

FSA HANDBOOK

Emergency Livestock Relief Program

For State and County Offices

SHORT REFERENCE

1-ELRP

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Emergency Livestock Relief Program 1-ELRP	Amendment 1
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Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Issuance

This handbook has been issued to provide policy and procedures for administering the Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP).

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Exhibits

- 1 Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redesignations of Authority
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Part 1 General Information and Administrative Provisions

1 Overview

A Handbook Purpose

This handbook provides procedure for the Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP), which is administered by DAFP through the Safety Net Division.

The objective of ELRP is to provide emergency assistance to livestock producers.

B Sources of Authority

This handbook provides procedure for all ELRP program years. Each program year ELRP was authorized is separated by part in this handbook. See the applicable part for the source of authority and regulations for each specific program.

C Modifying Provisions

Provisions in this handbook **must not** be revised without prior approval from the National Office. Any requests for revisions or amendments must be sent to the ELRP program manager, through DAFP.

D Limitations

If different handbook provisions appear to apply to an issue or question, the provision that is the most restrictive on benefits or eligibility applies.

This handbook provides FSA's internal operating guidelines issued by DAFP for administering ELRP. Handbook provisions are considered interpretive of notices and rules published in the Federal Register (FR). Whenever an unintended conflict appears to exist between any handbook provision and the pertinent applicable provisions published in the FR, the provisions published in the FR will apply.

E ELRP SharePoint

Resources for administering ELRP, including program information, frequently asked questions, and contact information for policy, automation, and payment issues, will be posted on the ELRP SharePoint located at: <https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFP-EmergencyLivestockReliefProgramELRP/SitePages/Home.aspx>.

F Authorized Forms

The use of forms, worksheets, applications, or documents, other than those provided in this handbook or issued by the National Office, is not permitted. Follow 1-CM (Rev. 3) to request approval.

1 Overview (Continued)

G Public Information

Follow the instructions in 1-INFO for providing program information.

H General Payment Processes

Follow the instructions in 2-ELRP for general payment provisions

I Related FSA Handbooks

FSA handbooks related to ELRP include:

IF the material concerns...	THEN see...
referring possible fraud cases to OIG	9-AO.
State and county organization and administration	16-AO.
outreach	22-AO.
appeals	1-APP.
records management	32-AS.
file maintenance and disposition	32-AS Supplement.
signature requirements, power of attorney, deceased individuals, dissolved entities, maintaining the name and address file, controlled substance, and suspended and debarred producers	1-CM.
common payment reports	9-CM.
farm records and reconstitutions	10-CM.
acreage reporting, acreage determinations, and spot checks	2-CP.
conservation compliance	6-CP.
request for relief and finality rule provisions	7-CP.
ELRP automation	2-ELRP.
issuing payments	1-FI.
refunds of overpayments, withholding payments, and set offs	58-FI.
prompt pay interest	61-FI.
assignments and joint payees	63-FI.
NRSS	64-FI.
providing public information	1-INFO.
Privacy Act operations	3-INFO.
Livestock Forage Disaster Program	1-LFP.
web-based subsidiary files	3-PL (Rev. 2).
payment eligibility, payment limitation, and person determinations	6-PL.

2 Responsibilities

A STC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations of this handbook and regulations, STC's must:

- fully comply with all program provisions
- direct the administration of all ELRP programs within the respective state
- ensure that State and County Offices follow all ELRP provisions
- thoroughly document all actions taken in the STC minutes
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- require reviews to be conducted by DD's or designated State Office employees to ensure that County Offices comply with program provisions
- take oversight actions necessary to ensure that PIIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments
- require all applications executed by SED's, State Office employees, STC members, DD's, COC members, CED's, County Office employees, and their spouses to be sent to STC, or designee, for review and action.

STC may redelegate authority to a STC representative to review and approve routine applications.

Note: STC members may approve and disapprove any application except those in which they have a monetary interest. STC members should recuse themselves from a determination on an application in which they have a monetary interest.

2 Responsibilities (Continued)

B SED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations of this handbook and regulations, SED's will:

- fully comply with all program provisions
- ensure that County Offices follow program provisions
- thoroughly document all actions taken in the STC minutes
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- ensure that DD's or designated employee(s) conduct reviews according to paragraph 53 for ELRP 2023 and 2024 Flood and Wildfire (FW)

Notes: DD reviews were not required for ELRP 2021, ELRP 2022, or ELRP 2023 and 2024.

SED may establish additional reviews to ensure ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW is administered according to the provisions

- ensure that ELRP provisions are thoroughly publicized
- immediately notify the National Office ELRP program manager of any incomplete or incorrect procedures, specific problems, or findings in administering ELRP
- take oversight actions necessary to ensure the PIIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments
- safeguard confidentiality of records according to 3-INFO.

2 Responsibilities (Continued)

C DD Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations of this handbook and regulations, DD's will:

- fully comply with all program provisions
- ensure that COC's and County Offices follow program provisions
- ensure that CED directs the County Office to follow all program provisions
- ensure that CED's or designated employee(s) conduct reviews according to paragraph 53
- review the first 5 ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW applications filed in a Service Center to verify that:
 - applications are completed according to policy
 - applications are signed by the producer or authorized representative
 - the Service Center has taken appropriate measure to ensure that applications have been completed correctly
 - reviews are completed according to paragraph 53

Notes: DD reviews were not required for ELRP 2021, ELRP 2022, or ELRP 2023 and 2024.

All applications executed by SED's, State Office employees, STC members, DD's, COC members, CED's, County Office employees, and their spouses must be sent to STC, or designee, for review and action.

- load the first 5 review results on the Internal Control SharePoint according to paragraph 53
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- immediately notify SED or designated State Office employee of software programs, incomplete or incorrect procedures, specific problems, or findings
- ensure County Offices publicize ELRP provisions

2 Responsibilities (Continued)

C DD Responsibilities (Continued)

- take oversight actions necessary to ensure that PIIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments
- ensure that FSA assists persons by providing as much information as possible in a variety of ways.

Notes: Because of limited resources, publication may or may not be by direct mail or on an individual basis. FSA meets its publication responsibilities by making broad program announcements in the press, print and electronic media, FR documents, radio and television announcements, and through posting program information in USDA Service Centers.

FSA is not responsible for reaching out to every potential program participant with all program information. Producers must seek information on program details and not wait for FSA to individually write or communicate with them about program provisions. As resources permit, COC will ensure that program provisions are publicized and maintain a record of all publicity efforts.

2 Responsibilities (Continued)

D COC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations of this handbook and regulations, COC's will:

- fully comply with all program provisions
- ensure that CED's fully comply with all program provisions
- ensure that CED or designated employee(s) conduct reviews according to paragraph 53
- review, approve, and disapprove applications and document in the COC minutes

Note: COC may redelegate authority to CED to review and approve routine applications. Redegregation of authority must be documented in the COC minutes. All adverse actions must go to COC for review and action. CED may not redelegate authority to review or approve routine applications to any other County Office employees.

- handle suspected fraud cases according to applicable procedure
- ensure that action is taken immediately in NPS on ELRP payments
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- safeguard confidentiality of records according to 3-INFO
- ensure that producers receive complete and accurate program information
- ensure that program provisions and other important items are publicized as soon as possible after information is received from the National Office, including but not limited to the following:
 - application period
 - payment limitation
 - basic participant eligibility criteria
 - program deadlines.

2 Responsibilities (Continued)

E CED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations of this handbook and regulations, CED's will:

- fully comply with all program provisions
- ensure that County Office employees fully comply with program provisions
- if delegated, promptly review, approve routine ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW applications (FSA-970's), and document in COC minutes

Note: COC may redelegate authority to CED to review and approve routine applications. Redegulation of authority must be documented in the COC minutes. All adverse actions must go to COC for review and action. CED may not redelegate authority to review or approve routine applications to any other County Office employees.

- conduct reviews according to paragraph 53 for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW
- review the first 5 FSA-970's filed in a Service Center to verify that:
 - applications are complete according to policy
 - applications are signed by the producer or authorized representative
 - the Service Center has taken appropriate measures to ensure that applications have been completed correctly
 - reviews are completed according to paragraph 53

Note: All applications executed by SED's, State Office employees, STC members, DD's, COC members, CED's, County Office employees, and their spouses must be sent to STC, or designee, for review and action.

- ensure that action is taken immediately in NPS on ELRP payments

2 Responsibilities (Continued)

E CED Responsibilities (Continued)

- ensure that all program and payment eligibility requirements have been met by producers before issuing any payment
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- immediately notify SED or designated State Office employee, through DD's, of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, specific problems, or findings
- take oversight actions necessary to ensure that PIIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments
- safeguard confidentiality of records according to 3-INFO
- ensure that producers receive complete and accurate program information.

Notes: Because of limited resources, publication may or may not be issued by direct mail or on an individual basis. FSA meets its publication responsibilities by making broad program announcements in the press, print and electronic media, FR documents, radio and television announcements, and through posting program information in USDA Service Centers.

F PA Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations of this handbook and regulations, PA's will:

- fully comply with all program provisions
- immediately notify CED of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, or specific problems
- ensure that all program and payment eligibility requirements have been met by producers and supporting documentation has been completed before submitting to CED for accuracy and issuing any payments made
- ensure compliance with regulations, policies, and procedures throughout program delivery
- safeguard confidentiality of records according to 3-INFO.

2 Responsibilities (Continued)

G Producer Responsibilities

Producers are responsible for:

- being aware of program provisions
- ensuring that all required program applications, supporting documentation, and supporting eligibility documents, as applicable, were accurately reported or completed
- retain documentation in support of their application, as applicable, for 3 years after the date of approval.

Programs administered by DAFP require accurate information from producers. Producers must understand that failure to provide complete and accurate information and records could result in the following:

- ELRP assistance being disapproved, COC adjusted, or approved but ineligible for payment
- producers being determined ineligible for FSA programs for the year or multiple years
- producers being liable under civil or criminal fraud statute or any statute or provision of law.

3 Outreach

A Conducting Program Outreach

ELRP program outreach efforts require the process of expanding awareness and delivery of FSA programs and services to the widest possible customer base. Targeted program outreach activities should be presented to nonparticipating, but potentially eligible persons.

Examples of outreach and educational activities include, but are not limited to, presenting ELRP information at:

- meetings
- conferences
- workshops
- expos
- field days.

County Office ELRP outreach activities should be conducted with potential producers and stakeholder organizations who work with farmers and ranchers and would benefit from the program.

Examples of potential producers and stakeholder organizations may include:

- farmers and ranchers, including underserved producers
- land grant colleges and universities
- nonprofit community-based organizations
- agricultural associations and organizations
- other USDA and federal agencies
- COC and STC members
- Tribal, State, and local government entities.

County Office Outreach Coordinators should work closely with the State Outreach Coordinator for assistance with planning strategic targeted program outreach activities.

Program materials available for County Office use are available on the FSA Outreach Office intranet page under Program Toolkits at <https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/FPAC-FSA-SOC/SitePages/Field%20Staff%20Page.aspx>.

B Tracking Program Outreach Efforts

According to 22-AO, employees must conduct outreach efforts.

SED's, DD's, and COC's should ensure that program provisions are explained in all conducted outreach activities in efforts to increase program participation from producers, including underserved farmers and ranchers. All offices are required to record outreach activities in OTIS upon completion.

4 Public Information and Program Communications**A Background**

Program information, including sign up and eligibility, is publicized in a variety of ways as resources allow, including but not limited to:

- press releases
- print media
- electronic media including GovDelivery newsletters, bulletins, and SMS texting
- FR
- direct mailings (may be limited by FSA resource availability)
- radio and television announcements
- posting program information in the USDA Service Center.

County Offices should work closely with the State Communications Coordinator for assistance with publicizing the program with targeted media outlets and promoting through GovDelivery and other broadcast outlets.

B Agency Responsibilities

SED's, DD's, COC's, and CED's will ensure that program provisions are publicized and that offices maintain a record of the program publicity efforts, including postings in Service Centers. All public communications and media efforts should be conducted according to 1-INFO.

5 **Equitable Relief and Appeals**

A Equitable Relief

Equitable relief provisions in 7-CP apply to all ELRP program years except ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW.

B Appealable Decisions

Participants have the right to appeal when FSA has issued a determination on an application for benefits and there is a question of fact or some dispute as to the correct application of a rule, regulation, or generally applicable provision for that application. Follow 1-APP for appealable determinations.

C Nonappealable Matters

Cases that have no disputes of fact and generally applicable provisions are not appealable according to 1-APP. Nonappealable matters include, but are not limited to the following:

- responses to inquiries about eligibility
- eligibility criteria
- signature requirements
- payment calculations
- payment rates
- deadlines
- national payment factor.

6 Unacceptable, Incorrect, or False Records and Certifications**A Reliance on Producer Records and Certifications**

Programs administered by DAFP require accurate information from producers. Producers must understand that failure to provide complete and accurate information and records could result in any or all of the following:

- an application for ELRP assistance being denied
- the producer or producers being determined ineligible for ELRP assistance for the year or several years
- the producer or producers being liable under any civil or criminal fraud statute or any other statute or provision of law.

Note: See paragraph 7 for misrepresentation.

7 Misrepresentation**A Impact of Misrepresentation**

A person who is determined to have deliberately misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination made in accordance with this part, or any other part that is applicable to this part, to receive benefits for which the participant would not otherwise be entitled, will not be entitled to program payments and must refund all such payments, plus interest. The participant will also be denied program benefits for the immediately subsequent period of at least two program years, and up to five program years. Interest will accrue from the date of the original disbursement date.

A participant will refund to FSA all program payments received by such participant with respect to all applications, as may be applicable, if the participant is determined to have knowingly misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination.

B Other Amounts Owed

If FSA determines that a violation according to subparagraph A occurs, the person or persons are liable for refunds with applicable interest from date of disbursement of all ELRP amounts paid by FSA to any such person or persons, applicable to all program years in which a violation of this part occurs.

C Joint and Several Liability

All persons with a financial interest in a legal entity receiving payment determined to have been paid incorrectly are jointly and severally liable for any refund, including related charges, which is determined to be due to FSA for any reason.

8 NEPA Requirements**A Background**

NEPA requires that federal agencies consider all potential environmental impacts before implementing activities that have the potential to significantly impact the human environment. All environmental processes must be fully completed before an action can be approved, and agencies must consult with and obtain comments from federal agencies that manage or have expertise about resources that are potentially affected. FSA's environmental compliance program mission is to use all practicable means to ensure FSA compliance with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and procedures. FSA uses an environmental review process to determine the appropriate level of NEPA analysis and documentation required.

B Programmatic Determination of Environmental Compliance

The National Office has determined that all applicable environmental review requirements are met for the program. The applicable NOFA's and regulation published in the FR serves as documentation of the programmatic environmental compliance decision. County Offices are not required to complete or file FSA-850.

9 Conservation Compliance

A Applying Provisions

A program participant is subject to the applicable 6-CP conservation compliance provisions.

It is not necessary to delay issuing payments pending NRCS's HEL or wetland determinations. AD-1026 requires a producer to refund program payments if an NRCS determination results in the discovery of an HELC/WC violation.

Note: AD-1026 must be filed for the producer and applicable affiliates.

10 Controlled Substance

A Applicability

Controlled substance provisions apply according to 1-CM.

11-19 (Reserved)

Part 2 Emergency Livestock Relief Program 2021

Section 1 Emergency Livestock Relief Program 2021 General Information

20 ELRP 2021 General Information

A Assistance

This part provides instructions for administering ELRP for program year 2021. For clarity and to differentiate from other ELRP program years, ELRP for program year 2021 will be referenced in this handbook as ELRP 2021 (Phase 1 and Phase 2) even though the program was officially announced as ELRP.

ELRP 2021 Phase 1 provides emergency assistance to livestock producers who faced increased supplemental feed costs because of forage losses from a qualifying drought or wildfire in calendar year 2021. ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payments for increased supplemental feed costs in 2021 used the 2021 LFP gross payment as proxy and are 90 percent of the gross LFP calculated payment for historical underserved farmers and ranchers and 75 percent of the gross LFP calculated payment for all other producers. See Section 2.

ELRP 2021 Phase 2 provides assistance to livestock producers with losses in the value of winter forage from the deterioration of grazing cover from a qualifying drought or wildfire during the 2021 grazing period, using the ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment as proxy to issue an additional payment equal to 20 percent of the ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment, to distribute the remaining funding available as authorized. See Section 3.

B Sources of Authority

Following are the sources of authority for ELRP 2021:

- the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 117-43)
- NOFA published on April 4, 2022 <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-04-04/pdf/2022-06950.pdf>.
- NOFA published on August 18, 2022 <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-08-18/pdf/2022-17795.pdf>
- NOFA published on September 27, 2023 <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-09-27/pdf/2023-21088.pdf>.

