

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs
1-LDAP

Amendment 14

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 23 A has been amended to clarify the definition of adverse weather.

Subparagraph 41 A has been amended to clarify that:

- FSA has the authority to determine eligibility of livestock losses caused by other adverse weather types, including disease caused by such weather that is consistent with 7 CFR Part 760
- even if acceptable management practices are implemented to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza, and the cattle contract 1 of the applicable diseases, the applicable disease would still **not** be an eligible cause of loss under LIP.

Subparagraph 42 H has been amended to clarify that other source refers to the amount of assistance the participant receives for the same or any similar loss from any Federal disaster assistance program.

Subparagraph 73 I has been amended to correct the date to provide proof of death, contract growers contract, and proof of normal mortality documentation for 2008 LIP.

Subparagraph 171 B has been amended to clarify that the National Office will notify State and County Offices of those counties eligible for LFP because of drought on a weekly basis by posting a list of eligible LFP counties on the web site at <http://fsaintranet.sc.gov.usda.gov/ffas/farmbill/ccc/>.

Subparagraph 171 C has been amended to provide another fire example for clarity.

Subparagraph 171 D has been amended to provide provisions for COC's to request software be made available for accepting automated applications for fire under LFP.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 171 N has been amended to provide that producers who meet the requirements of a socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmer or rancher shall complete FSA-217 according to 1-CM.

Subparagraph 171 U has been amended to correct a subparagraph reference.

Exhibit 1 has been amended to provide that CED may delegate authority to program technicians to approve routine FSA-925's and that program technicians may **not** be delegated authority to disapprove any FSA-925.

Exhibit 9 has been amended to provide:

- that FSA-770 LIP shall be completed for each FSA-914 the producer filed in calendar year:
 - 2008 and 2009
 - 2010 before April 5, 2010
 - 2010 on or after April 5, 2010
- revised FSA-770 LIP, which clarifies items 16 and 18.

Exhibit 13 has been amended to provide:

- that FSA-770 LFP shall be completed for each FSA-925 the producer filed in calendar year:
 - 2008 and 2009
 - 2010 before May 24, 2010
 - 2010 on or after May 24, 2010
- revised FSA-770 LFP, which revised subparagraph references in items 17 and 19.

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23 Definitions for LIP**A Definitions**

The following definitions apply to LIP. The definitions provided in other parts of this handbook do **not** apply to LIP.

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

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

Adult buffalo/beefalo bull means a male animal of those breeds that was at least 2 years old and used for breeding purposes before it died.

Adult buffalo/beefalo cow means a female animal of those breeds that had delivered 1 or more offspring before dying. A first-time bred buffalo or beefalo heifer shall also be considered an adult buffalo/beefalo cow if it was pregnant at the time it died.

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

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 before dying. A first-time bred dairy heifer shall also be considered an adult dairy cow if it was pregnant when it died.

Adverse weather means damaging weather events, including * * * Anthrax, hurricanes, floods, blizzards, disease, if accelerated or exacerbated by another eligible adverse weather event, earthquake, hail, lightning, tornado, tropical storm, typhoon, vog, if directly related to a volcanic eruption, volcanic eruption, winter storm, wildfires, extreme heat, and extreme cold.

Agricultural operation means a farming operation.

Application means the “Livestock Indemnity Program” form.

23 Definitions for LIP (Continued)

A Definitions (Continued)

Buck means male goat.

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

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.

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

*--Eligible adverse weather event means an adverse weather event, as determined by the Secretary, occurring in the program year that could and did, even when normal preventative or corrective measures were taken and good farming practices were followed, directly resulting in the death of livestock.

Eligible livestock owner means 1 who assumes 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 being requested on the day the livestock died and under conditions in which no contract grower could have been eligible for benefits with respect to the livestock and is citizen of, or legal resident alien in, the United States. A partnership of citizens of the United States who owned the eligible livestock on the day the livestock died will be considered eligible livestock owners. A corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure organized under State law that owned the eligible livestock on the day the livestock died will be considered eligible livestock owners. Any Native American tribe (as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-638, 88 Stat. 2003)); any Native American organization or entity chartered under the Indian Reorganization Act; any tribal organization chartered under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act; and any economic enterprise under the Indian Financing Act of 1974 may be considered an eligible livestock owner so long as they meet the terms of the definition.

41 Eligibility Criteria

A Eligible Adverse Weather Event

To be considered eligible to receive benefits under LIP, livestock **must** have died in excess ~~of~~ normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event as defined according to subparagraph 23 A, as follows:--*

- on or after January 1, 2008, and before October 1, 2011
- no later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable eligible adverse weather event
- in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.

