

FSA
HANDBOOK

Livestock Indemnity Program

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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 9

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 21 A has been amended to update the application period deadline for 2024 and subsequent years.

Subparagraph 22 B has been amended to add examples of the COC making a determination for an eligible “COC Determined Adverse Weather” event.

Subparagraph 22 D has been amended to clarify that Mycoplasma Bovis is applicable to bison only.

Subparagraph 22 E has been amended to clarify that CVV is applicable to sheep only.

Subparagraphs 25 C and D have been amended to provide the 2025 payment rates.

Subparagraph 51 A has been amended to clarify policy for filing a Notice of Loss for 2019 and subsequent years.

Subparagraph 53 A has been amended to clarify policy for filing an Application for Payment for 2019 and subsequent years.

Subparagraph 53 C has been amended to clarify signature requirements with the various program years, including new requirement for 2024 and subsequent years.

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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
- *--6-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.

*--The following table provides LIP sequestration percentages.

Program Year	LIP Sequestration Percent
2021 through subsequent years	5.7 percent

--*

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 PIIA 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 PIIA--* 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 PIIA 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 and similar notices of loss if the original weather event has been reviewed by COC for the same weather condition and same time period.--*
- 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 PIIA 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 PIIA 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 PIIA 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:

- *--established for all livestock kinds, types, and weight ranges listed in subparagraphs 25 C and D
- document recommendations and determinations of normal mortality rates in STC minutes
- attach copies of Exhibit 4 to applicable STC minutes
- attach copies of documentation used to determine normal mortality rates to applicable STC minutes
- submit recommended normal mortality rates, STC minutes, and supporting documentation to DAFP for approval through correspondence on the DAFP SharePoint hub at [https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/:u:/r/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFPReliefCorrespondence/SitePages/DAFP-Correspondence-\(demo\).aspx?csf=1&web=1&e=xsc13T](https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/:u:/r/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFPReliefCorrespondence/SitePages/DAFP-Correspondence-(demo).aspx?csf=1&web=1&e=xsc13T).

After DAFP approval, State Offices must load the DAFP-approved normal mortality rates into the LIP software. The rates must then be second party-approved by the National Office.--*

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
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.	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. The following is a list of species, weight range, wind chill, and/or temperature levels defined as extreme cold. <u>Sheep</u> Lambs -10°F Ewes -30°F Rams -30°F <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 <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 <u>Equine</u> All -40°F All Other Livestock All -40°F

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																																				
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.	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. Note: For illustration purposes this is only a partial THI. <table><tr><th colspan="2">Temperature Humidity Index (THI)</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Relative Humidity</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>30% 35% 40% 45% 50% 55% 60% 65% 70% 75% 80% 85%</th></tr><tr><td>T 100°</td><td>84 85 86 87 88 90 91 92 93 94 95 97</td></tr><tr><td>E 98°</td><td>83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 93 94 95</td></tr><tr><td>M 96°</td><td>81 82 83 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93</td></tr><tr><td>P 94°</td><td>80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91</td></tr><tr><td>E 92°</td><td>79 80 81 82 83 84 85 85 86 87 88 89</td></tr><tr><td>R 90°</td><td>78 79 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 86 87</td></tr><tr><td>A 88°</td><td>76 77 78 79 80 81 81 82 83 84 85 86</td></tr><tr><td>T 86°</td><td>75 76 77 78 78 79 80 81 81 82 83 84</td></tr><tr><td>U 84°</td><td>74 75 75 76 77 78 78 79 80 80 81 82</td></tr><tr><td>R 82°</td><td>73 73 74 75 75 76 77 77 78 79 79 80</td></tr><tr><td>E 80°</td><td>72 72 73 73 74 75 75 76 76 77 78 78</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>78° 70 71 71 72 73 73 74 74 75 75 76 76</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>76° 69 70 70 71 71 72 72 73 73 74 72 75</td></tr></table> THI = Tdbf - (0.55 - (0.55 x (RH / 100))) x (Tdbf - 58) <table><tr><td>Normal <74</td><td>Alert 75-78</td><td>Danger 79-83</td><td>Emergency >84</td></tr></table>	Temperature Humidity Index (THI)		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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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. DAFP may delegate authority
 for approval to the LIP Program Manager.--*

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 through 2022 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, and an application for payment must be filed by 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the losses occur.

For 2023 * * *, livestock owners and contract growers must file a notice of loss and an application for payment within 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss occurred.

--For 2024 and subsequent year livestock losses, livestock owner and contract growers must file a notice of loss and an application for payment by March 1 after the calendar year in which the loss occurred.--

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	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. Notes: If the matter comes to COC by appeal, follow 1-APP for acknowledging and scheduling an appeal. 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. DAFP may: • grant relief to approve the late-filed CCC-852 Note: The FSA representative will sign and date CCC-852 with the effective DAFP decision date. • deny relief and disapprove the CCC-852. 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.

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.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

B Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)

--In addition to the specifically named eligible adverse weather events identified in this subparagraph, 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.

*--**Example:** In Nebraska, the temperature on February 1 was -2°F at 12 a.m. By 3 p.m., the temperature was 38°F. It is common to have large temperature swings in the area in the winter and spring; however, it is not common to have a temperature swing of more than 50 degrees in a 24-hour period. The COC evaluates the weather event to determine if it was extreme, abnormal, or damaging for the temperature to swing 40°F in 24 hours. Based on the weather data, the COC determined that it is normal for temperatures in the area to range from -2°F to 38°F in February and to experience a 40°F temperature swing in 24-hours. Supporting documentation was sourced from the State Extension Service that large temperature swings can cause death loss in newborn livestock. Based on the weather data and documentation, the COC could not establish a "COC Determined Weather Event" for the 40°F temperature swing in a 24-hour period because it was not abnormal and extreme for the area for the time period. Even though this weather condition could be expected to cause death loss to newborn livestock, it must also be abnormal and extreme to be determined an eligible adverse weather event.

Environmental conditions that result from a weather condition cannot be factors used to determine if the weather event was extreme, abnormal, and damaging.

Example: The area experienced periods of excessive moisture in the spring that resulted in muddy conditions. A producer reported death loss for calves due to mud in a calving lot. The COC reviewed documentation from current and historical weather data and information from the university and State Extension Service and determined that the excessive moisture was not extreme and abnormal for the area and time of year. Documentation was not available to the COC to support that the excessive moisture, without regard to the environmental condition, was expected to cause death loss or injury to livestock. The COC determined that livestock that died or were injured because of muddy conditions that resulted from the excessive moisture are not eligible losses.--*

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

B Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)

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 both *Mycoplasma bovis* (M. bovis) in bison and anthrax, conditions 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
- *--M. bovis. (bison only)--*

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)

--The following further information is provided for cyanobacteria, larkspur poisoning, and mycoplasma bovis:--

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 algacide, 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)

D Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather (Continued)***--Mycoplasma Bovis (M. bovis) (bison only)--***

Research has indicated that the bacteria M. bovis is transmitted from bison to bison through instances of adverse weather conditions that cause stressors for bison and enhance transmission and symptoms. Research further shows that bison often carry M. bovis, sometimes without transmission, until it is triggered by stressors, including drought, extreme cold, and oscillating temperature that includes precipitation.

Once symptomatic, it is nearly impossible to treat M. bovis in bison. Vaccines for cattle have been produced but are not presently labeled for use in bison. Because of management difficulties, testing for M. bovis in bison is very difficult. When M. bovis is triggered in an animal, no mitigation procedures are available. In fact, trying to treat bison has led to an increased spread of the disease because of the stress of handling this particular species of livestock.

Animals that exhibit signs of M. bovis typically have symptoms such as difficulty breathing and arthritis in the joints making movement nearly impossible.

Current management options include separating the existing symptomatic animals and euthanizing them or quarantining them until their death.

To be considered eligible to receive benefits under LIP because of M. bovis, State Offices are responsible for establishing eligibility criteria for M. bovis bison deaths, due to an eligible adverse weather event. These events may include but are not limited to extreme cold weather with oscillating temperature, often including precipitation that induces increased amounts of stress for livestock. Drought may also be an eligible cause of loss if a veterinarian determines that the spread of this disease is exacerbated by drought.

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

- eligible adverse weather events used to determine eligibility for M. bovis death in bison adheres to policy requirements provided in 1-LIP, subparagraph 22 B

Example: Extreme cold, with oscillating temperatures and/or precipitation, occurred within a reasonable timeframe before the livestock died.

- producers provide proof (acceptable to FSA) of livestock death losses because of M. bovis according to * * * paragraph 26.

Example: A veterinarian provides a signed certificate that the death loss was attributed to M. bovis.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

D Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather (Continued)

Note: This may include, but is not limited to, a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test from the joint of at least one animal to confirm that *M. bovis* was present. If a vaccine becomes available for use in the treatment of *M. bovis* in bison in the future, DAFP may revise this policy to reflect the federal regulations concerning eligible disease loss under LIP.

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.

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) (sheep only)--*
- *Theileria orientalis*.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

E Eligible Disease Transmitted by Vectors (Continued)

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. Good management decisions are defined as the cultural practices to make normal progress toward maturity and expected production generally recognized by agriculture experts in the area. Examples of good management decisions include, but are not limited to, vaccination protocols for common disease and parasites, biosecurity practices, proper treatment of livestock, and other practices to progress toward maturity and expected production.

Management decisions are a factor for any livestock deaths 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	Enter based on the veterinarian’s personal observation and knowledge of the deaths of the animals listed in item 9: • 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	After reading the certification, the veterinarian signs and dates. 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.

23 Veterinarian Certification Regarding Deaths Due to Disease (Continued)

B Example of CCC-854A

This form is available electronically.

CCC-854A (06-06-19)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. State and County Code	2. Calendar Year		
LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM Veterinarian Certification				3. County Office Name and Address (Include Zip Code)			
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. 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. 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 VETERINARIAN INFORMATION FROM A LICENSED AND IN GOOD STANDING VETERINARIAN							
5. Veterinarian Name and Address (City, State, and Zip Code)				6. License Number and State			
PART C LIVESTOCK INFORMATION							
7. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	8. Date of Livestock Death (MM-DD-YYYY)	9. Number of Livestock Deaths Due to a Disease Caused/ Exacerbated By an Eligible Adverse Weather Event	10. Unweaned (Applicable for Extreme Cold Only)		11. Location of Livestock Deaths (County Name and Location)	12. Type of Disease	13. Eligible Adverse Weather Event and Date
			YES	NO			
			☐	☐			
			☐	☐			
			☐	☐			
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.							
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. ☐ YES ☐ NO							
PART D VETERINARIAN SIGNATURE CERTIFICATION							
I certify that: - 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.							
16A. Veterinarian's Signature (By)					16B. 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.discrimination@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.							

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

***--Note:** Livestock that contribute to the commercial viability of an operation and are maintained for the purposes of pleasure, roping, pets, or show, by an owner, lessee, or contract grower are eligible because they are maintained as part of the commercial operation.--*

- 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
 - ostriches
 - poultry, including egg-producing poultry
 - reindeer
 - sheep
 - swine
 - *--water buffalo.--*

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:
 - wild, free roaming animals
 - horses and other animals used or intended to be used for racing or wagering
 - animals produced or maintained for consumption by owner
 - animals produced or maintained for hunting
- 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.

As long as Smith's livestock are maintained as pets and for pleasure riding, they are considered eligible for LIP. If Smith does not maintain his beef for commercial use as part of his farming operation, but to be consumed by his family only, they are not eligible livestock in this example.

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

E Ineligible Livestock (Continued)

- catfish
- crawfish

* * *

- 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.

The weight range of “less than 250 pounds” was removed for 2023 moving forward.

*--

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head				
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alpacas			\$283.33	\$303.99	\$365.00	\$443.99	\$550.47
Beef	Adult	Bull	\$1,195.31	\$1,077.94	\$1,512.19	\$1,904.81	\$2,353.12
		Cow	\$919.47	\$829.18	\$1,163.23	\$1,465.24	\$1,810.09
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	\$163.15	\$175.27			
		250 to 399 pounds	\$441.56	\$474.38			
		Less than 400 pounds			\$540.47	\$627.86	\$770.86
		400 to 799 pounds	\$609.53	\$661.32	\$746.77	\$984.12	\$1,133.82
Beefalo	Adult	Bull	\$1,015.88	\$1,102.20	\$1,618.00	\$1,640.19	\$1,889.71
		Cow	\$1,453.19	\$1,346.40	\$1,605.74	\$1,865.17	\$2,215.73
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	\$1,159.95	\$1,075.81	\$1,274.58	\$1,474.98	\$1,748.84
		250 to 399 pounds	\$234.56	\$235.86			
		Less than 400 pounds	\$586.99	\$559.20			
		400 to 799 pounds			\$588.39	\$602.73	\$714.04
Buffalo/ Bison	Adult	Bull	\$861.94	\$871.54	\$916.72	\$1,074.63	\$1,216.13
		Cow	\$1,280.62	\$1,304.01	\$1,381.98	\$1,642.06	\$1,862.35
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	\$1,882.98	\$1,793.84	\$1,761.65	\$1,799.10	\$1,986.76
		250 to 399 pounds	\$1,560.75	\$1,486.86	\$1,460.18	\$1,491.23	\$1,646.77
		Less than 400 pounds	\$353.58	\$336.84			
		400 to 799 pounds	\$586.99	\$559.20			
Caribou	Adult	Bull			\$588.39	\$600.90	\$619.34
		Cow	\$1,282.63	\$1,221.91	\$1,199.98	\$1,225.49	\$1,353.32
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	\$1,721.86	\$1,640.35	\$1,610.91	\$1,645.16	\$1,816.76
		250 to 399 pounds	\$382.60	\$410.50	\$492.88	\$599.56	\$743.35
		Less than 400 pounds					
		400 to 799 pounds					
Chickens	Broilers/ Pullets (Regular Size)	Less than 400 pounds					
		400 to 799 pounds					
	Chicks	Less the 4.26 pounds	\$2.12	\$2.93	\$3.49	\$3.00	\$3.07
		6.26 – 7.75 pounds	\$0.19	\$0.27	\$0.32	\$0.27	\$0.28
	Layers	7.76 pounds or more	\$4.00	\$4.29	\$11.99	\$5.40	\$12.71
			\$1.43	\$1.97	\$2.35	\$2.02	\$2.07
Dairy	Pullets/ Cornish Hens (Small Size)	6.26 – 7.75 pounds	\$2.70	\$3.73	\$4.44	\$3.82	\$3.91
		7.76 pounds or more	\$3.55	\$4.90	\$5.84	\$5.02	\$5.14
	Roasters	Bull	\$1,042.76	\$1,107.99	\$1,254.02	\$1,417.99	\$1,811.73
		Cow	\$975.00	\$1,021.88	\$1,198.13	\$1,321.88	\$1,681.88
	Super Roasters/Parts	Less than 250 pounds	\$43.24	\$45.32			
		250 to 399 pounds	\$243.75	\$255.47			
Dairy	Adult	Less than 400 pounds			\$299.53	\$330.47	\$420.47
		400 to 799 pounds	\$487.50	\$510.94	\$599.06	\$660.94	\$840.94
	Nonadult	800 pounds or more	\$739.59	\$825.36	\$978.47	\$1,079.53	\$1,373.53