C Funding

The Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 117-43) authorized \$750 million to assist livestock producers for losses incurred during calendar year 2021 from qualifying droughts and wildfires.

21 ELRP 2021 Eligibility

A Overview

This paragraph provides general eligibility requirements for both ELRP 2021 Phase 1 and ELRP 2021 Phase 2.

B General Information

Livestock producers who suffered losses from drought or wildfire in calendar year 2021 may be eligible for ELRP 2021 emergency assistance. Drought and wildfire eligibility for ELRP 2021 will be the same as outlined in 7 CFR Part 1416, subpart C. For drought, this includes any area within the county that was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) for 8 consecutive weeks or a D3 (extreme drought) or higher level of drought intensity during the applicable year. For wildfire, the event must have occurred on rangeland that is managed by a federal agency and the eligible livestock producer was prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland because of a fire. See the definition of wildfire in Exhibit 2.

C Increased Payment Percentage or Limitation

For a producer to be eligible for a payment based on the higher payment percentage for eligible historically underserved farmers or ranchers or increased payment limitation as described in this subparagraph, the following must be submitted within 60 calendar days of the ELRP 2021 Phase 1 October 31, 2022, deadline, or the ELRP 2021 program cutoff date of December 1, 2024:

- CCC-860, if applicable
- FSA-510, if applicable.

Note: The eligibility criteria applicable to LFP (7 CFR Part 1416, subparts A and C) also applies to ELRP 2021, excluding the LFP average AGI limitation.

21 ELRP 2021 Eligibility (Continued)**D AGI, Payment Limitation, Attribution of Payments, and Minor Child Provisions**

AGI limitations according to 6-PL do not apply to ELRP 2021; however, the payment limitation for ELRP 2021 is determined by the person's or legal entity's average farm AGI (income derived from farming, ranching, and forestry operations). Specifically, a person or legal entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, cannot receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$125,000 in payments under ELRP 2021 if their average farm AGI is less than 75 percent of their average AGI for tax years 2017, 2018, and 2019. If at least 75 percent of the person or legal entity's average AGI is derived from farming-, ranching-, or forestry-related activities, and the participant provides the required certification and documentation according to this subparagraph, the person or legal entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, is eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, up to \$250,000 in ELRP 2021 payments.

The relevant tax years for establishing a producer's AGI and percentage derived from farming-, ranching-, or forestry-related activities for ELRP 2021 are 2017, 2018, and 2019. To receive more than \$125,000 in ELRP payments, producers must submit FSA-510, accompanied by a certification from a certified public accountant or attorney as to that person or legal entity's certification. If a producer requesting the \$250,000 payment limitation is a legal entity, all members of that entity must also complete FSA-510 and provide the required certification. If a legal entity could be eligible for the \$250,000 payment limitation based on the legal entity's average AGI from farming-, ranching-, or forestry-related activities, but a member of that legal entity either does not complete FSA-510 and provide the required certification or is not eligible for the \$250,000 payment limitation, the payment to the legal entity will be reduced for the limitation applicable to the share of the ELRP 2021 payment attributed to that member.

A payment made to a legal entity will be attributed to members who have a direct or indirect ownership interest in the legal entity unless the payment of the legal entity has been reduced by the proportionate ownership interest of the member because of that member's ineligibility.

Attribution of payments made to legal entities will be tracked through 4 levels of ownership in legal entities as follows.

- First level of ownership: Any payment made to a legal entity that is owned in whole or in part by a person will be attributed to the person in an amount that represents the direct ownership interest in the first-level or payment legal entity.

21 ELRP 2021 Eligibility (Continued)

D AGL, Payment Limitation, Attribution of Payments, and Minor Child Provisions (Continued)

- Second level of ownership: Any payment made to a first-level legal entity that is owned in whole or in part by another legal entity (referred to as a second-level legal entity) will be attributed to the second-level legal entity in proportion to the ownership of the second-level legal entity in the first-level legal entity. If the second-level legal entity is owned in whole or in part by a person, the amount of the payment made to the first-level legal entity will be attributed to the person in the amount that represents the indirect ownership in the first-level legal entity by the person.
- Third and fourth levels of ownership: Except as provided in the second level of ownership bullet and in the fourth level of ownership bullet, any payments made to a legal entity at the third and fourth levels of ownership will be attributed in the same manner as specified in the second level of ownership bullet.
- Fourth level of ownership: If the fourth level of ownership is that of a legal entity and not that of a person, a reduction in payment will be applied to the first-level or payment legal entity in the amount that represents the indirect ownership in the first-level or payment legal entity by the fourth-level legal entity.

Payments made directly or indirectly to a person who is a minor child will not be combined with the earnings of the minor's parent or legal guardian.

A producer who is a legal entity must provide the names, addresses, ownership shares, and valid taxpayer identification numbers of the members holding an ownership interest in the legal entity. Payments to a legal entity will be reduced in proportion to a member's ownership share when a valid taxpayer identification number for a person or legal entity who holds less than a 10 percent direct or indirect ownership interest, at the first through fourth levels of ownership in the business structure, is not provided to FSA. Additionally, a legal entity will not be eligible to receive a payment when a valid taxpayer identification number for a person or legal entity holding a 10 percent or greater direct or indirect ownership interest at or above the fourth level of ownership in the business structure is not provided to USDA.

If an individual or legal entity is not eligible to receive ELRP 2021 payments because the individual or legal entity failed to satisfy payment eligibility provisions, the payment made either directly or indirectly to the individual or legal entity will be reduced to zero. The amount of the reduction for the direct payment to the producer will be commensurate with the direct or indirect ownership interest of the ineligible individual or ineligible legal entity. Like other programs administered by FSA, payments made to an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304), will not be subject to payment limitation.

Section 2 Emergency Livestock Relief Program 2021 Phase 1**22 ELRP 2021 Phase 1 General Information****A Phase 1 General Information**

ELRP 2021 Phase 1 began April 4, 2022, to assist livestock producers who faced increased supplemental feed costs resulting from forage losses because of a qualifying drought or wildfire in calendar year 2021. ELRP 2021 Phase 1 will pay for a portion of the increased feed costs in 2021 based on the number of animal units, limited by available grazing acreage, in eligible drought counties or wildfire counties. ELRP Phase 1 utilizes the gross payment made through 2021 LFP applications as a proxy to calculate a payment for the losses because of increased supplemental feed costs to eliminate the requirement for producers to resubmit information for ELRP 2021 Phase 1.

FSA identified that because of the excessive and expansive drought and wildfires in 2021, livestock participants:

- suffered extreme grazing losses
- incurred related costs to purchase feed in the grazing period, which is limited to a 5 month maximum period under LFP
- purchased feed, beyond normal for a drought year, to supplement grazing and to support livestock outside of the grazing period because forage was not available for harvest and storage
- were faced with higher feed costs during 2021 because of less availability of feed resulting from drought severity and feed cost inflation.

LFP provided payments to eligible owners and contract growers of covered livestock who suffered livestock grazing losses because of qualifying drought or fire according to 1-LFP.

The actual cost of supplemental feed prices, based on corn, alfalfa, and soybean meal, increased approximately 40 percent. Livestock producers affected by drought or wildfire who had to purchase supplemental feed in 2021 at these inflated costs increased their monthly feed costs, which was not adequately covered by LFP.

Using this cost analysis and to deliver assistance within available funding, ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment percentages for increased supplemental feed costs in 2021 have been determined to be 90 percent of the gross LFP-calculated payment for historically underserved farmers and ranchers and 75 percent of the gross LFP-calculated payment for all other producers, which equates to an estimated 69 percent and 57.5 percent, respectively, as calculated by FSA, of the estimated increases in supplemental feed costs in 2021 for eligible producers.

23 ELRP 2021 Phase 1 Eligibility**A Phase 1 Livestock Producer Eligibility and Requirements**

Eligible livestock producers for ELRP 2021 Phase 1 are producers with an approved 2021 LFP application.

Producers must have the following additional forms on file with FSA within 60 calendar days of the ELRP 2021 October 31, 2022, deadline to be eligible to receive a payment:

- AD-2047 for each applicant and entity member, if applicable
- CCC-902
- CCC-901, if applicable
- AD-23 according to 6-CP
- SF-3881 (direct deposit) for each applicant.

24 ELRP 2021 Phase 1 Payment Calculation**A Phase 1 Payment Calculation**

The ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment will be equal to the eligible livestock producer's gross 2021 LFP calculated payment multiplied by the applicable ELRP 2021 payment percentage. The ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment percentage will be:

- 90 percent for historically underserved farmers and ranchers
- 75 percent for all other producers.

Note: Gross LFP-calculated payment is the calculated benefit before any applicable payment reductions; that is, sequestration, AGI, payment limitation, etc.

FSA will issue ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payments as 2021 LFP applications are processed and approved. If a producer files CCC-860 or FSA-510 and the accompanying certification by October 31, 2022, but after their ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment is issued, FSA will recalculate the ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment and issue the additional calculated amount as applicable.

B Phase 1 Payment Calculation Example

Cooper Floyd's approved 2021 LFP application of 500 head of adult beef cattle with adequate forage available to support resulted in a gross LFP-calculated payment of \$46,770.

Floyd is a beginning farmer with CCC-860 on file applicable to program year 2021. His gross 2021 LFP calculation payment of \$46,770 multiplied by the 90 percent ELRP 2021 payment percentage results in an estimated gross ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment of \$42,093.

Section 3 Emergency Livestock Relief Program 2021 Phase 2**25 ELRP 2021 Phase 2 General Information****A Phase 2 General Information**

ELRP 2021 Phase 2 began September 27, 2023, to provide livestock producers assistance for the loss of the value of winter forage from the deterioration of grazing cover because of a qualifying drought or wildfire during 2021 normal grazing period and exacerbated by a continued lack of precipitation. ELRP 2021 Phase 2 will provide assistance for a portion of the loss of winter grazing in 2021 based on the ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment, which used the number of animal units (AU), limited by available grazing acreage, in eligible drought and wildfire counties.

To deliver this assistance quickly, FSA is using the ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment calculation data as a proxy to issue an additional payment equal to 20 percent of the gross ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment for the loss of the value of winter forage, eliminating the requirement for producers to resubmit information for ELRP 2021 Phase 2.

FSA identified that according to the U.S. Drought Monitor, more than one-third of the country was categorically in a “D-2 Severe” to “D-4 Exceptional” drought throughout the entire calendar year 2021. Drought and wildfire caused economic hardship on producers that relied on rangeland, requiring them to purchase supplemental feed at elevated prices to sustain production throughout 2021. These conditions were not isolated to only the normal grazing period time frames resulting in directly impacting access to winter grazing. ELRP 2021 Phase 1 compensated 57-69 percent of the calculated increased supplemental feed costs, as determined by FSA.

Using the loss analysis and to deliver assistance within available funding, the ELRP Phase 2 payment will be equal to 20 percent of the gross ELRP 2021 Phase 1 calculated payment to compensate for the loss of the value of winter forage directly affected by drought and wildfire conditions during the 2021 normal grazing period, which was not compensated by LFP or ELRP 2021 Phase 1. This ELRP 2021 Phase 2 payment is intended to represent a reasonable approximation of 44-52 percent of the calculated winter grazing loss per animal unit per month based on the percentage of normal precipitation data as of October 1, 2021, as determined by FSA.

26 ELRP 2021 Phase 2 Eligibility

A Phase 2 Livestock Producer Eligibility and Requirements

Eligible livestock producers for ELRP 2021 Phase 2 are producers with an approved 2021 LFP application and received an ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment. For ELRP 2021 Phase 2, the eligibility criteria applicable to LFP (7 CFR part 1416, subparts A and C) also applies to ELRP 2021 Phase 2, excluding the LFP average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation.

FSA will use livestock inventories, forage acreage, restricted animal units, grazing days because of fire, and drought intensity levels already reported to FSA for the 2021 Livestock Forage Disaster Program Application CCC-853 and the ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment to determine eligibility and calculate an ELRP 2021 Phase 2 payment.

Eligible livestock producers are not required to submit an application for ELRP 2021 Phase 2; however, they must have the following additional forms on file with FSA within 60 calendar days of the ELRP 2021 Phase 2 deadline announced by the Deputy Administrator to be eligible to receive a payment:

- AD-2047 for each applicant and entity member, if applicable
- CCC-902
- CCC-901, if applicable
- AD-1026 according to 6-CP.

27 ELRP 2021 Phase 2 Payment Calculation**A Phase 2 Payment Calculation**

The ELRP 2021 Phase 2 payment will be equal to the eligible livestock producer's gross ELRP 2021 Phase 1 calculated payment multiplied by 20 percent. The same percentage will be applied to underserved farmers and ranchers and all other producers. If funding remains available after initial payments, an additional payment may be issued but will not exceed 80 percent of the calculated winter grazing loss per animal unit per month based on the percentage of normal precipitation data as of October 1, 2021.

FSA will issue ELRP 2021 Phase 2 payments as ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payments are processed and approved. If a producer files CCC-860 or FSA-510 and the accompanying certification by the deadline announced by DAFP, but after their ELRP 2021 Phase 2 payment is issued, FSA will recalculate the ELRP 2021 Phase 1 and Phase 2 payment and issue the additional calculated amount as applicable until the ELRP 2021 Phase 2 deadline is announced by DAFP.

B Phase 2 Payment Calculation Example

Cooper Floyd's ELRP 2021 Phase 1 gross calculated payment was \$42,093. His gross ELRP 2021 Phase 1 payment of \$42,903 multiplied by 20 percent results in an estimated gross ELRP 2021 Phase 2 payment of \$8,419.

Part 3 Emergency Livestock Relief Program 2022

28 ELRP 2022 General Information

A Purpose

This part provides instructions for administering ELRP 2022.

ELRP 2022 provides emergency assistance to producers of livestock who faced increased supplemental feed costs resulting from forage losses incurred from a qualifying drought or wildfire in calendar year 2022.

B Sources of Authority

Following are the sources of authority for ELRP 2022:

- the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117-328)
- NOFA published on September 27, 2023, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-09-27/pdf/FR-2023-09-27.pdf>
- NOFA published on October 30, 2024, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2024-25209>.

C Funding

The consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117-328) authorized \$494.5 million in assistance to livestock producers for losses incurred during calendar year 2022 because of qualifying drought or wildfires.

29 ELRP 2022 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions**A ELRP 2022 General Information**

Livestock producers who suffered losses because of drought or wildfire in calendar year 2022 may be eligible for ELRP 2022 emergency assistance. Drought and wildfire eligibility for ELRP 2022 will be the same as outlined in 7 CFR Part 1416, subpart C. For drought, this includes any area within the county that was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) for 8 consecutive weeks or a D3 (extreme drought) or higher level of drought intensity during the established grazing periods for the applicable year. For wildfire, the event must have occurred on rangeland that is managed by a federal agency and the eligible livestock producer was prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland because of a fire.

ELRP 2022 began September 27, 2023, to assist livestock producers through ELRP 2022 who faced increased supplemental feed costs resulting from forage losses because of a qualifying drought or wildfire in calendar year 2022. ELRP 2022 will pay for a portion of the increased feed costs in 2022 based on the number of animal units, limited by available grazing acreage, in eligible drought counties or wildfire counties. An ELRP 2022 payment percentage of the payment made through LFP applications will be used as a proxy for these increased supplemental feed costs to eliminate the requirement for producers to resubmit information for ELRP 2022.

FSA identified that because of the excessive and expansive drought and wildfires in 2022, livestock participants:

- suffered extreme grazing losses
- incurred related costs to purchase feed in the grazing period, which is limited to a 5 month maximum period under LFP
- purchased feed, beyond normal for a drought year, to supplement grazing and to support livestock outside of the grazing period because forage was not available for harvest and storage
- were faced with higher feed costs during 2022 because of less availability of feed resulting from drought severity and feed cost inflation.

LFP provided payments to eligible owners and contract growers of covered livestock who suffered livestock grazing losses because of qualifying drought or fire according to 1-LFP.

The actual cost of supplemental feed prices, based on corn, alfalfa, and soybean meal, increased approximately 61 percent. Livestock producers affected by drought or wildfire who purchased supplemental feed in 2022 at these inflated costs increased their monthly feed costs, which was not adequately covered by LFP.

29 ELRP 2022 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)**A ELRP 2022 General Information (Continued)**

Using this cost analysis and to deliver assistance within available funding, ELRP 2022 payment percentages for increased supplemental feed costs in 2022 have been determined to be 90 percent of the gross LFP-calculated payment for underserved farmers and ranchers and 75 percent of the gross LFP-calculated payment for all other producers, which equates to an estimated 63 percent and 52 percent, respectively, of the estimated increases in supplemental feed costs in 2022 for eligible producers, as calculated by FSA.