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

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

- in fact the cause of loss was because of extreme heat or extreme cold
- management decisions were not the cause of loss

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

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

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

41 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

A Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)

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

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

--FSA has the authority to determine eligibility of livestock losses caused by other adverse weather types, including disease caused by this weather. Participants who apply for-- livestock deaths that are caused by disease are required to provide documentation to support how disease was accelerated or exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event before COC approves the LIP application. Diseases that can be prevented by implementing and following acceptable management practices, such as vaccination, shall not be considered an eligible cause of livestock death loss under LIP. For example, cattle can be vaccinated to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza. Vaccination is an acceptable management practice to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza in cattle and these diseases are not considered an eligible *--cause of loss under LIP. Even if such acceptable management practices are implemented to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza, and the cattle contract 1 of the applicable diseases, the applicable disease is still **not** an eligible cause of loss under LIP.--*

Notes: Livestock losses that are not weather related are not eligible for LIP.

Blackleg is a highly 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 cause of livestock death loss under LIP.

--Currently, anthrax is the only eligible disease under LIP for which losses are compensated.--

The eligible adverse weather events have been further defined to include anthrax, blizzards, disease, if accelerated or exacerbated by another eligible adverse weather event, earthquake, extreme cold, extreme heat, floods, hail, hurricanes, lightning, tornado, tropical storm, typhoon, vog, if directly related to a volcanic eruption, volcanic eruption, wild fire, and winter storm.

42 **Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions (Continued)**

G Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Livestock Contract Growers

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

Payment rates for livestock contract growers are based on 75 percent of the average income loss sustained, as determined by FSA, 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	2008 Payment Per Head	2009 Payment Per Head	*--2010 Payment Per Head
Chickens	Layers/Roasters		\$0.63	\$0.82	\$0.55
	Broilers/Pullets		\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.21
Turkeys	Toms/Fryers/Roasters		\$1.13	\$1.35	\$1.24
Ducks	Ducks		\$0.30	\$0.37	\$0.41
Geese	Goose		\$1.31	\$2.32	\$2.27
Swine	Boars/Sows	Over 450 pounds	\$51.04	\$47.25	\$57.43
	Sows/Boars/Barrows/Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$11.21	\$11.33	\$9.97
	Lightweight Barrows/Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$8.44	\$7.90	\$7.31
	Feeder Pigs	Under 50 pounds	\$4.29	\$3.38	\$3.52--*

42 Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions (Continued)

H Payment Reductions for Livestock Owners

Pub. L. 110-246 provides that payments for LIP shall be reduced by any amount received by the participant for the same or any similar loss from a different source.

Therefore, LIP payment amounts for eligible livestock owners shall be reduced by the amount the participant received for the specific livestock under any other 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 disaster assistance program.--*

42 Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions (Continued)**I Payment Reductions for Contract Growers**

Pub. L. 110-246 provides that payments for LIP shall be reduced by any amount received by the participant for the same loss or any similar loss.

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.

LIP payments will be reduced by the amount the contract grower received from their contractor for the loss of income from the adverse weather event.

Example 1: Bill Smith is an eligible contract grower of roaster chickens for the All American Chicken Company for the 2008 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 2008 LIP calculated payment amount for the 5,000 chickens is \$500, before any reduction. However, the 2008 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 2008 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 2008. 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 2008 LIP payment for the chickens will be reduced to zero because of the \$2,000 received from the contractor. However, the 2008 LIP payment of \$650 for the eligible beef cows is not reduced.

43 General Payment Information

A Assignments and Offsets

For LIP, County Offices shall:

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

B Issuing Payments to Deceased Individuals, Closed Estates, and Dissolved Entities

LIP payments for FSA-914’s involving deceased individuals, closed estates, or dissolved entities shall be made according to the following, provided all other eligibility requirements are met.

IF the participant is...	AND FSA-914 is signed by an authorized representative of the...	THEN payments shall be issued...
an individual who died before FSA-914 was filed	deceased according to subparagraph 41 H	to any of the following, as applicable, using the ID number of the participant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the deceased individual • the individual’s estate • the heirs, based on OGC determination, according to 1-CM, Part 26.
an estate that closed before FSA-914 was filed	estate according to subparagraph 41 H	
an entity that dissolved before FSA-914 was filed	dissolved entity according to subparagraph 41 H	using the ID number of the participant.
an individual who dies, is declared incompetent, or is missing after filing FSA-914		to eligible payees executing FSA-325 according to 1-CM, paragraph 779.

Note: FSA-325 is only used when it is requested that a payment earned by a deceased, missing, or incompetent program participant be issued in a name other than that of the deceased, missing, or declared incompetent program participant.

73 Application for Payment (Continued)

H Proof and Reasonableness of Livestock Inventory (Continued)

Example: John Brown certified to 125 head of adult beef cows on his FSA-approved 2007 LCP application. The 125 head of adult beef cows certified on the 2007 LCP application may be used in combination with purchase and sales reports, birth and death records, and other verifiable documents providing evidence of beef cattle for Mr. Brown to determine the beef cattle inventory when the deaths occurred. However, the 2007 LCP application data by itself is **not** sufficient evidence of livestock inventory when the deaths occurred in 2009.

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

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

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

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

73 Application for Payment (Continued)

I Supporting Documents

All supporting documents must be completed by the participant and on file in the County Office before FSA-914 may be approved.

