

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

**Livestock Indemnity Program
1-LIP**

Amendment 7

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraphs 3 A through 3 F have been amended to change “IPIA” to “PIIA”.

Subparagraph 4 B has been amended to update LIP Program Manager authority to approve extreme cold or heat policy.

Subparagraph 22 C has been amended to add *Mycoplasma bovis* (M. bovis) to drought as an eligible adverse weather event.

Subparagraph 22 D has been amended to add *Mycoplasma bovis* (M. bovis) as an eligible disease exacerbated by weather.

Subparagraph 22 E has been amended to add *Theileria orientalis* as an eligible disease transmitted by vectors and remove EHD as eligible for white tail deer only for LIP.

Subparagraph 24 A has been amended to add water buffalo as eligible livestock.

Subparagraph 24 E has been amended to:

- adjust eligible livestock according to the recent regulation update
- update the example based on the new policy for eligible and non-eligible LIP animals.

Subparagraph 25 C has been amended to include the 2022 and 2023 payment rates for eligible livestock for livestock owners.

Subparagraph 25 D has been amended to include the 2022 and 2023 payment rates for eligible livestock for livestock contract growers.

Subparagraph 25 J has been amended to change “IPIA” to “PIIA”.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 28 C has been amended to include adult livestock operations.

Subparagraph 29 A has been amended to update CCC-856 procedure for inputs.

Subparagraph 30 A has been amended to add the Federal Wildlife Services website.

Exhibit 2 has been amended to:

- update the definitions for EDH and Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather
- add *Theileria orientalis*

Exhibit 4 has been amended to include water buffalo in LIP normal mortality.

Exhibit 7 has been amended to correct the inventory calculation example.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibits
	1-3 through 1-10 1-15, 1-16 2-5, 2-6 2-9, 2-10 2-10.5, 2-10.6 (add) 2-19 through 2-22 2-29 through 2-30.2 2-33, 2-34 2-53 through 2-56 2-61, 2-62	1, pages 1-2 2, pages 3-4 pages 9-10 4, page 1 7, pages 5-6

2 General Provisions (Continued)

E Payment Limitation

Payment limitation does not apply to LIP program benefits.

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

F AGI Provisions

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

G Sequestration Reduction

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

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

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

See 9-CM for applicable sequestration rates.

3 Responsibilities

A STC Responsibilities

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

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

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

- *--take any oversight actions necessary to ensure that 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.

- 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 (Continued)

B Establishing Extreme Cold and Extreme Heat (Continued)

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

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

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

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

B Establishing Extreme Cold and Extreme Heat (Continued)

Policy Not Consistent With Guidelines	Policy Consistent With Guidelines																																				
Excessive heat threshold is met when the actual high temperature is 10°F or more above the average high temperature for consecutive days for a prolonged period of time.	<p>To determine extreme heat, COC will use the Temperature Humidity Index (THI). The THI incorporates air temperature and humidity. The THI has been used to create a Livestock Weather Safety Index (LWSI). The LWSI describes various categories of heat stress associated with extreme temperature conditions for livestock. LIP eligibility criteria looks for the THI to exceed 84°F for 2 consecutive days to qualify for the program and ensure that the THI did not fall below 75°F for 2 consecutive nights before death or injury.</p> <p>Note: For illustration purposes this is only a partial THI.</p> <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>70 71 71 72 73 73 74 74 75 75 76 76</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>69 70 70 71 71 72 72 73 73 74 72 75</td></tr></table> <p>THI = Tdbf - (0.55 - (0.55 x (RH / 100))) x (Tdbf - 58)</p> <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		70 71 71 72 73 73 74 74 75 75 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.--*

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

B Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

C Ineligible Adverse Weather Event

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

*--Drought is **not** an eligible adverse weather event **except** when associated with 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*.--*

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)***--Mycoplasma Bovis (M. bovis)**

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 1-LIP, 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)
- *--Theileria orientalis.

Bluetongue is considered eligible loss conditions for white-tailed deer death losses only.--*

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.

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.

