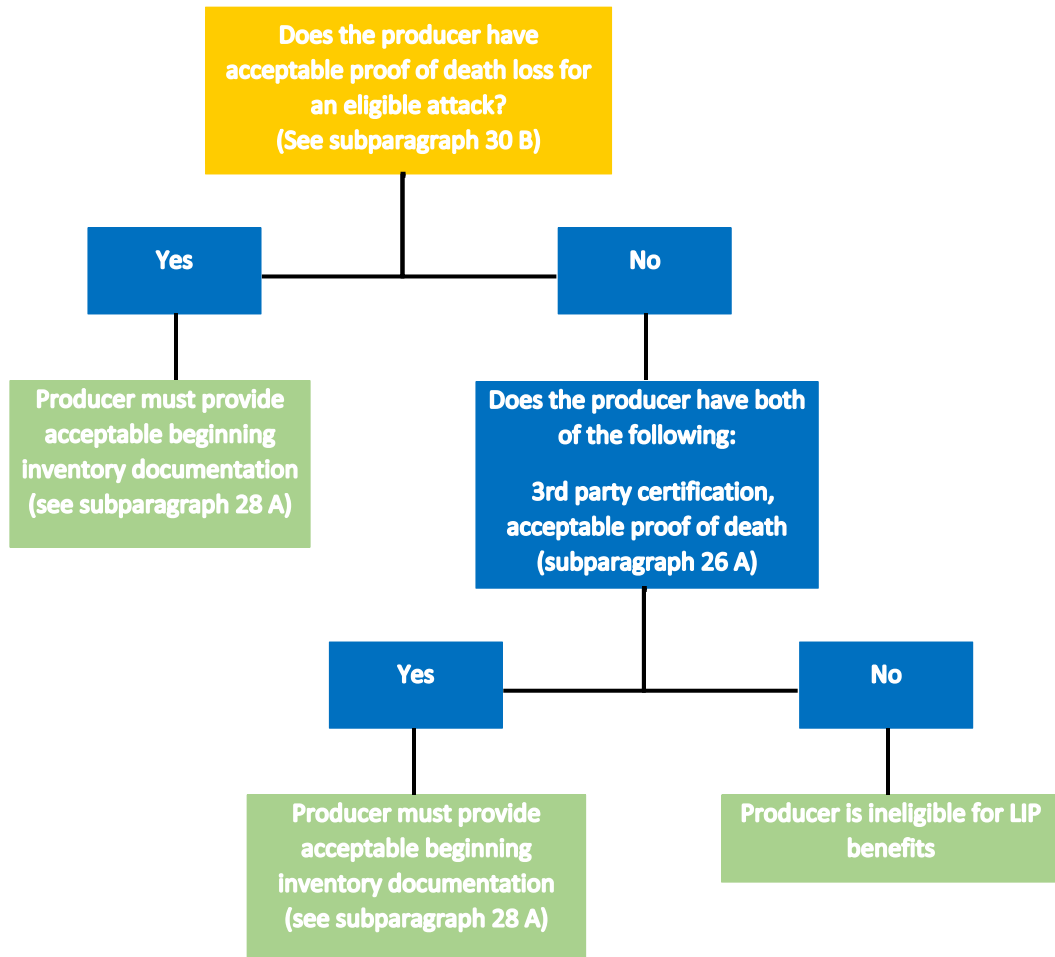
Notes: For **unweaned** livestock, if a producer is not able to provide acceptable beginning--* inventory records a producer may use CCC-856.

This flowchart does not apply to livestock deaths due to eligible attacks.

31 Supporting Documentation Flowchart

A Flowchart for Proof of Death Loss and Beginning Inventory (Continued)

*--This flowchart may be used to assist County Offices in determining the required death loss documentation and corresponding beginning inventory documentation livestock owners and contract growers are required to submit for death losses because of an eligible attack.

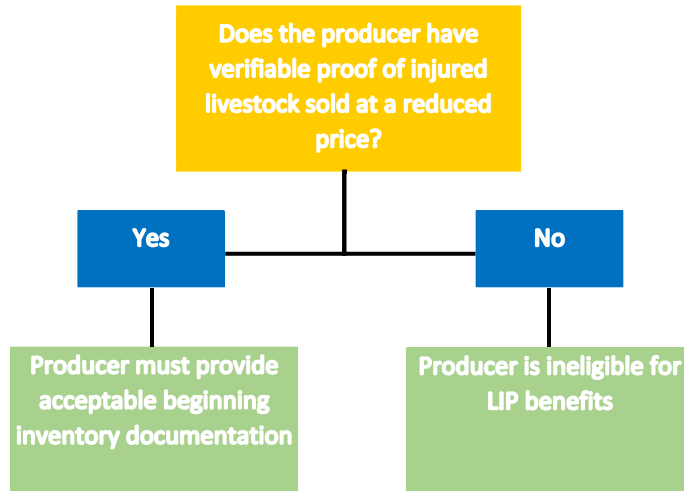


--*

31 Supporting Documentation Flowchart (Continued)

B Supporting Documentation Flowchart for Injured Livestock Records

The flowchart below may be used to assist County Offices in determining the required death loss documentation and corresponding beginning inventory documentation eligible livestock owners and contract growers are required to submit for injured livestock sold at a reduced price.



* * *

32-50 (Reserved)

51 Notice of Loss**A Filing Notice of Loss - 2019 and Subsequent Years**

To apply for LIP, only one producer having a share in the livestock unit must provide a notice of loss on CCC-852 (06-06-19), Parts A and B, in the service center County Office responsible for the physical location county where the livestock death or injury occurred, by the dates provided in paragraph 21.

A participant does not need to file a notice of loss:

- when suffering only normal mortality losses
- for final year end applications
- when a notice of loss has already been filed by another producer that has a share in the same covered livestock.

Notes: Eligible livestock producers must be associated in Business Partner to the physical location county where the livestock death losses occurred.

County Offices must establish livestock units by physical location county where the livestock death or injury occurred, according to paragraph 55.

Reminder: A participant may file a notice of loss at any County Office in the nation using nationwide customer service. See 1-LDAP (Rev. 1), paragraph 116 for accessing the nationwide customer service software.

A notice of loss is required for a producer to file the application for payment. Only one notice of loss is required to be filed for the livestock unit. When other livestock producers associated with the livestock unit choose to use a notice of loss previously filed by another livestock producer associated with the same livestock unit, the County Office must enter the notice of loss data **separately** for **each** livestock producer involved in the livestock unit in the LIP application software, according to 1-LDAP (Rev. 1), paragraph 104. Notices of loss must always be completed in the automated LIP application software. A manual CCC-852 may only be used when the automated LIP application software is unavailable. Manual CCC-852 must be loaded as soon as the automated software is available.

51 Notice of Loss (Continued)

A Filing Notice of Loss - 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

A new notice of loss must be filed each time any of the following changes:

- physical location county where the death or injury occurred
- livestock unit for which a death or injury occurred
- calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred.

Note: A participant may have multiple pages of CCC-852, page 1, on file for the calendar year.

Important: Each livestock producer associated to a unit must file a separate Application for Payment, CCC-852, Parts D-J, according to paragraph 57.

Example 1: Mr. Smith owns cattle in XYZ Feedlot in County A, Kansas, and owns cattle in ABC Feedlot in County B, Nebraska. Mr. Smith suffers livestock death losses due to a winter storm in both County A, Kansas, and County B, Nebraska. Mr. Smith must file two separate notices of loss, one in County A, Kansas, and one in County B, Nebraska. County B, Nebraska, establishes livestock unit 10, for all livestock in county B, Nebraska, for which Mr. Smith has 100 percent interest. County A, Kansas, establishes livestock unit 15 for all livestock in County A, Kansas, for which Mr. Smith has 100 percent interest.

Example 2: Mr. Jones owns cattle in Feeders Feedlot in Hartley County, Texas. Mr. Jones suffers livestock death losses on his ranch in Dimmit County, Texas, due to black vulture attacks. Also, Mr. Jones suffers livestock death losses in Feeders Feedlot due to a winter storm. Mr. Jones must file two separate notices of loss, one in Dimmit County and one in Hartley County. Dimmit County establishes livestock unit 2 for all livestock in Dimmit County for which Mr. Jones has 100 percent interest. Hartley County establishes livestock unit 3 for all livestock in Hartley County for which Mr. Jones has 100 percent interest.

Example 3: Mrs. Baker owns Farm A and Farm B in Culpeper County, Virginia. Mrs. Baker suffers livestock death losses on both Farms A and B due to flooding. Mrs. Baker must file one notice of loss in the Culpeper County Office, for livestock death losses that occurred on both Farms A and B. The County Office establishes livestock unit 102 for all livestock in Culpeper County (Farms A and B) for which Mrs. Baker has 100 percent interest.

51 Notice of Loss (Continued)**B Filing Notice of Loss - 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)**

A notice of loss may be filed by the participant or participant's representative by 1 of the following alternative methods:

- telephone
- facsimile
- e-mail.

The participant is not required to sign the notice of loss if one of the alternative methods is used. However the County Office employee accepting and processing the notice of loss must enter both of the following:

- method by which the notice of loss was filed in CCC-852, item 9A
- date notice of loss was received in CCC-852, item 9C.

The employee recording this information must also initial and date the printed form near the producer signature space. A copy of this notice of loss must be mailed or e-mailed to the producer.

The participant must provide the notice of loss no later than the date the participant signs the applicable application for payment.

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

- producer name
- livestock unit affected
- date livestock loss is apparent
- eligible loss condition
- CCC-854A, veterinarian certification, if applicable.

51 Notice of Loss (Continued)**B Filing Notice of Loss - 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)**

The participant must provide a notice of loss before the participant signs the applicable application for payment.

Example: Producer A and B have a 50-50 share in 100 beef cows (livestock unit 12). Of the 100 adult beef cows, 5 adult beef cows are lost as the result of a blizzard on January 15, 2019. Producer A telephones County Office on January 25, 2019, and reports that livestock unit 12 lost 5 adult beef cows because of a blizzard that occurred on January 15, 2019. County Office employee enters “phone” in item 9A as the method for which the “Notice of Loss” was reported and initials and enters the date in item 9C. The County Office employee loads the following in the automated LIP application software according to 1-LDAP (Rev. 1), paragraph 104 as follows:

- one notice of loss for Producer A for 50 percent interest in livestock unit 12
- one notice of loss for Producer B for 50 percent interest in livestock unit 12.

51 Notice of Loss (Continued)

B Late-Filed Notice of Loss – Equitable Relief

A notice of loss must be filed within a time period that allows the COC or authorized CCC representative the opportunity to determine that the eligible loss condition occurred as claimed and directly caused the livestock death or injury. However, there have been extenuating circumstances where a livestock producer has failed to provide a notice of loss within the prescribed timeframe, such as, but not limited to, the following example:

- widespread adverse weather event occurred, such as a flood, resulting in a large number of livestock producers suffering livestock losses and a producer missed providing a notice of loss with the prescribed timeframe by 1 or 2 calendar days.