On October 30, 2024, a second ELRP 2022 payment of an additional 7.25 percent with available funding was issued.

FSA issued the second ELRP 2022 payments consistent with the preliminary injunction, using a modified payment calculation that does not include the 15 percent increase for SDA farmers or ranchers.

B ELRP 2022 Livestock Producer Eligibility and Requirements

Eligible livestock producers for ELRP 2022 are producers with an approved 2022 LFP application.

Producers must have the following additional forms on file with FSA within 60 calendar days of the ELRP 2022 December 31, 2024, deadline to be eligible to receive a payment:

- AD-2047 for each applicant and entity member, if applicable
- CCC-902
- CCC-901, if applicable
- AD-1026 according to 6-CP
- SF-3881 (direct deposit) for each applicant.

C ELRP 2022 Increased Payment Percentage or Limitation

To be eligible for a payment based on the higher payment percentage for eligible historically underserved farmers or ranchers or increased payment limitation as described in this subparagraph, a producer must submit the following within 60 calendar days of the ELRP 2022 December 31, 2024, deadline:

- CCC-860, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification, if applicable
- FSA-510, Request for an Exception to the \$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs, for each applicant and entity member, if applicable.

Note: The eligibility criteria applicable to LFP (7 CFR Part 1416, subparts A and C) also applies to ELRP 2022, excluding the LFP average AGI limitation.

29 ELRP 2022 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)**D ELRP 2022 AGI, Payment Limitation, Attribution of Payments, and Minor Child Provisions**

AGI limitations according to 6-PL do not apply to ELRP 2022; however, the payment limitation for ELRP 2022 is determined by the person or legal entity's average farm AGI (income derived from farming, ranching, and forestry operations). Specifically, a person or legal entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, cannot receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$125,000 in payments under ELRP 2022 if their average farm AGI is less than 75 percent of their average AGI for tax years 2018, 2019, and 2020. If at least 75 percent of the person or legal entity's average AGI is derived from farming-, ranching-, or forestry-related activities, and the participant provides the required certification and documentation according to this subparagraph, the person or legal entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, is eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, up to \$250,000 in ELRP 2022 payments.

The relevant tax years for establishing a producer's AGI and percentage derived from farming-, ranching-, or forestry-related activities for ELRP 2022 are 2018, 2019, and 2020. To receive more than \$125,000 in ELRP 2022 payments, producers must submit FSA-510, accompanied by a certification from a certified public accountant or attorney as to that person or legal entity's certification. If a producer requesting the \$250,000 payment limitation is a legal entity, all members of that entity must also complete FSA-510 and provide the required certification. If a legal entity could be eligible for the \$250,000 payment limitation based on the legal entity's average AGI from farming-, ranching-, or forestry-related activities, but a member of that legal entity either does not complete FSA-510 and provide the required certification or is not eligible for the \$250,000 payment limitation, the payment to the legal entity will be reduced for the limitation applicable to the share of the ELRP 2022 payment attributed to that member.

A payment made to a legal entity will be attributed to members who have a direct or indirect ownership interest in the legal entity unless the payment of the legal entity has been reduced by the proportionate ownership interest of the member because of that member's ineligibility.

Attribution of payments made to legal entities will be tracked through 4 levels of ownership in legal entities as follows.

- First level of ownership: Any payment made to a legal entity that is owned in whole or in part by a person will be attributed to the person in an amount that represents the direct ownership interest in the first-level or payment legal entity.

29 ELRP 2022 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)

D ELRP 2022 AGI, Payment Limitation, Attribution of Payments, and Minor Child Provisions (Continued)

- Second level of ownership: Any payment made to a first-level legal entity that is owned in whole or in part by another legal entity (referred to as a second-level legal entity) will be attributed to the second-level legal entity in proportion to the ownership of the second level legal entity in the first-level legal entity. If the second-level legal entity is owned in whole or in part by a person, the amount of the payment made to the first-level legal entity will be attributed to the person in the amount that represents the indirect ownership in the first-level legal entity by the person.
- Third and fourth levels of ownership: Except as provided in the second level of ownership bullet and in the fourth level of ownership bullet, any payments made to a legal entity at the third and fourth levels of ownership will be attributed in the same manner as specified in the second level of ownership bullet.
- Fourth level of ownership: If the fourth level of ownership is that of a legal entity and not that of a person, a reduction in payment will be applied to the first-level or payment legal entity in the amount that represents the indirect ownership in the first-level or payment legal entity by the fourth-level legal entity.

Payments made directly or indirectly to a person who is a minor child will not be combined with the earnings of the minor's parent or legal guardian.

A producer who is a legal entity must provide the names, addresses, ownership shares, and valid taxpayer identification numbers of the members holding an ownership interest in the legal entity. Payments to a legal entity will be reduced in proportion to a member's ownership share when a valid taxpayer identification number for a person or legal entity who holds less than a 10 percent direct or indirect ownership interest, at the first through fourth levels of ownership in the business structure, is not provided to FSA. Additionally, a legal entity will not be eligible to receive a payment when a valid taxpayer identification number for a person or legal entity holding a 10 percent or greater direct or indirect ownership interest at or above the fourth level of ownership in the business structure is not provided to USDA.

If an individual or legal entity is not eligible to receive ELRP 2022 payments because the individual or legal entity failed to satisfy payment eligibility provisions, the payment made either directly or indirectly to the individual or legal entity will be reduced to zero. The amount of the reduction for the direct payment to the producer will be commensurate with the direct or indirect ownership interest of the ineligible individual or ineligible legal entity. Like other programs administered by FSA, payments made to an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304), will not be subject to payment limitation.

29 ELRP 2022 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)**E ELRP 2022 Payment Calculation**

The ELRP 2022 payment will be equal to the eligible livestock producer's gross 2022 LFP calculated payment multiplied by the applicable ELRP 2022 percentage multiplied by a program factor, because of limited funding. The ELRP 2022 payment percentage will be:

- 90 percent for underserved farmers and ranchers
- 75 percent for all other producers.

Note: Gross LFP-calculated payment is the calculated benefit before any applicable payment reductions; that is, sequestration, AGI, payment limitation, etc.

FSA will issue ELRP 2022 payments as 2022 LFP applications are processed and approved. If a producer files CCC-860 or FSA-510 and the accompanying certification within 60 calendar days of the December 31, 2024, deadline announced by DAFP, but after their ELRP 2022 payment is issued, FSA will recalculate the ELRP 2022 payment and issue the additional calculated amount as applicable.

To deliver assistance within available funding, ELRP 2022 payments for increased supplemental feed costs in 2022 will be factored initially by 25 percent. DAFP issued a second ELRP 2022 payment of an additional 7.25 percent with available funding on October 30, 2024.

The second ELRP 2022 payments were issued consistent with the preliminary injunction, using a modified payment calculation that does not include the 15 percent increase for SDA farmers or ranchers.

F ELRP 2022 Payment Calculation Example

Sarah Cattle Co's approved 2022 LFP application of 500 head of adult beef cattle with adequate forage available to support resulted in a gross LFP-calculated payment of \$70,935.

Sarah is a beginning farmer with CCC-860 on file applicable to program year 2022. Her gross 2022 LFP calculation payment of \$70,935 multiplied by the 90 percent ELRP 2022 payment percentage results in an estimated gross ELRP 2022 payment of \$63,842. This payment will be factored by 25 percent, resulting in a net payment of \$15,960, subject to any additional payment reductions that may apply. After the DAFP determination to issue a second ELRP 2022 payment of an additional 7.25 percent, Sarah Cattle Co received an additional 7.25 percent or \$4,629 (2022 LFP gross calculated payment of \$70,935 multiplied by 90 percent multiplied by 7.25 percent).

Part 4 Emergency Livestock Relief Program 2023 and 2024

30 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Information

A Purpose

This part provides instructions for administering ELRP 2023 and 2024.

ELRP provides emergency assistance to eligible livestock producers to offset foregone profits resulting from the loss of quality and quantity of forage incurred during calendar years 2023 and 2024 because of qualifying drought and wildfires.

B Sources of Authority

Following are the sources of authority for ELRP 2023 and 2024:

- the American Relief Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 118-158)
- the final rule published in the Federal Register on May 29, 2025, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2025-09581>
- 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart T.

C Funding

The American Relief Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 118-158) authorized \$2 billion in assistance to livestock producers for losses incurred during calendar years 2023 and 2024 because of drought, wildfires, or floods.

ELRP 2023 and 2024 provide approximately \$1 billion in assistance for losses because of qualifying drought and wildfire. Wildfire assistance for ELRP 2023 and 2024 is available only on federally managed lands.

31 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions

A ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Information

Livestock producers who suffered losses because of a qualifying drought or qualifying wildfire in calendar years 2023, 2024, or both, may be eligible for ELRP 2023 and 2024 emergency assistance. Drought and wildfire eligibility for ELRP 2023 and 2024 will be the same as outlined in 7 CFR Part 1416, subpart A and C. For drought, this includes any area within the county rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) for 8 consecutive weeks or a D3 (extreme drought) or higher level of drought intensity during the established grazing periods for the applicable program year. For wildfire, the event must have occurred on rangeland managed by a federal agency and the eligible livestock producer was prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland because of a fire. See Exhibit 2 for the definition of ELRP 2023 and 2024 qualifying wildfire.

ELRP 2023 and 2024 began May 29, 2025, to assist livestock producers offset foregone profits, as calculated by FSA, resulting from the loss of quality and quantity of forage because of a qualifying drought or wildfire in calendar years 2023 and 2024. Foregone profits represent the difference between profits realized by a producer and profits that could have been achieved by the producer in the absence of certain adverse circumstances.

Despite increasing livestock prices and profit margins, many producers were unable to expand or even sustain their operations because of reduced grazing capacity from persistent and severe qualifying drought and qualifying wildfires. In addition, drought and fire impacted the quality and quantity of forage, which negatively impacted livestock production and profits because of decreased livestock body condition, weights, and breeding conception rates. Without these adverse conditions, producers could have realized significantly higher earnings. By compensating livestock producers for a portion of their foregone profits, ELRP 2023 and 2024 supports rural economies, prevents loss of market share for U.S. livestock farmers, and helps stabilize U.S. animal protein markets.

To illustrate the national decline in livestock capacity, the January 1, 2025, total inventory of beef cattle and calves at 86.7 million head is 8.45 percent lower than the January 1, 2019, pre-pandemic and lower-drought-impact inventory of 94.7 million head. USDA's valuation of foregone profits used the average fair market value for non-adult beef cattle weighing over 800 lbs., representing one AU established for LIP, which was \$1,659.50 for 2023 and \$2,187.00 for 2024.

For 2023, the estimated foregone profits because of drought and wildfire are calculated by the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 7.5 \text{ million head (2018 inventory of 94.7 million} - 2023 \text{ inventory of 87.2 million}) \\
 & \times \$1,659.50 \text{ per AU} \\
 & \times 10\% \text{ profit margin} \\
 & = \text{approximately \$1.25 billion or \$165.95 per AU} (\$1.25 \text{ billion} \div 7.5 \text{ million head})
 \end{aligned}$$

31 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)

A ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Information (Continued)

For 2024, the estimated foregone profits because of drought and wildfire are calculated by the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 8 \text{ million head (2018 inventory of 94.7 million} - 2024 \text{ inventory} = 86.7 \text{ million}) \\
 \times & \$2,187.00 \text{ per AU} \\
 \times & 10\% \text{ profit margin} \\
 = & \text{approximately \$1.75 billion or \$218.70 per AU (\$1.75 billion} \div 8 \text{ million head).}
 \end{aligned}$$

These calculations result in a calculated average annual foregone profit value to the nation's beef cattle industry of \$192.32 per AU (\$165.95 in 2023 + \$218.70 in 2024, divided by 2), or total foregone profit for 2023 and 2024 of about \$3.0 billion or \$384.65 per AU.

ELRP 2023 and 2024 will pay for a portion of the calculated foregone profits in 2023 and 2024 based on the number of eligible animal units, limited by eligible grazing acreage, in eligible drought or wildfire counties. Similar to previous programs, ELRP 2023 and 2024 will use 2023 and 2024 LFP data, and a percentage of the payments made through LFP, as a proxy to compensate a portion of the producer's foregone profits, as determined by FSA, eliminating the requirement for producers to resubmit information for ELRP 2023 and 2024.

LFP provided payments to eligible owners and contract growers of covered livestock who suffered livestock grazing losses because of qualifying drought or fire according to 1-LFP. Although LFP payments do not compensate livestock producers for their foregone profits, LFP payments directly reflect the severity of the drought or wildfire experienced by an LFP participant and the documented eligible livestock inventory affected by qualifying drought or wildfires.

The gross LFP calculated payment represents a 60 percent reimbursement of monthly feed costs for a maximum of 5 months for drought, or 50 percent of feed costs for the number of days of prohibited grazing because of fire, not to exceed 180 days. In 2023, the LFP monthly payment rate per AU was \$58.12, while in 2024, it decreased to \$52.56. Eligible producers received drought payments equal to 60 percent of their estimated feed costs, amounting to \$34.87 per AU per month in 2023 and \$31.54 per AU per month in 2024 (Table 1, row A).

FSA has determined the calculated foregone profits for livestock producers in 2023 and 2024 were \$165.95 and \$218.70 per AU, respectively. ELRP 2023 and 2024 uses the average of the calculated 2023 and 2024 foregone profits, \$192.32 per AU (Table 1, row E), as the identified loss compensated to producers by ELRP 2023 and 2024. Total payments under ELRP 2023 and 2024, including any subsequent payments if funding remains available, will not exceed this amount per AU.

31 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)

A ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Information (Continued)

FSA has determined that the initial ELRP 2023 and 2024 payment factor is 35 percent of the LFP gross calculated payment. Table 1 illustrates the maximum percentage of calculated foregone profits per year per AU that would be covered by the corresponding ELRP 2023 and 2024 payment at 32 percent for 2023 and 29 percent for 2024 (Table 1, row F).

Table 1: Calculated ELRP 2023 and 2024 Benefit Per AU and Percent of Calculated Foregone Profits Compensated by ELRP 2023 and 2024.

		Program Year 2023	Program Year 2024
A	60% of LFP Payment Rate Per 1 AU Per Month	\$34.87	\$31.54
B	ELRP 2023 and 2024 Payment Factor	35%	
C	ELRP 2023 and 2024 Calculated Benefits Per Month Per Eligible AU (A x B)	\$12.20	\$11.04
D	Maximum ELRP Calculated Benefit Per Eligible AU (C x 5 LFP payment months)	\$61.02	\$55.20
E	Average Calculated Foregone Profits for 2023 and 2024 Per AU	\$192.32	
F	Maximum Percent of Foregone Profits Compensated by ELRP 2023 and 2024 (D ÷ E)	32%	29%

The ELRP 2023 and 2024 maximum payment per AU (Table 1, row D) and the corresponding percentage of foregone profits (Table 1, row F) would be lower if the LFP gross payment, used as a proxy, is based on less than a 5-month payment for drought or wildfire.

There is no additional program factor for ELRP 2023 and 2024. Additional ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments may be issued if funding is available after other eligible losses are determined.

31 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)**B ELRP 2023 and 2024 Livestock Producer Eligibility and Requirements**

The eligibility provisions applicable to LFP apply to ELRP 2023 and 2024, excluding the average AGI limitation. These include the provisions of 7 CFR part 1416, subparts A and C; 7 CFP part 12; and 7 CFP 718.6.

Eligible livestock producers for ELRP 2023 and 2024 must have an approved LFP application on file for program year 2023 or 2024. States, political subdivisions, and agencies thereof, are not eligible for ELRP 2023 and 2024. To be eligible to receive a payment, a producer must have the following additional forms on file with FSA by November 2, 2026, deadline to be announced by DAFP:

- CCC-902
- CCC-901, if applicable
- AD-1026 according to 6-CP
- SF-3881 (direct deposit) for each applicant
- FSA-510, if applicable.

Note: FSA-510 version 05/29/2025 has been updated to include authority of the American Relief Act and should be used for ELRP 2023 and 2024.

C ELRP 2023 and 2024 Increased Payment Percentage or Limitation

To be eligible for an increased payment limitation as described in this subparagraph, a producer must submit FSA-510 for each applicant and entity member, if applicable, by November 2, 2026.

Note: The eligibility criteria applicable to LFP (7 CFR Part 1416, subparts A and C) also apply to ELRP 2023 and 2024, excluding the LFP average AGI limitation.