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
Alpacas			\$283.33	\$303.99	\$365.00
Beef	Adult	Bull	\$1,195.31	\$1,077.94	\$1,512.19
		Cow	\$919.47	\$829.18	\$1,163.23
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	\$163.15	\$175.27	
		250 to 399 pounds	\$441.56	\$474.38	
		Less than 400 pounds			\$540.47
		400 to 799 pounds	\$609.53	\$661.32	\$746.77
Beefalo	Adult	Bull	\$1,015.88	\$1,102.20	\$1,244.61
		800 pounds or more	\$1,015.88	\$1,102.20	\$1,244.61
	Nonadult	Bull	\$1,453.19	\$1,346.40	\$1,605.74
		Cow	\$1,159.95	\$1,075.81	\$1,274.58
		Less than 250 pounds	\$234.56	\$235.86	
		250 to 399 pounds	\$586.99	\$559.20	
Buffalo/ Bison/Water Buffalo	Adult	Less than 400 pounds			\$588.39
		400 to 799 pounds	\$861.94	\$871.54	\$916.72
	Nonadult	800 pounds or more	\$1,280.62	\$1,304.01	\$1,381.98
		Bull	\$1,882.98	\$1,793.84	\$1,761.65
		Cow	\$1,560.75	\$1,486.86	\$1,460.18
		Less than 250 pounds	\$353.58	\$336.84	
Caribou	Adult	250 to 399 pounds	\$586.99	\$559.20	
		Less than 400 pounds			\$588.39
	Nonadult	400 to 799 pounds	\$1,282.63	\$1,221.91	\$1,199.98
		800 pounds or more	\$1,721.86	\$1,640.35	\$1,610.91
			\$382.60	\$410.50	\$492.88
Chickens	Broilers/ Pullets (Regular Size)	4.26 – 6.25 pounds	\$2.12	\$2.93	\$3.49
	Chicks		\$0.19	\$0.27	\$0.32
	Layers		\$4.00	\$4.29	\$11.99
	Pullets/ Cornish Hens (Small Size)	Less the 4.26 pounds	\$1.43	\$1.97	\$2.35
	Roasters	6.26 – 7.75 pounds	\$2.70	\$3.73	\$4.44
Dairy	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$3.55	\$4.90	\$5.84
	Adult	Bull	\$1,042.76	\$1,107.99	\$1,254.02
		Cow	\$975.00	\$1,021.88	\$1,198.13
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	\$43.24	\$45.32	
		250 to 399 pounds	\$243.75	\$255.47	
		Less than 400 pounds			\$299.53
		400 to 799 pounds	\$487.50	\$510.94	\$599.06
		800 pounds or more	\$739.59	\$825.36	\$978.47

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25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

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

*--

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head		
			2021	2022	2023
Deer			\$382.60	\$410.50	\$492.88
Ducks	Ducklings		\$0.68	\$0.67	\$0.69
	Ducks		\$4.24	\$4.20	\$4.29
Elk			\$531.09	\$569.81	\$684.17
Emus			\$152.61	\$163.74	\$196.61
Equine			\$648.61	\$695.91	\$835.57
Geese	Goose		\$24.91	\$31.67	\$43.58
	Gosling		\$5.23	\$6.65	\$9.15
Goats	Bucks		\$229.35	\$214.31	\$215.62
	Nannies		\$148.52	\$198.33	\$137.67
	Slaughter Goats/Kids		\$100.63	\$114.70	\$107.73
Llamas			\$229.02	\$245.72	\$295.04
Ostriches			\$648.00	\$1,042.82	\$893.28
Reindeer			\$382.60	\$410.50	\$492.88
Sheep	Ewes		\$144.80	\$215.51	\$233.35
	Lambs		\$169.39	\$227.77	\$183.33
	Rams		\$399.14	\$549.01	\$554.78
Swine	Suckling/Nursery Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$28.57	\$56.42	\$59.36
	Lightweight Barrows/ Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$52.22	\$96.23	\$101.65
	Sows/Boars/ Barrows/ Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$75.86	\$107.99	\$115.30
	Boars/Sows	451 pounds or more	\$112.32	\$264.08	\$266.90
Turkeys	Poults		\$3.71	\$2.85	\$2.33
	Toms/Fryers/ Roasters		\$18.00	\$21.72	\$24.81