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25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

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

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Kind	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head				
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Deer			\$382.60	\$410.50	\$492.88	\$599.56	\$743.35
Ducks	Ducklings		\$0.68	\$0.67	\$0.69	\$0.74	\$0.76
	Ducks		\$4.24	\$4.20	\$4.29	\$4.61	\$4.78
Elk			\$531.09	\$569.81	\$684.17	\$832.24	\$1,031.84
Emus			\$152.61	\$163.74	\$196.61	\$239.16	\$296.51
Equine			\$648.61	\$695.91	\$835.57	\$1,016.42	\$1,260.18
Geese	Goose		\$24.91	\$31.67	\$43.58	\$52.48	\$49.93
	Gosling		\$5.23	\$6.65	\$9.15	\$11.02	\$10.48
Goats	Bucks		\$229.35	\$214.31	\$215.62	\$181.80	\$225.63
	Nannies		\$148.52	\$198.33	\$137.67	\$123.49	\$110.57
	Slaughter Goats/Kids		\$100.63	\$114.70	\$107.73	\$70.76	\$79.72
Llamas			\$229.02	\$245.72	\$295.04	\$358.89	\$444.97
Ostriches			\$648.00	\$1,042.82	\$893.28	\$796.14	\$672.13
Reindeer			\$382.60	\$410.50	\$492.88	\$599.56	\$743.35
Sheep	Ewes		\$144.80	\$215.51	\$233.35	\$169.21	\$171.36
	Lambs		\$169.39	\$227.77	\$183.33	\$179.26	\$200.81
	Rams		\$399.14	\$549.01	\$554.78	\$577.14	\$751.28
Swine	Suckling/Nursery Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$28.57	\$56.42	\$59.36	\$39.65	\$49.85
	Lightweight Barrows/Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$52.22	\$96.23	\$101.65	\$73.13	\$86.45
	Sows/Boars/Barrows/Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$75.86	\$107.99	\$115.30	\$99.00	\$101.39
	Boars/Sows	451 pounds or more	\$112.32	\$264.08	\$266.90	\$185.62	\$236.78
Turkeys	Poults		\$3.71	\$2.85	\$2.33	\$2.60	\$2.65
	Toms/Fryers/Roasters		\$18.00	\$21.72	\$24.81	\$26.53	\$22.40
Water Buffalo	Adult	Bull					\$1,986.76
		Cow					\$1,646.77
	Non-Adult	Less than 400 pounds					\$619.34
		400 to 799 pounds					\$1,353.32
		800 pounds or more					\$1,816.76

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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				
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Chickens	Broilers/Pullets (Regular Size)	4.26 – 6.25 pounds	\$0.23	\$0.32	\$0.38	\$0.33	\$0.34
	Chicks		\$0.16	\$0.22	\$0.26	\$0.22	\$0.23
	Layers		\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.72	\$0.32	\$0.75
	Pullets/Cornish Hens (Small Size)	Less than 4.26 pounds	\$0.16	\$0.22	\$0.26	\$0.22	\$0.23
	Roasters	6.26 – 7.75 pounds	\$0.30	\$0.41	\$0.49	\$0.42	\$0.43
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$0.39	\$0.54	\$0.64	\$0.55	\$0.57
Ducks	Ducks		\$0.47	\$0.46	\$0.47	\$0.51	\$0.53
	Ducklings		\$0.47	\$0.46	\$0.47	\$0.51	\$0.53
Geese			\$2.74	\$3.48	\$4.79	\$5.77	\$5.49
Swine	Suckling nursery pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$3.25	\$6.41	\$6.74	\$4.50	\$5.66
	Lightweight Barrows/ Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$7.84	\$14.45	\$15.27	\$10.98	\$12.98
	Sows/Boars/ Barrows/ Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$11.39	\$16.22	\$17.32	\$14.87	\$15.23
	Boars/Sows	450 pounds or more	\$46.16	\$108.52	\$109.68	\$76.28	\$97.30
Turkeys	Poults		\$0.41	\$0.31	\$0.26	\$0.29	\$0.29
	Toms/Fryers/ Roasters		\$1.98	\$2.39	\$2.73	\$2.92	\$2.46

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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 6-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 6-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 6-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

--PIIA 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.

--For situations where a veterinarian necropsy is completed on a sample of livestock and COC has determined it is reasonable that all other livestock directly died from the loss condition, all livestock can be determined to have directly died from the eligible loss condition.--

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.

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

See Exhibits 7, 8, and 9 for examples on reviewing producer applications and supporting documents.

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.

***--Note:** See Exhibits 7, 8, and 9 for examples on reviewing producer applications and supporting documents.--*

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 who 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)

C 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.

***--Note:** See Exhibits 7, 8, and 9 for examples on reviewing producer applications and supporting documents.--*

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)**C 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	Enter livestock kind/type and weight range for which loss occurred, for which no other proof of death is available. 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. 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.

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	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. Example: Jones County, Texas, farm 100
11	Enter the type of documentation provided to support reasonableness of livestock in inventory when deaths or injury occurred. Type of records may include but is not limited to: • 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	Signatory in item 12A shall enter their title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity. 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.
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	Enter specific details about how the third party has knowledge of the animal deaths and/or injury. Written details should be specific about the knowledge of the animal deaths and/or injury and could include pictures or other documentation, if available. 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.
Part F –Third Party – Certification of Livestock Deaths and/or Injury	
17	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. 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.
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	After reading the certification, third party signs and dates. 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.
Part I - County Committee Determination	
22 through 27	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.
28	Enter explanations from items 22 through 27.
29	Enter COC signature. Note: Only COC can "approve" or "disapprove" a third party certification.
30	Enter date of COC action.
31	Enter a check in "approved" or "disapproved" box.

B Example of CCC-854

[illegible]

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 (City, State and Zip Code)	14. Phone Number (Include Area Code)	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 (Can be obtained from the local FSA office or LIP Fact Sheet located at https://disaster.fsa.usda.gov)	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:		
- 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)	

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

B Example of CCC-854 (Continued)

CCC-854 (06-06-19)		Page 3 of 3
PART I – COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION		
	YES	NO
22. Documents provided as evidence of livestock verifiable beginning and ending inventory are acceptable. If “NO”, explain in Item 28.	☐	☐
23. Livestock inventory is reasonable based on documents provided. If “NO”, explain in Item 28.	☐	☐
24. Claimed livestock losses are reasonable. If “NO”, explain in Item 28.	☐	☐
25. Claimed livestock injuries are reasonable. If “NO”, explain in Item 28.	☐	☐
26. Third party is a reliable source in a position to have knowledge of loss or injury. If “NO”, explain in Item 28.	☐	☐
27. Certification of participant and third party meet all requirements. If “NO”, explain in Item 28.	☐	☐
28. Comment(s):		
29. COC Signature	30. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	31. Determination ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

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.

***--Notes:** 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.

See Exhibits 7, 8, and 9 for examples on reviewing producer applications and supporting documents.--*

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 acceptable beginning livestock inventory records for the adult livestock or unweaned livestock for prior years to determine the unweaned approved Calendar Year Livestock Beginning Inventory History. Livestock inventory reports must provide:

- an accurate account of adult or unweaned livestock beginning inventory for the livestock type/kind for the respective year--*
- 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 LBIH, 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 adult or unweaned livestock beginning inventory records for prior years are acceptable and calculate the Approved Livestock Beginning Inventory History for unweaned livestock using CCC-856 according to paragraph 29.

The approved LBIH is calculated using the transitional livestock beginning inventory history from adult livestock inventory or acceptable unweaned livestock inventory for up to the 4 prior years 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 acceptable unweaned livestock inventory records are not available for the current program year.

Appropriate adjustments to LBIH 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 acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory records are **not** available for unweaned livestock, calculate the 4 livestock beginning inventory histories for each year by multiplying the Transitional Livestock Beginning Inventory History (TLBIH) by 65 percent for each of the last 4 years. The TLBIH is calculated by multiplying the approved birthing rate/drop rate percentage for the adult livestock in the operation times the applicable adult livestock inventory.

If acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory records are provided for only 1 of the most recent 4 calendar years, calculate the 3 livestock beginning inventory histories by multiplying the TLBIH by 80 percent for each of the last 4 years without acceptable unweaned livestock inventory records. The TLBIH is calculated by multiplying the approved birthing rate/drop rate percentage for the livestock operation times the applicable adult livestock inventory.

If acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory records are provided for only 2 of the most recent 4 calendar years, calculate the 2 transitional livestock beginning inventory histories for each year by multiplying the TLBIH by 90 percent for each of the last 4 years without acceptable unweaned livestock inventory records. The TLBIH is calculated by multiplying the approved birthing rate/drop rate percentage for the livestock operation times the applicable adult livestock inventory.

If acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory records are provided for only 3 of the most recent 4 calendar years, calculate the 1 transitional livestock beginning inventory histories or LBIH for each year by multiplying the TLBIH by 100 percent for each of the last 4 years without acceptable unweaned livestock inventory records. The TLBIH is calculated by multiplying the approved birthing rate/drop rate percentage for the livestock operation times the applicable adult livestock inventory.

If acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory history records containing information for 4 of the most recent calendar years are provided, calculate the approved LBIH 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 acceptable beginning inventory documentation for unweaned livestock for the program year losses occurred, the producer must provide acceptable beginning inventory documentation--* for adult livestock for any 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 the producer does not have all 4 years of acceptable inventory documentation for unweaned livestock. The producer will provide the “Adult Livestock Beginning Inventory” (LBI) for any of the 4 calendar years preceding the calendar year in item 2. If user has acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory for any 4 calendar years preceding the calendar year in item 2, go to Part C for the year in which the producer has acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory records.--	
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 based on the acceptable documentation provided for each of the calendar years entered in item 5 for which user does not have acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory. Note: Any year that the record is an acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory record, it should be entered in Part C, item 14.--*
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 unweaned livestock beginning--* inventory.
Part C –Livestock Beginning Inventory History Calculations	
*--Use up to 4 preceding years acceptable 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 for unweaned livestock were not provided.
12	Enter Transitional Percent of LBIH based on the number of years acceptable records were provided for unweaned livestock inventory. The percentages are provided in Part C on the form.
13	Enter result of item 11 times item 12 for each calendar year the producer did not have acceptable unweaned livestock inventory records entered in Item 14 (user will either have item 13 or 14. Note: The user will either have item 13 or 14, not both.
14	Enter acceptable unweaned livestock inventory records for each year the producer provided an acceptable inventory record. Note: If an entry is made in item 14, then 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 with LBIH's.
18	Enter result of dividing item 16 by 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 (2018 lamb TLBIH) x 65% = 1243 LBIH

1880 (2017 lamb TLBIH) x 65% = 1222 LBIH

1850 (2016 lamb TLBIH) x 65% = 1203 LBIH

1616 (2015 lamb TLBIH) x 65% = 1050 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.

*--

CCC-856 (02-06-20)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. State and County FSA Office Name		2. Calendar Year	
LIVESTOCK BEGINNING INVENTORY HISTORY FOR UNWEANED LIVESTOCK				3. Farm Number(s)			
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. 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.							
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							
- 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)		

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

D Example of CCC-856 for Scenario (Continued)

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16. Total LBIH (Sum of Item 15)		17. No. of LBIH Calendar Years (Item 10)	18. Approved Calendar Year LBIH
		4	

PART E – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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.

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 ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

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.

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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 <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>.--

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.

--Note: See Exhibits 7, 8, and 9 for examples on reviewing producer applications and supporting documents.--

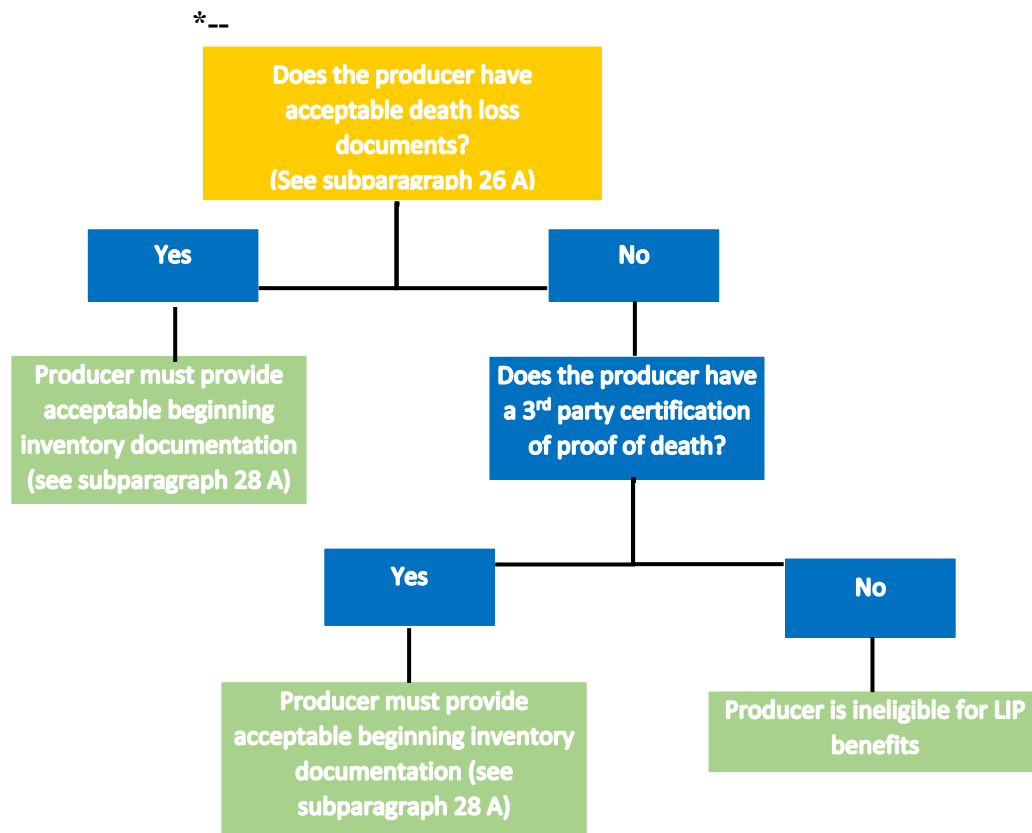
C Beginning Inventory Documentation

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.