31 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)**D ELRP 2023 and 2024 AGI, Payment Limitation, Attribution of Payments, and Minor Child Provisions**

AGI limitations according to 6-PL do not apply to ELRP 2023 and 2024; however, the payment limitation for ELRP 2023 and 2024 is determined by the person or legal entity's average adjusted gross farm income. Specifically for 2023, a person or legal entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, cannot receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$125,000 in payments under ELRP 2023 if their average adjusted gross farm income is less than 75 percent of their average AGI for tax years 2019, 2020, and 2021. For 2024, a person or legal entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, cannot receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$125,000 in payments under ELRP 2024 if their average adjusted gross farm income is less than 75 percent of their average AGI for tax years 2020, 2021, and 2022. If at least 75 percent of the person or legal entity's average AGI is average adjusted gross farm income and the participant provides the required certification and documentation according to this subparagraph, the person or legal entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, is eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, up to \$250,000 in ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments.

The relevant tax years for establishing a producer's average AGI and average adjusted gross farm income for:

- ELRP 2023 are 2019, 2020, and 2021
- ELRP 2024 are 2020, 2021, and 2022.

To receive more than \$125,000 in ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments, producers must submit FSA-510 accompanied by a certification from a certified public accountant or attorney as to that person or legal entity's certification. If a producer requesting the \$250,000 payment limitation is a legal entity, all members of that entity must also complete FSA-510 and provide the required certification. If a legal entity could be eligible for the \$250,000 payment limitation based on the legal entity's average adjusted gross farm income, but a member of that legal entity either does not complete FSA-510 and provide the required certification or is not eligible for the \$250,000 payment limitation, the payment to the legal entity will be reduced for the limitation applicable to the share of the ELRP 2023 and 2024 payment attributed to that member.

Note: **There may be times when** the IRS processing time for CCC-941 is significantly delayed. Overpayments for a participant that are solely the result of delayed AGI verification must not be offset with ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments. County Offices must carefully review offsets to ensure that overpayments for other reasons are appropriately offset.

31 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)**D ELRP 2023 and 2024 AGI, Payment Limitation, Attribution of Payments, and Minor Child Provisions (Continued)**

A payment made to a legal entity will be attributed to members who have a direct or indirect ownership interest in the legal entity, according to direct attribution provisions of 6-PL, Part 3, unless the payment of the legal entity has been reduced by the proportionate ownership interest of the member because of that member's ineligibility.

Attribution of payments made to legal entities will be tracked through 4 levels of ownership in legal entities as follows.

- First level of ownership: Any payment made to a legal entity that is owned in whole or in part by a person will be attributed to the person in an amount that represents the direct ownership interest in the first-level or payment legal entity.
- Second level of ownership: Any payment made to a first-level legal entity that is owned in whole or in part by another legal entity (referred to as a second-level legal entity) will be attributed to the second-level legal entity in proportion to the ownership of the second-level legal entity in the first-level legal entity. If the second-level legal entity is owned in whole or in part by a person, the amount of the payment made to the first-level legal entity will be attributed to the person in the amount that represents the indirect ownership in the first-level legal entity by the person.
- Third and fourth levels of ownership: Except as provided in the second level of ownership bullet and in the fourth level of ownership bullet, any payments made to a legal entity at the third and fourth levels of ownership will be attributed in the same manner as specified in the second level of ownership.
- Fourth level of ownership: If the fourth level of ownership is that of a legal entity and not that of a person, a reduction in payment will be applied to the first-level or payment legal entity in the amount that represents the indirect ownership in the first-level or payment legal entity by the fourth-level legal entity.

Payments made directly or indirectly to a person who is a minor child will not be combined with the earnings of the minor's parent or legal guardian.

Notification of interest requirements of 6-PL, paragraph 111 applies to ELRP 2023 and 2024.

31 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)**D ELRP 2023 and 2024 AGI, Payment Limitation, Attribution of Payments, and Minor Child Provisions**

If an individual or legal entity is not eligible to receive ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments because the individual or legal entity failed to satisfy payment eligibility provisions, the payment made either directly or indirectly to the individual or legal entity will be reduced to zero. The amount of the reduction for the direct payment to the producer will be commensurate with the direct or indirect ownership interest of the ineligible individual or ineligible legal entity. Like other programs administered by FSA, payments made to an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304), will not be subject to payment limitation.

E ELRP 2023 and 2024 Payment Calculation

ELRP 2023 and 2024 will use the information reported on a producer's approved CCC-853 as the basis for the ELRP 2023 and 2024 payment. The payment will be equal to the eligible livestock producer's gross calculated 2023 or 2024 LFP payment for the applicable program year multiplied by the applicable ELRP 2023 or 2024 payment factor. The initial ELRP 2023 and 2024 payment factor is **35 percent**.

Note: The gross LFP-calculated payment is the calculated benefit before any applicable payment reductions; that is, sequestration, AGI, payment limitation, etc.

FSA will issue ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments as 2023 and 2024 LFP applications are processed and approved. If a producer files FSA-510 and the accompanying certification by the program deadline, but after their ELRP 2023 or 2024 payment is issued, FSA will recalculate the ELRP 2023 or 2024 payment and issue the additional calculated amount as applicable.

If funds remain available after the initial payment, an additional payment may be issued.

31 General Eligibility, Program Policies, and Provisions (Continued)**F ELRP 2023 and 2024 Payment Calculation Example**

Cooper Cattle Co's approved 2023 LFP application of 250 head of adult beef cattle with adequate forage available to support resulted in a gross LFP calculated payment of \$43,588.

Their gross 2023 LFP calculation payment of \$43,588 multiplied by the ELRP 2023 payment factor of 35 percent results in an estimated gross ELRP 2023 payment of \$15,255.80 subject to any additional payment reductions that may apply.

Cooper Cattle Co also qualified for 2024 LFP with 250 head of adult beef cattle with adequate forage available to support resulted in a gross LFP calculated payment of \$39,425. Their gross 2024 LFP calculation payment of \$39,425 multiplied by the ELRP 2024 payment factor of 35 percent results in an estimated gross ELRP 2024 payment of \$13,798.75 subject to any additional payment reductions that may apply.

G ELRP 2023 and 2024 Deadline

The ELRP 2023 and 2024 program deadline is November 21, 2025. To be eligible for an ELRP 2023 and 2024 payment, a livestock producer must have an approved LFP application on file with FSA for the applicable program year and all payment eligibility forms, as applicable, submitted to FSA by the deadline.

32 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Payment Provisions**A Overview**

ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments are based on either the gross or adjusted gross LFP payment. ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments will be automatically processed the same day the 2023 and 2024 LFP application is approved.

The ELRP 2023 and 2024 payment process is automated and determines:

- whether the producer is eligible to receive payment
- the payment amount that can be sent to NPS for disbursement
- the overpayment amount that will be updated to the Pending Overpayment Report.

B Frequency of Payment Processing

ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments:

- are processed nightly
- will be reprocessed if changes are made in the system
- will be available to certify and sign in NPS after nightly processing.

C Obtaining FSA-325 for Deceased, Disappeared, or Incompetent Producers

FSA-325 will be completed according to 1-CM by individuals or entities requesting payment earned by a producer who has died, disappeared, or been declared incompetent. Payment will be issued to the individuals or entities requesting payment using the deceased, disappeared, or incompetent producer's ID number.

D Administrative Offset

ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments are subject to administrative offset.

E Assignments

A producer entitled to an ELRP 2023 and 2024 payment may assign the payment according to 63-FI.

F Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy status does **not** exclude a producer from requesting ELRP 2023 and 2024 benefits.

Important: Contact the OGC Regional Attorney for guidance on issuing ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments on all bankruptcy cases.

32 ELRP 2023 and 2024 General Payment Provisions (Continued)

G Payments Less Than \$1

ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments will be in dollars and cents.

H Prompt Pay Interest

ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments are not applicable to prompt pay interest.

I Sequestration

ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments are not subject to sequestration.

33-39 (Reserved)

Part 5 Emergency Livestock Relief Program 2023 and 2024 – Flood and Wildfire**Section 1 General Provisions and Eligibility****40 Overview****A Assistance**

This part provides instructions for administering ELRP 2023 and 2024 Flood and Wildfire (FW).

Severe floods and wildfires in 2023 and 2024 disrupted feed availability and worsened forage conditions in major livestock-producing regions. These extreme weather events had widespread effects including:

- strained local feed markets
- increased supplemental feed costs for livestock producers
- reduced livestock productivity, including milk production and livestock weaning weights
- disrupted infrastructure (roads being impassable or washed out) and local feed supply chains, causing delays and increased transportation costs to deliver feed products to livestock producers
- increased feed costs for livestock producers and difficulty in securing replacement feed because of reduced crop quality or outright crop failure
- degraded livestock performance, including reduced production and lower weaning weights, especially among dairy cattle, as a result of low-quality feed and feed ration inconsistencies.

Unlike losses from drought and losses from wildfire on federally managed land, which were covered under the LFP and the previous ELRP 2023 and 2024, ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW compensates eligible livestock producers for losses of increased supplemental feed costs because of qualifying floods, and qualifying wildfires on non-federally managed lands, that LFP and other Federal programs do not cover.

ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW will compensate eligible livestock producers for the equivalent of 60 percent of both of the following:

- 1 month of the calculated monthly feed costs for the producer's eligible covered livestock inventories for a qualifying wildfire
- 3 months of the calculated monthly feed costs for the producer's eligible covered livestock inventories for a qualifying flood.

40 Overview (Continued)**A Assistance (Continued)**

While both qualifying disaster events are significant, the 3-month time period used for calculating payments for a qualifying flood will address both short-term and long-term feed needs resulting from the impact a qualifying flood has on the agricultural landscape, including the likely delay associated with bringing the flood impacted land back into production for livestock forage or grazing needs. The 1-month time period used for calculating payments for a qualifying wildfire is intended to address immediate feed needs and short-term impacts to the affected acres impacted by the qualifying wildfire. While wildfire destroys existing landscape cover, it does not typically require extensive rehabilitation to support the regeneration of grazing acres or forage production like that of flood-affected acres.

Monthly feed costs are calculated based on the kind, type, and weight class, if applicable, for livestock at the time of the qualifying event using the same monthly feed cost calculation used for LFP. FSA's use of a standard monthly feed cost calculation, based on 1 month for qualifying wildfire or 3 months for qualifying flood, streamlines program delivery by minimizing the amount of information a producer must submit and reduces the burden on producers to produce records of supplemental feed costs during an application period that is months or years after the qualifying disaster events. This approach is similar to LFP, which provides assistance based on the occurrence and severity of drought as verified by the U.S. Drought Monitor.

B Sources of Authority

The following are the sources of authority for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW:

- the American Relief Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 118-158)
- the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 15, 2025.
- 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart U.

C Funding

The American Relief Act, 2025 authorized \$2 billion in assistance to livestock producers for losses incurred during calendar years 2023 and 2024 from drought, wildfires, or floods.

ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW provides approximately \$1 billion in assistance for losses from qualifying flood and qualifying wildfire. Wildfire assistance is limited to qualifying wildfires occurring on non-federally managed lands.

40 Overview (Continued)**D Application Period**

The ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW application period will begin September 15, 2025, and the deadline to submit an application is November 21, 2025.

To apply, producers will be required to file an Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 and 2024 Flood and Wildfire (FW) Application (FSA-970) and all required supporting documentation, as applicable, in their recording county by the program application period deadline.

Note: The recording county is the county office where the livestock producer's eligibility records are maintained, according to 6-PI and 3-PL. An eligible livestock producer will file 1 application nationwide at any County Office, but the application will need to be acted on by their recording county's COC.

E Late-Filed Applications

ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW has no late filed application provisions and STC or COC do not have authority to approve late-filed FSA-970's. Applications received after November 21, 2025, must be disapproved. See subparagraph 51 D for disapproving FSA-970's.

F Duplicate Benefits

Eligible livestock producers who incurred an eligible loss of increased supplemental feed costs for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW who may have received other compensation for another loss or losses due to the same eligible qualifying disaster event, are eligible for an ELRP 2023 or 2024 FW payment without reduction. Other benefits received may include but are not limited to private insurance proceeds, other FSA disaster program benefit(s), or EQIP payments for the applicable year of loss. While these programs may compensate for the same event, the compensation received is for a different and specific loss not compensated by ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW.

41 Payment Limitation Authority

A Applicability

This section provides the general payment eligibility requirements applicable to ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW.

B Payment Limitation Authority

The American Relief Act, 2025 provides that payment limitations for ELRP must be consistent with the regulations at 7 CFR Part 760.1507.

In addition to these provisions, the rules for applying per person or legal entity payment limitations and attribution to program payments, as outlined in 6-PL and 7 CFR Part 1400, apply to ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW. Accordingly, the requirements for notification of interest, substantive change, and direct attribution must be followed.

42 Payment Limitation

A Payment Limitation Overview

For payment limitation purposes, payments under ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW and ELRP 2023 and 2024 will be combined for each program year. Producers who received the maximum payment amount for a program year under ELRP 2023 and 2024, based on their applicable payment limitation, will not be eligible to receive an additional payment under ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW for that same applicable program year.

Note: Separate payment limitations apply for each program year 2023 and 2024.

B Payment Limitation

Producers or legal entities may receive up to \$125,000 in total ELRP payments per program year. However, if at least 75 percent of the producer's or legal entity's average adjusted gross income (AGI) is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations and FSA-510 is filed by the producer or legal entity according to subparagraph 42 C, an increased payment limitation of up to \$250,000 for each program year may apply.

Payments to joint operations, including general partnerships or joint ventures, cannot exceed \$125,000 or \$250,000, as applicable, per person or legal entity that comprise first level ownership of the general partnership or joint venture, unless the first level member is another joint operation.

C Requesting an Exception to \$125,000 Payment Limitation

Requesting an exception to the \$125,000 ELRP payment limitation is optional for all producers, including:

- persons
- legal entities
- interest holders in a legal entity, including embedded entities to the fourth level of ownership interest, regardless of the level of interest held
- Native Americans or tribes represented by BIA
- members of a general partnership or joint venture, regardless of the number of members

Note: A general partnership or joint venture is not considered to be a legal entity, such as a corporation, LLP, or LLC, for the application of the optional payment limitation provisions.

42 Payment Limitation (Continued)**C Requesting an Exception to \$125,000 Payment Limitation (Continued)**

To request an optional increased payment limitation, producers must complete and submit FSA-510 certifying that at least 75 percent of their average AGI is from farming, ranching, or forestry operations. The producer is responsible for completing and returning FSA-510, including a certified public accountant or attorney certification, to the recording County Office according to subparagraph 40 D.

Note: Do not send FSA-510 to IRS for verification of average farm AGI.

Producers, including members of legal entities, are required to complete and submit FSA-510 for determining percent of farm income only if they are requesting the optional increased payment limitation. If the producer is a legal entity, each member is also responsible for providing the certification or that member's stockholder's or partner's share will be adjusted accordingly.

D AGI

See 6-PL, paragraph 489, for additional information on average farm AGI and guidance on calculating average farm AGI. The \$900,000 AGI provisions in 6-PL, Part 8 are not applicable to ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW.

E Recording FSA-510

Requests for an exception to the \$125,000 payment limitation on FSA-510 will be recorded in the web-based subsidiary record according to 3-PL (Rev. 2). The person or legal entity's payment limitation record will be automatically updated based on the web-based subsidiary record.

As each payment is processed, the available payment limitation for the person or legal entity will be reduced until:

- all ELRP payments are issued for the person or legal entity
- the maximum payment limitation has been attributed to a person or legal entity.

If FSA-510 and the accompanying certification is filed after the ELRP payment is issued but before the deadline, FSA will process FSA-510 and issue any resulting additional payment amount, as applicable.

43 Eligibility

A Overview

This paragraph provides eligibility requirements for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW. A producer must meet all of the following eligibility criteria:

- eligible loss
- qualifying disaster event
- eligible livestock producer
- eligible livestock.

B Eligible Loss

Eligible losses for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW are losses from increased supplemental feed costs as a result of the qualifying disaster event that occurred in calendar year 2023 or 2024.

Livestock producers must account for changes in livestock inventories and average market prices from a normal year to the calendar year in which their livestock was impacted by a qualifying disaster event when determining if they had increased supplemental feed costs.

C Qualifying Disaster Event

To be eligible for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW assistance, a livestock producer must have suffered an eligible loss from a qualifying disaster event.

Qualifying disaster events for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW include only the following, as defined, that occurred in calendar years 2023 or 2024:

Qualifying flood means a severe and extreme flooding event that causes widespread destruction, significant property and crop damage, livestock loss and displacement, and major economic loss to infrastructure and the environment, typically overwhelming local flood defenses and response systems.