For 2008 calendar year losses, the participant must have provided the following to the County Office by no later than September 13, 2009:

- proof of death documentation
- copy of contract growers contracts
- proof of normal mortality documentation.

For 2009 and subsequent year calendar year losses, the participant **must** provide the following supporting documentation to the County Office by no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year for which benefits are requested:

- proof of death documentation
- copy of contract growers contracts
- proof of normal mortality 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 FSA-914 can be approved:

- CCC-502, applicable for 2008 calendar year
- CCC-901 applicable for 2009 and subsequent years
- AD-1026 applicable for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011
- CCC-526 or other acceptable document according to 1-PL to determine compliance with average AGI provisions for 2008
- CCC-926 or other acceptable document according to 4-PL to determine compliance with average AGI provisions for 2009 and subsequent years.

171 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

B Determining Beginning Date of Qualifying Drought

National Office personnel will monitor the U.S. Drought Monitor and will notify applicable State and County Offices on a weekly basis of those counties eligible for LFP because of a qualifying drought. The National Office will determine the beginning date of a qualifying drought by pasture type and will notify applicable State and County Offices of the beginning date of a D2, D3, or D4 drought intensity rating. A list of eligible counties, by State, by pasture type, is posted every Thursday at <http://fsaintranet.sc.gov.usda.gov/ffas/farmbill/ccc/> under "LFP Eligible Counties". COC will use the beginning date of each qualifying drought to determine the eligibility of covered livestock.

The beginning date of a D2 drought intensity rating is the first day of the 8 consecutive week period during the normal grazing period for the specific type of pasture that the county was rated D2 on the U.S. Drought Monitor.

Example: Normal grazing period for native pasture in County A is April 1 through October 31. County A had a D2 drought intensity rating for 8 consecutive weeks for the period April 15 through June 10. The first day of the 8-week period that the county reached the D2 drought intensity rating was April 15, which is the beginning date of the qualifying drought.

The beginning date of a D3 or D4 drought intensity rating is the first day that a county was rated a D3 or D4 on the U.S. Drought Monitor during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land, or the first day the county was rated a D3 for any 4-week period during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land.

Example 1: Normal grazing period in County B for improved pasture is March 1 through September 1. County B was rated a D3 drought intensity rating for 1 day on June 1. June 1 is the beginning date of the qualifying drought.

Example 2: Normal grazing period in County A for improved pasture is March 1 through September 1. County A was rated a D3 drought intensity rating for 4 weeks at different times during the normal grazing period for the county. The first week of D3 began May 1 and the other 3 weeks were at different time periods during the normal grazing period. The beginning date of the qualifying drought is May 1.

Example 3: Normal grazing period in County B for improved pasture is March 1 through September 1. County B was rated a D4 for 1 day on July 1. July 1 is the beginning date of the qualifying drought.

171 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

C Eligible Grazing Losses Because of Fire

An eligible livestock producer may receive assistance for grazing losses because of a qualifying fire that occurred on or after January 1, 2008, and before October 1, 2011, only if the:

- grazing losses occurred on rangeland that is managed by a Federal agency
- eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the Federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland because of a fire.

Note: The grazing losses that occur because of a qualifying fire on land managed by a Federal agency must occur during the calendar year that benefits are being requested.

Example 1: A fire occurred on Federally managed rangeland on September 20, 2008, and the producer was prohibited from grazing the permitted number of livestock because of the fire. The grazing loss occurred during the 2008 calendar year. The producer would file a 2008 year FSA-925 for payment.

***--Example 2:** A fire occurred on Federally managed rangeland on July 24, 2009, and the producer was prohibited from grazing the permitted number of livestock because of the fire. The producer was prohibited from grazing the rangeland beginning July 24, 2009, through December 31, 2009. The grazing loss occurred during the 2009 calendar year. The producer would file a 2009 year FSA-925 for payment. The producer is also prohibited from grazing the permitted number of livestock during the 2010 calendar year because of the July 24, 2009, fire. The grazing loss occurred during the 2010 calendar year. The producer would file a 2010 year FSA-925 for payment.--*

D Beginning Date of Qualifying Fire on Federally Managed Land

Although a local County Office and/or COC may have knowledge of a fire occurrence on Federally managed rangeland their respective county, COC's shall request documentation from the Federal agency that manages the rangeland to substantiate that a qualifying fire has occurred. The documentation provided by the Federal agency, at a minimum, should include the following:

- location of fire
- cause of fire
- date the fire started
- whether livestock producers were prohibited from grazing their normal permitted livestock and/or whether their grazing days reduced because of the fire.

171 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

D Beginning Date of Qualifying Fire on Federally Managed Land (Continued)

Based on the information provided by the Federal agency, COC shall use the information to determine the beginning date when the Federal agency excluded the permitted livestock from grazing the rangeland managed by the Federal agency.

