FSA HANDBOOK

Supplemental Disaster Relief Program

For State and County Offices

SHORT REFERENCE

1-SDRP

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

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

Supplemental Disaster Relief Program 1-SDRP	Amendment 2

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs

Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 2 B has been amended to include the final rule published for SDRP Stage 2.

Subparagraph 3 E has been amended to provide signup start date for Stage 2 and signup end date for SDRP.

Subparagraphs 4 D and E have been amended to include Stage 2 responsibilities.

Paragraph 6 has been added to include Internal Controls for Stage 2.

Paragraph 14 has been added to move linkage requirements previously in paragraph 48 and paragraph 48 has been withdrawn.

Subparagraph 27 B has been amended to update the calendar years for the list of counties that experienced qualifying drought.

Subparagraph 27 I has been added to include RMA exemptions that allow another person to insure another person's interest in the crop.

Subparagraph 28 B has been amended to add the paragraph references for the Stage 2 payment calculations for insured, uninsured, NAP-covered, and Puerto Rico only crops.

Paragraph 29 has been added to move duplicate benefit provisions previously in paragraph 46 and paragraph 46 has been withdrawn.

Subparagraph 49 C has been amended to clarify that only base (standalone) policies will be considered eligible crop insurance policies.

Subparagraph 65 L has been removed, and the information has been added to paragraph 29.

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraphs 66:

- A, B, and F have been amended to change the deadline to provide supporting documentation upon request from 30 days to 60 days.

- D has been amended to update the paragraph reference.

- G has been amended to:

  - include an exception that multi-use crops covered under an Annual Forage policy reported for both grain and grazing are eligible for SDRP

    Note: For crops reported with multiple intended uses, each use is treated separately for program eligibility criteria. The portion of the crop reported for grain remains eligible SDRP Stage 1, even if another intended use of the same acreage is ineligible. Two examples were added for further clarification.

  - add a note to clarify that payments received under LFP or ELRP are not considered duplicate benefits for SDRP purposes for multi-use crops. Each intended use is evaluated separately for program eligibility.

Paragraph 67 has been withdrawn and moved to Exhibit 39 for consistency in the handbook.

Part 4 has been added to provide policy and procedure for SDRP Stage 2.

Exhibit 2 has been amended to add new definitions.

Exhibit 6 has been amended to correct the title.

Exhibit 7 has been added to include CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist.

Exhibit 41 has been amended to include FSA-504 and Stage 2 when notifying of duplicate RMA and NAP benefits.

Exhibit 42 has been amended to include FSA-504 and Stage 2 when notifying of disapproval of crop and unit because of duplicate benefits.

Exhibit 43 has been amended to include Stage 2 for supporting documentation requests and change the submission deadline to 60 calendar days.

Exhibit 44 has been amended to include Stage 2 for SBI supporting documentation request for COC review and change the submission deadline to 60 calendar days.

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Exhibit 65 has been added to provide instructions for completing FSA-504 SDRP Stage 2 application.

Exhibit 66 has been added to include the survey questions and example responses for establishing a CDY and providing the information to the State Office.

Exhibit 85 has been added to provide a list of available crop insurance policies for trees and vines.

Exhibit 86 has been added to include DAFP approved tree stages, damage factors, and reference prices.

Exhibit 180 has been added to provide a sample letter for notifying an applicant their payment for Stage 2, or Stage 1 Quality, calculated to zero.

Page Control Chart		
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Part 1 General Information and Administrative Provisions

1 Overview

A Handbook Purpose

This handbook provides procedure for SDRP, which is administered by DAFP through the Safety Net Division

B Related Handbooks

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.
records management	32-AS.
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signatures, powers of attorney, registers, name and address files, controlled substances, deceased individuals, or estates	1-CM.
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SDRP automation	2-SDRP
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NAP-covered crops	1-NAP (Rev. 2).
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payment eligibility, payment limitation, and person determinations	6-PL.
referring FSA or RMA discrepancies and potential abuse cases to RMA Regional Offices on AD-2007.	4-RM.

2 Authority

A Public Law

SDRP is authorized by the American Relief Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 118-158), signed on December 21, 2024.

B Federal Register Documents

*--The final rule for SDRP Stage 1 was published in the FR at 90 FR 30561, July 10, 2025.

The final rule announcing the second stage of SDRP was published in the FR at 90 FR 30561, November 18, 2025. This rule also amended the Stage 1 provisions to provide program deadlines and additional assistance for eligible quality losses for certain crops previously included in Stage 1.

The regulations for SDRP are provided in 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart V.--*

C 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 carrying out SDRP. Handbook provisions are considered interpretive of notices and rules published in the FR. Whenever an unintended conflict appears between any handbook provision and the pertinent applicable provisions published in the FR, the provisions published in the FR will apply.

3 General Information

A Assistance

SDRP provides assistance to producers for losses to crops, trees, bushes, and vines due to wildfires, hurricanes, floods, derechos, excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms, freeze (including polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, qualifying drought, and related conditions occurring in calendar years 2023 or 2024.

B Funding

Title I of the American Relief Act, 2025 (Pub. L.118-158) authorized approximately $30.78 billion in funding for disaster assistance, including SDRP, which is available until expended.

C SDRP SharePoint

Resources for administering SDRP including program information, frequently asked questions, and contact information for policy, automation, and payment issues will be posted on SDRP SharePoint at **https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFP-SupplementalDisasterAssistanceProgram/SitePages/CollabHome.aspx**

3 General Information (Continued)

D Stages

Assistance will be administered through 2 stages, Stage 1 and Stage 2.

Stage 1 will:

- use a streamlined application approach with prefilled application
- provide payments for eligible crop, tree, and vine losses calculated using data already on file with FSA or RMA as a result of the producer previously receiving a NAP payment or an indemnity under certain federal crop insurance policies.

Stage 2 will:

- use a traditional application process where producers must complete and return applications to FSA
- provide payments for eligible crop, tree, bush, and vine losses that were not covered by crop insurance or NAP, as well as losses that were insured or covered by NAP but were not severe enough to trigger an indemnity
- similar to Stage 1, provide payments based on individual crop, tree, bush, and vine losses.

Note: Applicants who receive a benefit under Stage 1 may also participate in Stage 2 on units which were not included under Stage 1.

3 General Information (Continued)

E Sign Up

The following table provides signup dates for SDRP.
*--

Stage	Signup
Stage 1 for eligible producers that received a NAP payment or an indemnity under certain federal crop insurance policies	July 10, 2025, through April 30, 2026
Stage 2	November 24, 2025, through April 30, 2026

Producers will apply for Stage 1 by submitting FSA-526 and for Stage 2 by submitting FSA-504.--*

F Modifying Provisions

Provisions in this handbook will **not** be revised without prior written approval from the National Office. See 1-CM paragraph 1021, to request approval.

G 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. See1-CM paragraph 1021, to request approval.

H Public Information

See instructions in 1-INFO for providing program information.

4 Responsibilities

A STC Responsibilities

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

- fully comply with all program provisions
- direct the program administration within the respective State
- ensure that FSA State and County Offices follow program 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

  Note: STC's may establish additional reviews to ensure SDRP is administered according to these provisions.

- require all applications executed by SED, 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 or 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.

- take any oversight actions necessary to ensure that PIIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

B SED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook, 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 5 for Stage 1

  Note: SED may establish additional reviews to ensure SDRP is administered according to these provisions.

- ensure all County Offices publicize SDRP provisions
- immediately notify the National Office SDRP Program Manager of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, specific problems, or findings
- take any 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.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

C DD Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook, 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 5
- review the first 5 SDRP applications 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 measure to ensure that applications have been properly completed
  - reviews are completed according to paragraph 5

Note: All applications executed by SED, 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.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

C DD Responsibilities (Continued)

- send results of first 5 reviews to the State Office to be recorded on the SDRP SharePoint.
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- immediately notify the SED or designated State Office employee of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, specific problems, or findings
- ensure all County Offices publicize SDRP provisions
- take any 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 program information as it can 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 cannot be 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.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

D COC Responsibilities

Within the authority and limitations in this handbook, 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 5
- review, approve, and disapprove applications and document in the COC minutes

  Note: 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.

- *--review all SDRP applications where the primary policyholder certified to the--* designation of shares greater than zero to SBI's to ensure the SBI meets FSA's definition of eligible producer according to subparagraph 27 D
- thoroughly document all actions taken in the COC minutes
- handle suspected fraud cases according to applicable procedure
- 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.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

E CED Responsibilities

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

- fully comply with all program provisions
- ensure that all County Office employees fully comply with all program provisions
- ***--**if delegated, promptly review, approve routine SDRP applications and document in COC minutes**--***

  Note: 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.

- conduct reviews according to paragraph 5 for Stage 1
- review the first 5 SDRP applications 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 properly completed
  - reviews are completed according to paragraph 5

  Note: All applications executed by SED, 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.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

E CED Responsibilities (Continued)

- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- immediately notify SED or designated State Office employee, through DD, of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, specific problems, or findings
- take any 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 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.

COC will ensure that program provisions are publicized and maintain a record of all publicity efforts.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

F PA Responsibilities

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

- fully comply with all program provisions
- immediately notify the CED of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, or specific problems
- ensure that all program eligibility requirements have been met by producers before issuing any payment to ensure that PIIA provisions are satisfied
- safeguard confidentiality of records according to 3-INFO.

G Producer Responsibilities

The producer is responsible for being aware of program provisions and accurately certifying all required information as applicable on SDRP applications.

Producers receiving a payment are required to retain documentation in support of their application 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 may result in any or all of the following:

- disapproval of the application

•*--COC adjustment to certifications--*

- the producer(s) being determined ineligible for FSA program for the year or multiple years
- the producer(s) being liable under any civil or criminal fraud statute or any statute or provision of law.

5 Internal Controls for Stage 1

A CED Reviews

CED is required to review the first 5 completed FSA-526's per Service Center as part of their supervisory responsibility. This review is to ensure that FSA-526's and eligibility forms are completed correctly, to demonstrate that the County Office understands program policy, and that the County Office is following the policy correctly. CED review will be completed using CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist.

Upon completion, CED will certify to DD or State Office designee that the first 5 completed applications have been reviewed and provide the application package, including signed CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist, to DD or State Office designee to review. County Office will not issue any payments until written approval is received from DD or State Office designee.

Note: CED may process FSA-526's once DD or designee provides written approval, 1 application at a time, until at least 5 FSA-526's have been reviewed. Once the first 5 FSA-526's have been reviewed by DD, all additional FSA-526's may be processed by the County Office unless otherwise directed by DD.

5 Internal Controls for Stage 1 (Continued)

B DD Reviews

DD or State Office designee will review the first 5 completed FSA-526's per Service Center. DD or State Office designee will review the application package and the responses provided by CED or designee on CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist.

If fewer than 5 FSA-526's are completed for a Service Center, DD will review all FSA-526's for that Service Center.

Upon completion of the reviews, DD or designee will:

- provide written approval to the County Office that FSA -526's can be processed

  Note: Review may be completed and authority to process FSA-526's may be provided to CED, 1 application at a time, until at least 5 have been reviewed.

- send completed CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklists to the State Office.

State Offices will record DD review findings on the SDRP SharePoint according to subparagraph F.

5 Internal Controls for Stage 1 (Continued)

C CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist

PIIA requires federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist was developed to address areas of concern to ensure that payments are issued properly.

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist is required to be completed for **all** FSA-526's that will receive a payment and must be:

- second party reviewed by CED or designee
- reviewed by DD or State Office designee for the first 5 FSA-526's filed in each Service Center.

Note: Review may be completed and authority to process FSA-526 may be provided to CED, 1 application at a time, until at least 5 have been reviewed.

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist does not negate STC, SED, State Office, DD, COC, CED, and County Office responsibility for administering all provisions applicable to SDRP Stage 1.

Note: CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist was developed by the National Office and is the only authorized checklist. County Offices must not use State or local generated checklists. See Exhibit 6 for CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist.

5 Internal Controls for Stage 1 (Continued)

D Retention

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist must be retained in the producer's electronic SDRP Stage 1 folder with their FSA-526. Folder content requirements for SDRP Stage 1 are listed in paragraph 66 and will be maintained according to 32-AS Supplement. If a CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist is initiated because of an update to FSA-526, then the original checklist must be retained, along with the new CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist.

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

Reminder: The CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1 Checklist is a tool to assist with Stage 1 administration but is not intended to be inclusive of all SDRP Stage 1 provisions. County Offices cannot solely rely on the SDRP Stage 1 Checklist for administering SDRP Stage 1 and must ensure all program provisions are met.

5 Internal Controls for Stage 1 (Continued)

E Recording DD Reviews

State Offices will enter DD review findings for the first 5 Stage 1 reviews on the SDRP SharePoint at **https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFP-SupplementalDisasterAssistanceProgram-StateOffice.**

* * *

*--6 Internal Controls for Stage 2

A County Office Review

The program analyst or the employee processing the application must complete CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 (see Exhibit 7) for the **first 5** FSA-504 applications per Service Center that include a crop in **all** of the following categories:

Note: For the County Office review, if a Service Center has 5 insured crop applications, 5 NAP-covered crop applications, and 5 uninsured crop applications, then a total of 15 CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 will be completed.

- insured crops:
  - Part C - Insured Crops - APH/Yield Based Plans
  - Part D - Insured Crops - Area Based Plans
  - Part E - Insured Crops - Dollar Plans and Other Revenue
  - Part F - Insured Crops - Value Loss Plans
  - Part G - Insured Crops - Tree and Vine Plans
- NAP-covered crops:
  - Part H -NAP Crops - With an Approved Application for Payment - Value Loss
  - Part I - NAP Crops - With an Approved Application for Payment - APH/Yield Based
  - Part J - NAP Crops - Without an Approved Application for Payment - APH/Yield Based
  - Part K - NAP Crops - Without an Approved Application for Payment - Value Loss
- uninsured crops:
  - Part L - Uninsured Crops - APH/Yield Based
  - Part M - Uninsured Crops - Value Loss
  - Part N - Uninsured - Tree, Bush, and Vine
- Puerto Rico only:
  - Part O - Puerto Rico Only - Insured Crops - Indemnified
  - Part P - Puerto Rico Only – Insured Crops - Non-Indemnified
  - Part Q - Puerto Rico Only – Insured -Tree, Bush, and Vine Plans.

Note: If a county does not process any FSA-504 applications that fall into one of these categories, County Offices are **not required** to complete a CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 review.--*

*--6 Internal Controls for Stage 2 (Continued)

B CED Reviews

CED's will complete a second-party review of the **first 5** completed FSA-504 applications per Service Center, regardless of category. Any application that falls within one of the subparagraph B categories counts towards this total. The CED review will be completed using CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2.

If issues are identified during a CED second-party review, an **additional 5** FSA-504 applications from that specific category must be selected and reviewed by the County Office and CED.

C DD Review or STC Designee

DD's conducting SDRP Stage 2 reviews must consider how many SDRP Stage 1 reviews have already been completed for the Service Center. Collectively, DD must review a minimum of 5 total SDRP Stage 1 and Stage 2 applications per Service Center. If DD has already completed 5 SDRP Stage 1 reviews for the Service Center, then **1** additional Stage 2 application must be reviewed for a crop in any of the subparagraph B categories. The DD review will be completed using CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2.

Upon completion of the reviews, DD or designee will do both of the following:

- provide written approval to the County Office indicating FSA-504 can be processed
- record review findings on the SDRP SharePoint site according to subparagraph 2 F.

Note: DD's may refer to the Stage 1 Review Tracking Report available on the SDRP SharePoint site to identify the Stage 1 reviews recorded as already completed for each Service Center.

E Review of Applications Already Paid

Since the SDRP Stage 2 approval and payment software became available before the SDRP Stage 2 review policy was finalized and distributed to State and County Offices, some applications being reviewed may have already been approved and paid. If a CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 review on an FSA-504 Stage 2 application determines that an application was incorrect, COC will:

- make the adjustment
- document the adjustment in the COC minutes
- provide the producer with a letter explaining the adjustment with full appeal rights.

Receivables must be established for all monetary overpayments, even if relief is requested. State and County Offices will follow the policies in:

- 58-FI, Managing FSA and CCC Debts, Receivables, and Claims
- 7-CP, Finality Rules and Equitable Relief
- 1-APP, Program Appeals, Mediation, and Litigation.**--***

*--6 Internal Controls for Stage 2 (Continued)

F Recording DD Reviews

DD's will record review findings on the SDRP SharePoint at **https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFP-SupplementalDisasterReliefProgram/SitePages/Home.aspx**

G Retention

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 must be retained in the producer's electronic SDRP folder with their FSA-504. Folder content requirements for SDRP Stage 2 are listed in 1-SDRP, paragraph 66, and will be maintained according to 32-AS Supplement. If CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 is initiated because of an update to FSA-504, then the original checklist must be retained with the new CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2.

Print and file only the applicable pages of CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 in the producer's electronic SDRP folder, including applicable signature pages.

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

Reminder: CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 is a tool to assist with Stage 2 administration and is not intended to be inclusive of all SDRP Stage 2 provisions. County Offices cannot solely rely on CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 for administering SDRP Stage 2 and must ensure all program provisions are met.**--***

7 Outreach

A Conducting Program Outreach

SDRP 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 focus on individuals who may be eligible but are not currently participating.

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

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

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

Examples 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.

COOC's should work closely with the State Outreach Coordinator for assistance with planning strategic targeted program outreach activities.

Program materials available for counties to 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**.

7 Outreach (Continued)

B Tracking Program Outreach Efforts

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

SED's, DSED's, DD's, and COOC's should ensure that program provisions are explained in all outreach activities in efforts to increase program participation from producers. All offices are required to record outreach activities in OTIS upon completion.

8 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, DSED's, DD's, and COC'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.

9 Equitable Relief and Appeals

A Equitable Relief

Equitable relief provisions in 7-CP are applicable.

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 factors.

10 Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

A Impact or Ramification of Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

A person is ineligible to receive program payments for any crop year if it is determined by STC, COC, or an official of FSA that the person has:

- adopted any scheme or other device that tends to defeat the purpose of a program
- made any fraudulent representation with respect to the program
- 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 amounts paid to any such person or persons, applicable to all crop years.

C Joint and Several Liability

All producers sharing in payments are jointly and severally liable to refund any unearned payments.

11 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 rule published in the FR serves as documentation of the programmatic environmental compliance decision. County Offices are not required to complete or file FSA-850.

12 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

13 Controlled Substance

A Applicability

Controlled substance provisions apply according to 1-CM.

*--14 Linkage Requirement

A Rule

As a condition of payment eligibility, producers must obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage, as applicable and if available, for the crop, tree, and vine.

Crop insurance or NAP coverage must be obtained for the next 2 available crop years. The next 2 available crop years will be determined from the date a producer receives an SDRP payment and may vary depending on the timing and availability of coverage.

Note: See subparagraph D for guidance on determining the next 2 available crop years for linkage purposes.**--***

*--14 Linkage Requirement (Continued)

A Rule (Continued)

Determine the coverage a producer must obtain to meet linkage according to the following table.

IF the producer has received program benefits...	THEN for linkage, the producer is required to obtain...
on an insurable crop	crop insurance at 60/100 coverage level or higher.
on a NAP-eligible crop	NAP Buy-up coverage at 60/100 level or higher, or, WFRP/Micro Farm can be obtained at the 60 percent level by the producer to meet linkage instead of NAP.
on a NAP eligible crop, but the producer is ineligible for NAP payment because they exceed AGI for an applicable linkage year	NAP at the 60/100 coverage level, regardless of the producer's ineligibility to receive a NAP payment, or crop insurance under a WFRP/Micro Farm policy.
on a Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage/Apiculture;	For the number of acres and number of colonies for which an SDRP payment was received, purchase PRF/Apiculture or individual crop insurance policy at 60/100 coverage level or higher or NAP at 60/100 level of coverage or higher if crop insurance is not available in the county. **Example:** To meet linkage a producer could purchase PRF, a forage production crop insurance policy or NAP as applicable for the crop.
on a crop insured under both a WFRP/Micro Farm policy and a MPCI policy **Note:** Micro Farm is a type of WFRP policy and will also meet the linkage requirement.	crop insurance under a WFRP/Micro Farm policy **and** a MPCI policy at the minimum level of coverage or higher.

--*

*--14 Linkage Requirement (Continued)

A Rule (Continued)

IF the producer has received program benefits…	THEN for linkage, the producer is required to obtain…
on WFRP/Micro Farm	for the crop(s) that sustained a loss under a WFRP/Micro Farm policy purchase WFRP/Micro Farm or an individual crop insurance policy at 60/100 coverage level or higher, or NAP at 60/100 level of coverage or higher if crop insurance is not available on the crop in the county. **Example:** Producer has a WFRP/Micro Farm policy and receives an SDRP payment because of loss on corn and peaches. To meet linkage, the producer may purchase WFRP/Micro Farm policy, or in place of WFRP/Micro Farm a corn crop insurance policy and NAP coverage for peaches.
On annual forage	purchase annual forage or individual crop insurance policy at 60/100 coverage level or higher, or NAP at the 60/100 level of coverage or higher if crop insurance is not available on the crop in the county. **Example:** Producer has an Annual Forage policy and receives an SDRP payment because of a loss on wheat for grain and a loss on sorghum forage hay. To meet linkage producer may purchase annual forage or a wheat policy and NAP for sorghum forage.

--*

*--14 Linkage Requirement (Continued)

A Rule (Continued)

If program benefits were received on:

- a NAP-covered crop and crop insurance becomes available for this crop in a linkage year, the producer is required to obtain crop insurance at a level of coverage at 60/100 or equivalent

- an insured crop and crop insurance, including WFRP/Micro Farm, is **not** available for this crop in a linkage year, the producer is required to obtain NAP coverage at the basic 60/100 level, including paying the applicable service fee and filing annual acreage and production reports.

If both federal crop insurance and NAP coverage are unavailable for a crop, the producer must obtain WFRP federal crop insurance coverage, if eligible.

The linkage requirement applies to the producer's interest in the crop, tree, and vine in the county that received benefits as outlined in the following table.

IF the crop was…	THEN coverage must have been obtained…
an insured crop	in the physical location county of the crop, tree, or vine that received benefits.
a NAP-covered crop	in the administrative county of the crop that received benefits.

Example 1: Producer farms in 2 physical counties (County A and County B). The producer received SDRP benefits on an insured crop that suffered an eligible loss in County A during the disaster year. Crop insurance linkage applies to County A. The producer is not required to purchase crop insurance for County B.

Example 2: Producer farms in 2 physical counties (County A and County B). The producer received SDRP benefits on an insured crop that suffered an eligible loss in both counties. Crop insurance linkage applies to both County A and County B.**--***

*--14 Linkage Requirement (Continued)

A Rule (Continued)

By signing the SDRP application, producers:

- agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP as applicable for the crop, at the 60/100 coverage level or higher for the next 2 available crop years
- agree to pay any service fees, administrative fees, and premiums associated with such coverage
- acknowledge that if they fail to meet the linkage requirement, they must refund their SDRP benefits plus interest.**--***

*--14 Linkage Requirement (Continued)

B Linkage Not Required

Linkage is not required when an:

- applicant quits farming or an applicant entity completely dissolves

  Example 1: Producer A received SDRP benefits for 2023 crop losses. Producer A retired from farming in 2024. Because Producer A is no longer farming, there are no linkage requirements that must be met.

  Example 2: ABC Farms suffered a loss to its peanut crop in 2023 and received a Stage 1 payment in September 2025. ABC Farms obtained insurance at the 75/100 level for the 2026 crop year. At the end of the harvest season, the members decide to dissolve the entity. ABC Farms will no longer be in existence and is not required to purchase insurance for peanuts in 2027 for linkage purposes.

- applicant does not plant the crop (or any crop in the pay group) during 1 or more of the required linkage years

  Note: This applies only for the year the crop was not planted.

  Example 1: Producer B received an SDRP payment for 2024 losses on pumpkins. Beginning in 2025, the producer made a management decision to no longer plant pumpkins. Since Producer A is no longer planting pumpkins, Producer A is not required to meet linkage.

  Example 2: Producer C received SDRP benefits on 2024 wheat losses. Producer C planted wheat in 2025 and purchased a wheat policy with a coverage level of 75/100. Producer C did not plant wheat in 2026. Since Producer C did not plant wheat in 2026, linkage is not required for that year. Producer C met the linkage requirement by purchasing coverage in 2025, which was the only linkage year the crop was planted.

- applicant received a payment for a tree that is not insurable in the required linkage years

- crop insurance, including WFRP, or NAP is not available for the crop, tree, and vine.**--***

*--14 Linkage Requirement (Continued)

C Linkage Within a Pay Group

Linkage will apply to each pay group receiving SDRP payment. Pay group means the level at which the indemnity or NAP payment is calculated.

The pay group for:

- insured crops, is the crop policy, with some exceptions (when the indemnity is determined at a level lower than the crop policy)

- NAP crops is pay crop, pay crop type, and planting period.

  Example: Producer D received Stage 2 benefits on 2023 dry beans. Producer D had a loss on kidney beans in the disaster year but did not plant kidney beans in any of the possible linkage years. However, Producer D planted pinto beans. Kidney beans and pinto beans are in the same pay group.

  Although Producer D did not plant kidney beans, Producer D planted a crop in the same pay group for which SDRP benefits were paid. Therefore, Producer D is required to meet linkage on the pinto beans.

When a crop has multiple planting periods and:

- the producer experiences a loss during one planting period, linkage will apply only to planting period for which SDRP benefits were paid

  Example: Spinach has 2 planting periods and Producer E planted and had a loss only in planting period 2. Linkage will apply only to planting period 2.

- a producer planted a crop in multiple planting periods but only received SDRP benefits for the crop planted in one planting period, linkage will only apply to the planting period for which SDRP benefits were paid.

  Example: Beets have 3 planting periods and Producer F planted in all 3 planting periods but had a loss and received SDRP benefits only for planting period 3. Linkage will only apply to planting period 3.**--***

*--14 Linkage Requirement (Continued)

D Linkage Years

Producers must purchase crop insurance or NAP for the next two available years from receiving an SDRP payment. The next two available years will vary based on crop, applicable sales closing dates, and when payment is received. All producers and all crops will be subject to verification of proper coverage requirements.

Example 1: Producer G received SDRP benefits for 2023 wheat losses and received an SDRP payment in October of 2025. The sales closing date to purchase insurance for the 2026 crop year is September 30, 2025, in the producer's State. Based on the date Producer G received SDRP benefits, and the sales closing date for the crop, the next 2 available crop years for Producer G are 2026 and 2027.

Example 2: Producer H received an SDRP payment on 2024 avocado losses in February 2026. The application closing date for NAP for avocados is January 1, 2026, for the 2027 crop year. Therefore, the next 2 available crop years to obtain NAP coverage are 2028 and 2029.**--***

***--14 Linkage Requirement (Continued)**

E NAP Coverage

To meet the linkage requirement for NAP eligible crops, the producer must:

- obtain NAP 60/100 coverage or
- purchase WFRP/Micro Farm at 60/100 or higher.

Notes: Paying a NAP service fee alone without filing an acreage report and completing all necessary requirements to obtain NAP coverage will not satisfy the linkage requirement.

Producer must pay all premiums and fees associated with NAP policy.

F Federal Crop Insurance Coverage

Crop insurance policies reinsured by FCIC, including WFRP and written agreements, will meet the linkage requirement if crop insurance is obtained at the 60/100 level of coverage available or higher.

G Refund of Program Payment

A participant not meeting linkage requirements must repay the amount of the payment for the crop not meeting linkage plus applicable interest from date payment was made.**--***

15-24 (Reserved)

Part 2 – Payment Limitation and Payment Eligibility

25 Payment Limitation Authority

A Applicability

This section provides the general payment eligibility requirements applicable to SDRP Stage 1 and 2.

B Payment Limitation Authority

The American Relief Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 118-158), provides that payment limitations for SDRP must be consistent with the regulations at 7 CFR 760.1507. For specialty crops or high value crops, as determined by the Secretary, payment limitations will be consistent with the regulations at 7 CFR760.1507(a)(2).

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 SDRP. Accordingly, the requirements for notification of interest, substantive change, and direct attribution must be followed.

26 Payment Limitation

A Payment Limitation Overview

SDRP has its own payment limitation, separate from limitations under other programs. For payment limitation purposes, eligible crops under SDRP are classified into two categories:

- specialty and high value crops
- other crops.

Note: See Exhibit 15 for list of specialty crops.

Separate payment limitations apply for each category for the 2023, 2024, and 2025 program years. These limitations are combined across both Stage 1 and Stage 2 for each year.

Notes: For Stage 1, WFRP and Micro Farm policies are treated as a single crop, and producers must report the percentage of revenue received from specialty and high value crops for payment limitation purposes. Documentation supporting the certification is required to be submitted by the application deadline.

B SDRP Payment Limitation

Producers or legal entities may receive up to $125,000 in total SDRP payments per program year for specialty and high value crops and $125,000 for all other crops. These payment limitations apply to the combined total of Stage 1 and Stage 2 payments. However, if at least 75 percent of the producer's or legal entity's average AGI is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations and FSA-510 is filed according to subparagraph C, higher payment limitations may apply: up to $900,000 for specialty and high value crops and up to $250,000 for all other crops for each program year.

Payments to joint operations, including general partnerships or joint ventures, cannot exceed $125,000, $250,000, or $900,000, 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.

26 Payment Limitation (Continued)

C Requesting an Exception to $125,000 Payment Limitation

Requesting an exception to the $125,000 SDRP payment limitation is optional for all applicants 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, LLC, or limited partnership, for the application of the optional payment limitation provisions.

To request an optional increased payment limitation, producers must complete and submit FSA-510 (Exhibit 16) certifying that at least 75 percent of their average AGI is from farming, ranching or forestry operations. It is the producer's responsibility to complete and return FSA-510, with (certified public accountant) CPA or attorney certification included, to the recording County Office by the announced application deadline.

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 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.

D AGI

See 6-PL, paragraph 489, for additional information on average farm AGI including guidance on calculating average farm AGI. The $900,000 AGI provisions in 6-PL, Part 8 are not applicable.

26 Payment Limitation (Continued)

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's 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:

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

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

F Payment Limitation Table

The following table provides payment limitation information.

IF the applicant is a/an…	AND the application is for…	THEN the payment limit is…
individual	other crop and the average AGI is less than 75 percent from farming, ranching, or forestry operations	$125,000.
joint operation		$125,000, for each eligible member.
legal entity		$125,000.
individual	other crop and the applicant filed FSA-510 certifying the average AGI is at least 75 percent from farming, ranching, or forestry operations	$250,000.
joint operation		$250,000, for each eligible member.
legal entity		$250,000.
individual	specialty or high value crop and the average AGI is less than 75 percent from farming, ranching, or forestry operations	$125,000.
joint operation		$125,000, for each eligible member.
legal entity		$125,000.
individual	specialty or high value crop and the applicant filed FSA-510 certifying the average AGI is at least 75 percent from farming, ranching, or forestry operations	$900,000.
joint operation		$900,000 for each eligible member.
legal entity		$900,000.

26 Payment Limitation (Continued)

F Payment Limitation Table (Continued)

IF the applicant is a/an…	AND the application is for…	THEN the payment limit is…
individual	both a specialty or high value crop and other crop and the applicant's average AGI is less than 75 percent from farming, ranching, or forestry operations	• $125,000 for other crops • $125,000 for specialty or high value crops.
joint operation		• $125,000 for other crops per member • $125,000 for specialty or high value crops per member.
legal entity		• $125,000 for other crops • $125,000 for specialty or high value crops.
individual	both a specialty or high value crop and other crop and the applicant filed FSA-510 certifying average AGI of at least 75 percent from farming, ranching, or forestry operations	• $250,000 for other crops • $900,000 for specialty or high value crops.
joint operation		• $250,000 for other crops per member • $900,000 for specialty or high value crops per member.
legal entity		• $250,000 for other crops • $900,000 for specialty or high value crops.

26 Payment Limitation (Continued)

G Payment Limitation Examples

Example 1: Producer applies for other crops in Stage 1 and does not request an exception to the payment limitation.

Mr. Forman submits an FSA-526 for peanuts (other crop) and did not file an FSA-510 requesting an exception to the payment limitation. Mr. Forman's payment limitation is $125,000.

Example 2: Producer applies for other crops in Stage 1 and requests an exception to the payment limitation.

Mr. Kelso submits an FSA-526 for cotton (other crop) and files an FSA-510 certifying more than 75 percent of his average AGI was derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations. Kelso's payment limitation is $250,000.

26 Payment Limitation (Continued)

G Payment Limitation Examples (Continued)

Example 3 Producer applies for specialty or high value crops in Stage 1 and does not request an exception to the payment limitation.

Donna, an individual, submits an FSA-526 for fresh strawberries (specialty) and does not complete an FSA-510. Donna's payment limitation is $125,000.

Example 4: Producer applies for specialty or high value crops in Stage 1 and requests an exception to the payment limitation.

Fez, an individual, submits an FSA-526 for orange trees (high value crop). He files an FSA-510 certifying that more than 75 percent of his average AGI was derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations. Fez's payment limitation is $900,000.

26 Payment Limitation (Continued)

G Payment Limitation Examples (Continued)

Example 5: Producer applies for both other and specialty or high value crops in Stage 1 and requests an exception to the payment limitation.

Completely Nuts submits an FSA-526 for peanuts (other crop) and pecans (specialty crop). Completely Nuts is a general partnership made up of 4 first-level members:

- Individual A – filed an FSA-510 certifying more than 75 percent of their average AGI was derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations
- Individual B – did not file FSA-510
- Corporation C - filed FSA-510 certifying more than 75 percent of the entity's average AGI was derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations
- Joint Venture D made up of Brother A and Brother B:
  - Brother A – filed FSA-510 certifying 75 percent of his average AGI was derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations
  - Brother B – no FSA-510 filed.

Payment limitation is applied as follows:

- Individual A: $250,000 for other and $900,000 for specialty
- Individual B: $125,000 for other and $125,000 for specialty
- Corporation C: $250,000 for other and $900,000 for specialty

Note: Corporation C may be limited by the available payment limitation of members. Members of Corporation C may also need to file FSA-510 for Corporation C to receive the full $250,000 payment limitation.

- Joint Venture D: payment limitation does not apply to joint ventures:
  - Brother A: $250,000 for other and $900,000 for specialty
  - Brother B: $125,000 for other and $125,000 for specialty.

Note: When an applicant submits the SDRP application with a combination of other and specialty crops, the payment limitation for other and the payment limitation for specialty crops are applied independently.

27 General Eligibility

A Overview

This paragraph provides general eligibility requirements for both Stage 1 and Stage 2.

B Qualifying Disaster Events

To be eligible for SDRP assistance, a producer must have had a crop, tree, bush, or vine loss because of a qualifying disaster event.

A qualifying disaster event includes the events and related conditions listed in the table below that occurred in calendar years 2023 or 2024.

Qualifying Disaster Event	Related Condition
Qualifying Drought **1**/	
Derecho	Excessive wind
Excessive Heat	
Excessive Moisture	
Flooding	Silt and debris that occurred as a direct or proximate result of flooding
Freeze, including polar vortex	
Hurricanes (must be named)	Excessive wind, storm surges, tornado tropical storm, tropical depression
Smoke exposure	
Tornado	
Wildfire	
Winter Storm	Excessive wind, blizzard

1/ Qualifying drought means an area within the county was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a drought intensity of D2 (severe drought) for 8 consecutive weeks or D3 (extreme drought) or higher level for any period of time during the applicable calendar year.

--Note:** A list of counties that experienced qualifying droughts in calendar years 2023 or 2024 is available at**--
https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental-disaster-relief-program-sdrp.

27 General Eligibility (Continued)

C Related Conditions

Related conditions are damaging weather and adverse natural occurrences that occurred concurrently with and as a direct result of a specified qualifying disaster event.

Example 1: A named hurricane makes landfall, becomes a tropical storm, and later becomes a tropical depression. Losses because of the tropical storm and tropical depression would be eligible.

Example 2: A wildfire occurred in September 2023. Subsequent rains caused a mudslide in November which destroyed the crop. The mudslide is not a related condition of the wildfire and therefore the loss is not eligible.

27 General Eligibility (Continued)

D Eligible Producer

Eligible producer means, in addition to other eligibility requirements as may apply, an individual or legal entity that is entitled to an ownership share and is at risk in the crop available for marketing from the farm, or would have shared in the risk had the crop been produced, and is any of the following:

- a citizen of the United States
- resident alien, which for the purpose of SDRP means "lawful alien" as defined in 7 CFR part 1400
- a partnership organized under State law consisting solely of citizens of the United States or resident aliens
- a corporation, LLC, or other 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).

Notes: Landowners, landlords, tenants, contract growers, or anyone else not having both a share of the risk and a valid claim of share ownership of a crop are ineligible for assistance for that crop.

Members of legal entities who do not individually share in the risk of producing the crop and ownership of a crop are not eligible to apply for SDRP. In those instances, the entity is considered the applicant.

27 General Eligibility (Continued)

E Ineligible Producer

The following persons or legal entities are **ineligible**:

- persons or legal entities who did not have a reported ownership interest in any of the designated commodities
- 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.

27 General Eligibility (Continued)

F Verifying Producer Eligibility

COC has the authority to request documentation from a producer to verify producer eligibility and take whatever action is necessary to ensure that payments are proper and are for the person or legal entity determined to be the producer suffering the claimed crop 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 commodity ownership share interest and control of the crop acreage on which the commodity was grown at that time of the disaster. One of the following will be obtained as determined by COC:

- copies of signed written leases or rental agreements with landowner or landlord

- copies of other legal documents showing land ownership or control of rented crop acreage

  Note: A person or legal entity recorded as an operator or owner according to 10-CM is considered verified.

- statement or FSA or CCC forms signed by landowner, farm operator, or landlord that the other person or legal entity claiming to be a producer had control of the acreage.

  Note: For persons or legal entities producing a crop under a grower's contract or a Community Supported Agriculture agreement, a copy of the contract or the Community Supported Agriculture consumer agreement must be provided.

Leases, rental agreements, and any other written statements documenting verbal agreements will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The review must determine the amount of interest and risk in the production for the lessor and lessee. COC will apply the specific circumstances of the case to determine whether each party qualified as an eligible producer before the disaster. The lease or rental arrangement existing before the date of disaster will be used to determine eligibility of the producer. Any negotiation, agreement or performance of parties to a rental or lease arrangement after the date of disaster has no bearing on FSA's determination of a person or legal entity as an eligible producer.

Applicants are subject to review at any time, before or after payments are made, as well as spot check.

G 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.

27 General Eligibility (Continued)

H 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.

*--I RMA Exemptions

RMA has exemptions that allow a person to insure another person's interest in the crop. When verifying producer eligibility (ownership share and risk in the crop) these exemptions apply to SDRP Stage 1 and Stage 2.

An individual or entity cannot claim to have an interest in land or crop to FSA and claim to have the same interest in the same land or crop as a different individual or entity to RMA unless 1 of the following RMA exemptions is met.

- **Husband or Wife** - Either spouse may insure all interest in the crop under 1 policy. A husband and wife have an interest in each other; therefore, a spouse can insure all of the land interests of the other spouse, unless proven to be legally separated.

- **Landlord or Tenant** - Either the landlord or tenant may insure both parties' share with the permission of the other party.

- **Revocable Trust** - An individual beneficiary's or grantor's TIN is used to insure the entire interest of the revocable trust.

- **Joint Venture** - If EIN has been established for a joint venture, it must be used and reported to RMA. However, if the joint venture does **not** have EIN, 1 of the member's TIN is used to insure the entire interest of the joint venture with all members agreeing and signing the policy.

- **Doing Business As** – A producer with a TIN for DBA with only the individual as sole proprietor can insure using either the DBA's TIN or the individual's TIN. If the DBA has SBI other than the individual, then the DBA is not eligible for the exception.

- **Transfer of Coverage and Right to an indemnity** – A producer's share is insured under a policy purchase by another individual that transfers the insurance coverage to the producer. The original insured individual (transferor) transfers the insurance coverage to another person (transferee).

  Note: This does not include name, TIN, or entity structure differences.

  Exception: Marital or legal name changes.

For any of the RMA exemptions to be met, the producer must be listed as an SBI on the crop insurance policy, unless SBI is less than 10 percent.**--***

28 General Payment Provisions

A Overview

This paragraph provides the general payment provisions for both Stage 1 and Stage 2.

B Payment Calculation

The calculated payment will be automatically loaded in the application, and the gross
*--payment will be calculated according to paragraph 85 for Stage 1. Payments for Stage 2 will be calculated according to paragraph:

- 246 for RMA insured crops
- 247 for NAP-covered crops
- 248 for uninsured producers
- 249 for Puerto Rico only.--*

The payment process is an automated process that validates:

- whether all eligibility documents have been filed and loaded into the web subsidiary files
- the payment amount that can be sent to NPS for disbursement
- the overpayment amount that will be updated to the Pending Overpayment Report, if applicable.

C Obtaining FSA-325

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

Note: If FSA-325 has been filed by the producer, a revised FSA-325 is **not** required when payments are issued using the deceased, incompetent, or disappeared producer's ID number.

D Administrative Offset

Payments are subject to administrative offset provisions, including TOP.

28 General Payment Provisions (Continued)

E Assignments

A producer may assign payments according to 63-FI.

F Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy status does **not** exclude a producer from requesting program benefits.

Contact the OGC Regional Attorney for guidance on issuing SDRP payments on all bankruptcy cases.

G Payments Less than $1

Payments will be issued in dollars and cents; therefore, all calculated payment amounts will be sent to NPS.

H Prompt Payment Interest

Prompt payment interest does not apply.

*--29 Duplicate Benefits

A Overview

Duplicate benefits occur when a producer receives payment from multiple programs for the same loss. To prevent paying duplicate benefits, the following losses are **not** eligible for SDRP:

- NAP payments and crop insurance indemnities that address the same loss
- losses for aquaculture species compensated under ELAP
- 2023 crop year losses that the producer received payment under ERP 2022 Track 1
- 2023 losses paid under ERP 2022 Track 2 based on allowable gross revenue for the 2023 tax year
- losses for crops, trees, bushes, and vines physically located in Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine and Massachusetts because disaster payments are administered via block grants See subparagraph F.**--***

***--29 Duplicate Benefits (Continued)**

B NAP Payments and Crop Insurance Indemnities for the Same Loss

In some situations, a producer may have received both a NAP payment for a crop loss and an indemnity under a crop insurance policy to address the same loss. Examples of these policies include, but are not limited to:

- rainfall index plans for annual forage
- pasture, rangeland, and forage
- apiculture
- any multi-peril crop insurance policy.