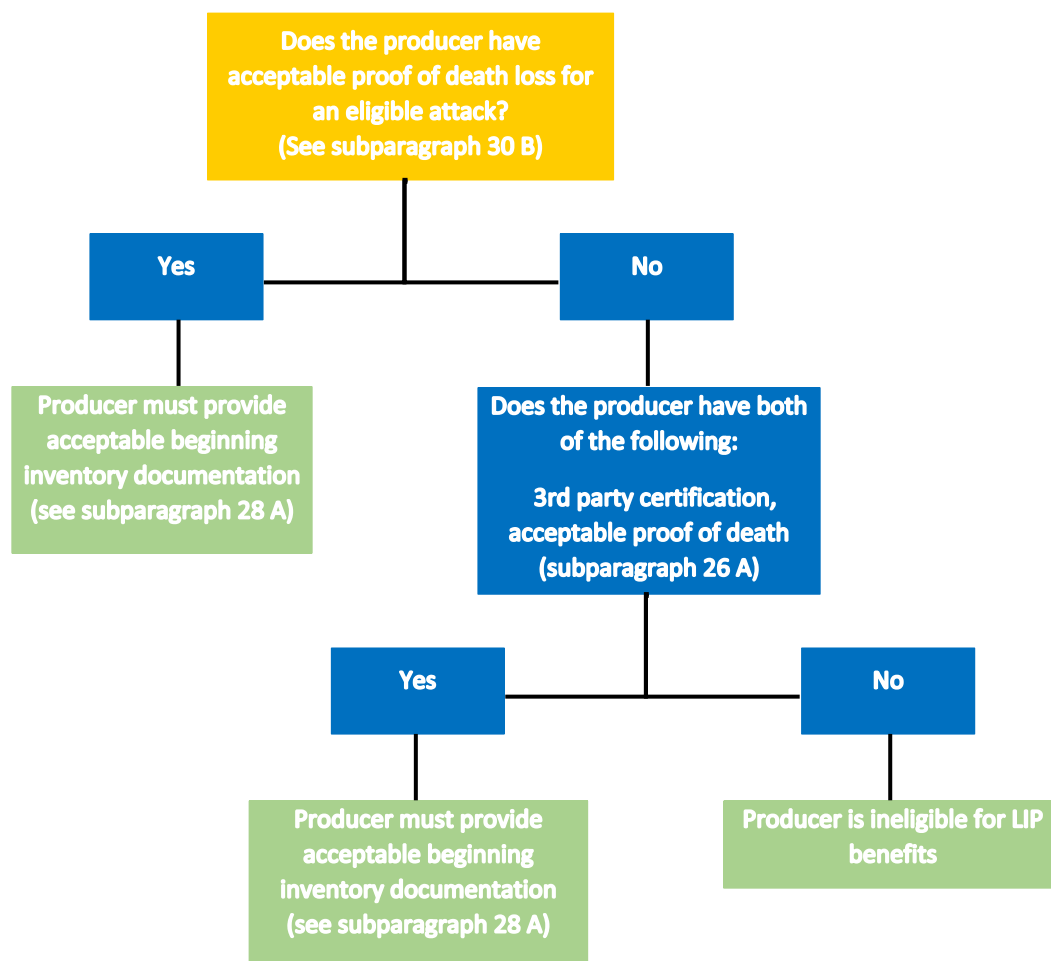
Notes: For **unweaned** livestock, if a producer is not able to provide acceptable beginning--* inventory records a producer may use CCC-856.

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

31 Supporting Documentation Flowchart (Continued)

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.

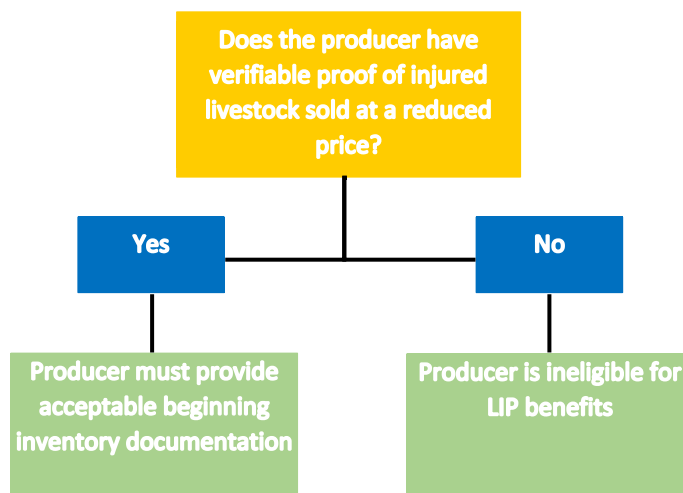


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31 Supporting Documentation Flowchart (Continued)

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 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

A LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

The LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet was developed to assist State and County Offices with properly determining inventory and loss numbers that are entered on CCC-852, Part C. The worksheet is in an interview format for State and County Offices to use when obtaining the required numbers from the producer by reviewing the producer's supporting documents based on the instruction provided in subparagraph 57 A. The producer must be asked the questions on the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet. Follow up questions will be displayed on the worksheet based on a producer's response. The producer's response should be based upon what is supported by the producer's supporting documents.--*

*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

State and County Offices will access the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet from the LIP Intranet Page at <https://inside.fsa.usda.gov/program-areas/dafp/dap/lip/index>. The LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet must be completed **before** completing CCC-852, Part D, for each producer by kind, type, weight, and unit number per county.

Notes: For each livestock kind, type, weight, and unit per county, the same LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet will be used for the producer for the entire calendar year.

If a Notice of Loss is disapproved according to paragraph 52, the COC adjustment fields must be used to reduce the adverse losses claimed for the disapproved notice of loss to zero. The losses may be considered normal mortality for subsequent or final year end application, if applicable.

All livestock for the livestock unit for the weight, kind, and type of livestock per county should be used to answer the questions in the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet. The LIP – Livestock Indemnity Program application accounts for the producer’s share when payments are calculated. The total numbers of livestock in the unit for the weight, kind, and type must be loaded on the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet and subsequently loaded on CCC-852, Part D.

Example: Tom and Bob own 100 cows and 5 bulls with each having a 50 percent share. They lost 5 adult beef cows due to a tornado. When answering the question on the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet “What is the livestock inventory for livestock on the day before the eligible loss condition?” The response for Tom and Bob would be 100 on their respective worksheets because the LIP - Livestock Indemnity Program application with multiple the livestock numbers in on the CCC-852 Part D by the producer’s share.

B Saving and Printing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

The Administrative County Office for the farm where the death loss occurred and/or physical location County Office where the death loss occurred must save and print the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet. After completing the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet, County Offices must:

- navigate to **S:\Service Center\FSA\within S:\Service Center\FSA**
- create the subfolder titled [Program Year] LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheets
- enter the file name as “LIP Worksheet [Program Year] [Producer Name] [Livestock kind, type, weight range]

After saving, County Offices must print the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheets and attach the worksheet to the automated application for payments.--*

*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

Complete the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet according to the following.

Item	Instructions
Loss 1 tab (Initial Notice of Loss)	
1	Enter the producer's name, as provided on the CCC-852, item 5. Note: Entries replicate to all subsequent losses, end of year and summary tabs.
2	Enter the unit number, as provided on the CCC-852, item 6B. Note: Entries replicate to all subsequent losses, end of year and summary tabs.
3	Select the weight/kind/type of livestock from the dropdown list. Note: Entries replicate to all subsequent losses, end of year and summary tabs.
4	Enter the state, as provided on the CCC-852, item 1. Note: Entries replicate to all subsequent losses, end of year and summary tabs.
5	Enter the county, as provided on the CCC-852, item 3. Note: Entries replicate to all subsequent losses, end of year and summary tabs.
6	Enter the application number, as provided on the CCC-852, item 4. Note: Entries replicate to all subsequent losses, end of year and summary tabs.
7	Enter the Notice of Loss Number for the applicable notice of loss and livestock unit, as provided on the CCC-852, item 6A.
8	Enter the date loss was apparent for the applicable notice of loss and livestock unit, as provided on CCC-852, item 6G.
9	Select the type of document from the drop-down list.
10	Enter the description of the document. Note: This document should also be loaded on the CCC-852, Part E – H as applicable.
11	Enter notes/remarks that are needed to better explain the numbers represented in the supporting document.
12	Select "Yes" or "No" to answer the question.
13	Answer when question 12 is "Yes". Select "Yes" or "No" to answer the question.

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*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Loss 1 tab (Initial Notice of Loss)	
14	Answer when question 13 is “No”. Enter the number of livestock that are duplicated in the supporting documents. Enter notes/remarks in item 11 to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.
15	Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
16	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
17	Answer when question 16 is “Yes”. Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
18	Answer when question 16 and 17 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
19	Answer when question 16 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.

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*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Loss 1 tab (Initial Notice of Loss)	
20	Answer when question 16 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If the COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
21	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
22	Answer when question 21 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If the COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
23	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
24	Answer when question 23 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If the COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field.

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*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Loss 1 tab (Initial Notice of Loss)	
25	Answer when question 23 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
26	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
27	Answer when question 26 is “Yes”. Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
28	Answer when question 26 and 27 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
29	Answer when question 26 and 27 is “Yes”. Enter the dollar amount to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
Subsequent Losses (Losses 2-12 tab)	
1	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
2	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
3	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
4	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
5	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
6	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.

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*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Subsequent Losses (Losses 2-12 tab)	
7	Enter the Notice of Loss Number for the applicable notice of loss and livestock unit, as provided on the CCC-852, item 6A.
8	Enter the date loss was apparent for the applicable notice of loss and livestock unit, as provided on the CCC-852, item 6G.
9	Select the type of document from the drop-down list.
10	Enter the description of the document. Note: This document should also be loaded on CCC-852, Part E – H as applicable.
11	Enter notes/remarks that are needed to better explain the numbers represented in the supporting document.
30	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
31	Answer when question 30 is “Yes”. Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
32	Answer when question 31 is “No”. Enter the number of livestock that are duplicated in the supporting documents. Enter notes/remarks in item 10 to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.
33	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
34	Answer when question 33 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
35	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
36	Answer when question 35 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.

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*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
37	Answer when question 35 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
38	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
39	Answer when question 38 is “Yes”. Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
40	Answer when question 38 and 39 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
41	Answer when question 38 and 39 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
42	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
43	Answer when question 42 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.

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*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
44	Select "Yes" or "No" to answer the question.
45	Answer when question 44 is "Yes". Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer's determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the "Producer" field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the "COC Adjustment" field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.
End of Year tab	
1	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
2	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
3	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
4	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
5	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
6	Entries replicate from Loss 1 tab.
9	Select the type of document from the dropdown list.
10	Enter the description of the document. Note: This document should also be loaded on the CCC-852, Part E - H as applicable.
11	Enter notes/remarks that are needed to better explain the numbers represented in the supporting document.
30	Select "Yes" or "No" to answer the question.
31	Answer when question 30 is "Yes". Select "Yes" or "No" to answer the question.
32	Answer when question 31 is "No". Enter the number of livestock that are duplicated in the supporting documents. Enter notes/remarks in item 10 to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.
33	Select "Yes" or "No" to answer the question.
34	Answer when question 33 is "Yes". Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer's determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the "Producer" field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the "COC Adjustment" field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.

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*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instructions
End of Year tab	
42	Select “Yes” or “No” to answer the question.
43	Answer when question 42 is “Yes”. Enter the number of livestock to answer the question? Note: The producer’s determined number from the supporting document(s) must be entered in the “Producer” field. If COC determines that the supporting document(s) indicate a different inventory number, enter the COC adjustment in the “COC Adjustment” field. If documentation has duplication in the head of livestock, this number should not include duplicates.

The LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet Summary tab summarizes all the answers from the Loss tabs and End of Year tab to determine the entries that must be made on the CCC-852, Part D. The Summary tab table must be used to enter the correct numbers to enter on the LIP application through the LIP application software. The CCC-852, Part D must be completed with the producer’s determined numbers on the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet Summary tab for columns D thru J for the respective weigh, kind, type and unit number.

The COC must review these responses according to paragraph 54 to ensure that the supporting documents supports the producer’s responses and certified numbers. If numbers or responses are not supported by the supporting documents COC must make adjustments using the COC adjustment for the respective questions field according to paragraph 54. When a COC adjustment is needed, COC will record the adjustment for the respective question on the respective Loss or End of Year tab in the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet. The COC adjustment will be recorded on the producer’s application and in the LIP – Livestock Indemnity Program application software according to the column headings for column K thru O on the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet Summary tab.

Adjustments that are made to the Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss and/or Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses do **not** have corresponding COC Adjustment field. COC adjustments to these items will highlight the respective field **pink** to show that a COC adjustment was entered and reflected in that cell. The COC adjustment should be notated by pen and ink on CCC-852 in item 16 or Item 20 and updating that field in the LIP – Livestock Indemnity Program application software.

Note: If the producer’s response does not appear correct for what is supported by documentation, the “Yes” or “No” response may need to be changed to display the question needed to update an inventory or loss number.--*

*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

Negative inventory or loss numbers must not appear on the summary table on the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet. If a negative number appears the cell will be highlighted yellow and the text bolded. Adjustments must be made to the number to correct the negative number.

The LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheets contain several buttons to assist with navigating the worksheet. The buttons are as follows.

- “Go to Summary” – takes the user directly to the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet Summary tab.
- “Go to Next Loss” – takes the user to the next subsequent loss entry tab.

Note: A total of 12 subsequent losses can be entered for the weight, kind, type, and livestock unit. This button is only on Loss 1-11 and End of Year tabs.

- “Go to End of Year” - takes the user to the End of Year entry tab.
- “Go to Previous Loss” – takes the user to the previous loss entered.

Note: This button is only on the subsequent loss tabs.

- “Go to Loss #” – takes the user to the applicable loss page that is selected.

Note: These buttons are only on the End of Year and Summary Table tabs.

