UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Livestock Indemnity Program 1-LIP	Amendment 9

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs

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Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page Control Chart		
TC	**Text**	**Exhibits**
	2-1, 2-2 2-4.5, 2-4.6 (add) 2-5, 2-6 2-9, 2-10 2-29, 2-30 2-30.1, 2-30.2 2-101, 2-102 2-105 through 2-108 2-115, 2-116	

Part 2 Policy and Procedure

21 Signup Period

A LIP Signup

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

For 2019 through 2022 livestock losses, livestock owners and contract growers must file a notice of loss by 30 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent to the participant, and an application for payment must be filed by 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the losses occur.

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

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

Note: For:

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

21 Signup Period (Continued)

B Late-Filed Provisions

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

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

If CCC-852 is submitted…	THEN do the following…
after the deadline but it is not accompanied by a written request of the participant for late-filing	County Office will issue a letter to the participant explaining that FSA cannot process CCC-852 because it was filed after the deadline. The letter must advise the participant that the participant may, within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the letter advising that CCC-852 was filed late, file a written appeal with COC of the notification by County Office according to 1-APP.
after the application deadline and is either accompanied by a written request for late-filing or the participant has filed a timely appeal of the FSA County Office's notification that the application cannot be processed	COC will review and make a determination of whether relief is appropriate and, if so, forward a recommendation to STC for final action. STC will review the participant's request and COC recommendation. **Notes:** If the matter comes to COC by appeal, follow 1-APP for acknowledging and scheduling an appeal. Neither COC nor STC are under any obligation to recommend relief. COC or STC can disapprove CCC-852 and choose not to forward a recommendation for relief of approval of the late-filed CCC-852 to DAFP. STC will forward an appropriate recommendation to DAFP to grant programmatic relief. DAFP may: • grant relief to approve the late-filed CCC-852 **Note:** The FSA representative will sign and date CCC-852 with the effective DAFP decision date. • deny relief and disapprove the CCC-852. **Note:** State Offices will advise COC to notify the participant in writing that relief has been disapproved by DAFP. The letter **must** include appropriate appeal rights according to 1-APP.

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

B Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)

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

- death or injury of livestock was a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event

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

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

B Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

B Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)

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

Note: Documenting does not mean merely stating “COC knowledge” in minutes.

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

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

C Ineligible Adverse Weather Event

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

Drought is **not** an eligible adverse weather event **except** when associated with both Mycoplasma bovis (M. bovis) in bison and anthrax, conditions that occurs because of drought and directly results in the death of eligible livestock.

D Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather

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

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

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

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

- anthrax
- cyanobacteria (Blue-green algae)
- larkspur poisoning
- ***--**M. bovis. (bison only)**--***

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

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

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

D Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather (Continued)

--Mycoplasma Bovis (M. bovis) (bison only)--

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 Eligible and Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

D Eligible Disease Exacerbated by Weather (Continued)

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

E Eligible Disease Transmitted by Vectors

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

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

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

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

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

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

- bluetongue (BTV, bluetongue virus, or bluetongue disease)
- EHD (Epizootic hermorrhagic disease, or Epizootic hermorrhagic disease virus, or EHDV)
- ***--**CVV (Cache Valley virus) (sheep only)**--***
- Theileria orentalis.

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.

