

FOR: County Offices

Guidance on Extreme Temperatures for LIP

Approved by: State Executive Director

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A Extreme Heat

In Louisiana’s subtropical climate, weather conditions rarely reach extreme levels of heat which would solely cause the death of properly managed, otherwise healthy animals. Therefore, livestock losses due to extremely high temperatures in Louisiana are not eligible for LIP. If the COC determines an application has been properly documented and merits consideration for a heat related death, the COC may make a recommendation to the STC for review.

B Extreme Cold

For extraordinarily rare winter weather storm conditions in Louisiana, death losses may be considered eligible for LIP under the following options:

Option 1: Death losses for eligible newborn livestock may be considered when there are freezing temperatures accompanied by precipitation of rain, sleet or snow during the day of the birth. Only eligible for consideration during the timeframe of December 1 – February 28, the low temperature for the day of the birth must be at least 32 degrees Fahrenheit or colder at some point during the given day and exacerbated by freezing precipitation of rain, sleet or snow. The temperature and precipitation is to be determined by using data from an official meteorological weather site nearest the location where the newborn animal died. Example: Opelousas: January 23, 2014 – Low temp: 27 w/ rain and snow (www.wunderground.com/history)

Option 2: Death losses for all other eligible livestock may be considered for LIP when a winter storm that is so severe as to cause fatal injury to livestock lasts in duration for several days over a two week period. Livestock losses may be considered if there are six (6) days within a 14-day period when the low temperature for the given day is at least 15 degrees or more below the normal/average low for that day, is accompanied by winter precipitation during the 14 day period, and occurs only during the timeframe of December 1 – February 28. This temperature is to be determined by using the data from an official meteorological weather site nearest the location where the animals in question perished.

DISPOSAL	DISTRIBUTION
January 31, 2017	CO (RB)

LA NOTICE LDAP-30

B Extreme Cold *(continued)*

Example: Opelousas: January 18 – 31, 2014 (14-day period)

Date	Avg. Temp:	Low Temp:	Precipitation
<u>(www.wunderground.com/history)</u>			
Jan 18	42 ⁰	<15> 27 ⁰	0
Jan 19	48 ⁰	36 ⁰	0
Jan 20	52 ⁰	<19> 33 ⁰	0
Jan 21	46 ⁰	34 ⁰	0
Jan 22	40 ⁰	<15> 25 ⁰	0
Jan 23	38 ⁰	27 ⁰	Rain, Snow
Jan 24	24 ⁰	21 ⁰	Snow
Jan 25	36 ⁰	<15> 21 ⁰	0
Jan 26	50 ⁰	38 ⁰	0
Jan 27	46 ⁰	34 ⁰	Fog, Rain
Jan 28	28 ⁰	23 ⁰	Snow
Jan 29	26 ⁰	19 ⁰	0
Jan 30	32 ⁰	<17> 15 ⁰	0
Jan 31	52 ⁰	<15> 37 ⁰	0

During this 14-day period, there were 6 days that met the 15 degrees or lower threshold which indicates a period of extreme cold. Winter precipitation also occurred. Therefore, the COC may consider applications for livestock death losses during this time period.

C Action

The District Director is required to review every CCC-852 application for extreme heat or extreme cold livestock death losses to ensure all eligibility criteria has been met, including the authenticity of the weather conditions.

COC's will need to verify that the producer made acceptable management actions/decisions in an effort to mitigate the effect of extreme cold conditions on the livestock. Examples of acceptable actions/decisions could be: protection against the wind, efforts to keep the livestock dry or adjustments to the feed ration. The death of livestock due to extreme cold may be approved by a COC for payment under LIP if the COC finds and documents (a) no cause of death other than extreme cold is known, (b) management decisions did not cause the death, (c) extreme cold occurred in the location of the death (d) sufficient evidence is provided to substantiate the deaths.

County Offices may obtain weather conditions by checking history for specific dates using: www.wunderground.com/history/ or from other official meteorological weather sites.