- Erase () – allows the user to erase the content of the page except the State and County selections.
- Clear All () – erase the entire content of the workbook.
- Print () – allows the user to print the worksheet page.--*

B LIP Supporting Documentation Review Worksheet

Loss 1 tab

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet		
1) Producer Name:		4) State:
2) Unit:		5) County:
3) Weight/Kind/Type:		6) Application #:
7) Notice of Loss #:		8) Date Loss was Apparant:
Documentation Table		
9) Documentation Type	10) Documentation Description (i.e. balance sheet, birthing record, etc.)	11) Notes/Remarks




[Go to Summary](#)
[Go to End of Year](#)
[Go to Next Loss](#)

[CLEAR ALL](#)

General Documentation Questions			
	12)	Is there more than one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	13)	Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	No
	14)	How many head of livestock are duplicates? Note: Add notes/remarks in the documentation table above to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.	
Inventory			
	15)	What is the livestock inventory for livestock on the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	16)	Did normal mortality occur before or during the loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	17)	Were livestock sold before the eligible loss event but after the first normal mortality loss?	Yes
	18)	Enter the number of livestock that were sold on or after the first normal mortality loss through the first eligible loss condition.	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	19)	How many livestock were lost due to normal mortality before the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	20)	How many livestock were lost due to normal mortality on the day before the eligible loss event or during the eligible loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	21)	Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the eligible loss event?	Yes
	22)	How many livestock were born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:

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*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

B LIP Supporting Documentation Review Worksheet (Continued)

Adverse Losses			
	23)	Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the first eligible loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	24)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the first event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	25)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	26)	Were livestock injured because of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	27)	Were injured livestock sold through an independant party within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	28)	How many injured livestock were sold through an independant party within 30 calendar days of the first loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	29)	What was the total dollar amount received for livestock injured due to the first loss event and were sold through an independant party within 30 calendar days of the first event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:

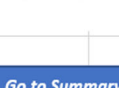
--*

B LIP Supporting Documentation Review Worksheet

Loss 2 – 12 tabs

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

1) Producer Name:	4) State:	
2) Unit:	5) County:	
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	6) Application #:	



7) Notice of Loss #:	8) Date Loss was apparent:
----------------------	----------------------------

[Go to Summary](#)
[Go to Previous Loss](#)
[Go to Next Loss](#)
[Go to End of Year](#)

Documentation Table		
9) Documentation Type	10) Documentation Description	11) Notes/Remarks



General Documentation Questions		
	30) Is there more than one document provided to support livestock numbers? <i>Answer: "Yes" or "No"</i>	Yes
	31) Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? <i>Answer: "Yes" or "No"</i>	No
	32) How many head of livestock are duplicates? <i>Note: Add notes/remarks in the documentation table above to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.</i>	

Inventory Increases			
	33) Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type since the first loss event?	Yes	
	34) How many livestock were born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type since the first loss event and the end date of the second loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:	

*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

B LIP Supporting Documentation Review Worksheet

Adverse Losses			
	35)	Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the second eligible loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	36)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the second event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	37)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the second event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	38)	Were livestock injured because of the second loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	39)	Were injured livestock sold through an independent party within 30 calendar days from the end date of the second second loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	40)	How many injured livestock were sold through an independant party within 30 calendar days of the end date for the second loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	41)	What was the total dollar amount received for livestock injured due to the second loss event and were sold through an independant party within 30 calendar days of the end date of the second loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
Normal Mortality			
	42)	Were livestock lost due to normal mortality between the first loss event and the second loss events? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	43)	How many livestock were lost due to normal mortality between the first and second loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:
	44)	Were livestock lost due to normal mortality on or during the second loss events? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes
	45)	How many livestock were lost due to normal mortality on or during the second loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:

--*

B LIP Supporting Documentation Review Worksheet

End of Year tab

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

1) <i>Producer Name:</i>	4) <i>State:</i>
2) <i>Unit:</i>	5) <i>County:</i>
3) <i>Weight/Kind/Type.</i>	6) <i>Application #:</i>



Documentation Table		
9) Documentation Type	Documentation Description (i.e. balance sheet, birthing record, etc.)	11) Notes/Remarks

General Documentation Questions		
30)	Is there more then one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	

[Go to Summary](#)

Go to Loss #1

Go to Loss #2

Go to Loss #3

Go to Loss #4

Go to Loss #5

Go to Loss #6

Go to Loss #7

Go to Loss #8

Go to Loss #9

Go to Loss #10

Go to Loss #11

Go to Loss #12

Go to Loss #1

Go to Loss #2

Go to Loss #3

Go to Loss #4

Go to Loss #5

Go to Loss #6

Go to Loss #7

Go to Loss #8

Go to Loss #9

Go to Loss #10

Go to Loss #11

Go to Loss #12

General Documentation Questions			
	30) Is there more than one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
	31) Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	No	
	32) How many head of livestock are duplicates? Note: Add notes/remarks in the documentation table above to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.		
Inventory Increases			
	33) Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type after the final loss event and before the beginning of the year? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
	34) How many livestock were born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type since the final loss event and December 31?	Producer: COC Adjustment:	
Normal Mortality			
	42) Were livestock lost due to normal mortality between the final loss event and December 31? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
	43) How many livestock were lost due to normal mortality after the final loss event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:	

_____*

*--32 LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet (Continued)

B LIP Supporting Documentation Review Worksheet

Summary tab

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet												
1) Producer Name:				4) State:								
2) Unit:				5) County:								
3) Weight/Kind/Type:				6) Application #:								
								COC Adjustment				
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)	Amount Receive for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 22)	Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)	Adjusted Number of Livestock lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 26)	Adjusted Amount Receive for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 27)
Enter Loss # 1												
Enter Loss # 2												
Enter Loss # 3												
Enter Loss # 4												
Enter Loss # 5												
Enter Loss # 6												
Enter Loss # 7												
Enter Loss # 8												
Enter Loss # 9												
Enter Loss # 10												
Enter Loss # 11												
Enter Loss # 12												
End of Year												



[Go to Loss #1](#)
[Go to Loss #2](#)
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[Go to Loss #5](#)
[Go to Loss #6](#)
[Go to Loss #7](#)
[Go to Loss #8](#)
[Go to Loss #9](#)
[Go to Loss #10](#)
[Go to Loss #11](#)
[Go to Loss #12](#)
[Go to End of Year](#)

C Examples of Supporting Documentation Review Worksheet

Examples for completing the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet are provided in Exhibits 7, 8, and 9.--*

33-50 (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. The program year in which the eligible loss condition occurs determines the program year the notice of loss is filed for.

Example: A wildfire occurred December 15, 2024, through December 17, 2024. Bob Farmer found 10 adult beef cows on December 28, 2024, and 5 adult beef cows on January 5, 2025, that died due to the wildfire occurring in December 2024. Mr. Farmer experienced a 2024 program year loss of livestock due to the wildfire and must file his notice of loss no later than March 3, 2025, to be considered timely filed.--*

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 Culpepper 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)***--C Late-Filed Notice of Loss – Equitable Relief--***

Winter storms and/or multiple winter storms occurring over the winter months can result in the exact number of livestock losses not being fully realized until after the LIP application deadline. To account for losses discovered after the program deadline because of a winter storm that occurred at the end of a program year, the producer must file or revise their application after the program deadline. This results in the application being late filed and current policy requires programmatic relief to be requested and approved from DAFP for the application to be approved.

DAFP has granted authority to STC's to provide equitable relief and approve late-filed LIP notices of loss and applications because of winter storm losses not discovered until after the program deadline when a winter storm occurs at the end of the program year. All late-filed applications must meet equitable relief requirements to be approved. Late-filed applications that do not meet equitable relief requirements must be disapproved. STC's must thoroughly document their actions in the STC minutes and inform County Offices of the determination. The County Office will notify the producer and provide applicable appeal rights for disapproved applications. This authority does not apply to any other eligible loss event.

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.

***--Note:** See Exhibit 10 for the best management practices for reviewing LIP notice of losses.--*

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.

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

--See Exhibit 10 for the best management practices for reviewing LIP notice of losses.--

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 * * *, 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. The program year in which the eligible loss condition occurs determines the program year the application for payment must be filed for.

Example: A wildfire occurred December 15, 2024, through December 17, 2024. Bob Farmer found 10 adult beef cows on December 28, 2024, and 5 adult beef cows on January 5, 2025, that died due to the wildfire. Mr. Farmer has a 2024 program year loss of livestock due to the wildfire and must file his application for payment no later than March 3, 2025, to be considered timely filed.--*

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 signup 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**

*--For program years 2019 through 2022, a notice of loss and participants' signatures must have been received no later than 30 calendar days of when the loss was first apparent to the participant. All participants' signatures must have been received on an application for payment no later than 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the losses occur.

For program year 2023, a notice of loss, application for payment, and all participants' signatures must have been received no later than 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss occurred.

For 2024 and subsequent program years, a notice of loss, application for payment, and all participants' signatures **must** be received by March 1 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.

***--Note:** See Exhibit 10 for the best management practices for reviewing LIP applications.--*

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.

--See Exhibit 10 for the best management practices for reviewing LIP applications.--

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 of Initial CCC-852's**

DD's must review the first five CCC-852's submitted in each Service Center each calendar year before approval of applications. The review must include the following:

- ensuring that CCC-852's are submitted by participant County Office
- verifiable signature requirements, including power of attorney, are met
- acceptable proof of death and/or injury is provided along with acceptable 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
- the completed LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet
- no State or County Office developed forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents are being used to obtain or collect the data required from participants--*

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

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

- 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 MIDAS Business Partner data
- reviewing the completed CCC-770 LIP Checklist and use the form as a guide during the review process.

Note: DD's must document review on CCC-770-LIP for each CCC-852.

The DD review of the initial CCC-852's and supporting documentation submitted is critical to ensuring 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 LIP that may be resolved by additional training, clarified procedures, or modified software
- prevents numerous participants from being impacted by erroneous LIP administration of the program
- allows corrections to be made in a timely manner before erroneous payments are issued.

DD's must provide a written report to SED's describing the LIP application review findings, including a list of errors discovered, and the overall status of the implementation of LIP in the County Office.

FSA's reporting mechanism for program year 2023 and subsequent years is easily accessible and provides the information needed for the required reviews. The reporting mechanism uses SharePoint which allows SED's, DD's, Safety Net Division (SND), and DAFP to review the progress and results of the required reporting. It also allows SND to use the information to provide internal review reporting.

A questionnaire on the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site must be completed by DD's or delegated official. This questionnaire includes standardized questions for DD's to provide data that allows SED's and SND to collect needed information for the State and national internal reviews. This information also provides SED's with the required information to qualify as a written report from DD's to meet the LIP review requirements.

Note: The questionnaire should be submitted once all applicable required LIP reviews for each Service Center are completed.--*

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

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

All reviews must be completed and recorded on the SharePoint site by April 1 after each program year deadline. The National Office will review reports of all DD reviews completed. These reviews will allow the National Office to do the following:

- identify common findings
- provide a process to review LIP policy
- assist the State Offices with addressing common findings in their State, including steps to reduce errors.

E Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site

The Internal Control Reviews SharePoint for required reporting is located at:
https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/fsa-dafp/Internal_Control_Reviews?e=1%3A020f17a56ff1425a9791d6167bcb2f21

Note: County Office employees will not have access to this SharePoint site.

The Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site contains the following links:

- Program Contacts
- DD Program Review Questionnaire
- DD Program Review Reports.

The DD Program Review Questionnaire will be used for all applicable programs that include DD review requirements. Standardized questions will display for each program. Any findings should be reported to the selected programs.

Once all the required reviews are complete for the Service Center, the reviews must be loaded into the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site before approval.--*

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 ☒ Approval ☐ 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
109620	☐	☒	Beef Adult Cow	☐	100.00	0	200	50									
	☐	☐		☐													
	☐	☐		☐													
	☐	☐		☐													
	☐	☐		☐													
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 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 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.

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														
109620	☐	X	Beef Adult Cow	☐	☐	100.00	0	200	50		5	\$1,009							
	☐	☐		☐	☐														
	☐	☐		☐	☐														
	☐	☐		☐	☐														
	☐	☐		☐	☐														
	☐	☐		☐	☐														
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 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 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 ☒ Approval ☐ 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
109627	☐	X	Nonadult Beef Under 400	X	☐	100.00	0	90	15	0	0						
	☐	☐		☐	☐												
	☐	☐		☐	☐												
	☐	☐		☐	☐												
	☐	☐		☐	☐												
	☐	☐		☐	☐												
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 – 2021 and Subsequent Years--

For 2021 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 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)--

Item	Instructions
7	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. Examples: Jones County, TX, Farm 100, or 1211 Bovine Rd, Cow Palace, TX.
8	Enter the current physical location of the livestock in inventory. Examples: Jones County, TX, Farm 100, or 1211 Bovine Rd., Cow Palace, TX.
9A	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. 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: • telephone • facsimile • e-mail. 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. Note: Multiple Notices of Loss may be filed during the calendar year if: • 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	Signatory in item 9A will enter their title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity. 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.

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

--A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2021 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 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)--

Item	Instructions																											
14A	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. An entry in this field is always required when there is a loss in a particular livestock kind, type, and weight range. 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. <table border="0"> <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> 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. <table border="0"> <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> 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. <table border="0"> <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	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".																											
15	Enter the producer's share in the livestock losses listed in item 18.																											

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

--A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)--

Item	Instructions
16	Only a required entry when both of the following conditions are met: • 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. 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.
17	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. 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. Important: For the first eligible loss condition, if: • 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 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)--

Item	Instructions									
18	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. 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. Important: For final year end applications for payment, if applicable, enter “0” in this item. 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. <table><tr><th><u>Notice of Loss Number</u></th><th><u>Livestock Kind, Type And Weight Range</u></th><th><u>Number of Death Losses</u></th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Beef, Adult Cows</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Beef, Adult Cows</td><td>5</td></tr></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	For the livestock kind, type and weight range listed in item 14A, enter the number of livestock lost due to normal mortality, as follows: - 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 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)--

Item	Instructions									
20	For each livestock kind, type and weight range, enter the number of livestock added to inventory between notices of loss, as follows: • 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	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. 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. Important: For final year end applications for payment, if applicable, enter “0” in this item. 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. <table><tr><th><u>Notice of Loss Number</u></th><th><u>Livestock Kind, Type And Weight Range</u></th><th><u>Number of Injured Livestock</u></th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Beef, Adult Cows</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Beef, Adult Cows</td><td>5</td></tr></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 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)--

Item	Instructions
22	For each livestock kind, type and weight range, enter the dollar amount the producer received for the injured livestock. Note: This is a required entry if producers reports livestock sold in Item 21. Sales documentation is required. See paragraph 26.
23	COC will enter the adjusted number of livestock on day before the eligible loss condition, if applicable. 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. 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.
24	COC will enter the adjusted number of livestock lost due to an eligible loss condition, if applicable. 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. 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.
25	COC will enter the adjusted number of livestock lost because of normal mortality, if applicable. 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. 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.