The FSA-526 and FSA-504, when applicable, will include the crop and unit for NAP and insured covering the same crop. Producers cannot select both and must decide which payment they want to receive.

Exhibit 11 provides a listing of NAP crops covered under PRF and Annual Forage policies. If the producer elects to receive the calculated SDRP insured payment, the producer cannot elect the SDRP calculated NAP payment. See paragraph 29 for County Office action.

Note: RMA indemnities are made by physical county, and FSA NAP payments are made by administrative county. Because RMA has only provided one physical county, if the producer is multi-county, and the RMA payment covered any portion of the crop in a NAP county, the crop is ineligible for a NAP SDRP Stage 1 payment.

Exception: For SDRP, the following situations are not considered a duplicate benefit:

- the producer received PRF crop insurance indemnity and a NAP payment on grass seed

- the producer received a WFRP/Micro Farm indemnity and a NAP payment for crops included under the WFRP/Micro Farm policy.

In these instances, producers may receive SDRP benefits based on both the crop insurance indemnity and NAP payment.**--***

***--29 Duplicate Benefits (Continued)**

C Losses for Aquaculture Species Compensated under ELAP

Producers cannot receive an SDRP payment for an aquaculture loss for farm-raised fish losses that were compensated under 2023 or 2024 ELAP.

Note: This does not apply to losses of feeder fish.

These commodities and units **will appear** on the FSA-526 and FSA-504. County Office will follow procedure in subparagraph G for guidance on resolving duplicate benefits if the producer was compensated under ELAP; and also elects to receive the SDRP payment for the commodity and unit.

D 2023 Crops and Units that a Producer Received Payment under ERP 2022 Track 1

To avoid issuing duplicate benefits for 2023 crop year losses that were compensated under ERP 2022 Track 1, a service was implemented to prevent these crops and units from appearing on the FSA-526, FSA-526Q and FSA-504.

However, because of changes occurring in RMA data from one year to another, such as a change in a unit number or unit structure, some units that a producer requested payment under ERP 2022 Track 1 may also appear on the FSA-526, FSA-526Q, and FSA-504. If the same crop and unit information that was paid on an ERP 2022 Track 1 FSA-523 also appears on the FSA-526, FSA-526Q and FSA-504 then:

- the producer may decline the duplicate payment on the application by indicating they will not meet linkage for the applicable crop and unit.

- the COC will disapprove the applicable units on the FSA-526, FSA-526Q, and FSA-504 if the duplicate benefit is not resolved.

See subparagraph G for guidance on resolving duplicate benefits.

Example: A-Z Farms elected to receive the ERP 2022 Track 1 payment on a 2023 wheat unit that was planted in 2022 and damaged by a calendar year 2022 qualifying disaster event. The RMA unit number changed from 2022 to 2023 and this same loss appeared on the FSA-526. Since A-Z Farms elected to receive this payment under ERP 2022 Track 1 for the 2023 crop year loss, this loss is not eligible for SDRP.**--***

***--29 Duplicate Benefits (Continued)**

D 2023 Crops and Units that a Producer Received Payment under ERP 2022 Track 1 (Continued)

If a producer would rather receive the Stage 1 or Stage 2 payment than the ERP Track 1 payment for a particular crop or unit, the payment could be refunded under ERP Track 1, so the SDRP payment is available.

A producer may withdraw or partially withdraw FSA-526, FSA-526Q, and FSA-504 at any time after submission. A producer must request a withdrawal in writing and submitting a written, date-stamped request to the recording County Office.

If the producer withdraws their application for all crops and units, the County Office must remove all producer signature dates, COC actions, and COC signature dates from the software.

If a producer requests a partial withdrawal of a specific crop or unit, then the County Office will remove all information for the applicable line item(s) and leave the producer signature dates and all COC actions in the software for the items that were not withdrawn.

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

E 2023 Losses Compensated Under ERP 2022 Track 2

SDRP Stage 1 and Stage 2 excludes crop year 2023 losses that were compensated under ERP 2022 Track 2, in cases where producers based their allowable gross revenue on the 2023 tax year.

These losses **will not** be included on the FSA-526, FSA-526Q, and FSA-504.**--***

***--29 Duplicate Benefits (Continued)**

F Losses of Crops, Trees, and Vines in Block Grant States

FSA has established block grants with the following States to cover 2023 and 2024 crop, tree, bush, and vine losses:

- Hawaii
- Connecticut
- Massachusetts
- Maine.

Losses covered under the block grant are not eligible for SDRP. Therefore, the following losses are excluded from Stage 1:

- losses covered by NAP that had any portion of the unit physically located in one of the block grant States

- losses for insured crops and units that are physically located in one of the block grant States

- losses that were indemnified by federal crop insurance under a WFRP policy, where the producer indicated that the majority of their expected revenue would be earned in a county located in a block grant State.

- losses covered under a Rainfall Index plan for apiculture, or PRF if the county entered on the insurance application is in a block grant State.

Notes: Crops and units for these losses **will not** be displayed on FSA-526.

Producers may apply for SDRP Stage 2 for losses on land physically located outside of the 4 block grant States that are excluded from Stage 1 for NAP units and under apiculture PRF and WFRP policies**--***

*--29 Duplicate Benefits (Continued)

G Guidance on Reviewing and Resolving Duplicate Benefits

To ensure producers requesting SDRP benefits have not already been compensated for the same loss through another program, County Offices must follow this table before COC action on the SDRP Stage 1 or Stage 2 application.

FOR…	THE County Office will…
applications where the producer elected to receive the SDRP payment based on their crop insurance indemnity and the NAP payment for the same loss **Notes:** The SDRP software will prevent the County Office from entering both selections in the software (once selected, the alternate will be greyed out). If one selection has been entered, the County Office should remove it from the system. See 2-SDRP for guidance.	• notify the producer by suggested letter in Exhibit 41 that the FSA-526, FSA-526Q, and FSA-504 cannot be processed as submitted because of the duplicate benefit. **Note**: The **producer** must select to receive either the insured or NAP payment. • record the producer's selected option for basis of payment in the software following 2-SDRP and generate a new application for the producer to sign. **Notes:** No entries for share (if applicable), qualifying disaster event, or linkage will appear on the FSA-526, FSA-526Q, and FSA-504 for the unselected option. If duplicates are unresolved, the COC will disapprove the applicable crop and units.

--*

***--29 Duplicate Benefits (Continued)**

G Guidance on Reviewing and Resolving Duplicate Benefits (Continued)

FOR…	THE County Office will…
producers that received 2023 and 2024 ELAP payment for farm-raised fish losses (excluding feeder fish losses)	• review the 2023 and 2024 ELAP farm raised fish report, and cross reference the report to the FSA-526 and FSA-504 for the producer to see if there were aquaculture losses that were previously compensated under ELAP for the same commodity • notify the producer by letter suggested in Exhibit 42 that the FSA-526 and FSA-504 cannot be processed as submitted because of the duplicate benefit. **Notes:** The 2023 and 2024 ELAP farm-raised fish report includes all producers who received ELAP benefits for 2023 and 2024 for farm raised fish deaths. Report is posted on SDRP SharePoint. The producer may decline the duplicate payment on the FSA-526 and FSA-504 by checking "No", as applicable, that they are not agreeing to obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage for the commodity. If duplicates are unresolved, the COC will disapprove the applicable crop and units.

--*

***--29 Duplicate Benefits (Continued)**

G Guidance on Reviewing and Resolving Duplicate Benefits (Continued)

FOR…	THE County Office will…
applications where a producer received ERP 2022 Track 1 benefits for 2023 crop year losses	• review the Complete Data Report from Track 1, program year 2023, and cross reference the report to the FSA-526, FSA-526Q, and FSA-504, as applicable, for the producer to see if there were 2023 losses that were already compensated under Track 1 for the same crop and unit • notify the producer by suggested letter suggested in Exhibit 41 that the FSA-526, FSA-526Q, and FSA-504, as applicable, cannot be processed as submitted because of the duplicate benefit. **Notes:** The Complete Data Report includes all producers who received ERP Track 1 applications for 2023 crop year crops. The report may be accessed through the ERP 2022 Track 1 software according to 6-ERP. The producer may decline the duplicate payment on the FSA-526, FSA-526Q, and FSA-504 by checking "No", as applicable, that they are not agreeing to obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage for the crop/commodity. If duplicates are unresolved, the COC will disapprove the applicable crop and units.

--*

30-44 (Reserved)

Part 3 Stage 1

Section 1 General Provisions and Eligibility

45 Stage 1 Overview

A Assistance

Stage 1 is intended to expedite assistance to producers who received a crop insurance indemnity or NAP payment through a more streamlined application approach and will:

- use data already on file with RMA and FSA through the producer's participation in crop insurance or NAP
- pay for eligible crop production, quality and revenue losses and tree and vine losses.

Note: Bush losses are not covered in SDRP Stage 1 because RMA and NAP do not offer coverage for those losses.

B Eligible Producers

Stage 1 is available to eligible producers that meet both of the following:

- suffered a crop production, quality or revenue loss or a tree or vine loss due in whole or in part to qualifying disaster events or related conditions in calendar years 2023 or 2024.
- received a crop insurance indemnity or NAP payment for those losses.

Stage 1 payments are limited to certain crop insurance policies and NAP payments. See:

- paragraph 49 for eligible producers and policies for RMA Stage 1 payments
- paragraph 50 for eligible NAP Stage 1 payments

45 Stage 1 Overview (Continued)

C Application Process

FSA will mail pre-filled application to the producers described in subparagraph B. The pre-filled information will be based on data already on file with FSA or RMA because a crop insurance indemnity was paid, or a NAP payment was issued because of losses occurring during calendar years 2023 and 2024.

Producers applying for Stage 1:

- may elect to receive payment for specified crops and units listed on the application.
- will complete and submit applications according to paragraph 66.

D Producer Certification

Receipt of a Stage 1 application is not confirmation that the producer is eligible to receive an SDRP payment. Stage 1 payments are based on producer certification.

Producers electing to receive Stage 1 payments **must:**

- agree that the crop, tree, or vine loss was due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event or related condition occurring in calendar years 2023 or 2024

- enter the type of qualifying disaster event that caused the loss

- agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage, as applicable, for the crop at a 60/100 coverage level or higher for the next 2 available crop years.

E COC Action

COC action is required for all crops and units in which the producer requests payment. See paragraph 66 for procedure on COC review and action.

46 (Withdrawn--Amend. 2)

47 Stage 1 Eligibility

A Qualifying Loss

A producer must have suffered a crop, tree, or vine loss that was due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event or related condition in calendar years 2023 or 2024. If the loss was due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event:

- all acreage in the unit is eligible
- other eligible causes are included in the loss.

47 Stage 1 Eligibility (Continued)

B Other Eligible Causes of Loss

The amount of loss resulting from a qualifying disaster event cannot be separated from the amount of loss caused by other eligible causes of loss. The payment will be based on the producer's total loss of all eligible causes of loss (qualifying disaster events and other eligible causes of loss).

Other eligible causes of loss include:

- for insured crops, eligible causes of loss identified under the crop insurance policy
- for NAP crops, eligible causes of loss defined in 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

Note: Other eligible causes of loss are only eligible provided the same crop and unit also suffered a loss because of a qualifying disaster event or related condition.

Example 1: Soybeans in a 100-acre unit suffered a loss. Sixty acres of soybeans were affected by flooding while the other 40 acres were affected by hail. Hail is not a qualifying disaster event but is an eligible cause of loss that was indemnified. Because part of the soybeans in the unit suffered a loss because of a qualifying disaster event (flooding), the losses because of hail are also eligible. As a result, all 100 acres in the unit are eligible.

Example 2: Drought caused losses to 100 acres of wheat in a 300-acre unit. The remaining 200 acres suffered losses because of excessive heat. The drought was not a qualifying drought (D2 for either consecutive weeks or D3 or higher); however, because part of the wheat in the unit suffered a loss because of a qualifying disaster event (excessive heat), the losses because of drought are also eligible.

Example 3: A hailstorm caused damage to a 160-acre corn unit. Hail is not a qualifying disaster event. Since the crop/unit did not have a loss because of a qualifying disaster event, the unit is not eligible for payment.

47 Stage 1 Eligibility (Continued)

C Ineligible Causes of Loss

Ineligible causes of loss were accounted for in the crop insurance indemnity and NAP payment. No further reductions to Stage 1 payments are required.

D Crop Year Losses

Stage 1 will provide assistance for losses to 2023, 2024, and 2025 crops depending on the coverage period for the crop in effect on the date of the disaster. To be eligible, the qualifying disaster event that caused the loss must have occurred in calendar years 2023 or 2024.

Notes: 2025 crop year losses are included because a qualifying disaster event occurring in calendar year 2024 may have caused a loss during the 2025 crop year.

Producers will submit separate Stage 1 applications for each crop year.

Example: Insured winter wheat was planted in November 2024. The 2025 crop insurance coverage began when the wheat was planted. The wheat suffered losses due to a winter storm in December 2024. Since the 2025 coverage period was in effect on the date of the winter storm, the wheat loss is a 2025 crop year loss.

47 Stage 1 Eligibility (Continued)

E Crops Included in Stage 1

Eligible crops for Stage 1 include crops, including aquacultural species, for which Federal crop insurance or NAP coverage was available for the 2023, 2024, or 2025 crop year.

F Crops Excluded from Stage 1

The following crops are excluded from Stage 1:

- crops intended for grazing
- volunteer crops
- experimental crops
- by-products, such as cotton seed
- first year seeding of forage crops
- tobacco, grown in a county where insurance is not available
- banana plants.

48 (Withdrawn--Amend. 2)

49 Payments Based on RMA Data

A Overview

Stage 1 payments will be calculated by RMA for producers who received a crop insurance indemnity for losses that occurred in calendar year 2023 or 2024, based on loss data on file for eligible policies.

49 Payments Based on RMA Data (Continued)

B Eligible Producers

Eligible producers identified by RMA include:

- producers with a CCID who are the primary policyholders of a FCIC reinsured policy
- producers with a CCID who have a SBI in a policy held by a primary policyholder.

Note: If the tax identification number for the RMA producers, as reported by the approved insurance provider, does not match FSA records, they will not have a CCID, and the producers will not appear on the FSA-526 unless the discrepancy is resolved.

The inclusion of an SBI on the FSA-526 does not mean that the applicant is an eligible producer. All applicants with an SBI to the primary policyholder must meet FSA's definition of an eligible producer according to paragraph 27. If 1 or more producers with an SBI had a share in a crop, the primary policy holder must update the application to reflect those shares in addition to their own.

If producers are determined to be eligible, payments will be issued to the primary policy holder and to any eligible producers with an SBI who have a share in the crop, based on the shares designated on the application.

RMA may issue crop insurance indemnities to entities that include members who are not U.S. citizens or * * * resident aliens. These entities are not eligible for SDRP, as outlined in subparagraph 27 F. However, if the entity has a valid CCID and is either the primary policyholder or an SBI, RMA may still include their information on FSA-526. See subparagraph 66 H for required COC actions if an entity is determined to be an ineligible producer.

Example: Jack is the primary policyholder of a crop insurance policy for soybeans and has a valid CCID. His spouse, Chrissy, and their landlord, Janet are both listed on the policy with an SBI and valid CCID's.

Although Jack is the only policyholder, Chrissy and Janet are included on the FSA-526 because they are eligible producers with an SBI to the primary policyholder. FSA records show Jack has a 50 percent share in the crop, while Chrissy and Janet each have a 25 percent share.

As the primary policyholder, Jack must designate the appropriate shares for the unit(s) and crop(s) that suffered a qualifying loss. FSA will process the FSA-526 by entering the designated shares into the software and distribute Stage 1 payments, provided Jack, Chrissy, and Janet all agree to the share designation and linkage requirements by signing the application.

49 Payments Based on RMA Data (Continued)

C Eligible Crop Insurance Policies

--Crop insurance indemnities for the following RMA plans are eligible for Stage 1 and Stage 2 payments.--

Plan Code	Plan Name
01	Yield Protection
02	Revenue Protection
03	Revenue Protection – Harvest Price Exclusion
04	Area Yield Protection
05	Area Revenue Protection
06	Area Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion
13	Rainfall Index
21	Production and Revenue History Yield Protection
22	Production and Revenue History Plus
23	Production and Revenue History Revenue
35	STAX
36	STAX – Harvest Price Exclusion
40	Tree Based Dollar Amount of Insurance
41	Pecan Revenue
43	Aquaculture Dollar Plan
47	Actual Revenue History
50	Dollar Amount of Insurance
51	Fixed Dollar Amount of Insurance
55	Yield-Based Dollar Amount of Insurance
76	Whole Farm Revenue Protection/Micro Farm
90	Actual Production History
91	Actual Production History – Price Component
***--Note:** Plan codes 35 and 36 will be included only when purchased as a base policy. They will not be included if purchased as supplemental coverage in conjunction with a base policy.--*	

D Crop Insurance Policy Considerations

Each of the following policies are treated as a single crop for payment calculation purposes under SDRP:

- Annual Forage
- Pasture Rangeland Forage (PRF)/Apiculture
- Whole Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP)
- Micro Farm
- Tree Based Dollar Amount of Insurance

Rainfall Index crop insurance policies including Annual Forage plans, PRF, and Apiculture are considered “other crops” for payment limitation purposes.

49 Payments Based on RMA Data (Continued)

D Crop Insurance Policy Considerations (Continued)

Tree Based Dollar Amount of Insurance (plan 40) policies, excluding banana trees, are considered high value crops for payment limitation purposes.

Producers who receive a Stage 1 application including indemnities under WFRP and Micro Farm policies must certify the percentage of their expected revenue derived from specialty and high value crops for payment limitation purposes. Producers may refer to their summary of coverage or schedule of insurance to review all crops covered under their policy.

Note: In addition to this certification, producers must also provide supporting documentation to support their certification by the application deadline in accordance with subparagraph 65 B.

Example: A producer grew green peppers (specialty crop), cabbage (specialty crop) and wheat for grain (other crop), all covered under a WFRP policy. The producer certified that 50 percent of the expected revenue for the WFRP unit was from specialty crops/high value crops.

Although multiple crops were covered under the WFRP policy, the producer's $120,000 SDRP payment for the WFRP unit will be subject to the applicable payment limitations for specialty/high value and other crops based on the certified expected revenue percentage from specialty crops and the submitted supporting documentation. In this case, $60,000 will be applied to the specialty crop payment limitation and $60,000 will count toward the other crop payment limitation.

49 Payments Based on RMA Data (Continued)

E Crop Insurance Policy Exceptions

The following crop insurance policies are ineligible RMA policies for Stage 1 payments:

- forage seeding policies
- policies for crops with an intended use of grazing
- livestock policies
- controlled environment policies
- margin protection plan policies
- banana plants insured under Hawaii Tropical Trees provisions
- supplemental policy endorsements based on county or area level losses when purchased with a base policy
- cottonseed endorsements
- policies issued in Puerto Rico

Note: Crop insurance policies issued in Puerto Rico are not transmitted through the standardized Policy and Storage System. As a result, policies issued in Puerto Rico are not included in Stage 1 but producers may be eligible to participate in Stage 2.

F Ineligible Insured Units

The following insured units are excluded from Stage 1.

- Units with land physically located in a block grant State (Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, or Maine). Losses for these units will be compensated under the block grant agreements for those States.
- WFRP, when the majority of the producer's expected revenue is expected to be earned in block grant State.
- Units insured under a Rainfall Index plan for Apiculture or under PRF policies if the county entered on the insurance application is in a block grant State.

49 Payments Based on RMA Data (Continued)

G Prevented Planted Crops

For crops prevented from planting for which the insured producer does not have an adequate history of eligible PP acreage, RMA uses acreage from another crop insured for the current crop year for which the producer has remaining eligible PP acreage. When an insured producer does not have adequate history of eligible PP acreage, the crop and unit listed on the FSA-526 may reflect any of the following:

- the original crop, which was prevented from planting
- the eligible crop used to make the PP payment
- both the original crop and the eligible crop.

Example: A producer intended to plant 100 acres of soybeans but was prevented from planting all acres because of a qualifying disaster event. The producer's soybean PP coverage and actual production history is based on a history of planting 60 acres of soybeans. The first 60 acres of PP is paid based on the soybean history. The producer has sufficient wheat history to cover the balance of the PP soybean acres, so the remaining PP indemnity is paid based on wheat history.

The FSA-526 will display calculated payments for both soybeans and wheat, even if wheat was not reported to FSA as a PP crop. Producers must review the FSA-526 to confirm that the crops meet program requirements. They also need to identify the cause of loss for both the original crop and any eligible crop listed. In most cases, the cause of loss will be the same for both the original crop and the eligible crop.

49 Payments Based on RMA Data (Continued)

H Double-Cropped Acres

RMA double-cropping eligibility is based on producer history, not on FSA-approved double-cropping combinations. A producer may meet RMA double-cropping eligibility in non-FSA approved counties. Likewise, a producer may have an FSA-approved double-cropping practice but not meet RMA double-cropping eligibility.

Stage 1 payments are made based on RMA double-cropping rules. In some circumstances this may result in Stage 1 payments being made on crops which would not otherwise be eligible under other FSA programs.

I Payment Information

RMA will calculate SDRP Stage 1 payments for insured crops using a SDRP factor based on the producer's level of coverage as specified in paragraph 85 and the loss procedures applicable to the coverage purchased. RMA will provide the calculated payment amount to FSA.

Data used as the basis for the payment calculation will not be available to County Offices. FSA will not calculate Stage 1 payments using data manually submitted by producers. County Offices should refer producers to their crop insurance agent for any questions concerning the calculated payment.

50 Payments Based on NAP Data

A Overview

Stage 1 payments will be calculated by FSA for producers who received a NAP payment for eligible crops with losses due to a qualifying disaster event in calendar year 2023 or 2024.

B Eligible NAP Crops

NAP crops included in Stage 1 include pay groups that meet the following conditions:

- the crop must have an approved application for payment according to provisions in 1-NAP (Rev. 2)

- a gross calculated payment greater than $0 was calculated for the pay group for which the NAP application for payment was filed.

Note: To be eligible to receive an SDRP payment on a pay group, the cause of loss must have been due in whole or in part to a qualifying disaster event as specified in subparagraph 27 B.

50 Payments Based on NAP Data (Continued)

C NAP Crops Excluded in Stage 1

The following NAP crops are excluded from the Stage 1 application:

- crops with an intended use of grazing
- any pay group that does not meet the requirements in subparagraph B
- any pay group for which the gross payment calculated was $0
- crops in a unit that included any land physically located in a block grant State.

Example 1: Melonie obtained 60/100 coverage on winter wheat for forage for crop year 2023. After submitting an application for payment, it was determined the crop suffered a 15 percent production loss due to drought. The loss incurred did not exceed the NAP coverage level. Therefore, the loss was too shallow to generate a NAP payment, and the gross calculated payment for the pay group was $0. The crop loss will not be included in Stage 1.

Example 2: Sydney received a NAP payment for losses on green beans and garbanzo beans. The green beans experienced a loss and resulted in a payment of $30,000, while the garbanzo beans had a shallow loss and did not result in a payment greater than $0 for the crop type. Because the crops are in the same pay group, a Stage 1 payment will be calculated for both crops.

Example 3: Michael received a NAP payment for losses on blueberries. His NAP unit included acreage in an administrative county in Rhode Island, but some of the land was physically located in Connecticut. Because a portion of the unit is in Connecticut, which is providing assistance for crop losses through a block grant, the entire unit is ineligible for SDRP Stage 1 and will be excluded from the application.

D Payment Information

For crops that receive a NAP payment for both planted and PP acres, the payments will not offset each other.

Payments made for NAP-covered crops based on a production loss will offset payments made as the result of a value loss when the crops are in the same pay group.

Example: Chris has NAP coverage for ginseng with an intended use of fresh (a value loss crop) and ginseng grown for seed (a yield-based crop). He received a NAP payment for both intended uses. Since both crops are in the same pay group, the loss payments will offset.

See paragraph 85 for NAP payment calculation examples.

51-64 (Reserved)

Section 2 Application and County Committee Action

65 Applying for SDRP Stage 1

A Stage 1 Application

FSA and RMA will identify producers who may be eligible to apply for SDRP Stage 1 based on the criteria described in paragraphs 49 and 50. For each producer identified, FSA will generate an FSA-526 SDRP Stage 1 application with certain fields pre-filled using *--information already on file with USDA. See Exhibit 39 for an example of FSA-526 and instructions for completion.--*

FSA will mail the FSA-526 to producers with a letter that outlines the Stage 1 process and provides guidance on completing and submitting the application. Producers may also obtain an FSA-526 by contacting their County Office. See Exhibit 40 for a sample of the letter that will be sent to producers.

B Application Process

The generation of a pre-filled application does not confirm that the producer, crop, or unit listed is eligible for a Stage 1 payment. However, producers who receive a Stage 1 application may elect to receive the estimated SDRP payment for the specified crops or units on the FSA-526.

To receive a payment, the producer must:

- indicate the qualifying disaster event that caused, in whole or in part, the crop tree, or vine loss for the crop(s) and unit(s) listed on the application form

  Note: Producers are responsible for reviewing the list of qualifying disaster events and related conditions. If a loss was because of drought, producers must also ensure that the county where the crop and unit was located meets the definition of "qualifying drought" according to subparagraph 27 B.

- certify on FSA-526 that they will meet the requirement to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage, as applicable for the crop, at the 60/100 level of coverage or higher for the next 2 available crop years.

Producers are not required to request payment for all crops and units listed on their application to receive a Stage 1 payment. Producers must check "No" that they do not agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage in items 17 or 29 as applicable to indicate that they aren't requesting payment for a crop and unit.

If multiple crops and units are listed on an application, and the producer only agrees to purchase Federal crop insurance or NAP coverage for some of the crops and units, a Stage 1 payment will be issued only for those crops and units for which the producer agrees to meet linkage according to paragraph 48.

65 Applying for SDRP Stage 1(Continued)

B Application Process (Continued)

For producers who received a crop insurance indemnity for eligible policies, the prefilled application will include the producer's physical State and county codes, unit numbers, crops, and crop years. The application will also list the primary policyholder and all producers with an SBI who have a CCID established with FSA.

If one or more producers had a share in the crop, the primary policy holder must update the application to reflect each producer's share, including their own. Payments will be issued to the primary policyholder and to any SBI producer(s) with a share in the crop identified on the FSA-526 provided all signature and eligibility requirements are met.

Note: The share is assumed to be 100 percent to the primary policyholder unless otherwise designated.

Producers who received crop insurance indemnities under WFRP or Micro Farm policies, must certify the percentage of their expected revenue from specialty and high value crops. They must also provide supporting documentation to substantiate this certification by the application deadline.

Note: If the required supporting documentation is not submitted by the application deadline, the COC will adjust the reported percentage of expected revenue from specialty and high value crops to zero, and the payment will be included in the other crop payment limitation.

For producers who received a NAP payment, the prefilled applications will include the producer's administrative State and county codes, unit numbers, crop years, pay crops and pay groups.

The FSA-526 will also be prefilled with estimated SDRP Stage 1 payment amounts, before any payment reductions for reasons such as payment limitation and factoring of payments to remain within available funding.

Note: If a producer believes that any information that has been prefilled is incorrect, the producer should contact their crop insurance agent for insured crops or their FSA county office for NAP covered crops. Producers cannot alter the data in the prefilled items of the FSA-526; any alterations in the prefilled data on the application will result in the producer's Stage 1 application being disapproved.

65 Applying for SDRP Stage 1(Continued)

C Submitting FSA-526

A separate application for the producer's entire operation must be submitted for each crop year by the announced sign-up deadline. The application must be processed by their recording County Office identified on the FSA-526.

Applications may be accepted at any FSA County Office nationwide. If the receiving County Office is not the producer's recording county, staff must date stamp the completed application and forward it to the recording County Office listed on the FSA-526 by email or FAX. A copy of the application must be retained in the receiving County Office.

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

- in person
- by mail
- electronically by:
    - FAX
    - email with a scanned photocopy of FSA-526
    - BOX and One-Span
    - other authorized method (provided by supplemental notice or other guidance)

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

Note: Submitting FSA-526 online requires an active Level 2 eAuthentication account through Login.gov. Individual producers can register for a Login.gov account at **https://login.gov**.

D Complete Application

An application is considered complete once the producer and SBI's, if applicable, who are requesting a payment, complete all required entries, sign, and submit FSA-526, CCC-902, and CCC-901 (if applicable)by the established deadline.

65 Applying for SDRP Stage 1(Continued)

E Signing and Certifying FSA-526

By signing FSA-526, the producer or primary policyholder and any SBI's listed on the application who are claiming a share of the insured or NAP crop(s), are:

- acknowledging that they had a qualifying loss
- applying for an SDRP Stage 1 payment
- certifying the information on FSA-526 is true and correct
- 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 eligibility and payment calculation purposes is subject to spot check.

- agreeing:
  - to comply with SDRP program provisions published in 7 CFR part 760, Subpart V
  - to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage as applicable for the crop, at 60/100 coverage level or higher for the next 2 available crop years

    Note: If multiple crops and units are listed on an application, producers may agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for only some of the crops and units; an SDRP Stage 1 payment will be issued only for those crops and units for which the producer agrees to meet that requirement.

  - that in the event any Stage 1 payment resulted from erroneous information reported by the producer or if the producer's data is updated after RMA or FSA calculated a producer's Stage 1 payment, the Stage 1 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 that the producer intentionally misrepresented information used to determine the producer's Stage 1 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, which is 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.

65 Applying for SDRP Stage 1 (Continued)

F Additional Eligibility Forms

To receive payment, producers, including any producers with an SBI who have a risk and share in a crop as indicated on the application, must also have the following forms on file with FSA by the announced application deadline:

- CCC-902, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility
- CCC-901, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable)
- AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification (for the producer and affiliated persons).

Note: 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 when the eligibility forms are filed.

In addition to the forms already listed, producers and members of legal entities requesting an increased payment limitation must submit FSA-510, Request for an Exception to the $125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs (for the producer and members of legal entities, if applicable).

Producers may file the FSA-510 until the deadline announced by FSA.

Note: If an FSA-510 is filed after the SDRP Stage 1 payment is issued but before the announced deadline, an additional payment reflecting the increased limitation will be issued.

65 Applying for SDRP Stage 1 (Continued)

G Incomplete Application

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

Notes: If shares are designated to an SBI by the primary policyholder and the SBI doesn't sign the application because they aren't requesting payment, the application is incomplete.

Example: An applicant designated shares to an SBI in item 16, but the applicant does not answer "Yes" or "No" in item 17 agreeing to purchase NAP or crop insurance or fails to list a disaster event in item 18.

H Amended Application

New signatures are required from all producers requesting a share in the SDRP payment if an application is amended during the signup period because of revision of shares, certification of qualifying disaster event, or linkage agreement, or a producer requesting changes to the crops or units that will receive an SDRP payment.

Notes: Applications amended or submitted after the sign-up deadline will be considered late-filed. No late-filed provisions apply

65 Applying for SDRP Stage 1 (Continued)

I Withdrawing FSA-526's

A producer may withdraw or partially withdraw FSA-526 at any time after submission. A producer must request a withdrawal in writing and submit the request to the recording County Office. The County Office must date stamp the request.

If the producer is withdrawing their application for all crops and units on FSA-526, the County Office must remove all producer signature dates, COC actions, and COC signature dates from the software.

If a producer requests a partial withdrawal of a specific crop or unit, then the County Office will remove all information for the applicable line item(s) and leave the producer signature dates and all COC actions in the software for the items that were not withdrawn.

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

J Generating Applications

County Offices can access the SDRP software and print a Stage 1 application for a producer who did not receive or misplaced their application. See to 2-SDRP for accessing the automated system.

Note: If an application is not available in the software, a Stage 1 payment was not calculated for the producer. The producer will be able to apply for assistance under Stage 2.

For questions about Stage 1 applications for insured crops, County Offices will refer producer to their crop insurance agent. For questions on Stage 1 applications for NAP, see paragraphs 50 and 85 for NAP calculations.

65 Applying for SDRP Stage 1 (Continued)

K Receiving Applications

Upon receipt of FSA-526, County Offices will:

- date stamp FSA-526
- ensure application is complete and signed by all producers, primary policy holders, and any SBI claiming a share of the crop/unit
- *--review application for duplicate benefits according to paragraph 29.--*

* * *

66 County Committee Action

A Acting on FSA-526

The recording county's COC, or CED if delegated, will act on all completed and signed FSA-526's submitted.

COC action is required for each crop and unit on the FSA-526 that the producer requested payment.

Note: An eligible producer for SDRP is an individual who is a US Citizen or * * * resident alien or a legal entity, including joint operations and general partnerships, consisting solely of members who are US Citizens or * * * resident aliens. Therefore, the CCC-902 and CCC-901 (if applicable) must be filed, and the COC foreign person determination complete before approval of the FSA-526.

COC will take no action for line item(s) on the FSA-526 where the producer did not request payment. Line items indicating no payment was requested by the producer include line items left completely blank (separate from incomplete line items described in subparagraph 65 G).

Note: County Office is not required to notify the applicant of COC inaction when no payment was requested on a line item.

County Offices must make every effort to process FSA-526 in the system timely. Producers may be provided a copy of the ECPR following procedure found in 2-SDRP once a complete application is entered into the system.

A copy of the ECPR, SDRP Stage 1 Checklist, supporting documentation, if applicable, and the FSA-526 will be maintained in the producer's electronic SDRP file. **See 32-AS** Supplement for file creation, maintenance, and disposition guidance.

B Producer Certification

Program eligibility is based on producer certification and is subject to spot check. However, COC's may request documentation from an SDRP applicant if they have reason to question the producer's certification.

If supporting documentation (See Exhibit 43) is requested, the documentation must be
--submitted within 60 calendar days from the request. If not submitted timely, COC may--
disapprove the application for the applicable crop and unit.

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

C Approving FSA-526

Before approving a specific crop/unit on FSA-526, COC, or CED if delegated, must ensure:

- producer meets eligible producer requirements

  Note: Entities with members who are not U.S. citizens or resident aliens may have received crop insurance indemnities. The process of transferring data from RMA to FSA may result in creation of a prefilled application for those entities; however, those entities are not eligible for a Stage 1 payment. To identify entities that are ineligible to receive payment due to citizenship status, CCC-902 and CCC-901 (if applicable) must be filed before COC action on FSA-526.

- COC reviews are completed according to subparagraph 66 F on all FSA-526's where the primary policy holder designated shares greater than zero to an SBI

- COC reviews of FCIC Annual Forage policies are completed according to subparagraph 66 G

- qualifying disaster event listed on FSA-526 is reasonable

  Reminder: Producers are certifying that the loss was due in whole or in part to a qualifying disaster event or related condition listed on the application. The entire crop and unit is eligible provided the loss was due in whole or in part to any of the qualifying disaster events or related conditions.

- all producers requesting payment have agreed to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage in return for receiving payment

- FSA-526 was received or postmarked by the sign-up deadline

- CCC-902 and CCC-901 (if applicable) have been filed and foreign person determination completed.

If all program eligibility requirements are met COC will approve the crops and units on FSA-526 and document approval in the COC minutes.

Note: Completing AD-1026is not a condition of COC or CED approving FSA-526. However, AD-1026 must be filed within one year from the date of the application deadline. Failure to timely provide all eligibility forms may result in no payment or a reduced payment.

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

D COC Action for Handling Applications with Duplicate Benefits

Applications cannot be processed as filed in cases where a producer:

- has elected to receive the SDRP payment based on their crop insurance indemnity and the NAP payment for the same loss

- was previously compensated for the 2023 crop production, tree, bush, and vine loss under another FSA program.

In instances where the COC determines a duplicate benefit exists on the FSA-526, the COC *--will ensure the County Office followed subparagraph 29 G in resolving the duplicate--* benefit issue with the producer. If the duplicate benefit is unresolved, the COC will disapprove the applicable losses on the FSA-526 and provide appeal rights to the applicant.

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

E COC Adjustments

The only entry on FSA-526 that allows for COC adjustment is the producer certification of percentage of expected revenue from specialty and high value crops for WFRP and Micro Farm policies. For payment limitation purposes, producers are required to certify to the percentage of revenue received from specialty and high value crops.

COC's are authorized to adjust producer certifications of the percentage of expected revenue if required producer provided documentation exhibits a different percentage than what the producer listed on the application. If the required supporting documentation is not submitted by the application deadline, the COC will adjust the reported percentage of specialty and high value crops to 0.

Example: Producer requests payment based on a WFRP indemnity and certifies that 100 percent of the expected revenue was from specialty crops. The producer's documentation showed 70 percent of the expected revenue was from specialty and high value crops and 30 percent was from other crops. COC adjusted the producer's certification of percentage of expected revenue from specialty and high value crops to 70 percent.

If COC makes an adjustment, COC must:

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

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

F COC Required Review of FSA-526's with Shares Designated to an SBI

The COC review process will be completed for all SDRP Stage 1 applications where a share greater than zero has been designated to an SBI. The COC review process will ensure:

- SBI's that have requested a share of an SDRP benefit meet FSA's definition of "eligible producer"
- accuracy of the shares designated to the SBI on the FSA-526.

COC will follow guidance in the table when conducting the review. An FSA-578 is not required to participate in SDRP; however, it is a valuable tool for verifying risk in a crop, entitlement to an ownership share in a crop, and maintaining integrity in various FSA programs. If an FSA-578 is on file for the producer, COC will review the FSA-578 to verify shares designated to the SBI on the FSA-526. Documentation submitted for other FSA programs **may** also be used in the review if it provides relevant information.

COC will…	IF…	THEN…
compare shares designated to an SBI on the FSA-526 to certified data on the FSA-578	no discrepancies are found	the COC review is complete. COC will document the findings in the COC minutes, and no further action is required.
compare shares designated to an SBI on the FSA-526 to the certified data on the FSA-578	• discrepancies are found • no FSA-578 is on file for the producer • COC is unable to verify shares from the FSA-578	the COC will request additional supportive documentation from the SBI and primary policy holder by issuing the "SDRP SBI Applicant Letter" (Exhibit 44).
review additional supportive documentation submitted	COC can verify shares based on the review of the supportive documentation	the COC review is complete. COC will document the findings in the COC minutes, and no further action is required.
review additional supportive documentation submitted	• COC cannot verify shares based on the supportive documentation • supportive documentation was not submitted or was not timely submitted	the COC will follow subparagraphs 66 F and H.

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

F COC Required Review of FSA-526's with Shares Designated to an SBI (Continued)

The following are examples of required COC SBI reviews.

Example 1: No discrepancy exists. Shares were verified through review of the FSA-578 that was on file.

Jack, the primary policy holder, has a crop insurance policy with Chrissy and Janet listed with SBI to the primary policy holder. Jack has a 30 percent share of the crop, while his spouse Chrissy has a 20 percent share. Janet, their landlord, has a 50 percent share.

The FSA-578 on file for Jack shows Jack has a 30 percent share of the crop, while his spouse Chrissy has a 20 percent share. Janet, their landlord, has a 50 percent share.

On the FSA-526, Jack, the primary policy holder, designates 30 percent to himself, 20 percent to Chrissy, and 50 percent to Janet for shares for the unit and crops that suffered a qualifying loss on the FSA-526. The COC reviewed the FSA-578 on file which supported the certification of shares designated to SBI's on the FSA-526. Since no discrepancies were found, the COC review is complete. COC will document the findings in the minutes and no further action is required.

Example 2: COC cannot verify shares based on the FSA-578 because of an enterprise unit.

Producer Z, the primary policy holder, crop shares with a landowner, with 75 percent share to Producer Z and 25 percent to the landowner. Producer Z insured the landowner's share under his policy. Producer Z insures with EU structure.

FSA data on the FSA-578 shows Producer Z certifies 1,000 acres of wheat at 100 percent share and 500 acres at 75-25 percent with his landlord on the FSA-578.

Due to the EU structure, the SDRP payment is calculated on the entire 1,500 acres. Although there is an FSA-578 on file, COC cannot verify shares from the FSA-578 and requests additional supportive documentation for verification of shares on the FSA-526.

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

F COC Required Review of FSA-526's with Shares Designated to an SBI (Continued)

COC is not required to request supportive documentation for SDRP Stage 1 applications (FSA-526's) based on indemnities under husband and wife policies provided there is no FSA-578 or other documentation on file, such as a CCC-902 that contradicts the claimed shares on FSA-526.

Example 1: Husband is the primary policy holder and wife is listed as the SBI on the policy. The FSA producer of record is an informal joint venture, and the members are the husband and wife each with a 50 percent share. There is no 2023 FSA-578 on file at FSA. The husband files an FSA-526 for SDRP and designates shares 50 percent to himself and 50 percent to his wife as SBI. No further review is required.

Example 2: Husband is the primary policy holder and wife is listed as the SBI on the policy. The FSA producer of record is an informal joint venture, and the members are the husband and wife who have participated in past programs and have a prior year CCC-902 on file showing 50 percent share to the husband and 50 percent share to the wife. The members have not filed a new CCC-902 for 2023 to update shares within the joint operation. The certified shares on the FSA-526 are 95 percent to the wife as the SBI and 5 percent to the husband who is the primary policy holder. There is no FSA-578 on file for 2023; however, the existing CCC-902 appears to contradict the claimed shares on the FSA-526. In this example, the COC will request supportive documentation to verify the shares on FSA-526.

If the COC determines the shares are not verifiable the COC will:

- request additional supportive documentation from the SBI or primary policy holder by issuing the "SDRP SBI Applicant Letter", see Exhibit 44

  Note: At a minimum, provide a carbon copy of this letter to the primary policy holder

- *--provide 60 calendar days from the date of receipt of the letter for the submission--* of the requested documents.

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

F COC Required Review of FSA-526's with Shares Designated to an SBI (Continued)

The supportive documentation provided must demonstrate eligibility to participate in SDRP, and establish:

- that the SBI that requested a share of an SDRP benefit meets FSA's definition of "eligible producer"
- accuracy of the shares designated on the FSA-526.

