

Non-adult buffalo or beefalo means an animal of those breeds that does not meet the definition of adult buffalo or beefalo cow or bull. Non-adult buffalo or beefalo are further delineated by weight categories of either less than 400 pounds or 400 pounds or more at the time of death.

Non-adult dairy cattle means a dairy breed bovine animal, of a breed used for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption, that does not meet the definition of adult dairy cow or bull. Non-adult dairy cattle are further delineated by weight categories of either less than 400 pounds or 400 pounds or more at the time they died.

Normal mortality means the numerical amount, computed by a percentage, as established for the area by the FSA State Committee, of expected livestock deaths, by category, that normally occur during a calendar year for a producer.

Poultry means domesticated chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese. Poultry are further delineated by sex, age, and purpose of production as determined by FSA.

Ram means a male sheep.

Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture or a designee of the Secretary.

Sheep means a domesticated, ruminant mammal of the genus *Ovis*. Sheep are further defined by sex (rams and ewes) and age (lambs) for purposes of dividing into categories for loss calculations.

State committee, State office, county committee, or county office means the respective FSA committee or office.

Swine means a domesticated omnivorous pig, hog, or boar. Swine for purposes of dividing into categories for loss calculations are further delineated by sex and weight as determined by FSA.

United States means all fifty States of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia.

§ 760.403 Eligible owners and contract growers.

(a) In addition to other eligibility rules that may apply, to be eligible as a:

(1) Livestock owner for benefits with respect to the death of an animal under this subpart, the applicant must have had legal ownership of the eligible livestock on the day the livestock died and under conditions in which no contract grower could have been eligible for benefits with respect to the animal. Eligible types of animal categories for which losses can be calculated for an owner are specified in § 760.404(a).

(2) Contract grower for benefits with respect to the death of an animal, the animal must be in one of the categories specified on § 760.404(b), and the contract grower must have had

(i) A written agreement with the owner of eligible livestock setting the specific terms, conditions, and obligations of the parties involved regarding the production of livestock;

(ii) Control of the eligible livestock on the day the livestock died; and

(iii) A risk of loss in the animal.

(b) A producer seeking payment must not be ineligible under the restrictions applicable to foreign persons contained in § 760.103(b) and must meet all other requirements of subpart B and other applicable USDA regulations.

§ 760.404 Eligible livestock.

(a) To be considered eligible livestock for livestock owners, the kind of livestock must be alpacas, adult or non-adult dairy cattle, beef cattle, buffalo, beefalo, elk, emus, equine, llamas, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, deer, or reindeer and meet all the conditions in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) To be considered eligible livestock for contract growers, the kind of livestock must be poultry or swine as defined in § 760.402 and meet all the conditions in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) To be considered eligible livestock for the purpose of generating payments under this subpart, livestock must meet all of the following conditions:

(1) Died as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event:

(i) On or after January 1, 2008, but before October 1, 2011,

(ii) No later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable adverse weather event, but before October 1, 2011, and

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(iii) In the calendar year for which benefits are being requested;

(2) Been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day they died; and

(3) Before dying, not have been produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation, such non-eligible uses being understood to include, but not be limited to, any uses of wild free roaming animals or use of the animals for recreational purposes, such as pleasure, hunting, roping, pets, or for show.

(d) The following categories of animals owned by a livestock owner are eligible livestock and calculations of eligibility for payments will be calculated separately for each producer with respect to each category:

- (1) Adult beef bulls;
- (2) Adult beef cows;
- (3) Adult buffalo or beefalo bulls;
- (4) Adult buffalo or beefalo cows;
- (5) Adult dairy bulls;
- (6) Adult dairy cows;
- (7) Alpacas;
- (8) Chickens, broilers, pullets;
- (9) Chickens, chicks;
- (10) Chickens, layers, roasters;
- (11) Deer;
- (12) Ducks;
- (13) Ducks, ducklings;
- (14) Elk;
- (15) Emus;
- (16) Equine;
- (17) Geese, goose;
- (18) Geese, gosling;
- (19) Goats, bucks;
- (20) Goats, nannies;
- (21) Goats, kids;
- (22) Llamas;
- (23) Non-adult beef cattle;
- (24) Non-adult buffalo or beefalo;
- (25) Non-adult dairy cattle;
- (26) Reindeer;
- (27) Sheep, ewes;
- (28) Sheep, lambs;
- (29) Sheep, rams;
- (30) Swine, feeder pigs under 50 pounds;
- (31) Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts 50 to 150 pounds;
- (32) Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts over 150 pounds;
- (33) Turkeys, poults; and
- (34) Turkeys, toms, fryers, and roasters.

(e) The following categories of animals are eligible livestock for contract

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growers and calculations of eligibility for payments will be calculated separately for each producer with respect to each category:

- (1) Chickens, broilers, pullets;
- (2) Chickens, layers, roasters;
- (3) Geese, goose;
- (4) Swine, boars, sows;
- (5) Swine, feeder pigs;
- (6) Swine, lightweight barrows, gilts;
- (7) Swine, sows, boars, barrows, gilts; and
- (8) Turkeys, toms, fryers, and roasters.

§ 760.405 Application process.

(a) In addition to submitting an application for payment at the appropriate time, a producer or contract grower that suffered livestock losses that create or could create a claim for benefits must:

(1) For losses during 2008 and losses in 2009, prior to July 13, 2009, provide a notice of loss to FSA no later than September 13, 2009.

(2) For losses on or after July 13, 2009, provide a notice of loss to FSA within the earlier of:

(i) 30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock is apparent to the participant or

(ii) 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss of livestock occurred.

(3) The participant must submit the notice of loss required in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) to the FSA administrative county office that maintains the participant's farm records for the agricultural operation.

(b) In addition to the notices of loss required in paragraph (a) of this section, a participant must also submit a completed application for payment no later than

(1) 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss of livestock occurred or

(2) September 13, 2009 for losses during 2008.

(c) Applicants must submit supporting documentation with their application. For contract growers, the information must include a copy of the grower contract and other documents establishing their status. In addition, for all applicants, including contract