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

--A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)--

Item	Instructions
26	COC will enter the adjusted number of livestock sold at a reduced price, if applicable. 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. 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.
27	COC will enter the adjusted dollar amount of livestock sold at a reduced price, if applicable. 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. 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.
Part E – Documentation of Beginning Inventory	
28	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. Note: See paragraph 28 for examples of acceptable documentation that may provide verifiable evidence of livestock beginning inventory.
Part F – Documentation to Verify Sales and Purchases	
29	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.
Part G – Documentation to Verify Livestock Losses	
30	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. Note: See paragraph 26 for acceptable documentation for verifying livestock losses.

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

--A Completing Manual CCC-852 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)--

Item	Instructions
Part H – Documentation to Verify Livestock Injured and Sold	
31	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. Note: See paragraph 26 for acceptable documentation for verifying livestock losses.
Part I - Similar Loss/Contract Growers	
32	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).
33	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same livestock losses. Important: Include benefits received from any Federal or State established programs for the same livestock losses because of eligible attacks.
Part J - Producer Certification	
34A through 34C	After reading the certification, the livestock owner or contract grower or representative signs and dates. Signatory in item 34A will enter their title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity. 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.
Part K - County Committee Determination	
35A	Enter COC signature.
35B	Enter date of COC action.
35C	Enter a check in approved or disapproved box. 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.

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

*--B Example of CCC-852 – 2021 and Subsequent Years

Following is an example of CCC-852.

This form is available electronically. Page 1 of 3

CCC-852 (06-24-21)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	1. State and County Code	2. Calendar Year
LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM APPLICATION 2021 and Subsequent Years		3. County Office Name	4. Application Number

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.

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.

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

*--B Example of CCC-852 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

CCC-852 (06-24-21)														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. 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																					
	☐	☐		☐	☐																					
	☐	☐		☐	☐																					
	☐	☐		☐	☐																					
	☐	☐		☐	☐																					
	☐	☐		☐	☐																					
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.																										

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

*--B Example of CCC-852 – 2021 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

CCC-852 (06-24-21)		Page 3 of 3
PART I – SIMILAR LOSS/CONTRACT GROWERS		
32. Other Compensation (Contract Growers) \$	33. Reduction \$	
PART J – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION		
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: - 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. <i>I certify that:</i> - 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 an 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)). All livestock entered on LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet and 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; - 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 All information on this application and all supporting documents I provided is true and correct.		
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 ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
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 (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) 632-8982. 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.		

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58 CCC-770 LIP, Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist

*--A Introduction

The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 requires Federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. CCC-770 LIP has been enhanced to address areas of concern to ensure that LIP payments are issued properly.

B Program Checklist

The CCC-770 LIP checklist:

- is applicable to administering LIP
- must be used for the first twenty CCC-852's filed
- does not negate STC, SED, State Office, DD, COC, CED, and County Office responsibility for administering all provisions applicable to ELAP.

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

C County Office Using CCC-770

County Offices must use the CCC-770 ELAP checklist as a management and review tool to help address deficiencies identified during the application and supporting documentation review or spot check process to determine whether LIP policies or procedures are being followed before issuing LIP payments.

The County Office employee that completes each item on the CCC-770 LIP checklist is certifying that the applicable LIP provision have, or have not, been met. As an alternative, County Offices may choose to review applicable items after COC approval/disapproval. After all questions on the CCC-770 LIP checklist have been answered in a manner that supports COC actions on the LIP Application, the County Office employee will sign and date the CCC-770 LIP checklist, as the preparer.

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

County Offices will see applicable handbook provisions, as specified for additional information.--*

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

D Completing CCC-770's

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

*--

Item	Instructions
A	Enter the name of the producer.
B	Enter applicable State name.
C	Enter County Office name that is completing CCC-770 LIP.
D	Enter the calendar year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-852, item 2.
Part A	Enter the Notice of Loss number being reviewed with items 1 – 14. Note: A separate Part A is completed for each notice of loss. Applications with multiple notice of losses must use the LIP checklist continuation (CCC-770-A) for each notice of loss.
1-14	Check (☐) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry.
Part B	Application for Payment Note: A separate Part B must be completed each time an application for payment is made. If a producer files a subsequent or final year end application, the LIP checklist continuation (CCC-770-A) must be used.
15-27	Check (☒) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry for the weight, kind, type, and unit number being reviewed.
Part C	Inventory Enter the livestock weight, kind, type and unit number being reviewed in the box above the group of columns for "YES", "NO", and "N/A". This needs to be repeated for all subsequent pages of the CCC-770. If more than three weight, kind, type, and unit number of livestock are reviewed, the LIP checklist continuation (CCC-770-A) must be used.
28-45	Check (☒) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry for the weight, kind, type, and unit number being reviewed. Note: If multiple subsequent events occur for the same weight, kind, type, and unit number of livestock, multiple checks (☒) may be made in item 38. Remarks should be added to explain the checks (☒)
Part D	Adverse Losses
46-54	Check (☒) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry for the weight, kind, type, and unit number being reviewed. Note: If multiple subsequent events occur for the same weight, kind, type, and unit number of livestock, multiple checks (☒) may be made in the items. Remarks should be added to explain the checks (☒)

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

D Completing CCC-770's (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
Part E	Normal Mortality
55-61	Check (✓) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry for the weight, kind, type, and unit number being reviewed. Note: If multiple subsequent events occur for the same weight, kind, type, and unit number of livestock, multiple checks (✓) may be made in each item. Remarks should be added to explain the checks (✓).
Part F	Livestock Sold Due to Injury
62-73	Check (✓) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry for the weight, kind, type, and unit number being reviewed. Note: If multiple subsequent events occur for the same weight, kind, type, and unit number of livestock, multiple checks (✓) may be made in each item. Remarks should be added to explain the checks (✓).
Part G	Third Party Certification
74-82	Check (✓) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry for the weight, kind, type, and unit number being reviewed. Note: If multiple third-party certifications are used to support different subsequent events for the same weight, kind, type, and unit number of livestock, multiple checks (✓) may be made in each item. Remarks should be added to explain the checks (✓).
Part H	Veterinarian Certification
83-90	Check (✓) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry for the weight, kind, type, and unit number being reviewed. Note: If multiple Veterinarian certifications are used to support different subsequent events for diseases exacerbated by an eligible weather event for the same weight, kind, type, and unit number of livestock, multiple checks (✓) may be made in each item. Remarks should be added to explain the checks (✓).
91	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstances, multiple checks (✓) in a box for subsequent events, or explanation for items checked "NO".
92A and B	Any employee that checks 1 or more items from 1 through 89 must certify by signing as preparer and entering date of signature.

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

D Completing CCC-770's (Continued)

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Item	Instructions
93A, B, and C	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: • item 92A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 LIP items have been verified and completed • item 92B by signing • item 92C by entering date or signature.
94A, B, and C	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: • item 93A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 LIP items have been verified and completed • item 93B by signing • item 93C by entering date or signature.

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

E Example of CCC-770 LIP

Following is an example of CCC-770 LIP.

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CCC-770 LIP (06-14-21)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		A. Producer Name		B. State Name	
LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM (LIP) CHECKLIST				C. County Office Name		D. Calendar Year	
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.							
County Office Action				Handbook or Other Reference		YES	NO
							N/A
PART A - NOTICE OF LOSS (NOL) NO.							
1	Was a Unit Number(s) established in the NAP software based on the unique relationships of associated producers and physical location county?			1-LIP, Paragraph 55			
2	Is the notice of loss on CCC-852, Parts A and B, filed within 30 calendar days of when the loss first became apparent?			1-LIP, Paragraph 21			
3	Is the notice of loss on CCC-852, Parts A and B, for the physical location county where the loss occurred?			1-LIP, Paragraph 51			
4	Is the notice of loss on CCC-852, Parts A and B, for the livestock unit number with losses?			1-LIP, Paragraph 51			
5	Is the notice of loss on CCC-852, Parts A and B, for the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred?			1-LIP, Paragraph 51			
6	Has the COC determined the loss condition provided in Item 6D of the CCC-852 an eligible loss condition?			1-LIP, Paragraph 22			
7	Is the loss condition in Item 6D of the CCC-852 a disease exacerbated by an eligible weather? Note: If response is "NO", mark Item 8 and 9 as "N/A".			1-LIP, Subparagraph 22D			
8	Is the diseases in Item 6D of the CCC-852 approved by DAFP?			1-LIP, Subparagraph 22D			
9	Was a Livestock Indemnity Program Veterinarian Certification (CCC-854A) provided to support the Notice of Loss? If answered "YES" complete Veterinarian Certification part of this form.			1-LIP, Subparagraph 23B			
10	For losses due to weather, does weather data support that an eligible weather event occurred?			1-LIP, Paragraph 22			
11	For losses due to an attack, was documentation provided to substantiate livestock losses were a direct result of an eligible attack by an animal reintroduced or protected by the Federal Government?			1-LIP, Subparagraph 22G, Paragraph 30 and Exhibit 2			
12	Do the COC minutes document how the loss condition does or does not meet a DAFP approved loss condition or COC determined weather? Note: The COC documentation for a COC determine eligible adverse weather event must support how the weather was abnormal, extreme, and damaging that directly kills or injures livestock.			1-LIP, Paragraph 52			
13	If the COC approves the CCC-852 Part A and B, Notice of Loss, has the COF notified the participant?			1-LIP, Paragraph 52			
14	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?			1-LIP, Paragraph 52			
PART B - APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT							
15	Was signature authority verified for the participant?			1-CM Part 25			
16	Was the application for payment and all supporting documentation filed on or before the application approval or 60 calendar days from the end of the program year?			1-LIP, Paragraphs 21, 26, 28, and Subparagraph 53E			
17	Is the participant an eligible producer?			1-LIP, Subparagraphs 24F, 24G, and Exhibit 2			
18	For contract grower (CCC-852, Item 13) livestock losses, does the contract grower meet the eligibility requirements?			1-LIP, Subparagraph 24G and 57A (Item 13)			

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

E Example of CCC-770 LIP

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CCC-770 LIP (06-14-21)		Page 2 of 6									
County Office Action		Handbook or Other Reference	YES			NO			N/A		
PART B - APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT (Continuation)											
19	Are losses for eligible livestock?	1-LIP, Paragraph 24									
20	Are the producer's share(s) accurate based on the livestock unit(s)?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 15)									
21	For Contract Growers, has the application for payment amount been reduced for the calendar year listed on the CCC-852, Item 32, by the amount of monetary compensation received from their contractor for the loss of income in the calendar year for the dead livestock?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 24F									
22	Did the producer receive any additional monetary assistance from state or federal government for the same or similar adverse loss condition and reported in Item 33 of the CCC-852?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 33)									
23	Did the COC act upon the completed application and thoroughly document the action in the COC minutes including COC adjustments?	1-LIP, Paragraph 54									
24	Was the payment calculated correctly based on the producer information and COC adjustments?	1-LIP, Paragraph 25									
25	Were COC approval, and/or disapproval on recorded on the CCC-852?	1-LIP, Paragraph 54									
26	Was the producer notified in writing of COC action and included appeal rights if the COC adjusted or disapproved the application?	1-LIP, Subparagraphs 26D, 28C, and 54B									
27	Was the LIP Supporting Document Review Worksheet completed for each weight/kind/type and unit # of livestock on the CCC-852 to determine livestock numbers in Part C of the CCC-852?	1-LIP, Paragraph 32									
County Office Action		Handbook or Other Reference	Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #			Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #			Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #		
			YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A
PART C - INVENTORY											
28	Were acceptable inventory records provided to support inventory numbers?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 28 A									
29	If acceptable inventory records were not provided and inventory is for unweaned livestock, was the CCC-856 used to determine LBIH?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 28 C									
30	Did the COC act on the CCC-856, record determination on the CCC-856, and thoroughly document action in the COC minutes?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 28 C									
31	Were the livestock physically located in the area of the county where the eligible loss condition occurred?	1-LIP, Paragraph 53									
32	Was the exact number in inventory the date prior to the eligible loss condition (CCC-852, Item 17) supported by acceptable supporting documentation?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57 A (Item 17)									
33	For first eligible loss conditions, was normal mortality claimed excluded from inventory?										
34	For first eligible loss conditions, were all livestock born and lost during the loss event included in inventory?										
35	Are the type of inventory documents and the numbers that are supported thoroughly documented in the COC minutes?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 54									
36	Was a COC adjustment entered in Item 23 on the CCC-852 to match supporting document and thoroughly documented in COC minutes?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 23)									
37	Did the COC determine that the producer inventories appear reasonable for the operation?	1-LIP, paragraph 26 and 28									
Additions to Inventories Between Loss Events, answers the following questions for subsequent or final events											
38	For subsequent event, is the exact number in CCC-852 Item 20 supported by acceptable documentation for additions to inventory after the previous loss event and before, on or during immediately following loss event?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 20)									

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

E Example of CCC-770 LIP

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CCC-770 LIP (06-14-21)		Handbook or Other Reference	Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #			Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #			Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #		
County Office Action											
			YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A
39	For final year end application, is the exact number in CCC-852 Item 20 supported by the acceptable documentation for additions to inventory after the last loss event and by December 31 of the current program year?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 20)									
40	Was a COC adjustment entered in Item 23 on the CCC-852 to match supporting document and thoroughly documented in COC minutes?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 54									
Livestock Inventory Sold											
41	Is this the first NOL for the inventory group?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 16)									
42	Was normal mortality provided in Item 19 on the CCC-852?										
43	Answer if Item 40 and 41 is "YES", what is the date of the first normal mortality?										
44	Is the exact number in Item 16 on the CCC-852 supported by acceptable documentation for sales as of the earliest date normal mortality indicated in Item 42?										
45	Was a COC adjustment entered on the CCC-852 in Item 23 to match supporting document(s) and thoroughly document in the COC minutes?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 54									
PART D – ADVERSE LOSSES											
46	Are the supporting documentations acceptable to support adverse death losses?	1-LIP, Subparagraphs 26A and 57A (Item 18)									
47	Do the acceptable supporting documents identify the exact number of livestock that directly died from the eligible loss condition(s) as provided on the CCC-852, Item 18 in the physical location county in the calendar year benefits are requested within 30 calendar days for the loss event?										
48	Does the acceptable supporting documents identify the kind/type and weight range of claimed livestock?										
49	Was a third-party certification used to support death loss because there was not acceptable supporting documents? If answered "YES" complete Third-Party Section of the CCC-770.	1-LIP, Subparagraphs 26A and 57A (Item 18)									
50	For eligible loss condition due to a disease exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event, was a Veterinarian Certification provided? If answered "YES" complete Veterinarian Certification Section of the CCC-770.	1-LIP, Paragraph 23									
51	Are the adverse loss documents and the numbers that are supported thoroughly documented in the COC minutes?	1-LIP, Paragraph 54									
52	Was a COC adjustment entered in Item 24 on the CCC-852 to match supporting documentation not to exceed benefits requested and thoroughly document in COC minutes?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 24)									
53	For unweaned livestock losses AND eligible loss condition of extreme cold, were vaccination records disregard in COC determination?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 24D									
54	Were livestock loss not due to management decisions?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 24E									
PART E – NORMAL MORTALITY LOSSES											
55	Are the supporting documentations acceptable to support normal mortality death losses?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 26A									
56	Does the supporting document identify the exact quantity of livestock by weight, kind and type that died due to normal mortality on the CCC-852, Item 19, in the physical location county in the calendar year benefits are requested?										