Example: COC became aware of a fire that started on June 15. The Federal agency notified livestock producers that a fire was burning out of control and that permitted livestock would have to be removed from the grazing land on June 21. COC determined that the beginning date of the qualifying fire was June 21 since that was the day that permitted livestock were excluded from grazing on the Federally managed land.

*--COC's shall submit a request through their State Office to the National Office Livestock Assistance Program Manager requesting that the software be made available for accepting LFP applications for fire. The request should include the following information:

- name of county
- calendar year or years software needs to be made available for accepting applications
- documentation from the Federal agency showing that a qualifying fire occurred, including the following:
 - location of fire
 - cause of fire
 - date fire started
- whether livestock producers were prohibited from grazing their normal permitted livestock and/or whether their grazing days were reduced because of the fire.--*

171 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

N Waiver of Buy-In for Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, or Beginning Farmers or Ranchers

Producers who meet the requirements of a socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmer or rancher do **not** have to meet RMPR and are not required to pay the buy-in fee for 2008 and subsequent years.

The waiver for socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmer or rancher provides that producers who are socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmers or ranchers do not have to meet RMPR and, therefore, are not required to pay the buy-in fee.

In the case of an eligible livestock producer that is a socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher or limited resource or beginning farmer or rancher, the Secretary may:

- waive the requirement to purchase a policy or plan of insurance or obtain coverage under the noninsured crop disaster assistance program
- provide disaster assistance under this subpart at a level that the Secretary determines to be equitable and appropriate.

--Producers who meet the requirements of a socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmer or rancher shall complete FSA-217 according to 1-CM, paragraph 950.--

O 2008 Equitable Relief

The Secretary may, on a case-by-case basis, provide equitable relief to an eligible livestock producer that is otherwise ineligible or unintentionally fails to meet RMPR for the grazing land incurring the loss.

In the case of an eligible livestock producer that suffered losses on grazing land during the 2008 calendar year, the Secretary will take special consideration to provide equitable relief in cases in which the eligible livestock producer failed to meet RMPR because of the enactment of this title after the closing date of the sales periods for crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, and the noninsured crop disaster assistance program and the livestock producer made a good faith effort to comply.

Note: See 7-CP, paragraph 63 to determine whether a producer made a good faith effort to comply.

171 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**O 2008 Equitable Relief (Continued)**

Equitable relief shall not be granted to producers in instances of:

- scheme or device
- intentional decision made to not insure a covered crop under policy or plan of insurance or under NAP
- lack of good faith in reporting acreage
- sanctions placed on the producer by RMA or FSA
- the producer was prohibited from insuring acreage because the producer did not timely pay the crop insurance premiums in a prior year
- violations of HEL and WC provisions
- violations of controlled substance provisions.

Equitable relief requests must be initiated by the participant.

Producers granted relief for **not** meeting 2008 RMPR must pay an administrative fee in an amount of \$100 per crop.

Note: The administrative fee is \$100 per crop, but not more than either of the following:

- \$300 per producer per administrative county
- \$900 total per producer for all counties less any previously paid fees for NAP.

Producers must visit their administrative county to pay the appropriate administrative fees and complete CCC-752 and/or CCC-753. * * *

171 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

U Establishing Normal Grazing Periods for LFP

LFP provides payments to eligible livestock producers that have suffered livestock grazing losses because of a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county. The qualifying drought must have occurred on or after January 1, 2008, but before October 1, 2011.

For drought, the losses must have occurred:

- on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or is planted to a crop planted specifically for grazing for covered livestock
- because of a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the specific type of pastureland or grazing land in the county during the calendar year.

STC's shall establish normal grazing periods for each of the grazing types listed in *--subparagraph Q for each county in their State. Only 1 grazing period per pasture or--* grazing crop type shall be established per county. The normal grazing period established for each pasture or grazing crop type shall be consistent with those established for NAP purposes.

Example: Pasture Type	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Forage Sorghum	June 20	October 20
Improved Pasture	August 1	October 31
Native Pasture	March 1	October 31
Small Grains	October 15	May 15

Exception: Two grazing periods for small grains may be established in each applicable county in those States where producers purchase NAP coverage for small grains grazing and the producer subsequently harvests the small grains for grain; however, the normal grazing period for full season grazing shall be entered into the LFP Normal Grazing Period Table.

Example 1: In County A, producers plant small grains with the intent to graze the small grains for the full growing season. The normal grazing period for full season small grains grazing in County A is October 15, 2007, through June 1, 2008. The normal grazing period for full season small grains would be established as follows.

<u>Pasture Type</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Small grains (full season)	October 15	June 1

171 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

U Establishing Normal Grazing Periods for LFP (Continued)

Example 2: In County A, producers also plant small grains with the intent of grazing the small grains until the normal livestock pull off date of March 1, and then subsequently harvest the small grains for grain. The normal grazing period for small grains grazing in County A that are subsequently harvested for grain is October 15, 2007, through March 1, 2008. The normal grazing period for small grains intended for grazing that are subsequently harvested for grain would be established as follows.