Qualifying wildfire means an unplanned, unwanted fire burning in natural areas like forests, grasslands, or brushlands on non-federally managed lands. These fires can be started by natural causes like lightning or human activities, and they consume vegetation and spread based on environmental conditions. A qualifying wildfire does not include fires that were planned, intentional, or prescribed burns.

Note: Wildfires on federally managed lands are not eligible for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW.

43 Eligibility (Continued)**C Qualifying Disaster Event (Continued)**

The beginning date of the qualifying disaster event that the eligible livestock producer submits on FSA-970 is the same date the livestock producer must report the livestock inventories impacted by the qualifying disaster event. This date determines in which program year the qualifying disaster event is considered eligible for payment.

Example: A qualifying flood impacted an eligible producer's livestock beginning on January 10, 2024. The program year the producer would apply for ELP is 2024. The producer would be required to report and submit supporting documentation for their livestock inventory as of January 10, 2024.

D Qualifying Disaster Counties Approved by DAFP

To streamline program delivery and reduce the burden on producers, DAFP determined the affected counties in calendar years 2023 and 2024 with confirmed qualifying floods and qualifying wildfires, as defined, using the following:

- disaster designations, including Secretarial disaster designations, Presidential declarations, and FSA Administrator's physical loss notifications
- weather data
- reported economic impacts.

For losses in DAFP approved counties, eligible livestock producers are not required to submit supporting documentation of the qualifying disaster event.

County eligibility for ELP 2023 and 2024 FW for a qualifying flood was determined by DAFP by identifying significant weather events that occurred in 2023 and 2024 that severely impacted areas with catastrophic flooding. These significant weather events were identified using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCIA) "U.S. Billion Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters" data report for flooding and tropical cyclone events in calendar years 2023 and 2024 and available at <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/billions>.

43 **Eligibility (Continued)****D Qualifying Disaster Counties Approved by DAFP (Continued)**

The following table identifies the eight named storm events DAFP has identified that were associated with catastrophic flooding and the month and year of impact for eligibility.

Named Storm Event Identified with Catastrophic Flooding	Month and Year of Impact
1. California Flooding	March 2023
2. Northeastern Flooding and North Central Severe Weather	July 2023
3. Hurricane Idalia	August 2023
4. Hurricane Beryl	July 2024
5. Hurricane Debby	August 2024
6. Hurricane Francine	September 2024
7. Hurricane Helene	September 2024
8. Hurricane Milton	October 2024

DAFP identified counties that received more than 200 percent above normal precipitation in the monthly precipitation associated with the eight named storm events. Additional counties were identified as having a qualifying flood using public data sources that include but are not limited to:

- disaster designations supported by weather data indicating precipitation anomalies causing catastrophic flooding or flash flooding emergencies
- Federal, State, or local emergency management reports.

County eligibility for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW for a qualifying wildfire was determined by DAFP utilizing disaster designations (including Secretarial disaster designations, Presidential declarations, and FSA Administrator's physical loss notifications). DAFP identified counties that were severely impacted by a qualifying wildfire, receiving a primary disaster designation for wildfire in calendar year 2023 or 2024.

A list of counties approved by DAFP is available in County Offices and at
<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/emergency-livestock-relief-program-elrp>.

43 **Eligibility (Continued)****E Qualifying Disaster Events in Counties Not Approved by DAFP**

For losses in counties that have not been approved by DAFP, livestock producers must provide supporting documentation of a qualifying flood or wildfire that occurred in calendar year 2023 or 2024 in the county where their livestock were physically located or normally would have been located in the absence of the qualifying disaster event.

Qualifying disaster event eligibility is subject to COC's determination that the disaster event meets the specific criteria established for a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Acceptable supporting documentation includes but is not limited to:

- photographs that document the impact a qualified disaster event had on the producer's livestock and show extensive damage to land and property
- documentation that indicates high economic losses, loss and displacement of livestock, and damage to infrastructure
- insurance documentation
- reports of a declared emergency area by local, state, or federal authorities
- any documentation that supports long term recovery needs such as debris removal or property or land repair
- news articles
- NOAA storm event database records
- other FSA disaster program participation records
- any other documentation determined acceptable by COC.

43 Eligibility (Continued)

F Eligible Livestock Producer

If 1 of the following applies as of the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event, the livestock producer is eligible if the producer:

- owned, leased, or purchased eligible covered livestock
- entered into a contract to purchase eligible covered livestock
- was an eligible contract grower of eligible covered livestock.

Eligible livestock producer means, in addition to other requirements that may apply, an individual or legal entity who is an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, or who shares in the risk of producing livestock and who is entitled to share in the livestock available for marketing from the farm, or would have shared had the livestock been produced, and who also meets the following requirements. The term eligible producer can include a livestock owner or contract grower who satisfies other requirements of this subparagraph and that is:

- an individual or entity seeking to be an eligible producer under this subparagraph, must submit or have previously submitted a Farm Operating Plan, for an individual or legal entity as provided in 7 CFR part 1400, and be a:
 - citizen of the United States
 - resident alien

Note: Resident alien means “lawful alien” as defined in 7 CFR part 1400.

- partnership organized under State law consisting solely of citizens of the United States or resident aliens
- corporation, limited liability company, or other farm organizational structure organized under State law consisting solely of citizens of the United States or resident aliens
- Indian tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)
- identified as either an “owner” or “operator” as defined in 7 CFR § 718.2, or an “other producer or tenant” who is associated with a tract or field not as an owner or operator, in FSA’s farm records for the applicable program year where the livestock were physically located or normally would have been located in absence of the qualifying disaster event occurring; livestock producers who are not established in FSA’s farm record system must follow 10-CM and subparagraph 43 H
- a livestock producer that has incurred supplemental feed costs from a qualifying disaster event in calendar year 2023 or 2024.

43 **Eligibility (Continued)****F Eligible Livestock Producer (Continued)**

Note: For minor children see 6-PL and 1-CM.

According to 7 CFR 1416.202, a contract grower is a person or legal entity that was engaged in a farming operation not as an owner of the covered livestock but in a business whose income is dependent on the actual weight gain, number of offspring, or both, of the covered livestock.

Note: Contract growers must provide a copy of their grower contract with their FSA-970 and any other required supporting documentation to the recording County Office by the ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW application period deadline.

COC has the authority to request documentation from a producer to verify producer eligibility and take any action necessary to ensure that payments are proper and are for the person or legal entity determined to be the producer suffering the loss. The person or legal entity claiming to be the producer must be able to show, with acceptable evidence, that the person or legal entity had a valid livestock ownership, share interest, and control of the livestock at the time of the qualifying disaster event.

43 **Eligibility (Continued)****G Ineligible Producer**

The following persons and legal entities include, but are not limited to, those who are ineligible producers for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW:

- livestock auction facilities
- operations in business of housing livestock on a day-to-day basis, including but not limited to preparing livestock for sale or export
- those whose business is to buy and sell livestock from various sources, only serving as an intermediary between livestock producers and buyers
- commercial feedlots and feedyards (feeding livestock in the final stage of production before slaughter)
- if a contract grower is determined to be an eligible livestock producer for covered livestock, the owner of that livestock is not an eligible producer, therefore ineligible for payment
- persons and legal entities with no reported ownership interest in any of the designated livestock
- persons and legal entities that have been suspended or debarred or otherwise excluded from participating in federal programs (1-CM, paragraph 823)
- persons and legal entities that do not meet payment limitation, payment eligibility, and HELC/WC requirements
- individuals who are not U.S. citizens or legal resident aliens
- entities that are not wholly owned by U.S. citizens or legal resident aliens.

Note: Foreign persons are ineligible for ELRP payments regardless of whether the foreign person meets or satisfies foreign person eligibility for other programs.

43 **Eligibility (Continued)****H Updating Farm Records for Producer Eligibility**

Eligible livestock producers must be identified as either an “owner”, “operator”, or an “other producer or tenant” who is associated with a tract or field not as an owner or operator, in FSA’s farm records for the applicable program year where the livestock were physically located or normally would have been located in absence of the qualifying disaster event occurring. County Offices must follow 10-CM in establishing farm records for eligible livestock producers.

Livestock producers who are not established in FSA’s farm record system must provide 1 of the following, as applicable, as determined acceptable by COC:

- copies of signed written leases or rental agreements with the landowner or landlord for the applicable program year and as of the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event that clearly outline the terms and agreements of the leasing or rental arrangement that indicate the lessee had risk and control of the acreage
- copies of legal documents showing land ownership or control of crop acreage as of the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event

Note: A person or legal entity recorded as an operator or owner as of the date of the qualifying disaster event according to 10-CM is considered verified.

- a written statement or FSA or CCC forms signed by the landowner, farm operator, or landlord that outlines the terms of the agreement with the livestock producer claiming control of the acreage as of the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event.

Exception: Verbal verification of a producer’s association or interest to a tract or farm from an owner or operator is not an acceptable form of verification for farm record establishment for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW purposes.

Leases, rental agreements, and any other written statements documenting verbal agreements that are provided by livestock producers for farm record updates for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW purposes will be reviewed by COC on a case-by-case basis. COC’s have the authority to request additional information if needed to determine the amount of interest and risk associated with the acreage for livestock production for the producer.

The lease or rental agreement existing on the date of the qualifying disaster event will be used to determine the eligibility of the producer. Any negotiation, agreement, or performance of parties to a rental or lease agreement after the date of the qualifying disaster event has no bearing on FSA’s determination of a person or legal entity as an eligible producer.

43 Eligibility (Continued)**H Updating Farm Records for Producer Eligibility (Continued)**

Example: Rancher A provided a written lease dated January 1, 2024, to the County Office stating he leased 1000 acres of native grass on FSN 365, Tract 100 in Hemphill County, Texas, from March 1, 2024, to August 30, 2024. Rancher A was unable to graze that acreage because of the February 2024 wildfires. Rancher A negotiated a revised contract with the owner to allow grazing the acreage at a later date, which increased Rancher A's supplemental feed costs because of the qualifying wildfire. The original written lease is an acceptable form of verification to add Rancher A to Tract 100 on FSN 365 for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW purposes, regardless of the performance of the parties to the arrangement because of the qualifying disaster event.

Producers are subject to review at any time, before or after payments are made, as well as compliance spot checks.

I Deceased Producers

If an application involving a deceased individual or closed estate is signed by an authorized individual, payments will be issued using the TIN of the eligible individual or individual's estate, as applicable.

Note: See 1-CM for guidance on deceased, missing, or incompetent producers.

J Dissolved Entities

If a producer is a general partnership or joint venture that was dissolved, all members of the general partnership or joint venture at the time of dissolution, or their representatives, must sign the application and required forms.

Note: See 1-CM for guidance on dissolved entities

43 Eligibility (Continued)

K Eligible Livestock

To be considered eligible covered livestock for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW, livestock must meet all of the following conditions:

- be grazing animals such as beef cattle, dairy cattle, beefalo, buffalo, water buffalo, bison, alpacas, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, ostriches, reindeer, or sheep

Note: Grazing animals are livestock that, from a nutritional and physiological perspective, are weaned and satisfy more than 50 percent of their net energy requirements through the consumption of forage grasses and legumes, regardless of whether they are grazing or are present on grazing land or pastureland. This includes grazing animals located in a confinement operation.

Example: A qualifying flood impacted Tulare County, California, on March 17, 2023. Dairy Operation A owned and operated a confinement dairy consisting of 1000 head of adult dairy cows as of the date of the qualifying flood and certified they had increased supplemental feed costs because of the flood. For ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW, Dairy Operation A provided milking records that supported the inventory of 1000 head of adult dairy cows as eligible covered livestock for program year 2023.

- be livestock that, as of the beginning date of the qualifying event, met 1 of the following conditions:
 - were physically located in the county in which the qualifying disaster event occurred
 - normally would have been physically located in the absence of the qualifying disaster event on or after the disaster event
 - were physically relocated from the county because of imminent threat of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire
- be livestock, on the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event, that the eligible livestock producer:
 - owned
 - leased
 - purchased
 - entered into a contract to purchase
 - was a contract grower of eligible covered livestock
- be livestock that was produced or maintained for commercial use or produced and maintained for producing livestock products for commercial use, such as milk from dairy, as part of the contract grower's or livestock owner's farming operation on the beginning date of the qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

43 Eligibility (Continued)**K Eligible Livestock (Continued)**

The following are eligible covered livestock categories for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW:

- adult beef cattle cows or bulls
- adult dairy cattle cows or bulls
- adult buffalo, beefalo, bison cows and bulls, and water buffalo
- alpacas
- deer
- elk
- emu
- equine
- goats
- llamas
- non-adult beef cattle
- non-adult dairy cattle
- non-adult beefalo, buffalo, bison, and water buffalo
- ostriches
- reindeer
- sheep.

43 Eligibility (Continued)**K Eligible Livestock (Continued)**

Livestock producers must provide supporting documentation at the time of application that verifies the producer's livestock inventories by kind, type, and weight, if applicable, on the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event as reported on FSA-970.

Supporting documentation of livestock inventories, as required, includes but is not limited to the following:

- feed records
- daily milking records
- veterinary records
- canceled check documentation
- balance sheets
- inventory records used for tax purposes
- loan records
- bank statements
- farm credit balance sheets
- property tax records
- brand inspection records
- sales and purchase receipts
- private insurance documents
- chattel inspections
- contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of event
- docking or shearing records
- ear tag records
- trucking or livestock hauling records
- other documentation determined acceptable by COC.

43 Eligibility (Continued)

L Ineligible Livestock

ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW ineligible livestock include but are not limited to the following:

- livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot, on the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event, as a part of the normal business operation of the eligible livestock producer, as determined by the Secretary
- ineligible livestock or livestock that do not meet the definition of grazing animals:
 - yaks
 - poultry
 - swine
 - unweaned livestock
- wild free roaming livestock, including horses and deer
- livestock produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use, including but not limited to:
 - racing or wagering
 - hunting
 - consumption by the owner.

44-49 (Reserved)

Section 2 Application and County Committee Action**50 Applying for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW****A Application Process**

The ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW application period began on September 15, 2025. Livestock producers may apply based on the eligibility criteria described in paragraph 43. To be eligible, a livestock producer must submit the following to their recording County Office by the October 31, 2025, ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW application period deadline:

- FSA-970 according to paragraph 52
- supporting documentation that verifies the producer's livestock inventories as of the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event reported on FSA-970 according to subparagraph 43 K
- for qualifying disaster events in counties not approved by DAFP, supporting documentation that substantiates that a qualifying disaster event occurred in calendar year 2023 or 2024 and affected the livestock in the county where the livestock were physically located, or would have normally been physically located in the absence of the qualifying disaster event, if applicable, according to subparagraph 43 E
- supporting documentation to establish or update FSA's farm records to support and verify the livestock producer's physical location of their livestock, if applicable, according to subparagraph 43 H
- contract grower agreement, if applicable.

Producers who suffer losses from multiple qualifying disaster events during a calendar year will file one FSA-970 per producer, per program year, in their recording county. Eligible livestock producers may be eligible to receive payment for 2023, 2024 or both, and may be eligible to receive payment for multiple qualifying disaster events, if applicable, not to exceed the equivalent of 3 months of assistance per producer, per physical location county, per program year.

When a producer has a percentage share interest in the livestock operation with an associated producer, the total eligible livestock for each producer must be listed on separate FSA-970's based on each producer's share in the livestock operation.

50 Applying for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW (Continued)

A Application Process (Continued)

Example: Rancher Bob has livestock interests in Alleghany County in calendar year 2024, and certified losses of increased supplemental feed costs because of Hurricane Helene in September 2024. Rancher Bob is a 50-50 share owner with Rancher Joe of 100 adult beef cows and bulls. Alleghany County is the recording county for both Rancher Bob and Rancher Joe, and they have no other livestock interests.

The following FSA-970's would be submitted to Alleghany County for calendar year 2024:

- one FSA-970 for Rancher Bob that includes 100 head of adult beef cows and bulls shared with Rancher Joe with a share of 50 percent
- one FSA-970 for Rancher Joe that includes 100 head of adult beef cows and bulls shared with Rancher Bob with a share of 50 percent.

Important: County Offices must make every effort to process FSA-970's in the automated system timely. Because of limited funding, a nationwide payment factor cannot be determined until all applications are entered into the automated ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW application software according to 2-ELRP.