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

E Example of CCC-770 LIP

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CCC-770 LIP (06-14-21)		Handbook or Other Reference	Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #			Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #			Page 4 of 6 Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #		
County Office Action											
			YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A
PART E – NORMAL MORTALITY LOSSES (Continuation)											
57	Does the supporting document identify that livestock died due to normal mortality?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 26A									
58	For first loss condition, does the normal mortality include all normal mortality before, on or during the first loss condition?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 19)									
59	For each subsequent loss condition, does the normal mortality include normal mortality losses after the previous loss condition and before, on or during the next eligible loss condition?										
60	For final year end applications, does the normal mortality included all normal mortality losses occurring after the last eligible loss condition through December 31 of the program year?										
61	Were COC adjustments entered in Item 23 on the CCC-852 to match supporting documentation?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 25)									
PART F – LIVESTOCK SOLD DUE TO INJURY											
62	Are the supporting documentation acceptable to support livestock injured due to eligible loss condition?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 26A									
63	Does the supporting document identify the exact quantity of livestock by weight, kind, and type that were injured due to eligible loss condition provided on the CCC-852, Item 21 in the physical location county in the calendar year benefits are requested?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 26C									
64	Was a third-party certification used to support the injury to the livestock because acceptable documentation is not available? If answered "YES," complete Third-Party Section of the CCC-770.	1-LIP, Paragraph 23									
65	For diseases exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event, was a veterinarian certification provided? If "YES," complete the Veterinarian Certification section of the CCC-770.	1-LIP, Subparagraph 26B									
66	Was verifiable documentation provided to show the sale amount received for injured livestock by weight, kind and type?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 26B									
67	Was the livestock sold through an independent third party?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 26B									
68	Do the sale documents indicate the exact number provided on the CCC-852, Item 21 of injured livestock sold by weight, kind and type?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 26B									
69	Does the sales document show the exact price received for injured livestock as provided on the CCC-852, Item 22?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 24A									
70	Were the injured livestock sold within 30 calendar days of the eligible loss condition?	1-LIP, Paragraph 54									
71	Are the injury documents, sale documents, and the numbers that are supported thoroughly documented in the COC minutes?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 26 and 27)									
72	Was a COC adjustment to Item 22 on the CCC-852 done to match supporting documentation, not to exceed benefits requested, entered in Item 26 on the CCC-852, and thoroughly documented in COC minutes?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 57A (Item 26 and 27)									
73	Was a COC adjustment to Item 22 on the CCC-852 recorded in Item 27 on the CCC-852 to match supporting documents, not to exceed benefits requested, and thoroughly document in the COC minutes?										
PART G – THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION (COMPLETE IF ITEMS 48 AND/OR 63 IS ANSWERED "YES")											
74	Did the participant fully complete Parts A, B and C on the CCC-854?	1-LIP, Subparagraphs 26C and 27B									
75	Did the third-party provide specific details about how they have knowledge of the animal deaths or injuries?										
76	Is the third-party an independent source who is not affiliated with the farming operation?										

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

E Example of CCC-770 LIP

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CCC-770 LIP (06-14-21)		Handbook or Other Reference	Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #			Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #			Livestock Weight/Kind/Type and Unit #		
County Office Action			YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A
PART G – THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION (Continuation)											
77	Did the third-party provide their name, address, and phone number?	1-LIP, Subparagraphs 26C and 27B									
78	Did the third-party provide the number of losses by weight, kind, and type of livestock?										
79	Did the third-party sign the CCC-854?										
80	Was all information provided for COC and DD to determine that the certification is acceptable?										
81	Was the third-party certification provided on the monthly DD report?	1-LIP, Subparagraph 26D									
82	Was the COC determination document on the CCC-854 and thoroughly documented in the COC minutes?										
PART H – VETERINARIAN CERTIFICATION (COMPLETE IF ITEMS 49 AND/OR 64 ARE ANSWERED "YES")											
83	Is the veterinarian in good standing?	1-LIP, Paragraph 23									
84	Did the veterinarian provide their license number and state?										
85	Did the veterinarian personally observe the dead livestock supported on the CCC-854A?										
86	Did the veterinarian provide how the disease was exacerbated by the weather event?										
87	Did the veterinarian provide how the deaths were not otherwise avoidable and preventable using good management practices?										
88	Does the veterinarian not have a direct or indirect interest in the claimed livestock?										
89	Did the veterinarian fully complete part C of the CCC-854A?										
90	Did the veterinarian sign the CCC-854A in part D?										
91. Remarks											
Certification											
92A. Signature of Preparer(s)		92B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		92A. Signature of Preparer(s)		92B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)					
93A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur											
93B. CED Signature for Spot Check								93C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)			
94A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur											
94B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check								94C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)			

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

E Example of CCC-770 LIP

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CCC-770 LIP (06-14-21)
Page 6 of 6

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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.discrimination@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

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Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority

Reports

None

Forms

This table lists all forms referenced in this handbook.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification		25, 53, 54
CCC-770 LIP	Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) Checklist	58	
CCC-852 (06-24-21)	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
PIIA	Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019	3, 25
LBIH	livestock beginning inventory history	29
TLBIH	transitional livestock beginning inventory history	29

Redelegations 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.

The following table describes the delegations of approval authority for employee applications.

IF the producer is...	THEN the approval authority is...
A federal or non-federal, State, or County Office employee	CED.
COC member	
DD	
SED	
STC member	
CED	COC.
Any producer in a recording county	

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

EDH

--EDH means a disease of any livestock 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); Mycoplasma bovis (M. bovis) (beginning in 2022 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.

***--Theileria oreintalis**

Theileria orientalis means a parasite that is transmitted by *Haemaphysalis longicornis* ticks that represents a risk in cattle, also known as the Asian longhorned tick, that occur in the Eastern U.S.--*

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 *--/Water Buffalo--*	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
Ostriches			<u>1</u> /
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

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing the CCC-852 and supporting documents.**

Example 1 - Angus Black

Angus Black has a cattle herd that consists of 35 adult beef cows and 2 adult beef bulls as of January 1, 2021 in Cherry County, Nebraska. Mr. Black lost one (1) adult beef cow due to normal mortality on January 3, 2021. Mr. Black also sold two (2) adult beef cows on January 15, 2021 that were not bred. Mr. Black manages his herd so that they calve February 1 to March 31, 2021. Mr. Black contacted the County Office on February 7, 2021, to file his notice of loss indicating that he lost nonadult beef less than 250 pounds (calves), adult beef cows, and an adult beef bull due to a winter storm occurring February 3, 4, and 5, 2021. The software assigned notice of loss number 234567. Mr. Black contacted the County Office again on March 20, 2021 indicating that he lost more calves due to a blizzard that occurred March 14 and 15, 2021. The software assigned notice of loss number 234568. A third notice of loss was filed September 15 due to extreme heat conditions that occurred September 6 and 7. The software assigned notice of loss number 234569.

Mr. Black owns 100% of the livestock. The livestock unit number determined through the NAP unit software is 100.

Mr. Black filed his application for payment October 1, 2021, along with his supporting documentation. The software assigned application number 123456. Mr. Black's provided his annual balance sheet, sale barn receipts for sold adult beef cows, rendering truck receipts, and his complete calving record for his supporting documents.

Balance Sheet

Angus Black Balance Sheet		
January 1, 2021		
Livestock Inventory		
Type of Livestock	Number of Head	Value
Commercial Beef Cows	31	\$63,000
Angus Bulls	2	\$8,000
Replacement Heifers	4	\$6,000
Horse	2	\$4,000
Total	39	\$81,000

The balance sheet indicated that as of January 1 he had 35 adult beef cows, Commercial Beef Cows (31 head) and Replace Heifers (four (4) head), and two (2) adult beef bulls. Mr. Black stated that the four (4) replacement heifers have not been bred yet and were from the 2020 calf crop.

Sale Barn Receipt:

ABC Sale Barn
123 Western Street,
Best, NE--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Sale Date: January 15, 2021.

Tag	Head	Desc	Comments	Buyer	Pen	Avg	Wgt	Price	Amount
5728	2	Black cows	3 rd calvers injured	40	84	1260	2,520	\$1,600	\$3,200
Total	15								\$8,300

A sale barn receipt was provided showing that two (2) adult beef cows were sold on January 15.

Rendering Truck Receipt

EFG Rendering Plant
Best, NE

EFG Rendering Plant Best, NE				
Date	September 8, 2021			
Name	Angus Black			
	Beef	Calf	Hog	Horse
No. Head	2			
Charge				
Note: Calves approximately 500 pounds.				

Rendering truck receipts indicating that two (2) 500-pound nonadult beef were picked up on September 8.

Calving Record

2021 Calving Record					
Cow ID	Sire ID	Date of Birth	Calf ID	Calf Sex	Notes
101	B	February 1	1	B	
104	B	February 1	2	B	Died February 2, stepped on
102	B	February 2	3	B	
110	L	February 2	4	H	Twins
110	L	February 2	5	H	
115	L	February 3	6	H	Cow and calf died February 3, cold

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Cow ID	Sire ID	Date of Birth	Calf ID	Calf Sex	Notes
123	B	February 3	7	H	Died February 3, cold
103	L	February 3	8	B	
117	B	February 3	9	B	Died March 15, snow
100	L	February 3	10	B	Cow died February 3, cold
121	L	February 4	11	B	Died February 4, cold
111	L	February 4	12	B	Died February 5, cold
108	B	February 5	13	B	
119	B	February 5	14	B	Died February 5, cold
126	B	February 5	15	H	
113	B	February 6	16	H	
128	L	February 6	17	H	
127	B	February 7	18	H	
125	B	February 7	19	H	
129	L	February 8	20	H	
124	L	February 15	21	H	
106	L	February 16	22	H	
109	B	February 17	23	H	Died March 15, snow
122	B	February 21	24	H	
118	B	February 22	25	H	Died March 15, snow
107	L	February 25	26	H	
114	L	February 27	27	B	
120	L	February 28	28	B	
105	L	March 3	29	B	
116	B	March 10	30	B	
112	B	March 11	31	H	Died March 15, snow

The calving record shows that following.

- Total number of 31 calves were born.
- Total number of 15 calves were born from the start of calving through the first loss event (February 1 to February 5).
- Total number of 16 calves were born between first loss event and the end of calving (February 6 and March 11).
- Calf ID 2 was loss due to normal mortality prior to the first loss event.
- Calf ID's 6, 7, 11, 12, and 14 were directly loss due to cold.
- Calf ID's 9, 23, 25, and 31 were directly loss due to snow.
- Cow ID's 115 and 100 were directly loss due to cold.--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Photos

Photo #1 Dated January 3, 2021

- One (1) adult beef cow pictured

Photo #2 Dated February 7, 2021

- One (1) adult beef bull pictured
- Two (2) adult beef cows pictured

Photo #3 Dated February 7, 2021

- Five (5) nonadult beef less than 250 pounds

Photo #4 Dated March 15, 2021

- Four (4) nonadult beef less than 250 pounds

Photo #5 Dated September 7, 2021

- Two (2) nonadult beef 400-799 pounds

LIP Document Reconciliation Worksheet

Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds – Loss Event 1

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet			
1) Producer Name:	Angus Black	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds	6) Application #:	123456
7) Notice of Loss #:	234567	8) Date Loss was Apparant:	2/3/2021
Documentation Table			
9) Documentation Type	Documentation Description (i.e. balance sheet, birthing record, etc.)	11) Notes/Remarks	
Inventory	Calving Records		
Adverse Death Loss	Photo #3	Photo supports the same death loss in the calving record.	
Adverse Death Loss	Calving Records		
Normal Mortality	Calving Records		

--*

Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)

*__

General Documentation Questions			
	12) Is there more than one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		Yes
	13) Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No
	14) How many head of livestock are duplicates? Note: Add notes/remarks in the documentation table above to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.		5
Inventory			
	15) What is the livestock inventory for livestock on the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer:	5
		COC Adjustment:	
	16) Did normal mortality occur before or during the loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		Yes
	17) Were livestock sold before the eligible loss event but after the first normal mortality loss?		
	19) How many livestock were lost due to normal mortality before the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer:	0
		COC Adjustment:	
	20) How many livestock were lost due to normal mortality on the day before the eligible loss event or during the eligible loss event?	Producer:	1
		COC Adjustment:	
	21) Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the eligible loss event?		Yes
	22) How many livestock were born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the loss event?	Producer:	10
		COC Adjustment:	
Adverse Losses			
	23) Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the first eligible loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		Yes
	24) How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the first event?	Producer:	5
		COC Adjustment:	
	25) How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first event?	Producer:	0
		COC Adjustment:	
	26) Were livestock injured because of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds – Loss Event 2

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet			
1) Producer Name:	Angus Black	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds	6) Application #:	123456
7) Notice of Loss #:	234568	8) Date Loss was apparent:	3/4/2021
Documentation Table			
9) Documentation Type	10) Documentation Description	11) Notes/Remarks	
Inventory	Calving Record		
Adverse Death Loss	Calving Record		
Adverse Death Loss	Photo #4	Photo supports the same death loss in the calving record.	
General Documentation Questions			
	30) Is there more than one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		Yes
	31) Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No
	32) How many head of livestock are duplicates? Note: Add notes/remarks in the documentation table above to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.		4
Inventory Increases			
	33) Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type since the first loss event?		Yes
	34) How many livestock were born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type since the first loss event and the end date of the second loss event?	Producer:	16
		COC Adjustment:	
Adverse Losses			
	35) Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the second eligible loss event?		Yes
	36) How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the second event?	Producer:	4
		COC Adjustment:	
	37) How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the second event?	Producer:	0
		COC Adjustment:	
	38) Were livestock injured because of the second loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No