<u>Pasture Type</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Small grains	October 15	March 1

STC’s shall ensure that normal grazing periods are:

- established for all pasture or grazing crop types listed in subparagraph I as soon as possible
- loaded into the LFP Normal Grazing Period Table.

V Deceased Individuals and Dissolved Entities

Authority to sign contracts, applications, and other documents on behalf of an eligible participant who is now a deceased individual or a dissolved entity may vary according to State law. Payments may be made for eligible grazing losses suffered by an eligible livestock producer who is now a deceased individual or is a dissolved entity if a representative, who currently has authority to enter into a contract, on behalf of the participant, signs FSA-925.

Important: Proof of authority to sign for the eligible deceased individual or dissolved entity **must** be on file in the County Office before the representative is allowed to sign FSA-925 for the participant. Proof of authority includes any of the following:

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

***--181 Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions (Continued)**

F Payment Reductions

Any payment for which the eligible livestock producer may be eligible under LFP may be reduced by any amount received by the eligible livestock producer for the same or similar loss.

An eligible livestock producer may elect to receive assistance for grazing losses because of drought conditions under subparagraph A or fire conditions under subparagraph B but not both for the same loss on the same grazing land or pasture land acres.

Other restrictions may apply, including but not limited to, those about:

- HEL and WC provisions
- grazing losses that are not related to a qualifying drought or fire condition.--*

182 Drought Payment Calculation

A General Payment Information

An eligible livestock producer will be eligible to receive LFP payments for grazing losses because of a qualifying drought equal to 1, 2, or 3 times the monthly payment rate calculated according to subparagraph B.

To be eligible to receive a:

- 1-month payment, that is a payment equal to the monthly feed cost as determined according to subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer must own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated a D2 severe drought (intensity) in any area of the county for at least 8 consecutive weeks during the normal *--grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland in the county--*
- 2-month payment, that is a payment equal to twice the monthly feed cost as determined according to subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer must own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated at least a D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county
- 3-month payment, that is a payment equal to three times the monthly feed cost as determined under subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer must own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated a D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least 4 weeks during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county or is rated a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county.

B LFP Monthly Payment Rate

The monthly payment rate will be equal to 60 percent of the lesser of either the monthly feed cost:

- for all covered livestock owned or leased by the eligible livestock producer
- calculated by using the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock producer.

Total LFP payments to an eligible livestock producer in a calendar year for grazing losses because of qualifying drought will not exceed 3 monthly payments for the same livestock; that is, the maximum payment a producer can receive under LFP in a calendar year cannot exceed 3 times the same covered livestock's feed cost times 60 percent.

In the case of an eligible livestock producer that sold or otherwise disposed of covered livestock because of drought conditions in 1 or both of the 2 previous production years, the payment rate shall be equal to 80 percent of the monthly payment rate.

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		Text
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		460
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		460
CCC-257	Schedule of Deposit		1
CCC-502	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review		Text
CCC-526	Payment Eligibility Average Adjusted Gross Income Certification		Text
CCC-752	Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Buy-In for Insurable Crops		171, 242
CCC-753	2008 Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Buy-In for Noninsurable Crops		171, 242
CCC-770 ELIG 2002	Eligibility Checklist - 2002 Farm Bill		Ex. 9, 13
CCC-770 ELIG 2008	Eligibility Checklist - 2008 Farm Bill		Ex. 9, 13
CCC-901	Members Information 2009 and Subsequent Years		Text
CCC-926	Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Statement		Text
FSA-217	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification		171
FSA-321	Finality Rule and Equitable Relief		171
FSA-325	Application for Payment of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		Text
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		200, 242, 253
FSA-754	Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Relief for Insurable Crops		171, 242
FSA-755	Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Relief for Noninsurable Crops		171, 242
FSA-770 LFP	Livestock Forage Disaster Program Checklist	Ex. 13	184, 200

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

Forms (Continued)

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
FSA-770 LIP	Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist	Ex. 9	43, 73
FSA-914	Livestock Indemnity Program Application	76	22, 40, 41, 42, 45, 72, 73, 75, Parts 3 and 8, Ex. 7, 9
FSA-918	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application	298	Part 5
FSA-918-1	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet	300	
FSA-925	Livestock Forage Disaster Program Application	202	Parts 4 and 7, Ex. 13
FSA-925-1	Estimated Livestock Forage Disaster Program Payment Calculation Worksheet	203	436
FSA-926	Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification	74	73
FSA-930	Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish/Honey Bees Application	299	Part 5

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
AU	animal unit	Text, Ex. 16
AUD	animal unit day	183, 203
AUM	animal unit months	Text, Ex. 16
CCD	Colony Collapse Disorder	261
DBA	doing business as	171
ELAP	Honey Bees and Farm-Raised Fish Program	Text
FCIA	Federal Crop Insurance Act	171
IPIA	Improper Payments Information Act of 2002	22, 161, 184, 232, 282, Ex. 9
LDAP	Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs	Text
LFP	Livestock Forage Disaster Program	Text
MAU	maximum animal unit	203
NRRS	National Receipts and Receivables System	Text
NTE	not to exceed	183
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	171, 242
PRF-VI	Pasture, Rangeland, Forage Rainfall Index	171
SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payment Program	Text

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

Redelegations of Authority

For LIP, CED may delegate authority to program technicians to approve only routine FSA-914's where proof of death is provided.