The following are examples of supportive documentation generated during the ordinary course of business that may be used for verifying risk and ownership share:

- copies of signed written leases
- copies of legal documents showing land ownership or control of rented land
- rental agreements with landowner or landlord
- input records
- statements or FSA or CCC forms signed by landowner, farm operator, or landlord that indicate the person or legal entity claiming to be a producer had control of the acreage
- copies of grower contracts or the Community Supported Agriculture consumer agreements
- sales contracts or purchase agreements
- assembly sheets
- settlement sheets
- sales receipts or other sales documents indicating when a commodity was sold
- ledgers of income
- income statements of deposit slips
- crop insurance or NAP documentation

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

F COC Required Review of FSA-526's with Shares Designated to an SBI (Continued)

If the COC determines the certification is not verifiable and the requested documentation was not provided, not sufficient, or was not provided timely, see subparagraph 66 I for COC action.

The COC will document the findings of all reviews in the COC minutes.

*--G COC Review of PRF and Annual Forage Policies

PRF and Annual Forage policies provide coverage for a variety of annually planted crops and intended uses. Crops may include small grains such as wheat or annual ryegrass, and may include intended uses of grain, forage, or grazing. As such, indemnities for these policies may include multiple intended uses under one unit.

PRF policies for which grazing was reported as the intended use to RMA were not included on the pre-filled FSA-526 and are not subject to a required COC review unless a discrepancy exists between the intended use reported to RMA and FSA.

If COC has concerns about the eligibility of the PRF unit or identifies a potential discrepancy between the intended use reported to RMA and certified to FSA, COC may evaluate the unit according to the following guidance.

- FSA-578 acreage reports may be used as an initial reference tool for review, if on file, for the producer.
- If the FSA-578 does not substantiate the producer's certification, or if COC has knowledge to question the producer's certification, COC may request additional documentation from the producer.
- COC must not rely solely on FSA-578 as grounds for disapproval.
- If the producer's documentation confirms that the intended use reported to RMA for the crop included in the PRF indemnity is accurate, then unit may be approved.

Note: COC may also use aerial imagery, field visits, or both, to verify that acreage is limited to grazing.**--***

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

*--G COC Review of PRF and Annual Forage Policies (Continued)

- If the producer's documentation confirms that the intended use reported to RMA for the crop included in the PRF indemnity was inaccurate, and the correct intended use was grazing, the unit must be disapproved. An AD-2007 to provide notification of the discrepancy must be sent to RMA, according to 4-RM.

- If all acres in the PRF unit were reported to FSA as grazing and the producer received payments under additional programs such as the LFP or ELRP, COC must disapprove the SDRP unit and provide appeal rights. An AD-2007 to provide notification of the discrepancy must be sent to RMA, according to 4-RM.

Note: While current policy does not require verification of every PRF unit included on the SDRP Stage 1 application with an FSA-578, County Offices should utilize the 2023 and 2024 Livestock Forage Program Approved Applications Reports as a cross-reference tool to ensure producers do not receive multiple benefits on the same acreage.

Example: An indemnity from a PRF policy is included on a producer's SDRP Stage 1 application. COC is aware the producer received LFP and ELRP payments for the same acres and reviews the producer's FSA-578. The FSA-578 shows all of the producer's acreage was reported with an intended use of grazing. COC disapproves the PRF unit as ineligible, provides applicable appeal rights, and notifies RMA of the discrepancy by submitting an AD-2007, according to 4-RM.--*

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

*--G COC Review of PRF and Annual Forage Policies (Continued)

Since crops for grazing are ineligible for SDRP, if any acreage under an Annual Forage policy was attributed to grazing, the entire indemnity by unit is ineligible for SDRP and must be disapproved.

Exception: Multi-use crops covered under an Annual Forage policy reported for both grain and grazing are eligible for SDRP. For crops reported with multiple intended uses, each use is treated separately for program eligibility criteria. The portion of the crop reported for grain remains eligible for SDRP Stage 1, even if another intended use on the same acreage is ineligible.

The following are examples of COC review of PRF and Annual Forage polices.

Example 1 The FSA-578 shows Producer A has a 100 percent share of 500 acres of wheat intended for graze and grain. Field 1 with 500 acres of wheat intended for grazing and field 1 with 500 acres of wheat intended for grain. The FSA-526 shows Annual Forage unit 000000675. Producer A received an LFP payment on the 500 acres of wheat intended for grazing. Producer A is eligible for SDRP Stage 1 on unit 000000675 because the wheat intended for grain did not receive an LFP or ELRP benefit.

Example 2: The FSA-578 shows Producer A has a 100 percent share of 500 acres of wheat intended for graze and grain and 100 acres of wheat intended for grazing. Field 1 with 500 acres of wheat intended for grazing and field 1 with 500 acres of wheat intended for grain. Field 2 with 200 acres of wheat intended for grazing. The FSA-526 shows Annual Forage unit 000000677. Producer A received an LFP payment on the 600 acres of wheat intended for grazing. COC should request supporting documentation from the producer to show which acres are covered by unit 000000677. If any of the acres in the unit were only intended for grazing, then the unit is not eligible for SDRP Stage 1.

Note: Payments received under LFP or ELRP are not considered duplicate benefits for SDRP purposes for multi-use crops. Each intended use is evaluated separately for program eligibility.**--***

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

--G COC Review of PRF and Annual Forage Policies (Continued)--

COC may use the FSA-578 as an initial tool for a first line review. If the FSA-578 does not substantiate the producer's certification on the FSA-526, then the COC may request additional information from the producer.

Note: The COC must not rely solely on the FSA-578 as grounds for disapproval of the application

The following are examples of Annual Forage Policies.

Example 1: The producer planted wheat and insured the acreage through an Annual Forage policy. The County Office reviewed the FSA-578 and determined that the producer reported intended uses of forage, grain, and grazing on a unit. This unit would be ineligible for SDRP Stage 1 because of the grazing acres reported.

Example 2: The producer planted annual ryegrass for forage and insured the acreage through an Annual Forage policy. FSA must determine that the policy does not contain grazing acres. As a first line review, the County Office can look at the FSA-578 to determine what the intended use is. The FSA-578 shows forage for the specific unit. This unit would be eligible since grass for forage is an eligible crop for SDRP.

Example 3: The producer planted oats and insured the acreage through an Annual Forage policy. The County Office reviews the FSA-578 and sees that the producer certified the oats as both forage and grazing for the specific unit. This unit would be ineligible since a portion of the reported acreage is for grazing.

66 County Committee Action (Continued)

H COC Review of Entities with Foreign Members

Entities with members who are not U.S. citizens or resident aliens may have received crop insurance indemnities. The process of transferring data from RMA to FSA may result in creation of a pre-filled application for those entities; however, those entities are not eligible for a Stage 1 payment. To identify SDRP applicants who are not eligible to receive a payment because of citizenship status, CCC-902 and CCC-901 (if applicable) must be filed before COC action on FSA-526.

I Disapproving Crop and Unit on FSA-526

COC may disapprove a crop and unit for any of the following reasons:

- person or legal entity applying for SDRP is determined to be an ineligible producer
- documentation requested by COC shows the producer did not suffer a loss due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event
- COC has knowledge that designated shares to SBI's are incorrect
- duplicate benefits were unresolved, in accordance with subparagraph D
- signature requirements were not met according to 1-CM
- pre-filled data was altered
- FSA-526 was submitted or postmarked after the announced signup deadline.

If COC disapproves a crop and unit, COC must:

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

67 (Withdrawn--Amend. 2)

68 Processing Change Records

A Overview

FSA is utilizing RMA and NAP data to calculate SDRP Stage 1 payments. In certain situations, NAP payments and crop insurance indemnities may change, which may impact the accuracy of these payments. Additionally, new records for primary policyholders or SBI's and NAP payments may be received after applications have been generated and mailed.

B Timing

FSA will capture changes in crop insurance and NAP data to ensure that updates are accurately reflected in the payment calculations. Change records are scheduled to be processed 2 times during the signup period.

A report identifying producers affected by this process will be posted to the SDRP SharePoint site, County Offices will receive an information bulletin when the report is available.

C New and Changed RMA Records

New and changed RMA records include the following:

- new primary policyholder or SBI records not associated with a policy that was provided to FSA for claims filed after June 6, 2025, with RMA
- claims filed with RMA after June 6, 2025
- changes to SBI and unit data, including but not limited to:
  - SBI records removed from policies
  - increases and decreases in indemnities, premiums, and fees
- changes in physical location county.

County Offices will process RMA changes according to this table. The recording County Office must mail the letter in Exhibit 45 to producers to notify them of any RMA changes.

IF the change results in…	THEN…
new primary policyholder added	the new application and letter must be mailed to the primary policyholder by the recording County Office.

68 Processing Change Records

C New and Changed RMA Records (Continued)

IF the change results in…	THEN…
new crop or unit added	• new application advising of new crops and units must be mailed to the primary policyholder by the recording County Office • application will display the new crop and unit on a separate line item • producers must certify the new crops and units and re-sign application to request payment for the additional crops and units.
crop or unit deleted	for previously approved crops and units, the payment is reduced to $0. A pending overpayment will be created and will automatically be transferred to NRRS resulting in the creation of a receivable.
new SBI added	• application will be modified to add the new SBI • revised application is not required unless the primary policyholder designates a share of the crop or unit to SBI.
SBI removed	• application will be updated to remove SBI • revised application is not required unless the SBI has a designated share.
change in physical location county	• line item modified on application to reflect the change in physical location county • new application must be mailed to the primary policyholder by the recording County Office • producer must re-sign application, enter the qualifying disaster event causing the loss, and agree to linkage in the correct physical location county to request payment for the modified crops and units.

68 Processing Change Records

C New and Changed RMA Records (Continued)

IF the change results in…	THEN…
an increase in SDRP estimated payment for existing record	• application and ECPR will be modified to include the increased SDRP estimated payment • producer is not required to re-sign application • additional payment sent to NPS must be processed timely by the recording County Office.
a decrease in SDRP estimated payment for existing record	• application and ECPR will be modified to include the decreased SDRP estimated payment • producer is not required to re-sign application for previously approved payments, a pending overpayment will be created and will automatically be transferred to NRRS resulting in the creation of a receivable.

D New and Changed NAP Records

New and changed NAP records include the following:

- approved applications for payment for calendar year 2023 and 2024 losses with gross calculated payments greater than $0 processed after the initial data pull of June 6, 2025
- changes to NAP records after June 6, 2025, changing the previously calculated SDRP payment, including increases or decreases in NAP payments, producer-paid premiums, and service fees.

County Offices will process NAP changes according to this table. The recording County Office must mail the letter in Exhibit 45 to producers to notify them of any NAP changes.

IF change results in…	THEN…
new producer added	new application and letter must be mailed to the producer by the recording County Office.

68 Processing Change Records

D New and Changed NAP Records (Continued)

IF change results in…	THEN…
new pay group, pay crop, or unit added	• a new application and letter must be mailed to the producer by the recording County Office • application will display the new pay group, pay crop, and unit on a separate line item. **Note:** Producers must certify the new pay groups, pay crops, and units and re-sign application to request payment for the additional pay groups, pay crops, and units.
pay group, pay crop, or unit deleted	• for previously approved pay groups, pay crops, and units, the payment is reduced to $0, and a pending overpayment must be transferred to NRRS to establish a receivable • recording County Office must mail the letter informing the producer that the correction resulted in an overpayment.
an increase in NAP payment	• application and ECPR will be modified to include the decreased SDRP estimated payment • producer is not required to re-sign application • for previously approved NAP payments, a pending overpayment will be generated that must be transferred to NRRS to establish a receivable • recording County Office must mail the letter informing the producer that the correction resulted in an overpayment.
a decrease in NAP payment	• application and ECPR will be modified to include the increased SDRP estimated payment • producer is not required to re-sign application • additional payment sent to NPS must be processed timely by the recording County Office.
an increase or decrease in producer-paid premium	• change in premium will be reflected on ECPR • producer is not required to re-sign application • recording County Office must mail the letter informing the producer that the correction resulted in an overpayment, if applicable.

68 Processing Change Records

D New and Changed NAP Records (Continued)

IF change results in…	THEN…
an increase or decrease in service fee	• change in service fees will be reflected on ECPR • producer is not required to re-sign application • recording County Office will send the letter to the producer if this results in an overpayment, if applicable.
an increase in SDRP estimated payment	• application and ECPR will be modified to include the increased payment • producer is not required to re-sign application.
a decrease in SDRP estimated payment	• application and ECPR will be modified to include the decreased payment • producer is not required to re-sign application • for previously approved program payments, a pending overpayment will be created that must be transferred to NRRS to establish a receivable • recording County Office will provide the letter in informing the producer of the change.

69-84 (Reserved)

85 Payment Calculations

A Overview

Payments will be calculated on a crop pay group basis for units with either an RMA indemnity or an approved NAP application for payment.

The insured crop payment will be:

- estimated SDRP payment, multiplied by
- share.

Note: The Estimated SDRP Payment for insured crops was reduced for indemnity and included the premiums and fees**.**

The NAP payment will be:

- estimated SDRP payment (before adjustments), minus
- gross NAP payment, plus
- producer paid premiums, plus
- service fees.

85 Payment Calculations (Continued)

B SDRP Factor

The SDRP factor is applied to all payment calculations and is determined based on the level of coverage elected by the producer, for the crop, type, intended use, and planting period.

For producers with crop insurance, the following SDRP factors are applicable.

Crop Insurance Coverage Levels	SDRP Factor (percent)
Catastrophic coverage	75.0
More than catastrophic coverage but less than 55 percent	80.0
At least 55 percent but less than 60 percent	82.5
At least 60 percent but less than 65 percent	85.0
At least 65 percent but less than 70 percent	87.5
At least 70 percent but less than 75 percent	90.0
At least 75 percent but less than 80 percent	92.5
At least 80 percent	95.0

For producers with NAP coverage, the following SDRP factors are applicable.

NAP Coverage Levels	SDRP Factor (percent)
Catastrophic coverage	75
50 percent	80
55 percent	85
60 percent	90
65 percent	95

85 Payment Calculations (Continued)

C Insured Crop Stage 1 Payments

RMA is providing the estimated SDRP payments for certain crops, trees, and vines with an insurance indemnity. The calculated payment will be based on the information provided from RMA and automatically loaded in the application for the primary policyholder. Primary policyholders will have an opportunity to share the payment with producers with an SBI as designated by the primary policyholder.

Each insured calculated payment has a specific method to get to the loss calculation of:

- expected value, multiplied by
- SDRP factor, minus
- actual value, minus
- salvage value, multiplied by
- unharvested/prevented plant factor, minus
- gross crop insurance indemnity, plus
- administrative fees, plus
- premiums multiplied by
- producer share, equals
- estimated SDRP payment.

Note: WFRP/Micro Farm policies will be determined specialty/high value or other based on the producer certified percent of expected revenue specialty/high value crops for payment limitation purposes.

All gross Stage 1 payments will have a 35 percent payment factor applied because of availability of funding. This factor may be increased at the conclusion of signup if sufficient funding remains available.

See subparagraph 48 B for a complete listing of plan codes eligible for Stage 1.

85 Payment Calculations (Continued)

D RMA Calculations

In general, RMA will calculate each producer's loss consistent with the loss procedures for the type of coverage purchase but using the SDRP factor. The RMA Stage 1 payments will take into consideration the difference between the expected value of the crop and the actual value of the crop as a result of qualifying disaster events. The expected value is the pre-loss dollar value of the crop and unit at the time of loss, consistent with the type of coverage purchased.

Note: The following also apply to RMA payments.

- Crops with an intended use of grazing are not eligible for Stage 1 payments.
- The payment will be calculated by RMA and automatically loaded in the system.
- For additional information regarding the data used and how the RMA payment was calculated, the applicant must contact their Federal crop insurance agent.
- To ensure adequate funding is available, payments will be factored.

85 Payment Calculations (Continued)

E NAP Calculated Stage 1 Payments

Each NAP calculated SDRP payment has a specific method to get to the loss calculation consistent with the NAP payment calculation for the crop pay group and unit, if determined to be greater than $0, as indicated in 1-NAP (Rev. 2); however, the NAP coverage level will be replaced by the SDRP factor according to the table in subparagraph B.

The final NAP calculated payment will be achieved by calculating:

- recomputed NAP payment using the SDRP factor in lieu of coverage level, minus
- gross NAP payment, plus
- service fees, plus
- producer paid premiums.

Note: The following also apply to NAP payments.

- Crops with an intended use of grazing are ineligible for Stage 1 payments.
- The payment calculated by FSA will be automatically loaded into the system.
- To ensure adequate funding is available, payments will be factored.

85 Payment Calculations (Continued)

F Insured Crop SDRP Calculated Payment Example

"A little ditty about Jack and Diane" who raise corn, soybeans, winter wheat, and cherries. Jack is the primary policy holder for crop insurance, and has corn and soybean policies, and a WFRP policy. He received indemnities under all 3 policies. Jack certified he suffered a loss due to flooding in 2023 on FSA-526. Jack designated 50 percent share to himself and 50 percent share to Diane for the corn and soybean units. Jack certified that he had 100 percent share on the WFRP unit and certified that 70 percent of his expected revenue under the WFRP policy was from specialty and high value crops.

The following table provides the gross payment calculation for Jack.

Crop	Estimated SDRP Payment	Share	Calculated SDRP Insured Crop Payment
Corn	$75,000	50 percent	$37,500
Soybeans	$15,000	50 percent	$7,500
Whole-Farm Revenue	$175,000	100 percent	$175,000
Total	$265,000		$220,000

The gross SDRP Stage 1 Other crop payment for Jack is:

- $37,500 corn
- $7,500 soybeans
- $52,500 WFRP ($175,000 multiplied by 30 percent of revenue from other crops)
  $97,500

The gross SDRP Stage 1 specialty and high value crop payment for Jack is**$122,500,** WFRP ($175,000 multiplied by 70 percent revenue from specialty/high value crops).

The following table provides the gross payment calculation for Diane.

Crop	Estimated ERP Payment	Share	Calculated ERP Insured Crop Payment
Corn	$75,000	50 percent	$37,500
Soybeans	$15,000	50 percent	$7,500
Total	$90,000		$45,000

The gross SDRP Stage 1 Other crop payment for Diane is:

- $37,500 corn
- $7,500 soybeans
  $45,000

85 Payment Calculations (Continued)

G NAP SDRP Calculated Payment Yield-Based Loss Example

Example : John Obtained 2022 NAP coverage at 65/100 on tomatoes, for which he paid the service fee and a premium of $780.35. He has 2.7 acres of hybrid tomatoes for fresh harvest on the approved application for payment. The approved yield for the tomatoes is 165 cwt. and the STC established price for fresh hybrid tomatoes is $51.33/cwt. A derecho occurred during the year resulting in 145 cwt. of tomatoes harvest for fresh harvest. No secondary use or salvage value was determined in the NAP application for payment.

The SDRP calculated payment using the SDRP factor of 0.95 substituted for the 0.65 coverage level is:

- 2.7 acres multiplied by yield of 165, multiplied by
- 0.95 coverage level, equals
- 423.23 disaster level, minus
- 145 cwt. production to count, equals
- 278.23 cwt. net production for payment, times $51.33, equals
  $14,281.55

The prior NAP payment issued, service fees, and premiums are as follows:

- Gross NAP payment issued: $7,421.03
- service fee for the producer: $325.00
- producer paid premiums: $780.35.

The final SDRP calculated payment is:

- $14,281.55, minus
- $7,421.03 gross NAP payment, plus
- $325 service fee, plus
- $780.35 producer paid premium, equals
  $7,965.87

Note: This payment will be factored based on the availability of funds.

86-101 (Reserved)

*--Part 4 Stage 2

Section 1 General Provisions and Eligibility

102 Stage 2 Overview

A Assistance

Stage 2 provides assistance to support eligible crop production, quality and revenue losses, and tree, bush, and vine losses that were covered by crop insurance or NAP with losses that were not severe enough to trigger an indemnity or payment, referred to as shallow losses, and eligible losses that were not covered by crop insurance or NAP.

Stage 2 assistance is similar to Stage1 in that benefits are based on the calculation specified in the crop's insurance or NAP policy and use an SDRP factor that vary based on the crop insurance or NAP coverage level.

Producers with losses on crops, trees, bushes, or vines not covered by Federal crop insurance or NAP may also apply for Stage 2 benefit. The payment calculations for uninsured crops, trees, bushes, and vines are similar to the previous 2017 WHIP and WHIP+ and use an SDRP factor of 70 percent.

Stage 2 will use an automated application process where producers complete applications with FSA County Office assistance. The streamlined process will:

- use information on file with RMA and FSA through a producer's participation in crop insurance or NAP, if available
- use FSA acreage report information and FSA NCT information, if applicable and required for the specific type of loss
- when required, use individual producer certified information to support an eligible loss.

Payments will be issued as applications are processed and approved. All Stage 2 payments are subject to the availability of funding.**--***

***--102 Stage 2 Overview (Continued)**

B Eligible Losses

Stage 2 covers the following situations in which eligible producers:

- suffered an eligible crop production, quality or revenue loss or a tree, bush, or vine loss due in whole or in part to qualifying disaster events or related conditions in calendar years 2023 or 2024

- had insured or NAP-covered losses that were not severe enough to trigger an indemnity or payment, referred to as shallow losses, as well as to those with eligible losses not covered by crop insurance or NAP

- had an indemnified loss under an FCIC Annual Forage policy that was ineligible for Stage 1 because of acreage on the unit that was intended for grazing but also included forage or grain acreage

- had an indemnified loss covered under an FCIC Rainfall Index plan for apiculture or PRF that was ineligible for Stage 1, because the FSA-526 county was located in a block grant State, but the unit included some land physically located in a non-block grant State.

Note: Producers who receive a benefit under Stage 1 may also participate in Stage 2. However, Stage 2 will not provide payment **for the same loss** that was already compensated under Stage 1.

Eligibility for producers applying for Stage 2 will depend on the type of coverage purchased for eligible crops. See paragraph:

- 126 for insured crops
- 127 for NAP covered crops
- 128 for crops without FCIC or NAP coverage.**--***

***--102 Stage 2 Overview (Continued)**

C Application Process

Producers will complete FSA-504 with FSA using available pre-filled information provided by FSA or RMA through program participation, in combination with individual certified information to support a loss.

Producers applying for Stage 2 will:

- confirm or provide information to support the loss for all RMA insured, NAP covered, or uncovered crops and units for which program benefits are being requested
- agree the crop, tree, bush, or vine loss was due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event or related condition occurring in calendar years 2023 or 2024
- enter the type of qualifying disaster event that caused the loss
- agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage, as applicable, for the crop at a 60/100 coverage level or higher for the next 2 available crop years
- complete and submit applications according to Exhibit 65.

If available, policy, crop, and loss information will pre-fill in the applicable section of FSA-504, depending on the coverage purchased. Producers that did not purchase coverage for eligible crops will complete an FSA-578, if not previously filed, and the required uninsured section(s) of FSA-504.

The FSA-504 contains 15 separate parts representing the different categories of loss. The parts are separated by types of insurance coverage or NAP coverage, status of NAP application for payment, and category of uninsured loss. The separate parts will have differences in the information that will be pre-filled, different application requirements and payment calculations, and in some cases different producer entry requirements. Only the applicable parts are required to be completed by a producer.**--***

***--102 Stage 2 Overview (Continued)**

C Application Process (Continued)

The FSA-504 is separated based on the following categories of RMA insured, NAP covered, and uninsured crops:

- insured crops are separated into 5 parts with the following types of RMA insured plans:
  - APH/yield based (Part C) – paragraph 114
  - area based (Part D) – paragraph 115
  - dollar and other revenue (Part E) – paragraph 116
  - value loss (Part F) – paragraph 117
  - tree and vine (Part G) – Section 3 of this part
- NAP covered crops:
  - value loss with an approved application for payment (Part H) – paragraph 117
  - APH/yield based with an approved application for payment (Part I) – paragraph 116
  - APH/yield based without an approved application for payment (Part J) – paragraph 116
  - value loss without an approved application for payment (Part K) – paragraph 117
- uninsured crops:
  - APH/yield based crops (Part L) – paragraph 116
  - value loss crops (Part M) – paragraph 117
  - trees, bushes and vines (Part N) – Section 3 of this part
- Puerto Rico insured crops:
  - insured crops (indemnified) (Part O) – paragraph 189
  - insured crops (non-indemnified) (Part P) – paragraph 190
  - insured tree, bush, and vine plans (Part Q) – paragraph 191.

***--102 Stage 2 Overview (Continued)**

D Submitting FSA-504

A separate application for the producer's entire operation must be submitted for each crop year by the announced sign-up deadline. The application must be processed by the recording County Office identified on FSA-504.

Applications may be accepted at any FSA County Office nationwide. If the receiving County Office is not the producer's recording county, staff must date-stamp the completed application and forward it to the recording County Office listed on the FSA-504 by email or FAX. A copy of the application must be retained in the receiving County Office.

A producer may apply using any of the following methods:

- in person
- by mail
- electronically by:
    - FAX
    - email with a scanned photocopy of FSA-504
    - BOX and One-Span.

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

An application is considered complete once the producer and SBI's, if applicable, who are requesting payment, complete all required entries, sign, and submit the FSA-504 by the established deadline, and provide all required supporting documentation.**--***

***--102 Stage 2 Overview (Continued)**

E Required Documentation and Verification at the Time of Application

Producers will submit documentation to support the following:

- production
- quality loss percentage
- dollar value before disaster event
- dollar value after disaster event
- number of trees, bushes, and vines destroyed
- number of trees, bushes, and vines damaged.

Documentation of pre-filled information is not required unless requested by FSA.

To support production on FSA-504, producers will provide acceptable documentation that substantiates the certification to COC satisfaction. If the eligible crop was sold or otherwise disposed of through commercial channels, an acceptable production record of that disposition must be provided to FSA with the certification. See paragraph 107 for production requirements for Stage 2 applications.

Producers must account for the total amount of unit production for the crop and provide all records for any production of a crop that is grown with an arrangement, agreement, or contract for guaranteed payment.

If a producer does not have acceptable production records, the producer will certify to production and will get the higher of the certification or the CDY according to paragraph 104, except in cases where the applicant has indicated a quality loss percentage.

Program eligibility is based on certifications provided by the producer and is subject to spot check. If requested by COC, the producer the producer must provide the requested information within 60 calendar days from the request, or COC will disapprove the application. The required documentation provided by the producer must support:

- that the applicant (or SBI) meets the definition of producer according to paragraph 27
- records to support the certified disaster event.

See Exhibits 41 and 43 for example letters.**--***

***--102 Stage 2 Overview (Continued)**

F COC Action

COC action is required for all crops and units in which a producer requests payment. The recording county's COC, or CED if delegated, will act on all completed and signed FSA-504's submitted.

COC will:

- ensure the County Office followed subparagraph 29 G in resolving the duplicate benefit issue with the producer, in instances where COC determines a duplicate benefit exists

  Important: If the duplicate benefit is unresolved, COC will disapprove the applicable losses on FSA-504 and provide appeal rights to the applicant.

- complete reviews of FSA-504's with shares designated to an SBI according to Stage 1, subparagraph 66 F

- identify SDRP applicants who are not eligible to receive payment because of citizenship status

- disapprove a crop and unit on FSA-504 for any of the following reasons including, but not limited to:

  - the person or legal entity applying for SDRP is determined to be an ineligible producer

  - documentation requested by COC shows the producer did **not** suffer a loss due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event

  - COC has knowledge that designated shares to SBI's are incorrect

  - duplicate benefits were unresolved, in accordance with subparagraph 29 G

  - signature requirements were not met according to 1-CM

  - pre-filled data was altered, outside of the allowable producer certified options on FSA-504

  - FSA-504 was submitted or postmarked after the announced signup deadline

  - the producer applied for a crop and unit under the wrong section of FSA-504**--***

***--102 Stage 2 Overview (Continued)**

F COC Action (Continued)

- verifiable documentation is not provided to support grading factors or nutrient tests for quality losses

- requested supportive documentation is not received during the 60-calendar day timeframe requirement

- supportive documentation for a late-filed FSA-578 is not received or determined acceptable.

If COC disapproves a crop and unit, COC must:

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

G Signing and Certifying FSA-504

By signing FSA-504, the producer or primary policyholder and any SBI's listed on the application who are claiming a share of the insured or NAP crop(s), are:

- acknowledging they had a qualifying loss

- applying for an SDRP Stage 2 payment

- certifying the information on FSA-504 is true and correct

- providing documentation to support quality tests or analysis completed within 30 days of harvest, when required, according to subparagraph 107 E

- providing any additional documentation requested by FSA to support the certifications on FSA-504, within 60 days of the request

- 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 eligibility and payment calculation purposes is subject to spot check.**--***

***--102 Stage 2 Overview (Continued)**

G Signing and Certifying FSA-504 (Continued)

- agreeing:

  - to comply with SDRP program provisions published in 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart V

  - to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage as applicable for the crop, at 60/100 coverage level or higher for the next 2 available crop years

    Note: If multiple crops and units are listed on an application, producers may agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for only some of the crops and units; an SDRP Stage 2 payment will be issued only for those crops and units for which the producer agrees to meet that requirement.

  - that in the event any Stage 2 payment resulted from erroneous information reported by the producer or if the producer's data is updated after the payment is calculated, the Stage 2 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 that the producer intentionally misrepresented information used to determine the producer's Stage 2 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, which is 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.**--***

*--103 Stage 2 Eligibility

A Qualifying Loss

Stage 2 includes the same qualifying disaster events and related conditions as Stage 1 according to paragraph 27. Producers must have suffered a crop, tree or vine loss that was due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event or related condition in calendar years 2023 or 2024.

If the loss was due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event:

- all acreage in the unit is eligible
- other eligible causes are included in the loss.

The creation and submission of a pre-filled application for producers with information on file with FSA or RMA does not indicate that the crop, tree, bush, or vine loss included on that application is eligible for payment.

B Other Eligible Causes of Loss

Other eligible causes of loss are the same as Stage 1, see subparagraph 47 B.

C Ineligible Causes of Loss

Losses not the result of an eligible disaster are ineligible, including but not limited to, the following:

- losses of all crops covered under a WFRP policy for which an indemnity was received
- quality losses paid under Stage 1 quality loss provisions
- losses for crops that were paid under ERP 2022 Track 1 for the 2023 crop year
- losses for any crops when the producer was paid under ERP 2022 Track 2 where the allowable gross revenue for the 2023 tax year was used as the disaster year revenue
- sugar beet losses that were paid to a member of a cooperative processor through a block grant or cooperative agreement
- crop, tree, bush, and vine losses that were physically located in a block grant State
- prevented planting losses for crops covered under crop insurance or NAP**--***

***--103 Stage 2 Eligibility (Continued)**

C Ineligible Causes of Loss (Continued)

- losses to eligible crops that occurred after harvest
- losses where the notice of loss was disapproved by FSA or RMA, unless the notice of loss was disapproved solely because it was filed after the deadline for acceptability
- drifting herbicides
- failure to reseed or replant to the same crop in the county before the final planting date
- losses during storage
- losses not the result of disaster
- losses to crops not intended for harvest in the applicable crop year
- lack of good farming practices
- poor management decisions
- water contained or released by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project if an easement exists on the acreage affected by the containment or release of water
- failure of power supply or brownout
- losses attributable to unmarketable production merely because of a loss of market demand that was not associated with the quality of the crop
- losses to aquacultural species that were compensated under ELAP
- wildlife**--***

***--103 Stage 2 Eligibility (Continued)**

C Ineligible Causes of Loss (Continued)

- losses for honey when production by colonies or bees were diminished because of:
  - unavailability of equipment or the collapse or failure of equipment
  - improper storage
  - bee feeding
  - application of chemicals
  - theft
  - movement of bees by or for the producer
  - disease or pest infestation of the colonies, unless approved by FSA
- quality losses for the following:
  - crops insured under area plans
  - quality losses already compensated by crop insurance or NAP and included under Stage 1
  - value loss crops
  - maple sap
  - honey
  - trees, bushes, and vines
  - crops that were destroyed
  - crops that were prevented from being planted
  - losses that could have been mitigated through reasonable and available measures
  - losses attributable to unmarketable production merely because of a loss of market demand that was not associated with the quality of the crop
  - losses for crops where the production was already reduced for quality under NAP.**--***

***--103 Stage 2 Eligibility (Continued)**

D Assigning Production for Ineligible Causes of Loss

COC will assign production according to subparagraph 107 J for the ineligible portion of the loss if the loss was attributed to an ineligible cause of loss as specified in subparagraph C.

Note: See paragraph:

- 115 for adjusting insured crops area-based plans
- 117 for adjusting value loss crops
- 144 for adjustments to trees, bushes, and vines.

E Duplicate Benefits

Producers are not able to be compensated for the same crop loss under both Federal crop insurance and NAP. Duplicate benefits provisions apply to Stage 2, the same as for Stage 1 according to paragraph 29.

F Crop Year and Crop Year Losses

For Stage 2 eligibility, a qualifying disaster event must have caused a loss, in whole or in part, to an eligible crop in calendar years 2023 or 2024. This can include losses on eligible crops in crop years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Crop year means for:

- NAP covered crops, the crop year as defined in 7 CFR 1437.3.
- uninsured, NAP-eligible crops, the crop year as defined in 7 CFR 1437.3
- insured crops, trees, bushes, and vines the crop year as defined according to the applicable federal crop insurance policy

Example: A producer located in Nebraska has FCIC coverage on grapes, however coverage is not available for the grapevines. An event occurred October 15, 2023, and destroyed 50 percent of the grapevines. Since the 2024 coverage period for grapes began on September 1, 2023, the year of crop loss for the affected grapes is 2024 (the coverage period in effect on the date of the disaster) and, the crop year is the year of loss for the affected vines which is 2023.**--***

***--103 Stage 2 Eligibility (Continued)**

F Crop Year and Crop Year Losses (Continued)

The 2025 crop year is included because a qualifying disaster event occurring in 2024 calendar year may cause a loss to a 2025 crop, based on the crop year definition.

Example: Insured winter wheat was planted in November 2024. The 2025 crop insurance coverage began when the wheat was planted. The wheat suffered losses because of a winter storm in December 2024. Since the 2025 coverage period was in effect on the date of the winter storm, the wheat loss is a 2025 crop year loss.

G Eligible Crops for Stage 2

Eligible crops must have been commercially marketed and include those, including aquacultural species, for which Federal crop insurance or NAP coverage was available for the 2023, 2024, or 2025 crop year.

H Ineligible Crops for Stage 2

The following crops are ineligible:

- crops intended for grazing
- crops not intended for harvest
- aquaculture species that were compensated under ELAP
- volunteer crops
- experimental crops
- by-products of harvesting or processing a crop, such as (but not limited to) cotton seed, peanut shells, wheat or oat straw, corn stalks or stovers
- crops, trees, bushes, or vines in home gardens
- first year seeding of forage crops
- immature fruit crops
- tobacco, grown in a county where Federal crop insurance is not available
- banana and plantain plants
- livestock
- timber.--*

***--103 Stage 2 Eligibility (Continued)**

I Eligible Trees, Bushes, and Vines for Stage 2

Perennial trees, bushes, and vines grown for the commercial production of an annual crop intended for human consumption that were damaged or destroyed as a result of a qualified disaster event, or related conditions are eligible for benefits.

The corresponding crop that the tree, bush, or vine produces must be listed in 2-CP and be a NAP eligible crop. For commercial crops that are not listed in 2-CP, STC's will ensure that additions are handled according to 2-CP. Follow procedure in 1-NAP (Rev. 2) to request NAP eligibility

J Ineligible Trees, Bushes, and Vines for Stage 2

The following trees, bushes, and vines are not eligible:

- perennial plants that are harvested for edible roots, such as ginseng or ginger are not eligible under the tree, bush, and vine provisions but may be considered under production losses
- abandoned groves
- nursery plants, ornamental plants, or plants grown for non-commercial purposes
- bananas and plantains
- trees grown for pulp or timber
- other trees, bushes, or vines not grown for commercial production of annual crops
- cucurbits (such as cucumbers, pumpkins, watermelons) and pineapple
- nursery crops
- trees, bushes, and vines physically located in block grant States that are conducting their own State crop disaster program, which includes Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, and Massachusetts.

Note: Nursery crops are included as eligible crops; however, nursery is not eligible under the tree, bush, and vine provisions.**--***

*--104 NCT Crop Data

A Establishing Crop Records

State Offices are required to establish and approve crop data for use in 2023, 2024, and 2025 (2025 is only for crops that could have been impacted by a 2024 qualifying disaster event) NCT before program application and payment calculations can occur for eligible producers. All required crop data must be established for software to calculate payments for applicable application sections, including some FCIC crops.

Crop data must first be loaded and approved in the applicable year's NCT. A separate ADHOC approval flag is available and required in the 2023, 2024, and 2025 NCT for the crop data to be used for Stage 2.

The ADHOC approval flag is **required** for crop years 2023, 2024, and 2025 for any:

- NAP crop not previously approved in the NCT
- RMA insured crops requested to be included in the application.

The following data elements are required in the NCT for an ADHOC approval:

- unharvested payment factor
- prevented planted factors
- county expected yields (including historical yields) as applicable
- average market price (including historical prices)

  Note: When creating a new crop record, if there is an insurable price available for the crop, the FCIC prices should populate as the average market price.

- CDY, if applicable. See subparagraph E for CDY provisions.

  Note: See 1-NAP (Rev. 2) for crop data policy and 3-NAP for NCT software.

The requirement to establish a new crop record on the NCT 120 days before the NAP application closing date is waived for SDRP. The waiver does not allow modification of an existing NAP record by adding, deleting, or changing existing NAP data elements such as dates, prices, yields, payment factors, or planting periods. Additional planting periods for crops with an existing NAP crop record cannot be established.

Follow 3-NAP, paragraph 18 for the State Office NCT process for loading crop data for both production-based and value loss crops. However, the ADHOC approval should be used, rather than the NAP approval process.**--***

***--104 NCT Crop Data (Continued)**

B Pay Groups

Crop information will be entered into NCT by pay group, as required by the software, for the applicable crop year for eligible crops.

A NAP pay group will be established using FSA pay crop and pay type codes and is identified by crop, crop type, intended use, and planting period for eligible crops in the applicable State and county.

Note: Some pay crop and pay type codes differ by State and county, such as processing grapes.**--***

***--104 NCT Crop Data (Continued)**

C Planting Periods

Crops with multiple planting periods within the same crop year are identified as a separate SDRP pay grouping. Crops with the same planting period will be grouped together, unless they have different pay crop and payment type codes.

Example: Lettuce has 3 planting periods during the same crop year.

A separate NCT record is entered for each planting to ensure that the production from the different plantings will not be grouped together.

Producers can only receive payment for multiple plantings of the same crop on the same or different acres if the planting meets the requirements in 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

D CDY

CDY's will be established for each crop a producer is unable to provide acceptable production records to support the crop's loss.

Program eligibility is based on losses sustained because of a qualifying disaster event or related conditions occurring in calendar years 2023 and 2024; however, the CDY reflects the impact of all disaster conditions in the county on the crop.

CDY is intended to reflect the amount of production a participant should have produced considering all qualifying disaster events or related conditions in the county. CDY should be consistent with the average amount of production per acre for a substantial number of producers are experiencing similar disasters.

CDY will:

- be established by:
  - crop, crop type, intended use, and planting period (for the county)
  - physical location
- be equal to or less than the CEY
- not be zero "0" unless no crop acreage was harvested and all field appraisals reflect "0" production, or if appraisals were waived by RMA or FSA
- be established by COC for a crop in a county and be considered a matter of general applicability and, therefore, not appealable
- require DD or State Office designee review
- be loaded in the NCT by the State Office.**--***

***--104 NCT Crop Data (Continued)**

D CDY (Continued)

COC will establish the CDY and submit it to DD or State Office designee for reasonableness, concurrence, and loading into the NCT. COC will thoroughly document the basis for determining CDY. Documentation may include, but is not limited to:

- weather data
- discussions with county extension service/universities
- NASS data
- loss estimates from applicable industries
- appraisals from loss adjusters
- damage assessment reports
- RMA data
- NAP and other verifiable County Office records.

The following reports are available at Crop Data - Stage 2 as a tool to aid in the establishment of CDY's.

- Acres Reported Without NAP Coverage Report may be used to determine potential crops which may need a CDY.

- NAP AFP Production Report provides the actual production for crops as reported on approved NAP applications for payment by county for 2023, 2024 and 2025.

  Note: When using this data to establish a CDY, COC should supplement it with other data sources to ensure the CDY represents all disaster events in the county.

- FSA/RMA Cross Walk Report is used in conjunction with the RMA Actual Yields Report to assist with comparing RMA crops (by crop, crop type, and practice) to FSA's crop for 2023 and 2024 crop years.

- RMA Actual Average Yields Report provides actual yields for crops as reported to RMA. The data may not be inclusive of all producers in the county.

  Note: When using this data to establish a CDY, COC should supplement it with other data sources to ensure accuracy

- RMA Plan Listing by County for SDRP Report provides the crop insurance plans available for each county. This report may be used to identify crop records needed for Stage 2 producers.**--***

***--104 NCT Crop Data (Continued)**

D CDY (Continued)

This data should not be shared outside of USDA or used for purposes other than establishing CDY's because in some cases the data may be at a level that could identify or be used to identify individual producers in combination with other data.

After COC establishes a CDY, the recommendation must be submitted to DD or State Office designee for review, concurrence, and entry into the NCT. To support this process, the County Office must complete a survey for each crop, crop type, intended use, and practice. The survey responses provide the information needed for review and entry of each crop into the NCT.

The State Office must notify the County Office once DD concurs with the CDY and the "ADHOC" flag is set to "approved" in the NCT.

E CDY Information Collection

After COC establishes a CDY, the recommendation must be submitted to DD or State Office designee for review, concurrence, and entry into the NCT. To support this process, the County Office must complete a survey for each crop, crop type, intended use, and practice. The survey responses provide the information needed for review and entry of each crop into the NCT. The survey can be found at **SDRP SharePoint Home**.

See Exhibit 66 for the survey questions and example responses.

After the survey is completed by the County Office, the National Office will post the results to **SDRP SharePoint Home**.

The State Office must notify the County Office once the DD concurs with the CDY and the "ADHOC" flag is set to "approved" in the NCT.**--***

*--105 Acreage for Stage 2

A Overview

Eligible acreage includes all acres eligible to be covered by FCIC or NAP.

