

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

**Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs
for 2011 and Subsequent Years
1-LDAP (Revision 1)**

Amendment 17

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 73 K has been amended to clarify that APHIS is not responsible for verifying livestock death losses for LIP.

Subparagraph 76 B has been amended to correct application example 1.

Subparagraph 253 A has been amended to refer to LIP.

Subparagraph 816 I has been amended to clarify eligible and ineligible loss conditions under ELAP.

Subparagraph 846 B has been amended to include the 2015 honeybee colony and hive payment rates.

Subparagraph 891 B has been amended to provide a revised CCC-851-1 to correct the title of item 71.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
	2-99, 2-100	
	2-129, 2-130	
	4-105, 4-106	
	10-45, 10-46	
	10-46.5, 10-46.6	
	10-137, 10-138	
	10-319 through 10-334	

73 Application for Payment (Continued)

K Eligible Death Losses Because of Attacks by Eligible Animals and Eligible Avian Predators (Continued)

Documentation to substantiate eligible attacks by animals or avian predators 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 death losses 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 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.

Exception: See subparagraph J for acceptable proof of death records for livestock death losses occurring on or after October 1, 2011, and before January 1, 2015.

If a participant is unable to get APHIS or Department of Natural Resources to provide documentation to substantiate eligible attacks by animals or avian predators, the participant may provide verifiable documentation of livestock deaths because of eligible attacks by animals or avian predators, as provided in subparagraph E, in addition to proof of death for normal mortality.

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 because of eligible attacks by animals or avian predators. The County Office must document this in the COC minutes.

If a participant does not have adequate verifiable proof of livestock deaths because of eligible attacks by animals or avian predators, the participant may provide reliable records, as provided in subparagraph F, **along with both of the following:**

- verifiable beginning and ending inventory records, as provided in subparagraph H
- third party certification, as provided in subparagraph G.

Important: A third party certification by itself does not meet the requirement for proof of livestock death because of eligible attacks by animals or avian predators.

See subparagraph L for the required producer certification for attack by animal and avian predators.

73 Application for Payment (Continued)

K Eligible Death Losses Because of Attacks by Eligible Animals and Eligible Avian Predators (Continued)

The following is a partial list of avian predators that are protected under Federal law, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Golden Eagle Protection Act. A more complete list of avian predators that are protected under Federal law, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Golden Eagle Protection Act is available at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/regulationspolicies/mbta/mbtandx.html>.

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

CONDOR, California, *Gymnogyps californianus*

EAGLE, Bald, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Golden, *Aquila chrysaetos*

White-tailed, *Haliaeetus albicilla*

OSPREY, *Pandion haliaetus*

VULTURE, Black, *Coragyps atratus*

Turkey, *Cathartes aura*

L Required Producer Certification for Attacks by Eligible Animals and Eligible Avian Predators

To be eligible to receive LIP benefits for livestock losses because of eligible attacks by animals or avian predators, the livestock producer must certify that he or she has not, and will not, receive benefits for more than 95 percent of the value of livestock lost because of attacks by animals or avian predators in a calendar year, from all Federal, State, and privately established programs combined, that compensate livestock producers for wolf depredation.

See subparagraph M for determining the 95 percent value of livestock lost, and subparagraph 73 A for the attack by animal and avian predator certification statement.

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

A Completing Manual CCC-852 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part E - Documentation of Beginning Inventory	
21	<p>Enter the type of supporting documentation provided by the producer to verify beginning inventory and the number of livestock supported by the documentation provided.</p> <p>Note: See subparagraph 73 H for examples of acceptable documentation that may provide verifiable evidence of livestock beginning inventory.</p>
Part F - Documentation to Verify Livestock Losses	
22	<p>Enter the type of documentation provided by the producer to verify livestock losses and the number of livestock supported by the documentation provided.</p> <p>Note: See paragraph 73 for acceptable documentation for verifying livestock losses.</p>
Part G - Similar Loss/Contract Growers	
23	<p>Enter the amount of monetary compensation received by the producer from their contractor for the loss of income suffered from the death of the livestock under contract (for contract growers only).</p>
24	<p>Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same livestock losses.</p> <p>Important: Include benefits received from all Federal, State, and privately established programs for the same livestock losses because of attacks by eligible animals and eligible avian predators.</p>
Part H - Producer Certification	
25A through 25C	<p>After reading the certification, producer or producer’s representative signs and dates.</p> <p>Signatory in item 25A shall enter their title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity.</p> <p>If a producer/applicant is not signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank. If a producer/applicant is signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write “self”; however, it is not necessary.</p>
Part I - County Committee Determination	
26	<p>Enter COC signature.</p>
27	<p>Enter date of COC action.</p>
28	<p>Enter a check in approved or disapproved box.</p> <p>Important: CCC-852 shall be approved or disapproved as certified by the producer after applicable COC adjustment fields are completed.</p>