In this type of situation, DAFP is granting STC's authority to accept and approve late-filed notices of loss under equitable relief provisions provided COC and STC are satisfied, based on other timely filed notices of loss from other participants in the county that identify a similar event and loss or such other reliable information the COC and STC deems supportive, that livestock death losses occurred as claimed by the participant. If COC and STC are not satisfied that there is other information supporting accepting the late-filed notice of loss as credible (because it was not submitted at a time that would permit FSA to verify the accuracy and credibility of the notice based on its own merits and visit by FSA to the claimed loss location or review of similar notices of loss or supportive documentation), the late-filed notice of loss must be disapproved.

Any requests for exceptions to this late-filed notice of loss policy **must** be submitted to DAFP.

Note: See paragraph 21 for late-filed applications for payment.

52 Acting on Notice of Loss

A Approving Notice of Loss – 2019 and Subsequent Years

COC must act on all completed and signed CCC-852, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss, submitted. Notice of Loss, as certified by the participant must be approved or disapproved.

When acting on the notice of loss, COC must determine if the:

- cause of loss is an eligible loss condition
- notice of loss is timely filed.

The notice of loss must be acted on by COC in the service center responsible for the physical location county where the injury or death loss occurred.

If COC approves CCC-852, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss, as certified by the participant and the participant has completed all other parts of CCC-852 and filed the application:

- notify the participant of approval
- thoroughly document the reasons for approving the notice of loss in the COC minutes.

52 Acting on Notice of Loss (Continued)

B Disapproving Notice of Loss – 2019 and Subsequent Years

COC will disapprove CCC-852, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss, when the participant:

- claims livestock injury or death losses because of an ineligible loss condition
- files a late-filed notice of loss.

If COC disapproves CCC-852, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss, and the participant **has completed** all other parts of CCC-852 and filed the application for payment:

- notify participant of disapproval
- the participant will be provided appeal rights according to 1-APP
- thoroughly document reason for disapproval in the COC minutes.

If COC disapproves CCC-852, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss, and the participant **has not completed** all other parts of CCC-852 and filed the application for payment:

- notify participant of disapproval (see Exhibit 6)
- thoroughly document reason for disapproval in the COC minutes
- do not provide the participant appeal rights.

Note: Once the participant files the application for payment, the participant will be provided appeal rights according to 1-APP.

53 Application for Payment

A Filing Application for Payment – 2019 and Subsequent Years

To apply for LIP benefits, in addition to the notice of loss required in paragraph 51, eligible livestock owners and livestock contract growers must file an application for payment on CCC-852 (06-06-19), Parts D through J, according to paragraph 57, by livestock unit in the service center responsible for the physical location county where the death loss occurred.

Reminder: A participant may file an application for payment at any County Office in the nation using nationwide customer service. See 1-LDAP (Rev. 1), paragraph 116 for accessing the nationwide customer service software.

For all eligible loss conditions and final year end applications for payment in the calendar year, eligible livestock owners or contract growers must file an **automated** application for payment, CCC-852. A manual CCC-852 may only be used when the automated system is unavailable.

See paragraph 21 for signup deadlines for filing an application for payment.

Important: All supporting documentation referenced in subparagraph E must be on file for an application to be complete. All supporting documentation must be on file by the signup deadline in paragraph 21.

All producers associated to the livestock unit must use the same supporting documentation.

In addition to applying for LIP when an eligible loss condition occurs, livestock producers have the option (not required) to file a **final year end application**. Final year end applications must be filed from December 31 through the sign up **deadline**. A final year end application may result in an additional payment if the livestock producer suffers normal mortality death losses after the last eligible loss condition in the calendar year. Final year end applications will calculate benefits for a livestock producer based on the:

- highest beginning inventory for all eligible loss conditions in the calendar year
- cumulative eligible livestock death and injury that occur in the calendar year due to eligible loss conditions
- cumulative eligible livestock death losses that occur in the calendar year due to normal mortality.

53 Application for Payment (Continued)**A Filing Application for Payment – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)**

The application for payment must be signed and dated by the participant no later than the sign-up deadlines for filing provided in paragraph 21.

Each producer that has an interest in the livestock unit that suffered livestock losses must file a CCC-852, Parts D through J.

Note: A notice of loss must be on file for the livestock unit for an application for payment to be filed.

Applications for payment are completed on a calendar year basis. Other documentation is required for a complete application for payment.

CCC-852, Parts D through J, application for payment, for LIP will be based on the following:

- physical location county where the loss occurred
- calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred
- participant.

At any point when 1 of these items is different, a separate CCC-852 is required to be filed.

Example 1: Mr. Smith owns 200 head of cattle in XYZ Feedlot in County A, Kansas, and owns 500 head of cattle in ABC Feedlot in County B, Nebraska. Mr. Smith suffers livestock death losses due to a winter storm in both County A, Kansas and County B, Nebraska. Mr. Smith filed two separate notices of loss, one in County A, Kansas, for livestock unit 15, and one in County B, Nebraska, for livestock unit 10, and both notices of loss have been approved by the COC. Mr. Smith must file two separate applications for payment and supporting documentation in each of County A, Kansas, and County B, Nebraska.

Complete an automated CCC-852 in the web-based software according to 1-LDAP (Rev. 1), Part 3.

State and County Offices must not use unauthorized or unapproved forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents to obtain or collect the data required from participants to complete CCC-852.

53 Application for Payment (Continued)**B Filing Application for Payment – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)**

Producers can file multiple applications for payment within 1 calendar year.

Example 2: Mr. Jones owns cattle in Feeders Feedlot in Hartley County, Texas. Mr. Jones suffers livestock death losses in Dimmit County, Texas, because of black vulture attacks. Also, Mr. Jones suffers livestock death losses in Feeders Feedlot because of a winter storm. Mr. Jones filed 2 separate notices of loss, 1 in Dimmit County for livestock unit 2 and 1 in Hartley County for livestock unit 3, and both notices of loss were approved by the COC's. Mr. Jones must file 1 application for payment in Dimmit County for livestock losses affecting unit 2. Mr. Jones must file a second application for payment in Hartley County for livestock losses affecting unit 3.

Example 3: Mrs. Baker suffers livestock death losses on both Farms A and B in Culpeper County due to flooding. Mrs. Baker filed a notice of loss in the Culpeper County Office, for livestock death losses affecting livestock unit 102 (Farms A and B) because of flooding. Mrs. Baker must file an application for payment for payment in Culpeper County for livestock losses affecting unit 102.

Later in the calendar year, Mrs. Baker suffers livestock death losses due to a wildfire in Culpeper County. Mrs. Baker filed a notice of loss in Culpeper County Office, for livestock death losses affecting livestock unit 102 because of wildfire and an application for payment for the wildfire.

53 Application for Payment (Continued)**A Filing Application for Payment – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)**

Each producer that has a share in the livestock unit must file an application for payment. Livestock losses and inventory on each producer's application for payment must equal the livestock losses and inventory for 100 percent of the livestock unit. Each producer's share percentage will be applied to each livestock producer's payment, by unit.

Example: Jane Jones and Bill Green have a 50-50 percent share of beef cattle herd, livestock unit 10, in Castro County, Texas. Jane Jones and Bill Green, as individuals, each have a 50 percent interest in 100 head of beef cattle; 10 adult beef cows were lost in calendar year 2019 because of an eligible loss condition.

The following two applications for payment would be filed in Castro County, Texas, for calendar year 2019 assuming all participants file an application for payment for the eligible livestock:

- one CCC-852, Parts D through J, for Jane Jones with 50 percent share in 100 eligible adult beef cows and a loss of 10 adult beef cows
- one CCC-852, Parts D through J, for Bill Green with a 50 percent share in 100 eligible adult beef cows and a loss of 10 adult beef cows.

53 Application for Payment (Continued)**A Filing Application for Payment – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)**

When, in the same calendar year, a participant has multiple livestock units that are physically located in the same county, each participant will file separate Applications for Payment, CCC-852, Parts D through J.

Example: Sammy Smith has the following livestock interests in Motley County, Texas, which suffered an eligible adverse weather event for calendar year 2019:

- 50-50 share owner of a beef cattle herd with Bill Brown (livestock unit 1001). Sammy Smith and Bill Brown, as individuals, each have a 50 percent interest in 100 head of beef cows (livestock unit 1001); 10 adult beef cows were lost because of adverse weather.
- 75-25 share owner of a beef cattle herd with Martha Green (livestock unit 1020). Sammy Smith and Martha Green jointly own the 100 beef cows (livestock unit 1020) as individuals on 75-25 percent share; 20 adult beef cows were lost because of adverse weather.
- 25-50-25 share owner of a beef cattle herd with Bob Black and Mike White (livestock unit 1030). Sammy Smith, Bob Black, and Mike White have a 25-50-25 percent interest, respectively, in the 300 beef cattle (livestock unit 1030); 25 adult beef cows were lost because of adverse weather after normal mortality.

53 Application for Payment (Continued)**A Filing Application for Payment – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)**

Example: The following five applications for payment would be filed in Motley County, Texas for calendar year 2019 assuming all participants file CCC-852 for the eligible livestock, and none of the participants has any other livestock interests:

- One CCC-852 for Sammy Smith that includes all of the following:
 - Unit 1001 – 50 percent share in beginning inventory of 100 adult beef cows and eligible livestock losses of 10 adult beef cows
 - Unit 1020 – 75 percent share in beginning inventory of 100 adult beef cows and eligible livestock losses of 20 adult beef cows
 - Unit 1030 – 25 percent share in beginning inventory of 300 adult beef cows and eligible livestock losses of 25 adult beef cows
- One CCC-852 for Bill Brown that includes Unit 1001 – 50 percent share in beginning inventory of 100 adult beef cows and eligible livestock losses of 10 adult beef cows
- One CCC-852 for Martha Green that includes Unit 1020 – 25 percent share in beginning inventory of 100 adult beef cows and eligible livestock losses of 20 adult beef cows
- One CCC-852 for Bob Black that includes Unit 1030 – 50 percent share in beginning inventory of 300 adult beef cows and eligible livestock losses of 25 adult beef cows
- One CCC-852 for Mike White that includes Unit 1030 – 25 percent share in beginning inventory of 300 adult beef cows and eligible livestock losses of 25 adult beef cows.

53 Application for Payment (Continued)**B Signing and Certifying CCC-852**

When signing an automated CCC-852 the participant is:

- applying for LIP benefits as the participant listed on CCC-852, item 5
- certifying **all** of the following:
 - information provided on CCC-852 is true and correct
 - claimed livestock died as a direct result of an eligible loss condition and/or due to normal mortality that occurred in the calendar year for which benefits are requested
 - claimed livestock were injured due to an eligible loss condition and sold at a reduced price within 30 calendar days of when the eligible loss condition occurred.
 - livestock claimed on CCC-852 are eligible livestock according to paragraph 24
 - the physical location of the:
 - claimed livestock on the day they died or were injured
 - participant's current livestock inventory
 - the names and share of all other producers that had an interest in the claimed livestock
 - all supporting documentation provided are true and correct copies of the transaction reported
 - no compensation has been received for livestock losses listed on CCC-852 pursuant to 7 CFR § 1416.6, 1416.306, and section 10407(d) of the Animal Health Inspection Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8306(d)).