50 Applying for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW (Continued)**B Signing and Certifying FSA-970**

When signing FSA-970, Item 28A, the producer is:

- applying for ELRP 2023 or 2024 FW benefits based on the eligible qualifying disaster event and livestock inventories reported on the beginning date of the qualifying event
- certifying **all** of the following:
 - the information on FSA-970 is true and correct
 - they suffered an eligible loss of increased supplemental feed costs from a qualifying disaster event
 - they owned, leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or were an eligible contract grower of the livestock reported and that they physically maintained control of livestock on the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event
 - they have provided supporting documentation for proof of livestock inventories by kind, type, and weight as of the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event, and the livestock were physically located or would have normally been located in the absence of the qualifying disaster event in the county on the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event
 - supporting documentation, if applicable, was provided to support that an eligible qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire, as defined, occurred in the physical location of the producer's livestock in calendar year 2023 or 2024
 - they are required to retain documentation in support of their application for 3 years after the date of approval

Note: All information provided to FSA for program and payment eligibility purposes is subject to spot check.

- compliance with ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW program provisions published in 7 CFR part 760, Subpart U

50 Applying for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW (Continued)**B Signing and Certifying FSA-970 (Continued)**

- authorizing FSA officials to:
 - enter upon, inspect, and verify all applicable livestock and acreage in which the producer has an interest to confirm the accuracy of the information provided
 - review, verify, and authenticate all information provided on FSA-970 and supporting documents
 - contact other agencies, organization, or facilities to verify data provided by a producer from such agencies, organizations, or facilities
- acknowledging:
 - failure to provide information requested by FSA is cause for disapproval of FSA-970
 - in the event any ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payment resulted from erroneous information reported by the producer or if the producer's data is updated after FSA calculated a producer's payment, the ELRP payment will be recalculated and the producer must refund any excess payment to FSA, including interest to be calculated from the date of the disbursement to the producer
 - if FSA determines the producer intentionally misrepresented information used to determine the producer's ELRP payment amount, the producer must refund the full payment to FSA with interest from the date of disbursement.

Note: All persons with a financial interest in a legal entity receiving payments are jointly and severally liable for any refund, including related charges, determined to be due to FSA for any reason. Any required refunds must be resolved according to debt settlement regulations in 7 CFR part 3.

All producer signatures on FSA-970 must be received by the October 31, 2025, ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW deadline. See 1-CM for signature requirements. Applications revised after the program deadline are considered late-filed and must be disapproved. STC or COC do **not** have authority to approve late-filed FSA-970.

50 Applying for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW (Continued)**C Submitting FSA-970**

Producers must submit a separate application for each program year, as applicable. The application must be processed by their recording County Office.

Applications may be accepted at any County Office nationwide. If the receiving County Office is not the producer's recording county, the receiving County Office must date stamp the completed application and FAX or e-mail it to the recording County Office listed on FSA-970. A copy of the application must be retained in the receiving County Office.

A livestock producer may submit an application using any of the following methods:

- in person
- by mail
- electronically by:
 - FAX
 - e-mail with a scanned FSA-970
 - BOX or One-Span.

Note: See 1-CM for policy on signature and electronic filing.

D Supporting Documentation

Supporting documentation must be submitted by the producer and on file in the County Office before the application period deadline and before FSA-970 may be acted upon.

Producers must provide the following supporting documentation to verify the accuracy of information provided on FSA-970:

- records that substantiate the number of livestock that were or normally would have been in the county where the qualifying disaster event occurred, according to subparagraph 43 K
- documentation that substantiates the qualifying disaster event occurred and affected the livestock in the county where the livestock were physically located or would have been located if not for the qualifying disaster event, if applicable, according to subparagraph 43 E
- documentation to establish or update FSA farm records to support and verify the physical location of the livestock producer's livestock at the time of the qualifying disaster event, according to subparagraph 43 H, if applicable

50 Applying for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW (Continued)**D Supporting Documentation (Continued)**

- copy of the contract grower agreement, if applicable
- additional information if requested by COC or STC to determine producer eligibility, livestock inventories, physical location of livestock, and qualifying disaster event eligibility.

If requested, additional documentation must be submitted within 30 calendar days from the date of request. If not submitted timely, COC may disapprove or adjust the application for the applicable livestock kind/type/weight.

E Payment Eligibility Forms

To be eligible for an ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payment, a livestock producer must complete and submit the following forms to FSA by November 2, 2026, which is 1 year from the announced application period deadline, for the applicable program year:

- CCC-902
- CCC-901
- AD-1026, according to 6-CP
- FSA-510, according to 6-PL.

Notes: Failure to timely provide all eligibility forms may result in no payment or a reduced payment. County Offices must immediately update Business File and applicable subsidiary records, according to 3-PL (Rev. 2), when the eligibility forms are filed

If FSA-510 is filed after the ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payment is issued but before the deadline, an additional payment reflecting the increased limitation will be issued, if applicable.

50 Applying for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW (Continued)**F Complete Application**

An application is considered complete when the producer who is requesting a payment submits the following by the established deadline:

- FSA-970 with required entries completed and signed
- all required supporting documentation, including:
 - CCC-902
 - CCC-901, if applicable
 - AD-1026
 - contract grower agreement, if applicable
 - FSA-510.

A copy of the ECPR, ELRP Checklist, copies of supporting documentation, if applicable, and FSA-970 will be maintained in the producer's ELRP file. See 32-AS Supplement for file creation, maintenance, and disposition guidance.

Note: All actions must be thoroughly documented in the COC minutes.

G Incomplete Application

Incomplete applications will be disapproved by COC. The County Office must notify the producer of the disapproval and provide the reasons for disapproval and applicable appeal rights.

Note: All actions must be thoroughly documented in the COC minutes.

H Amended Application

If a producer requests to revise or amend their ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW application after submission but before the application period deadline, a new signature(s) is required from producers requesting a ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payment.

Applications revised or amended and submitted after the application period deadline will be considered late-filed and must be disapproved. STC or COC do not have authority to approve late-filed FSA-970. See subparagraph 40 E for late-filed application provisions.

Note: All actions must be thoroughly documented in the COC minutes.

50 Applying for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW (Continued)**I Withdrawing FSA-970**

A producer's request to withdraw their ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW application must be in writing and submitted to the recording County Office. The County Office must date stamp the withdrawal request and attach the request to the original application.

If the producer is withdrawing their FSA-970, the County Office must remove all producer signature dates, COC actions, and COC signature dates from the software, according to 2-ELRP.

Note: All actions must be thoroughly documented in the COC minutes.

J Printing and Reviewing FSA-970

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

- print an automated FSA-970
- if a manual FSA-970 is submitted:
 - attach the manual FSA-970 to the automated FSA-970
 - conduct a second party review of all data on the automated FSA-970 to ensure that all data is loaded correctly.

Note: Manual FSA-970's will only be accepted if the automated ELRP application software system is not operational or available at the time of application. DD will conduct second party reviews for all manual FSA-970's to ensure that manual FSA-970's are loaded in the automated system within 5 working days from the date of producer signature.

51 County Committee Action**A Acting on FSA-970**

The recording county COC, or CED if delegated, will act on all submitted FSA-970's that are completed and signed.

COC action is required for each:

- “Disaster Event Number”
- “Livestock Kind/Type/Weight”
- “Number in Inventory on the Beginning Date of Disaster Event”
- “Share” in Part D of FSA-970 for which the producer requests payment
- sign in “Part G”.

COC's have the authority to request additional information if needed for all determinations of program and payment eligibility, including determinations of eligible loss, qualifying disaster event, eligible producer, and eligible covered livestock.

B Approving FSA-970

Before approving each line item in FSA-970 Part D, STC, COC, or CED if delegated, must determine:

- qualifying disaster event eligibility
- producer meets eligible producer requirements
- eligible livestock requirements
- all supporting documentation is provided and is acceptable, as applicable
- FSA-970 was received or postmarked by the application period deadline.

If all program eligibility requirements are met, COC may approve the applicable disaster event and livestock information on FSA-970 and document approval in the COC minutes. If any program eligibility requirements are not met, see subparagraph 51 C for adjustments or subparagraph 51 D for disapprovals.

Note: AD-1026, CCC-901, CC-902, and FSA-510 are not a condition of program eligibility and **acting on FSA-970**. However, all payment eligibility forms, according to subparagraph 50 E, must be filed by November 2, 2026, which is 1 year after the application period deadline, to be eligible for payment. Failure to timely provide all eligibility forms, as applicable, may result in a reduced or no payment.

51 County Committee Action (Continued)**C COC Adjustments**

Only FSA-970, Item 20 “COC Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory” allows for COC adjustment on the beginning date of the disaster event.

The COC determination of “Approval” or “Disapproval” in FSA-970, Item 21 is an eligibility determination for FSA-970:

- Item 16, “Disaster Event Number”
- Item 17, “Livestock Kind/Type/Weight”
- Item 18, “Number of Livestock in Inventory on the Beginning Date of Disaster Event”, or Item 20, as adjusted
- Item 19, “Share”.

COC’s are authorized to adjust the producer’s livestock inventory if the supporting documentation does not support the number provided by the producer. If the required supporting documentation is not submitted by the application period deadline, COC will adjust the reported number of livestock in inventory to 0 and select “Approved” in the applicable COC determination field if all other determinations are approved.

Example: Producer claims an inventory of 100 head of beef cows on the beginning date of the disaster event reported on FSA-970, Parts C and D. The producer’s supporting documentation indicates an inventory of 80 head of beef cows, therefore COC must adjust the producer’s livestock in inventory to 80 in Part D, Item 20.

If making any adjustment to FSA-970, COC must:

- thoroughly document the adjustment and the reason in the COC minutes
- notify the producer in writing of the adjustment
- provide the producer with appeal rights according to 1-APP.

51 County Committee Action (Continued)**D Disapproving FSA-970**

Only COC and STC may disapprove an entry in FSA-970, Part D for any of the following reasons:

- the producer is determined to be an ineligible producer
- additional supporting documentation to confirm program eligibility, if requested by COC, was either not provided or does not confirm producer eligibility or livestock eligibility, or the producer suffered a loss from a qualifying disaster event, if applicable
- supporting documentation was either not provided or does not support the livestock kind, type, and weight of the livestock in inventory on the beginning date of disaster event reported by the producer on FSA-970
- for counties not approved by DAFP, supporting documentation was not provided or does not support that a qualifying disaster event occurred and affected the livestock in the county where the livestock were physically located or would have been located if not for the qualifying disaster event, if applicable
- signature requirements were not met according to 1-CM
- FSA-970 was received in the County Office or postmarked after the application period deadline.

Important: If the producer answers “No” to any question in FSA-970, Part E, COC must disapprove all entries on FSA-970.

If disapproving a line item in FSA-970, Part D, COC must:

- thoroughly document the reason for the disapproval in the COC minutes
- notify the producer in writing of the disapproval
- provide the producer with appeal rights according to 1-APP.

52 FSA-970, Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 & 2024 Flood & Wildfire (FW) Application

A FSA-970 Instructions

The following table provides instructions for completing FSA-970.

Item	Instructions
County Office Use Only	
1	Enter the producer's recording State name and FSA code.
2	Enter the producer's recording county name and FSA code.
3	Enter the program year associated with the calendar year of the qualifying disaster event. Example: If the qualifying disaster event occurred in calendar year 2023, the program year application would be 2023.
4	The application number will be assigned by the automated system.
5A	The name and address of the recording County Office that is selected in Item 2 will be populated by the automated system. This information is obtained from FSA records. Note: A signed application must be submitted to the producer's recording County Office.
5B	The recording County Office's telephone number. This information is obtained from FSA records.
Part A – Producer Information	
6	Enter the producer's name.
7	Enter address information line, reserved for future FSA use (optional entry).
8A	Enter the producer's Address Line 1.
8B	Enter the producer's Address Line 2, if applicable (optional entry).
8C	Enter the producer's city.
8D	Enter the producer's State.
8E	Enter the producer's postal ZIP Code.
9A	Enter the producer's primary phone number; check "Home" or "Cell".
9B	Enter the producer's alternate phone number; check "Home" or "Cell".
10	Enter the producer's email address.
Part B – Producer Agreement (Informational Purposes)	
Eligible livestock producers must agree to the items listed in this section when certifying and signing the form in Part F.	

52 FSA-970, Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 & 2024 Flood & Wildfire (FW) Application (Continued)

A FSA-970 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part C – Disaster Event	
11	Enter a disaster event number starting with “1”.
	Note: Each line item will have a new consecutive number.
12	Enter the physical State and county where the qualifying disaster event in Item 13 occurred.
13	Enter 1 of the following qualifying disaster event types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flood • wildfire.
14	Enter the beginning date of the disaster event reported in Item 13.
15	Check the applicable response for the disaster event in Item 13: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • select “County – DAFP Approved” if the physical State and county in Item 12 is on the public list of the DAFP qualifying disaster event counties found at https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/emergency-livestock-relief-program-elrp • select “Individual – Supporting Documentation Required” if the physical State and county in Item 12 is not on the public list of qualifying disaster event counties. Note: Supporting documentation is required to be submitted at the time of application and must provide COC with adequate verification the disaster event meets the qualifying disaster event criteria established by DAFP.

52 FSA-970, Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 & 2024 Flood & Wildfire (FW) Application (Continued)

A FSA-970 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instructions																														
Part D – Livestock Information																															
16	Enter the disaster event number from Part C, Item 11 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that were affected by the disaster event associated with the applicable disaster event number.																														
17	Enter the eligible livestock by kind, type, and weight range that were physically located in the State and county in Item 12, or normally would have been physically located in the absence of the disaster event in Item 13 associated with the disaster event number in Item 16. The following are the eligible covered livestock kind, type, and weight range:																														
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Livestock Kind</th><th style="text-align: center;">Type/Weight Range</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Beef</td><td>Adult Beef Cows and Bulls Non adult 500 lbs or more Non-adult less than 500 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Dairy</td><td>Adult Dairy Cows and Bulls Non-adult 500 lbs or more Non-adult less than 500 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Buffalo, Bison</td><td>Adult Cows and Bulls Non-adult 500 lbs or more Non-adult less than 500 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Beefalo</td><td>Adult Cows and Bulls Non-adult 500 lbs or more Non-adult less than 500 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Sheep</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Goats</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Deer</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Equine</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Elk</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Reindeer</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Alpacas</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Emus</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Llamas</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">Ostrich</td><td>All</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Livestock Kind	Type/Weight Range	Beef	Adult Beef Cows and Bulls Non adult 500 lbs or more Non-adult less than 500 lbs	Dairy	Adult Dairy Cows and Bulls Non-adult 500 lbs or more Non-adult less than 500 lbs	Buffalo, Bison	Adult Cows and Bulls Non-adult 500 lbs or more Non-adult less than 500 lbs	Beefalo	Adult Cows and Bulls Non-adult 500 lbs or more Non-adult less than 500 lbs	Sheep	All	Goats	All	Deer	All	Equine	All	Elk	All	Reindeer	All	Alpacas	All	Emus	All	Llamas	All	Ostrich	All
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Reindeer	All																														
Alpacas	All																														
Emus	All																														
Llamas	All																														
Ostrich	All																														
18	Enter the number of head for the livestock kind, type, and weight entered in Item 17 that were in inventory on the beginning date of the disaster event in Item 14 for the associated disaster event number in Item 16.																														
19	Enter the producer's share of the livestock inventory entered in Item 18.																														

52 FSA-970, Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 & 2024 Flood & Wildfire (FW) Application (Continued)

A FSA-970 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part D – Livestock Information (Continued)	
20	COC will enter the adjusted livestock in inventory on the beginning date of disaster event, if applicable.
21	COC member or designee will check “Approved” for approval or “Disapproved” for disapproval for all entries associated for the Disaster Event Number in Item 16.
Part E – Producer Eligibility	
22-26	Check “Yes” or “No” as applicable to the producer eligibility questions.
27	Enter the associated producers that have a share in the livestock provided in Part D.
Part F – Producer Certification	
28A	Producers requesting an ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payment must sign and certify to all the information in Parts A through E, as applicable.
28B	Enter title and relationship to the individual when signing in a representative capacity. Note: If the producer signing is not signing in a representative capacity, this field should be left blank.
28C	Enter the date FSA-970 is signed in Item 28A.
Part G – COC or Designee Signature	
29A	COC or designee will sign and date the final printed application after it has been reviewed and entered into the ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW application software.
29B	Enter the date COC or designee signs FSA-970 in Item 29A.

52 FSA-970, Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 & 2024 Flood & Wildfire (FW) Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-970

The following is an example of FSA-970.