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

B Scenario 1 for Application Example 1**Death Losses – Adult Beef Cows, Freeze and Blizzard – Hurricanes**

Bob Wheat is a cow calf operator in Jones County, Texas. Bob Wheat is the owner of Farm 1450 in Jones County. On March 1, 2014, Bob Wheat owned 100 head of adult beef cows.

Adverse Weather Event 1 - On March 1, 2014, Mr. Wheat suffers 5 death losses of adult beef cows as a result of a freeze and blizzard. On April 15, 2014, Mr. Wheat phones the Jones County FSA Office to report the 5 losses of adult beef cows because of the freeze and blizzard out of the 100 head of adult beef cows.

On May 15, 2014, Bob Wheat purchased 50 additional head of adult beef cows.

Adverse Weather Event 2 - On August 1, 2014, Bob Wheat lost 6 head of the 50 head of newly purchased adult beef cows because of a hurricane. Mr. Wheat notifies the Jones County FSA Office by e-mail on August 15, 2014, of the 6 losses and informs the County Office that these losses were from the 50 head that were purchased on May 15, 2014.

Adverse Weather Event 3 - On September 1, 2014, Bob Wheat reports by e-mail to the Jones County FSA Office the loss of an additional 5 head of adult beef cows from the 50 head of newly purchased adult beef cows because of another hurricane that occurred on August 20, 2014.

252 Computing Payments and Overpayment Amounts (Continued)

B Triggering Payments

Payments will be “triggered” through events that occur throughout the system. As a result, processing will happen behind the scenes for the most part. Calculations and determinations will occur during the evening and nighttime hours without user intervention. The following is an explanation of the types of triggers that will occur during payment processing.

Trigger	Description
Initial	When payment software is released, a process will automatically run to determine all CCC-852’s that are approved for payment. This will initiate the process described in subparagraph A and does not require any County Office user interaction. The following will occur automatically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • payments will be sent to NPS for certification and signature • overpayments will be sent to NRRS.
Primary	Subsequent payments will be initiated when County Office users approve CCC-852. Entering COC approval date initiates the payment process for the selected CCC-852’s.
Secondary	Payments that cannot be issued during any payment process are sent to the Nonpayment Report. If a condition causing the producer to be on the Nonpayment Report is corrected, the payment will be triggered to reprocess to determine if the payment can be issued. Note: See 9-CM for information on the Nonpayment Report.
Tertiary	The payment system will periodically recalculate all payments.

253 LIP Payment Reports

--A Displaying or Printing LIP Payment Reports--

LIP payment reports are available to provide information about each payment or nonpayment. Most of the payment reports have information that is common between program areas so information about these reports is in 9-CM. The Estimated Calculated Payment and Payment History Report – Detail Level has program specific data so information for this report is in paragraph 255.

The following LIP payment reports are available by accessing the Common Payments Reports System.

Note: To access the Common Payment Reports System, go to http://intranet.fsa.usda.gov/fsa/FSAIntranet_applications.html. Under “Common Applications”, CLICK “**Common Payment Reports System**”.

Report Name	Type of Data	Reference
Estimated Calculated Payment Report	Live	paragraph 254
Submitted Payments Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 63
Submitted Overpayments Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 64
Pending Overpayments Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 65
Nonpayment/Reduction Report	Report Database	9-CM, paragraph 66
Insufficient Funds Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 67
Payments Computed to Zero Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 68
Payment History Report – Summary	Report Database	9-CM, paragraph 69
Payment History Report – Detail	Report Database	paragraph 255

816 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

H Eligible Loss Condition for Losses Resulting From Transporting Water

For 2014 and subsequent program years, a loss resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock **must** be because of an eligible drought, that means all of the following:

- any area of the county has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D3 (extreme drought) intensity
- directly impacts water availability during the normal grazing period (for example, snow pack that feeds streams and springs), as determined by the Deputy Administrator or designee, for losses resulting from transporting water to livestock.