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***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Normal Mortality		
42) Were livestock lost due to normal mortality between the first loss event and the second loss events? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No
44) Were livestock lost due to normal mortality on or during the second loss events? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No

Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds – Summary

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet												
1) Producer Name: Angus Black				4) State: Nebraska (31)								
2) Unit: 100				5) County: Cherry (031)								
3) Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds				6) Application #: 123456								
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)	Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 22)	Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 26)	Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 27)
234567		14	5	1								
234568			4		16							
Enter Loss # 3												
Enter Loss # 4												
Enter Loss # 5												
Enter Loss # 6												
Enter Loss # 7												
Enter Loss # 8												
Enter Loss # 9												
Enter Loss # 10												
Enter Loss # 11												
Enter Loss # 12												
End of Year												



Go to Loss #1

Go to Loss #2

Go to Loss #3

Go to Loss #4

Go to Loss #5

Go to Loss #6

Go to Loss #7

Go to Loss #8

Go to Loss #9

Go to Loss #10

Go to Loss #11

Go to Loss #12

Go to End of Year

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

1) Producer Name:	Angus Black	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds	6) Application #:	123456

7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)
234567		14	5	1		
234568			4		16	

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***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Beef, Adult, Cows – Loss Event 1

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet			
1) Producer Name:	Angus Black	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Adult, Cows	6) Application #:	123456
7) Notice of Loss #:	234567	8) Date Loss was Apparant:	2/3/2021
Documentation Table			
9) Documentation Type	Documentation Description (i.e. balance sheet, birthing record, etc.)	11) Notes/Remarks	
Inventory	Balance Sheet		
Adverse Death Loss	Photo #2	Photo supports the same death loss in the calving record.	
Adverse Death Loss	Calving Records		
Normal Mortality	Photo #1		
General Documentation Questions			
12)	Is there more than one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
13)	Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	No	
14)	How many head of livestock are duplicates? Note: Add notes/remarks in the documentation table above to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.	2	
Inventory			
15)	What is the livestock inventory for livestock on the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer:	32
		COC	
		Adjustment:	
16)	Did normal mortality occur before or during the loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
17)	Were livestock sold before the eligible loss event but after the first normal mortality loss?	Yes	
18)	Enter the number of livestock that were sold on or after the first normal mortality loss through the first eligible loss condition.	Producer:	2
		COC	
		Adjustment:	
19)	How many livestock were lost due to normal mortality before the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer:	1
		COC	
		Adjustment:	
20)	How many livestock were lost due to normal mortality on the day before the eligible loss event or during the eligible loss event?	Producer:	0
		COC	
		Adjustment:	
21)	Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the eligible loss event?	No	

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Adverse Losses			
23)	Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the first eligible loss event?		Yes
24)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the first event?	Producer:	2
		COC Adjustment:	
25)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first event?	Producer:	0
		COC Adjustment:	
26)	Were livestock injured because of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No

Beef, Adult, Cows – Summary

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet												
1) Producer Name: Angus Black				4) State: Nebraska (31)								
2) Unit: 100				5) County: Cherry (031)								
3) Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Adult, Cows				6) Application #: 123456								
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)	Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 22)	Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 26)	Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 27)
234567	2	32	1									
Enter Loss # 2												
Enter Loss # 3												
Enter Loss # 4												
Enter Loss # 5												
Enter Loss # 6												
Enter Loss # 7												
Enter Loss # 8												
Enter Loss # 9												
Enter Loss # 10												
Enter Loss # 11												
Enter Loss # 12												
End of Year												

Go to Loss #1

Go to Loss #2

Go to Loss #3

Go to Loss #4

Go to Loss #5

Go to Loss #6

Go to Loss #7

Go to Loss #8

Go to Loss #9

Go to Loss #10

Go to Loss #11

Go to Loss #12

Go to End of Year

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet						
1) Producer Name: Angus Black			4) State: Nebraska (31)			
2) Unit: 100			5) County: Cherry (031)			
3) Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Adult, Cows			6) Application #: 123456			
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)
234567	2	32	2	1		
Enter Loss # 2						

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Beef, Adult, Bulls – Loss Event 1

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet			
1) Producer Name:	Angus Black	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Adult, Bulls	6) Application #:	123456
7) Notice of Loss #:	234567	8) Date Loss was Apparant:	2/3/2021
Documentation Table			
9) Documentation Type	Documentation Description (i.e. balance sheet, birthing record, etc.)	11) Notes/Remarks	
Inventory	Balance Sheet		
Adverse Death Loss	Photo #2		
General Documentation Questions			
	12) Is there more than one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		Yes
	13) Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		Yes
Inventory			
	15) What is the livestock inventory for livestock on the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer:	2
		COC Adjustment:	
	16) Did normal mortality occur before or during the loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	No	
	21) Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the eligible loss event?	No	

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Adverse Losses			
23)	Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the first eligible loss event?		Yes
24)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the first event?	Producer:	1
		COC Adjustment:	
25)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first event?	Producer:	0
		COC Adjustment:	
26)	Were livestock injured because of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No

Beef, Adult, Bulls – Summary

Producer Name: Angus Black		4) State: Nebraska (31)										
Unit: 100		5) County: Cherry (031)										
Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Adult, Bulls		6) Application #: 123456										
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Sold to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)	Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 22)	Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 26)	Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 27)
234567		2	1									
Enter Loss # 2												
Enter Loss # 3												
Enter Loss # 4												
Enter Loss # 5												
Enter Loss # 6												
Enter Loss # 7												
Enter Loss # 8												
Enter Loss # 9												
Enter Loss # 10												
Enter Loss # 11												
Enter Loss # 12												
End of Year												

Go to Loss #1

Go to Loss #2

Go to Loss #3

Go to Loss #4

Go to Loss #5

Go to Loss #6

Go to Loss #7

Go to Loss #8

Go to Loss #9

Go to Loss #10

Go to Loss #11

Go to Loss #12

Go to End of Year

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

1) Producer Name: Angus Black		4) State: Nebraska (31)				
2) Unit: 100		5) County: Cherry (031)				
3) Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Adult, Bulls		6) Application #: 123456				
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Sold to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)
234567		2	1			

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Beef, Nonadult, 400-799 pounds – Loss Event 3

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet			
1) Producer Name:	Angus Black	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Nonadult, 400 – 799 pounds	6) Application #:	123456
7) Notice of Loss #:	234569	8) Date Loss was Apparant:	9/6/2021
Documentation Table			
9) Documentation Type	10) Documentation Description (i.e. balance sheet, birthing record, etc.)	11) Notes/Remarks	
Inventory	Calving Record		
Adverse Death Loss	Rendering Receipt		
Adverse Death Loss	Photo #5	Photo supports loss documented with rendering receipt	
General Documentation Questions			
	12) Is there more then one document provided to support livestock numbers? <i>Answer: "Yes" or "No"</i>	Yes	
	13) Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? <i>Answer: "Yes" or "No"</i>	No	
	14) How many head of livestock are duplicates? <i>Note: Add notes/remarks in the documentation table above to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.</i>	2	
Inventory			
	15) What is the livestock inventory for livestock on the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer:	21
		COC Adjustment:	
	16) Did normal mortality occur before or during the loss event? <i>Answer: "Yes" or "No"</i>	No	
	21) Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the eligible loss event?	No	

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Adverse Losses			
23)	Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the first eligible loss event?		Yes
24)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the first event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:	2
25)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first event?	Producer: COC Adjustment:	0
26)	Were livestock injured because of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No

Beef, Nonadult, 400-799 pounds – Summary

1) Producer Name: Angus Black		4) State: Nebraska (31)										
2) Unit: 100		5) County: Cherry (031)										
3) Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Nonadult, 400 – 799 pounds		6) Application #: 123456										
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)	Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 22)	Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 26)	Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 27)
234569		21	2									
Enter Loss #2												
Enter Loss #3												
Enter Loss #4												
Enter Loss #5												
Enter Loss #6												
Enter Loss #7												
Enter Loss #8												
Enter Loss #9												
Enter Loss #10												
Enter Loss #11												
Enter Loss #12												
End of Year												



- [Go to Loss #1](#)
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- [Go to Loss #10](#)
- [Go to Loss #11](#)
- [Go to Loss #12](#)
- [Go to End of Year](#)

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

1) Producer Name: Angus Black		4) State: Nebraska (31)			
2) Unit: 100		5) County: Cherry (031)			
3) Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Nonadult, 400 – 799 pounds		6) Application #: 123456			
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)
234569		21	2		
Enter Loss #2					

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

CCC-852, Part D

PART D – APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT													
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
	YES	NO		YES	NO								
234567	☐	☒	<250	☐	☐	100%		14	5	1			
234568	☐	☒	<250	☐	☐	100%			4		16		
234567	☐	☒	cows	☐	☐	100%	2	32	2	1			
234567	☐	☒	bulls	☐	☐	100%		2	1				
234569	☐	☒	400-799	☐	☐	100%		21	2				

Mr. Blacks' adult beef cows and bulls inventories are supported by the producer's balance sheet, which is an acceptable document. His inventory for the nonadult beef less than 250 pounds and 400-799 pounds is supported by his complete calving record, which is an acceptable contemporaneous producer record in place at the time of the events. The calving record documents all calves born during the calving year and supports that 31 nonadult beef less than 250 pounds were born from 30 cows. The calving record also supports the adverse loss for the adult beef cows and nonadult beef less than 250 pounds because supports they directly died from the eligible loss condition. The nonadult beef 400-799 pounds is supported by the rendering truck receipt that provide the weight, kind, and type of livestock, and is determined an acceptable record. The adult beef bull is supported by the dated photos, which is an acceptable record. All nonadult beef and cow loss are also further supported by the dated photos. The exact numbers provided in the supporting documentation match the number certified to on the producer's application for payment and no COC adjustments are needed.--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents**

Example 2 - Charles White

Charles White contacted the county office on April 8, 2021 indicating that he suffered a loss to his fall calving herd due to a tornado on April 1, 2021, in Cherry County, Nebraska. The software determined his notice of loss number was 345678. His application for payment signed April 8, 2021, provided that 30 adult beef cows died, and 15 adult beef cows were injured and sold at a reduced price. The software determined his application number was 123457. Mr. White's total inventory for adult beef cows was 100 head prior to the tornado. The tornado occurred on April 5, 2021. The livestock were all sold April 7, 2021, at the local sale barn.

Mr. White owns 100 percent of the livestock. The livestock unit number determined through the NAP unit software is 100.

The producer provided a copy of his insurance records that show he insures 100 adult beef cows. Mr. White does not have any acceptable documents to support his death loss. However, his neighbor helped him bury the 30 adult beef cows and round up the injured livestock. The producer provided his sale barn receipt and third-party certification from his neighbor Mr. Green.

Insurance Document

Livestock Inventory Insured January 1, 2021			
<i>Livestock Inventory</i>			
Type of Livestock	Number of Head	\$/head	Total Value
Commercial Beef Cows	100	\$1,800	\$180,000
Red Angus Bulls	5	\$4,000	\$20,000
Replacement Heifers	10	\$1,500	\$15,000

Mr. White indicated that the replacement heifers were bred and expected to calve in the fall.--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Sale Barn Receipt

The Good Life Sale Barn
Sale Date: April 7, 2021

TAG	HEAD	DESC	COMMENTS	BUYER	PEN	AVG	WGT	PRICE	AMOUNT
5724	6	Black cows	3 rd calvers injured	40	84	1260	7,560	\$500	\$3,000
5729	4	Char Bred	2 nd calvers injured	51	88	1402	5,608	\$575	\$2,300
5730	5	Char Bred	5 th calvers injured	60	89	1351	6,755	\$600	\$3,000
Total	15								\$8,300

Third Party Certification (CCC-854)

COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.

PART A – LIVESTOCK PRODUCER INFORMATION

4. Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)
Charles White
456 Best Road
Best, NE 12345

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 (Can be obtained from the local FSA office or LIP Fact Sheet located at https://disaster.fsa.usda.gov)	8. Unweaned (Applicable for Extreme Cold Only)		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			
April 5	☐	☒	Adult Beef Cows	☐	☐	45	FSN 123	insurance record
Tornado	☐	☐		☐	☐			

PART D - THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

13. Third Party's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code) Ted Green 489 Best Road Best, NE 12345	14. Phone Number (Include Area Code) (402) 123-4567	15. Affiliation to Producer neighbor
---	--	---

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.

I helped my neighbor, Charles White, after the tornado that went between our two farmsteads. His pasture was in the direct path of the tornado. That afternoon the tornado went through, I helped Mr. White check his cows. We worked together to roundup the injured cows and collected the dead cows.

PART F - THIRD PARTY - CERTIFICATION OF LIVESTOCK DEATHS AND/OR INJURY

17. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range (Can be obtained from the local FSA office or LIP Fact Sheet located at https://disaster.fsa.usda.gov)	18. Number that Have Died Due to Eligible Loss Condition	19. Number Injured Due to Eligible Loss Condition
Adult Beef Cows	30	15

PART G - THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION OF OTHER DETAILS

20. Other relevant details including type of injury and livestock description.

We treated the livestock as best as possible for their injuries. On April 7, I helped Mr. White take the cows to the local sale barn.

