

Abridged Amendment to FSA Handbook for Livestock Indemnity Program, Establishing Extreme Cold and Extreme Heat in South Dakota

Establishing Extreme Cold

The impact of extreme cold varies based on the kind, type, and weight range of the livestock. The COC may consider extreme cold the cause of loss if the requirements of subparagraph 22 A and B are met and the minimum wind chill was reached within 5 degrees for the kind, type and weight of livestock according to the below table:

Kind	Type and Weight Range	Wind Chill
Beef/Dairy	Non adult, under 400	-10 degrees F
	Non adult, over 400 pounds	-20 degrees F
	Adult Cow or Bull	-30 degrees F
Buffalo	Non adult, under 400 pounds	-20 degrees F
	Non adult, over 400 pounds	-30 degrees F
	Adult Cow or Bull	-40 degrees F
Sheep	Lambs	-10 degrees F
	Adult Ewe or Ram	-30 degrees F
Other Adult Livestock	All, including Equine	-30 degrees F

In addition to the table, COC's are reminded of the requirement in subparagraph 22 B to thoroughly document each case to ensure that:

- The cause of loss was because of extreme cold
- The extreme cold was such an abnormality that it could reasonably cause the deaths.

Establishing Extreme Heat

*---In addition to the requirements in subparagraph 22 A and B, the COC must determine that one of the following criteria has been met:

- The heat index was 75 or greater for the 72 hours prior to death.
- The heat index during the 48 hours prior to the death was no lower than 79 during the day and no lower than 75 during the night.
- The daytime THI reaches 84 or higher for at least 1 hour for two consecutive days prior to death (applicable to all livestock types except poultry and swine).
- The daytime THI reaches 79 or higher for at least 1 hour for two consecutive days prior to death (applicable to poultry and swine).