Important: Program technicians shall **not** be delegated authority to:

- disapprove any FSA-914
- approve any FSA-914 where third party certification is used as proof of loss.

For LFP, CED may delegate authority to program technicians to approve routine FSA-925's. Program technicians shall **not** be delegated authority to disapprove any FSA-925.

FSA-770 LIP, Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist

A Improper Payments

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

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

B CCC-770 ELIG 2002

CCC-770 ELIG 2002 shall be completed according to 3-PL for each producer before a 2008 LIP payment is issued to the producer using the manual payment process.

C CCC-770 ELIG 2008

CCC-770 ELIG 2008 shall be completed according to 3-PL (Rev. 1) for each producer before a 2009 LIP payment is issued to the producer using the manual payment process.

D When to Complete FSA-770 LIP's

*--FSA-770 LIP shall be completed according to subparagraph E:

- before a LIP payment is issued to the producer using the manual payment process
- for each FSA-914 the producer files in calendar years 2008 and 2009
- for each 2010 calendar year FSA-914 filed by the producer before April 5, 2010
- for each manual FSA-914 filed by a producer on or after April 5, 2010.--*

Example: Producer A files FSA-914 for calendar years 2008 and 2009. FSA-770 LIP shall be completed for calendar years 2008 and 2009.

County Offices shall ensure that applicable FSA-770 LIP's are completed before issuing LIP payments.

Important: FSA-770 LIP was developed by the National Office and is the only authorized checklist for LIP. County Offices shall **not** use locally or State-developed checklists for administering LIP.

FSA-770 LIP does **not** negate STC, SED, State Office, DD, COC, CED, and County Office responsibility for administering all provisions applicable to LIP.

***--FSA-770 LIP, Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist (Continued)**

E Completing FSA-770's

FSA-770 LIP shall be completed according to the following.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter name of the producer.
2	Enter applicable State name.
3	Enter County Office name that is completing FSA-770 LIP.
4	Enter the calendar year for which benefits are being requested from FSA-914, item 2.
5-21	Check (✓) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry.
22	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstances or explanation for items checked "NO".
23A and B	Any employee that initials 1 or more items from items 5 through 21 shall certify by signing as preparer and entering date of signature.
24A, B, and C	<p>Important: This item will be completed if FSA-770 LIP is selected for spot check.</p> <p>If FSA-770 LIP is selected for spot check, CED or designated representative shall certify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 24A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if FSA-770 LIP items have been verified and completed • item 24B by signing • item 24C by entering date of signature.
25A, B, and C	<p>Important: This item will be completed if FSA-770 LIP is selected for spot check.</p> <p>If FSA-770 LIP is selected for spot check, STC designee shall certify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 25A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if FSA-770 LIP items have been verified and completed • item 25B by signing • item 25C by entering date of signature.

--*

FSA-770 LIP, Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist (Continued)

F Example of FSA-770 LIP

*--The following is an example of FSA-770 LIP.

This form is available electronically.				
FSA-770 LIP (09-23-10)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency	1. Producer Name	2. State Name	
LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM CHECKLIST		3. County Office Name	4. Calendar Year	
		NOTE: County Offices shall ensure that eligibility has been updated according to CCC-770 ELIG 2002 or CCC-770 ELIG 2008 as applicable, before payments are issued for applicable producer.		
Office Staff Actions	Handbook or Other Applicable Reference	YES	NO	N/A
5. Did the eligible livestock owner or contract grower file a notice of loss on FSA-914, Parts A and B, by the applicable deadline?	1-LDAP, paragraph 40 and 72			
6. Did the eligible livestock owner or contract grower sign and date FSA-914, application for payment, by the applicable deadline?	1-LDAP, paragraph 73			
7. Has signature authority been verified for all signatures on FSA-914?	1-CM, Part 25			
8. Does the producer meet the requirements of an eligible livestock owner or eligible livestock contract grower, as applicable?	1-LDAP, paragraph 41			
9. Do all the livestock on FSA-914 meet the requirements for being eligible livestock for owners or contract growers, as applicable?	1-LDAP, paragraph 41			
10. Has the LIP payment amount for the eligible contract grower been reduced for the calendar year listed in item 4, by the amount of monetary compensation received from their contractor for the loss of income in the calendar year listed in item 4, from the dead livestock?	1-LDAP, paragraph 42			
11. Did the applicant provide verifiable documentation of livestock losses claimed on FSA-914?	1-LDAP, subparagraph 73 E			
12. If Item 11, is answered "NO", did the COC or CED disapprove FSA-914?	1-LDAP, paragraph 75			
13. If the applicant could not provide verifiable documentation of livestock losses, did the applicant provide reliable documentation of losses, in conjunction with verifiable beginning and ending inventory records as documentation of livestock losses claimed on FSA-914?	1-LDAP, subparagraph 73 F			
14. If Item 13 is answered "NO", did COC disapprove FSA-914?	1-LDAP, paragraph 75			
15. If 3 rd party certification was provided on FSA-926 to document livestock losses, did COC approve or disapprove, and date FSA-926 after completing the review, and document review in COC minutes?	1-LDAP, subparagraph 73 G and paragraph 74			
16. If a 2008 calendar year loss, has proof of death documentation, copy of grower contract, and proof of normal morality documentation been completed by the applicant and on file "in the County Office no later than September 13, 2009?	1-LDAP, Paragraph 73			
17. If Item 16 was answered "NO", did COC or CED, if applicable, disapprove FSA-914?	1-LDAP, paragraph 75			
18. If a 2009 or subsequent calendar year loss, has proof of death documentation, copy of grower contract, and proof of normal morality documentation been completed by the applicant and on file in the County Office no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year for which benefits are requested?	1-LDAP, paragraph 73			
19. If Item 18 was answered "NO", did COC or CED, if applicable, disapprove FSA-914?	1-LDAP, paragraph 75			