			OMB Approved No: 0503-0028 OMB Expiration Date: 10/31/2027	
FSA-970 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (09-15-25) Farm Service Agency			FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY	
			1. Recording State <i>Name</i>	2. Recording County <i>Code Name</i>
			3. Program Year	4. Application Number
			5A. Recording County FSA Office Name and Address	
			5B. Recording County FSA Office Telephone Number	
INSTRUCTIONS: Return this completed form to your Recording County FSA Office.				
PART A – PRODUCER INFORMATION				
6. Producer's Name (<i>Person or Legal Entity</i>)			7. Information Line	
8A. Address Line 1			9A. Primary Phone Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Cell
8B. Address Line 2			9B. Alternate Phone Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Cell
8C. City	8D. State	8E. Zip	10. Email Address	
PART B – PRODUCER AGREEMENT				
<p>The Farm Service Agency (FSA) will provide assistance under ELP 2023 & 2024 FW to eligible livestock producers that have suffered increased supplemental feed costs due to a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire in calendar year 2023 or 2024, meeting all program eligibility requirements, and subject to the availability of funds. The following information is required in order for FSA to determine that the livestock producer is eligible to receive ELP 2023 & 2024 FW assistance. By submitting this application, the livestock producer agrees:</p> <p>To comply with the regulatory requirements in 7 CFR part 760, Subpart U. A copy of these regulations may be found at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/emergency-livestock-relief-program-elp;</p> <p>To provide FSA the following supporting documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proof of livestock inventories by kind, type, and weight as of the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event; Documentation that an eligible qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire, as defined, occurred in the physical location of the producer's livestock in calendar year 2023 or 2024, if applicable; Any additional information FSA requests to determine eligibility that verifies and supports all information provided on this application, including the producer's certification, and the producer understands the application may be disapproved if they fail to provide any such information requested by FSA; <p>To comply with payment attribution and payment eligibility provisions by ensuring the following forms are submitted prior to payment and within one year of the announced application deadline, if not already on file with FSA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCC-902, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility CCC-901, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable) AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HEL) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification (for the producer and affiliated persons) FSA-510, Request for an Exception to the \$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs (optional; for the producer and members of legal entities, if applicable) <p>The application will not be considered complete until all items required, including Parts C, D, E and F have been completed. Failure to timely submit all required information and supporting documentation may result in no payment or a reduced payment.</p> <p>A list of counties that have been determined by the Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs (DAFP) as having a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire in calendar year 2023 or 2024 is available through local FSA service centers and at https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/emergency-livestock-relief-program-elp.</p>				
				DATE STAMP

52 FSA-970, Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 & 2024 Flood & Wildfire (FW) Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-970 (Continued)

FSA-970 (09-15-25)					Page 2 of 3	
PART C – DISASTER EVENT						
11. Disaster Event Number	12. Physical State and County	13. Disaster Event Type (Flood or Wildfire)	14. Beginning Date of Disaster Event (MM/DD/YYYY)	15. Qualifying Disaster Event Eligibility		
				<input type="checkbox"/> County – DAFP Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Individual – Supporting Documentation Required		
				<input type="checkbox"/> County – DAFP Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Individual – Supporting Documentation Required		
				<input type="checkbox"/> County – DAFP Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Individual – Supporting Documentation Required		
PART D – LIVESTOCK INFORMATION						
16. Disaster Event Number	17. Livestock Kind/Type/Weight	18. Number of Livestock in Inventory on the Beginning Date of Disaster Event	19. Share %	COC USE ONLY		
				20. COC Adjusted Number of Livestock in Inventory	21. COC Determination	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved		
PART E – PRODUCER ELIGIBILITY						
Item					Yes	No
22. The livestock reported in Part D were physically located, or would have normally been located in absence of the qualifying disaster event, in the associated county listed in Item 12 on the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event in Item 14.					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. I owned, leased, entered into a contract to purchase, or was an eligible contract grower of the livestock reported in Part D, and I physically maintained control of all such livestock on the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event in Item 14.					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. The livestock reported in Part D meet all eligibility criteria in 7 CFR part 760, Subpart U, including being produced and maintained for commercial use as part of my livestock operation.					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. I submitted the required supporting documentation to verify my eligible livestock inventories reported in Part D as of the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event in Item 14.					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. If applying as an individual, I am a citizen of the United States or a resident alien; if applying as a partnership, the members of the partnership are citizens of the United States; or if applying as a corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure, the entity is organized under State law, and is comprised solely of U.S. citizens or legal resident aliens. If applying as an Indian tribe or tribal organization, the tribe meets the definition according to the terms as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Associated Producers:						
PART F – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION						
<p>I hereby sign and certify under penalty of perjury in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 1746 and 18 U.S.C. 1621 that all information on this application, whether entered by me or by someone else on my behalf, is true and correct. I understand that if any information is determined to be in error, the application may be denied, and such errors may result in a determination of ineligibility in whole or in part.</p>						
28A. Producer's Signature		28B. Title/Relationship of Representative			28C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	
PART G – COC OR DESIGNEE SIGNATURE						
29A. COC or Designee Signature					29B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	

52 FSA-970, Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 & 2024 Flood & Wildfire (FW) Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-970 (Continued)

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53 Internal Controls

A CED Reviews

CED is required to review the first 5 complete application packages which will include all program and payment eligibility documents submitted per Service Center as part of their supervisory responsibility to ensure full compliance with all program provisions. This review ensures that FSA-970's, required supporting documentation, and payment eligibility forms are submitted and completed correctly, and ensures the County Office is administering the program according to policy before payments are issued. CED review will be documented by completing CCC-770 ELRP Checklist.

Upon completion, CED's will certify to DD or State Office designee that the first 5 submitted applications have been reviewed and provide the complete application package, including the signed CCC-770 ELRP Checklist, to DD or State Office designee to review. The County Office will not issue ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payments until written approval is received from DD or State Office designee confirming the review was completed and concurs with the results of the CED review.

If fewer than 5 FSA-970's are completed for a Service Center, CED will review all FSA-970's for that Service Center.

Note: CED may process FSA-970's once DD or State Office designee provides written approval, one application at a time, until at least 5 FSA-970's have been reviewed. Once the first 5 FSA-970's have been reviewed by DD or State Office designee, all additional FSA-970's may be processed by the County Office unless otherwise directed by DD.

B DD or State Office Designee Reviews

The DD or State Office designee will review the first 5 complete application packages which will include all program and payment eligibility documents submitted per Service Center. DD or State Office designee will review the application package and the responses provided by CED or designee on CCC-770 ELRP Checklist.

If fewer than 5 FSA-970's are completed for a Service Center, DD will review all FSA-970's for that Service Center.

Upon completion of the reviews, DD or State Office designee will:

- provide written approval to the County Office that the review has been completed, accepted, and that all FSA-970's can be processed

Note: The review may be completed and authority to process FSA-970's may be provided to CED, one application at a time, until at least 5 have been reviewed.

- record review findings on the Internal Control SharePoint according to subparagraph 53 F.

53 Internal Controls (Continued)**C CCC-770 ELRP Checklist**

The Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (PIIA) requires federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. CCC-770 ELRP Checklist was developed to address areas of concern to ensure that payments are issued properly.

CCC-770 ELRP Checklist is required to be completed for the first 5 FSA-970's within each service center that may receive a payment and must be:

- second-party reviewed by CED or designee
- reviewed by DD or State Office designee.

Note: Reviews may be completed and the authority to process FSA-970 may be provided to CED, one application at a time, until at least 5 have been reviewed.

CCC-770 ELRP Checklist does not negate STC, SED, State Office, DD, COC, CED, and County Office responsibility for administering all provisions applicable to ELRP.

Note: CCC-770 ELRP Checklist was developed by the National Office and is the only authorized checklist. County Offices must not use State or local generated checklists. CCC-770 ELRP Checklist is found in Exhibit 4.

D Retention of the CCC-770 ELRP Checklist

CCC-770 ELRP Checklist must be retained in the producer's ELRP folder with their FSA-970. Folder content requirements for ELRP will be maintained according to 32-AS Supplement. If CCC-770 ELRP Checklist is initiated because of an update to FSA-970, then the original checklist must be retained with the new CCC-770 ELRP Checklist.

Note: In cases involving multiple preparers, the preparer can use the "Remarks" section to indicate which items they verified.

Reminder: CCC-770 ELRP Checklist is a tool to assist with ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW administration but is not intended to be inclusive of all ELRP provisions. County Offices cannot solely rely on CCC-770 ELRP Checklist for administering ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW and must ensure all program provisions are met.

E Recording DD or State Office Designee Reviews

DD or State Office Designee must enter the review findings for the first 5 ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW reviews on the Internal Controls SharePoint.

https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/fsa-dafp/Internal_Control_Reviews

54 Payment Calculation

A Overview

Eligible ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW livestock producers will receive a payment for losses because of increased supplemental feed costs for qualifying disaster events using the same monthly feed costs calculation used for LFP, equal to the amount of feed grain equivalent, as determined in 7 CFR 1416.207. ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW will compensate eligible livestock producers the equivalent of the following:

- 60 percent of 1 month of calculated monthly feed costs for a qualifying wildfire
- 60 percent of 3 months of calculated monthly feed costs for a qualifying flood.

The following are the calculated monthly feed costs for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW, as established for LFP, for 1 animal unit for 2023 and 2024 and the resulting payment rates for 1 animal unit for wildfire and flood.

ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW Monthly Feed Costs	Program Year	
	2023	2024
Monthly Feed Costs for 1 Animal Unit (AU) (as established for FLP)	\$58.12	\$52.56
ELRP Wildfire Payment Rate per AU (60 percent of 1 month of feed costs before payment factor)	\$34.87	\$31.54
ELRP Flood Payment Rates per AU (60 percent of 3 months of feed costs before payment factor)	\$104.61	\$94.62

FSA will not disburse ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payments at the beginning of the application period. However, during the application period, DAFP may evaluate program demand and begin issuing payments if an initial payment factor can be established to ensure that payments do not exceed available funding. After the application period deadline, a final payment factor will be determined, which may or may not provide an additional or final payment.

54 Payment Calculation (Continued)**A Overview (Continued)**

Payments will be calculated using the information reported on a producer's FSA-970 for the applicable program year (2023 or 2024) as follows:

- the number of eligible covered livestock (by livestock kind/type/weight) on the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event, multiplied by
- the producer's share of the reported livestock, multiplied by
- the ELRP 2023 or 2024 Wildfire Payment Rate, which equals 60 percent of 1 month of calculated monthly feed costs, or the ELRP 2023 or 2024 Flood Payment Rate, which equals 60 percent of 3 months of calculated monthly feed costs, equals
- the gross ELRP 2023 or 2024 FW payment, multiplied by
- a payment factor, if applicable, to be determined by DAFP.

Eligible producers may receive payment for 1 or both years, and they may receive payments for multiple qualifying disaster events, if applicable, not to exceed the equivalent of 3 months of assistance per producer, per physical location county, per program year.

54 Payment Calculation (Continued)

B ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW Payment Rates

The following table provides the ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payment rates per head by covered livestock category. See Exhibit 5 for the Standard AU Conversion Chart.

Livestock Kind	Type and Weight range	ELRP 2023 and 2024 Payment Rates			
		2023 Wildfire	2023 Flood	2024 Wildfire	2024 Flood
Alpaca	All	\$7.68	\$23.04	\$6.94	\$20.82
Beef	Adult cows and bulls	\$34.87	\$104.61	\$31.54	\$94.62
	Non adult 500 lbs. or more	\$26.15	\$78.45	\$23.65	\$70.95
	Non-adult less than 500 lbs.	\$17.44	\$52.32	\$15.77	\$47.31
Buffalo, Bison, Beefalo	Adult cows and bulls	\$34.87	\$104.61	\$31.54	\$94.62
	Non adult 500 lbs. or more	\$26.15	\$78.45	\$23.65	\$70.95
	Non-adult less than 500 lbs.	\$17.44	\$52.32	\$15.77	\$47.31
Dairy	Adult dairy cows and bulls	\$90.67	\$272.01	\$82.00	\$246.00
	Non adult 500 lbs. or more	\$26.15	\$78.45	\$23.65	\$70.95
	Non-adult less than 500 lbs.	\$17.44	\$52.32	\$15.77	\$47.31
Deer	All	\$8.72	\$26.16	\$7.88	\$23.64
Emus	All	\$17.85	\$53.55	\$16.14	\$48.42
Elk	All	\$18.83	\$56.49	\$17.03	\$51.09
Equine	All	\$25.81	\$77.43	\$23.34	\$70.02
Goats	All	\$8.72	\$26.16	\$7.88	\$23.64
Llamas	All	\$12.73	\$38.19	\$11.51	\$34.53
Ostrich	All	\$19.18	\$57.54	\$17.34	\$52.02
Reindeer	All	\$7.68	\$23.04	\$6.94	\$20.82
Sheep	All	\$8.72	\$26.16	\$7.88	\$23.64

C ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW Payment Factor

An ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payment factor will be determined by DAFP, if applicable. The payment factor will be applied to the gross ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW payment to ensure payments do not exceed the funding authorized.

54 **Payment Calculation (Continued)****D Payment Calculation Example**

Livestock Producer A was directly impacted by a qualifying flood in Alleghany County, North Carolina, on September 27, 2024, because of Hurricane Helene. This disaster destroyed feed that had been purchased and impacted the ability of the livestock to graze multiple pastures, causing the producer to purchase additional supplemental feed to sustain his livestock. The producer provided supporting documentation that he had 250 head of adult beef cattle in inventory on the beginning date of the qualifying flood.

The following illustrates the payment calculation for this eligible livestock producer before application of a payment factor, if applicable:

Livestock Kind, Type, and Weight of Livestock	Number of Livestock in Inventory on the Beginning Date of Disaster Event	x ELRP 2024 Flood Payment Rate	= Gross ELP 2024 FW Payment Before Payment Factor, as Applicable
Beef Cattle, Adult Cows and Bulls	250	\$94.62	\$23,655.00

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority**Reports**

None.

Forms

This table lists all forms referenced in this handbook.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification		9, 26, 29, 31, 50
AD-2047	Customer Data Worksheet		23, 26, 29
CCC-770 ELRP Checklist	Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 and 2024 Flood and Wildfire (WF) Checklist	Ex. 4	53
CCC-853	Livestock Forage Program Application		26, 31
CCC-860	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification		21, 23, 26, 29
CCC-901	Member's Information		23, 26, 29, 31, 50, 51
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility 2009 and Subsequent Program Years		23, 26, 29, 31, 50, 51
CCC-941	Average Adjusted Gross Income Certification		31
FSA-325	Application for Payment of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		32
FSA-510	Request for an Exception to the \$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs		21, 23, 26, 29, 31, 42, 50, 51
FSA-970	Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 & 2024 Flood & Wildfire (FW) Application	Par. 52	Text
SF-3881	ACH Vendor/Miscellaneous Payment Enrollment Form		23, 29, 31

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority (Continued)**Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM**

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
ELRP	Emergency Livestock Relief Program	Text
FW	Flood and Wildfire	Text
LFP	Livestock Forage Program	Text
NOFA	Notice of Funds Availability	6, 20, 40

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority (Continued)**Redelegations of Authority**

COC may redelegate authority to CED to review and approve routine applications. Redelegation of authority must be documented in the COC minutes. All adverse actions must go to COC for review and action. CED may not redelegate authority to review or approve routine applications to any other County Office employees.

STC may redelegate authority to a STC Representative to review and approve routine applications.

The following table describes the delegations of approval authority for employee applications.

IF the producer is...	THEN the approval authority is...
a federal or non-federal, State, or County Office employee	CED.
COC member	
DD	
SED	
STC member	
CED	COC.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

The definitions in 7 CFR Parts 718, 1400, and 1416 apply to ELRP, except as otherwise provided in this handbook. The following definitions also apply.

Adult Beef Bull

Adult beef bull means a male beef breed bovine animal that was at least 2 years old and used for breeding purposes on or before the beginning date of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Adult Beef Cow

Adult beef cow means a female beef breed bovine animal that has delivered 1 or more offspring. A first-time bred beef heifer is also considered an adult beef cow if it was pregnant on or before the beginning date of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Adult Beefalo Bull

Adult beefalo bull means a male hybrid of a beef bull and a bison bull that was used for breeding purposes and was at least 2 years old on or before the beginning date of the qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Adult Beefalo Cow

Adult beefalo cow means a female hybrid of a beef cow and a bison cow that has delivered one or more offspring on or before the beginning date of the qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire. A first-time bred beefalo heifer is also considered an adult beefalo cow if it was pregnant on or before the beginning date of the qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Adult Buffalo or Bison Bull

Adult buffalo or bison bull means a male animal of those breeds that was used for breeding purposes and was at least 2 years old on or before the beginning date of the qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire. This definition also includes water buffalo.