For insured APH or yield-based plans, and insured crops in Puerto Rico, acres that are considered eligible under the applicable insurance policy, are considered eligible acreage. This includes RMA provisions for initial, double-cropping, and subsequently planted crops.

For all other crops, the lesser of reported or determined acres, that are planted or prevented from being planted, will be used to identify eligible acres.

In addition to production-based crops, eligible acreage also includes:

- colonies for honey
- taps for maple sap
- trees, bushes, and vines
- value loss crops.

B Eligible Acreage

Eligible acreage includes planted and prevented planting of the:

- initial crop acreage

  Note: For tropical regions as defined in 1-NAP (Rev. 2), **all** plantings of an annual and biennial crop are considered initial planted acreage.

- double-cropping acreage, only if approved by FSA as eligible double-cropping practices according to 2-CP

  Exception: Double-cropping acreage can be considered eligible without approval, if the producer is able to provide verifiable documentation to COC satisfaction that establishes a history of carrying out a successful double-cropping practice on the specific crops for which payment is being requested.

- multiple plantings, only if the planting meets the requirements for multiple planting periods according to (1-NAP) Rev. 2.**--***

***--105 Acreage for Stage 2 (Continued)**

B Eligible Acreage (Continued)

Eligible acreage must be reported on FSA-578 for the applicable crop year for each of the following:

- insured crops covered with:
  - area based plans
  - dollar plans and other revenue plans
  - value loss plans (nursery and clam policies)
- NAP crops
- uninsured crops
- all trees, bushes, and vines.

Acreage is **not** required to be reported on FSA-578 for all of the following:

- FCIC insured APH or yield-based plans
- all Puerto Rico insured crops, except trees, bushes, and vines.**--***

***--105 Acreage for Stage 2 (Continued)**

C Acreage Reports

Acreage reports:

- may already be on file with FSA
- filed according to 2-CP provisions
- may be accepted for SDRP purposes only if 2-CP requirements cannot be met.

Changes to 2023 and 2024 CARS data may impact other program payments.

Late-filed acreage reports:

- will be accepted and certified in CARS when provisions according to 2-CP are met

- may be accepted for SDRP purposes only when provisions according to 2-CP are **not** met.

For late-filed acreage reports **for SDRP purposes only**:

- FSA-578 will be signed by the producer

- acreage will be loaded into CARS but **not** certified in CARS

- acreage reports submitted after the subsequent year's acreage reporting deadline may be processed

- late-filed acreage reporting fee will be waived, and farm visits are not required.**--***

***--105 Acreage for Stage 2 (Continued)**

C Acreage Reports (Continued)

Producers must be able to provide COC with documentation that substantiates the existence of the crop acreage, not just the purchase of inputs to produce the crop. This evidence includes the following:

- seed receipts, chemical and fertilizer receipts
- precision planting, spraying, or harvesting data or maps that can be tied to the field claimed as planted
- photos with locations and notable physical boundaries showing the planted crop in the field
- other geospatial data or maps the producer has that proves the existence of the crop in the field
- other methods as approved by DAFP.

If an applicant is not able to meet the requirements listed in this subparagraph, they have the option of paying for a farm visit to verify the existence of the crop and crop acreage in cases where crop residue can still be identifiable.

In addition to the existence of the crop, proof of disposition is also required as provided in 2-CP, subparagraph 27 B.

COC is required to review the late-filed FSA-578 and all supporting documentation to determine whether requirements are met. If COC:

- is satisfied, the acreage reported is eligible for Stage 2
- finds the documentation not acceptable, will disapprove the applicable crop and unit for Stage 2.

Note: Crop acreage from other programs that allow late-filed acreage reports to be loaded into CARS and not certified (ECAP, for example) will potentially be included on FSA-504. This will not impact acreage eligibility for Stage 2.

All FSA-578 revisions, including those completed for SDRP purposes, must meet provisions according to 2-CP.

COC's have the authority to verify accuracy and reasonableness.**--***

***--105 Acreage for Stage 2 (Continued)**

D Ineligible Acreage

Ineligible acreage for SDRP Stage 2 includes, but is not limited to:

- acreage for which crop insurance or NAP coverage is not able to be purchased
- uninsured or uninsurable acres of a crop when the crop is insured
- grazed acreage covered by an annual forage policy of insurance
- prevented planted acreage of a federal insured crop
- prevented planted acreage of a NAP covered crop
- prevented planted acreage in tropical regions
- acreage that has documented evidence of lack of prevented planted conditions
- acreage with intended use of grazing
- first year seeding of a perennial forage crop
- subsequently planted or subsequently prevented planted acreage that does not meet double-cropping rules
- acreage on which a qualifying cause of loss did not occur on any part of the unit.

Example: Initial planted but double-cropping not approved (and acreage with no qualifying cause of loss).

The producer in Knox County, Texas planted 150 acres of an initial crop of wheat, followed by 150 acres of cotton. A wildfire occurred in October 2024 and destroyed all 150 acres of the subsequent cotton crop.

Cotton following wheat is not an approved double-cropping combination for Knox County, Texas. Therefore, cotton is not eligible for Stage 2 because the wildfire only affected the subsequent cotton crop.**--***

***--105 Acreage for Stage 2 (Continued)**

E Prevented Planted Acreage

Prevented planting acres are eligible on qualifying losses for **uninsured crops only**.

Any prevented planting claims must be reviewed and acted on by COC for program benefits.

Prevented planting is **not** applicable to:

- tropical regions.
- NAP covered crops.
- insured crops
- value loss crops
- trees, bushes, and vines.

COC must determine the prevented planting acreage credit according to 2-CP, paragraph 37.

Acreage ineligible for prevented planted includes, but is not limited to, acreage:

- not planted because of a management decision

  Note: Failure to plant when others in the area were planting will result in the denial of the prevented planting claim.

- required to be left unharvested under the terms of the lease or any other agreement

- where any other person receives a prevented planting payment for the crop for the same crop year, unless double-cropping requirements have been met

- where pasture or another forage crop is in place on the acreage during the time that planting of the crop generally occurs in the area

- used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by USDA, including CRP planting history or conservation plans indicated would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes**--***

***--105 Acreage for Stage 2 (Continued)**

E Prevented Planted Acreage (Continued)

- affected by the containment or release of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project, if an easement exists on the acreage affected for the containment or release of the water

- where any volunteer or cover crop is hayed, grazed, or otherwise harvested for the acreage for the same crop year

- where there is an inadequate supply of irrigation water beginning before the RMA sales closing date for the previous crop year or the NAP application closing date for the crop according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2) through the final planting date of the current year

- where there is a failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities

- quarantined by a county, State, or Federal government agency

- affected by chemical and herbicide residue

- where the producer was unable to find a market for the crop

- for value loss crops

- affected by wildlife damage

- for tree crops and other perennial, unless the producer can prove resources were available to plant, grow, and harvest the crop, as applicable

- where reduction in irrigation water supply is because of participation in an electricity buy-back program, the sale of water under a water buy-back is ineligible for prevented planted credit, or changes in water use because of legislation changes or any other cause which a natural disaster is not

- devoted to noncropland.

For Stage 2 purposes, always use the crop that was prevented from planting as reflected on the FSA-578.**--***

***--105 Acreage for Stage 2 (Continued)**

F Units

Units will be pre-filled on the application. For NAP and uninsured crops, the unit identifies the interest of the producer in the administrative county on the basis of the unique relationship of the owner to one or more operators.

For NAP covered crops, units will be provided from FSA records. Use the NAP producer's existing unit structure as established according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

For uninsured crops, use the unit that is automatically created when the producer's report of acreage, FSA-578, is loaded into CARS.

For insured crops, units will be provided from RMA and pre-filled on the application.

For units without pre-filled production, producers will provide production based on the unit.

RMA insures eligible acreage through units that define how coverage is applied and how losses and premiums are calculated. RMA uses the following 3 types of units.

- Basic units – A basic unit consisting of all acreage of the same insured crop in the county for the basic unit.

- Optional units - Optional Units include each farm and crop separately, and the acreage is not insured under a CAT policy. Optional units are established by the following:

  - non-contiguous land
  - FSA FSN
  - irrigated or non-irrigated practice
  - by type: fresh, processing, varietal group A, varietal group B, or varietal group C
  - by section
  - by written agreement.**--***

***--105 Acreage for Stage 2 (Continued)**

F Units (Continued)

- Enterprise units:

  - EU –EU consists of all insurable acreage of the same insured crop in the county regardless of practice.

  - EP –EP consists of all insurable acreage of the same insured crop in the county by practice. The insured will have 1 unit for all irrigated practices and another for all non-irrigated practices.

  - MCEU - MCEU endorsement allows a producer to combine acreage of an insured crop, by irrigation practice, if applicable, in 2 contiguous counties in the same State into 1 enterprise unit.

  Note: RMA allows a producer to choose enterprise units to take advantage of premium savings.

When RMA insures only 1 practice and a producer suffers an eligible loss on both practices, the producer may have an insured unit and a separate unit as uninsured. The unit for the insured practice will be provided by RMA. After an FSA-578 is completed, the uninsured acres will be recorded under the Uninsured Crops section of FSA-504.

Example: Wayne insured IR Corn, Yel, Grain with crop insurance, but chose not to insure his acres of NI Corn, Yel, Grain. The insured unit will be pre-filled on FSA-504, Part C. The uninsured acres will be included on FSA-504, Part L.

For insured crops in Puerto Rico, the policy number is in place of unit. Each policy number will stand alone and will not offset. If production is not pre-filled for the policy, production must be provided for the crop associated with the policy number.**--***

***--105 Acreage for Stage 2 (Continued)**

G Native Sod Acreage

Native sod is acreage that is planted and was not cropped on or before February 7, 2014. For SDRP purposes, it is defined as land on which the natural state plant cover before tilling was composed principally of native grass-like plants, forbs or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing and is land that has never been tilled, as determined by USDA.

Insured and NAP-covered crops will already have the applicable adjustments applied to the eligible acres by RMA and FSA, and that information will be used to calculate benefits.

See paragraph 106 for approved yield provisions for uninsured crops on native sod acreage.

*--106 Yields for Stage 2

A Yield Information

Yield-based crops with eligible acreage will have a yield for the location county, crop type, and intended use. Yields are the amount of production per acre of a crop and are used by RMA and FSA to determine a producer's liability, premium, guarantee, expected value, and potential indemnities and NAP payments. They serve as a basis for calculating benefits or coverage for insured and NAP covered crops.

For SDRP, yields are used to calculate SDRP liability.

Yields for crops with eligible acreage will apply according to the following table.

IF the crop is…	THEN the yield is…
covered by an insured APH/yield-based plan	the individual producer's FCIC insured approved yield.
covered by an insured dollar or other revenue plan	100 percent of the CEY for the physical location (State and county) of the unit.
covered with NAP	the producers NAP approved yield according to 1-NAP (Rev 2).
uninsured	100 percent of the CEY for the physical location (State and county) of the unit.
uninsured, and eligible native sod acreage	65 percent of the CEY for the physical location (State and county) of the unit.

--*

*--107 Production for Stage 2

A Overview

For insured and NAP covered crops, production to count is determined by the applicable crop insurance policy or NAP provisions.

Production to count previously provided to RMA or FSA will be pre-filled on the application.

Documentation of pre-filled information on the application is not required, unless requested by FSA.

For all crops, production to count must be certified by the producer anytime the production to count is blank or there is a discrepancy in the amount of production pre-filled on the application. Acceptable documentation of production must be provided to support the producer's certification.

Production to count for a crop and unit is the net production. Production to count includes all harvested production, appraised production, and assigned production for the total planted acreage of the crop for the unit, after any applicable production and quality adjustments.

For a multi harvested crop, the total harvested production of eligible acreage includes all harvested production for the crop year and is not limited to the affected acres.

B Harvested Production

When a crop is harvested for the intended use, the actual harvested production will be used to determine payments. FSA will determine if the producer's production documentation represents all production that could have or would have been harvested when reviewing the application.

Crops with the intended use of grain, but were harvested as silage, ensilage, hay, cracked, rolled, crimped or other uses, will be adjusted to whole grain equivalent according to 8-LP.--*

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

C When Final Use Differs From Intended Use

When the final use of the crop is different from the intended use, the following rules will apply:

- for all crops that do **not** have FSA-established conversion methods, STC's have the authority to establish conversion methods based on industry standards

- all crops grazed for which grazing was not intended, assign production according to CDY provisions and subparagraphs 104 E, F, and J of this paragraph

  Note: Crops with an IU of grazing are not eligible

- for crops sold in a market that is not a recognized market for the crop with no established county average yield and market price, a salvage value will be determined for the final use.

  Note: See subparagraph M for salvage value.**--***

*--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)

D Producer Responsibilities

The producer is responsible for providing accurate and complete acreage and production reports, when required. When applicable, producers must report all production for all eligible crops in the pay group on the unit.

It is **not** FSA's responsibility to determine or summarize a producer's amount of production.

Producer's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- retain and provide, when required, acceptable production evidence available for the crop and unit

  Note: Producers are not required to provide additional documentation to support pre-filled values on FSA-504.

- provide the information in a manner that can be easily understood by COC.

  Note: Regardless of the source of the production information, the producer is responsible and liable for any errors in reporting production.

The producer's signature on FSA-504 (Exhibit 65) is the producer's certification that the records provided are correct, accurate, and includes the **total** crop production.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

D Producer Responsibilities (Continued)

The following table provides acceptable production sources.

FOR…	AND if…	THEN...
insured crops	RMA production is provided on FSA-504	use RMA provided production. **Note**: For insured APH/yield-based plans, producers are allowed to certify production if the RMA producer certified production on FSA-504 is not accurate, which must be accompanied by documentation.
	RMA production is not provided on FSA-504	the producer must provide acceptable production records.
	RMA production is not available, and the producer does not provide acceptable production records to support SDRP producer certified production on FSA-504	COC will use the higher of the producer's certified production or established and approved CDY multiplied by eligible acres. When CDY is used, COC will adjust production on FSA-504. No COC adjustment is needed when using the producer's certified production. **Exception:** CDY provisions are not allowed anytime a producer claims a quality loss on the same production.

--*

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

D Producer Responsibilities (Continued)

FOR…	AND if…	THEN...
NAP-covered crops	NAP production is provided on FSA-504	use NAP production.
	NAP production is not available, or the producer does not provide acceptable production records to support SDRP producer certified production	COC will use the higher of the producer's certified production or established and approved CDY multiplied by eligible acres. When CDY is used, COC will adjust production on FSA-504. No COC adjustment is needed when using the producer's certified production. **Exception:** CDY provisions are not allowed anytime a producer claims a quality loss on the same production.
uninsured crops	the producer provides acceptable production evidence	use producer provided production records.
	the producer does not provide acceptable production records to support SDRP producer certified production	COC will use the higher of the producer's certified production or established and approved CDY multiplied by eligible acres. When CDY is used, COC will adjust production on FSA-504. No COC adjustment is needed when using the producer's certified production. **Exception:** CDY provisions are not allowed anytime a producer claims a quality loss on the same production.

--*

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

D Producer Responsibilities (Continued)

Some RMA dollar plans and other revenue plans do not require production records to be reported to crop insurance agents for RMA purposes. However, when applying for Stage 2 benefits, producers with crops covered under these plans will be required to provide acceptable production records according to subparagraph F to support the qualifying loss. See subparagraph 49 C for RMA policies and plan codes.

Note: The production provided must account for **all** production in the unit.

E Considerations When Reviewing Production Records

When reviewing production records, special situations to consider include but not limited to:

- fruit policies – see Section 4 of this part.
- multiple marketed crops – see paragraph 167
- ineligible causes of loss – see subparagraph 103 D
- secondary use value received – see subparagraph 107 N
- salvage value received - see subparagraph 107 M.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

F Acceptable Production Records

It is the producer's responsibility to submit acceptable production records to substantiate production to the satisfaction of COC for any production the producer certifies on the application.

Producers with eligible crops that have pre-filled RMA or NAP production in which they agree, do **not** need to provide additional production.

When required, producers unable to provide acceptable production records will certify to production, and CDY provisions will apply if the certification is less than CDY, according to subparagraphs 104 E and F, except in cases where the producer has also indicated a quality loss percentage on the application.

Acceptable production records are verifiable or reliable documentation.

Examples of acceptable production records include the following:

- RMA or NAP records, if accurate and complete
- commercial receipts
- settlement sheets
- warehouse ledger sheets or load summaries
- appraisal information from a loss adjuster acceptable to FSA.

Examples of acceptable production for eligible crops that were farm-stored, fed to livestock, or disposed of by means other than verifiable commercial channels, include:

- truck scale tickets
- appraisal information from a loss adjuster acceptable to FSA
- contemporaneous reliable diaries
- other documentary evidence, such as contemporaneous reliable measurements, determined acceptable by FSA.

COC's determination of acceptability will consider the ability to review and verify or compare production records against the similarity of other production records received for the same crop or similar crops from other producers. FSA may verify the production records submitted with records on file at the warehouse, gin, or other entities that received or may have received the reported production.**--***

*--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)

G Verifiable Records

Verifiable records of production:

- are able to be verified by FSA through an independent source
- may be used to substantiate the amount of production reported.

Verifiable records are:

- dated
- show final disposition, including specific quantity and price, for final use
- be seasonal or crop-specific for commodities produced more than once in a calendar year
- required to be provided, if they exist, to support a producer's certification of production or whenever a record of production is otherwise required by FSA.

Producers with losses to adulterated wine grapes must submit verifiable sales tickets that document the reduced price was because of adulteration caused by a qualifying disaster event.

For any adulterated wine grapes not sold, verifiable records obtained by testing or analysis to establish the wine grapes were adulterated because a qualifying disaster event must be provided by the producer, along with the price they would receive because of adulteration.

H Reliable Records

Reliable production records include records provided by the producer that COC determines is adequate to substantiate the amount of production reported when verifiable records are not available.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

I Examples of Reliable Production Records

Reliable production records may include the following provided they meet the requirements of subparagraph H:

- ledgers of commodity sales volume or income
- income statements of deposit slips
- records to verify production input costs
- producer diaries, ledgers, or receipts
- cash register tapes
- invoices from custom harvesting
- u-pick records
- other USDA programs (NAP, LDP, FSA loans, etc.).

Reliable production records are subject to COC determination of acceptability.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

J Assigned Production

COC assigned production will **replace** production from RMA, NAP, or producer provided production with an override of production, using COC adjusted production.

Assigned production provisions will be determined by COC for production from all or part of eligible crop acreage by the applicable pay group for the crop.

COC will assign production for the crop and unit for the following situations.

- **When COC determines a portion of the loss is because of an ineligible disaster event**, or circumstances other than a natural disaster have affected the eligible crop acreage and not otherwise been accounted for.

  COC will:

  - require the producer to provide information to substantiate the loss that was not attributable to an eligible cause of loss or qualifying disaster event

  - record the assigned production on the application using COC adjusted production

    Note: The assigned production will need to be added to any eligible production provided by the producer, in order to account for all production of the crop and unit.

  - document in COC minutes, the basis for the adjustment, the quantity of production (assigned and eligible), and how the amount of production was calculated or determined to equal the COC adjusted production amount on the application.

  Exception: If producer agrees with the production supplied by crop insurance or if the specific scenario does not require production to be supplied the COC may not assign production for ineligible causes of loss.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

J Assigned Production (Continued)

- **When the producer planted a crop after the final planting date** COC will assign production for the eligible crop acreage that was not planted by the RMA or STC established final planting dates. Production will be assigned using the following table.

IF the crop's days to maturity are...	**AND if the crop is planted after the final planting date by...**	**THEN assigned production is equal to...**
60 calendar days or less	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of the eligible acres x yield of the applicable crop for each day after the final planting date.
	6 or more calendar days	the eligible acres x yield x coverage level. For uninsured crops: use 50 percent coverage level.
61 to 120 calendar days	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of eligible acres x yield of the applicable crop regardless of the day planted.
	6 to 20 calendar days	1 percent of eligible acres x yield of the applicable crop for each day after the final planting date.
	21 or more calendar days	the eligible acres x yield x coverage level. For uninsured crops: use 50 percent coverage level.
121 calendar days and up	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of eligible acres x yield of the applicable crop regardless of the day planted.
	6 to 25 calendar days	1 percent of eligible acres x yield of the applicable crop for each day after the final planting date
	26 or more calendar days	the eligible acres x yield x coverage level. For uninsured crops: use 50 percent coverage level

The "Late Planting Assigned Production" workbook on the DAFP NAP website, **NAP Worksheets/Forms** is a tool available to use to calculate late planting assigned production.

See 1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 377 for the definition of planted, for determining late planting.

Planted acreage, for determining late planting, means land in which seeds or plants have been placed, appropriately for the crop and planting period, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

J Assigned Production (Continued)

Late planting provisions do not apply to the following:

- crops with multiple planting periods except:
  - for the last planting period for the crop
  - to multiple planting periods with a defined gap of 60 days or more between the harvest date of the previous planting period and the beginning of the immediately following planting period
- value loss crops
- perennial crops
- trees, bushes, and vines.

COC will:

- require a producer to provide any needed information to substantiate the loss, late planting, and crop's maturity days
- assign production to be determined according to the date the crop acreage was planted and the factors in the table in this subparagraph
- record the assigned production on application
- document in COC minutes:
  - the basis for the assignment
  - the quantity of production assigned
  - how assigned production was calculated or determined
- notify the producer of assigned production determinations according to paragraph 114.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

J Assigned Production (Continued)

Example: Crop: NI Corn, YEL, Grain
CEY for County A: 60 bushels per acre
Uninsured Unit Acres: 100
Production: 4000 bushels (verifiable records)
Final Planting Date: May 15, 2017
Date Crop Planted: May 26, 2017
Crop Days to Maturity: 110 days

Mr. Cornman planted 100 acres of corn but according to FSA-578 it was planted 11 calendar days late.

IF the crop's days to maturity are…	**AND IF the crop is planted after the final planting date…**	**THEN assigned production is equal to…**
61 to 120 calendar days	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of eligible acres x yield of the applicable crop regardless of the day planted.
	6 to 20 calendar days	1 percent of eligible acres x yield of the applicable crop for each day after the final planting date.

1% x (100 acres x 60 yield) x 11 days = 660 bushels assigned production

Production to Count = 4,000 bushels

COC Assigned Production = 660 bushels

Net Production = 4,660 bushels.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

J Assigned Production (Continued)

- **When unharvested acreage has not been appraised by an acceptable appraiser**, per FSA production may be assigned on NAP covered or uninsured acres. Insured and NAP covered acres with a notice of loss may have appraised and/or assigned production already applied to the production to count.

  COC will:

  - require a producer to provide any needed information to substantiate the loss
  - assign production using the CDY when NAP covered and/or uninsured acreage was unharvested and was **not appraised**
  - record the assigned production on FSA-504
  - document in COC minutes and notify the producer of:
    - the basis for the assignment
    - the quantity of production assigned
    - how the amount of assigned production was calculated or determined
  - notify the producer of assignment determinations according to paragraph 107.

  Example: Crop: NI Sorghum, GRS, Grain
  CDY for County A: 24 bushels per acre
  Uninsured Unit Acres: 100
  Certified Production: 0 bushels

  Mr. Milo experienced a total loss of production on his uninsured sorghum field because of wildfire. The COC assigned 2400 bushels of production based on County A's sorghum CDY of 24 bushels per acre on Mr. Milo's 100 acres. The production based on the CDY is higher than the producer's certified production of 0.

- When the producer implemented a practice, such as multiple cropping, that generally results in lower yields than historic yields for the crop.

- When acceptable production records are not available from any source.**--***

*--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)

K Commingled Production

Producers are responsible for identifying production that is commingled between crop years, units, ineligible and eligible acres, or different practices. If producers cannot provide evidence that adequately identified such production, COC may disapprove the application or prorate the commingled production as applicable.

Commingled production may be attributed to an applicable unit, if before commingling, the producer has documented the production by unit and does any of the following:

- provides copies of verifiable documents showing that production of the commodity was purchased, acquired, or otherwise obtained from beyond the unit
- production was measured in a manner approved by FSA
- crop year's production was appraised in a manner approved by FSA.

Production commingled between units before it was a matter of record and cannot be separated by using records or other means will be prorated to each respective unit in proportion to each unit's harvested crop acreage according to this table.

Step	Action
1	Total the commingled production of the eligible crop.
2	Total the harvested acreage of the crop in each identified unit.
3	Divide the acres of each unit by the total acres to calculate the prorated factor by unit.
4	Multiply each factor times the total unit's production of the crop to calculate each unit's respective production.

--*

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

K Commingled Production (Continued)

Production from different practices with separate established yields that are commingled before it is a matter of record will be prorated to the respective practice in proportion to the county yield according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Multiply each CEY for the practice times the harvested acreage for the practice.
2	Divide the production using CEY's of each practice by the total production using CEY's to find the prorated factor by practice. Round to 4 decimal places.
3	Multiply each factor times the total actual commingled production. Round to whole number.

Example: Producer A harvested 2,100 bushels of corn over 200 acres. The producer irrigated 150 acres and the remaining 50 acres were non-irrigated. Producer A did not maintain separate records of production for each practice. The CEY for irrigated is 170 bushels/acre and non-irrigated is 60 bushels/acre.

Step	Calculation
1	150 X 170 bu/ac (CEY for irrigated) = 25,500 bushels 50 X 60 bu/ac (CEY for non-irrigated) = 3,000 bushels
2	25,500 bushels (irrigated) + 3,000 bushels (non-irrigated) = 28,500 bushels
3	25,500 bushels (irrigated) ÷ 28,500 bushels = .895 3,000 bushels (non-irrigated) ÷ 28,500 bushels = .105
4	2,100 total harvested production X .895 (irrigated) = 1,880 2,100 total harvested production X .105 (non-irrigated) = 221

--*

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

L Salvage Value

Salvage value is the dollar amount or equivalent for the quantity of the commodity that cannot be marketed or sold in any recognized market for the crop.

The sum of the dollar amount of all crops sold as salvage will be included in the payment calculation for applicable covered or uninsured crops.

The loss of quality that resulted in the commodity becoming salvage must be because of eligible disaster conditions. The production of a crop or crop type for which there is no FSA established price for the State or yield will:

- be counted as salvage
- not be considered production of the crop for any purpose.

Example: A producer intended to grow oranges for the fresh market. After the hurricane, all oranges were on the ground and rendered the oranges unmarketable for the intended market. No production was sold as fresh. As a result of the eligible loss, the producer ends up selling the oranges to a greenhouse for compost. The oranges sold will be designated as "salvage" and not included in the production totals, but the value received will be deducted from the payment.

Salvage value will be deducted from the payment calculated for the crop of the commodity, by either:

- the dollar amount received for the quantity sold as salvage
- a value determined by COC.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

L Salvage Value (Continued)

Salvage value:

- determinations may apply to insured crops where RMA loss information is used
- applies to value loss crops
- does not include secondary use.

Example: Crop: IR Apples, COM, FH
Uninsured Unit Acres: 100
Total Production: 2500 bushels sold as cattle feed for $1000

Mr. Appleseed incurred a production loss on his apple crop because of a hurricane. Because of the damage from the hurricane, some of his apples were not suitable for the fresh market but were able to be marketed as cattle feed. Normal production rules apply to the production sold as fresh. Mr. Appleseed had verifiable records of production. The salvage value of $1000 was accepted by the COC as a reasonable value for the damaged 2500 bushels of apples sold as cattle feed. Production to count is 2500 bushels sold as fresh, and $1,000 salvage value will be deducted from the payment calculation, if applicable.

M Secondary Use

Secondary use is applicable when an eligible crop is harvested but the harvested production was sold through a different market than intended. The sum of the dollar amount for all crops sold as secondary use will be included in the calculation.

The reason the commodity is being marketed in a secondary use market must be because of eligible disaster conditions.

Note: A management decision to sell in a different market than reported does not meet the definition of secondary use.

Secondary use is **not**:

- salvage

- counted as production of the crop for any purpose, including, but not limited to:
  - the determination of whether the unit suffered requisite loss
  - APH and approved yield.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

M Secondary Use (Continued)

The unit qualifying loss will be paid for the reported intended use. Secondary use value will be:

- determined by COC using the NCT price
- deducted from the payment calculated for the crop acreage of the commodity, which gave rise to the intended and secondary use
- loaded in the "salvage value" field on the application.

Example: **Crop:** IRR Apples, COM, FH
NCT Price: $12.55 fresh/ $5.00 processed
Uninsured Unit Acres: 100
Total Production: 2500 bushels sold as fresh
2500 bushels sold as processed

Mr. Appleseed incurred a production loss on his apple crop because of Hurricane Ernesto. Because of the damage from the hurricane, some of his apples were not suitable for the fresh market but were able to be marketed as processed. Normal production rules apply to the production sold as fresh. Mr. Appleseed had verifiable records of production. The secondary value of the crop must be calculated by the number of bushels marketed as processed times the NCT price for processed (2500 bushels x $5.00 = $12,500 secondary use value). Production to count is 2500 bushels sold as fresh, and $12,500 secondary use will be deducted from the payment by entering the value into the salvage value field on the application, if applicable.**--***

*--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)

N County Office Responsibility

COC will follow this table when receiving and reviewing production records.

Step	Action
1	Date stamp original production records.
2	Place a copy in the producer's file. Return the original date stamped production evidence to the producer. **Note:** Once copies of production records have been placed in the producer's file, they will **not** be removed or returned to the producer.
3	Ensure that the producer understands that the production records must be: • complete and represent the total production • for the correct unit, crop year, and acreage. **Note:** See 1-NAP (Rev. 2) for acceptable production records.
4	Review the producer's file for previously submitted production evidence. Ensure that records have not been duplicated.

--*

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

O COC Responsibilities

Before acting on any FSA-504, COC will determine if the records furnished by a producer are acceptable. COC will compare the producer's records of production with neighboring producers of the same crop who have provided acceptable production records, for reasonableness, when available.

Note: This does not apply if producer agrees to the pre-filled production provided from RMA or when the submission of production records is not required.

IF...	THEN...
similar levels of production were experienced on a summary of reports received from other producers of the crop in the county	the producer's certification supported by records may be considered reliable and; therefore, accepted for SDRP Stage 2 purposes.
production for the same crop on a summary of reports received from other producers of the crop in the county differ significantly from the producer's certification	COC will notify the producer that the certification and records **cannot** be substantiated by reviewing a summary report of acceptable production certifications from others. The producer's certification **cannot** be considered to be supported by acceptable records. Accordingly, the established CDY for the crop will be assigned.
there are no similar crops on other farms in the county	COC may compare loss levels to summary reports of other crops with similar growing characteristics within the county or an adjacent county. However, COC is under no obligation to find evidence to support a producer's non-verifiable production records. It is a producer's responsibility to provide evidence in support of the producer's certifications and FSA-504.

COC will follow this table when receiving and reviewing production records.

Step	Action	
1	Review all production records provided by the producer and determine whether the records support the producer's certification of production.	
	IF the records are...	**THEN...**
2	verifiable or reliable	the records are acceptable.
	Not verifiable or reliable	producers will receive the higher of their certified production, or the county approved CDY multiplied by eligible acres of the crop.

Note: All reviews of production records and assigned production must be documented in the COC minutes listed by producer.**--***

***--107 Production for Stage 2 (Continued)**

O COC Responsibilities (Continued)

Example: **Crop**: NI, Wheat HRW, Grain
CDY for County A: 20 bushels/acre
Uninsured Unit Acres: 100
Certified Production: 0 bushels

Mr. Wheatman reports a total loss on his uninsured NI wheat for grain in County A because of a hurricane. He has no reliable or verifiable records; therefore, the COC will assign the higher of the producer's certified production or production using the county's approved CDY multiplied by eligible acres.

COC assigned 2,000 bushels of production to the unit based on the county's CDY of 20 bushels/acre multiplied by 100 eligible acres.

108 Determining Price

A Determining Applicable Price

The applicable price is determined based on the crop and coverage type according to this table.

IF the crop is…	AND…	THEN the price is the…
insured	covered under an APH or yield-based plan	price used by RMA to calculate the SDRP liability. **Note:** We are excluding the use of the harvest price option. The price used will always be the price used at the time of sales closing.
	covered under an area based plan	price used by RMA to calculate the estimated SDRP payment.
	covered under a dollar or other revenue plan	NCT average market price established by STC in the physical location of the crop.
NAP covered	yield-based with an approved application for payment on file	NCT average market price established by the STC in the administrative county.
	yield-based without an approved application for payment on file	
uninsured	APH or yield-based	

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***--108 Determining Price (Continued)**

A Determining Applicable Price (Continued)

Example 1: Producer J grew cotton which was insured with a RMA policy. The RMA policy price is used.

Example 2: Producer M grew pecans which had NAP coverage. The NCT pecan average market price is used.

Example 3: Producer T grew watermelon which was not covered by an RMA policy or NAP.

Note: The price to use is the average market price in the NCT for watermelons.

If FSA-578 indicates the crop is organic but the STC has not approved an organic price for that crop, the average market price will be used.

For NAP producers that received a direct market price, the average market price from the NCT will be use. Direct market percentages do not apply.

B Establishing Prices

Average market prices must be established for all crops, including value loss, according to 1-NAP (Rev 2), paragraph 278.**--***

109-124 (Reserved)

Section 2 Stage 2 General Application Process

*--125 General Application Overview

A Overview

Producers eligible to receive Stage 2 assistance must:

- contact the FSA County Office to obtain and submit a completed FSA-504

- apply for the crop and unit on the applicable section of FSA-504 that applies to the type of insurance or NAP coverage obtained for the crop and unit.

  Notes: A producer with an insured or NAP covered crop and unit cannot apply for that crop and unit as an uninsured loss.

  Producers that apply for a crop and unit under the wrong section of FSA-504, will be disapproved by COC.

  When RMA or FSA have determined a crop and unit ineligible for coverage (uninsurable) producers cannot apply for an uninsured loss for the uninsurable acres.

- provide FSA-578, report of acreage according to paragraph 105

- indicate the qualifying disaster event that caused, in whole or in part, the crop tree, or vine loss for the crop(s) and unit(s)

  Note: Producers are responsible for reviewing the list of qualifying disaster events and related conditions. If a loss was because of drought, producers must also ensure that the county where the crop and unit was located meets the definition of qualifying drought according to subparagraph 27 B.

- certify on FSA-504 they will meet the requirement to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage, as applicable for the crop, at the 60/100 level of coverage or higher for the next 2 available crop years

- review any pre-filled information, and if inaccurate, enter the correct information on FSA-504 in SDRP Producer Certification block(s).

- provide required documentation to support information entered on FSA-504--*

*--125 General Application Overview (Continued)

A Overview (Continued)

- payments will be issued to the primary policyholder and to any SBI producer(s) with a share in the crop identified on the FSA-504 provided all signature and eligibility requirements are met

  Note: The share is assumed to be 100 percent to the primary policyholder unless otherwise designated.

- update the application to reflect each producer's share, including their own, if one or more producers had a share in the crop.

Note: If a producer believes that any information that has been pre-filled is incorrect or missing, the producer should contact their crop insurance agent for insured crops or their FSA county office for NAP covered crops.

B Application and Software Releases

As a result of the need to pre-fill applications and develop software to process multiple parts of FSA-504 for different categories that reflect the application payment calculation for a crop and unit, the ability to process different application categories will begin at different times, and in the following order:

- Stage 2 applications for:

  - insured crops and NAP-covered crops, excluding insured crops in Puerto Rico
  - all uninsured crops

- Stage 2 applications for insured and uninsured trees, bushes, and vines

- Stage 1 quality loss applications

- Stage 2 applications for insured crops in Puerto Rico.**--***

*--126 Applications for RMA Insured Crops

A Overview

For producers who insured eligible crops, the application will be pre-filled with the producer's physical State and county codes, unit numbers, and crop. The application will list the primary policyholder and all producers with an SBI who have a CCID established with FSA.

The primary policy holder must update the application to reflect each producer's share, including their own. Payments will be issued to the primary policyholder and to any SBI producer with a share in the crop identified on the FSA-504 provided all signature and eligibility requirements are met.

Stage 2 provides payments for eligible RMA covered crops, trees, and vines that experienced losses because of qualifying disaster events that occurred in calendar years 2023 and 2024, however did not receive an RMA indemnity payment. This assistance supplements existing RMA coverage by providing relief to producers who did not meet the RMA indemnity threshold.

Note: The share is assumed to be 100 percent to the primary policyholder unless otherwise designated.

B Eligible Crop Insurance Policies

The following table provides the eligible RMA plans for Stage 2 payments.

IF the insured crop is...	THEN the applicable form section is...	AND the handbook reference is…
APH/yield-based plans	Part C: Insured Crops – APH/Yield Based Plans	paragraph 114.
area based plans	Part D: Insured Crops – Area Based Plans	paragraph 115.
dollar and other revenue	Part E: Insured Crops – Dollar Plans And Other Revenue	paragraph 116.
value loss plans	Part F: Insured Crops – Value Loss Plans	paragraph 117.
tree and vine plans	Part G: Insured Crops – Tree and Vine Plans	Section 3 of this part.

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***--126 Applications for RMA Insured Crops (Continued)**

C Crop Insurance Policy Exceptions

The following crop insurance policies are ineligible:

- forage seeding policies
- policies for crops with an intended use of grazing
- livestock policies
- controlled environment policies
- margin protection plan policies
- banana plants insured under Hawaii Tropical Trees provisions
- supplemental policy endorsements based on county or area level losses when purchased with a base policy
- cottonseed endorsements
- prevent plant crops.

D Double-Cropped Acres

RMA double-cropping eligibility is based on producer history, not on FSA-approved double-cropping combinations. A producer may meet RMA double-cropping eligibility in non-FSA approved counties. Likewise, a producer may have an FSA-approved double-cropping practice but not meet RMA double-cropping eligibility.

Stage 2 payments for insured crops are made based on RMA double-cropping rules. In some circumstances this may result in Stage 2 payments being made on crops which would not otherwise be eligible under other FSA programs.**--***

*--126 Applications for RMA Insured Crops (Continued)

E Payment Information

RMA may calculate Stage 2 payment, liability and losses, using an SDRP factor based on the producer's level of coverage according to subparagraph 85 B and the loss procedures applicable to the coverage purchased.

Producer and crop information used as the basis for the calculation will be available for review using a SIR dashboard. FSA will not calculate payments using data manually submitted by producers. County Offices should refer producers to their AIP through their crop insurance agent for any questions concerning the calculated payment on area plans. For APH/yield based RMA is providing the SDRP liability which is acres x yield x price x SDRP factor. If after reviewing the SIR dashboard the producer still has questions on the SDRP liability they will need to work with their AIP through their crop insurance agent.

F Quality Losses

Producers with quality losses will record the quality loss percentage according to paragraph 208.

127 Applications for NAP Covered Crops

A Overview

Stage 2 provides additional assistance for eligible NAP-covered crops and units that experienced losses during the 2023 or 2024 calendar years but did not receive payment under NAP and Stage 1. This assistance supplements existing NAP coverage by providing relief to producers whose losses were directly caused by qualifying disaster events but did not meet the NAP payment threshold.

Assistance for NAP-covered crops is based on data already on file with FSA from a producer's previous NAP participation. Payment calculations are automated using information recorded in the NAP, NCT, and CARS software. As a result, producers must ensure that all required acreage, yield, production, and inventory information has been submitted and is complete before applying, as these records will be used to determine eligibility and calculate payment amounts.**--***

*--127 Applications for NAP Covered Crops (Continued)

A Overview (Continued)

Producers must ensure the correct section of FSA-504 is completed based on the type of NAP coverage and status of the application for payment for the crop and unit according to the following table.

IF the NAP crop is…	And...	THEN the applicable form section is…	AND the handbook reference is…
value loss	had an approved NAP application for payment	Part H: NAP Crops – With An Approved Application for Payment – Value Loss	paragraph 117.
yield based		Part I: NAP Crops – With An Approved Application for Payment – APH/Yield Based	paragraph 116.
yield based	did **not** have an approved NAP application for payment	Part J: NAP Crops – Without An Approved Application for Payment – APH/Yield Based	paragraph 116.
value loss		Part K: NAP Crops – Without An Approved Application for Payment – Value Loss	paragraph 117.

Note: Stage 2 distinguishes between APH yield-based and value loss NAP crops because the underlying loss determination and payment calculation differ. Yield-based crops are compensated for production losses, while value loss crops are compensated for reductions in inventory. This distinction is reflected in Parts H through K of FSA-504 and the corresponding handbook sections.

A producer cannot apply for a crop and unit as an uninsured loss if the crop and unit were covered by crop insurance or NAP, including acreage that was deemed ineligible or uninsurable.

Producers with eligible yield-based crops may certify a quality loss percentage on FSA-504, when applicable, subject to documentation and verification requirements outlined in Section 8 of this part. Value loss crops are not eligible for quality loss adjustments because assistance for these crops is based on the value of the producer's inventory before and after the disaster event.**--***

***--127 Applications for NAP Covered Crops (Continued)**

B Eligible NAP Crops

Eligible NAP crops for Stage 2 must have been covered under an approved NAP application for coverage for the applicable crop year according to the provisions of 1-NAP (Rev. 2) and must have been produced in the United States as part of a farming operation and intended to be commercially marketed.

In addition, the crop must have sustained a loss due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event as specified in subparagraph 27 B.

Stage 2 assistance for eligible NAP-covered crops is limited to planted acreage for which an eligible loss occurred. Prevented planting acreage for NAP-covered crops is not eligible for Stage 2 assistance, even if the prevented planting resulted from a qualifying disaster event.

Stage 2 eligibility covers 2 types of NAP crops, APH yield-based and value loss. The basis for the loss and method of payment calculation differ for each type.

APH yield-based crops are crops for which both of the following apply:

- production is measured in standard production units (tons, bushels, pounds, etc.)
- an approved yield can be established for the expected and actual production on a per-acre basis.

Value loss crops are crops for which losses are calculated based on the value of the producer's inventory before and after a disaster event, rather than based on a yield expressed as a unit of production per acre.

Stage 2 assistance is available only for NAP crops and units that were not included in Stage 1.**--***

***--127 Applications for NAP Covered Crops (Continued)**

C Ineligible NAP Crops

The following NAP crops and units are not eligible for Stage 2 assistance:

- crops or units that triggered NAP payment

  Note: If any crop within a pay group triggered a NAP payment, the entire pay group was included in Stage 1. As a result, none of the crops in that pay group are eligible for Stage 2.