53 Application for Payment (Continued)**B Signing and Certifying CCC-852 (Continued)**

- authorizing FSA officials to:
 - enter upon, inspect, and verify all applicable livestock, and livestock deaths and/or injuries, in which the participant has an interest for the purpose of confirming the accuracy of the information provided
 - review, verify, and authenticate all information provided on CCC-852 and supporting documents provided
 - contact other agencies, organizations, or facilities to verify data provided by a participant or third party from such agencies, organizations, or facilities
- acknowledging that:
 - failure to provide information requested by FSA is cause for disapproval of CCC-852
 - providing a false certification to FSA is cause for disapproval of CCC-852, and is punishable by imprisonment, fines, and other penalties. See paragraph 5 for unacceptable, incorrect, false records, and certification. See paragraph 6 for misrepresentation.

Note: Participants who receive assistance must keep records and supporting documentation for 3 years following the end of the year in which the application for payment was filed.

53 Application for Payment (Continued)

C Signature Requirements

All participants' signatures **must** be received by 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred. Follow 1-CM if the deadline falls on a date the office is closed.

Follow 1-CM for signature requirements.

Important: See 1-CM for signature requirements for general partnerships.

Note: All participants' signatures must be obtained on both manual and automated CCC-852's, if applicable.

D Printing and Reviewing Automated CCC-852

After all information is entered into the automated system, County Offices will:

- print an automated CCC-852
- if a manual CCC-852 was submitted attach the manual CCC-852 to the automated CCC-852

53 Application for Payment (Continued)**E Supporting Documents**

The following supporting documents must be completed by the participant and on file in the County Office before the CCC-852 may be approved. The participant must provide the following to the County Office by no later than the applicable application for payment signup deadline provided in paragraph 21:

- proof of death and/or injury documentation, including documentation from APHIS, Federal and State DNR's, or other sources as determined by the Deputy Administrator, to document eligible attacks by animals and avian predators
- documentation of amount received for sale of injured livestock sold at a reduced price
- copy of contract grower's contracts, if applicable
- proof of normal mortality documentation
- livestock beginning inventory documentation.

Additional supporting documents including, but not limited to, the following must be completed by the participant and be on file in the County Office **before the LIP payment can be issued:**

- CCC-902 on file for the applicant according to 5-PL
- CCC-901 on file for legal entities according to 5-PL
- AD-1026 on file according to 6-CP
- CCC-941 and other acceptable document according to 5-PL.

54 Acting on Application for Payment CCC-852**A Approving CCC-852**

COC must act on all submitted, completed, and signed CCC-852's.

Important: Only COC has authority to act on (approve or disapprove) CCC-852's submitted that uses:

- reliable documentation or third party certification for proof of livestock death losses or
- livestock beginning inventory history for proof of beginning inventory for unweaned livestock.

See paragraph 21 B for guidance on late-filed CCC-852.

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

CCC-852 will be approved or disapproved as certified by the participant. When more than 1 type of livestock is claimed, CCC-852 will 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 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", "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 denial of livestock eligibility for the 5 horses not paid.

54 Acting on Application for Payment CCC-852 (Continued)

A Approving CCC-852 (Continued)

Before approving CCC-852, COC **must**:

- ensure that **all** program eligibility requirements are met
- be satisfied with **all** the following:
 - claimed livestock deaths and/or injuries occurred because of an eligible loss condition
 - reasonableness of the claimed livestock deaths and/or injuries
 - ~~proof of death and/or injury loss documentation provided is acceptable along with acceptable beginning inventory records~~
 - acceptable proof of death and/or injury loss records along with acceptable beginning inventory records provide adequate proof of loss
 - third party certifications, if applicable, meet all requirements according to paragraph 27, along with acceptable beginning inventory records
 - veterinarian certifications, if applicable, meets all requirements according to paragraph 23, along with acceptable beginning inventory records~~--*~~
 - verifiable documentation of amount received for sale of injured livestock sold at a reduced price according to paragraph 26
 - documentation provided to substantiate an eligible attack proves that the livestock death or injury was due to a confirmed eligible attack as opposed to any other cause of loss
 - livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock, if applicable, meet all the requirements according to paragraph 28
 - all signature requirements are met.

Note: See subparagraph B when:

- COC questions any data provided by participant
- disapproving CCC-852.

54 Acting on Application for Payment CCC-852 (Continued)

B Disapproving CCC-852

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

Important: Only COC has authority to act on (approve or disapprove) CCC-852's submitted that uses:

- reliable documentation or third party certification for proof of livestock death losses or
- livestock beginning inventory history for proof of beginning inventory for unweaned livestock.

If it is determined that any information provided on CCC-852 is not reasonable or is questionable, additional verifiable documentation or evidence must 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 will **not** require tax records; however, participant may voluntarily provide tax records.

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 must 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.

Notes: See paragraph 21 for late-file payments.

See paragraph 5 for unacceptable, incorrect, or false records and certifications.

See paragraph 6 for misrepresentations.

54 Acting on Application for Payment CCC-852 (Continued)

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 must be clear regarding the information requested. The request will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- participant's name
- explanation of the representation the participant made about the agency, organization, or facility that FSA is attempting to verify as accurate
- animal kind and type
- information that is being requested.

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

For 2019 and subsequent calendar years, DD must review the first five CCC-852's filed in each Service Center each calendar year before approval where:

* * *

- acceptable proof of death or injury loss records are provided along with acceptable beginning inventory records, according to paragraph 26
- third party certification is used to prove death according to paragraph 27, with acceptable documentation of beginning inventory
- veterinarian certification used to prove death according to paragraph 23, with acceptable documentation of beginning inventory--*
- livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock, if applicable, is used according to paragraph 29.

54 Acting on Application for Payment CCC-852 (Continued)**D DD Review and Report of Initial CCC-852's (Continued)**

The review will ensure that:

- separate CCC-852's are submitted by participant
- verifiable signature requirements, including power of attorney, are met
- verifiable proof of death and/or injury is provided along with reliable beginning inventory records, according to paragraph 26, when applicable
- reliable proof of death loss records are provided with verifiable beginning inventory records, according to paragraph 26, when applicable
- third party certifications, if applicable, meet all requirements according to paragraph 27, with verifiable beginning inventory records
- veterinarian certifications, if applicable, meet all the requirements of paragraph 23
- livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock, if applicable, meet all requirements according to paragraph 29
- 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 before a payment is issued; such as CCC-902, CCC-901, CCC-941, AD-1026, and accurate subsidiary and SCIMS data.

54 Acting on Application for Payment CCC-852 (Continued)

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

Within 10 workdays of completing the review, DD must provide a written report to SED describing the review findings, including a list of errors discovered, proposed corrective action, and the overall status of implementing LIP in the County Office.

DD review of the initial CCC-852's and supporting documentation submitted is critical to ensuring that LIP is being administered according to the procedures provided in this handbook and the regulations in 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and D.

Reviewing the initial CCC-852's and supporting documentation in a timely manner:

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

55 Livestock Units

A CCC-852, Notice of Loss and Application for Payment

CCC-852 must be filed by livestock units. A notice of loss (CCC-852, Parts A and B) must be filed separately for each livestock unit by physical location county where the livestock losses occurred. However, an application for payment (CCC-852, Parts D-J) must be filed, by physical location, for all livestock units that suffered livestock losses in the calendar year.

Example: Mary Moore suffered livestock losses physically located in County B. Mary Moore has the following interest and relationships in physical location County B:

- 100 percent interest as owner in 250 adult beef cows (livestock unit 100) – 5 adult beef cows died due to winter storm on February 1
- 50/50 percent interest as owner in 200 adult beef cows with operator, John Dole (livestock unit 200) – 3 adult beef cows died due to winter storm on February 1

The following notices of loss (CCC-852, Parts A and B) must be filed with the service center responsible for County B:

- livestock unit 100 for Mary Moore for livestock losses due to winter storm
- livestock unit 200 for Mary Moore and John Dole for livestock losses due to winter storm

Important: Only one notice of loss must be filed for livestock unit 200 for both Mary Moore and John Dole; however, the County Office must load the notice of loss data in the LIP application software for both Mary Moore and John Dole separately.

The following applications for payment (CCC-852, Parts D-J) must be filed with the service center responsible for County B:

- Mary Moore, for 100 percent interest in livestock unit 100 and 50 percent interest in livestock unit 200
- John Dole, for 50 percent interest in livestock unit 200.

55 Livestock Units (Continued)**B Creating Livestock Units**

For LIP purposes, livestock units must be established in the NAP unit software according to 3-NAP. Livestock units are to be established based on the unique relationship of the owner to 1 or more operators in the physical location county in which the livestock losses occurred.

Important: The livestock producer must be associated in Business Partner with the physical location county where the livestock losses occurred.

Example: Continuing with our example above, the County Office must establish the following livestock unit(s) in physical location County B:

- Unit 100 – Mary Moore, owner in 250 adult beef cows
- Unit 200 – Mary Moore and John Dole, owner and operator in 200 adult beef cows.

56 Scenario 1 - CCC-852, 2019 LIP Application

A Eligible Loss Condition 1 – Death Losses

ABC Ranch is a cow calf operator in Clay County, Nebraska. ABC Ranch is the owner and operator of Farm 500 in Clay County. Farm 500 is physically located in Clay County. On February 15, 2019, ABC Ranch owned a total of 200 head of adult beef cows in Clay County.

On February 15, 2019, ABC Ranch suffers 50 death losses of adult beef cows as a result of a blizzard. Prior to the blizzard, ABC Ranch had not lost any adult cattle due to normal mortality. On February 15, 2019, the owner of the ABC Ranch phones the Clay County FSA Office to report the 50 losses of adult beef cows because of the blizzard. The notice of loss, Part B and C of the 2019 LIP application form CCC-852, is shown below.