--*

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
Chickens	Broilers/Pullets (Regular Size)	4.26 – 6.25 pounds	\$0.23	\$0.32	\$0.38
	Chicks		\$0.16	\$0.22	\$0.26
	Layers		\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.72
	Pullets/Cornish Hens (Small Size)	Less than 4.26 pounds	\$0.16	\$0.22	\$0.26
	Roasters	6.26 – 7.75 pounds	\$0.30	\$0.41	\$0.49
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$0.39	\$0.54	\$0.64
Ducks	Ducks		\$0.47	\$0.46	\$0.47
	Ducklings		\$0.47	\$0.46	\$0.47
Geese			\$2.74	\$3.48	\$4.79
Swine	Suckling nursery pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$3.25	\$6.41	\$6.74
	Lightweight Barrows/Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$7.84	\$14.45	\$15.27
	Sows/Boars/Barrows/Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$11.39	\$16.22	\$17.32
	Boars/Sows	450 pounds or more	\$46.16	\$108.52	\$109.68
Turkeys	Poults		\$0.41	\$0.31	\$0.26
	Toms/Fryers/Roasters		\$1.98	\$2.39	\$2.73

--*

25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)**G Assignments and Offsets**

For LIP, County Offices will:

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

H Payment Eligibility Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J Prevention of Improper Payments

--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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Completing CCC-856

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

Note: When the livestock producer does not have 4 years of acceptable beginning inventory documentation for unweaned livestock, the producer must provide acceptable *--beginning inventory documentation for adult livestock for 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 user does not have all 4 years of unweaned verifiable and/or reliable "Livestock Beginning Inventory" for the 4 calendar years preceding the calendar year in item 2. If user has unweaned acceptable livestock beginning inventory (LBI) for *--any 4 calendar years preceding the calendar year in item 2, go to Part C.--*	
5	Enter the 4 preceding calendar years prior to the calendar year entered in item 2.
6	Enter livestock kind/type of "adult livestock".
7	Enter the livestock beginning inventory (LBI) for the adult livestock provided for each of the calendar years entered in item 5 for which user does not have acceptable unweaned livestock beginning inventory (LBI). Note: Any year that the record is an acceptable beginning inventory record, it should be entered in Part C, item 14 and 15.
8	Enter the applicable birthing rate percentage (90% for cows, 165% for nannies and 160% for ewes) for the kind/type of livestock entered in item 6.

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

A Completing CCC-856 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
9	Enter the transitional livestock beginning inventory history (TLBIH) calculated by multiplying item 7 times item 8. Round to the nearest whole number (use normal rounding procedures) for each applicable calendar year for which no records were provided for livestock beginning inventory.
Part C –Livestock Beginning Inventory History Calculations	
Use up to 4 preceding years verifiable and reliable records	
10	Enter 4 preceding calendar years from calendar year item 2.
11	Enter the amount from item 9 for each calendar year which acceptable records were not provided.
12	Enter Transitional Percent of LBIH based on definitions provided in Part C on the form.
13	Enter result of item 11 times item 12 for each calendar year only if producer does not have acceptable inventory records entered in Item 14 (user will either have item 13 or 14, but not both).
14	Enter acceptable livestock inventory records for each year the producer provided an acceptable inventory record. (If an entry is made in 14, item 13 will be blank).
15	Enter the result of either item 13 or item 14 for each calendar year.
Part D – Approved Livestock Beginning Inventory History (LBIH) For Current Calendar Year	
16	Enter the total sum of item 15.
17	*--Enter the number of calendar years in item 10 (this will be 4. The total of years with acceptable adult inventory. Each year of data should be used in the calculation, 1 through 4.)
18	Enter result of dividing item 16 by 4 item 17.--*
Part E – Producer Certification Statement	
19A	Producer signature.
19B	Enter title/relationship of individual signing in the representative capacity.
19C	Enter date of producer signature.
Part F – County Committee Determination	
20	COC or designee will sign.
21	Enter date of COC or designee signature.
22	Check approved or disapproved based on COC determination.

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

B Scenario for CCC-856

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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 (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)**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 orientalis

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.

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

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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	

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***--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 apparant:	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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