I Eligible Loss Conditions for Livestock Death Losses

Eligible loss conditions for livestock death losses are loss conditions determined eligible by DAFP and **not** related to an eligible adverse weather event under LIP.

*--DAFP has determined that **not** all diseases are considered eligible under ELAP.

Because of the \$20 million ELAP funding limitation each FY, DAFP has determined that both of the following criteria must be met to consider a disease eligible for livestock death losses under ELAP:

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

Example: Cattle can be vaccinated to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza. Vaccination is an acceptable management practice to prevent anaplasmosis, pneumonia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and parainfluenza in cattle, and these diseases are not caused or transmitted by vectors and are not eligible causes of loss under ELAP. Even if vaccination is done to prevent these diseases, and the livestock nonetheless dies from 1 of these diseases, the disease is still not an eligible loss condition under ELAP.

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

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

816 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**I Eligible Loss Conditions for Livestock Death Losses (Continued)**

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

For 2015 and subsequent program years, CVV is considered an eligible loss condition for sheep death losses **only**.

Note: To be considered eligible for CVV, the eligibility criteria in subparagraph 830 C for newborn or stillborn animals **must** be met. Therefore, sheep that died because of CVV before reaching full-term or near full-term would **not** be eligible for death losses under ELAP. In addition, sheep that would **not** have survived under normal conditions, without CVV, do **not** qualify for ELAP death loss benefits.

*--To date, DAFP has determined that the following diseases are **not** considered an eligible loss condition under ELAP:

- Anaplasma Marginale
- Mannheimia Haemolytica
- Mycoplasma Bovis
- Bovine Respiratory Disease
- Malignant Catarrhal Fever
- Bovine Leukosis Virus
- Pregnancy Toxemia
- Pneumonia
- Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis
- Parainfluenza.--*

J Eligible Adverse Weather or Eligible Loss Conditions for Honeybee Feed Losses

Eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for honeybee feed losses include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- earthquake
- floods
- hurricanes
- lightning
- tidal surge
- tornado
- volcanic eruption
- wildfires.

DAFP may add additional eligible cause of losses for honeybee feed losses based on a recommendation from STC.

816 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

K Eligible Adverse Weather or Eligible Loss Conditions for Honeybee Additional Feed Purchases

Eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for honeybee additional feed purchases include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- early fall frost
- earthquake
- eligible drought, as defined in paragraph 802
- excessive rainfall
- flood
- hurricane
- late spring frost
- lightning
- tidal surge
- tornado
- volcanic eruption
- wildfires.

DAFP may add additional eligible cause of losses for honeybee additional feed losses based on a recommendation from STC.

L Eligible Adverse Weather or Loss Conditions for Honeybee Colony and Hive Losses

Eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for honeybee colony and hive losses include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- colony collapse disorder (colony loss only)
- earthquake
- eligible extreme cold, as defined in subparagraph 802 A, for colony loss **only** for 2015 and subsequent years
- eligible sustained cold, as defined in subparagraph 802 A, for colony loss **only** for 2015 and subsequent years

816 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

L Eligible Adverse Weather or Loss Conditions for Honeybee Colony and Hive Losses (Continued)

- eligible winter storm (colony loss only)
- excessive wind
- flood
- hurricane
- lightning
- tornado
- volcanic eruption
- wildfire.

DAFP may add additional eligible cause of losses for honeybee colony and hive losses based on a recommendation from STC.

846 Honeybee Payment Calculations and Examples

A National Payment Factor for Honeybee Losses

For an eligible honeybee producer, payments for **honeybee feed losses** will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 60 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher, as defined in paragraph 802.

For an eligible honeybee producer, payments for **honeybee colony and hive losses** will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 75 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher, as defined in paragraph 802.

Note: If at the end of the program year the \$20 million funding cap is **not** reached, the Deputy Administrator has the discretion to increase the national payment factor, up to 80 percent, for the program year.