PART B – NOTICE OF LOSS						
6A. Notice of Loss Number	6B. Livestock Unit	6C. Associated Producers	6D. Eligible Loss Condition	6E. Eligible Loss Condition Start Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	6F. Eligible Loss Condition End Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	6G. Date Livestock Loss Is Apparent (MM-DD-YYYY)
109630	001958	ABC Ranch (OP)	Blizzard	02-15-2019	02-15-2019	02-15-2019
7. Where were the claimed livestock physically located at the time they died? (Include County name, farm number, etc.) Clay County, FSN 500			8. Where is the current physical location of the livestock in inventory? Clay County, FSN 500			
9. I certify that I have incurred livestock losses due to the eligible loss condition listed in Items 6A - G and the livestock losses occurred or were apparent to me on the date(s) listed in Item 6G.						
9A. Producer's Signature (By)			9B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity		9C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY) 02/15/2019	
10. Producer certifies that all information in Part B is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and acknowledges receipt of a copy of this form.						
PART C – COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS						
11. COC approves or disapproves, as applicable, this notice of loss in Part B.						
A. COC or Designee Signature				B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY) 03/15/2019		C. Determination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproval

On March 1, 2019, the owner of ABC Ranch completes the 2019 LIP application for payment for 50 head of adult beef cattle that were lost due to the blizzard. The following information was provided to the Clay County FSA Office prior to ABC Ranch signing the LIP application for payment:

- proof of death loss documentation for 50 adult beef cattle losses because of the blizzard
- bank chattel inspection dated January 28, 2019, to support beginning inventory of 200 head of adult beef cattle.

56 Scenario 1 - CCC-852, 2019 LIP Application (Continued)

A Eligible Loss Condition 1 – Death Losses

On March 15, 2019 the Clay County Committee approved the 2019 LIP application for ABC Ranch. The 2019 LIP payment for ABC Ranch was certified and signed on March 18, 2019.

Normal mortality rate is 1.5 percent in Clay County for adult beef cattle.

Producer Name ABC Ranch										2019								
PART D – APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT										COC USE ONLY								
12. Notice of Loss Number	13. Contract Grower		14A. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	14B. Unweaned (Applicable for Extreme Cold Only)		15. Share	16. Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss	17. Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition	18. Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition	19. Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality	20. Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notices of Loss	21. Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury	22. Amount Received for Livestock Sold at Reduced Price	23. Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition	24. Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition	25. Adjusted Number of Livestock lost Due to Normal Mortality	26. Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury	27. Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold at Reduced Price
	YES	NO		YES	NO													
109630	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Beef Adult Cow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100.00	0	200	50									
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
PART E – DOCUMENTATION OF BEGINNING INVENTORY																		
28. List the document(s) provided to verify beginning inventory. Attach copies of documents.															Number of Livestock			
A. Bank Chattel Inspection															200			
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART F – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY SALES AND PURCHASES																		
29. List the documents(s) provided to verify livestock sales and/or purchases. Attach copies of documents.															Number of Livestock			
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART G – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY LIVESTOCK LOSSES																		
30. List the document(s) provided to verify livestock losses. Attach copies of documents.															Number of Livestock			
A. Rendering Truck Receipt															50			
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART H – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY LIVESTOCK SOLD AT REDUCED SALES PRICES																		
31. List the document(s) provided to prove livestock sales at reduced sale prices.															Number of Livestock			
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		

On March 18, 2019, ABC Ranch received a payment of \$44,927 for the 50 head of livestock lost due to the blizzard.

56 Scenario 1 - CCC-852, 2019 LIP Application (Continued)

B Eligible Loss Condition 1 – Injured Livestock

Five of the adult cows that survived the February blizzard were injured and had to be sold. On June 15, 2019, ABC Ranch contacts the Clay County FSA Office in person to report the injured 5 adult beef cattle that were sold on February 28, 2019.

On June 15, 2019, ABC Ranch provides the following to the Clay County FSA Office prior to signing the application for payment:

- 3rd party certification for the 5 adult cows that were injured due to blizzard
- sale barn sale receipt dated February 28, 2019, showing 5 adult beef cows being sold. The total sale price was \$1,009.

Parts B and C of the 2019 CCC-852 LIP application does not need to be completed in this case because ABC Ranch previously filed a notice of loss, CCC-852 (06-06-19), Parts B and C, for the blizzard when the 50 adult beef cows died. Therefore, in this case, the Clay County Office must “Edit” the livestock information previously filed on the application for payment for the 50 adult beef cows lost, to include the 5 adult cows injured and sold for \$1,009.

Following is the automated 2019 LIP application for ABC Ranch.

PART D – APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT													COC USE ONLY					
12. Notice of Loss Number	13. Contract Grower		14A. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	14B. Unweaned (Applicable for Extreme Cold Only)		15. Share	16. Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss	17. Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition	18. Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition	19. Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality	20. Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notices of Loss	21. Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury	22. Amount Received for Livestock Sold at Reduced Price	23. Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition	24. Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition	25. Adjusted Number of Livestock lost Due to Normal Mortality	26. Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury	27. Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold at Reduced Price
	YES	NO		YES	NO													
109620	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Beef Adult Cow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100.00	0	200	50			5	\$1,009					
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
PART E – DOCUMENTATION OF BEGINNING INVENTORY																		
28. List the document(s) provided to verify beginning inventory. Attach copies of documents.													Number of Livestock					
A. Bank Chattel Inspection													200					
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART F – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY SALES AND PURCHASES																		
29. List the documents(s) provided to verify livestock sales and/or purchases. Attach copies of documents.													Number of Livestock					
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART G – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY LIVESTOCK LOSSES																		
30. List the document(s) provided to verify livestock losses. Attach copies of documents.													Number of Livestock					
A. Rendering Truck Receipt													50					
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART H – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY LIVESTOCK SOLD AT REDUCED SALES PRICES																		
31. List the document(s) provided to prove livestock sales at reduced sale prices.													Number of Livestock					
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		

Clay County Office approves the revised application for payment on June 20, 2019. ABC Ranch receives an additional 2019 LIP payment of \$3,575 for injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

56 Scenario 1 - CCC-852, 2019 LIP Application (Continued)

C Eligible Loss Condition 2 – Newborn Livestock

On March 12, 2019, ABC Ranch suffers 5 death losses of beef calves as a result of a flood. On March 14, 2019, ABC Ranch suffers an additional 10 death losses of beef calves also due to the flooding. All 15 beef calves were born during the flood event. ABC Ranch had 75 beef calves in inventory the day before the loss event. Prior to the flood, ABC Ranch had not lost any nonadult beef cattle due to normal mortality. On March 20, 2019, the owner of the ABC Ranch phones the Clay County FSA Office to report the 15 losses of nonadult beef cattle because of the flooding. The notice of loss, Part B and C of the 2019 LIP application form CCC-852, is shown below.

PART B – NOTICE OF LOSS						
6A. Notice of Loss Number	6B. Livestock Unit	6C. Associated Producers	6D. Eligible Loss Condition	6E. Eligible Loss Condition Start Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	6F. Eligible Loss Condition End Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	6G. Date Livestock Loss Is Apparent (MM-DD-YYYY)
109637	001959	ABC Ranch (OP)	Flooding	03-12-2019	03-15-2019	03-15-2019
7. Where were the claimed livestock physically located at the time they died? (Include County name, farm number, etc.) Clay County, FSN 500			8. Where is the current physical location of the livestock in inventory? Clay County, FSN 500			
9. I certify that I have incurred livestock losses due to the eligible loss condition listed in Items 6A - G and the livestock losses occurred or were apparent to me on the date(s) listed in Item 6G.						
9A. Producer's Signature (By)			9B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity		9C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY) 03/20/2019	
10. Producer certifies that all information in Part B is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and acknowledges receipt of a copy of this form.						
PART C – COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS						
11. COC approves or disapproves, as applicable, this notice of loss in Part B.						
A. COC or Designee Signature			B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY) 03/20/2019		C. Determination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproval	

On March 25, 2019, the owner of ABC Ranch completes the 2019 LIP application for payment for 15 head of nonadult beef cattle that were lost due to the flood. The following information was provided to the Clay County FSA Office prior to ABC Ranch signing the LIP application for payment:

- proof of death loss documentation for 15 nonadult beef cattle losses because of the flood
- pregnancy check records from veterinarian and bank chattel inspection dated January 28, 2019, showing inventory of the adult beef cows, to support beginning inventory of newborn livestock

56 Scenario 1 - CCC-852, 2019 LIP Application (Continued)

C Eligible Loss Condition 2 – Newborn Livestock (Continued)

On March 27, 2019, the Clay County Committee approved the 2019 LIP application for ABC Ranch. The 2019 LIP payment for ABC Ranch was certified and signed on March 27, 2019.

Normal mortality rate is 3.0 percent in Clay County for nonadult beef cattle under 400lbs.

Producer Name ABC Ranch													2019					
PART D – APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT													COC USE ONLY					
12. Notice of Loss Number	13. Contract Grower		14A. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	14B. Unweaned (Applicable for Extreme Cold Only)		15. Share	16. Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss	17. Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition	18. Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition	19. Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality	20. Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notices of Loss	21. Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury	22. Amount Received for Livestock Sold at Reduced Price	23. Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition	24. Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition	25. Adjusted Number of Livestock lost Due to Normal Mortality	26. Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury	27. Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold at Reduced Price
	YES	NO		YES	NO													
109627	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Nonadult Beef Under 400	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	100.00	0	90	15	0	0	0						
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
PART E – DOCUMENTATION OF BEGINNING INVENTORY																		
28. List the document(s) provided to verify beginning inventory. Attach copies of documents.													Number of Livestock					
A. Pregnancy Check Records and Bank Chattel Inspection for Cow Inventory													90					
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART F – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY SALES AND PURCHASES																		
29. List the document(s) provided to verify livestock sales and/or purchases. Attach copies of documents.													Number of Livestock					
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART G – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY LIVESTOCK LOSSES																		
30. List the document(s) provided to verify livestock losses. Attach copies of documents.													Number of Livestock					
A. Rendering Truck Receipts													15					
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART H – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY LIVESTOCK SOLD AT REDUCED SALES PRICES																		
31. List the document(s) provided to prove livestock sales at reduced sale prices.													Number of Livestock					
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		

Note: Part D, Item 17 on the CCC-852, Application for Payment, requires an entry for the beginning inventory on the day “before” the eligible loss condition. While ABC Ranch had 75 calves in inventory the day before the loss condition, the producer must report the beginning inventory as 90. This is due to the fact the 15 calves lost were born during the eligible loss event and therefore must be included in the beginning inventory. Normal mortality calculation will be based on 90 nonadult beef cattle under 400 lbs.

On March 28, 2019, ABC Ranch received a payment of \$5,662 for the 15 head of livestock lost due to the flood.