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FSA-770 LIP, Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist (Continued)

F Example of FSA-770 LIP (Continued)

*--

FSA-770 LIP (09-23-10)		Page 2		
Office Staff Actions	Handbook or Other Applicable Reference	YES	NO	N/A
20. Has FSA-914 been signed, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized representative?	1-LDAP, paragraph 75			
21. If 3 rd party certification was used to provide proof of death loss, did COC sign, date, and approve or disapprove FSA-914?	1-LDAP, paragraph 75			
22. Remarks				
Certification				
23A. Signature of Preparer(s)	23B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	23A. Signature of Preparer(s)	23B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
24A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur				
24B. CED Signature for Spot Check			24C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
25A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur				
25B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check			25C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
<small>The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all of its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, political beliefs, genetic information, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.</small>				

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FSA-770 LFP, Livestock Forage Disaster Program Checklist

A Improper Payments

The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 requires Federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. County Offices shall take all steps necessary to ensure that program and payment eligibility requirements have been met before issuing any payments.

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

B CCC-770 ELIG 2002

CCC-770 ELIG 2002 shall be completed according to 3-PL for each producer before a 2008 LFP payment is issued to the producer using the manual payment process.

C CCC-770 ELIG 2008

CCC-770 ELIG 2008 shall be completed according to 3-PL (Rev. 1) for each producer before a 2009 LFP payment is issued to the producer using the manual payment process.

D FSA-770 LFP

*--FSA-770 LFP shall be completed according to subparagraph E:

- before an LFP payment is issued to the producer using the manual payment process
- for each FSA-925 the producer files in calendar years 2008 and 2009
- for each 2010 calendar year FSA-925 filed by the producer before May 24, 2010
- for each manual FSA-925 filed by a producer on or after May 24, 2010.--*

Example: Producer A files FSA-925 for calendar years 2008 and 2009. FSA-770 LFP shall be completed for calendar years 2008 and 2009.

County Offices shall ensure that applicable FSA-770 LFP's are completed before issuing LFP payments.

Important: FSA-770 LFP was developed by the National Office and is the only authorized checklist for LFP. County Offices shall **not** use locally or State-developed checklists for administering LFP.

FSA-770 LFP does **not** negate STC, SED, State Office, DD, COC, CED, and County Office responsibility for administering all provisions applicable to LFP.

***--FSA-770 LFP, Livestock Forage Disaster Program Checklist (Continued)**

E Instructions for Completing FSA-770 LFP

FSA-770 LFP shall be completed according to the following.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter the producer's name.
2	Enter the applicable State name.
3	Enter the County Office name that is completing FSA-770 LFP.
4	Enter the calendar year for which benefits are being requested from FSA-925, item 2.
5-29	ENTER "X" for "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for each entry.
30	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstances or explanation for items marked "NO".
31A and B	Any employee that initials 1 or more items from items 5 through 29 shall certify by signing as preparer and entering date of signature.
32A, B, and C	<p>Important: This item will be completed if FSA-770 LFP is selected for spot check.</p> <p>If FSA-770 LFP is selected for spot check, CED or designated representative shall certify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 32A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if FSA-770 LFP items have been verified and completed • item 32B by signing • item 32C by entering date of signature.
33A, B, and C	<p>Important: This item will be completed if FSA-770 LFP is selected for spot check.</p> <p>If FSA-770 LFP is selected for spot check, STC designee shall certify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 33A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if FSA-770 LFP items have been verified and completed • item 33B by signing • item 33C by entering date of signature.

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FSA-770 LFP, Livestock Forage Disaster Program Checklist (Continued)

F Example of FSA-770 LFP

The following is an example of FSA-770 LFP.