B Payment Rates

The payment rates for honeybee colonies and hives are based on the average fair market values of honeybee colonies and/or hives in the program year in which the loss occurred.

--FSA has established the following average fair market values for 2012 through 2015-- honeybee losses.

Program Year	Honeybee Colonies	Honeybee Hives
2012	\$75	\$210
2013	\$85	\$220
2014	\$80	\$230
--2015	\$130	\$240--

846 Honeybee Payment Calculations and Examples (Continued)

C Normal Mortality Rate for Honeybee Colony Losses

ELAP compensates eligible honeybee producers for eligible honeybee colony losses that occur in excess of normal mortality because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition during the program year. FSA has established a normal mortality rate for honeybee colony losses of 17.5 percent.

D Payment Calculation for Honeybee Colony Losses

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for honeybee colony losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph A, of the result of multiplying:

- the result of subtracting:
 - number of honeybee colonies lost during the program year because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition, minus
 - honeybee loss threshold (beginning inventory adjusted for sales and purchases *-through the last loss event in the program year times 17.5 percent normal mortality--* rate), times
- the average fair market value per honeybee colony.

Example: Producer A files CCC-934 for honeybees lost to CCD on April 2, 2012.

Beginning program year inventory was 100 colonies of bees. Producer provided a *-receipt for the purchase of 20 additional colonies on March 15, 2012.--*

Producer A's ending inventory was 70 colonies which equates to 50 colonies lost. Producer A did **not** file CCC-860, therefore compensation would be calculated at 75 percent of the 2012 average fair market value established for honeybee colonies, \$75, for the number of colonies lost in excess of normal mortality of 17.5 percent, calculated as follows.

- 120 colonies (100 beginning inventory, plus 20 additional colonies purchased) x 17.5 percent = 21 colonies (loss threshold)
- *-50 colonies, lost on April 2, 2012, because of eligible adverse weather or--* loss condition, minus 21 colonies, loss threshold = 29 colonies eligible for payment
- 29 colonies x \$75 (2012 average fair market value) x 75 percent payment factor = \$1,631 (calculated payment amount for lost honeybee colonies before applying payment reductions or national factor).

891 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
126	Enter the total loss for cattle tick fever calculated by multiplying: * * * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 124, times • item 125. The results shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
127	Enter the calculated payment for cattle tick fever by adding the results in item 126.
128	The national payment factor is either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent for producers who checked “NO”, in CCC-851, item 5B • 90 percent for producers who checked “YES”, in CCC-851, item 5B.
129	Enter the total calculated payment for cattle tick fever by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 127, times • item 128.
Part L – Payments	
130	Enter total net calculated payment amount calculated by adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 66, plus • item 94, plus • item 109, plus • item 121, plus • item 129.
131A-D	Enter preparer’s name, initials, title, and date the payment calculation worksheet is completed.
132A-D	Enter the second party reviewer’s name, initials, title, and date the payment calculation worksheet was reviewed.