Adult Buffalo or Bison Cow

Adult buffalo or bison cow means a female animal of those breeds that has delivered 1 or more offspring on or before the beginning date of the qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire. A first-time bred buffalo or bison heifer is also considered an adult buffalo or bison cow if it was pregnant on or before the beginning date of the qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire. This definition also includes water buffalo.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Adult Dairy Bull**

Adult dairy bull means a male dairy breed bovine animal used primarily for breeding dairy cows that was at least 2 years old on or before the beginning date of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Adult Dairy Cow

Adult dairy cow means a female dairy breed bovine animal used for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption that has delivered 1 or more offspring on or before the beginning date of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire. A first-time bred dairy heifer is also considered an adult dairy cow if it was pregnant on or before the beginning date of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Average Adjusted Gross Farm Income

Average adjusted gross farm income means the average of the person or legal entity's adjusted gross income derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations for the 3 taxable years preceding the most immediately preceding complete taxable year.

- (a) If the resulting average adjusted gross farm income derived from items 1 through 12 of the definition of income derived from farming, ranching, and forestry operations is at least 66.66 percent of the average adjusted gross income of the person or legal entity, then the average adjusted gross farm income may also take into consideration income or benefits derived from the following:
 - (1) The sale of equipment to conduct farm, ranch, or forestry operations; and
 - (2) The provision of production inputs and services to farmers, ranchers, foresters, and farm operations.
- (b) For legal entities not required to file a Federal income tax return, or a person or legal entity that did not have taxable income in 1 or more of the tax years during the base period, the average gross farm income will be the adjusted gross farm income, including losses, averaged for the base period, as determined by FSA. For a legal entity created during the base period, the adjusted gross farm income average will include only those years of the base period for which it was in business; however, a new legal entity will not be considered "new" to the extent it takes over an existing operation and has any elements of common ownership interest and land with the preceding person or legal entity from which it took over. When there is such commonality, income of the previous person or legal entity will be averaged with that of the new legal entity for the base period. For a person filing a joint tax return, the certification of average adjusted gross farm income may be reported as if the person had filed a separate Federal tax return, and the calculation is consistent with the information supporting the filed joint return.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Average AGI**

Average AGI means the average of the adjusted gross income as defined under 26 U.S.C. 62 or comparable measure of the person or legal entity for the base period.

Base Period

Base period means:

- 2017, 2018, and 2019 for the 2021 program year
- 2018, 2019, and 2020 for the 2022 program year
- 2019, 2020, and 2021 for the 2023 program year
- 2020, 2021, and 2022 for the 2024 program year.

Beginning Farmer or Rancher

Beginning farmer or rancher means a farmer or rancher who has not operated a farm or ranch for more than 10 years and who materially and substantially participates in the operation. For a legal entity to be considered a beginning farmer or rancher, at least 50 percent of the interest must be beginning farmers or ranchers.

Covered Livestock

Covered livestock means livestock of an eligible livestock producer that, on the beginning date of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire, the eligible livestock producer owned, leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or was a contract grower of. Notwithstanding the foregoing portions of this definition, covered livestock does not include livestock in feedlots.

Disaster Designation

Disaster designation means designation as a primary county (not including contiguous counties) for any of the following that were issued for a flood, including hurricanes, tropical storms, typhoons, or wildfire that occurred in the 2023 or 2024 calendar year:

- APLN
- Presidential declaration
- Secretarial disaster designation.

ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW

ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW means Emergency Livestock Relief Program 2023 and 2024 Flood and Wildfire administered under 7 CFR part 760, Subpart U.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Farming Operation**

Farming operation means a business enterprise engaged in the production of agricultural products, commodities, or livestock, operated by a person, legal entity, or joint operation. A person or legal entity may have more than 1 farming operation if the person or legal entity is a member of 1 or more legal entities or joint operations.

Grazing Animal

Grazing animal means a species of livestock that, from a nutritional and physiological perspective, are weaned and satisfy more than 50 percent of their net energy requirement through the consumption of forage grasses and legumes, regardless of whether they are grazing or are present on grazing land or pastureland. Unweaned livestock are not considered grazing animals.

Historically Underserved Farmer or Rancher

Historically underserved farmer or rancher means a beginning farmer or rancher, limited resource farmer or rancher, socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher, or veteran farmer or rancher.

Income Derived from Farming, Ranching, and Forestry Operations

Income derived from farming, ranching, and forestry operations means income of an individual or entity derived from:

- production of crops, specialty crops, and unfinished raw forestry products
- production of livestock, aquaculture products used for food, honeybees, and products derived from livestock
- production of farm-based renewable energy
- selling (including the sale of easements and development rights) of farm, ranch, and forestry land, water or hunting rights, or environmental benefits
- rental or lease of land or equipment used for farming, ranching, or forestry operations, including water or hunting rights
- processing, packing, storing, and transporting farm, ranch, and forestry commodities, including renewable energy
- feeding, rearing, or finishing of livestock

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Income Derived from Farming, Ranching and Forestry Operations (Continued)**

- payments of benefits, including benefits from risk management practices, crop insurance indemnities, and catastrophic risk protection plans
- sale of land that has been used for agricultural purposes
- payments and benefits authorized under any program made available and applicable to payment eligibility and payment limitation rules
- income reported on IRS Schedule F or other schedule used by the person or legal entity to report income from these operations to the IRS
- wages or dividends received from a closely held corporation, and Interest Charge Domestic International Sales Corporation or legal entity comprised entirely of family members when more than 50 percent of the legal entity's gross receipts for each tax year are derived from farming, ranching, or forestry activities as defined in this subparagraph
- any other activity related to farming, ranching, and forestry, as determined by DAFP.

IRS

IRS means the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service.

Legal Entity

Legal entity means an entity that is created under Federal or State law that:

- owns land or an agricultural commodity; or
- produces an agricultural commodity; and
- includes corporations, joint stock companies, associations, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, irrevocable trusts, estates, charitable organizations, general partnerships, joint ventures, and other similar organizations created under Federal or State law including any such organization participating in a business structure as a partner in a general partnership, a participant in a joint venture, a grantor of a revocable trust, or as a participant in a similar organization. A business operating as a sole proprietorship is considered a legal entity.

LFP

LFP means the Livestock Forage Disaster Program under section 1501 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9081) and 7 CFR Part 1416, subpart C.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Limited Resource Farmer or Rancher**

Limited resource farmer or rancher means a farmer or rancher who is both of the following:

- a person whose direct or indirect gross farm sales did not exceed \$179,000 (the amount applicable to the 2021 program year) in each of the 2018 and 2019 calendar years
- a person whose total household income was at or below the national poverty level for a family of 4 in each of the same 2 previous years referenced in the first bullet of this definition.

Limited resource farmer or rancher status can be determined through the online Limited Resource Farmer/Rancher Self-Determination Tool through NRCS at <https://lrftool.sc.egov.usda.gov>.

Note: For an entity to be considered a limited resource farmer or rancher, all members who hold an ownership interest in the entity must meet the criteria in both bullets of this definition.

Monthly Precipitation

Monthly precipitation means precipitation reported in a specific month period, derived from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Centers for Environmental Information “NOAA Monthly Climate Gridded Dataset (NClimGrid)” available at <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/us-climate-normals/>.

Non-adult Beef Cattle

Non-adult beef cattle means a weaned beef breed bovine animal that does not meet the definition of adult beef cow or bull on or before the beginning date of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Non-adult Beefalo

Non-adult beefalo means a weaned hybrid of a beef animal and bison that does not meet the definition of adult beefalo cow or bull on or before the beginning date of the qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Non-adult Buffalo or Bison

Non-adult buffalo or bison means a weaned animal of those breeds that does not meet the definition of adult buffalo or bison cow or bull on or before the beginning date of the qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire. This definition also includes water buffalo.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Non-adult Dairy Cattle**

Non-adult dairy cattle means a weaned 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 on or before the beginning date of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Normal Precipitation

Normal precipitation means precipitation based on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Centers for Environmental Information “NOAA NCEI U.S. Climate Normals, Latest 30 Year Period (1991 – 2020)” at <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/us-climate-normals/>.

Owner

Owner means one who had legal ownership of the livestock for which benefits are being requested at the beginning of a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire.

Ownership Interest

Ownership interest means to have either a legal ownership interest or a beneficial ownership interest in a legal entity. For the purposes of administering ELRP, a person or legal entity who owns a share or stock in a legal entity that is a corporation, LLC, limited partnership, or similar type entity, where members hold a legal ownership interest and shares in the profits or losses of this entity, is considered to have an ownership interest in this legal entity. A person or legal entity who is a beneficiary of a trust or heir of an estate who benefits from the profits or losses of this entity is considered to have a beneficial ownership interest in this legal entity.

Presidential Declaration

Presidential declaration means a Major Disaster Declaration or an Emergency Declaration by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121-2), provided that it is not solely for Category A and Category B Public Assistance or for Hazard Mitigation Grant Assistance.

Production Inputs

Production inputs mean material to conduct farming operations, such as seeds, chemicals, and fencing supplies.

Production Services

Production services mean services provided to support a farming operation, such as custom farming, custom feeding, and custom fencing.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Program Year**

Program year means the applicable calendar year (2021, 2022, 2023, or 2024) in which the qualifying disaster event occurred.

Qualifying Disaster Event

Qualifying disaster event means a qualifying flood and qualifying wildfire in calendar year 2023 or 2024.

Qualifying Flood

Qualifying flood means a severe and extreme flooding event that causes widespread destruction, significant property and crop damage, livestock loss and displacement, and major economic loss to infrastructure and the environment, typically overwhelming local flood defenses and response systems.

Qualifying Wildfire Applicable Only for ELRP 2021, 2022, and ELRP 2023 and 2024

Qualifying wildfire applicable only for ELRP 2021, 2022, and ELRP 2023 and 2024 means fire, as provided in [7 CFR part 1416, subpart C](#), that resulted in an eligible grazing loss for LFP. As provided in [7 CFR 1416.205\(c\)](#), the fire must have:

- (1) Occurred on rangeland that was managed by a Federal agency; and
- (2) Resulted in the eligible livestock producer being prohibited from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the land.

Qualifying Wildfire Applicable Only for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW

Qualifying wildfire applicable only for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW means an unplanned unwanted fire burning in natural areas like forests, grasslands, or brushlands on non-federally managed lands. These fires can be started by natural causes like lightning, or human activities, and they consume vegetation and spread based on environmental conditions. A qualifying wildfire does not include fires that were planned, intentional, or prescribed burns.

Socially Disadvantaged Farmer or Rancher

Socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher means a farmer or rancher who is a member of a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities. For entities, at least 50 percent of the ownership interest must be held by individuals who are members of such a group. Socially disadvantaged groups include the following and no others unless approved in writing by DAFP:

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Socially Disadvantaged Farmer or Rancher (Continued)**

- American Indians or Alaskan Natives
- Asians or Asian Americans
- Blacks or African Americans
- Hispanics or Hispanic Americans
- Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders
- Women.

U.S. Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor is a system for classifying drought severity according to a range of abnormally dry to exceptional drought. It is a collaborative effort between Federal and academic partners, produced on a weekly basis, to synthesize multiple indices, outlooks, and drought impacts on a map and in narrative form. This synthesis of indices is reported by the National Drought Mitigation Center at <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>.

Veteran Farmer or Rancher

Veteran farmer or rancher means a farmer or rancher who has served in the Armed Forces (as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(10)) and has done either of the following:

- not operated a farm or ranch for more than 10 years
- obtained status as a veteran (as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(2)) during the most recent 10-year period.

Note: For an entity to be considered a veteran farmer or rancher, at least 50 percent of the ownership interest must be held by members who have served in the Armed Forces and meet the criteria in both bullets of this definition.

Wildfire

Wildfire means fire as used in 7 CFR Part 1416, subpart C.

CCC-770 ELRP Checklist

The following is an example of CCC-770 ELRP Checklist.

CCC-770 ELRP U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (09-15-25) Commodity Credit Corporation		1. Recording State Name _____ Code _____		2. Recording County Name _____ Code _____		
EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK RELIEF PROGRAM (ELRP) 2023 AND 2024 FLOOD AND WILDFIRE (WF) CHECKLIST		3. Producer's Name _____				
		4. Application Number _____				
PART A – COUNTY OFFICE ACTIONS						
Question	Applicable Reference	Yes	No	N/A	Initials	Date
5. Has FSA-970 been completed, signed by the producer prior to the program deadline?	1-ELRP, paragraph 51	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6. Were the FSA-970 and supporting documentation date stamped when received?	1-ELRP, subparagraph 51 C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7. Were any of the disaster events entered in Part C of the FSA-970 not on the "County-DAFP Approved" list?	1-ELRP, subparagraph 43 E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8. If Question 7 is marked "Yes", did the producer provide the required documentation to support that the disaster event in Part C of the FSA-970 meets the qualifying disaster event criteria, for COC determination?	1-ELRP, subparagraph 43 E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9. Did the applicant provide documentation to support the certifications in Item 18 and Item 19 of the FSA-970, the number of livestock in inventory and the share the producer had in the livestock on the beginning date of disaster event in Item 16 for that record?	1-ELRP, subparagraphs 43 K, 51A, and 51 D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10. Was Part E, "Producer Eligibility" of the FSA-970 completed by the producer?	1-ELRP, subparagraphs 52 D and 53	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11. If the share of livestock is less than 100% in Item 19 of the FSA-970, was the associated producer for the other share of the livestock listed in Item 27, of the FSA-970?	1-ELRP, paragraph 53	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12. Is a valid signature authority on file for the producer who signed the FSA-970 in Item 28A?	1-ELRP, subparagraph 51 B and 1-CM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13. Is the CCC-902 on file and signed by the person, authorized representative(s) of the legal entity, or all members of the joint operation, as applicable?	1-ELRP, subparagraph 51 E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
14. Is the CCC-901 on file to identify any embedded entity member information?	1-ELRP, subparagraph 51 E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15. Did the applicant and all affiliated persons certify compliance with HELC/WC provisions on AD-1026?	1-ELRP, subparagraph 51 E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16. Did the applicant file a FSA-510 to request a higher payment limitation?	1-ELRP, paragraphs 42 and 51 E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Note: If the applicant is a legal entity, each member is also responsible for providing the certification or that member's stockholder's, or partner's share will be adjusted accordingly.						
17. Has the FSA-510 been completed according to policy and loaded in Subsidiary?	1-ELRP, paragraphs 42 and 51 E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
PART B – DETERMINATION						
Question	Applicable Reference	Yes	No	N/A	Initials	Date
18. If COC has provided redelegation of approval authority, was that redelegation properly established and recorded in the COC minutes prior to any action taken by the designee?	1-ELRP, paragraph 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

CCC-770 ELRP Checklist (Continued)

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PART B – DETERMINATION (continued)						
19. Does the supporting documentation provided by producer for livestock inventories match those certified to in Item 18 on FSA-970?	1-ELRP, paragraphs 44 C, and 45		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
20. If Question 7 was marked "Yes", does the documentation the producer provided support that there was an eligible qualifying disaster event as indicated in Part C of the FSA-970?	1-ELRP, subparagraphs 43 E, 51 D, and 52		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
21. Do Items 22 through 26 support the producer meets eligibility requirements?	1-ELRP, subparagraphs 52 D and 53 A		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
22. Has the COC or designee verified all applicable items on FSA-970 have been completed according to policy and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part F?	1-ELRP, paragraph 53		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
COC Adverse Decisions						
23. If the COC made an adjustment on FSA-970 in Item 20, is the COC's decision for the adjustment thoroughly recorded in the COC minutes?	1-ELRP, subparagraphs 52 C and 53 A		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
24. If the COC disapproved any livestock kind/type/weight on FSA-970, was the adverse decision thoroughly recorded in the COC minutes?	1-ELRP, subparagraph 52 D		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
25. Was the producer provided written notification of any COC adverse decision and provided appeal rights?	1-ELRP, subparagraph 52 D		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PART C – CONTRACT CERTIFICATION						
26. I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.						
26A. Preparer Signature	26B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)					
26C. Preparer Signature	26D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)					
27A. I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur						
27B. CED Signature	27C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)					
28A. I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur						
28B. DD Signature	28C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)					
29. Remarks						

Standard AU Conversion Chart

The following provides the Standard AU Conversion Chart for converting AU's for specific animal types to an AU equivalent.

Animal Type	Unit
Dairy Cow or Bull	2.60
Beef, Buffalo, or Beefalo Adult Cow or Bull	1.00
Equine	0.74
Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Buffalo, or Beefalo 500 lbs. or more	0.75
Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Buffalo, or Beefalo less than 500 lbs	0.50
Deer	0.25
Sheep or Goats	0.25
Reindeer	0.22
Alpaca	0.22
Llama	0.36
Ostrich	0.55
Emu	0.51
Elk	0.54