*--

This form is available electronically.					
FSA-770 LFP (09-23-10)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency		1. Producer Name	
LIVESTOCK FORAGE DISASTER PROGRAM CHECKLIST				2. State Name	
				3. County Office Name	
Note: County Offices shall ensure that eligibility has been updated according to CCC-770 ELIG 2002 or CCC-770 ELIG 2008 as applicable, before payments are issued for applicable producer.					
Office Staff Actions		Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
5. Did the eligible livestock owner sign and date FSA-925 by the applicable deadline?		1-LDAP paragraphs 170 and 200			
6. Has signature authority been verified for all signatures on FSA-925?		1-CM, Part 25			
7. Does the producer meet the requirements of an eligible livestock producer?		1-LDAP, paragraph 171			
8. Do all the livestock on FSA-925 meet the requirements for being eligible livestock?		1-LDAP, paragraphs 162 and 171			
9. If fire was the qualifying disaster condition causing the grazing loss, did the applicant provide the date and location of the qualifying fire in Item 8 of FSA-925?		1-LDAP, paragraph 200			
10. Did the applicant provide the physical location of livestock in inventory on the beginning date of the qualifying grazing loss condition in Item 9 of FSA-925?		1-LDAP, paragraph 200			
11. Did the applicant provide physical location of current livestock inventory in Item 10 of FSA-925?		1-LDAP, paragraph 200			
12. If the grazing loss was due to fire on Federally managed rangelands, did the applicant provide documentation from the Federal agency to show that they were prohibited from grazing on the Federally managed rangeland due to fire?		1-LDAP, paragraphs 171 and 200			
13. Did the producer obtain a policy or plan of insurance for the forage crop under FCIA or file the required paperwork and pay the administrative fee by the applicable State application closing date for NAP for the grazing land incurring losses?		1-LDAP, paragraph 171			
14. If Item 13, is answered "NO", did the COC disapprove FSA-925?		1-LDAP, paragraph 201			
15. If the producer did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for the forage crop under FCIA or NAP coverage by the applicable State sales closing date for the grazing land incurring losses, was the grazing loss a 2008 calendar year grazing loss for which the producer paid a buy-in fee by September 16, 2008, for the grazing land for which the producer did not obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage for 2008?		1-LDAP, paragraph 171			
16. If Item 15, is answered "NO", did the COC disapprove FSA-925?		1-LDAP, paragraph 201			
17. If the grazing loss was a 2008 calendar year grazing loss for which the producer did not pay a buy-in fee by September 16, 2008, did the producer meet the requirements of a socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmer or rancher for which the producer did not have to meet the RMPR requirements?		1-LDAP, subparagraph 171N			
18. If Item 17, is answered "NO", did the COC disapprove FSA-925?		1-LDAP, paragraph 201			
19. If the producer did not meet the requirements of a socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmer or rancher, was the producer provided equitable relief for not meeting the RMPR requirements?		1-LDAP, subparagraph 171O			
20. If Item 19, is answered "NO", did the COC disapprove FSA-925?		1-LDAP, paragraph 201			
21. If a 2008 calendar year loss, has a report of acreage been completed and evidence that grazing land is owned or cashed leased been provided by the applicant and on file in the County Office no later than December 10, 2009?		1-LDAP, paragraph 200			

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FSA-770 LFP, Livestock Forage Disaster Program Checklist (Continued)

F Example of FSA-770 LFP (Continued)

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FSA-770 LFP (09-23-10)		Page 2		
Office Staff Actions	Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
22. If item 21 was answered "NO", did COC or CED disapprove FSA-925?	1-LDAP, paragraph 201			
23. If a 2008 calendar year loss, has documentation been provided by the applicant to show that RMPR requirements have been met or that a waiver has been approved and the documentation been provided and on file in the County Office no later than December 10, 2009?	1-LDAP, paragraph 200			
24. If item 23 was answered "NO", did COC or CED disapprove FSA-925?	1-LDAP, paragraph 201			
25. If a 2009 or subsequent calendar year loss, has a report of acreage been completed and evidence that grazing land is owned or cash leased been provided by the applicant and on file in the County Office no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year for which the grazing loss occurred?	1-LDAP, paragraph 200			
26. If item 25 was answered "NO", did COC or CED disapprove FSA-925?	1-LDAP, paragraph 201			
27. If a 2009 or subsequent calendar year loss, has documentation been provided by the applicant to show that RMPR requirements have been met or that a waiver has been approved and the documentation been provided and on file in the County Office no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year for which the grazing loss occurred?	1-LDAP, paragraph 200			
28. If item 27 was answered "NO", did COC or CED disapprove FSA-925?	1-LDAP, paragraph 201			
29. Has FSA-925 been signed, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized representative?	1-LDAP, paragraph 201			
30. Remarks				
Certification:				
31A. Signature of Preparer(s)	31B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	31A. Signature of Preparer(s)	31B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
32A. I concur / do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur				
32B. CED Signature for Spot Check			32C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
33A. I concur / do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur				
33B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check			33C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
<p><i>The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all of its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, political beliefs, genetic information, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.</i></p>				

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