57 CCC-852, Livestock Indemnity Program Application

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years

For 2019 and subsequent years, complete manual CCC-852 according to the following table. A manual CCC-852 may only be used when automated LIP software is unavailable.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter State and county code. This is the service center State and county responsible for the physical location county where the livestock loss occurred.
2	Enter the calendar year the eligible loss condition occurred that caused the livestock losses.
3	Enter County Office name. This is the service center County Office for the physical location county where the livestock units are physically located.
4	Enter the application number. Note: This is an automated system-assigned number.
Part A - Producer Information	
5	Enter the name and address for the producer filing the notice of loss for the livestock unit provided in item 6B.
Part B - Notice of Loss Multiple notices of loss may be entered in Part B if more than 1 eligible loss condition resulted in the loss of eligible livestock during the calendar year and/or more than one livestock unit in the physical location county suffers livestock losses due to an eligible loss condition.	
6A	Enter the notice of loss number. Note: This is an automated system-assigned number.
6B	Enter the livestock unit number affected by the livestock loss. Note: Livestock unit numbers will be established in the NAP software according to paragraph 55.
6C	Enter the producers associated to the livestock unit entered in item 6B.
6D	Enter the eligible loss condition that caused the livestock losses. For final year end applications enter all eligible loss conditions in the calendar year in which losses are claimed.
6E	Enter the start date of the eligible loss condition listed in item 6D. For final year end applications enter December 31 of the applicable calendar year in which losses are claimed.
6F	Enter the end date of the eligible loss condition listed in item 6D. Note: This is not a required field.
6G	Enter the date the livestock losses due to the eligible loss condition listed in item 6D, first became apparent to the producer.

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

Item	Instructions
7	<p>Enter the physical location of claimed livestock at the time they died or were injured for the eligible loss condition. Include the name of the county where the claimed livestock were physically located at the time they died or were injured.</p> <p>Examples: Jones County, TX, Farm 100, or 1211 Bovine Rd, Cow Palace, TX.</p>
8	<p>Enter the current physical location of the livestock in inventory.</p> <p>Examples: Jones County, TX, Farm 100, or 1211 Bovine Rd., Cow Palace, TX.</p>
9A	<p>Producer or representative of producer may sign to indicate that livestock losses have occurred because of the eligible loss condition listed in item 6D and the losses occurred or were apparent to the producer on the dates listed in item 6G.</p> <p>Producer or producer representative may also file a “notice of loss” with the service center County Office responsible for the physical location county where the death loss occurred by any of the following alternative methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • telephone • facsimile • e-mail. <p>Enter the method by which the Notice of Loss was filed with the service center County Office responsible for the physical location county where the death loss occurred if the producer or producer’s representative did not sign in item 9A.</p> <p>Note: Multiple Notices of Loss may be filed during the calendar year if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multiple livestock units in the same physical location county were affected by livestock losses due to an eligible loss condition; and/or • multiple eligible loss conditions caused livestock losses affecting the same livestock units during the calendar year.
9B	<p>Signatory in item 9A will enter their title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity.</p> <p>If a producer and/or applicant is not signing in the representative capacity, this field will 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>

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

Item	Instructions
9C	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 9A.
10	No entry required. Producer certifies that all information in Part B is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and acknowledges receipt of a copy of this form.
Part C – County Committee Determination of Loss	
11A	Enter COC signature.
11B	Enter date of COC action.
11C	CHECK () “Approved” or “Disapproved”.
Part D – Application for Payment	
12	Enter the notice of loss number, from item 6A, that caused the livestock losses listed in item 18.
13	Enter “Yes” if the producer in item 5 is a contract grower. Otherwise, enter “No”.

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

Item	Instructions																											
14A	<p>For each livestock unit in the physical location county where the loss occurred, enter livestock kind, type, and weight range for which the loss occurred. A list of eligible livestock by kind, type, and weight range is found in paragraph 25.</p> <p>An entry in this field is always required when there is a loss in a particular livestock kind, type, and weight range.</p> <p>For different livestock units in the same physical location county affected by the same eligible loss condition and same livestock kind, type and weight range, enter as separate line items, for example as follows.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="362 726 1490 869"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Notice of Loss Number</u></th> <th><u>Unit Number</u></th> <th><u>Livestock Kind, Type and Weight Range</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>100</td> <td>Adult Beef Cows</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>105</td> <td>Adult Beef Cows</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For subsequent eligible loss conditions in the calendar year for the same livestock unit and same livestock kind, type and weight range, enter as separate line items, for example as follows.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="362 1058 1490 1201"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Notice of Loss Number</u></th> <th><u>Unit Number</u></th> <th><u>Livestock Kind, Type and Weight Range</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>100</td> <td>Adult Beef Cows</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>100</td> <td>Adult Beef Cows</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For subsequent eligible loss conditions in the calendar year, if livestock recorded for a previous eligible loss condition move to a new weight range and livestock losses occur in the new weight range, enter as separate line items, for example as follows.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="362 1390 1490 1533"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Notice of Loss Number</u></th> <th><u>Unit Number</u></th> <th><u>Livestock Kind, Type and Weight Range</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>300</td> <td>Nonadult Beef cattle under 400 lbs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>300</td> <td>Nonadult Beef cattle 400 lbs. or more.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type and Weight Range</u>	3	100	Adult Beef Cows	3	105	Adult Beef Cows	<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type and Weight Range</u>	1	100	Adult Beef Cows	2	100	Adult Beef Cows	<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type and Weight Range</u>	1	300	Nonadult Beef cattle under 400 lbs	2	300	Nonadult Beef cattle 400 lbs. or more.
<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type and Weight Range</u>																										
3	100	Adult Beef Cows																										
3	105	Adult Beef Cows																										
<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type and Weight Range</u>																										
1	100	Adult Beef Cows																										
2	100	Adult Beef Cows																										
<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type and Weight Range</u>																										
1	300	Nonadult Beef cattle under 400 lbs																										
2	300	Nonadult Beef cattle 400 lbs. or more.																										
14B	<p>For death losses or injured livestock due to extreme cold only, enter “Yes” if the livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range in item 14A is unweaned. Otherwise, enter “No”.</p>																											
15	<p>Enter the producer’s share in the livestock losses listed in item 18.</p>																											

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

Item	Instructions
16	<p>Only a required entry when both of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is the first eligible loss condition in the calendar year for the livestock kind, type and weight range provided in item 14A • normal mortality death losses are being claimed in item 19. <p>For the livestock kind, type and weight range listed in item 14A, enter the number of livestock that were sold as of the earliest date normal mortality death losses are being claimed, in item 19, before, on, or during eligible loss condition.</p>
17	<p>For the livestock kind, type and weight range listed in item 14A, enter the total number of eligible livestock in inventory for the livestock unit as of the date before the eligible loss condition.</p> <p>This is only a required entry for the first eligible loss condition in the calendar year for the livestock kind, type and weight range listed in item 14A. This item must be left blank for subsequent eligible loss conditions in the calendar year for the livestock kind, type and weight range listed in item 14A.</p> <p>Important: For the first eligible loss condition, if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • normal mortality is claimed during the eligible loss condition, do not include those animals in beginning inventory • livestock are born and lost during the eligible loss condition, include all eligible livestock born during the eligible loss condition • losses are only for injured livestock, beginning inventory must always be loaded.

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

Item	Instructions									
18	<p>For the livestock kind, type and weight range listed in item 14A, enter the number of livestock lost due to the corresponding eligible loss condition listed in item 6D.</p> <p>Note: This is a required field. For each eligible loss condition and livestock kind, type and weight range, enter the number of livestock that died due to the eligible loss condition provided in item 6D.</p> <p>Important: For final year end applications for payment, if applicable, enter “0” in this item.</p> <p>Example: On March 17, 2019, Producer A loses 10 adult beef cows due to a hurricane (first eligible loss condition in the calendar year – notice of loss number 1). October 1, 2019, Producer A loses 5 adult beef cows due to flood (second eligible loss condition in the calendar year for the livestock kind, type and weight range notice of loss number 2). Enter the number of livestock death losses on the manual CCC-852 as follows.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="487 856 1404 1024"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="487 856 787 892"><u>Notice of Loss Number</u></th> <th data-bbox="828 856 1112 924"><u>Livestock Kind, Type And Weight Range</u></th> <th data-bbox="1226 856 1404 924"><u>Number of Death Losses</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="641 955 657 987">1</td> <td data-bbox="885 955 1112 987">Beef, Adult Cows</td> <td data-bbox="1347 955 1388 987">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="641 987 657 1018">2</td> <td data-bbox="885 987 1112 1018">Beef, Adult Cows</td> <td data-bbox="1356 987 1380 1018">5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type And Weight Range</u>	<u>Number of Death Losses</u>	1	Beef, Adult Cows	10	2	Beef, Adult Cows	5
<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type And Weight Range</u>	<u>Number of Death Losses</u>								
1	Beef, Adult Cows	10								
2	Beef, Adult Cows	5								
19	<p>For the livestock kind, type and weight range listed in item 14A, enter the number of livestock lost due to normal mortality, as follows:</p> <ul data-bbox="349 1144 1482 1614" style="list-style-type: none"> • for the first eligible loss condition in the calendar year for the livestock kind, type and weight range, listed in item 14A, enter the number of livestock that died because of normal mortality before, on or during the first eligible loss condition • for subsequent eligible loss condition(s) in the calendar year for the livestock kind, type, and weight range, listed in item 14A, enter the number of livestock that died because of normal mortality after the previous eligible loss condition and before, on or during the current eligible loss condition • for final year end applications, enter the number of livestock that died because of normal mortality after the last eligible loss condition in the calendar year for the livestock kind, type and weight range and by December 31 in which benefits are requested. 									

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

Item	Instructions									
20	<p>For each livestock kind, type and weight range, enter the number of livestock added to inventory between notices of loss, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the first eligible loss condition in the calendar year this item must be left blank. • for subsequent eligible loss condition(s), enter the number of livestock that were added to inventory (livestock purchased, born, added to weight range) after the previous eligible loss condition for the livestock kind, type and weight range, and before, on or during the current eligible loss condition. • for final year end applications, enter the number of livestock added to inventory (livestock purchased, born, added to weight range) after last eligible loss condition in the calendar year and by December 31 in which benefits are requested. 									
21	<p>For the livestock kind, type and weight range listed in item 14A, enter the number of livestock injured and sold at a reduced price due to the corresponding eligible loss condition listed in item 6D.</p> <p>Note: This is a required field for injured livestock. For each eligible loss condition and livestock kind, type and weight range, enter the number of livestock that was injured due to the eligible loss condition provided in item 6D.</p> <p>Important: For final year end applications for payment, if applicable, enter “0” in this item.</p> <p>Example: On March 17, 2019, Producer A sells 5 adult beef cows due to a hurricane (first eligible loss condition in the calendar year – notice of loss number 1). October 1, 2019, Producer A loses 5 adult beef cows due to flood (second eligible loss condition in the calendar year for the livestock kind, type and weight range notice of loss number 2). Enter the number of livestock injured on the manual CCC-852 as follows.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="350 1465 1482 1646"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="350 1465 670 1503"><u>Notice of Loss Number</u></th> <th data-bbox="670 1465 1052 1535"><u>Livestock Kind, Type And Weight Range</u></th> <th data-bbox="1052 1465 1482 1535"><u>Number of Injured Livestock</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="350 1535 670 1575">1</td> <td data-bbox="670 1535 1052 1575">Beef, Adult Cows</td> <td data-bbox="1052 1535 1482 1575">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="350 1575 670 1646">2</td> <td data-bbox="670 1575 1052 1646">Beef, Adult Cows</td> <td data-bbox="1052 1575 1482 1646">5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type And Weight Range</u>	<u>Number of Injured Livestock</u>	1	Beef, Adult Cows	5	2	Beef, Adult Cows	5
<u>Notice of Loss Number</u>	<u>Livestock Kind, Type And Weight Range</u>	<u>Number of Injured Livestock</u>								
1	Beef, Adult Cows	5								
2	Beef, Adult Cows	5								