- crops or units that did not sustain a loss because of a qualifying disaster event during the 2023 or 2024 calendar years

- crops or units for which the NAP application for coverage was disapproved or cancelled

- crops reported with an intended use of grazing

- acreage for crops and units with prevented planting losses

- crops or units physically located in the block grant States of Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine and Massachusetts, except as approved by DAFP for prorating the eligible acreage outside the block grant State.

  Note: When a NAP unit includes acreage in both a block grant State and a non-block grant State. State Offices must contact the National Office for assistance in generating an FSA-504 for the eligible acres.

D Payment Information

Payment calculations for NAP-covered crops are automated using information provided on FSA-504 and information recorded in the NAP, NCT, and CARS software. Payments are determined according to the calculation provisions of the applicable NAP policy, substituting the appropriate SDRP factor for the producer's NAP coverage level and applying the final payment factor. Detailed calculation procedures are provided in paragraph 247.

A system generated message will display if any required information is missing from the applicable automated systems. All missing or incomplete information must be provided by the producer and entered into the appropriate software before a Stage 2 payment can be calculated.

If a producer believes any pre-filled information on FSA-504 that originates from NAP software is incorrect, they must contact their administrative County Office. If FSA determines that the information on file is erroneous or incomplete, corrections must be made in the NAP software. Once all necessary updates are complete, a revised Stage 2 application may be generated.**--***

*--128 Applications for Crops without FCIC Coverage or NAP

A Overview

Stage 2 is available for eligible crops, trees, bushes and vines not covered by insurance or NAP and experienced a loss during the 2023 or 2024 calendar year.

All crop information must be provided by the producer, including:

- reporting the acreage on FSA-578
- production records for yield-based crops
- inventory records for value loss crops
- records to support a quality loss, as applicable.

FSA-504 parts L, M, and N are applicable to uninsured crops. Yield-based crops are compensated for production losses, while value loss crops are compensated for reductions in inventory. This distinction is reflected in Parts L through M of FSA-504 and the corresponding handbook sections. County Offices must ensure the correct section of FSA-504 is completed based on the crop according to the following table.

IF the crop is…	THEN the applicable form section is…	AND the handbook reference is…
yield based	Part L: Uninsured Crops – APH/Yield Based	paragraph 116.
value loss	Part M: Uninsured Crops – Value Loss	paragraph 117.
tree, bush, or vine	Part N: Uninsured – Tree, Bush, and Vine	Section 3 of this part.

A producer cannot apply for a crop and unit as an uninsured loss if the crop and unit were covered by crop insurance or NAP, including acreage that was deemed ineligible or uninsurable.

Producers with eligible yield-based crops may certify a quality loss percentage on FSA-504, when applicable, subject to documentation and verification requirements outlined in paragraph 210. Value loss crops are not eligible for quality loss adjustments because assistance for these crops is based on the value of the producer's inventory before and after the disaster event.**--***

***--128 Applications for Crops without FCIC Coverage or NAP (Continued)**

B Eligible Crops

Eligible crops include the following:

- crops for which Federal crop insurance is available
- crops eligible for NAP according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

Note: If a producer could not purchase crop insurance or NAP for the crop for the year of the loss, then all of the acreage of the crop is ineligible.

Eligible crops are crops that are planted or prevented from being planted, according to 2-CP, with the intent of harvest.

For eligible trees, bushes, and vines see Section 3 of this part.

C Ineligible Crops, Trees, Bushes, or Vines

Ineligible crops include:

- crops reported with an intended use of grazing and volunteer crops as defined in 2-CP
- crops or units physically located in block grant States of Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, and Massachusetts
- crops with crop insurance or NAP coverage
- tobacco grown in a county where insurance is **not** available is not eligible
- see paragraph 144 for ineligible trees, bushes, or vines.**--***

*--128 Applications for Crops without FCIC Coverage or NAP (Continued)

D Payment Information

Stage 2 payment calculations for automated uninsured applications will utilize data provided on FSA-504 and information recorded in the NCT and CARS software along with integrated processes such as subsidiary and financial applications. Payments are determined according to the calculation provisions of the applicable crop section; Detailed calculation procedures are provided in Section 7 of this part.

Determinations concerning crops, trees, bushes. or vines losses must be made according to paragraph148.

E Quality Losses

Producers with quality losses may record the quality loss percentage according to Section 6 of this part.

129 Insured APH Yield-Based Plans

A Eligible Plan Codes

The following RMA plans are eligible.

Plan Code	Plan Name
01	Yield Protection
02	Revenue Protection
03	Revenue Protection – Harvest Price Exclusion
21	Production and Revenue History Yield Protection
22	Production and Revenue History Plus
23	Production and Revenue History Revenue
90	Actual Production History
91	Actual Production History – Price Component

B Application Process

RMA policies with APH/yield-based coverage are based on a producer's APH. RMA will provide information for producers that did **not** receive an indemnity in an eligible disaster crop year.**--***

***--129 Insured APH Yield-Based Plans (Continued)**

B Application Process (Continued)

The following information will be provided by RMA and pre-filled for any eligible covered commodity based on the producer's coverage for the primary policy holder and SBI(s), if applicable:

- crop
- type
- practice
- unit of measure
- RMA calculated SDRP liability, which is share adjusted by percent of insurable interest

  Note: The RMA calculation of the SDRP liability considers multiple factors, APH, acreage, insurance price, adjustments, share, coverage level, and SDRP factor.

- RMA certified production (If production provided by producer to insurance agent)

Share Adjusted Example: Producer A is the primary policyholder on optional unit 1000 (OU-1000) for conventional corn (yellow) intended for grain. Producer A reports 100 bushels/acre on 10 acres (1000 bushels worth of production) to their AIP through their insurance agent.

Scenario 1: Producer A has 100 percent share on optional unit 1000 (OU-1000).

FSA-504 will pre-fill 1000 bushels of corn (yellow) for grain in RMA producer certified production field.

Scenario 2: Producer A has 50 percent share of corn (yellow) for grain policy on (OU-1000).

Producer A's FSA-504 will pre-fill 500 bushels of corn (yellow) for grain in RMA producer certified production field.

Note: See subparagraph 85 B, for applicable SDRP factors.

FSA-578 acreage report is **not** required because SDRP Liability is calculated and provided by RMA.**--***

***--129 Insured APH Yield-Based Plans (Continued)**

C Producer Responsibilities

Producers will certify production only if either of the following occur:

- no production is pre-filled on FSA-504
- the producer disagrees with the pre-filled production listed on FSA-504.

Note: Producer certified production will override pre-filled RMA production.

Producers are required to provide acceptable records of production to FSA to support SDRP certified production according to paragraph 107. COC will review the documentation provided to determine acceptability.

D Adjustments

In cases where the producer-certified amount of production is not supported by the production records provided, acceptable records of production are not provided, or if COC determines production records are not acceptable, and the producer certification is less than CDY multiplied by eligible acres, production will be adjusted by COC according to subparagraphs 104 E and F.

Producer certified, or COC adjusted production, must be provided according to the producer's RMA share in the crop (share-adjusted). RMA shares can be found on individual producer records obtained through their crop insurance agent or by referencing the SIR, when available.

E Quality

Producers with quality losses may record the quality loss percentage according to Section 6 of this part.

Verifiable documentation is required to support the grading factors or nutrient tests applicable to the quality discount received, therefore, CDY provisions are not applicable to any producer that certifies a quality loss percentage on FSA-504.**--***

*--130 Insured Area Based Plans

A Eligible Plan Codes

The following RMA plans are eligible for Stage 2 payments under area based plans.

Plan Code	Plan Name
04	Area Yield Protection
05	Area Revenue Protection
06	Area Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion
13	Rainfall Index
35	Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX)
36	Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX) - Harvest Price Exclusion

B Application Process

RMA policies with area-based coverage are based on the agricultural experience of an entire area, typically a county, protecting against widespread losses. Stage 2 is similar to Stage 1 for area-based plans, with 1 difference where ineligible and eligible acreage can be bifurcated so producers can be compensated for eligible losses under these plans of insurance.

Note: Because these insurance plans are not based on individual losses, producers with this coverage are not eligible to apply for quality losses.

Producers with area based coverage that did not receive an indemnity in an eligible crop year and producers with area-based plans that were disapproved under Stage 1 because the unit included grazing acres, will be included in the Stage 2 universe for area-based plans. The following information will be provided by RMA and pre-filled for insureds with area-based plans of insurance for the primary policy holder and SBI(s), if applicable:

- RMA insured acres
- estimated SDRP payment.

Note: The applicable section on FSA-504 is Part D: Insured Crops – Area Based Plans.**--***

***--130 Insured Area Based Plans (Continued)**

C Eligible Acreage Percentage for Area Plans

Producers must provide the eligible acreage percentage for FSA payment. This represents the percentage of eligible acreage of eligible crops compared to the total acres insured under the respective area plan.

The percentage of eligible acreage is determined by the producer and will be based on the comparison of RMA acres provided on FSA-504 and eligible total acres reported for the applicable crop on FSA-578.

Grazing acreage included in an Annual Forage policy is not eligible and should be excluded when calculating the eligible acreage percentage provided by the producer.

Any acreage physically located in a block grant State that conducted their own crop disaster program will also be excluded when calculating the eligible acreage percentage. See paragraph 29 for the applicable block grant States.

D Bifurcation of Calculated Payment

Area-based plans may now be bifurcated to split out ineligible acres or crops.

Producers with area-based plans that were denied under Stage 1 because of ineligible grazing acres will compare RMA insured acres to eligible acreage on the FSA-578.

IF…	THEN…
the eligible acreage on the FSA-578 is equal to or greater than the RMA insured acres	the producer can certify that 100 percent of the acreage is eligible.
the eligible acreage on the FSA-578 is less than the RMA insured acres	the producer will determine the percent difference between eligible insured acreage on the FSA-578 compared to the RMA insured acreage on the application.

Example 1: The producer has an Annual Forage policy that was denied under Stage 1 because the producer had grazing acres on FSA-578. The FSA-578 has 100 acres certified to forage, 50 acres certified to grazing, and 50 acres certified to grain. RMA insured acres in item 36 shows 100 acres. The 50 acres of grazing are ineligible. The producer would add 100 acres of forage and 50 acres of grain together to get 150 acres. Since the 150 acres on FSA-578 is greater than the 100 RMA insured acres, the producer can certify 100 percent eligible acres in item 37 on FSA-504.**--***

***--130 Insured Area Based Plans (Continued)**

D Bifurcation of Calculated Payment (Continued)

Example 2: The producer has a PRF policy that was denied under Stage 1 because the producer had grazing acres on FSA-578. The FSA-578 has 500 acres certified to forage and 250 acres certified to grazing. RMA insured acres in item 36 shows 625 acres. The 250 acres of grazing are ineligible. The producer would divide 500 acres of forage by the 625 acres to equal 0.8 or 80 percent. The producer would certify to 80 percent eligible acres in item 37 on FSA-504.

Example 3: The producer has an annual forage policy that did not trigger an indemnity for Stage 1. The FSA-578 has 1,000 acres certified to grain, 500 acres to forage, and 275 acres to grazing. RMA insured acres in item 36 shows 1,500 acres. The 275 acres certified to grazing are ineligible. The producer would add 1,000 acres of grain and 500 acres of forage together to get 1,500 acres. Since the 1,500 acres on the FSA-578 equals the 1,500 RMA insured acres, the producer can certify to 100 percent eligible acres in item 37 on FSA-504.

Example 4: The producer has a PRF policy that did not trigger an indemnity for Stage 1. The FSA-578 has 100 acres certified to forage and 50 acres certified to grazing. RMA insured acres in item 36 shows 150 acres. The 50 acres of grazing are ineligible. Producer would divide 100 acres of forage by 150 to equal 0.6667 or 66.67 percent. The producer would certify 66.67 percent eligible acres in item 37 on FSA-504.

Example 5: The producer has a PRF policy that was physically located in Massachusetts; therefore, no Stage 1 application was generated. The FSA-578 shows 200 acres certified to forage, 100 acres in New York and 100 acres in Massachusetts. RMA insured acres in item 36 shows 200 acres. The 100 acres in Massachusetts is in a block grant State so that is not eligible. The producer would divide the 100 acres certified for forage in New York by the 200 acres of RMA insured acres to equal 0.50 or 50 percent. The producer would list 50 percent in item 37 on FSA-504.

E COC Adjustments

In cases where COC does not agree with the producer certified percent of eligible acres based on documentation submitted by the producer, the COC will adjust the percent of eligible acreage. The COC will document the adjustment in the COC minutes and provide the producer with a letter explaining the reasoning as well as providing full appeal rights.**--***

*--131 Insured Dollar Plans and Other Revenue, NAP Yield-Based, and Uninsured Yield-Based

A Overview

Insured dollar and other revenue plans, NAP yield-based and uninsured yield-based are separate categories of losses under the Stage 2 application but are similar in process. While most of the overall data elements are the same there will be differences in where the data is obtained for pre-filling the application and or a producer certification requirement.

B Eligible Insured Dollar and Other Revenue Plan Codes

The following plan codes are eligible insured dollar and other revenue plans that will be pre-filled in part D of FSA-526.

Plan Code	Plan Name
41	Pecan Revenue
47	Actual Revenue History
50	Dollar Amount of Insurance
51	Fixed Dollar Amount of Insurance
55	Yield Based Dollar Amount of Insurance

C Overview for Dollar Plans and Other Revenue Plans

Unlike APH or yield-based crops and area-based plans, RMA is unable to provide sufficient information to support a loss in production for crops covered by dollar plans and other revenue plans. For this reason, FSA will calculate a loss on crops covered by dollar plans and other revenue plans using a yield-based approach.

Producers with dollar plans or other revenue plans will receive 100 percent of the physical location CEY for loss calculation.

All producers with crops that are covered by a dollar plan or other revenue plan will be required to file:

- FSA-578 according to paragraph 105
- turn in acceptable production records according to with paragraph 107.

Producers with dollar plans or other revenue plans of insurance will have the option to apply for a quality loss.**--***

***--131 Insured Dollar Plans and Other Revenue, NAP Yield-Based, and Uninsured Yield-Based (Continued)**

D Overview for NAP Yield-Based Crops With an Approved Application for Payment

Because producers with previously filed and approved NAP applications for payment contain required data elements to calculate a loss similar to Stage 1, these previously filed losses are in a separate category. Included in this category will be producers with NAP coverage on eligible crops with an approved NAP application for payment, which calculated to $0.

All producers with yield-based crops that are covered by NAP with an approved application for payment will have the option to apply for a quality loss.

Producers will **not** be required to submit any production documentation. The only documentation required would be in support of a quality loss.

E Overview for NAP yield-based Crops Without an Approved Application for Payment

Included in this category will be producers with NAP coverage on eligible crops, but no approved NAP application for payment is on file.

The NAP approved yield will be used. If an approved yield is missing, the producer must contact the administrative county office and complete the APH process according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

All producers with yield-based crops that are covered by NAP without an approved application for payment will be required to file:

- FSA-578 according to paragraph 105
- submit acceptable production records according to paragraph 107

All producers with yield-based crops that are covered by NAP without an approved application for payment will have the option to apply for a quality loss.**--***

*--131 Insured Dollar Plans and Other Revenue, NAP Yield-Based, and Uninsured Yield-Based (Continued)

F Overview for Uninsured APH/Yield-Based Crops

Producers with yield-based crops that chose not to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for their eligible crops will use the uninsured APH or yield-based section on FSA-504 to apply for payment.

All producers with yield-based crops that were eligible for federal crop insurance or NAP, but not covered, will receive 100 percent of the physical location CEY for loss calculation.

All producers with crops that are uninsured will be required to file:

- FSA-578 according to paragraph 105
- turn in acceptable production records according to paragraph 107.

All producers with yield-based crops that were eligible for federal crop insurance or NAP but not covered will have the option to apply for a quality loss.

G Quality

Producers with dollar plans or other revenue insurance plans, NAP yield-based and uninsured yield-based losses who suffer quality losses may record the quality loss percentage according to Section 6 of this part.

Verifiable documentation is required to support the grading factors or nutrient tests applicable to the quality discount received, therefore, CDY provisions are not applicable to any producer that certifies a quality loss percentage on FSA-504.

H Application Process

FSA-504, Parts E, J, and L will be completed with a combination of pre-filled and manually entered information based on the producer or primary policy holders and SBI(s) information (Part E only) and used in the payment calculations, when applicable, according to the following:

The following entries are **required** in Parts E, J, and L on FSA-504 and will be provided by the producer:

- SDRP acres provided from FSA-578 filed by the producer according to paragraph 105

- stage (harvested or unharvested acreage)

- production.**--***

*--131 Insured Dollar Plans and Other Revenue, NAP Yield-Based, and Uninsured Yield-Based (Continued)

H Application Process (Continued)

The following entries are **optional** for parts E, I, J, and L on FSA-504 and will be provided by the producer, if applicable to the loss:

- quality loss percentage
- producer certified percent share of crop.

Salvage value and crushing district are optional entries for parts J and L and will be provided by the producer, in addition to required entries, if applicable to the NAP covered crop loss.

Note: Crushing district is only applicable to processed grapes in California.

FSA-504, Part E: Insured Crops – Dollar Plans and Other Revenue

The following information will be provided by RMA and pre-filled based on the producer's coverage:

- Crop
- RMA Practice
- Unit
- Primary Policy Holder and SBI(s).

FSA-504, Part I: NAP Crops – With an Approved Application for Payment – APH/Yield Based

Using NAP automation, the following will be pre-filled for any producers with an approved application for payment which calculated to $0:

- Crop
- Crop Type
- SDRP Acres
- Stage
- Intended Use
- Practice
- Organic Status
- Native Sod
- Crushing District
- Unit of Measure
- SDRP Production
- Salvage Value
- Percent Share of Crop.**--***

*--131 Insured Dollar Plans and Other Revenue, NAP Yield-Based, and Uninsured Yield-Based (Continued)

H Application Process (Continued)

FSA-504, Part J: NAP Crops – Without an Approved Application for Payment – APH/Yield Based

Using the NAP coverage information the following will be pre-filled for any producers with a valid NAP application for coverage on file and recorded in software:

- Crop
- Crop Type
- Intended Use
- Practice
- Organic Status
- Native Sod
- Unit of Measure
- Percent Share of Crop.

FSA-504, Part L: Uninsured Crops – APH/Yield Based

Uninsured producers will first need to report their eligible acreage on FSA-578 to allow the crop, type, intended use, planting period, and all other applicable information to be populated on FSA-504.

I Producer Responsibilities

Producers are required to provide all applicable production and quality loss documentation needed to support the application.

Acres are required to be identified as harvested or unharvested by the applicant. If all or part of the acreage is unharvested, the applicable unharvested payment factor will apply when calculating the payment.**--***

*--131 Insured Dollar Plans and Other Revenue, NAP Yield-Based, and Uninsured Yield-Based (Continued)

J COC Adjustments

For FSA-504, Part I, COC adjustments of acres or production should be addressed through a review of the approved NAP application for payment, in most cases.

For FSA-504, Parts E, J, and L, in cases where the producer-certified amount of production is not supported by production records provided, acceptable records of production are not provided, or if COC determines production records are not acceptable, production will be adjusted by COC.

When production records are determined not acceptable, COC will adjust production according to CDY provisions in subparagraphs 104 E and F.

Producer certified, or COC adjusted production, must be provided according to the producer's RMA share in the crop (share-adjusted). RMA shares can be found on individual producer records obtained through their crop insurance agent or by referencing the SIR, when available.

See paragraph 210 for quality loss adjustments on FSA-504, Parts E, I, J, and L.--*

*--132 Value Loss Crops

A Applicable Form Section

The value loss policy and payment calculation is the same regardless of the type of coverage on the crop. Producers with **all** of the following are able to apply according to this paragraph:

- NAP covered crops **with** an approved application for payment on file which calculated to $0 so was not included in Stage 1
- NAP covered crops **without** an approved application for payment for the crop years 2023, 2024, or 2025
- insured crops (nursery and clams) which did not receive an indemnity
- crops not covered by crop insurance or NAP (uninsured)

County Offices must ensure the correct section of FSA-504 is completed based on the crop, according to the following table.

IF the crop is…	THEN the applicable form section is…
insured but no loss earned	Part F: Insured Crops – Value Loss Plans.
NAP with an application for payment	Part H: NAP Crops – With an Approved Application for Payment – Value Loss.
NAP but no loss filed	Part K: NAP Crops – Without an Approved Application for Payment – Value Loss.
uninsured	Part M: Uninsured – Value Loss.

B Identifying Value Loss Crops

Value loss crops are crops where the plant or commodity is sold, rather than a product of the plant. Value loss crops do not lend themselves to yield loss calculations or production loss situations. Value loss crops are:

- Christmas trees
- aquaculture including tropical fish
- cut flowers
- mushrooms
- ornamental nursery
- turfgrass sod.**--***

*--132 Value Loss Crops (Continued)

C Eligible FCIC Plan Codes

The following table provides the applicable crop insurance plan codes.

Plan Code	Plan Name
43	Aquaculture Dollar Plan
50	Dollar Amount of Insurance

D Determining the Applicable Crop Year for Value Loss Crops

The following table provides the crop years for value loss crops.

Crop	Crop Year Definition
insured clams	December 1 through November 30
nursery	June 1 through May 31
all other value loss	October 1 through September 30

Example: The 2023 turfgrass sod crop year starts October 1, 2023, and ends September 30, 2024. If a hurricane occurred on October 8, 2023, the loss for turfgrass sod will be paid as a 2024 crop.

E Producer Responsibilities

Any pre-filled information on the application does not confirm that a producer or crop is eligible to receive payment.

To complete the application, producers must:

- provide inventory records to inventory immediately before and immediately after the disaster
- review any pre-filled information for accuracy
- list the interest share of the RMA calculated payment, for insured value loss crops--*

***--132 Value Loss Crops (Continued)**

E Producer Responsibilities (Continued)

- agree to purchase federal crop insurance or NAP coverage for the next 2 available crop years

  Note: Producers may decline payment for a crop and unit by selecting "No" on the application.

- identify and certify the qualifying disaster event(s) that caused the crop loss, in whole or in part for the crop and unit

- if certifying drought, producers must also ensure that the county where the crop and unit were located meets the definition of qualifying drought

  Note: A list of SDRP drought eligible counties is available on the on the SDRP SharePoint Home page and the SDRP public website at **https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental-disaster-relief-program-sdrp** .

- certify the share percentage for the crop

- sign and certify that all information provided is complete and correct.

F Missing or Disputed Data

If a producer believes any pre-filled information is incorrect, they must contact the administrative County Office.

For crops with NAP coverage, if FSA determines the producer's information on file is erroneous, corrections will be entered into to the NAP software. Once the corrections are completed, an updated Stage 2 application may be generated.**--***

*--132 Value Loss Crops (Continued)

G Acreage Report

Acreage reports are required for all value loss crops and types of coverage. The producer must certify, using the FSA-578, the physical location or area where the facility resides, and the share associated to the unit.

H Inventory Records

Regardless of the coverage type, inventory records must substantiate the value of inventories reported.

IF…	THEN…
insured but no loss earned	participant will provide the dollar value before the event which will be signed by crop insurance agent and the participant. Participant must also provide FSA with a copy of the appraisals performed immediately following the disaster events, signed and dated by LA or other acceptable document so the dollar value after the qualifying event may be calculated. If not available, participants will provide records of inventory immediately before and after the event.
NAP with an application for payment	NAP data will be used.
NAP but no loss filed	participant will provide record of inventory immediately before the qualifying disaster event and immediately after the qualifying event.
uninsured	

For the crop to be considered a loss, the value of the crop must be reduced to zero. If the crop has any value, now or expected value in the future, it will count at full value at the time of disaster. Producers must provide acceptable records to substantiate the dollar value before and after the qualifying disaster event.

Acceptable inventory records should include all of the following:

- dates such as planting, seeding, and harvest
- quantity
- sizes
- location.

Additional inventory records for eligible crops with pre-filled NAP inventories in which they agree, are not required unless requested by COC, provided that these records include all inventory for the pay group in the unit.--*

*--132 Value Loss Crops (Continued)

H Inventory Records (Continued)

Examples of acceptable inventory records include, but are not limited to, the following:

- FCIC records for insured crops, such as an RMA appraisal worksheet or Inventory Valuation Report
- an appraisal by a NAP loss adjuster
- planting records that include date of purchase and date of planting, such as seed receipts or original inventory purchase receipts
- sales records that include dates and quantity of inventory sold, including receipts
- monthly records of inventory maintained by producers
- the producer's beginning inventory extrapolated from COC-established mortality rates based on size, age, and days of growth, if applicable.

The County Office will follow this table when receiving and reviewing inventory records.

Step	Action
1	Date stamp original records.
2	Place a copy in the producer's file. Return the original date-stamped evidence to the producer. **Note:** Once copies of records have been placed in the producer's file, they will **not** be removed or returned to the producer.
3	Ensure that the producer understands that the records must be: • complete and represent the total crop inventory • for the correct unit, crop year.
4	Review the producer's file for previously submitted evidence. Ensure that records have not been duplicated.

--*

*--132 Value Loss Crops (Continued)

I Calculating Loss

Assistance for value loss crops is determined by comparing the value of inventory immediately before a disaster to value of inventory immediately after a disaster.

FMV-A is the dollar value of the crop immediately **before** the eligible disaster event.
FMV-B is the dollar value of inventory immediately **after** the eligible disaster event.

Determinations concerning the value of the loss for the crop on the unit **must** be made. The crop **must** be unmarketable to be considered a loss.

For value loss crops that did not suffer a qualifying loss under NAP and there is no record of the value immediately after the eligible disaster, producers must provide verifiable and reliable evidence that shows the inventory immediately after the disaster. Producers must identify the disaster and dates of the disaster for the qualifying losses. COC must verify the disaster did occur on the dates submitted. County Offices will follow 1-NAP (Rev. 2) in assisting producers in documenting the value of the inventory immediately before and after the disaster.

Methods of establishing inventory immediately before disaster include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- FCIC records
- appraisal by LA
- accurate inventory records from the producer
- producer's beginning inventory extrapolated from COC-established mortality rates based on size, age, and days of growth.**--***

*--132 Value Loss Crops (Continued)

J Determining Inventory Dollar Value

Once the inventory immediately before and after the disaster is determined, the producer will need to determine the dollar value immediately before and immediately after the disaster using the lessor of the STC established NCT price or the producer's actual price.

County Office will review the inventory value by crop and species to ensure that the prices used do not exceed the value approved by STC.

The inventory value is determined by multiplying the crop inventory by the average market value price.

Example: The prices for bald cypress established by STC are $4.68 for 1 gallon, and $17.88 for 3 gallons. Inventory indicated 20 of each crop before the event.
The inventory value before disaster is 454.20 = 96.6 (20 x 4.68)
+ 357.60 (17.88 x 20)

K COC Responsibility and Adjusting Inventory Values

Before acting on any FSA-504, COC will determine if the records furnished by a producer are acceptable. Failure to provide acceptable records to support inventory values by the program deadline will result in the disapproval of FSA-504.

Inventory values for non-graduated value loss crops are calculated manually outside the SDRP software, the total value of all non-graduated crops will be entered on the application.

The dollar values before and after the qualifying event may be adjusted by the COC to account for an ineligible cause of loss and ineligible inventory.

Example: Inventory that is physically located in both a block grant State that administers their own crop disaster program (Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, and Massachusetts) and another eligible State, must be adjusted to remove the ineligible inventory located in one of the aforementioned block grant States.**--***

***--132 Value Loss Crops (Continued)**

K COC Responsibility and Adjusting Inventory Values (Continued)

The dollar value adjustments must be documented in the COC minutes, and COC will notify applicable producers in writing when inventories are adjusted. The notification will include the following information:

- why the inventory was adjusted
- the quantity of the adjustment
- how the adjustment was determined
- the adjusted inventory will be used when determining the disaster payment
- appeal rights of the producer according to 1-APP
- a copy of the FSA-504.

L Aquaculture

Eligible aquaculture species are:

- any species of aquatic organisms grown as food for human consumption
- fish raised as feed for fish that are consumed by humans
- ornamental fish propagated and reared in an aquatic medium.

Eligible aquaculture species **must** be raised:

- by a commercial operator on private property
- in water in a controlled environment.

STC will establish unharvested payment factors for each type or variety of aquaculture species according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).**--***

***--132 Value Loss Crops (Continued)**

M Eligible Ornamental Nursery

Eligible ornamental nursery includes decorative plants grown in a container or controlled environment for commercial sale.

Eligible nursery inventory includes, but is **not** limited to, the following:

- deciduous shrubs, broadleaf evergreens, coniferous evergreens, shade and flowering trees, etc
- containerized crops grown in a controlled environment
- stock for use as propagation in a commercial ornamental nursery operation.

N Wholesale Market Value

Wholesale market value is the total dollar valuation of all eligible stock in the unit at any time. Values are based on the producer's wholesale price list, if properly supported by records, less the maximum discount, which is stated in dollar terms, granted to any buyer.

COC will examine each ornamental nursery producer's wholesale price list to determine whether prices, for each type, variety, and size of plant, and do not exceed the STC established average market price.

Note: Inventory adjustments for crops covered by NAP with an approved application for payment on file, must be made in the NAP software

O Multiple Losses in the Same Crop Year

For crops affected by more than one qualifying event during the crop year, the inventories must be provided for each separate event. The stage 2 software will assign a separate disaster event number for each event.

Example: Arthur Curry's oyster operation suffered a loss in October 2023 and September 2024. Mr. Curry will submit 1 application, and each event will be assigned a separate disaster event number.**--***

133-143 (Reserved)

*--Section 3 Trees, Bushes, and Vines

144 Trees, Bushes, and Vines General Provisions

A Overview

The tree, bush, and vine policy and payment calculation is the same regardless of the type of coverage on the crop. Producers with all of the following are able to apply according to this section:

- insured trees and vines which did not receive an indemnity
- uninsured trees, bushes, and vines.

County Offices must ensure the correct section of FSA-504 is completed based on the coverage, according to the following table.

Coverage Type	Applicable Form Section
insured	Part G: Insured – Tree and Vine Plans
	Part Q: Puerto Rico Only – Insured – Tree, Bush and Vine Plans
uninsured	Part N: Uninsured – Tree, Bush, and Vine

B Eligible Trees, Bushes, and Vines

Perennial trees, bushes, and vines grown for the commercial production of an annual crop intended for human consumption which were damaged or destroyed by a qualifying disaster event or related condition.

The corresponding crop the tree, bush, or vine produces must be listed in 2-CP and be a TAP eligible crop. For commercial crops that are not listed in 2-CP, STC's will ensure that additions are handled according to 2-CP.**--***

***--144 Tree, Bush, and Vine (Continued)**

C Ineligible Trees, Bushes, and Vines

The following trees, bushes and vines are **not eligible**:

- perennial plants harvested for edible roots, such as ginseng or ginger are not eligible under the tree, bush and vine provisions of SDRP but may be eligible as crop production losses

- abandoned groves

- nursery plants and ornamental plants

  Note: Nursery plants are eligible as a value loss crop.

- plants grown for non-commercial purposes

- bananas and plantains

- losses in Hawaii, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine which are covered under State block grants.

- trees or vines that are determined to be uninsurable by FCIC.

  Example: Ents LLC has 1700 trees in the grove, 1,000 are included in their crop insurance coverage. Seven hundred of the trees are not insurable because of their age. The insured trees will be included on the application, and the remaining 700 are excluded.**--***

***--144 Tree, Bush, and Vine (Continued)**

D Application Process

Producers applying for Stage 2 will:

- confirm or provide information to support the loss for all RMA insured trees, bushes, or vines
- agree the loss was due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event or related condition occurring in calendar years 2023 or 2024
- enter the type of qualifying disaster event that caused the loss
- agree to purchase crop insurance coverage, as applicable, at a 60/100 coverage level or higher for the next 2 available crop years
- provide the total number of eligible trees per stage

  Note: Ineligible trees must be excluded.

- provide the number of damaged and destroyed trees by stage
- provide documentation to support the certification.

If available, insurance policy information will pre-fill in the applicable section of FSA-504. Producers that did not purchase coverage for eligible crops will complete the uninsured section(s) of FSA-504 (Part N).

RMA will provide the following information, if available, as pre-filled entries on the application:

- physical State and county
- crop
- unit
- policy number (for Puerto Rico only)
- total number of trees
- percent share of the crop.**--***

*--145 Establishing Tree, Bush, and Vine Data

A Overview

The crop data elements needed are:

- stages
- damage factor by State, crop, and growth stage
- price by State, crop, crop type, (for bushes and vines) and growth stage.

Note: Tree prices are established for the crop, while bush and vine prices may vary by crop and type. The NCT data must be updated at the crop type level.

The damage factor is a value assigned to the crop statewide for each growth stage at the crop level. The damage factors:

- must be the same as RMA, if available
- may differ by stage, up to three stages
- within each stage must be the same value for the crop across counties within the State.

The price is a value assigned to the crop statewide for each growth stage at the crop and type level. The prices:

- may differ by stage
- must be:
    - the same as RMA, if available
    - the same value across counties within the State
    - same value for the crop and type within the State
    - established for a minimum of 2 stages (I and II) to be approved.

B Crop Year For Trees, Bushes, and Vines

Crop year for trees, bushes, and vines means:

- for insurable trees and vines, the crop year as defined according to the applicable federal crop insurance policy

- where a crop insurance policy cannot be purchased, the calendar year in which the qualifying disaster event occurred.**--***

***--145 Establishing Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)**

C Maximum Number of Plants Per Acre

STC may establish a maximum number of trees, bushes, and vines per acre based on normal agricultural practices in the State.

146 Determining Tree Stages, Prices, and Damage Factors

A Tree Stages

Trees, bushes, and vines are categorized into stages of growth to accurately represent the dollar value of a plant lost at a specific stage of growth. Growth stages are collectively referred to as tree stages. Trees, bushes, and vines will have a price and partial damage factor assigned for each applicable tree stage. Tree stage definitions and partial damage factors will be consistent nationwide.

When available, RMA stages will be used. Trees, bushes, and vines not insured by RMA must have stages identified to determine the lost value. STC will consult with extension agents, local universities, horticulturists, or other reliable sources to determine tree stages for uninsured trees, bushes, and vines.

Up to 3 stages of growth may be used to identify price and damage factors. Growth is split into stages to represent:

- nonbearing - newly planted or reset, non-producing plants
- partially bearing - established plants not yet fully producing
- fully bearing - fully mature plants producing a yield typical of healthy plants of a similar age.

Trees, bushes, and vines with shorter development cycles may be categorized using only 2 stages to represent:

- nonbearing - newly planted or reset plants
- fully bearing - fully mature plants producing a yield typical of healthy plants of a similar age.**--***

*--146 Determining Tree Stages, Prices, and Damage Factors (Continued)

A Tree Stages (Continued)

STC may determine trees beyond a certain age have reduced productivity and should be categorized as tree stage II instead of tree stage III.

Example: A producer suffered losses to Sunwood trees because of wildfire. STC consults with a university agronomist and determines Sunwood trees produce no fruit the first 2 years after planting (set out). Between 2 and 4 years, Sunwood trees produce some fruit but have not reached full potential. Sunwood trees reach full production potential 5 years after set out. STC determines Sunwood trees have 3 stages:

- Stage I – trees planted 2 years or less before the beginning of the crop year
- Stage II – trees planted between 3 and 4 years before the beginning of the crop year producing some fruit but are not fully productive
- Stage III – trees planted 5 or more years before the beginning of the crop year reaching full production capacity of a healthy Sunwood tree of a similar age.

B Determining Prices

The price is the tree replacement or rehabilitation price per tree used in calculating the value, and the damage value. The SDRP price will be the RMA reference price, if available for the State or a contiguous State. If STC determines the input costs are not comparable in a contiguous State, the price must be adjusted.

A list of available crop insurance tree and vine policies is provided in Exhibit 85.

STC will consult with extension agents, local universities, or other reliable sources to determine prices of lost trees, bushes, or vines. University crop budgets should be used to determine costs.

Stages are determined at the crop level and will be consistent between crop types. Price data may be determined at the crop type level for bushes and vines.**--***

*--146 Determining Tree Stages, Prices, and Damage Factors (Continued)

B Determining Prices (Continued)

Tree, bush, or vine price is determined by accounting for the cost of:

- the tree as a new sapling
- installation labor for the sapling
- additional watering, fertilizer, and other cultural practices to develop the tree, bush, or vine to the stage at which it was lost above what the lost tree would have required had it not been damaged or destroyed
- removal of a destroyed tree, bush, or vine of a similar tree stage,

Note: If there is no significant difference in annual cultural costs, STC may opt to exclude those costs from the price calculation.

The price is a value assigned to the crop statewide for each growth stage at the crop and type level. When entering the data in the NCT, the tree, bush, and vine price:

- may differ by stage, up to 3 stages
- follows the same numeric rules for other price data in the NCT according to 3- NAP
- does not have a price source field in the NCT
- requires a damage factor be entered for the stage for a price to be approved
- must be the same value across all counties within the State
- must be the same value for the crop and type within the State
- must be loaded for a minimum of 2 stages (I and II) to be approved
- is not required for record approval.

Note: Set out means transplanting a tree into the grove. For vines, it means transplanting a tree into the vineyard or 6 months following field grafting in the vineyard.**--***

***--146 Determining Tree Stages, Prices, and Damage Factors (Continued)**

C Price Calculation Example

A producer applies for benefits for lost Sunwood trees. Sunwood trees are not insurable under a FCIC policy in the State and must have prices established. STC consults with the local university and identifies the following costs.

For all stages, the initial costs are considered in setting the price.

Cost Type	Initial Cost
Seedling Cost	$9
Planting Cost	$6
Initial Pesticide Treatment	$2
Total Initial Cost	**$17**

The STC determines the following costs associated with each stage.

Cost Type	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Removal Cost	$1	$5	$15
Annual Pruning, Training, and Pesticide Costs	$15	$13	$5

Sunwood trees are classified as stage I for 2 years, stage II from 3 to 5 years, and reach stage III after 5 years. The **difference** in annual costs is calculated for each year it takes to develop a new tree to the same stage the lost tree was at when it was damaged or destroyed. For instance, a stage I tree costs $10 more per year than a Stage III tree.

Cost Type		Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Initial Cost		$17	$17	$17
Removal Cost		$1	$5	$15
Difference in Annual Costs	Year1		$2	$10
	Year 2		$2	$10
	Year 3			$8
	Year 4			$8
	Year 5			$8
Total Price		**$18**	**$26**	**$76**

--*

*--146 Determining Tree Stages, Prices, and Damage Factors (Continued)

D Determining Damage Factors

Damage factors reflect the amount of value lost if a tree requires rehabilitation but is not completely destroyed. Damage factors are to be consistent nationwide. Damage factors already established for trees where crop insurance is available will be used.

The damage factor is a value assigned to the crop statewide for each growth stage at the crop level.

The tree, bush, and vine damage factor:

- may differ by stage, up to 3 stages
- within each stage the damage factor must be the same value for the crop across all counties within the State
- a minimum of 2 stages (I and II) to be approved within each stage is required.

STC will consult with extension agents, local universities, horticulturists, or other industry experts to determine appropriate partial damage factors for trees, bushes, or vines not covered by crop insurance or not previously established by FSA. The following table provides the average damage factors for insured fruit trees and can be used as a guideline for establishing damage factors for uninsured trees.

Stage	Partial Damage Factor
I	63 percent
II	42 percent
III	35 percent

STC will consult with extension agents, local universities, horticulturists, or other industry experts to determine appropriate damage factors for trees, bushes, or vines not covered by crop insurance.

Stages and damage factors are determined at the crop level and will be consistent between crop types. Price data may be determined at the crop type level. The data will be established using the corresponding crop and crop type codes found in the NCT.**--***

***--146 Determining Tree Stages, Prices, and Damage Factors (Continued)**

E Available Data

Exhibit 86 includes all available stage data for crops with an FCIC tree or vine plan. The information is approved for use, while it does not require separate DAFP approval, the STC must still review and concur with the data.

To assist with the establishment of this tree data, the following information is available in the Tree, Bush and Vine folder at SDRP SharePoint/Workbooks and Tools:

- NCT Tree, Bush, and Vine - provides the damage factors and prices previously established and available in the NCT for 2017- 2019 crop years

- RMA policy documents – these policy documents summarize the RMA provisions for the plan, which includes damage factors, stage definitions and definitions of destroyed or damaged.

F DAFP Approval

Crop loss payments will be calculated separately from tree, bush, or vine payments for perennial crops, the data necessary to determine SDRP tree, bush, or vine payments must be established using the corresponding NCT crop code for the applicable tree, bush, or vine because there are not separate crop codes.

STC approved tree stage data must be submitted to DAFP through Correspondence SharePoint at **DAFP Relief Correspondence Submission Page**.

The submission must include, at minimum, the following documentation:

- supporting documentation, including meeting minutes which support the basis for each damage factor and price and Excel document with the proposed tree data (use Exhibit 86 as a template for the Excel document)

- State memo summarizing the data sources and the recommended tree stages, prices, and damage factors.

After the stage, damage factors, and prices have been approved by DAFP the data will be loaded into the SDRP software.

Note: If applications are not anticipated for a specific tree, bush, or vine in the State, the tree, bush, and vine damage factors and prices are not required for State approval.**--***

*--147 Reporting Trees, Bushes, and Vines

A Introduction

Trees, bushes, and vines will be reported on FSA-578 following provisions in 2-CP for orchard planting patterns.

B Reporting Trees, Bushes, and Vines by Tree Stage

Trees, bushes, and vines of the same tree stage that are planted in a block with no discernable change in planting pattern will be reported as a single field. If plants of different tree stages are interplanted in the same block, each tree stage should be reported as a subfield.

When loading subfields for tree stages, determine the number of trees in each stage.

If tree spacing is known for each tree stage, calculate the number of acres for each tree stage based on the number of trees and tree spacing. If tree spacing is not known, prorate the acres for each tree stage so that the total of all subfields equals the total field acreage.**--***

***--147 Reporting Trees, Bushes, and Vines (Continued)**

C Known Tree Spacing

Example: A producer reports 6,894 trees planted in 2019 with a spacing of 25 x 12.5. The producer also reports 11,834 trees planted in 2020 spaced 20x9.

All trees are interplanted in a 100-acre grove.

To calculate the number of trees per acre, divide the number of square feet per acre (43,560) by the product of multiplying the feet between trees by the feet between rows.