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

Beef, Adult, Cows – Loss Event 1

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet			
1) Producer Name:	Charles White	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Adult, Cows	6) Application #:	123457
7) Notice of Loss #:	345678	8) Date Loss was Apparant:	4/1/2021
Documentation Table			
9) Documentation Type	Documentation Description (i.e. balance sheet, birthing record, etc.)	11) Notes/Remarks	
Inventory	Insurance Record		
Adverse Death Loss	CCC-854		
Injured Livestock Sold	CCC-854		
Injured Livestock Sale	Sale Barn Receipt		
General Documentation Questions			
	12) Is there more then one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
	13) Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
Inventory			
	15) What is the livestock inventory for livestock on the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer:	110
		COC Adjustment:	
	16) Did normal mortality occur before or during the loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	No	
	21) Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the eligible loss event?	No	

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

Adverse Losses			
23)	Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the first eligible loss event?	Yes	
24)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the first event?	Producer: 30 COC Adjustment:	
25)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first event?	Producer: 0 COC Adjustment:	
26)	Were livestock injured because of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
27)	Were injured livestock sold through an independent party within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
28)	How many injured livestock were sold through an independent party within 30 calendar days of the first loss event?	Producer: 15 COC Adjustment:	
29)	What was the total dollar amount received for livestock injured due to the first loss event and were sold through an independent party within 30 calendar days of the first event?	Producer: \$8,300.00 COC Adjustment:	

Beef, Adult, Cows – Summary

CR Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet												
1) Producer Name: Charles White				4) State: Nebraska (31)								
2) Unit: 100				5) County: Cherry (031)								
3) Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Adult, Cows				6) Application #: 123457								
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)	Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 22)	Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 26)	Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 27)
345678		110	30			15	\$8,300.00					
Enter Loss # 3												
Enter Loss # 4												
Enter Loss # 5												
Enter Loss # 6												
Enter Loss # 7												
Enter Loss # 8												
Enter Loss # 9												
Enter Loss # 10												
Enter Loss # 11												
Enter Loss # 12												
End of Year												

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1) Producer Name:	Charles White	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Adult, Cows	6) Application #:	123457
7) Notice of Loss Number		Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	110
		Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	30
		Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	
		Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)	15
		Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 22)	\$8,300.00

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

CCC-852, Part D

PART D – APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT													
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
	YES	NO		YES	NO								
345678	☐	☒	<250	☐	☐	100%		110	30			15	\$8,300
	☐	☐		☐	☐								
	☐	☐		☐	☐								
	☐	☐		☐	☐								
	☐	☐		☐	☐								

Mr. White's beginning inventory is supported by his insurance records that supports that he insured 100 adult beef cows and 10 replacement heifers that would have been bred at the time of the loss event. The insurance record is an acceptable record. The number of lost and injured livestock is supported by the Third-Party Certification provided by Mr. Green. Mr. Green is not affiliated with the farming operation. The third-party certification provided all the required information from both Mr. White and Mr. Green. Mr. White's sale of injured livestock was also supported by sale barn receipt, which is a third-party sales record. The sale barn receipt also clearly notates that inured livestock were sold and the exact amount received for the injured livestock. There are not COC adjustments needed.--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents**

Example 3 – Tim Galloway

Tim Galloway contacted the Cherry County Office in Nebraska on April 15, 2021 indicating that he suffered a loss due to flooding April 10 – 11 and submitted an application at the same time. The software determined his notice of loss number was 345679 and the application number is 123459. When he filed his notice of loss, he also completed his application for payment. The flooding occurred on Mr. Galloway's ranch during calving. His application for payment showed that he had 50 nonadult beef less than 250 pounds born before, on or during the flood and he claimed that he lost 30 head due to the flooding. Mr. Galloway did not claim any normal mortality on his application. Mr. Galloway owns 100 percent of the livestock. The livestock unit number determined through the NAP unit software is 100.

To support his inventory and losses, Mr. Galloway provided a copy of his calving records and two dated photos that showed piles of dead nonadult beef less than 250 pounds. He also provided his balance sheet to support that he has 55 adult beef cows.

Balance Sheet

Tim Galloway Balance Sheet January 1, 2021		
Livestock Inventory		
Type of Livestock	Number of Head	Value
Commercial Beef Cows	55	\$99,000
Angus Bulls	3	\$12,000
Replacement Heifers	6	\$9,000
Total	64	\$120,000

The six replacement heifers were expected to calve in the spring according to Mr. Galloway.

Calving Records

Cow ID	Sire ID	Date of Birth	Calf ID	Calf Sex	Notes
5	A	March 15	1	B	Died April 10, washed away
12	B	March 15	2	B	
23	B	March 16	3	B	
30	C	March 17	4	B	
36	A	March 18	5	B	Died April 10, washed away
41	C	March 18	6	H	
6	B	March 20	7	H	Died April 11, washed away
50	C	March 21	8	H	
51	A	March 21	9	H	
18	C	March 24	10	B	Died April 10, washed away
31	A	March 25	11	B	
42	C	March 26	12	B	

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents**
(Continued)

Cow ID	Sire ID	Date of Birth	Calf ID	Calf Sex	Notes
24	B	March 27	13	H	Died April 10, washed away
13	C	March 29	14	B	
2	A	March 31	15	H	
35	C	March 31	16	B	Died April 10, washed away
29	B	April 1	17	H	
19	C	April 1	18	H	Died April 11, washed away
43	A	April 3	19	B	
7	C	April 5	20	B	
44	B	April 5	21	H	
32	C	April 5	22	B	Died April 10, washed away
52	C	April 6	23	B	
14	A	April 6	24	H	
45	A	April 7	25	H	Died April 11, washed away
9	C	April 8	26	B	
25	B	April 9	27	B	
20	A	April 10	28	B	Died April 11, washed away
39	C	April 10	29	H	
1	A	April 10	30	B	
34	B	April 10	31	B	Died April 11, washed away
46	B	April 10	32	H	Twins, both died April 10, washed away
46	C	April 10	33	B	
11	C	April 10	34	H	Died April 10, washed away
49	A	April 10	35	H	Died April 10, washed away
47	B	April 10	36	B	Died April 10, washed away
28	C	April 11	37	B	Died April 11, washed away
38	C	April 11	38	B	Died April 11, washed away
21	B	April 11	39	H	Died April 11, washed away
26	C	April 11	40	H	Died April 11, washed away
4	B	April 11	41	H	Died April 11, washed away
15	A	April 11	42	H	Died April 11, washed away
8	B	April 11	43	H	Died April 11, washed away
37	A	April 11	44	B	Died April 11, washed away
40	C	April 11	45	B	Died April 11, washed away
48	B	April 11	46	H	Twins, both died April 11, washed away
48	C	April 11	47	H	

--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents**
(Continued)

Cow ID	Sire ID	Date of Birth	Calf ID	Calf Sex	Notes
16	A	April 11	48	B	Died April 11, washed away
22	C	April 12	49	H	
27	B	April 12	50	B	Died April 12, washed away
33	C	April 12	51	B	
17	A	April 12	52	H	Died April 12, washed away
10	C	April 12	53	B	
3	A	April 12	54	B	
55	A	April 12	55	H	

Photos

Photo #1 – Dated April 13, 2021

- Pile of non-adult beef less than 250 pounds

Photo #2 – Dated April 13, 2021

- Pile of non-adult beef less than 250 pounds--*

***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet - Producer's Response

Beef, Nonadult, less than 250 pounds – Loss Event 1

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet			
1) Producer Name:	Tim Galloway	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds	6) Application #:	123459
7) Notice of Loss #:	345679	8) Date Loss was Apparant:	4/11/2021
Documentation Table			
9) Documentation Type	Documentation Description (i.e. balance sheet, birthing record, etc.)	11) Notes/Remarks	
Inventory	Calving Records		
Adverse Death Loss	Calving Records		
Adverse Death Loss	Photo #1 and #2	Photos support the death loss documented in the calving record.	
General Documentation Questions			
	12) Is there more then one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	Yes	
	13) Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	No	
	14) How many head of livestock are duplicates? Note: Add notes/remarks in the documentation table above to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.	30	
Inventory			
	15) What is the livestock inventory for livestock on the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer:	36
		COC Adjustment:	
	16) Did normal mortality occur before or during the loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	No	
	21) Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the eligible loss event?	Yes	
	22) How many livestock were born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the loss event?	Producer:	16
		COC Adjustment:	

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*--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)

Adverse Losses		Adjustment:	
23)	Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the first eligible loss event?	Yes	
24)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the first event?	Producer: COC	30
25)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first event?	Producer: COC	0
26)	Were livestock injured because of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"	No	

Beef, Nonadult, less than 250 pounds – Summary

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet											
1) Producer Name: Tim Galloway				4) State: Nebraska (31)							
2) Unit: 100				5) County: Cherry (031)							
3) Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds				6) Application #: 123459							
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)	Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 22)	Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)	Adjusted Amount Received for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 26)
345679		52	30								
Enter Loss #2											
Enter Loss #4											
Enter Loss #5											
Enter Loss #6											
Enter Loss #7											
Enter Loss #8											
Enter Loss #9											
Enter Loss #10											
Enter Loss #11											
Enter Loss #12											
End of Year											



- [Go to Loss #1](#)
- [Go to Loss #2](#)
- [Go to Loss #3](#)
- [Go to Loss #4](#)
- [Go to Loss #5](#)
- [Go to Loss #6](#)
- [Go to Loss #7](#)
- [Go to Loss #8](#)
- [Go to Loss #9](#)
- [Go to Loss #10](#)
- [Go to Loss #11](#)
- [Go to Loss #12](#)
- [Go to End of Year](#)

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet

1) Producer Name:	Tim Galloway	4) State:	Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100	5) County:	Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds	6) Application #:	123459
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)
345679		52	30

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***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

CCC-852, Part D – Producer's Responses

PART D – APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT													
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
	YES	NO		YES	NO								
345679	☐	☒	<250	☐	☐	100%		52	30				
	☐	☐		☐	☐								
	☐	☐		☐	☐								
	☐	☐		☐	☐								
	☐	☐		☐	☐								

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet – COC Adjustments

Beef, Nonadult, less than 250 pounds – Loss Event 1

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet			
1) Producer Name:	Tim Galloway		4) State: Nebraska (31)
2) Unit:	100		5) County: Cherry (031)
3) Weight/Kind/Type:	Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds		6) Application #: 123459
7) Notice of Loss #:	345679	8) Date Loss was Apparant:	4/11/2021
Documentation Table			
9) Documentation Type	Documentation Description (i.e. balance sheet, birthing record, etc.)	11) Notes/Remarks	
Inventory	Calving Records		
Adverse Death Loss	Calving Records		
Adverse Death Loss	Photo #1 and #2	Photos support the death loss documented in the calving record.	
General Documentation Questions			
	12) Is there more then one document provided to support livestock numbers? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		Yes
	13) Do the documents each represent unique livestock numbers between each document? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No
	14) How many head of livestock are duplicates? Note: Add notes/remarks in the documentation table above to explain the duplicate livestock numbers.		30

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*--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)

Inventory			
15)	What is the livestock inventory for livestock on the day before the eligible loss event?	Producer:	36
		COC	
		Adjustment:	
16)	Did normal mortality occur before or during the loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No
21)	Were livestock born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the eligible loss event?		Yes
22)	How many livestock were born, purchased or moved to the livestock weight/kind/type during the loss event?	Producer:	16
		COC	12
		Adjustment:	
Adverse Losses			
23)	Did livestock death loss directly occur because of the first eligible loss event?		Yes
24)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition during the first event?	Producer:	30
		COC	28
		Adjustment:	
25)	How many livestock died directly from the eligible loss condition within 30 calendar days from the end date of the first event?	Producer:	0
		COC	
		Adjustment:	
26)	Were livestock injured because of the first loss event? Answer: "Yes" or "No"		No

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*--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)

Beef, Nonadult, less than 250 pounds – Summary

LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet												
1) Producer Name: Tim Galloway				4) State: Nebraska (31)								
2) Unit: 100				5) County: Cherry (031)								
3) Weight/Kind/Type: Beef, Nonadult, Less than 250 pounds				6) Application #: 123459								
7) Notice of Loss Number	Number of Livestock Sold Before First Notice of Loss (CCC-852, Item 16)	Number of Livestock in Inventory On Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 17)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 18)	Number of Livestock Lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 19)	Number of Livestock Added to Inventory Between Notice of Losses (CCC-852, Item 20)	Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 21)	Amount Receive for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 22)	Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)	Adjusted Number of Livestock lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 26)	Adjusted Amount Receive for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 27)
345679		52	30					48	28			
Enter Loss # 2												
Enter Loss # 3												
Enter Loss # 4												
Enter Loss # 5												
Enter Loss # 6												
Enter Loss # 7												
Enter Loss # 8												
Enter Loss # 9												
Enter Loss # 10												
Enter Loss # 11												
Enter Loss # 12												
End of Year												

Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)

Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)

Adjusted Number of Livestock lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)

Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 26)

Adjusted Amount Receive for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 27)

Go to Loss #1

Go to Loss #2

Go to Loss #3

Go to Loss #4

Go to Loss #5

Go to Loss #6

Go to Loss #7

Go to Loss #8

Go to Loss #9

Go to Loss #10

Go to Loss #11

Go to Loss #12

Go to End of Year

COC Adjustment				
Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 23)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition (CCC-852, Item 24)	Adjusted Number of Livestock lost Due to Normal Mortality (CCC-852, Item 25)	Adjusted Number of Livestock Sold Due to Injury (CCC-852, Item 26)	Adjusted Amount Receive for Livestock Sold At Reduced Price (CCC-852, Item 27)
48	28			

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***--Example for COC responsibility for reviewing CCC-852 and supporting documents
(Continued)**

CCC-852, Part D – COC Adjustments

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													
345679	☐	☒	<250	☐	☐	100%		52	30					48	28			
	☐	☐		☐	☐													
	☐	☐		☐	☐													
	☐	☐		☐	☐													
	☐	☐		☐	☐													

COC USE	
23. Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory on Day Before Eligible Loss Condition	24. Adjusted Number of Livestock Lost Due to Eligible Loss Condition
48	28

Mr. Galloway's beginning inventory is supported by his partial calving record and that he had 55 adult beef cows expected to calve. The calving record was determined acceptable record to support a beginning inventory of nonadult beef calves less than 250 pounds. COC adjusted the inventory number match the supporting documentation of 52 nonadult beef less than 250 pounds. The calving record supported the 28 nonadult beef less than 250 pounds died (Calf ID's 1, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48) directly from the flood conditions and two (2) nonadult beef less than 250 pounds (Calf ID's 50, 52) were born and died after the weather event. COC adjusted the adverse losses to 28 nonadult beef less than 250 pounds and the beginning inventory to 48 nonadult beef less than 250 pounds that were born before, on, or during the flood. COC documented their determination and adjustments in the COC minutes.--*

***--Best Management Practices for LIP Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Reviews**

Notice of Loss

- Evaluate loss condition and documentation to ensure the loss condition occurred (i.e. weather data, type of attack, etc.).
- Determine if the notice of loss was timely filed.
- Notify producer in writing of COC action and provide appeal rights, if applicable.

Application for Payment

- Group supporting documentation together by type (i.e. inventory, adverse loss, normal mortality).
- Identify the exact numbers each supporting document supports by completing the LIP Documentation Reconciliation Worksheet.
- Compare supporting document exact numbers to producer reported numbers on CCC-852.
- Make COC adjustment or disapprove when acceptable supporting documentation does not match producer reported numbers, or acceptable supporting documentation is not provided.
- Document the exact numbers each supporting document shows in the COC minutes.
- Document if the supporting documents are acceptable in the COC minutes.
- Determine if application for payment and supporting documents were timely filed.
- Document COC adjustments and COC action in COC minutes.
- Notify producer in writing of COC action and provide applicable appeal rights.
- Complete CCC-770 LIP to help determine program eligibility.
- Recommended that LIP applications are second party reviewed.--*