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Kind	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head				
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alpacas			$283.33	$303.99	$365.00	$443.99	$550.47
Beef	Adult	Bull	$1,195.31	$1,077.94	$1,512.19	$1,904.81	$2,353.12
		Cow	$919.47	$829.18	$1,163.23	$1,465.24	$1,810.09
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	$163.15	$175.27			
		250 to 399 pounds	$441.56	$474.38			
		Less than 400 pounds			$540.47	$627.86	$770.86
		400 to 799 pounds	$609.53	$661.32	$746.77	$984.12	$1,133.82
		800 pounds or more	$1,015.88	$1,102.20	$1,618.00	$1,640.19	$1,889.71
Beefalo	Adult	Bull	$1,453.19	$1,346.40	$1,605.74	$1,865.17	$2,215.73
		Cow	$1,159.95	$1,075.81	$1,274.58	$1,474.98	$1,748.84
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	$234.56	$235.86			
		250 to 399 pounds	$586.99	$559.20			
		Less than 400 pounds			$588.39	$602.73	$714.04
		400 to 799 pounds	$861.94	$871.54	$916.72	$1,074.63	$1,216.13
		800 pounds or more	$1,280.62	$1,304.01	$1,381.98	$1,642.06	$1,862.35
Buffalo/ Bison	Adult	Bull	$1,882.98	$1,793.84	$1,761.65	$1,799.10	$1,986.76
		Cow	$1,560.75	$1,486.86	$1,460.18	$1,491.23	$1,646.77
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	$353.58	$336.84			
		250 to 399 pounds	$586.99	$559.20			
		Less than 400 pounds			$588.39	$600.90	$619.34
		400 to 799 pounds	$1,282.63	$1,221.91	$1,199.98	$1,225.49	$1,353.32
		800 pounds or more	$1,721.86	$1,640.35	$1,610.91	$1,645.16	$1,816.76
Caribou			$382.60	$410.50	$492.88	$599.56	$743.35
Chickens	Broilers/ Pullets (Regular Size)	4.26 – 6.25 pounds	$2.12	$2.93	$3.49	$3.00	$3.07
	Chicks		$0.19	$0.27	$0.32	$0.27	$0.28
	Layers		$4.00	$4.29	$11.99	$5.40	$12.71
	Pullets/ Cornish Hens (Small Size)	Less the 4.26 pounds	$1.43	$1.97	$2.35	$2.02	$2.07
	Roasters	6.26 – 7.75 pounds	$2.70	$3.73	$4.44	$3.82	$3.91
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	$3.55	$4.90	$5.84	$5.02	$5.14
Dairy	Adult	Bull	$1,042.76	$1,107.99	$1,254.02	$1,417.99	$1,811.73
		Cow	$975.00	$1,021.88	$1,198.13	$1,321.88	$1,681.88
	Nonadult	Less than 250 pounds	$43.24	$45.32			
		250 to 399 pounds	$243.75	$255.47			
		Less than 400 pounds			$299.53	$330.47	$420.47
		400 to 799 pounds	$487.50	$510.94	$599.06	$660.94	$840.94
		800 pounds or more	$739.59	$825.36	$978.47	$1,079.53	$1,373.53

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25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

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

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

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25 General Payment Information, Rates and Reductions (Continued)

D Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Livestock Contract Growers

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

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

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

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51 Notice of Loss

A Filing Notice of Loss - 2019 and Subsequent Years

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

51 Notice of Loss (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

51 Notice of Loss (Continued)

--C Late-Filed Notice of Loss – Equitable Relief--

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

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

52 Acting on Notice of Loss

A Approving Notice of Loss – 2019 and Subsequent Years

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

52 Acting on Notice of Loss (Continued)

B Disapproving Notice of Loss – 2019 and Subsequent Years

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

53 Application for Payment

A Filing Application for Payment – 2019 and Subsequent Years

To apply for LIP benefits, in addition to the notice of loss required in paragraph 51, eligible livestock owners and livestock contract growers must file an application for payment on CCC-852 * * *, Parts D through J, according to paragraph 57, by livestock unit in the service *--center responsible for the physical location county where the death loss occurred. The program year in which the eligible loss condition occurs determines the program year the application for payment must be filed for.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

53 Application for Payment (Continued)

B Signing and Certifying CCC-852 (Continued)

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

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

53 Application for Payment (Continued)

C Signature Requirements

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

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

For 2024 and subsequent program years, a notice of loss, application for payment, and all participants' signatures **must** be received by March 1 after the end of the calendar year in--* which the eligible loss condition occurred. Follow 1-CM if the deadline falls on a date the office is closed.

Follow 1-CM for signature requirements.

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

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

D Printing and Reviewing Automated CCC-852

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

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