To calculate the number of acres for the subfield, divide the number of trees by the trees per acre.

Subfield 1A:

- 43560 sq. ft. per acre ÷ (25 ft. between rows × 12.5 ft. between trees) = 139.39 trees per acre
- 6894 trees ÷ 139.39 trees per acre. = 49.46 acres.

Subfield 1B:

- 43560 sq. ft. per acre ÷ (20 ft. between rows × 9 ft. between trees) = 242 trees/acre
- 11834 trees ÷ 242 trees per acre. = 48.90 acres.

The acreage report is loaded to show the following.

			Orchard Crop Information			
Field	**Subfield**	**Acres**	**Number of Trees**	**Row Width**	**Spacing of Trees**	**Age of Trees**
1	A	49.48	6894	25	12.5	22
1	B	48.90	11834	20	9	3

--*

***--147 Reporting Trees, Bushes, and Vines (Continued)**

D Unknown Tree Spacing Example

Example: A producer reports 6,894 trees planted in 2019 and 11,834 trees planted in 2020. All trees are interplanted in a 100-acre grove, but tree spacing and planting pattern is not known.

To calculate the number of acres for each tree stage, divide the number of trees in the tree stage by the total number of trees. Multiply the result by the total number of acres.

Subfield 1A:

- 6,894 trees in tree stage ÷ 18,728 total trees = 0.3681
- 0.3681 × 100 acres = 36.81 acres.

Subfield 1B:

- 11,834 trees in tree stage ÷ 18728 total trees = 0.6319
- 0.6319 × 100 acres = 63.19 acres.

			Orchard Crop Information			
Field	**Subfield**	**Acres**	**Number of Trees**	**Row Width**	**Spacing of Trees**	**Age of Trees**
1	A	36.81	6894	Not Reported	Not Reported	22
1	B	63.19	11834	Not Reported	Not Reported	3

--*

*--148 Determining Damaged and Destroyed Trees

A Introduction

Trees, bushes, and vines that sustained damage because of a qualifying event are categorized as destroyed or damaged. Damage is defined as limb breakage, dead wood or significant canopy loss.

B Evidence of Loss

If physical evidence of the lost trees, bushes, or vines no longer exists, the producer must provide evidence acceptable for COC to determine the eligible trees, bushes, or vines existed and were lost on each stand because of the approved eligible natural disaster condition. The producer has the burden of proof to substantiate previous existence of trees that no longer exist.

Evidence COC may determine acceptable includes the following:

- receipts for the original purchase of the eligible trees, bushes, or vines where benefits are requested
- documentation of labor and equipment used to plant or remove the eligible trees, bushes, or vines that were lost or damaged
- chemical, fertilizer, or other related receipts to substantiate the existence of the eligible trees, bushes, or vines
- if insured, FCIC records such as, RMA pre-acceptance inspection report, and appraisal worksheet will be used by COC to substantiate producer's certification of trees, bushes, or vines damaged or lost
- certifications of tree, bush, or vine losses by third parties (indirectly involved), such as consultants, Extension Service, universities, or Government personnel, but only if there is no other documentation available
- maps with aerial photography that clearly identify damaged or destroyed trees
- photographic evidence of the loss with date
- evidence provided with a TAP or ECP application for the same acreage.**--***

***--148 Determining Damaged and Destroyed Trees (Continued)**

C Destroyed Trees, Bushes, and Vines

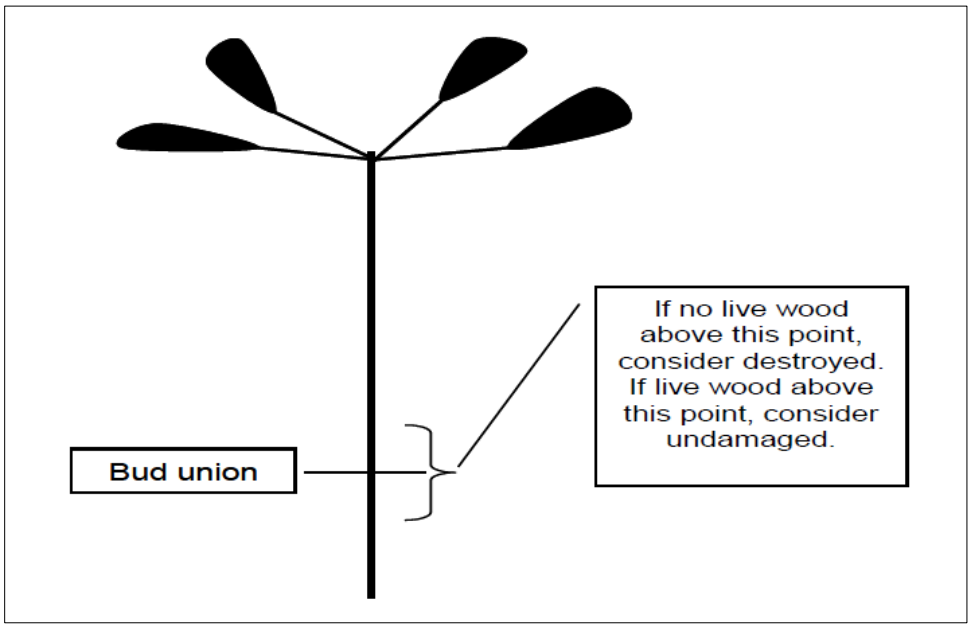
A tree, bush, or vine is considered destroyed if it is:

- dead or dying
- toppled or leaning and a reset is not practical
- missing
- damaged to the extent that rehabilitation is not practical
- no live wood above the bud union.

In addition, the following provides a list of definitions of destroyed for specific trees and vines which is used as a guideline, as provided by RMA to determine if a similar tree is considered destroyed.

IF the tree or vine is a…	IT is considered destroyed if…
California citrus tree	• there is split bark on the trunk • has more than 50 percent canopy damage.
Carambola tree	there exists damage within 6 inches of the trunk for stage I or II trees, or within 1 foot of the trunk for stage III trees.
Florida and Texas Citrus tree	there exists damage within 1 foot of the trunk for stage II or stage III trees.
grapevine	it is damaged to the extent the vine will not recover within the 12-month period.
Pecan tree	it is a toppled or leaning stage II or III tree.

The following image provides a visual reference for identifying key indicators of tree mortality.



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***--148 Determining Damaged and Destroyed Trees (Continued)**

D Damaged Trees

A tree is considered damaged if:

- the tree requires removal or reset because of injury to the main trunk, central leader or roots (including leaning and toppling)
- the extent of damage is less than 100 percent, is considered damaged but is not destroyed.

The following provides a list of definitions of damaged trees which is used as a guideline, to determine if a similar tree is considered damaged.

IF the tree or vine is a…	IT is considered damaged if…
Avocado or Mango tree	at least one damaged limb is at least 2 inches in diameter at the point of damage.
Carambola or Citrus Tree	At least one damaged limb is at least 1 inch in diameter at the point of damage
Pecan tree	• at least 10 percent canopy loss and requires rehabilitation (pruning but not dehorning) • is toppled or a leaning stage I tree.

149 Payment Calculation for Trees, Bushes, and Vines

A Overview

Unlike production crops where benefits are calculated on a unit basis; tree, bush, and vine losses are calculated on affected plants only.

Benefits are calculated based on the number of plants in each tree stage.

The basic calculation for trees, bushes, and vines will be the same as production losses which is expected value multiplied by the SDRP factor minus actual value and minus any salvage value received.**--***

*--149 Payment Calculation for Trees, Bushes, and Vines (Continued)

B Adjustments and Assignments for Trees, Bushes, and Vines

COC may adjust the number of plants, number of destroyed plants, or number of damaged plants within a tree stage.

Example: The Ents LLC completes an application and indicates 100 trees were destroyed because of a hurricane. Based on COC review of evidence of loss submitted by the producer, COC determines that 50 trees were reset and should be considered damaged and not destroyed. COC adjusts the number of destroyed trees to 50 and the number of damaged trees to 50. Producer must be notified, and applicable appeal rights provided.

C Pay Grouping for Trees, Bushes, and Vines

Unlike production crops, calculations are based on affected trees, bushes, and vines. Affected trees are trees that are damaged or destroyed because of a qualifying disaster event; no other eligible losses are included in the affected total. Losses to trees, bushes, and vines are not offset by undamaged inventory. Pay groups are not applicable to trees, bushes, and vines.

Example: A producer with 500 Pecan trees had 20 trees destroyed because of vandalism. The producer had an additional 100 trees destroyed because of a hurricane in September 2023. Because the hurricane is the only qualifying loss event, only the 100 Pecan trees destroyed as a result of the hurricane are included in the payment calculation.**--***

*--149 Payment Calculation for Trees, Bushes, and Vines (Continued)

D Calculating Expected Value of Trees, Bushes, and Vines

Payment amount is calculated based on affected trees, bushes, and vines for each tree stage. The following table provides steps needed to calculate the expected value for the payment calculation.

Step	Action
1	Add the number of destroyed trees and the number of damaged trees in the tree stage to determine the number of affected trees.
2	Multiply the result of step 1 by the reference price for the tree stage as listed in the NCT.
3	The result of step 2 is the expected value to be used in the payment calculation.

Example: The Ents LLC reports 150 Sunwood trees in tree Stage I were destroyed and 100 were damaged. The total affected trees for tree Stage I is 250 trees. The price for Stage I Sunwood trees is $18.

Step	Action
1	150 destroyed trees + 100 damaged trees = 250 affected trees
2	250 affected trees × $18 reference price = $4,500
3	$4,500 is the expected value of the trees affected in tree Stage I

--*

***--149 Payment Calculation for Trees, Bushes, and Vines (Continued)**

E Salvage Value of Trees, Bushes, or Vines

Salvage value applies to losses to trees, bushes, and vines. Examples of salvage use of trees, bushes, or vines include selling byproducts such as:

- lumber
- mulch
- firewood
- compost.

F Producers Receiving TAP Benefits

Producers may receive both TAP and SDRP benefits on the same acreage.**--***

150-165 (Reserved)

*--Section 4 Special Provisions

166 Special Provisions for Calculating Benefits

A Overview

These provisions include elements and procedures for crops, crop insurance policies, planting patterns, and other situations that do not fit in standard procedure for calculating benefits.

B Applicable Provisions

Provisions applicable include, but are not limited to:

- multiple market crops
- sugar beets
- California and Arizona citrus
- dollar plans
- hybrid seed
- harvested adulterated grapes,

167 Multiple Market Crops Provisions

A Definition of Multiple Market Crops

Multiple market crop means a crop that can have multiple market or intended uses with separate average market prices established for each use.**--***

***--167 Multiple Market Crops Provisions (Continued)**

B Multiple Market Crops

The following perennial tree fruit crops are identified as multiple market crops including, but not limited to:

- apples
- apricots
- bananas
- cherries
- grapefruit
- lemons
- limes
- oranges, including mandarin
- peaches
- pears
- plums
- prunes
- tangelos
- tangerines.

Note: If a crop meets the definition in subparagraph A, but is **not** included in the list, STC's should contact the National Office and provide the name of the crop as listed in 2-CP.

C Expected Value

For multiple marketed crops, the expected value will be determined based on the IU.

D Actual Value

For multiple marketed crops, the actual value will be determined using the production to count sold for the IU.

E Production Sold to a Market Other Than Intended

The producer must provide records of all production marketed to secondary uses or sold as salvage. The value of any production sold in a secondary market will be calculated using the NCT price for that use and loaded as a salvage value in the application, when applicable. The value of any production sold in an unrecognizable market will be calculated using secondary rules according to subparagraph 107 N.**--***

*--168 Sugar Beet Provisions

A Conversion to Standardized Tons

For NAP and FCIC, the unit of measure for sugar beet production is pounds of raw sugar. For producers without coverage or RMA production, an adjustment to standardized tons **must** be made according to subparagraphs B through D.

B Adjustment Procedure

Production that meets the minimum acceptable standards contained in the sugar beet processor contract or corporate resolution **must** be converted to standardized tons. County Offices will calculate standardized tons for sugar beets meeting the maximum acceptable standards according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Divide the average percentage of raw sugar by the raw sugar content percentage shown in the Federal Crop Insurance Policy "Special Provisions" for the administrative county, for the applicable disaster year (see exception in subparagraph C). If the sugar content percentage is included on the production records provided, that percentage will be used.
2	Multiply the result from step 1, rounded to 3 places, times the number of tons of sugar beets meeting the minimum acceptable standard.

Use the following table for RMA production data in pounds of raw sugar that must be converted to standardized tons.

Step	Action
1	Divide the pounds of raw sugar by 2,000 to convert to tons and round to 3 places. **Example:** 3,903 pounds of raw sugar ÷ 2,000 = 1.952 tons
2	Convert the raw sugar content percentage for use in adjusting harvested production shown in the Federal Crop Insurance Policy "Special Provisions" for the administrative county, for the applicable disaster year to a decimal (see subparagraph E). **Example:** 14.9 percent expressed as a decimal is 0.149
3	Divide the result from step 1 by the result of step 2 to determine standardized tons. **Example:** 1.952 ÷ 0.149 = 13.10 standardized tons

--*

***--168 Sugar Beet Provisions (Continued)**

C Raw Sugar Percentage

The average percentage of raw sugar will be determined from tests performed by the processor at the time of delivery.

If the individual tests of raw sugar content are **not** made at the time of delivery, the average percent of raw sugar may be based on the results of previous tests performed by the processor during the crop year, if it is determined that these results are representative of the total production. If not representative, the average percent of raw sugar will equal the raw sugar content percent shown in the Federal Crop Insurance Policy "Special Provisions" for the administrative county.

D Adjustments to Production Not Meeting Minimum Standards

Production appraised after the earliest delivery date that the processor accepts harvested production and that does **not** meet the minimum acceptable standards contained in the sugar beet processor contract because of an eligible cause of loss, will be converted to standardized tons. County Offices will calculate standardized tons for sugar beets not meeting the maximum acceptable standards according to following table.

Step	Action
1	Divide the gross dollar value of all of the damaged sugar beets (including the value of cooperative stock, patronage refunds, etc.) by the average local market price per pound, as determined by COC for the year of the application.
2	Divide the result of step 1 by 2,000 lbs.
3	Divide the result of step 2 by the county average raw sugar factor contained in the RMA Crop Insurance, "Special Provisions" for the administrative county and applicable disaster year.

Example: The total dollar value of the damaged sugar beets is $6,000.00. The local market price is $0.10. The county average raw sugar factor is 0.15. The amount of production to count would be calculated as follows:

- $6,000 ÷ $0.10 = 60,000 lbs.
- 60,000 lbs. ÷ 2,000 lbs. per ton = 30 tons
- 30 tons ÷ .15 = 200 tons (production to count).**--***

***--168 Sugar Beet Provisions (Continued)**

E Location of RMA Special Provisions

The RMA Sugar Beet Special Provisions that contain the county average raw sugar factor for the administrative county may be obtained from the RMA website according the following table.

Step	Action
1	Access the RMA public Internet website at **http://www.rma.usda.gov/** .
2	Under "Tools and Reports", CLICK "Actuarial Information Browser".
3	On AIB Landing Page, select the applicable Reinsurance Year.
4	From the "Commodity" drop-down menu select "Sugar Beets (0039)".
5	From the "Commodity Year" drop-down menu, select applicable year.
6	From the "Insurance Plan" drop-down menu, select "APH (90)".
7	From the "State" drop-down menu, select applicable State.
8	From the "County" drop down menu, select applicable county.
9	CLICK "View Report".
10	CLICK the "Special Provisions" tab. The raw sugar content percentage is found in the statement section.

--*

169 (Reserved)

*--170 Hybrid Seed Provisions

A Background

Hybrid seed is generally produced under a contract or agreement with a hybrid seed processor or seed company, and is insured by RMA under plan code 55, yield-based dollar amount of insurance. Only the production from the female plants is insurable. The producer will receive a receipt or settlement sheet showing the field crop equivalent or commercial crop equivalent bushels that the producer is eligible to sell instead of a cash amount for the production delivered.

B Production

Hybrid seed production will be the harvested insured production or field crop equivalent or commercial crop equivalent. All other applicable aspects of production in paragraph 209, are applicable.

Note: If no field crop equivalent or commercial crop equivalent is provided on the settlement sheet, production will be calculated by dividing contract guarantee or dollars received by RMA price.

Producers are required to provide verifiable copies of the settlement sheets or other acceptable documentation from the seed corn company along with a copy of the contract. These documents will be the basis for determining production to count.

Contracts and settlement sheets vary in description and nature by company. County Offices will be responsible for scrutinizing the documents to determine the following:

- producer has an ownership share in the crop
- producer has risk in the crop
- seed company is providing either the field crop equivalent or commercial crop equivalent in bushels, if not, see the note in this subparagraph.**--***

*--171 Harvested Adulterated Grapes

A Overview

The most notable causes of natural adulteration to wine grapes are the effects of wildfire and volcanic activity. Effects of wildfire or volcanic activity include smoke taint, which leads to a burnt, ashy smoky taste, gases such as sulfur dioxide, ozone, phenol and guaiacol. Physical adulteration can include, but is not limited to, ashes, mold spores, particle debris matter and contamination from fire suppression chemicals.

B Eligibility

Natural causes of adulteration and adulteration as a result of related conditions (such as application of fire retardant) are eligible. Adulteration must have occurred before harvest. All other causes of adulteration (artificial flavoring or chemicals added for economic purposes) are not eligible.

Note: Adulteration after harvest is not eligible.

Producer will need to provide information identifying reduced price and test results (or reason for reduced price) indicating that the price was reduced because of eligible causes. COC may determine acceptable evidence.

C SDRP Formula

Losses because of adulteration are reflected in reduced production to count see Section 6 for quality loss adjustments for adjusting production to count.**--***

172-187 (Reserved)

*--Section 5 Puerto Rico Insured Provisions

188 General Eligibility

A Overview

Stage 2 provides assistance for eligible producers in Puerto Rico with eligible insured crops, including trees, bushes, and vines.

Similar to Stage 1, the payment will be calculated using RMA information for indemnified crops. Producers will also have the option to file for a quality loss with supporting documentation

For insured crops, without an indemnity, information already on file with RMA and FSA will be used to pre-fill the application as applicable. Producers will also have the option to file for a quality loss with supporting documentation.

FSA Field Offices must ensure the correct section of FSA-504 is completed based on the type of coverage and status of the application for payment for the crop and unit, according to the following table.

FOR insured…	THE applicable form section is…
crops	Part O: Puerto Rico Only – Insured Crops – Indemnified.
	Part P: Puerto Rico Only – Insured Crops – Non-Indemnified.
trees, bushes, or vines	Part Q: Puerto Rico Only – Insured – Tree, Bush, and Vine Plans.

B Eligible Crop Insurance Policies

The following basic and buy-up plans are eligible:

- crop
- tree, bush, and vine.--*

***--188 General Eligibility (Continued)**

C Ineligible Crops

The following crop insurance plans are ineligible:

- banana plants
- plantain plants.

Note: For bananas and plantains production losses, the crop is considered uninsured or NAP covered as applicable.

D Duplicate Benefits

Puerto Rico insurance products are available under a pilot program. This allows a producer to obtain NAP coverage for a crop for which individual an RMA CAT level or buy-up policy is available. If the crop was covered under both NAP and crop insurance the producer **must** choose whether to receive the benefit under the RMA pilot product or NAP.

See paragraph 29 for duplicate benefits.**--***

*--189 Indemnified Puerto Rico Crops

A Assistance for Puerto Rico Policy Holders With an Indemnity

Crops which earned an indemnity for losses occurring in calendar year 2023 or 2024 will apply through a more streamlined application approach and will use data already on file with RMA and FSA.

Stage 2 provides payments for eligible RMA covered crops, trees, and vines that experienced losses because of qualifying disaster events that occurred in calendar years 2023 and 2024.

FSA will not calculate payments for indemnified producers using data manually submitted by producers. County Offices should refer producers to their crop insurance agent for any questions concerning the calculated payment.

The generation of a pre-filled application does not confirm that the producer, crop, or policy number listed is eligible for a payment. Producers may elect to receive the estimated SDRP payment for the specified crops on the FSA-504.

To receive payment, the producer must:

- indicate the qualifying disaster event that caused, in whole or in part, the crop, tree, or vine loss for the crop(s) and unit(s) listed on the application form

- certify on FSA-504 that they will meet the requirement to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage, as applicable for the crop, at the 60/100 level of coverage or higher for the next 2 available crop years.**--***

***--189 Indemnified Puerto Rico Crops (Continued)**

B Eligible Producers

Eligible producers must meet the requirements in subparagraph 27 D and both of the following:

- suffered a crop production, quality loss or a tree, bush, or vine loss due in whole or in part to qualifying disaster events or related conditions in calendar years 2023 or 2024

- received a crop insurance indemnity for those losses.

Eligible producers identified by RMA include producers with a CCID who:

- are the primary policy holders of a FCIC reinsured policy
- have a SBI in a policy held by a primary policyholder.

Note: If the tax identification number for the insured producers, as reported by the approved insurance provider, does not match FSA records, they will not have a CCID, and the producers will not appear on the FSA-504 unless the discrepancy is resolved.

The insurance policy information provided by RMA did not include SBI's. If a policy does have a primary policy holder and an SBI, the addition of an SBI will require the producer to work with their insurance agent so the information can be supplied to FSA.

The inclusion of an SBI on the FSA-504 does not mean that the applicant is an eligible producer. All applicants with an SBI to the primary policyholder must meet FSA's definition of an eligible producer according to subparagraph 27 D. If 1 or more producers with an SBI had a share in a crop, the primary policy holder must update the application to reflect those shares in addition to their own.**--***

***--189 Indemnified Puerto Rico Crops (Continued)**

B Eligible Producers (Continued)

If producers are determined to be eligible, payments will be issued to the primary policy holder and to any eligible producers with an SBI who have a share in the crop, based on the shares designated on the application.

Crop insurance indemnities may be issued to entities that include members who are not U.S. citizens or resident aliens. These entities are not eligible for SDRP, as outlined in subparagraph 27 F. However, if the entity has a valid CCID and is either the primary policyholder or an SBI, FSA-504 may still include their information. See subparagraph 66 H for required COC actions if an entity is determined to be an ineligible producer.

Note: If the tax identification number for the RMA producers, as reported by the approved insurance provider, does not match FSA records, they will not have a CCID, and the producers will not appear on the FSA-526 unless the discrepancy is resolved.

C Application Process

For indemnified eligible crops, the application will pre-populate with:

- the producer's physical State and county codes
- crop and type, if applicable
- policy numbers
- unit of measure
- SDRP liability
- production to count
- the primary policyholder and all producers with an SBI who have a CCID established with FSA.**--***

***--189 Indemnified Puerto Rico Crops (Continued)**

C Application Process (Continued)

The primary policy holder must update the application to reflect each producer's share, including their own. Payments will be issued to the primary policyholder and to any SBI producer with a share in the crop identified on FSA-504, provided all signature and eligibility requirements are met.

Note: The share is assumed to be 100 percent to the primary policyholder unless otherwise designated.

Producers are not required to request payment for all crops and units listed on their application. Producers must check "No" in item 234 that they do not agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage to indicate that they aren't requesting payment for a crop.

If multiple crops and policy numbers are listed on an application, and the producer only agrees to purchase Federal crop insurance or NAP coverage for some of the crops and units, a payment will be issued only for those crops and policy numbers for which the producer agrees to meet linkage according to paragraph 14.**--***

***--189 Indemnified Puerto Rico Crops (Continued)**

D Producer Certification

The pre-filled application is not confirmation the producer is eligible to receive a payment. Payments are based on producer certification.

Producers electing to receive payments must:

- agree the crop loss was due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event or related condition occurring in calendar years 2023 or 2024
- enter the type of qualifying disaster event that caused the loss
- agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage, for the crop at a 60/100 coverage level or higher for the next 2 available crop years.

E Producer Responsibilities

The producer is responsible for being aware of program provisions and accurately certifying all required information as applicable on the application.

If an SBI has an ownership share and risk in the crop, the producer is responsible for providing the information on FSA-504.

Producers receiving a payment are required to retain documentation in support of their application 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 may result in any or all of the following:

- disapproval of the application
- the producer(s) being determined ineligible for FSA program for the year or multiple years
- the producer(s) being liable under any civil or criminal fraud statute or any statute or provision of law.**--***

***--189 Indemnified Puerto Rico Crops (Continued)**

E Calculating Loss

The producer, crop, and policy information will be pre-filled in the application, and the gross payment will be calculated according to paragraph 249. The payment process is an automated and validates:

- whether all eligibility documents have been filed and loaded into the web subsidiary files
- the payment amount that can be sent to NPS for disbursement
- the overpayment amount that will be updated to the Pending Overpayment Report, if applicable.**--***

*--190 Non-indemnified Puerto Rico Crops

A Insured Crops Without Indemnity

For insured eligible crops, the application will pre-fill the physical State and county codes, unit numbers, and crop. The application will list the primary policyholder and all producers with an SBI who have a CCID established with FSA.

The primary policy holder must update the application to reflect each producer's share, including their own. Payments will be issued to the primary policyholder and to any SBI producer with a share in the crop identified on FSA-504 provided all signature and eligibility requirements are met.

Note: The share is assumed to be 100 percent to the primary policyholder unless otherwise designated.

B Eligible Crop Insurance Policies

The following basic and buy-up plans are eligible:

- crop
- tree, bush, or vine.**--***

***--190 Non-indemnified Puerto Rico Crops (Continued)**

C Ineligible Crops

The following crop insurance policies are ineligible:

- banana plants
- plantain plants.

Note: For bananas and plantains production losses, the crop is considered uninsured or NAP covered as applicable.

D Application Process

RMA will provide information for any policy holders that did **not** receive an indemnity in an eligible disaster crop year. The following information will be pre-filled in Part P on the application:

- crop
- type
- policy number
- unit of measure
- SDRP liability.

Note: See subparagraph 85 B for applicable SDRP factors.

FSA-578 is **not** required because SDRP liability is calculated and provided by RMA.

E Producer Responsibilities

Insured producers are required to report and provide documentation to support individual production to count records to FSA according to paragraph 107. COC will review the documentation provided to determine acceptability.

F Adjustments

In cases where acceptable records of production are not provided, or if COC determines production records are not acceptable, production will be adjusted according to CDY provisions in paragraph 104.**--***

*--191 Puerto Rico Insured Trees, Bushes, and Vines

A Insured Trees, Bushes, and Vines

If available, insurance policy information will pre-fill in the applicable section of FSA-504.

Note: Producers that did not purchase coverage for eligible crops will complete the uninsured section of FSA-504 (Part N).

RMA will provide the following information, if available, for the application:

- county
- crop
- unit
- policy number (for Puerto Rico only)
- total number of trees
- percent share of the crop.

B Application Process

Follow paragraph 144 for all insured trees, bushes, and vines.**--***

192-207 (Reserved)

*--Section 6 Quality Loss Adjustments

208 Eligibility

A Overview

The provisions for Stage 1 were amended to provide additional assistance for quality losses. A producer is eligible for payment if harvested production of a crop suffered a quality loss because of a qualifying disaster event.

The portion of the production that suffered the quality loss discount because of a qualifying disaster event is the affected production.

B Stages

Assistance will be administered through 2 stages, Stage 1 and Stage 2.

Stage 1 will allow for quality loss adjustments of production in excess of quality losses already indemnified by certain federal crop insurance or NAP using FSA-526Q.

Stage 2 will allow for quality loss adjustments to production for eligible crops with federal crop insurance, NAP coverage, or that were not covered using FSA-504.

C Quality Adjustment Eligible Crops

Stage 1 quality losses are applicable for the following:

- APH/yield-based crops
- NAP yield crops

An application for Stage 1 must be in initiated status according to 2-SDRP, subparagraph 21 C before applying for Stage 1 quality losses.

Stage 2 quality losses are applicable for the following:

- insured APH/yield-based crops
- insured dollar crops and other revenue
- NAP yield-based crops
- uninsured yield-based crops
- insured crops in Puerto Rico.**--***

***--208 Eligibility (Continued)**

D Quality Adjustment Ineligible Crops

Stage 1 quality losses are **not** eligible for the following**:**

- value-loss crops
- maple sap
- honey
- crops for which the producer received a crop insurance indemnity, NAP payment, or Stage 1 payment based on the quantity of the crop's production that was considered unmarketable
- crops for which the producer previously received crop insurance indemnity, NAP payment, or Stage 1 payment for which the crop production was reported as salvage value or secondary use
- crops that were destroyed
- prevented planted crops
- losses that could have been mitigated through reasonable and available measures
- crops where production was already reduced for quality losses under NAP
- the portion of quality adjustment previously included in a crop insurance indemnity
- trees, bushes, and vines
- sugar beets for which a member of a cooperative processor received a payment through a cooperative agreement
- unharvested crops.**--***

***--208 Eligibility (Continued)**

D Quality Adjustment Ineligible Crops (Continued)

Stage 2 quality losses are **not** eligible for the following**:**

- crops insured under area plans
- quality losses compensated under Stage 1losses
- value loss crops
- maple sap
- honey
- trees, bushes, and vines
- crops that were destroyed
- prevented planted crops
- losses that could have been mitigated through reasonable and available measures
- production that cannot be marketed merely because of a loss of market demand which is not associated with the quality of the crop
- crops for which production was already reduced for quality losses under NAP.**--***

***--208 Eligibility (Continued)**

E Quality Loss Application for Stage 1

FSA will generate a pre-filled FSA-526Q which includes the producer's information that is already on file with USDA.

Producers must contact their FSA County Office to obtain their pre-filled FSA-526Q.

Producers applying for a Stage 1 quality loss payment may not alter pre-filled data in FSA-526Q.

In addition, producers must submit required documentation according to paragraph 107 for all producer-certified quality loss percentages.

Failure to submit required documentation will result in disapproval of the producer's FSA-526Q.

F Qualifying Loss

To be eligible for payment, a crop's affected production must have been reduced for quality because of a qualifying disaster event according to paragraph 27.

However, the affected production may have been further damaged by an additional eligible cause of loss.

If all or a part of the production did not have a loss because of a qualifying disaster event, then that portion of the production is not eligible for a quality loss.

Example 1: Ava suffered a quality loss on 10,000 bushels of corn for grain because of excessive moisture. The grain suffered additional quality losses before harvest from a subsequent hailstorm. Because all 10,000 bushels had a quality loss because of a qualifying disaster event (although further damaged by hail, an eligible cause of loss) all 10,000 bushels are eligible.

Example 2: Vinny suffered a quality loss on 10,000 bushels of corn for grain. Only 1,000 bushels were affected by a qualifying disaster event (excessive moisture). The remaining 9,000 bushels were affected by hail only. Only the 1,000 bushels affected by a qualifying disaster event are eligible. All quality losses to the 1,000 bushels affected by the qualifying disaster event, including those losses caused by hail, are eligible for payment.**--***

***--208 Eligibility (Continued)**

G Quality Loss Percentage

Quality loss payments for Stage 1 and some Stage 2 calculations use a quality loss percentage.

The quality loss percentage is the percentage of loss calculated for a reduction in the total dollar value of the crop because of the reduction in the physical condition of the crop indicated by an applicable grading factor or nutrient factor at the point of sale.

Quality loss percentages will be calculated separately for:

- forage crops
- all crops other than forage.

Quality loss percentage will be based on the following:

- a reduction in applicable nutritional values for forage crops

- a decrease in value based on discounts at the time of sale because of quality grading factors, for crops other than forage

Quality discounts that could have been mitigated through reasonable and available measures, such as high moisture and insect infestation, are **not** eligible.

Example: A producer's corn crop received a quality discount because of high moisture content. The producer could have mitigated that quality loss by using best practices for drying and storing the crop; therefore, the producer's quality loss because of high moisture is not eligible.

The COC is responsible for determining whether a quality loss could have been mitigated through reasonable and available measures in the county for protecting and maintaining the crop.

To assist producers with the calculation of the quality loss percentage, calculators have been created and are available at **https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental-disaster-relief-program-sdrp**.**--***

***--208 Eligibility (Continued)**

H Ineligible Causes of Loss

Ineligible causes of loss are losses that are **not** the result of an eligible disaster including, but not limited to:

- losses because of any condition occurring after harvest
- insect infestation
- losses during storage
- drifting herbicides
- failure to reseed or failure to replant to the same crop in the county before the final planting date
- losses initiated after harvest or because of conditions occurring outside the applicable crop year growing season for the crop
- losses **not** the result of disaster
- losses to crops not intended for harvest in the applicable crop year
- lack of good farming practices
- failure of a power supply or brownout
- failure to harvest or market the crop because of lack of plan or resources.**--***

***--208 Eligibility (Continued)**

I Verifiable Quality Loss

Only quality losses supported by verifiable documentation of the following are eligible.

- For crops other than forage verifiable documentation must show the quality discount or grading factor and the reduction in price because of quality.

- For forage crops verifiable documentation (tests) must show the application year's nutritional value of the crop.

Example: The settlement sheet shows the producer received a reduced price of $2.00 per bushel because of low test weight on 10,000 bushels of corn. The price for corn on the date of sale was $4.00. The producer's acceptable production evidence shows a quality loss of 50 percent, $2.00 ÷ $4.00, impacting 10,000 bushels of corn.

Note: A producer with no verifiable evidence of the quality loss is ineligible.

J Quality Loss Percentage Documentation

Producers applying for Stage 1 and Stage 2 quality loss must submit the following to substantiate the quality loss percentage.

For **forage crops**:

- Stage 1 third party verifiable documentation of the nutrient factors for the affected production

- Stage 2:

  - third party verifiable documentation of the nutrient factors for the affected production

  - acceptable production records to substantiate the amount of eligible affected production.**--***

***--208 Eligibility (Continued)**

J Quality Loss Percentage Documentation (Continued)

For **all crops other than forage** for Stage 1 and Stage 2:

- third party verifiable documentation of the grading factors for the affected production
- acceptable production records to substantiate the amount of eligible affected production.

Documentation for all crops with a qualifying quality loss must be dated and contain all information required to substantiate the certification of loss in value, affected production, grading factors and nutritional factors to COC satisfaction.

COC can review records on file at warehouses, gins, or other entities that have information to substantiate the producer's certification, when determining acceptability.**--***

*--209 Affected Production

A Overview

Affected production means the producer's ownership share of harvested production adjusted to standard moisture of an eligible crop as established by the U.S. Grains Standards Act, a State regulatory agency, or industry standard that had a quality loss because of a qualifying disaster event.

All production that was discounted because of quality must be included in the calculation of the quality loss percentage for the FSA-526Q, and included on the FSA-504, as applicable. The percentage of quality loss because of all eligible disaster events combined is determined by crop year, location State and county, crop, crop type, intended use, organic status, and nutritional category, if applicable.

If there are multiple loads of production impacted by quality, the quality loss percentage will be averaged and weighted against the affected production. The average quality loss percentage will be a percentage entered on the FSA-526Q or FSA-504, to the nearest hundredth.

Example: Vinny suffered a 50 percent quality loss on corn for grain. The quality loss percentage will be recorded on FSA-504 as 50.00.

B Producer Responsibilities

A producer must:

- certify to the share of quality affected Stage 1 production for insured APH or yield-based crops on FSA-526Q
- certify to all quality affected Stage 1 production for NAP yield-based crops on FSA-526Q
- certify to the share of quality affected Stage 2 production for APH or yield-based crops on FSA-504
- certify to all quality affected Stage 2 production for dollar plans and other revenue
- provide all required production and quality loss records at the time of application.

The producer's signature on FSA-526Q or FSA-504 is the producer's certification that the records provided are correct and accurate.**--***

***--209 Affected Production (Continued)**

C Ineligible Affected Production

Affected production of the following is ineligible:

- crops identified in subparagraph 103 H
- a subsequent crop if double-cropping provisions are not met
- multiple market crops that were previously paid under crop insurance
- crops that are considered unmarketable or meet the definition of salvage value
- sugar beets that were compensated through block grants or cooperative agreements with cooperative processors
- by-products resulting from processing or harvesting a crop, such as, but not limited to, cotton seed, peanut shells, wheat or oat straw, or corn stalks or stovers.

D Commingled Affected Production Between Years and Counties

Production that is commingled between crop years and counties before it was a matter of record and **cannot** be separated by using records or other means will be prorated to each respective year or county in proportion to each county's harvested crop acreage according to this table.

Step	Action
1	Total the commingled affected production of the eligible crop.
2	Total the harvested acreage of the crop in each identified year/county.
3	Divide the acres of each year or county by the total acres to calculate the prorated factor.
4	Multiply each factor times the total year's or county's affected production of the crop to calculate respective affected production.

--*

***--209 Affected Production (Continued)**

E COC Adjustments

COC will adjust the producer's certified affected production on FSA-526Q and FSA-504 in cases where all or a portion of the affected production:

- included ineligible causes of loss
- is not substantiated by acceptable records.

COC must thoroughly document the reason for the adjustment.

F Notification of Adjustments

COC will notify a producer in writing when affected production on FSA-526Q or FSA-504 is adjusted. The notification must include:

- reason for the adjustment
- factors reviewed or considered in making the adjustment
- adjusted production will be used in payment calculation
- appeal rights of the producer according to 1-APP
- a copy of FSA-504 or FSA-526Q
- CFR and handbook references.**--***

*--210 Acceptable Production Records

A Acceptable Records

It is the producer's responsibility to submit acceptable records when required according to paragraph 107. Production records acceptable to FSA include verifiable or reliable. Producers applying for quality loss cannot use CDY.

Producers applying for Stage 1 quality do not need to turn in any records to support the total amount of production. They are only required to turn in verifiable records to support quality loss and impacted production.

211 Forage Crops

A Eligible Forage

An eligible forage crop is a plant grown and used to feed livestock that is harvested and processed into forms like hay, silage, or green chop. Eligible forage must have been mechanically harvested and the loss of quality attributed to a qualifying disaster event.

Quality losses for forage crops are defined as a reduction in the applicable nutrient factor for the crop.

Forage crops intended for grazing are not eligible for Stage 1 or Stage 2 quality losses.

Quality losses or deterioration of the forage crop because of poor management decisions, poor farming practices, poor storage practices, or drifting herbicides are ineligible.

Example: Flood damage to the quality of a hay crop stored in the field would not be an eligible quality loss.

Eligibility for **Stage 1** forage quality losses include only NAP covered yield-based forage crops that have not been previously compensated for quality.

Note: For a producer to be eligible for quality loss under Stage 1, they must provide verifiable documentation to support the quality loss percentage entered on FSA-504 or FSA-526Q. If verifiable documentation is not provided to support the nutrient tests, the application will be disapproved.

Eligibility for **Stage 2** forage quality losses:

- APH or yield-based and dollar plans and other revenue forage crops
- yield-based NAP crops or uninsured yield-based crops.**--***

***--211 Forage Crops (Continued)**

B Affected Forage Production

The amount of affected production certified on the FSA-526Q or FSA-504 will include all mechanically harvested, quality affected production resulting from a qualifying disaster event.

Affected production can include forage:

- intended to be fed to livestock
- previously fed to livestock
- stored
- sold at a discounted price because of quality.

Example 1: Producer Dale harvested 75 tons of production in 2019 that was affected by drought in an eligible county. He intends to feed it to his livestock.

Example 2: Producer Chip harvested 75 tons of mixed grass forage in 2019 that was affected by excess moisture. All 75 tons were fed to his livestock.

Example 3: Producer Dale harvested 75 tons of mixed grass forage in 2019 that was affected by drought in an eligible county. It is stored in his hay barn to be sold at a later date.

Example 4: Producer Chip harvested 75 tons of mixed grass forage in 2019 that was affected by excess moisture. He sold all production at a discounted price because of quality to his neighbor.**--***

***--211 Forage Crops (Continued)**

C Acceptable Records for Forage Quality

All affected forage production and historical forage production must be supported by verifiable documentation of the nutritional value of that production. The verifiable evidence **must** be specific to the claimed quantity. The documentation must include all of the following data elements:

- date of test
- producer name
- testing location
- laboratory name
- tested forage type information
- nutritional value.

The quantity of affected production claimed on FSA-504 (if required) must also include acceptable documentation and be specific to the verifiable forage test. Acceptable documentation must identify the:

- amount of production
- date of harvest.

D Forage Analysis

Laboratory analysis is used to determine nutritional values.

STC's may determine industry standards within the State. Nutritional values such as RFV and TDN can be used.

Forage quality tests or analysis must have been completed within 30 days of harvest and considered representative of the condition of the affected production at the time of harvest to be considered verifiable. Quality losses for hay and forage crops **must** be documented with an analysis from either of the following:

- a State university laboratory
- other laboratories approved by STC.

COC may consider tests taken more than 30 days after harvest if the sample or test is considered representative of the condition of the crop at the time of harvest. Factors to consider include, but are not limited to:

- weather conditions during and after harvest
- harvest and handling procedures
- storage location, facility type, and condition
- steps taken to prevent the crop from deteriorating
- date of harvest
- ability to mitigate the loss in quality of the crop.**--***

***--211 Forage Crops (Continued)**

E Nutritional Categories

DAFP has established the following categories and ranges for RFV and TDN. STC's may make establish which categories will be used in their respective States and establish the low and high with DAFP concurrence. All requests for changes to the nutritional levels should be submitted through the DAFP correspondence SharePoint.

RFV		
Forage Categories	**Low**	**High**
Alfalfa	75	151
Alfalfa Mix	75	151
Other Hay	60	111
Small Grains	78	120
Sorghum Forage	71	109

TDN		
Forage Categories	**Low**	**High**
Alfalfa	56	62
Alfalfa Mix	56	62
Other Hay	50	60
Small Grains	45	60
Sorghum Forage	45	60
Coarse Grain Silage	58	76

Eligible forage will be broken into high and low nutritional value categories, based on the expected quality for the timing of harvest within the crop year. If a crop routinely has multiple cuttings in a year, the producer will need to submit quality tests for each cutting.

The producer will submit a verifiable test to COC that indicates the nutritional value for the affected production, for Stage 1 and Stage 2. To be considered verifiable, FSA must be able to verify the test through an independent source.

Acceptable production records to determine the amount of affected production are required for forage crops for any producer certified production.**--***

***--211 Forage Crops (Continued)**

F Forage Quality Loss Percentage

The producer will calculate their quality loss by subtracting the nutritional value from their verifiable test from the high nutritional value determined by FSA and then will compute the percentage difference by dividing the calculated quality loss by the range determined by FSA. The producer will then calculate the quality loss percentage by taking 100 percent minus that percentage difference.