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

Item	Instructions
22	<p>For each livestock kind, type and weight range, enter the dollar amount the producer received for the injured livestock.</p> <p>Note: This is a required entry if producers reports livestock sold in Item 21. Sales documentation is required. See paragraph 26.</p>
23	<p>COC will enter the adjusted number of livestock on day before the eligible loss condition, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a livestock inventory on day before the eligible loss condition different than the inventory certified to by the producer.</p> <p>The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 17 and only after Parts I and J are complete.</p>
24	<p>COC will enter the adjusted number of livestock lost due to an eligible loss condition, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of eligible livestock lost because of an eligible loss condition is different than the number of livestock certified to by the producer as lost because of the eligible loss condition.</p> <p>The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 18 and only after Parts I and J are complete.</p>
25	<p>COC will enter the adjusted number of livestock lost because of normal mortality, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: 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.</p> <p>The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 19 and only after Parts I and J are complete.</p>

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

Item	Instructions
26	<p>COC will enter the adjusted number of livestock sold at a reduced price, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of livestock injured and sold at a reduced price is different than the number of livestock certified to by the producer as sold.</p> <p>The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 21 and only after Parts I and J are complete.</p>
27	<p>COC will enter the adjusted dollar amount of livestock sold at a reduced price, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of livestock injured and sold at a reduced price is different than the number of livestock certified to by the producer as sold.</p> <p>The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 22 and only after Parts I and J are complete.</p>
Part E – Documentation of Beginning Inventory	
28	<p>Enter the type of supporting documentation provided by the producer to verify beginning inventory and enter the number of livestock supported by the documentation provided.</p> <p>Note: See paragraph 28 for examples of acceptable documentation that may provide verifiable evidence of livestock beginning inventory.</p>
Part F – Documentation to Verify Sales and Purchases	
29	<p>Enter the type of supporting documentation provided by the producer to verify livestock sales and/or purchases and enter the number of livestock supported by the documentation provided.</p>
Part G – Documentation to Verify Livestock Losses	
30	<p>Enter the type of documentation provided by the producer to verify livestock losses due to normal mortality and losses as a direct result of an eligible loss condition. Enter the applicable number of livestock supported by the documentation provided.</p> <p>Note: See paragraph 26 for acceptable documentation for verifying livestock losses.</p>

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part H – Documentation to Verify Livestock Injured and Sold	
31	<p>Enter the type of documentation provided by the producer to verify livestock injured and sold. Enter the type of documentation provided to verify the reduced sale price. Enter the applicable number of livestock supported by the documentation provided.</p> <p>Note: See paragraph 26 for acceptable documentation for verifying livestock losses.</p>
Part I - Similar Loss/Contract Growers	
32	<p>Enter the amount of monetary compensation received by the producer from their contractor for the loss of income suffered from the death of the livestock under contract (for contract growers only).</p>
33	<p>Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same livestock losses.</p> <p>Important: Include benefits received from any Federal or State established programs for the same livestock losses because of eligible attacks.</p>
Part J - Producer Certification	
34A through 34C	<p>After reading the certification, the livestock owner or contract grower or representative signs and dates.</p> <p>Signatory in item 34A will 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 will be left blank. If an applicant is signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write “self”; however, it is not necessary.</p>
Part K - County Committee Determination	
35A	Enter COC signature.
35B	Enter date of COC action.
35C	<p>Enter a check in approved or disapproved box.</p> <p>Important: CCC-852 must be approved or disapproved as certified by the producer after applicable COC adjustment fields are completed. Provide appeal rights according to 1-APP if the application is either disapproved or if COC made adjustments to claimed losses.</p>

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

B Example of CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years

Following is an example of CCC-852.

This form is available electronically. Page 1 of 3

<p>CCC-852 (06-06-19)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM APPLICATION 2019 and Subsequent Years</p> <p><small>NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 1416, the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.) and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. The information will be used to determine eligibility for livestock indemnity program benefits. 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 for livestock indemnity program benefits.</small></p> <p><small>Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement: The information collection is exempted from PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B). The provisions of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</small></p>	<p>1. State and County Code</p>	<p>2. Calendar Year</p>
	<p>3. County Office Name</p>	<p>4. Application Number</p>

PART A – PRODUCER INFORMATION

5. Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)

PART B – NOTICE OF LOSS

6A. Notice of Loss Number	6B. Livestock Unit	6C. Associated Producers	6D. Eligible Loss Condition	6E. Eligible Loss Condition Start Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	6F. Eligible Loss Condition End Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	6G. Date Livestock Loss Is Apparent (MM-DD-YYYY)

7. Where were the claimed livestock physically located at the time they died? (Include County name, farm number, etc.)

8. Where is the current physical location of the livestock in inventory?

9. I certify that I have incurred livestock losses due to the eligible loss condition listed in Items 6A - G and the livestock losses occurred or were apparent to me on the date(s) listed in Item 6G.

9A. Producer's Signature (By)	9B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity	9C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
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10. Producer certifies that all information in Part B is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and acknowledges receipt of a copy of this form.

PART C – COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS

11. COC approves or disapproves, as applicable, this notice of loss in Part B.

A. COC or Designee Signature	B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	C. Determination <input type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproval
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57 CCC-852, Livestock Indemnity Program Application (Continued)

B Example of CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

CCC-852 (06-06-19)													Page 2 of 3					
Producer Name													Calendar Year					
PART D – APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT													COC USE ONLY					
12. Notice of Loss Number	13. Contract Grower		14A. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	14B. <i>Unweaned (Applicable for Exports Only)</i>		15. Share	16. Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss	17. Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition	18. Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition	19. Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality	20. Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notices of Loss	21. Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury	22. Amount Received for Livestock Sold at Reduced Price	23. Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition	24. Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition	25. Adjusted Number of Livestock lost Due to Normal Mortality	26. Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury	27. Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold at Reduced Price
	YES	NO		YES	NO													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>													
PART E – DOCUMENTATION OF BEGINNING INVENTORY																		
28. List the document(s) provided to verify beginning inventory. Attach copies of documents.													Number of Livestock					
Example: Receipt from Harry's Sale Barn for purchase of 25 feeder pigs on November 10, 2014													25					
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART F – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY SALES AND PURCHASES																		
29. List the document(s) provided to verify livestock sales and/or purchases. Attach copies of documents.													Number of Livestock					
Example: Receipts from Bill's Sale Barn for the sale of 5 pigs May 1, 2014													5					
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART G – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY LIVESTOCK LOSSES																		
30. List the document(s) provided to verify livestock losses. Attach copies of documents.													Number of Livestock					
Example: Rendering receipt for pick up of 10 pigs March 12, 2014													10					
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		
D.																		
PART H – DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY LIVESTOCK SOLD AT REDUCED SALES PRICES																		
31. List the document(s) provided to prove livestock sales at reduced sale prices.													Number of Livestock					
A.																		
B.																		
C.																		

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

B Example of CCC-852 – 2019 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

CCC-852 (06-06-19)		Page 3 of 3
PART I – SIMILAR LOSS/CONTRACT GROWERS		
32. Other Compensation (Contract Growers) \$	33. Reduction \$	
PART J – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION		
<p>Payments under the Livestock Indemnity Program will be made with respect to certain livestock deaths and/or injuries occurred as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event, except drought, disease, or attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government or protected by Federal law, including wolves and avian predators. Each producer must file a separate form CCC-852 to be eligible to receive program benefits. By signing this application for a LIP payment, and for the purposes of administering LIP, the producer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrees to provide CCC any documentation it requires to determine eligibility that verifies and supports all information provided, including the producer's certification, and understands the application may be disapproved if they fail to provide any such information requested by CCC; • Authorizes CCC, at any time, with or without their presence, to enter upon, inspect and verify all livestock, livestock deaths and/or injuries, and acreage in which they have an interest; • Agrees to comply with, and acknowledges they are subject to, all the regulations governing the program and understands that instructions and assistance are available for completing this form; • Authorizes CCC to obtain from third parties, such as, but not limited to, other government agencies, individuals, auction barns, contractors or processors, feed vendors, veterinarian services, and rendering services, records or other evidence that substantiates the information provided on this application or any supporting documentation provided. <p>I certify that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applying as an individual, that I am a citizen of the United States or a resident alien; if applying as a partnership, the members of the partnership are citizens of the United States; or if applying as a corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure, the entity is organized under State law. If applying as a Indian tribe or tribal organization, an Indian tribe or tribal organization (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)); • On the day livestock died or were injured, I owned or was a contract grower of all livestock entered on this application and physically maintained control of all such livestock on that date for commercial use as part of my farming operation; • All livestock entered as losses on this application died or were injured as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event(s) or eligible animal attack during the calendar year in Item 2 and no later than 30 calendar days from the ending dates of such adverse weather event(s), disease(s), or eligible animal attack(s) provided in Item 6 in the county provided in Item 7, and that all losses occurred on or after October 1, 2011; • For injured livestock sold at a reduced price, I received compensation for those livestock as provided in Item 22. • I have not received any compensation for livestock losses listed on this application pursuant to section 10407(d) of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8306(d)). <p>All livestock entered on this application meet all the livestock eligibility criteria provided in 7 CFR Part 1416 Subpart D, including being maintained for commercial use as part of my farming operation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand that this application may be disapproved if information or evidence provided is false or in error, and that other sanctions or penalties could apply, and <p>All information on this application and all supporting documents I provided is true and correct.</p>		
34A. Producer's Signature (By)	34B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity	34C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
PART K – COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION		
35A. COC or Designee Signature	35B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	35C. Determination <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved
<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, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, familial 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>		
<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 responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.</small>		
<small>To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.nrc.usda.gov/complaint_filing_ad-3027 and if any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (800) 622-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-6410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: usda.nrc@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.</small>		

58 CCC-770 LIP, Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist

A Completing CCC-770's

CCC-770 LIP will be completed according to the following.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter the name of the producer.
2	Enter applicable State name.
3	Enter County Office name that is completing CCC-770 LIP.
4	Enter the calendar year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-852, item 2.
5-31	Check (✓) “YES”, “NO”, or “N/A”, as applicable for each entry.
32	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstances or explanation for items checked “NO”.
33A and B	Any employee that checks 1 or more items from 5 through 31 must certify by signing as preparer and entering date of signature.
34A, B, and C	<p>Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 LIP is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 LIP is selected for spot check, CED or designated representative must certify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 33A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 LIP items have been verified and completed • item 33B by signing • item 33C by entering date or signature.
35A, B, and C	<p>Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 LIP is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 LIP is selected for spot check, DD or designated representative must certify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 35A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 LIP items have been verified and completed • item 35 by signing • item 35C by entering date or signature.