891 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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CCC-851-1 (04-23-15)										Page 2 of 4							
PART D – NET PAYMENT CALCULATION FOR FORAGE – Non-Fire																	
31. Total Value of Livestock Feed Cost (Sum of applicable Item(s) 12)										\$ 2,673.00							
32. Total Value of Grazing Lost Based on Carrying Capacity (Item 23 + 30)										\$ 3,563.00							
33. Enter the Smaller of Item 31 or Item 32										\$ 2,673.00							
34. National Payment Factor										.60							
35. Grazing Loss Calculated Payment Amount – Excluding Fire (Item 33 x 34)										\$ 1,604.00							
36. Reductions – Excluding Fire										\$ 0.00							
37. Net Grazing Loss Calculated Payment Amount - Excluding Fire (Item 35 minus 36):										\$ 1,604.00							
PART E – FORAGE INFORMATION – Grazing Loss – Fire																	
38. Livestock Group		39. Pasture Type		40. Number of Acres Affected by Fire		41. Carrying Capacity		42. Maximum Animal Units (AU's) (Item 40÷41)		43. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 180 Days)		44. Daily Payment Rate Per Head		45. Value of Grazing Lost Due to Fire on Non-Federal Land (Items 42 x 43 x 44)		46. Value of 180 Day Feed Cost (Items 42 x 44) x 180 days	
B, C		Native		600		30		20		120		\$ 1.909		\$ 4,582.00		\$ 5,727.00	
												\$		\$		\$	
												\$		\$		\$	
												\$		\$		\$	
47A. Total Value of Grazing Lost due to Fire (Total of Item 45)										\$ 4,582.00							
47B. Total Value of 180 Day Feed Cost - Fire (Total of Item 46)														\$ 5,727.00			
47C. Enter the smaller of Item 47A or 47B										\$ 4,582.00				\$			
48. National Payment Factor										.60							
49. Grazing Loss Calculated Payment Amount-Fire-Non-Federal Land (Item 47C x 48)										\$ 2,749.00							
50. Reductions for Grazing Loss-Fire-Non-Federal Land										\$ 0.00							
51. Net Grazing Loss Calculated Payment Amount– Fire – Non-Federal Land (Item 49 minus 50):										\$ 2,749.00							
PART F – PURCHASED AND PRODUCED, FEED LOST AND ADDITIONAL EXPENSES																	
52A. Fire or Non-Fire? (F or N)		52B. Livestock Group		53. Type of Purchased and/or Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses						54. Quantity Lost		55. Value of Purchased or Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses					
F		B, C		Coastal Hay						75 rolls		\$ 3,750.00					
												\$					
												\$					
												\$					
56. Non-Fire-Value of Purchased and Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses (sum of applicable Item(s) 55)										\$ 0.00							
57. Non-fire 150-Day Livestock Feed Cost (Sum of applicable Item(s) 13)										\$ 0.00							
58. Enter the smaller of Item 56 or 57										\$ 0.00							
59. Fire-Value of Purchased and Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses (sum of applicable Item(s) 55)										\$ 3,750.00							
60. Fire 180-Day Livestock Feed Cost (Sum of applicable Item(s) 46)										\$ 5,727.00							
61. Enter the smaller of Item 59 or 60										\$ 3,750.00							
62. Total Value of Purchase and Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses (Item 58 + 61)										\$ 3,750.00							
63. National Payment Factor										.60							
64. Calculated Payment for Purchased & Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses (Item 62 x 63)										\$ 2,250.00							
65. Reductions for Purchased and Produced Feed Losses and Additional Feed Expenses										\$ 0.00							
66. Net Calculated Payment for Purchased & Produced Feed Lost & Additional Feed Expenses (Item 64 minus 65):										\$ 2,250.00							
PART G – ADDITIONAL FEED PURCHASED																	
67A. Fire or Non-Fire? (F or N)	67B. Livestock Group	67C. Qualifying Weather Event	67D. Inside or Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	68A. Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	68B. Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	68C. Cost of Feed Purchased in 1 Year Prior	68D. Cost of Feed Purchased in 2 Years Prior	68E. Average Cost of Prior Years Feed Purchased (Average of Items 68C and 68D)	68F. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	68G. 150/180-Day Feed Cost for the Livestock (Sum of applicable Item(s) 13 or 46)	68H. Value of Feed Needs During Event (Item 68F x Item 68G/150 Days)	69. Eligible Purchases of Additional Livestock Feed (Lessor of 68H or Item 68B minus 68E)					
N	A	1	I	Hay	\$ 700.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 575.00	14	\$ 28,635	\$ 2,673	\$ 125.00					
N	A	1	I	Feed	\$ 500.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	14	\$ 28,635	\$ 2,673	\$ 500.00					
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$					
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$					
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$					