Example: Ava's verifiable nutrient test indicates on alfalfa an RFV of 120.
FSA has determined the high value of the crop is 151, low is 75 which results in a range of 76.

- 151 minus 75, equals 76
- 151 minus 120 equals 31
- 31 divided by 76, equals 41 percent
- 100 percent minus 41 percent equals 59 percent.

The quality loss percentage entered on Ava's FSA-504 will be 59 percent if all production was impacted and represented in the quality loss.**--***

***--211 Forage Crops (Continued)**

G Determining Weighted Quality Loss Percentage

The quality loss percentage must be weighted to account for differing extents of quality loss across all production.

To determine the weighted quality loss percentage, the producer will first determine the percentage of the production impacted by quality loss. This is done by dividing the affected production by the total production. Then, by determining the weighted quality loss percentage by multiplying the percent affected production by the quality loss percentage.

Example: Vinny's total hay production was 500 tons.

- 100 tons were impacted with a 36 percent quality loss
- 100 tons were impacted with a 50 percent quality loss
- 300 tons were unimpacted with no quality loss.

Vinny divides 100 tons by 500 tons, which equals 20 percent of production affected by a quality loss.

- 20 percent affected production multiplied by 36 percent equals 7.2 percent weighted quality loss percentage.

- 20 percent affected production multiplied by 50 percent, equals 10 percent weighted quality loss percentage.

To determine the total weighted quality loss percentage, Vinny adds 7.2 percent to 10 percent, which equals 17.2 percent total weighted quality loss percentage.

Vinny will enter 17. 2 percent, the total weighted quality loss percentage, on the FSA-526Q or FSA-504 as applicable.**--***

*--212 Crops Other than Forage

A Eligibility

Quality losses for all crops other than forage are defined as a decrease in value based on discounts provided at the time of sale because of the physical condition of the crop indicated by an applicable grading factor.

For crops other than forage to be eligible, affected production must be directly related to a qualifying disaster event. Verifiable documentation of the total loss of value and corresponding grading factors, because of quality, is required.

B Verifiable Documentation

Producers must have verifiable documentation of the discount factors to support the loss in quality.

Verifiable documentation must include the following:

- date of sale
- producer name
- location of point of sale
- buyer's name
- sold commodity information
- affected production, adjusted to standard moisture
- unit of measure
- quality discount factors
- quality loss discount, per unit of measure
- price before discount.

Verifiable documentation **must** be dated within 30 days of harvest. COC may consider samples or grading factors taken more than 30 days after harvest if the sample or test is considered representative of the condition of the crop at the time of harvest.

Exception: For grain crops that were sold, verifiable documentation at time of sale is acceptable, provided the crop was maintained using best management practices.

Factors to consider include, but are not limited to:

- weather conditions during and after harvest
- harvest and handling procedures
- storage location, facility type, and condition
- steps taken to prevent the crop from deteriorating
- date of harvest
- ability to mitigate the loss in quality of the crop.**--***

***--212 Crops Other than Forage (Continued)**

C Determining Quality Loss Percentage

Quality losses will be determined for each crop, crop type, intended use, and organic status.

If the crop does not have verifiable documentation of grading factors, the crop is ineligible.

Producers will calculate the quality loss percentage by calculating the total reduction in dollar value because of quality.

Stage 1

Quality losses for crops with **insured APH or yield-based plans**, RMA will provide:

- total revenue to count that was used in the calculation of the Stage 1 payment.
- the production to count before quality adjustments and the percentage loss that was used to determine the production to count adjusted for quality.

The producer(s) will certify the percent SDRP quality loss on FSA-526Q.

If the producer's certified SDRP quality loss percentage is:

- less than or equal to the RMA quality loss percentage, a Stage 1 quality loss payment will not be issued
- greater than the RMA quality loss percentage, the difference between the two percentages will be calculated, and then that percentage will apply to the total revenue to count provided by RMA.

The resulting value will equal the Stage 1 quality loss payment.

FSA will provide the total revenue to count that was used in the calculation for Stage 1, for quality losses for **NAP-covered yield-based crops**.

The producer(s) will certify the percent quality loss on FSA-526Q. The Stage 1 payment for quality will be calculated by:

- multiplying the revenue to count by the SDRP quality loss percentage
- the result of paragraph will then be multiplied by the producer's share and then multiplied by 35 percent to stay within available funding.

The resulting value will be the Stage 1 quality loss payment.**--***

***--212 Crops Other than Forage (Continued)**

C Determining Quality Loss Percentage (Continued)

Stage 2

The quality loss percentage for all other crops will be calculated by dividing the total reduction in value because the quality by the expected price the producer would have received at the point of sale, if not for the quality discounts.

Example: Ava took 1,000 bushels of wheat to the elevator. The expected price was $5.50 and after discounts because of quality she received $5.25.

- $5.25 divided by $5.50 equals 95 percent
- 100 percent minus 95 equals 5 percent.

Ava would indicate that her quality loss percentage was 5 percent for the 1,000 bushels of wheat.

D Weighted Quality Loss Percentage

The quality loss percentage will be weighted against total production and other impacted production with differing quality loss percentages.

To determine the weighted quality loss percentage, the producer will first determine the percentage of the production impacted by quality loss. This is done by dividing the affected production by the total production. Then, by determining the weighted quality loss percentage by multiplying the percent affected production by the quality loss percentage.

Example: Ava's total wheat production was 2,000 bushels.

- 1,000 bushels were impacted with a 5 percent quality loss
- 1,000 bushels were not impacted by a quality loss.

Ava divides 1,000 tons by 2,000 bushels, which equals 50 percent of production affected by a quality loss.

50 percent affected production multiplied by 5 percent equals 2.5 percent weighted quality loss percentage.

Ava will enter 2.5 percent, the total weighted quality loss percentage, on the FSA-526Q or FSA-504 as applicable.**--***

*--213 Upland Cotton

A Background

Upland cotton is graded based on the applicable premiums and discounts as outlined in 7-CN. Each bale is priced based on the net adjustment to loan value with all grading factors considered.

B Eligibility

Affected production must have suffered a loss because of quality with verifiable grading factors directly related to a qualifying disaster event.

Eligible production only includes production from bales with either of the following:

- a loan value of less than $0.52 after applying adjustments based on the schedule of premiums and discounts
- a net discount based on the schedule of premiums and discounts.**--***

***--213 Upland Cotton (Continued)**

C Verifiable Documentation

Producers must have verifiable documentation of the adjustment to the upland cotton loan price. Verifiable documentation will include:

- date of sale
- producer name
- location of point of sale
- buyer's name
- sold commodity information
- affected production, adjusted to standard moisture
- unit of measure
- adjusted loan value based on the schedule of premiums and discounts, or the net discount to the loan value based on the schedule of premiums and discounts
- price before discount if sold under a marketing contract.

Note: Upland cotton that is not sold under a marketing contract will use a price before discount of $0.52 per lb.

Verifiable documentation must be dated within 30 days of harvest unless it meets the exception in subparagraph 212 B.**--***

***--213 Upland Cotton (Continued)**

D Determining Quality Loss

The quality loss percentage will be based on the weight of each eligible bale multiplied by the net discount amount, which is either of the following:

- available on the verifiable documentation
- equal to the result of $0.52 minus the adjusted loan rate on the verifiable documentation, if the net discount is not available on the verifiable documentation.

Note: The producer can summarize the production and total dollar value loss for the eligible bales as stated by using the weight of the bales and the total dollar value loss. The summary should be completed separately for bales sold under contract and bales using the loan price.

Production is ineligible if the producer does not have either of the following:

- verifiable documentation of the adjusted loan value based on the schedule of premiums and discounts
- the net discount to the loan value based on the schedule of premiums and discounts.**--***

*--213 Upland Cotton (Continued)

E Examples

The following are examples of bale listings with grading factors and discounts.

Example 1: Cotton **Not** Under Contract

Producer Bale Book

Crop Year: 2023

0530-05 Block:2 Dryland

State-County-Farm:

	Regular Bales	Remnant Bales	Built Up Bales	Voided Bales	Classed Bales	Invoiced Bales	To Be Invoiced Bales	Outside Bales	Lint Weight	Whse Weight	Bales Received	Loan Rate
TOTALS	24	0	0	0	24	18	0	0	12,181	12,133	24	0.5147

	Gin Tag	Sts	SKT No	Load	Ginning Date	Lint Wgt	Whse Tag	Net Wgt	Storage Date	Clr	Lf	Stpl	Mic	Str	Unif	R1	R2	Loan	Status
1	4403251		205	1079	11/5/	499	1038749	497	11/6/	21	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced
2	4403252		205	1079	11/5/	522	1038750	520	11/6/	11	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced
3	4403253		205	1079	11/5/	497	1038528	495	11/6/	21	3	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5085	Invoiced
4	4403254		205	1079	11/5/	498	1038529	496	11/6/	21	3	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5085	
5	4403255		205	1079	11/5/	511	1038530	509	11/6/	21	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced
6	4403256		205	1079	11/5/	500	1038531	498	11/6/	11	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced
7	4403257		205	1079	11/5/	498	1038511	496	11/6/	11	3	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5085	Invoiced
8	4403258		205	1079	11/5/	506	1038510	504	11/6/	11	3	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5085	
9	4403259		205	1079	11/5/	510	1038509	508	11/6/	11	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced
10	4403260	*	205	1079	11/5/	520	1038508	518	11/6/	11	3	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5085	Invoiced

The bale sheet for the cotton not under contract does not reflect a price before discount. The producer will:

- consider the loan rate of $0.52 as the price before discount
- consider all bales with a loan value of less than $.52 as affected production on FSA-504
- multiply the net weight of each affected bale of cotton by the actual loan rate to get the actual value of each bale
- multiply the net weight of each affected bale of cotton by the loan value of $.52, to get the expected value
- sum up expected values and actual values from all affected production, then subtract the actual value sum from the expected value sum of affected production, to come up with a net loss of affected production
- to calculate the quality loss percentage, divide the net loss of affected production by the total of expected production
- all quality discounts on the settlement sheet are recognized for cotton.--*

*--213 Upland Cotton (Continued)

E Examples (Continued)

Example 2: Cotton Under Contract

Producer:	Base Price:	71.0000
Farm ID:		
Gross value of 53 bales (wt 24282, avg 58.7772)		14272.27
Charges:		
Cotton Board Assessment		(124.36)
USDA Classing	(53 bales)	(113.95)
Producer Ginning Charges		(552.56)
Bagging & Ties	(686.35)	
Seed Credit (14.57 tons)	2112.44	
Ginning Charges (879 Clbs)	(1978.65)	
Receiving (3.00 per bale)	(53 bales)	(159.00)
Boll Weevil Mnt (2.00 per bale	(53 bales)	(106.00)
Monthly Storage	(1284190 bale storage months)	(0.00)
	Total Charges	($1,055.87)

GinBale	WhBale	GWt	Tr	Nwt	Gr	Lf	St	Mic	EM	Rm	Str	CGr	Rd	+b	Tr	Len	Unif	Elng	Price	BValue	WPen	NetValue
19770	19770	463	2	461	43	3	32	3.7			25.5	43-4	65.4	10.9	3	100	75.6		-9.9500	-45.87	0.00	-45.87
19771	19771	476	2	474	53	4	32	3.7	11		25.5	53-3	64.1	10.8	5	100	75.6		-15.1500	-71.81	0.00	-71.81
19772	19772	473	2	471	43	3	32	3.7			25.5	43-4	64.0	11.2	4	100	75.6		-9.9500	-46.86	0.00	-46.86
19773	19773	449	2	447	43	4	32	3.7			25.5	43-4	64.9	11.1	4	100	75.6		-10.4500	-46.71	0.00	-46.71
19774	19774	450	2	448	43	4	32	3.7			25.5	43-4	64.9	11.1	4	100	75.6		-10.4500	-46.82	0.00	-46.82

The producer's contract for cotton has a base price of $0.71 per pound. The producer will:

- include all bales that were discounted as affected production on FSA-504
- multiply the net weight of each bale by the discounted rate, to get the actual production
- multiply the net weight of each bale by the contract price, to get the expected production
- subtract the total amount of actual production from the total amount of expected production, to get the net loss of affected production
- to calculate the quality loss percentage, divide the net loss of affected production by the total amount of expected production.--*

*--214 Special Provisions for Small Grains Sold as Feed

A Background

In some areas, quality damage was so excessive that many crops did not meet the quality specifications for the intended market and were sold as feed. In addition, quality losses because of qualifying disaster events may have been so widespread that elevators and mills did not complete documentation of the grading factors. In these instances, the elevator or mill did not grade or test the crop; instead, they assessed the quality loss by visual inspection. To address these situations, this paragraph includes additional provisions that apply to small grains including, but not limited to, wheat, barley, oats, millet, and rye.

Note: The provisions in this paragraph do not apply when production was considered salvage or as a secondary use.

B Eligibility

Affected production must have suffered a loss because of quality with grading factors (quality discount factors) directly related to a qualifying disaster event.

C Verifiable Documentation

Verifiable documentation **must** meet the requirements in subparagraph 212 B with the following exceptions.

- When quality discount factors are not included in the verifiable documentation, a letter from the elevator or mill may be accepted. Unless specifically included in other documentation, the letter **must** include all of the following:
  - producer's name
  - location of point of sale
  - buyer's name
  - sold commodity
  - date of sale--*

***--214 Special Provisions for Small Grains Sold as Feed (Continued)**

C Verifiable Documentation (Continued)

- a description of the grading factors that affected the production
- price received for the affected production
- price before discount (for example, milling price on the date commodity was sold for feed)
- a signature from the elevator or mill that visually inspected the crop.

- When quality discount factors are not included in the verifiable documentation for crops under contract, the contract rejection letter may be accepted.
- When the price before discount is not included in the verifiable documentation, documentation from the elevator or mill of the effective market price on the date the crop was sold as feed for each affected load will be used as the price before discount. For crops under contract, the specified contract price as reflected on the contract will be the price before discount.
- When the quality loss discount per unit of measure is not included in the verifiable documentation, the quality loss will be determined according to subparagraph D.

  Note: Handwritten documentation from the elevator or mill can be considered acceptable if all required data elements are readable and present in accordance with current policy.

Documentation **must** be dated within 30 days of harvest unless it meets the exception in subparagraph 212 B.**--***

*--214 Special Provisions for Small Grains Sold as Feed (Continued)

D Determining Quality Loss

Quality losses will be determined separately depending on whether a sample or test was performed.

When quality discount factors **were** determined by a sample or test, SDRP benefits will be determined based on the total loss in quality of the crop. The loss in value because of quality will be calculated by multiplying the affected production by the difference between the market price on the date of sale, or contract price if applicable, and the feed price received.

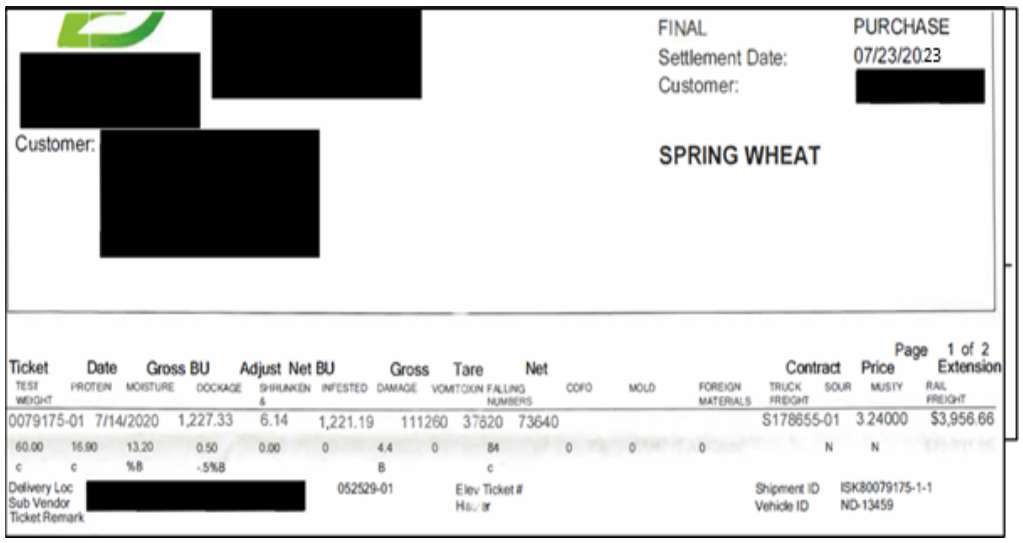
When quality discount factors **were not** determined by a sample or test, the quality loss will be calculated using the county average of price before discount per unit of measure.

E Examples

Example 1: Grain Crop Sold for Feed with a Sample/Test

The following example describes how to determine quality loss when quality discount factors are determined by a sample or test.

Producer had verifiable documentation of grading factors for falling numbers for spring wheat (Farm number = 84). The documentation provided shows that the producer received $3.24 per bushel for 1,221.19 bushels of affected production. This is $1.298 less than the market price before quality discounts of wheat ($4.538) on the date of sale, July 14, 2023.



[redacted]

FINAL PURCHASE
Settlement Date: 07/23/2023
Customer: [redacted]

Customer: [redacted]

SPRING WHEAT

Page 1 of 2

Ticket / TEST WEIGHT	Date / PROTEIN	Gross BU / MOISTURE	Adjust / DOCKAGE	Net BU / SHRUNKEN &	INFESTED	Gross / DAMAGE	Tare / VOMITOXIN	Net / FALLING NUMBERS	COFO	MOLD	FOREIGN MATERIALS	Contract / TRUCK FREIGHT	Price / SOUR	MUSTY	Extension / RAIL FREIGHT
0079175-01	7/14/2020	1,227.33	6.14	1,221.19		111260	37620	73640				S178655-01	3.24000		$3,956.66
60.00	16.90	13.20	0.50	0.00	0	4.4	0	84	0	0	0		N	N	
c	c	%B	-5%B			B		c							

Delivery Loc [redacted] 052529-01 Elev Ticket # Shipment ID ISK80079175-1-1
Sub Vendor Vehicle ID ND-13459
Ticket Remark

--*

***--214 Special Provisions for Small Grains Sold as Feed (Continued)**

E Examples (Continued)

To complete FSA-504, the producer will:

- consider $4.538 (the HRS Wheat Grade 1 price) as the price before discount for July 14, 2023
- 1,221.19 bushels of total affected production from load 0079175-01
- calculate the quality loss percentage by subtracting the result of the price received for the affected production divided by the expected price on the date of sale, from 1
- 1- ($3.24/$4.538) = .2860 or 29 percent
- 29 percent will be quality loss percentage entered on FSA-504.

Note: Handwritten documentation of the price before discount and grading factors from the elevator or mill can be accepted if all required data elements are readable and present according to current policy.**--***

*--214 Special Provisions for Small Grains Sold as Feed (Continued)

E Examples (Continued)

Example 2: Grain Crop Under Contract

The following example describes how to determine quality loss when quality discount factors were determined by a sample or test and the crop was under contract.

A producer grew malting barley under contract with a specified contract price of $3.24 per bushel. Because of qualifying disaster events, the malting barley suffered quality losses. The malting barley buyer tested and rejected the barley because vomitoxin levels exceeded the quality specifications of the contract. The buyer sent a contract rejection letter to the producer. The producer sold 1,000 pounds of rejected barley as feed barley for $2.40 per bushel.

In this example, the producer's quality loss for malting barley is calculated as follows.

- 1,000 bushels as total affected production, because of vomitoxin
- the malting barley contract price of $3.24 as the price before discount
- the price the producer received was $2.40 per bushel
- 1- ($2.40 / $3.24) = .26
- The quality loss percentage entered on FSA-504 is 26 percent.--*

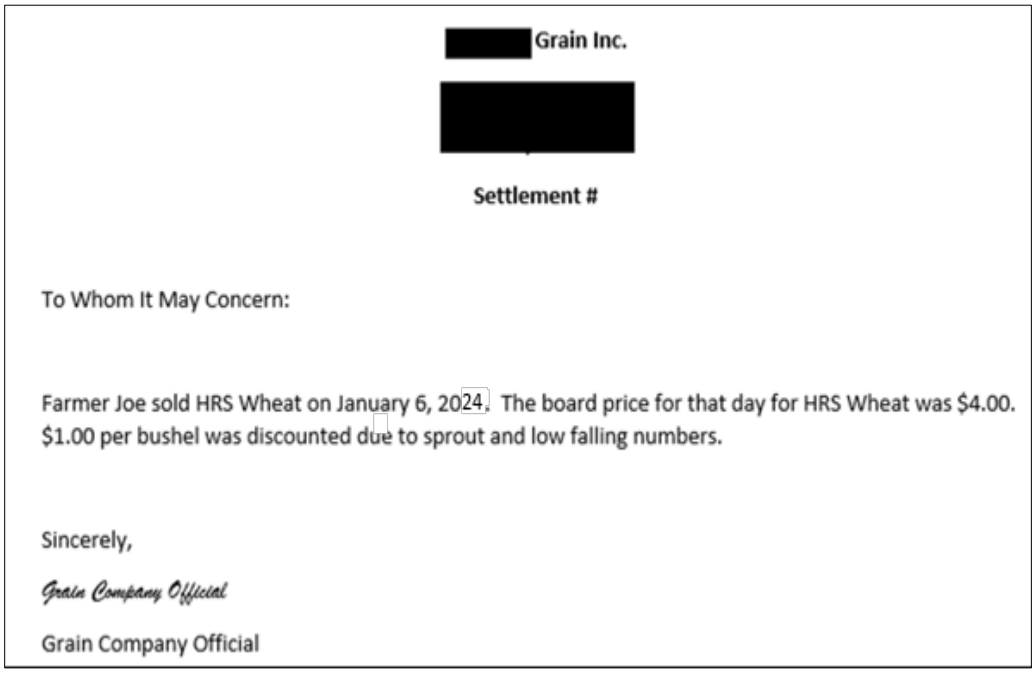
*--214 Special Provisions for Small Grains Sold as Feed (Continued)

E Examples (Continued)

Example 3: Grain Crop Sold for Feed with No Sample or Test

The following example describes how to determine quality loss when quality discount factors were not determined by a sample or test, and a letter from the elevator or mill was provided.

Producer's documentation shows he received $3.00 per bushel for spring wheat. According to the letter provided by Grain Inc., this was $1.00 less than the market price before quality discounts of wheat, which was $4.00 on the date of sale, January 6, 2024. The producer's share of the affected wheat sold was 1,312.02 bushels.



[redacted] Grain Inc.

[redacted]

Settlement #

To Whom It May Concern:

Farmer Joe sold HRS Wheat on January 6, 2024. The board price for that day for HRS Wheat was $4.00. $1.00 per bushel was discounted due to sprout and low falling numbers.

Sincerely,

Grain Company Official

Grain Company Official

On FSA-504, the producer will calculate the quality loss percentage:

- 1,310.02 bushels of total affected production
- the expected price on January 6, 2024 for HRS Wheat was $4.00
- the producer received $3.00 per bushel
- 1 – ($3.00/$4.00) = .25
- the quality loss percentage entered on FSA-504 will be 25 percent.--*

*--215 Special Provisions for Oilseeds Sold to an Alternative Market

A Background

Oilseeds may be grown for multiple uses and markets. Because of quality damage, oilseed crops may not have met the quality specifications for the intended market, resulting in processors and buyers grading and rejecting the crop and producers selling to an alternative market at a reduced price. In these instances, buyers in the alternative market did not grade the crop again; therefore, the producer's settlement sheet or sales document will not reflect any discounts for quality but will show only the price received for the alternative market. This paragraph includes additional provisions to address these situations.

Note: The provisions in this paragraph do not apply when production was considered salvage or as a secondary use.

B Eligibility

Affected production must have suffered a loss because of quality with grading factors (quality discount factors) directly related to a qualifying disaster event.**--***

***--215 Special Provisions for Oilseeds Sold to an Alternative Market (Continued)**

C Verifiable Documentation

Verifiable documentation **must** meet the requirements in subparagraph 212 B with the following exceptions.

- When quality discount factors are not included on settlement sheets or sales documents, the quality discount factor from the processor or buyer that originally rejected the crop may be used. For crops under contract, the contract rejection letter may be accepted.

- When the price before discount is not included in the verifiable documentation, documentation from the processor or buyer showing the market price for the crop on the date of sale may be used. For crops under contract, the specified contract price as reflected in the contract will be the price before discount.

- When the quality loss discount per unit of measure is not included in the verifiable documentation, the quality loss will be determined according to subparagraph D.

Documentation **must** be dated within 30 days of harvest unless it meets the exceptions in subparagraph 212 B.

D Determining Quality Loss

Quality losses will be determined separately depending on whether a sample or test was performed.

When quality discount factors **were** determined by a sample or test, SDRP benefits will be determined based on the total dollar value loss. Total dollar value loss will be calculated by multiplying affected production by the difference in the market price on the date of sale, or the contract price if applicable, by the price received in the alternative market.

When quality discount factors **were not** determined by a sample or test, the quality loss will be calculated using the county average price before discount and total quality loss value loss per unit of measure.**--***

***--215 Special Provisions for Oilseeds Sold to an Alternative Market (Continued)**

D Determining Quality Loss (Continued)

Example: Producer had a contract with a processor to grow and sell sunflower seed for human consumption. The contract price was $19.20 per cwt. The producer delivered 1,000 cwt. of sunflower seed to the processor. The processor tested and rejected the sunflower seed because it did not meet the quality specifications of the contract. The contract rejection letter specifically indicated that the sunflower seed did not meet the contract specification because of quality conditions of dark roast and sclerotinia. The producer delivered the sunflower seed to another facility for an alternative market for $18.10 per cwt. The alternative market buyer did not grade or discount the sunflower seed, but the producer received a reduced price.

In this example, quality loss is calculated as follows.

The producer will consider:

- 1,000 cwt. as affected production
- the contract price of $19.20 as the price before discount
- the producer received $18.10 per hundredweight.
- 1- ($18.10 / $19.20) = .06
- the quality loss percentage on FSA-504 will be 6 percent.**--***

*--216 Pulse Crops Sold for Feed

A Background

Pulse crops, including dry beans, lentils, and dry peas, are mainly planted for the food market. Because of quality damage, pulse crops may not have met the quality specifications for the intended market, resulting in processors rejecting the crop and producers selling to feedlots or feed buyers at a reduced price. In some cases, damage was so significant that processors only performed visual inspections and did not complete a quality test. This paragraph includes additional provisions to address these situations.

Note: The provisions in this paragraph do not apply when production was considered salvage or as a secondary use.

B Eligibility

Affected production must have suffered a loss because of quality with grading factors (quality discount factors) directly related to a qualifying disaster event.**--***

***--216 Pulse Crops Sold for Feed (Continued)**

C Verifiable Documentation

Verifiable documentation **must** meet the requirements in subparagraph 212 B with the following exceptions.

- When quality discount factors are not included in the verifiable documentation, a letter from the regional buyer may be accepted. Unless specifically included in other documentation, the letter **must** include:

  - buyer's name
  - affected commodity
  - a description of the grading factors that affected production.

  Note: For crops under contract, the contract rejection letter may be accepted.

- When the price before discount is not included in the verifiable documentation for crops subject to purchase contract, the specified contract price, as reflected in the contract, will be the price before discount.

- When the price before discount is not included in the verifiable documentation for crops not subject to purchase contract, the average price per pulse crop from USDA Bean Market News will be used. If a weekly price is not available for a specific region, the price for the nearest applicable region may be used. USDA Market News is available at **https://www.ams.usda.gov/market-news/dry-edible-beans-peas-and-lentils**

- When the quality loss discount per unit of measure is not included in the verifiable documentation, the quality loss will be determined according to subparagraph D.

D Determining Quality Loss

Quality losses will be determined separately depending on the verifiable documentation provided.

When quality discount factors are determined **by a sample or test**, quality loss percentage will be determined using the affected production multiplied by the difference between the weekly regional average price, or contract price if applicable, and the feed price received.**--***

*--217 Peanuts

A Background

Peanuts are graded based on sound mature kernels. For Seg. 1 peanuts, the loan value is adjusted based on applicable premiums and discounts after considering all grading factors.

Seg. 2 and Seg. 3 peanuts are discounted to 35 percent of the national loan rate for the crop and type with no additional premiums and discounts.

B Eligibility

Affected production must have suffered a loss because of quality and have verifiable grading factors directly related to a qualifying disaster event.

C Verifiable Documentation

FSA-1007, Settlement Worksheet, and Farm Summary printout will be used as verifiable documentation. Verifiable documentation must include all of the following:

- date of sale
- producer's name
- location of point of sale
- buyer's name
- commodity information
- affected production (net production including LSK, as shown in item G of FSA-1007 and the Settlement Worksheet)

  Note: Affected production is shown as "net production" on the Farm Summary.**--***

***--217 Peanuts (Continued)**

C Verifiable Documentation (Continued)

- unit of measure (pounds)

  Note: If the unit of measure is reflected in tons on verifiable documentation, convert to pounds by multiplying the number of tons by 2,000. For example, 22 tons equals 44,000 pounds (22 tons x 2,000 = 44,000 pounds).

- quality discount

  Note: All quality discounts on verifiable documentation are recognized for peanuts. Loan Discount will be entered as the quality discount factor.

- adjusted loan value based on the schedule of premiums or discounts

- price before discount if sold under contract.

  Note: If the crop was **not** sold under contract, the price before discount will be the national announced loan rate for the crop/type.

National loan rates for peanuts for 2023 and 2024 are listed in the following table. The rates are announced per ton. The rate per pound should be used in SDRP calculations.

National Loan Rates				
Type	**2023 Rate Per Ton**	**2023 Rate Per Pound**	**2024 Rate Per Ton**	**2024 Rate Per Pound**
Runner	$354.41	$.177205	$354.33	$.177165
Spanish - SE	$344.27	$.172135	$344.85	$.172425
Spanish - SW	$344.27	$.172135	$344.85	$.172425
Valencia	$359.76	$.179880	$360.21	$.180105
Virginia	$359.76	$.179880	$360.21	$.180105

--*

***--217 Peanuts (Continued)**

C Verifiable Documentation (Continued)

Seg 2 and Seg 3 Discounted Rates (35 Percent of the National Rate)				
Type	**2023 Rate Per Pound**	**2023 Discounted Rate Per Pound**	**2024 Rate Per Pound**	**2024 Discounted Rate Per Pound**
Runner	$.177205	$.062022	$.177165	$.062008
Spanish - SE	$.172135	$.060247	$.172425	$.060349
Spanish - SW	$.172135	$.060247	$.172425	$.060349
Valencia	$.179880	$.062958	$.180105	$.063037
Virginia	$.179880	$.062958	$.180105	$.063037

Verifiable documentation must be dated within 30 days of harvest unless it meets the exception in subparagraph 212 B.**--***

***--217 Peanuts (Continued)**

D Determining Quality Loss

The quality loss percentage will be determined by the difference in the value of the loan before discount and the value of the loan after discount.

The data elements used in calculating the value of the loan before discount and the value of the loan after discount vary based on if the peanuts were under contract and by the Seg. type. The following tables provide the data elements to use for calculating quality loss percentage for peanuts not under contract and peanuts under contract. The quality loss percentage will be weighted against the impacted production.

Note: Quality loss percentage will be determined separately for each State, county, crop, crop type, intended use, and organic status.

Peanuts Not Under Contract		
FSA-1007 or Settlement Worksheet	**Seg. 1 Peanuts**	**Seg. 2 and Seg. 3 Peanuts**
value of loan before discount	price before discount (national loan rate)	
value of loan after discount	loan value after discounts (item P on FSA-1007, and Settlement Worksheet)	discounted to 35 percent of the national loan rate
quality loss percentage	percent difference in the loan value per pound before discount and the loan value per pound after discount	difference in the loan value per pound before discount and the loan value per pound after discount

--*

***--217 Peanuts (Continued)**

D Determining Quality Loss (Continued)

Peanuts Under Contract		
Settlement Worksheet or Farm Summary Printout	**Seg. 1 Peanuts**	**Seg. 2 and Seg. 3 Peanuts**
value of loan before discount	contract price **Note:** Contract price can be determined by: • multiplying the option percentage by the national loan rate. The option percentage is identified on the Farm Summary printout as "VALUE OF OPTION". The result is the option price. • the contract price is the option price plus the national loan rate.	
value of loan after discount	loan value in item P on FSA-1007 or Settlement Worksheet **plus** Option Value **Notes:** Option Value is shown as "VALUE OF OPTION" on the Farm Summary printout. Option Value is shown as "Farmer Stock Cost" on Settlement Worksheets.	discounted to 35 percent of the national loan rate
quality loss percentage	percent difference in the loan value per pound before discount and the loan value pound after discount	

--*

*--217 Peanuts (Continued)

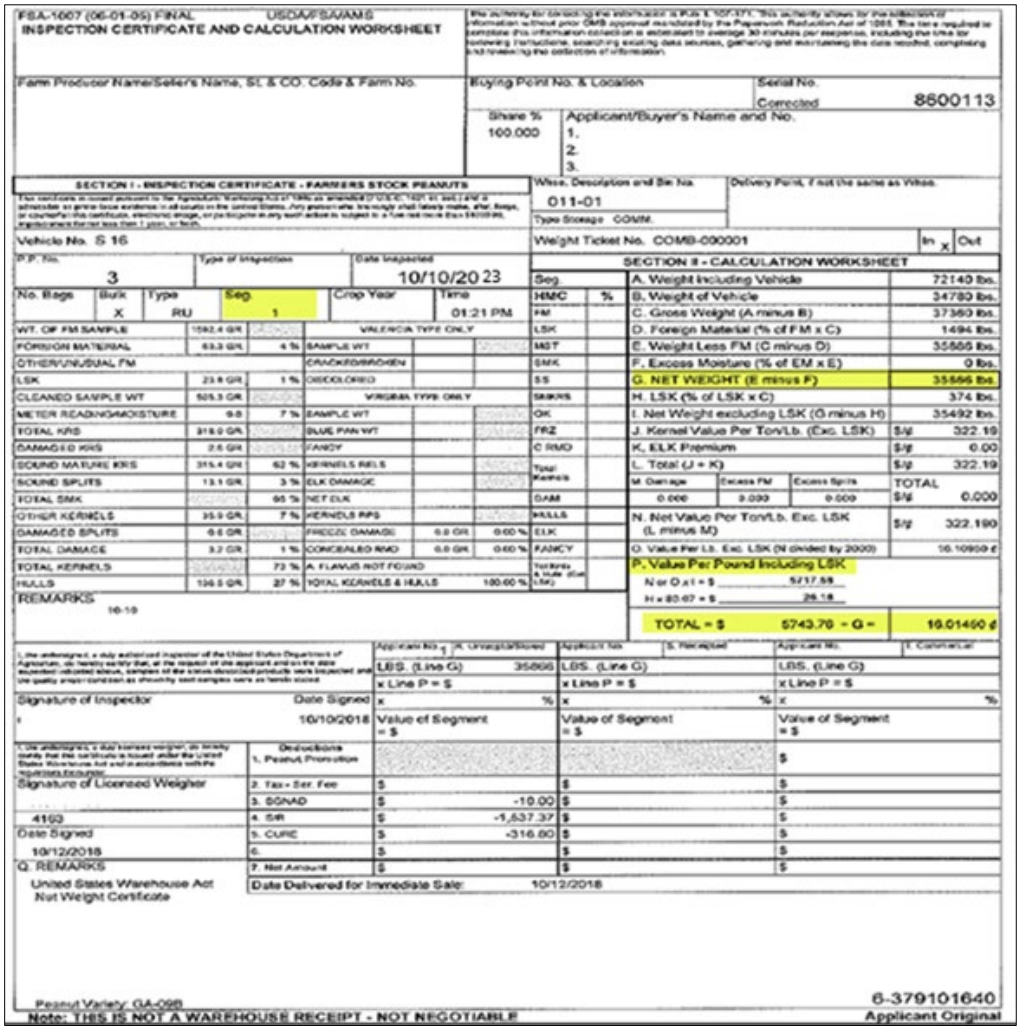
E Calculator

A calculator has been developed to assist producers in summarizing data and calculating total dollar value loss. The calculators and instructions for use are available at **https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental-disaster-relief-program-sdrp**.

F Examples

Example 1: **Seg .1** Peanuts **Not** Under Contract

Producer's 2023 runner peanuts suffered quality losses because of hurricane conditions. Producer's net production was 35,866 pounds. After applying schedule of premiums and discounts, the loan value was adjusted. The loan value per pound after discount was $.160144.



FSA-1007 (06-01-05) FINAL USDA/FSA/AMS
INSPECTION CERTIFICATE AND CALCULATION WORKSHEET

Farm Producer Name/Seller's Name, St. & CO. Code & Farm No.

Buying Point No. & Location

Serial No. Corrected 8600113

Share % 100.000

Applicant/Buyer's Name and No.
1.
2.
3.

SECTION I - INSPECTION CERTIFICATE - FARMERS STOCK PEANUTS

Whse. Description and Bin No. 011-01

Delivery Point, if not the same as Whse.

Type Storage COMM.

Vehicle No. S 16

Weight Ticket No. COMB-090001 In x Out

B.P. No. 3

Type of Inspection

Date Inspected 10/10/2023

No. Bags	Bulk	Type	Seg.	Crop Year	Time
	X	RU	1		01:21 PM

WT. OF FM SAMPLE	1062.4 GR		VALENCIA TYPE ONLY		
FOREIGN MATERIAL	63.3 GR	4 %	SAMPLE WT		
OTHER/UNUSUAL FM			CRACKED/BROKEN		
LSK	23.9 GR	1 %	DISCOLORED		
CLEANED SAMPLE WT	525.3 GR		VIRGINIA TYPE ONLY		
METER READING/MOISTURE	9.0	7 %	SAMPLE WT		
TOTAL KRS	318.0 GR		BLUE PAN WT		
DAMAGED KRS	2.6 GR		FANCY		
SOUND MATURE KRS	315.4 GR	62 %	KERNELS REL'S		
SOUND SPLITS	13.1 GR	3 %	ELK DAMAGE		
TOTAL SMK		65 %	NET ELK		
OTHER KERNELS	35.9 GR	7 %	KERNELS RPS		
DAMAGED SPLITS	0.6 GR		FREEZE DAMAGE	0.0 GR	0.00 %
TOTAL DAMAGE	3.2 GR	1 %	CONCEALED RMD	0.0 GR	0.00 %
TOTAL KERNELS		73 %	A. FLAVUS NOT FOUND		
HULLS	136.5 GR	27 %	TOTAL KERNELS & HULLS		100.00 %

REMARKS

SECTION II - CALCULATION WORKSHEET

Seg		A. Weight Including Vehicle	72140 lbs.
HMC	%	B. Weight of Vehicle	34780 lbs.
FM		C. Gross Weight (A minus B)	37360 lbs.
LSK		D. Foreign Material (% of FM x C)	1494 lbs.
MST		E. Weight Less FM (C minus D)	35866 lbs.
SMK		F. Excess Moisture (% of EM x E)	0 lbs.
SS		G. NET WEIGHT (E minus F)	35866 lbs.
SMKRS		H. LSK (% of LSK x C)	374 lbs.
OK		I. Net Weight excluding LSK (G minus H)	35492 lbs.
FRZ		J. Kernel Value Per Ton/Lb. (Exc. LSK)	$/# 322.19
C RMD		K. ELK Premium	$/# 0.00
Total Kernels		L. Total (J + K)	$/# 322.19
		M. Damage / Excess FM / Excess Splits	TOTAL $/# 0.000
DAM			
HULLS		N. Net Value Per Ton/Lb. Exc. LSK (L minus M)	$/# 322.190
ELK			
FANCY		O. Value Per Lb. Exc. LSK (N divided by 2000)	16.10950 ¢
Total Kernels & Hulls (Exc. LSK)		P. Value Per Pound Including LSK	

N or O x I = $ 5217.58
H x 80.67 = $ 26.18

TOTAL = $ 5743.76 ÷ G = 16.01460 ¢

Applicant No. 1 | A. Unsegregated | Applicant No. | S. Segregated | Applicant No. | T. Commercial

LBS. (Line G) 35866 | LBS. (Line G) | LBS. (Line G)
x Line P = $ | x Line P = $ | x Line P = $
x % | x % | x %
Value of Segment = $ | Value of Segment = $ | Value of Segment = $

Signature of Inspector
Date Signed 10/10/2018

Signature of Licensed Weigher
4193
Date Signed 10/12/2018

Deductions			
1. Peanut Promotion			$
2. Tax - Ser. Fee	$	$	$
3. SGNAD	$ -10.00	$	$
4. SR	$ -1,537.37	$	$
5. CURE	$ -316.00	$	$
6.	$	$	$
7. Net Amount	$	$	$

Q. REMARKS
United States Warehouse Act Net Weight Certificate

Date Delivered for Immediate Sale: 10/12/2018

Peanut Variety: GA-09B

6-379101640

Note: THIS IS NOT A WAREHOUSE RECEIPT - NOT NEGOTIABLE

Applicant Original

--*

***--217 Peanuts (Continued)**

F Examples (Continued)

Calculate quality loss percentage as follows:

- national loan rate for 2023 runner peanuts ($0.177205 per pound)
- loan rate per pound received after discounts from item P on the FSA-1007 is $.160144
- 1 – ($.160144 ÷ $.177205) = .0963 or 9.63 percent quality loss.

Example 2: **Seg. 2 or Seg. 3** Peanuts **Not** Under Contract

Producer's 2023 runner peanuts suffered quality losses because of hurricane conditions. Producer's net production was 40,000 pounds.
Calculate quality loss percentage as follows:

- national loan rate for 2023 runner peanuts was $0.177205 per pound
- the loan rate received for 2023 runner peanuts was $.062022 per pound
- 1 – ($.062022 ÷ $.177205) = .6500 or 65% quality loss.**--***

***--217 Peanuts (Continued)**

F Examples (Continued)

Example 3: **Seg. 1** Peanuts Under Contract

Producer's 2023 runner peanuts suffered quality losses because of hurricane conditions. The producer's peanuts were under contract. The contract price was $450.00 per ton. After discounts, the adjusted loan value was $5,743.76. The option value after discount was $1,547.37.