58 CCC-770 LIP, Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist (Continued)

B Example of CCC-770 LIP

Following is an example of CCC-770 LIP.

This form is available electronically.

CCC-770 LIP (02-06-20)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	1. Producer Name	2. State Name		
		3. County Office Name	4. Calendar Year		
LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM (LIP) CHECKLIST					
NOTE: County Offices shall ensure that eligibility has been updated according to CCC-770 ELIG 2014 as applicable, before payments are issued for applicable producer.					
Office Staff Actions		Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
5. Did the participant file a notice of loss on CCC-852, Parts A and B, for the physical location of the loss by the applicable deadline?		1-LIP, Paragraphs 21 and 51			
6. Has the COF established livestock units by physical location county?		1-LIP, Paragraphs 51 and 55			
7. Has the County Committee determined if the loss condition which caused the loss of the claimed livestock met the definition of an eligible loss condition?		1-LIP, Paragraph 22 and Exhibit 2			
8. Were livestock death losses claimed on CCC-852 attributed to an eligible attack?		1-LIP, Subparagraph 22G and Exhibit 2			
9. If Item 8 is answered "YES", was documentation provided to substantiate livestock losses due to eligible attacks?		1-LIP, Paragraph 30			
10. Has the COC acted on the completed and signed, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss?		1-LIP, Paragraph 52			
11. If the COC approves the CCC-852 Part A and B, Notice of Loss has the COF notified the participant and documented the approval in the minutes?		1-LIP, Subparagraph 52A			
12. If the COC disapproves the CCC-852 Part A and B, Notice of Loss has the COF notified the participant and provided the correct appeal rights according to 1-APP and documented the disapproval in the minutes?		1-LIP, Subparagraph 53B			
13. Did the participant sign and date CCC-852, application for payment for the physical location of the loss, by the applicable deadline?		1-LIP, Paragraph 53			
14. If a participant files an application for payment, was signature authority verified?		1-CM, Part 25			
15A. Do all of the livestock on the CCC-852 meet the requirements for being eligible livestock?		1-LIP, Subparagraph 24C			
15B. Does the total inventory in Item 17 on CCC-852, include all livestock in inventory in the county for the physical location of the loss?		1-LIP, Paragraph 21			
15C. If subsequent losses occur within a particular kind/type and weight range, has the inventory in Item 17 on CCC-852 been recorded correctly?		1-LIP, Paragraph 21			
16. Does the applicant meet the requirements of an eligible livestock owner or eligible livestock contract grower, as applicable?		1-LIP, Subparagraph 24E			
17. Did the applicant provide acceptable documentation of livestock proof of death claimed on CCC-852, including livestock the participant claims died because of normal mortality?		1-LIP, Paragraph 26			
18. Did the applicant provide acceptable documentation of livestock beginning inventory claimed on CCC-852?		1-LIP, Paragraph 26			
19. If Item 17 is answered "NO", was a 3 rd party certification provided on CCC-854 to document livestock losses, in conjunction with acceptable beginning inventory records as documentation of livestock loss claimed on CCC-852, including livestock the participant claims died because of normal mortality?		1-LIP, Subparagraphs 26D and 27A			
20. If Item 19 is "YES", does the CCC-854 indicate the number, kind/type and weight range of participant's livestock that died?		1-LIP, Subparagraph 26D			
21. If Item 19 is "YES", did COC approve/disapprove, sign and date CCC-854 after completing the review, and document review in COC minutes?		1-LIP, Subparagraph 26D			
22. If the applicant is unable to provide acceptable beginning inventory for unweaned livestock were beginning livestock inventory records for adults livestock provided timely to determine the livestock beginning inventory history and were these records supported by written records and the CCC-856 completed to determine the producers LBIH?		1-LIP, Subparagraph 28C and Paragraph 29			

58 CCC-770 LIP, Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist (Continued)

B Example of CCC-770 LIP (Continued)

CCC-770 LIP (02-06-20)		Page 2 of 2		
Office Staff Actions	Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
23. If Item 22 was answered "YES", did COC determine if the livestock beginning inventory records are acceptable and calculate the approved livestock beginning inventory history using CCC-856?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 28C			
24. If Item 22 was answered "YES", did COC review and approve/disapprove CCC-856 and was their determination documented in the COC minutes?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 28C			
25. Has the COC determined whether the livestock inventory and claimed livestock losses appear reasonable and acceptable?	1-LIP, Paragraphs 26 and 28			
26. Was all supporting documentation provided by the participant and on file in the County Office by the signup deadline and before CCC-852 was approved?	1-LIP, Paragraphs 21, 26, 28 and Subparagraph 53E			
27. If applicant is an eligible contract grower, has the LIP payment amount been reduced for the calendar year listed in Item 4, by the amount of monetary compensation received from their contractor for the loss of income in the calendar year listed in Item 4, from the dead livestock?	1-LIP, Subparagraphs 24F and 25D			
28. Has CCC-852 been signed, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized representative?	1-LIP, Paragraph 54			
29. Has CCC-852 approval/disapproval been thoroughly documented in COC minutes?	1-LIP, Paragraph 54			
30. If CCC-852, CCC-854 or CCC-856 is disapproved, or if any COC adjustments have been made, has the producer been notified in writing and provided the applicable appeal rights?	1-LIP, Subparagraphs 26D 26C, 54B			
31. Has a second party review been conducted and has CCC-852 been initiated and dated, if applicable?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 54D			
32. Remarks				
Certification				
33A. Signature of Preparer(s)	33B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	33A. Signature of Preparer(s)	33B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
34A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur				
34B. CED Signature for Spot Check			34C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
35A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur				
35B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check			35C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
<p><i>In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.</i></p> <p><i>Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.</i></p> <p><i>To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.</i></p>				

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority

Reports

None

Forms

This table lists all forms referenced in this handbook.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELIC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification		25, 53, 54
CCC-770 LIP	Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) Checklist	58	
CCC-852 (06-06-19)	Livestock Indemnity Program Application 2019 and Subsequent Years	57	Text
CCC-854	Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification	27	21, 25, 26
CCC-854A	Livestock Indemnity Program Veterinarian Certification	23	51
CCC-856	Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock	29	28, 29
CCC-901	Members Information 2009 and Subsequent Years		2, 25, 53, 54
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan		2, 25, 53, 54
CCC-941	Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information - Agricultural Act of 2014		53, 54

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
IPIA	Improper Payments Information Act of 2002	3, 25
LBIH	livestock beginning inventory history	29
TLBIH	transitional livestock beginning inventory history	29

Re delegations of Authority

COC may delegate authority to CED to approve routine CCC-852’s when verifiable proof of death loss documentation is provided.

Important: CED shall **not** be delegated authority to:

- disapprove any CCC-852
- approve any CCC-852 where:
 - reliable death loss documentation or third-party certification is provided for proof of death loss
 - livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock is provided for proof of beginning inventory.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

Acceptable Animal Husbandry

Acceptable animal husbandry means animals raised and cared for to produce offspring, meat, fiber, milk, eggs, or other products. Includes day-to-day care and selective breeding and raising of livestock. The practices are those that are generally recognized by the commercial livestock industry.

Actual Livestock Beginning Inventory

Actual livestock beginning inventory means the actual livestock beginning inventory per calendar year for unweaned livestock that is calculated from the verifiable or reliable records of death, birthing, docking, inventory, and sales.

Adjusted Livestock Beginning Inventory

Adjusted livestock beginning inventory means the livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock that will be adjusted during the base period for years for which continuous actual livestock beginning inventory history records are not provided.

Adult Beef Bull

Adult beef bull means a male beef breed bovine animal that was at least 2 years old and used for breeding purposes.

Adult Beef Cow

Adult beef cow means a female beef breed bovine animal that had delivered 1 or more offspring. A first-time bred beef heifer shall also be considered an adult beef cow if it was pregnant at the time it died or was injured.

Adult Beefalo Bull

Adult beefalo bull means a male hybrid of beef and bison that was at least 2 years old and used for breeding purposes.

Adult Beefalo Cow

Adult beefalo cow means a female hybrid of beef and bison that had delivered 1 or more offspring. A first-time bred beefalo heifer shall also be considered an adult beefalo cow if it is pregnant at the time it died or was injured.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Adult Buffalo/Bison Bull**

Adult buffalo/bison bull means a male animal of those breeds that was at least 2 years old and used for breeding purposes. In North America, many bison are commonly referred to as buffalo.

Adult Buffalo/Bison Cow

Adult buffalo/bison cow means a female animal of those breeds that had delivered 1 or more offspring. A first-time bred buffalo or bison heifer shall also be considered an adult buffalo/bison cow if it was pregnant at the time it died or was injured. In North America, many bison are commonly referred to as buffalo.

Adult Dairy Bull

Adult dairy bull means a male dairy breed bovine animal at least 2 years old and used primarily for breeding dairy cows.

Adult Dairy Cow

Adult dairy cow means a female bovine dairy breed animal used for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption that had delivered 1 or more offspring. A first-time bred dairy heifer shall also be considered an adult dairy cow if it was pregnant when it died or was injured.

Agricultural Operation

Agricultural operation means a farming operation.

Application

Application means the "Livestock Indemnity Program" form, CCC-852.

Approved Livestock Beginning Inventory

Approved livestock beginning inventory means the approved livestock beginning inventory for unweaned livestock, calculated by the sum of the yearly actual and transitional livestock beginning inventory history divided by the number of years of livestock beginning inventory.

Avian Predator

Avian predator means a bird that attacks and kills others for food.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Base Period**

Base period means the four consecutive calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year of the CCC-852 for which the approved livestock beginning inventory is being established for the unweaned livestock.

Blizzard

Blizzard means, as defined by the National Weather Service, a storm which contains large amounts of snow or blowing snow with winds in excess of 35 mph and visibility of less than ¼ mile for an extended period of time.

Blue Tongue

Blue Tongue means a noncontagious, insect-borne, viral disease of ruminants transmitted by biting insects called midges.

Buck

Buck means male goat.

Commercial Use

Commercial use means used in the operation of a business activity engaged in as a means of livelihood for profit.

Continuous Livestock Beginning Inventory Reports

Continuous livestock beginning inventory reports means livestock beginning inventory reports for unweaned livestock submitted by a producer for each calendar year that the producer was involved in the livestock operation.

Contract

Contract means, with respect to contracts for the handling of livestock, a written agreement between a livestock owner and another individual or entity setting the specific terms, conditions, and obligations of the parties involved about the production of livestock or livestock products.

Livestock Beginning Inventory History

--Livestock beginning inventory history means, the applicable calendar year adult acceptable-- livestock beginning inventory records provided to FSA by the livestock operation to be used in calculating the transitional livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Cache Valley Virus (CVV)**

Cache Valley Virus (CVV) means a mosquito-borne infection by an RNA virus of the Bunyaviridae family that affects flocks of sheep, especially the U.S. Midwest.