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891 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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CCC-851-1 (04-23-15)												Page 3 of 4
PART G – ADDITIONAL FEED PURCHASED ABOVE NORMAL (Continued)												
70. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period - Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (sum of applicable Item(s) 69)												\$ 625.00
71. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period – Value of Feed Needs During Event (Sum of applicable Item(s) 68H)												\$ 28,635.00
72. Enter the smaller of Item 70 or 71												\$ 625.00
73. National Payment Factor												.60
74. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period - Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Item 72 x 73)												\$ 375.00
75. Reductions – Non-Fire, During Grazing Period -Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal												\$ 0.00
76. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period - Net Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Item 74 minus 75)												\$ 375.00
77. Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period - Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (sum of applicable Item(s)69)												\$ 0.00
78. Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period - 150-day Livestock Feed Cost (Sum of applicable Item(s) 13)												\$ 0.00
79. Enter the smaller of Item 77 or 78												\$ 0.00
80. National Payment Factor												.60
81. Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period - Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Item 79 x 80)												\$ 0.00
82. Reductions, Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period--Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal												\$ 0.00
83. Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period – Net Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Item 81 minus 82)												\$ 0.00
84. Fire – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (sum of applicable Item(s) 69)												\$ 0.00
85. Fire 180-Day Livestock Feed Cost (Sum of applicable Item(s) 68G)												\$ 5727.00
86. Enter the smaller of Item 84 or 85												\$ 0.00
87. National Payment Factor												.60
88. Fire – Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Item 86 x 87)												\$ 0.00
89. Reductions – Fire Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal												\$ 0.00
90. Fire Net Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Item 88 minus 89)												\$ 0.00
PART H – GRAZING LOSS VERSUS ADDITIONAL FEED PURCHASED ABOVE NORMAL												
91. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period – Enter the larger of Item 37 or Item 76												\$1604.00
92. Fire – Enter the larger of Item 51 or Item 90												\$2749.00
93. Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period – Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Item 83)												\$0.00
94. Total Calculated Payment for All Grazing Losses or Additional Feed Purchases – Fire and Non-Fire (Item 91 + 92 + 93)												\$4353.00
PART I – LIVESTOCK DEATH LOSSES												
95. Owner or Contract Grower? (O or C)	96A. Livestock Group	96B. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	97. Livestock Inventory	98. Mortality Rate	99. Loss Threshold (Item 97 x 98)	100. Number Lost Due to Normal Mortality	101. Net Loss Threshold (Item 99 minus 100)	102. Number Lost Due to Eligible Loss Conditions	103. Eligible Number of Livestock (Item 102 minus 101)	104. Payment Rate	105. Calculated Payment For Livestock Death Losses (Item 103 x 104)	
										\$		
										\$		
										\$		
										\$		
										\$		
106A. Total Calculated Payment For Livestock Death Losses (Total of Item 105)												\$
106B. National Payment Factor												
106C. Livestock Death Losses Calculated Payment Amount (Item 106A x 106B)												\$
107. Other Compensation (Contract Growers)												\$
108. Reductions for Livestock Death Losses												\$
109. Total Net Calculated Payment For Livestock Death Losses (Item 106C minus 107 minus 108):												\$
PART J – WATER TRANSPORTING												
110. Livestock Group	111. Livestock Inventory	112. Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor	113. Daily Water Requirement	114A. National Average Price Per Gallon	114B. Value of 150 Days of Water Hauling (Items 111 x 112 x 113 x 114 A) x 150 days							
D	100	1.00	18	\$0.07	\$ 18,900							
					\$							
					\$							
					\$							
					\$							

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891 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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CCC-851-1 (04-23-15)				Page 4 of 4
PART J – WATER TRANSPORTING (Continued)				
115. Total Gallons of Water Transported				66000
116. National Average Price Per Gallon				\$ 0.07
117. Value of Total Gallons of Water Transported (Item 115 x Item 116)				\$ 4,620.00
118. Total Calculated Payment for 150 Days of Water Transporting (Total of Item 114B)				\$ 18,900.00
119. Payment for Water Transporting (smaller of Item 117 or 118)				4,620.00
120. National Payment Factor				.60
121. Calculated Payment for Water Transporting (Item 119 x 120)				\$ 2,772.00
PART K – CATTLE TICK FEVER				
122. Livestock Group	123. Date of Treatment (MM-DD-YYYY)	124. Number of Livestock Treated	125. Payment Rate established for Cattle Tick Fever	126. Total loss for Cattle Tick Fever (124 x 125)
				\$
				\$
				\$
				\$
				\$
127. Total Calculated Payment for Cattle Tick Fever (Total of Item 126)				\$
128. National Payment Factor				
129. Calculated Payment for Cattle Tick Fever (Item 127 x 128)				\$
PART L - PAYMENTS				
130. Total Net Calculated Payment Amount (Item 66 + 94 + 109 + 121 + 129)				\$9,375.00
131A. Preparer's Name	131B. Preparer's Initials	131C. Title	131D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
132A. 2 nd Party Review Name	132B. 2 nd Party Review Initials	132C. Title	132D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
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892-894 (Reserved)