Deputy Administrator or DAFP

Deputy Administrator or DAFP means the Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, Farm Service Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture or the designee.

EDH

EDH means a disease of white-tailed deer caused by an infection of a virus from the genus Orbivirus

Eligible Adverse Weather Event

Eligible adverse weather event means extreme and abnormal damaging weather in the calendar year in which benefits are being requested that is not expected to occur during the loss period for which it occurred, which directly results in eligible livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality or injury and sale of eligible livestock at a reduced price. Eligible adverse weather events include, but are not limited to, as determined by the Deputy Administrator or designee, earthquake; hail; lightning; tornado; tropical storm; typhoon; vog, if directly related to a volcanic eruption; winter storm if the winter storm meets the definition provided in this subparagraph; hurricanes; floods, blizzards; wild fires; extreme heat; extreme cold; and straight-line wind. 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.

Eligible Attack

Eligible attack means an attack by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government or protected by Federal law, including wolves and avian predators, that directly results in the death of eligible livestock, in excess of normal mortality or injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather

Eligible disease means a disease that as determined by the Deputy Administrator is exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event that directly results in the death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality, including, but not limited to anthrax, cyanobacteria, (beginning in 2015 calendar year); larkspur poisoning (beginning in 2015 calendar year). Eligible diseases are not an eligible loss condition for injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Eligible Disease Due to Vector

Eligible disease due to vector means a disease that as determined by the Deputy Administrator is caused and /or transmitted by vectors and vaccination or acceptable management practices are not available, whether or not they were or were not implemented, that directly result in death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality, including but not limited to Blue Tongue, EHD, and CVV. Eligible diseases are not eligible loss conditions for injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

Eligible Injury

Eligible injury is an injury that harms the eligible livestock and the injury is directly related to an eligible loss condition.

Eligible Livestock Contract Grower

Eligible livestock contract grower means a person or entity, who meets all the terms and conditions of eligible livestock owner but whose interest in the livestock is not as owner but as a person or entity whose interest is in poultry or swine, as of the day of the eligible loss condition and day the poultry or swine died, had:

- a written agreement with the owner of eligible livestock, setting the specific terms, conditions, and obligations of the parties involved regarding the production of livestock
- control of the eligible livestock
- risk of loss in the animal.

A livestock contract grower is not eligible for losses resulting from injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Eligible Livestock Owner**

Eligible livestock owner means one who, as of the day of the eligible loss condition and day the eligible livestock died or were injured as a result of that eligible loss condition, had the production and market risks associated with the agricultural production of livestock and who had legal ownership of the eligible livestock for which benefits are requested and under conditions in which no contract grower could have been eligible for benefits with respect to the livestock, is any of the following:

- a U.S. Citizen or legal resident alien in the U.S.
- a partnership comprised of U.S. citizens or legal resident aliens in the U.S.
- a corporation, limited liability corporation or company, or other organization structure established under State law
- an Indian tribe or tribal organization (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)).

Eligible Loss Condition

Eligible loss condition means any of the following that occur in the calendar year for which benefits are requested:

- eligible adverse weather event
- eligible attack
- eligible disease, except for injured livestock sold at a reduced price.

Equine Animal

Equine animal means a domesticated horse, mule, or donkey.

Ewe

Ewe means a female sheep.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Farming Operation

Farming operation means a business enterprise engaged in producing agricultural products.

Goat

Goat means a domesticated ruminant mammal of the genus Capra, including Angora goats. Goats will be further defined by sex (bucks and nannies) and age (kids).

Improper Payment

Improper payment, as defined by OMB, is any payment that should **not** have been issued or was issued in an incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirement.

Kid

Kid means a goat less than 1 year old.

Lamb

Lamb means a sheep less than 1 year old.

Livestock Beginning Inventory History (LBIH)

Livestock beginning inventory history (LBIH) means a minimum of three, up to a maximum of four, calendar years of actual and transitional beginning inventory records used to calculate the approved livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock.

LBIH Reporting Date

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.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Livestock Inventory Report**

Livestock inventory report means a written record showing the eligible livestock owner's or eligible livestock contract grower's annual inventory used to determine the livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock. The report contains livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock livestock type or kind.

Livestock Unit

Livestock unit means all eligible livestock in the physical location county where the livestock losses occurred for the program year:

- in which a person or legal entity has 100 percent share interest; or
- which is owned individually by more than one person or legal entity on a shared basis.

Nanny

Nanny means a female goat.

Newborn Livestock

Newborn livestock means livestock that are within 10 calendar days of date of birth. Newborn livestock are for State Committee policy for extreme cold or extreme heat when established specifically for newborn livestock

Nonadult Beef Cattle

Nonadult beef cattle means a beef breed bovine animal that does not meet the definition of adult beef cow or bull. Nonadult beef cattle are further delineated by weight categories of either less *--than 250 pounds, 250-399 pounds, or 400 pounds or more at the time they died or were injured.

Nonadult Beefalo

Nonadult beefalo means a male hybrid of beef and bison that does not meet the definition of adult beefalo cow or bull. Nonadult beefalo are further delineated by weight categories of either less than 250 pounds, 250-399 pounds, or 400 pounds or more at the time they died or were--* injured.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Nonadult Buffalo or Bison**

Nonadult buffalo or bison means an animal of those breeds that does not meet the definition of adult buffalo/bison cow or bull. Nonadult buffalo or bison are further delineated by weight *--categories of either less than 250 pounds, 250-399 pounds, or 400 pounds or more at the time they died or were injured. In North America, many bison are commonly referred to as buffalo.

Nonadult Dairy Cattle

Nonadult dairy cattle means a dairy breed bovine animal, of a breed used for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption, that do not meet the definition of adult dairy cow or bull. Nonadult dairy cattle are further delineated by weight categories of less than 250 pounds, 250-399 pounds, or 400 pounds or more at the time they died or were injured.--*

Normal Mortality

Normal mortality means the numerical amount, computed by a percentage as established by the FSA STC, of expected livestock deaths by category that normally occurs during a calendar year for a producer.

Poultry

Poultry means domesticated chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese. Poultry are further delineated by sex, age, and purpose of production or production as determined by FSA.

Ram

Ram means a male sheep.

Secretary

Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture or a designee of the Secretary.

Sheep

Sheep means a domesticated, ruminant mammal of the genus Ovis. Sheep are further defined by sex (ram and ewes) and age (lambs) for purposes of dividing into categories for loss calculations.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Swine**

Swine means a domesticated omnivorous pig, hog, and boar. Swine are further delineated by sex and weight as determined by FSA for loss calculations.

Transitional Livestock Beginning Inventory History

Transitional livestock beginning inventory history means for offspring (unweaned livestock) an estimated livestock beginning inventory history, generally determined by multiplying the livestock operation's beginning inventory history for adult livestock by the applicable national established birthing rate percentage. The Deputy Administrator has the authority to make adjustments as necessary. It is to be used in the transitional livestock beginning inventory history calculation process when less than 4 consecutive calendar years of actual livestock beginning inventory history for unweaned livestock is available.

United States

United States means all 50 states of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia.

Unweaned Livestock

Unweaned livestock means an animal not weaned from mothers' milk or milk replacement to other nourishment.

Vog

Vog means air pollution that results when sulfur dioxide and other gasses and particles emitted by an erupting volcano react with oxygen and moisture to form an aerosol. The aerosol scatters light, making vog visible. Vog contains chemicals that can damage the environment, and the health of plants, humans, and other animals.

Eligible Winter Storm

Eligible winter storm means, for an eligible adverse weather event, an event that is so severe as to directly cause injury to livestock and as specified in this subparagraph, lasts in duration for at least 3 consecutive days and includes a combination of high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall, and extremely cold temperatures. For a determination of winter storm, the wind, precipitation, and extremely cold temperatures must occur within the 3-day period with wind and extremely cold temperatures occurring in each of the 3 days.

National Normal Mortality Rate Table

This table provides the national normal mortality rates.

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Normal Mortality
Alpaca			5 percent
Beef	Nonadult	Less than 400 pounds.	5 percent
		400 pounds or more.	5 percent
	Adult	Cow	1.5 percent
		Bull	1.5 percent
Buffalo/Beefalo	Nonadult	Less than 400 pounds.	5 percent
		400 pounds or more.	5 percent
	Adult	Cow	1.5 percent
		Bull	1.5 percent
Chickens	Layers/Roasters		2.5 percent
	Broilers/Pullets		2.5 percent
	Chicks		5 percent
Dairy	Nonadult	Less than 400 pounds.	5 percent
		400 pounds or more.	5 percent
	Adult	Cow	1.5 percent
		Bull	1.5 percent
Deer			<u>1</u> /
Ducks	Ducks		6.5 percent
	Ducklings		10 percent
Elk			2.2 percent
Emus			<u>1</u> /
Equine			2.5 percent
Geese	Goose		6.5 percent
	Gosling		10 percent
Goats	Bucks		5 percent
	Nannies		5 percent
	Slaughter Goats/Kids		10 percent
Llamas			5 percent
Reindeer			<u>1</u> /
Sheep	Rams		4 percent
	Ewes		4 percent
	Lambs		10.7 percent
Swine	Sows/Boars	Over 450 pounds.	3 percent
	Sows/Boars/Barrows/Gilts	151 to 450 pounds.	3 percent
	Lightweight Barrows/Gilts	50 to 150 pounds.	3 percent
	Suckling Nursery Pigs	Under 50 pounds.	10 percent
Turkeys	Toms/Fryers/Roasters		6.5 percent
	Poults		10 percent

1/ National rate is **not** available.

Sample Letter for Disapproval of Notice of Loss

The following provides a sample letter for disapproval of Notice of Loss

XXXX County Farm Service Agency
000 IL, Hwy 1
Anytown, IL 6XXXX
Phone: (000) 000-0000
Fax: (000) 000-0001

Date

Mr. Producer
P.O. Box 100
Anytown, IL 6XXXX

Dear Mr. Producer:

The XXXX County Committee has disapproved the CCC-852, Parts A and B, Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) Notice of Loss, you filed concerning livestock death losses claimed due to (insert loss condition).

The County Committee disapproved the LIP Notice of Loss because (*County Offices shall provide reason and handbook procedure*). Because you have yet to file an application for payment that includes this notice of loss, there are no appeal or appealability review rights that apply to this determination.

Regulations at 7 CFR §11.1 and 7 CFR §780.2 define an adverse decision as an administrative decision made by an officer, employee, or committee of an agency that is adverse to a participant. These same regulations also define a participant as any individual or entity who has applied for, or whose right to participate in or receive a payment, loan, loan guarantee, or other benefit in accordance with any program of an agency to which the regulations in this part apply is affected by the decision of such agency.

Sincerely,

County Executive Director
Any County FSA Office

Cc: Name, District Director