Settlement Worksheet
03/25/20 9:03:13 AM

Crop Year: 2023	SC 95 #: 8600113	Fed. BP #:	1007 #: 8600113
Buying Point:		Inspection Date & Time: 10/10/2023 01:21 PM	
State:	County:	Farm #/Name:	

Vendor	Share %
(	100

Seg: 1	Type: (RU) Runner	Variety: (9B) GA-09B	Generation:	Organic: N
Meets Seed Spec:	Probing Pattern: 3	Warehouse: 011	Bin: 01	

Weight Ticket #	Date	Gross Weight of Peanuts	Vehicle #
80843	10/10/2023	37360	

E-Weight Tkt: COMB-000001	E-Vehicle No: S 16
Cure Clean Ticket No:	

Oleic: H-M-L None	H	A. Weight Including Vehicle		72140
Grades:		B. Weight of Vehicle		34780
FM	4.00	C. Gross Weight (A - B)		37360
LSK	1.00	D. Foreign Material (FM x C)		1494
Moisture	7.00	E. Weight Less FM (C - D)		35866
SMK1		F. Excess Moisture (EM x E)		0
SMK2		G. Net Weight (E - F)		35866
SMK3		H. LSK (LSK x C)		374
SMK4		I. Net Weight Excluding LSK (G - H)		35492
Total SMK	62.00	J. Kernal Value/Ton (Excluding LSK)		322.19
SS	3.00	K. ELK Premium		0.00
Total (SMK + SS)	65.00	L. Total (J + K)		322.19
Freeze Damage	0.00	Damage	0.00	
Concealed RMD	0.00	Excess FM	0.00	
Total Damage	1.00	Excess Splits	0.00	
Other Kernals	7.00	Flavus Splits	0.00	
Total Kernals	73.00	M. Total Discounts		0.00
Hulls	27.00	N. Value/Ton Excluding LSK (L - M)		322.19
Total Kernals & Hulls	100.00	Estimated Value Per Pound		16.01450 ¢
Vicam				
Hull Brightness	0.00			
In Shell Jumbo	0.00			
Fancy	0.00			
ELK	0.00			
Cracked & Broken	0.00			
Discolored	0.00			

	Storage	Purchase
LBS	35866	0
x Line P	5743.76	0.00
x	26.94	0.00
Farmer Stock Cost	1547.37	0.00
Value of Segment	0.00	0.00
Option Payment	1547.37	0.00
Premium / Deductions:		
SGNAD - Signing Advance Collection	-10.00	0.00
S/R - Seed Receivables	-1537.37	0.00
CURE - Curing	-316.80	0.00
Net Amount	-316.80	0.00

Audit Count: 4

Remarks:

--*

***--217 Peanuts (Continued)**

F Examples (Continued)

38975-01 RPTCTL: 2018B9R10B9R87
RUN DATE: 03/25/2021
RUN TIME: 09:04:59

PEANUT PURCHASE SYSTEM — INDIVIDUAL FARM SUMMARY

2018 CROP YEAR — STORAGE

BUY-PT: STATE: COUNTY: FARM: FARM NAME:
SHARE : 100.00 VENDOR: PEANUT TYPE: RU

DOCUMENT NUMBER CONT#	VAR	S DRY D IRR	GROSS POUNDS	NET POUNDS	NET - LSK POUNDS	PCT/PD PURCHSE VALUE	PCT/PD VAL OF OPTION	VICAM PPB	SEG 2/3	100% VALUE STORED LOADS	100% VALUE PURCHASED LOADS	PURCHASED VALUE	VALUE OF OPTION	PURCHASED + OPTION VALUES	PREMIUM/ DEDUCTION	NET AMOUNT
8600113 300641	9B		37,360	35,866	35,492		26.94	0		5,743.76			1,547.37	1,547.37	1,864.17-	316.80-
FD=00.0 SMX=62.0 SS=03.0 OK=07.0 DAM=01.0 HUL=27.0 FM=04.0 LSK=01.0 MOI=07.0 FAN=00.0 ELK=00.0																
WT TICKET# COMB-000001						VEHICLE# S 16										
PREM/DUCT CURE			316.80-	S/R	1,537.37-	SGNAD	10.00-									

Calculate the quality loss percentage as follows:

- contract price ($450.00 per ton ÷ 2,000 = $0.225 per pound)

  value of loan after discount = $7,291.13

- loan value ($5,743.76; item P on the Settlement Worksheet)

  plus

- option value ($1,547.37; Farmer Stock Cost on Settlement Worksheet or Value of Option on Farm Summary)

- $7,291.13 ÷ 35,866 = $.203 per pound

- 1 – ($.203 ÷ $.225) = .097 or 97 percent quality loss.

Notes: There is no option payment (contract payment) for Seg. 2 and Seg. 3 peanuts; therefore, the **value of the loan after discount** will be calculated the same for Seg. 2 and Seg. 3 peanuts under contract.

For Seg. 2 and Seg. 3 peanuts under contract, the only difference in calculating total dollar value loss is that the contract price is used as the price before discount.**--***

218-243 (Reserved)

*--Section 7 SDRP Stage 2 Payment Calculations

244 Stage 2 Payment Calculation

A Overview

Stage 2 uses several calculations to determine the amount of a payment. The specific calculation used depends on whether the producer had federal crop insurance, NAP coverage, or was uninsured on the eligible crop, tree, bush, or vine.

Payments will be calculated for Stage 2 for losses on crops that were:

- insured
- NAP-covered
- uninsured.

Note: Crops with the intended use of grazing are not eligible for SDRP.

Payment calculations for Stage 2 are similar to the calculations used for Stage 1, which were based on the calculation specified in the crop's insurance or NAP coverage and the SDRP factor is varied based on the crop's coverage level. The payment calculations for uninsured crops, trees, bushes, and vines are similar to the previous 2017 WHIP and WHIP+.

Stage 2 payments can include the following parts in the calculations.

- SDRP Liability – is the guarantee established for SDRP purposes.
    - For yield-based crops this is determined by expected revenue (acres x yield x price) x the applicable SDRP factor.
    - For value loss crops this is determined by taking the inventory before the disaster x the applicable SDRP factor.
    - For trees, bushes, or vines this is determined by taking the number of trees destroyed plus the number of trees damaged x price x the applicable SDRP factor.

    Note: The specific yield and price used will be dependent on if the crop was insured through RMA, covered under NAP or not insured, in addition to the type of crop being covered. (such as yield-based, value loss, tree, bush, or vine, etc.).

- SDRP Payment Factor - All calculated Stage 2 payment amounts will be multiplied by a final payment factor of 35 percent to ensure that total payments do not exceed the available funding.

FSA will issue payments as applications are processed and approved.

All SDRP payments are subject to the availability of funding. If additional funding is available after all eligible SDRP applications have been processed and payments have been issued, FSA may issue additional SDRP payments, not to exceed the maximum amount allowed by law.

For all Stage 2, and Stage 1 quality, payments calculated at zero dollars or less, the COC must notify the producer in writing and provide full appeal rights. A sample letter is provided in Exhibit 180.**--***

*--245 SDRP Factor Provisions

A SDRP Factor

Each Stage 2 payment calculation uses an SDRP factor based on the level of federal crop insurance or NAP coverage the producer had obtained. These factors for insured and NAP-covered crops, trees, and vines are consistent with the factors previously established for Stage 1. The SDRP factor for uninsured crops, trees, bushes, and vines will be 70 percent.

Stage 2 uses SDRP Factors from Stage 1. See **subparagraph 85 B.**

246 RMA Insured Crops Payment Calculations

A Overview

There are four payment calculations for RMA insured crops. These will include crops covered under insured:

- APH or yield-based plans
- area based plans
- dollar plans or other revenue
- value loss plans;

Premiums and fees will not be included unless the calculated loss minus potential insured indemnity is greater than $0.

Note: Insured tree and vine payment calculations are included in paragraph 149.**--***

***--246 RMA Insured Crops Payment Calculations (Continued)**

B APH or Yield-Based Plans

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of an insured crop covered under an APH or yield-based plan:

- Calculated loss = SDRP liability – (production x (1 – quality loss percentage) x price used by RMA to calculate the liability)

- Potential insured indemnity = (SDRP liability/SDRP factor) x coverage level – (production x price used by RMA to calculate the liability x price election)

- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (Calculated loss – potential insured indemnity (if greater than zero) + premium + administrative fee) x 35 percent payment factor.

SDRP liability is provided by RMA by taking the expected revenue used to calculate the insured premium of acres x yield x price and multiplying the applicable SDRP factor. If the producer has a disagreement with this number, the producer will need to work with the respective AIP through the insurance agent.

C Area Based Plans

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of an insured crop covered under an Area-based plan:

SDRP Stage 2 payment = Estimated SDRP payment x Producer Certified Percent of Eligible Acres x 35 percent payment factor.

Note: The producer's premiums and fees are included in the estimated SDRP payment calculated by RMA.**--***

***--246 RMA Insured Payment Calculations (Continued)**

D Dollar Plans and Other Revenue

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of an insured crop covered under a Dollar Plan or Other Revenue:

- Calculated Loss = SDRP Liability - (production x (1- (quality loss percentage) x the average market price of the crop x stage factor x FSA share
- Potential insured indemnity = (RMA liability – (production x NCT price) x RMA price election x stage factor x FSA share
- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (Calculated loss – potential insured indemnity (if greater than zero) + premium + administrative fee) x 35 percent payment factor.

SDRP liability is determined by FSA which calculates the expected revenue using acres x yield x price and multiplying the applicable SDRP factor. If the producer has a disagreement with this number, the producer will need to work with the FSA.

E Value Loss Plans

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a value loss insured crop:

- Calculated Loss = (Dollar Value Before Disaster x SDRP Factor) – Dollar Value After Disaster x stage factor – salvage value x FSA share
- Potential insured indemnity = (Dollar Value Before Disaster x Coverage Level) – Dollar Value After Disaster x stage factor – salvage value x FSA share
- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (Calculated loss – potential insured indemnity (if greater than zero) + premium + administrative fee) x 35 percent payment factor.**--***

***--246 RMA Insured Crops Payment Calculations (Continued)**

F Trees and Vines

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of an insured tree or vine:

- Expected value = (Number of trees destroyed + number of trees damaged) x price determined by FSA

- Actual value = Expected value – (Number of trees destroyed x price determined by FSA) – (number of trees damaged x damage factor x price determined by FSA)

- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (((Expected value x SDRP factor) – actual value – salvage value) x producer's share + insurance premium and administrative fees if applicable) x 35 percent payment factor.

SDRP liability is determined by FSA which calculates the expected value using number of trees destroyed + number of trees damaged x price x the applicable SDRP factor. If the producer has a disagreement with this number, the producer will need to work with FSA.**--***

*--247 NAP Covered Crops Payment Calculations

A Overview

There are four payment calculations for NAP crops. These will include crops covered under:

- value loss crops with a previously approved application for payment
- APH or yield-based crops with a previously approved application for payment
- APH or yield-based crops without a previously approved application for payment
- value loss crops without a previously approved application for payment

B Value Loss Crops With a Previously Approved Application for Payment

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of a NAP covered value loss crop with a previously approved application for payment.

SDRP Stage 2 payment = Estimated SDRP payment x 35 percent payment factor.

C APH or Yield-Based Crops With a Previously Approved Application for Payment

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of a yield-based NAP covered crop with a previously approved application for payment:

- Calculated loss = SDRP liability – (production x (1 – quality loss percentage) x NCT price) x stage factor – salvage value x FSA share

- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (Calculated loss (if greater than zero) + premium + services fee) x 35 percent payment factor.

SDRP liability is determined by FSA which calculates the expected revenue using acres x yield x price and multiplying the applicable SDRP factor. If the producer has a disagreement with this number, the producer will need to work with FSA.**--***

***--247 NAP Covered Crops Payment Calculations (Continued)**

D APH or Yield-Based Crops Without an Approved Application for Payment

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of a yield-based NAP covered crop without a previously approved application for payment:

- Calculated loss = SDRP liability – (production x (1 – quality loss percentage) x NCT price) x stage factor – salvage value x FSA share.

- Potential NAP payment = (SDRP liability/SDRP factor) x NAP coverage level – (production x average market price x NAP price election) x stage factor – salvage value x FSA share.

- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (Calculated loss – potential NAP payment (if greater than zero) + premium + service fee) x 35 percent payment factor.

SDRP liability is determined by FSA which calculates the expected revenue using acres x yield x price and multiplying the applicable SDRP factor. If the producer has a disagreement with this number, the producer will need to work with the FSA.

E Value Loss Crops Without an Approved Application for Payment

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of a value loss NAP covered crop without a previously approved application for payment:

- Calculated Loss = (Dollar Value Before Disaster x SDRP Factor) – Dollar Value After Disaster x stage factor – salvage value x FSA share

- Potential NAP Payment = (Dollar Value Before Disaster x NAP Coverage Level) – Dollar Value After Disaster x stage factor – salvage value x NAP price election x FSA share

- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (Calculated loss – potential NAP payment (if greater than zero) + premium + service fee) x 35 percent payment factor.

SDRP liability is determined by FSA which calculates the expected revenue using inventory before disaster x the applicable SDRP factor. If the producer has a disagreement with this number, the producer will need to work with FSA.**--***

*--248 Uninsured Producers

A Overview

There are three payment calculations for uninsured crops. These will include crops covered under:

- APH/yield-based crops
- value loss crops
- trees, bushes, and vines.

B APH/Yield-Based Crops

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of an uninsured yield-based crop:

- SDRP liability = Eligible acres x CEY x average market price x SDRP factor of 70 percent

- Calculated loss = (SDRP liability – (production x (1 – quality loss percentage) x average market price x unharvested or prevented payment factor if applicable) – salvage value) x the producer's share

- SDRP Stage 2 payment = Calculated loss x 35 percent payment factor.

C Value Loss Crops

The Stage 2 payment calculation for an uninsured value loss crop is as follows.

SDRP Stage 2 payment = (((Dollar value before disaster x SDRP factor of 70 percent) – Dollar value after disaster) x unharvested payment factor if applicable – salvage value) x producer's share x 35 percent payment factor.**--***

***--248 Uninsured Producers (Continued)**

D Trees, Bushes, and Vines

The Stage 2 payment calculation for uninsured trees, bushes, and vines is as follows:

- Expected value = (Number of trees destroyed + number of trees damaged) x price determined by FSA

- Actual value = Expected value – (Number of trees destroyed x price determined by FSA) – (number of trees damaged x damage factor x price determined by FSA)

- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (expected value x SDRP factor) – actual value – salvage value) x producer's share + insurance premium and administrative fees if applicable) x 35 percent payment factor

249 Puerto Rico Only

A Overview

There are 3 payment calculations for Puerto Rico. These will include:

- indemnified insured crops
- non-indemnified Insured crops
- insured tree, bush, and vine plans.

B Indemnified Insured Crops

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a loss of an indemnified insured crop for Puerto Rico:

- Calculated loss = SDRP liability – (production x (1 – quality loss percentage) x RMA price)

- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (Calculated loss – indemnity (if greater than zero) + premium + service fee) x 35 percent payment factor.**--***

***--249 Puerto Rico Only (Continued)**

C Non-Indemnified Insured Crops

The following illustrates the Stage 2 payment calculation for a non-indemnified insured crop for Puerto Rico:

- Calculated loss = SDRP liability – (production x (1 – quality loss percentage) x RMA price)

- Potential RMA payment = (SDRP Liability / SDRP Factor) x Coverage Level – (Production x RMA Price) x Price Election

- SDRP Stage 2 payment = (Calculated loss – potential RMA payment (if greater than zero) + premium + service fee) x 35 percent payment factor.**--***

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 (Includes AD-1026 Appendix)		12, 65, 66, Ex. 45
AD-2007	FSA/RMA Compliance Referral Form		1, 66
CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1	Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Checklist	Ex. 6	5
CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2	Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist	Ex. 7	6
CCC-901	Members Information		65, 66, Ex. 45
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility 2009 and Subsequent Programs Years		65, 66, Ex. 45
FSA-325	Application for Payment of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		28
FSA-504	Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application	Ex. 65	Text, Ex. 42-45
FSA-510	Request for an Exception to the $125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs	Ex. 16	26, 65, Ex. 40, 45
FSA-526	Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application	Ex. 39	Text, Ex. 40-45
FSA-526Q	Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application for Quality Losses		Text, Ex. 43-44
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		Text, Ex. 65
FSA-850	Environmental Screening Worksheet		11
FSA-1007	Inspection Certificate and Calculation Worksheet		217

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
AIB	Actuarial Information Browser	168
AIP	approved insurance provider	126, 129, 246
APH	actual production history	Text
CCID	core customer ID	49, 65, 67
CDY	county disaster yield	102, 104
CEY	county expected yield	104, 106, 107, 131, 248, Ex. 66
COOC	County Office Outreach Coordinator	6, 7
CPA	certified public accountant	26, Ex. 16
DBA	doing business as	27
DSED	Deputy State Executive Director	6, 8
ECPR	Estimated Calculated Payment Report	66, 68
ELRP	Emergency Livestock Relief Program	66
EP	enterprise unit by practice	105
ERP 2022	Emergency Relief Program 2022	46, 65
EU	enterprise unit	66, 105
IU	intended use	107
MCEU	multi-county enterprise unit	105
MPCI	Multi-Peril Crop Insurance Policy	48
NAP	Noninsured Disaster Assistance Program	Text
OTIS	Outreach Tracking Information System	7
PA	program analyst	4
PIIA	Payment Integrity Information Act	4, 5
PP	prevented planting	49, 50
PRF	pasture, rangeland, and forage	14, 29, 46, 49 Ex. 11
RFV	relative feed value	211
SBI	Substantial beneficial interest	Text
SDRP	Supplemental Disaster Relief Program	Text
Seg.	segregation	217
SIR	SDRP Information Report	126, 129
STAX	Stacked Income Protection Plan	49
TDN	total digestible nutrients	211
WFRP	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	Text
WHIP	Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program	102
WHIP+	Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program Plus	102

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

Redelegations of Authority

***--**COC may redelegate authority according to the following.

Redelegation	Reference
Review and approve routine applications (including FSA-526, FSA-526Q and FSA-504)	4
Review the following supporting documentation to determine acceptability: • production records • inventory records • tree, bush and vine records.	104, 107, 208, 210
Review and approve routine quality loss documentation to determine the quality loss percentage.	210

--*

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 any other County Office employees.

STC may redelegate authority to a STC Representative to review and approve routine ***--**applications and associated documentation.**--***

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

Administrative Fee

Administrative fee means the amount an insured producer paid for catastrophic risk protection and additional coverage for each crop year as specified in the applicable crop insurance policy.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture means any species of aquatic organisms grown as food for human or livestock consumptions or for industrial or biomass uses, fish raised as feed for fish that are consumed by humans, and ornamental fish propagated and reared in an aquatic medium. Eligible aquaculture species must be raised by a commercial operator and in water in a controlled environment.

Average Adjusted Gross Income (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.

Bush

Bush means a low, branching, woody plant, from which, at maturity of the bush, an annual fruit or vegetable crop is produced for commercial market for human consumption, such as a blueberry bush. The definition does not cover nursery stock or plants that produce a bush after the normal crop is harvested.

Catastrophic Coverage

Catastrophic coverage has the same meaning as in 7 CFR 1437.3.

Coverage Level

Coverage level means the percentage determined by multiplying the elected yield percentage under a crop insurance policy or NAP coverage by the elected price percentage.

Crop Insurance Indemnity

Crop insurance indemnity means the payment to a participant for crop losses covered under crop insurance administered by RMA in accordance with the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 USC 1501-1524).

*--Crop Year

Crop year means for:

- NAP covered crops, the crop year as defined in 7 CFR 1437.3.
- uninsured, NAP-eligible crops, the crop year as defined in 7 CFR 1437.3
- insured crops, trees, bushes, and vines the crop year as defined according to the applicable federal crop insurance policy.**--***

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

***--Crop Year for Trees, Bushes, and Vines**

Crop year for trees, bushes, and vines means:

- for insurable trees and vines, the crop year as defined according to the applicable federal crop insurance policy.
- where a crop insurance policy cannot be purchased, the calendar year in which the qualifying disaster event occurred.**--***

Eligible Crop

Eligible crop means a crop, including aquacultural species, for which Federal crop insurance or NAP coverage was available for the 2023, 2024, or 2025 crop year.

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 one farming operation if the person or legal entity is a member of one or more legal entity or joint operation.

FCIC

FCIC means the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, a wholly owned government corporation of USDA, administered by RMA.

Federal Crop Insurance

Federal crop insurance means an insurance policy reinsured by the FCIC under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. It does not include private plans of insurance.

High Value Crop

High Value Crop means trees, bushes, vines, grass for seed, vegetable seed, tobacco, hemp, aquaculture.

***--Insurable Crop**

Insurable crop means an agricultural crop (excluding livestock and crops intended for grazing) for which the producer on a farm is eligible to obtain a policy or plan of insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501-1524).**--***

Liability

Liability means the liability as defined by the applicable crop insurance policy for a crop and unit.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

Misrepresentation, scheme, or device means, but is not limited to:

- concealing any information having a bearing on the application of any of the rules governing NAP
- submitting false information to a CCC representative, including, but not limited to, COC, STC, or authorized agent or employee thereof
- creating fictitious entities for the purpose of concealing the interest of a person in a farming operation.

***--Multiple Market Crop**

Multiple market crop means a crop that can have multiple market or intended uses with separate average market prices established for each use.**--***

NAP

NAP means the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, which is authorized by section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) and regulations in 7 CFR part 1437.

NAP Buy-up

NAP Buy-up means NAP coverage at a payment amount that is equal to an indemnity amount calculated for buy-up coverage computed under section 508(c) or (h) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act and equal to the amount that the buy-up coverage yield for the crop exceeds the actual yield for the crop.

NAP Service Fee

NAP service fee means the fee the producer must pay to obtain NAP coverage specified in 7 CFR 1437.7.

***--Native Sod**

Native sod means land on which the natural state plant cover before tilling was composed principally of native grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing and is land that has never been tilled (determined according to information collected and maintained by an agency of the USDA or other verifiable records that are provided by a producer and acceptable to FSA).**--***

Other Crop

*--Other crop means a crop that is not included in the definition of specialty crop or high value crop.**--***

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

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 SDRP, a person or legal entity that 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 such entity is considered to have an ownership interest in such legal entity. A person or legal entity that is a beneficiary of a trust or heir of an estate who benefits from the profits or losses of such entity is also considered to have a beneficial ownership interest in such legal entity.

Premium

Premium means the premium paid by the producer for crop insurance coverage or NAP buy-up coverage levels.

***--Producer**

Producer means an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper that shares in the risk of producing the crop and is entitled to share in the crop available for marketing from the farm, or would have shared had the crop been produced.

Production

Production means the quantity of the crop produced, which is expressed in a specific unit of measure including, but not limited to, bushels or pounds.**--***

Program Year

Program year means the crop year.

Prevented Planting

Prevented planting means the inability to plant the intended crop acreage with proper equipment during the established planting period for the crop type.

Producer

Producer an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper that shares in the risk of producing a the crop and is entitled to share in the crop available for marketing from the farm, or would have shared had the crop been produced.

Qualifying Disaster Event

Qualifying disaster event means wildfires, hurricanes, floods, derechos, excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms, freeze (including a polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, qualifying drought, and related conditions that occurred in calendar years 2023 or 2024.

Qualifying Drought

Qualifying drought means an area within the county was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a drought intensity of D2 (severe drought) for 8 consecutive weeks or D3 (extreme drought) or higher level for any period of time during the 2023 and 2024 calendar year.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Related Condition

Related condition means damaging weather and adverse natural occurrences that occurred concurrently with and as a direct result of a specified qualifying disaster event. Related conditions include, but are not limited to:

- excessive wind that occurred as a direct result of a derecho
- silt and debris that occurred as a direct and proximate result of flooding
- excessive wind, storm surges, tornadoes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions that occurred as a direct result of a hurricane
- excessive wind and blizzards that occurred as a direct result of a winter storm.

***--Salvage Value**

Salvage value means the dollar amount or equivalent for the quantity of the commodity that cannot be marketed or sold in any recognized market for the crop.

Secondary use

Secondary use is the harvesting of a crop for a use other than the intended use.

Set Out

Set out means transplanting a tree into the grove. For vines, it means transplanting a tree into the vineyard or 6 months following field grafting in the vineyard.**--***

Share

Share means the producer's percentage interest in the eligible crop as an owner, operator, or tenant at the time of planting or beginning of the crop year.

Specialty Crops

Specialty crops means fruits, tree nuts, vegetables, culinary herbs and spices, medicinal plants, and nursery, floriculture, and horticulture crops. This includes common specialty crops identified by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service at
--https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/USDASpecialtyCropDefinition.pdf--
and other crops as designated by the Deputy Administrator.

Substantial Beneficial Interest (SBI)

SBI has the same meaning as specified in 7 CFR 457.8. For the purposes of SDRP Stage 1, Federal crop insurance records for "transfer of coverage, right to indemnity" are considered the same as SBI's.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Tree

Tree means a tall, woody plant having comparatively great height, and a single trunk from which an annual crop is produced for commercial market for human consumption, such as a maple tree for syrup, or papaya or orchard tree for fruit. It includes immature trees that are intended for
***--**commercial purposes. Nursery stock, banana and plantain plants, and trees used for pulp or timber are not considered eligible trees for SDRP.

Unharvested Payment Factor

Unharvested payment factor means a percentage established by FSA for a crop and applied in a payment formula to reduce the payment for reduced expenses incurred because commercial harvest was not performed.

Uninsurable

Uninsurable means a crop that RMA or FSA have determined ineligible for coverage.

Uninsured

Uninsured means a crop that was not covered by crop insurance or NAP for the crop year for which a payment is being requested.**--***

Unit

Unit means the unit structure as defined under the applicable crop insurance policy for insured crops or in 7 CFR 1437.9 for NAP-covered crops.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

United States

United States means all 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbina, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

U.S. Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor means the 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 can be found at **http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu**.

Vine

Vine means a perennial plant grown under normal conditions from which an annual fruit crop is produced for commercial market for human consumption, such as grape, kiwi, or passion fruit, and that has a flexible stem supported by climbing, twining, or creeping along a surface. Nursery stock, perennials that are normally propagated as annuals such as tomato plants, biennials such as strawberry plants, and annuals such as pumpkin, squash, cucumber, watermelon, and other melon plants, are excluded from the term vine.

Whole Farm Revenue Protection (WRFP)

WFRP means a policy that provides a risk management safety net for all commodities on the farm under one insurance policy and is available in all counties nationwide. This insurance plan is tailored for any farm with up to $8.5 million in insured revenue, including farms with specialty or organic commodities (both crops and livestock), or those marketing to local, regional, farm-identity preserved, specialty, or direct markets.

*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Checklist

Following is an example of CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Checklist.--*

CCC-770 SDRP STAGE 1 (07-11-25)	**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE** Commodity Credit Corporation	1. Recording State *Name* *Code*	2. Recording County *Name* *Code*
SUPPLEMENTAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM (SDRP) STAGE 1 CHECKLIST		3. Primary Producer Name	
		4. Application Number	

PART A – COUNTY OFFICE ACTIONS

Question	Applicable References	Yes	No	N/A	Initials	Date
5. Has FSA-526 been completed, signed by the applicant and all applicable SBIs prior to the program deadline?	*1-SDRP, paragraph 65*	☐	☐			
6. Was the application date stamped when received?	*1-SDRP, subparagraph 65 L*	☐	☐			
7. Did the producer mark "Yes" in items 17 and/or 29 on FSA-526 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all crops and units they are requesting payment?	*1-SDRP, paragraph 65*	☐	☐			
8. Did the applicant enter a disaster event in items 18 and/or 30 as applicable on FSA-526?	*1-SDRP, paragraph 65*	☐	☐			
9. Did the applicant provide documentation to support the certification in item 22 of the percentage of expected revenue received from specialty and high value crops under a WFRP or Micro Farm policy?	*1-SDRP, subparagraphs 26 A, 49 D, and 65 B*	☐	☐	☐		
10. Was the application reviewed for duplicate benefits?	*1-SDRP, subparagraph 65 M*	☐	☐			
11. Is valid signature authority on file for all applicant(s) who signed FSA-526?	*1-SDRP, subparagraph 66 I, 1-CM*	☐	☐			
12. 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? **Important:** CCC-902 and CCC-901 (if applicable) must be filed prior to COC approval of FSA-526.	*1-SDRP, paragraph 65*	☐	☐			
13. Is CCC-901 on file to identify any embedded entity member information?	*1-SDRP, paragraph 65*	☐	☐	☐		
14. Is there a CCC-903 determination on file and recorded in subsidiary?	*1-SDRP, subparagraph 65 D*	☐	☐			
15. Did the applicant and all affiliated persons (including SBIs) certify compliance with HELC/WC provisions on AD-1026?	*1-SDRP, paragraphs 12, 65*	☐	☐			
16. Did the applicant file an FSA-510 to request a higher payment limitation? **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.	*1-SDRP, paragraph 26*	☐	☐	☐		
17. Has FSA-510 been completed according to policy and loaded in Subsidiary?	*1-SDRP, paragraph 26, 6-PL*	☐	☐	☐		

PART B – DETERMINATION

COC or Designee Determination

Question	Applicable References	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-SDRP, paragraph 4*	☐	☐	☐		

--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 1, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Checklist (Continued)--

CCC-770-SDRP STAGE 1 (07-11-25) Page 2 of 2

PART B – DETERMINATION *(continued)*

Question	Applicable References	Yes	No	N/A	Initials	Date
19. Does the applicant and all SBIs requesting payment meet the definition of eligible producer?	*1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 49, 50*	☐	☐			
20. If SBI(s) have been designated a share of a payment, are the designated shares commensurate with the SBIs risk in the crop?	*1-SDRP, subparagraph 66 F*	☐	☐	☐		
21. Were annual forage units reviewed to verify the indemnity was not paid on grazing acres?	*1-SDRP, subparagraph 66 G*	☐	☐	☐		
22. Did COC review CCC-902 and CCC-901, if applicable, to verify citizenship status?	*1-SDRP, subparagraph 66 H*	☐	☐			
23. Has the COC or designee verified all applicable items on FSA-526 have been completed according to policy and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part E?	*1-SDRP, paragraph*	☐	☐			
COC Adverse Decisions						
24. If the COC made an adjustment on FSA-526 in Item 23, is the COC's decision for the adjustment thoroughly recorded in the COC minutes?	*1-SDRP, paragraph, 66 E*	☐	☐	☐		
25. If the COC disapproved any crop/unit on FSA-526, was the adverse decision thoroughly recorded in the COC minutes?	*1-SDRP, subparagraph 66 I*	☐	☐	☐		
26. Was the producer notified of any adverse decision and provided appeal rights?	*1-SDRP, paragraph 66 I*	☐	☐	☐		

PART C – CONTRACT CERTIFICATION

27. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*

27A. Preparer Signature	27B. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
27C. Preparer Signature	27D. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
28A. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly*	☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur
28B. CED Signature	28C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
29A. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:*	☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur
29B. DD Signature	29C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
38. Remarks	

*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist

Following is an example of CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist.

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 (01-28-26)	**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE** Commodity Credit Corporation	A. Producer Name:	B. Application Number:
SUPPLEMENTAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM (SDRP) STAGE 2 CHECKLIST		C. Crop Year:	D. Recording State and County Name:

PART A – GENERAL ELIGIBILITY				
County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
1. Has FSA-504 been signed by the producer with all applicable SBI(s) receiving a share of payment and was the FSA-504 submitted by the application deadline?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	
2. Is valid signature authority on file for the producer(s) who signed FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 110; 11-CM	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the application date stamped when received?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
PART B – PAYMENT ELIGIBILITY				
4. Is the CCC-902 on file and signed by the person or an authorized representative(s) of the legal entity, or all members of the joint operation, as applicable? **Important:** CCC-902 and CCC-901 (if applicable) must be filed prior to COC approval of FSA-504.	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27 and 102; 10-CM; 6-PL	☐	☐	☐
5. Is the CCC-903 on file with a determination made by the COC, CED, or authorized representative, including review for substantive change?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27 and 102; 10-CM; 6-PL	☐	☐	☐
6. Was CCC-901 completed to identify any embedded entity member information?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27 and 102; 10-CM; 6-PL	☐	☐	☐
7. Did the producer **and all affiliated persons** (including SBIs) certify compliance with HELC/WC provision on an AD-1026?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27 and 102; 10-CM; 6-PL	☐	☐	☐
8. Did the producer file an FSA-510 to request a higher payment limitation? **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.	1-SDRP, paragraphs 16, 25, and 26	☐	☐	☐
9. Has FSA-510 been completed according to policy and properly loaded in Subsidiary?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 16, 25, and 26	☐	☐	☐

PART A & B – CERTIFICATION			
10. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*			
11A. Signature of First Preparer	11B. Date	11C. Signature of Second Preparer	11D. Date
12. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
13. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			14. Date

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 (01-28-26) Page **2** of **21**

PART C – INSURED CROPS – APH/YIELD BASED PLANS

Review required if producer completed Part C on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part C, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.* ☐

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
15. Does the producer/primary policyholder meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 102, and 110	☐	☐	
16. If producer/primary policyholder has designated SBI(s) a share of a payment, do all SBI(s) meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
17. If SBI(s) have been designated a share of a payment, are the designated shares commensurate with the SBI's risk in the crop?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
18. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 16 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all crops and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
19. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 17?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
20. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the SDRP producer certified production in Item 24; and was the SDRP producer certified production certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 107	☐	☐	☐
21. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the quality loss percentage certified in Item 25; and was the quality loss percentage calculated and certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 107	☐	☐	
22. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part C have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 114	☐	☐	
23. If the COC determined that no acceptable documentation was provided for SDRP producer certified production, was the County Disaster Yield (CDY) properly assigned and entered as a COC adjusted production in Item 26 according to policy? **Exception:** COC cannot assign CDY if a producer has entered a quality loss percentage greater than zero in Item 25.	1-SDRP, paragraph 107	☐	☐	☐
24. If the COC determined that the SDRP producer certified production was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted production in Item 26 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 107	☐	☐	☐
25. If the COC determined that the quality loss percentage was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter a correct quality loss percentage in Item 27 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 209	☐	☐	☐
26. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 26-27, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 107 and 209; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
27. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 18 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 (01-28-26) Page **3** of **21**

PART C – CERTIFICATION			
28. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*			
29A. Signature of First Preparer	29B. Date	29C. Signature of Second Preparer	29D. Date
30. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
31. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			32. Date

PART D – INSURED CROPS – AREA BASED PLANS				
Review required if producer completed Part D on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part D, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.*				☐
County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
33. Does the producer/primary policyholder meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 102, and 110	☐	☐	
34. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part D on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
35. If producer/primary policyholder has designated SBI(s) a share of a payment, do all SBI(s) meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
36. If SBI(s) have been designated a share of a payment, are the designated shares commensurate with the SBI's risk in the crop?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
37. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 33 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all crops and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
38. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 34?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
39. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part D have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 115	☐	☐	
40. Did the COC compare the producer's FSA-578 with the producer certified percent of eligible acres, and determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 115	☐	☐	☐
41. If the COC determined that the producer certified percent of eligible acres was not certified correctly, did the COC enter an adjusted producer certified percent of eligible acres in Item 39 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 115	☐	☐	☐
42. If the COC made an adjustment in Item 39, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraph 115; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
43. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 35 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 (01-28-26) Page **4** of **21**

PART D – CERTIFICATION			
44. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*			
45A. Signature of First Preparer	45B. Date	45C. Signature of Second Preparer	45D. Date
46. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
47. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			48. Date

PART E – INSURED CROPS – DOLLAR PLANS AND OTHER REVENUE				
Review required if producer completed Part E on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part E, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part*				☐
County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
49. Does the producer/primary policyholder meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 102, and 110	☐	☐	
50. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part E on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
51. If producer/primary policyholder has designated SBI(s) a share of a payment, do all SBI(s) meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
52. If SBI(s) have been designated a share of a payment, are the designated shares commensurate with the SBI's risk in the crop?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
53. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 45 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all crops and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
54. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 46?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
55. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the SDRP producer certified production in Item 57; and was the SDRP producer certified production certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 107	☐	☐	
56. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the quality loss percentage certified in Item 58; and was the quality loss percentage calculated and certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102, 103, 107, and 208	☐	☐	
57. If the producer certified a percent share of crop different than the RMA percent share of crop prepopulated in Item 60, did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the producer certified percent share of crop in Item 61, and is the producer's certification correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 116	☐	☐	☐
58. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part E have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 116	☐	☐	
59. If the COC determined that no acceptable documentation was provided for SDRP producer certified production, was the County Disaster Yield (CDY) properly assigned and entered as a COC adjusted production in Item 62 according to policy? **Exception:** COC cannot assign CDY if a producer has entered a quality loss percentage greater than zero in Item 58.	1-SDRP, paragraph 107	☐	☐	☐

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 (01-28-26) Page **5** of **21**

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
60. If the COC determined that the SDRP producer certified production was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted production in Item 62 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 107	☐	☐	☐
61. If the COC determined that the quality loss percentage was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter a correct quality loss percentage in Item 63 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 209	☐	☐	☐
62. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 62-63, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 107 and 209; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
63. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 47 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

PART E – CERTIFICATION

64. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*

65A. Signature of First Preparer	65B. Date	65C. Signature of Second Preparer	65D. Date

66. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐

67. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check	68. Date

PART F – INSURED CROPS – VALUE LOSS PLANS

Review required if producer completed Part F on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part F, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.* ☐

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
69. Does the producer/primary policyholder meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 102, and 110	☐	☐	
70. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part F on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
71. If producer/primary policyholder has designated SBI(s) a share of a payment, do all SBI(s) meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
72. If SBI(s) have been designated a share of a payment, are the designated shares commensurate with the SBI's risk in the crop?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
73. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 70 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all crops and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
74. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 71?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
75. Did the producer exclude all losses to aquaculture species that were compensated under ELAP?	1-SDRP, paragraph 29	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
76. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the dollar value before disaster certified in Item 77, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
77. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the dollar value after disaster certified in Item 78, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
78. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the salvage value certified in Item 79, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
79. If the producer certified a percent share of crop different than the RMA percent share of crop prepopulated in Item 80, did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the producer certified percent share of crop in Item 81, and is the producer's certification correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	☐
80. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part F have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
81. If the COC determined that the dollar value before disaster was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted dollar value before disaster in Item 82 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103 and 117	☐	☐	☐
82. If the COC determined that the dollar value before disaster was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted dollar value before disaster in Item 83 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103 and 117	☐	☐	☐
83. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 82-83, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103 and 117; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
84. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 72 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

PART F – CERTIFICATION

85. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*

86A. Signature of First Preparer	86B. Date	86C. Signature of Second Preparer	86D. Date

87. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐

88. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check	89. Date

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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PART G – INSURED – TREE AND VINE PLANS

Review required if producer completed Part G on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part G, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.* ☐

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
90. Does the producer/primary policyholder meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 102, and 110	☐	☐	
91. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part G on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
92. If producer/primary policyholder has designated SBI(s) a share of a payment, do all SBI(s) meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
93. If SBI(s) have been designated a share of a payment, are the designated shares commensurate with the SBI's risk in the crop?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
94. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 90 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all crops and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
95. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 91?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
96. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the total number of trees certified in Item 94, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102 and Section 3	☐	☐	
97. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the number of trees destroyed in Item 95, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102 and Section 3	☐	☐	
98. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the number of trees damaged in Item 96, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102 and Section 3	☐	☐	
99. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the salvage value certified in Item 97, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102 and Section 3	☐	☐	
100. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part G have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, Section 3	☐	☐	
101. If the COC determined that the number of trees destroyed was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted number of trees destroyed in Item 99 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 103 and Section 3	☐	☐	☐
102. If the COC determined that the number of trees damaged was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted number of tree damaged in Item 100 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 103 and Section 3	☐	☐	☐
103. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 99-100, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraph 103 and Section 3; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
104. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 92 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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PART G – CERTIFICATION			
105. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*			
106A. Signature of First Preparer	106B. Date	106C. Signature of Second Preparer	106D. Date
107. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
108. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			109. Date

PART H – NAP CROPS – WITH AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT – VALUE LOSS				
Review required if producer completed Part H on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part H, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.*				☐
County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
110. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 27	☐	☐	
111. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part H on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
112. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 106 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all pay groups, pay crops, and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
113. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 107?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
114. Did the producer exclude all losses to aquaculture species that were compensated under ELAP?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29	☐	☐	
115. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part H have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
116. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 108 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

PART H – CERTIFICATION			
117. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*			
118A. Signature of First Preparer	118B. Date	118C. Signature of Second Preparer	118D. Date
119. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
120. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			121. Date

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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PART I – NAP CROPS – WITH AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT – APH/YIELD BASED

Review required if producer completed Part I on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part I, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.* ☐

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
122. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 27	☐	☐	
123. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part I on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
124. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 113 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all pay groups, pay crops, and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
125. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 114?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
126. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the quality loss percentage certified in Item 127; and was the quality loss percentage calculated and certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102, 103, 107, and 208	☐	☐	
127. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part I have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
128. If the COC determined that the quality loss percentage was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter a correct quality loss percentage in Item 132 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 209	☐	☐	☐
129. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 130-132, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraph 209; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
130. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 115 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

PART I – CERTIFICATION

131. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*

132A. Signature of First Preparer	132B. Date	132C. Signature of Second Preparer	132D. Date

133. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐

134. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check	135. Date

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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PART J – NAP CROPS – WITHOUT AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT – APH/YIELD BASED

Review required if producer completed Part J on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part J, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part* ☐

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
136. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 27	☐	☐	
137. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part J on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
138. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 137 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all pay groups, pay crops, and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
139. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 138?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
140. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the SDRP producer certified production in Item 150; and was the SDRP producer certified production certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 107	☐	☐	☐
141. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the quality loss percentage certified in Item 151; and was the quality loss percentage calculated and certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 107	☐	☐	☐
142. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part J have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 116	☐	☐	
143. If the COC determined that no acceptable documentation was provided for SDRP producer certified production, was the County Disaster Yield (CDY) properly assigned and entered as a COC adjusted production in Item 155 according to policy? **Exception:** COC cannot assign CDY if a producer has entered a quality loss percentage greater than zero in Item 151.	1-SDRP, paragraph 107	☐	☐	☐
144. If the COC determined that the SDRP producer certified production was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted production in Item 155 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 107	☐	☐	☐
145. If the COC determined that the quality loss percentage was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter a correct quality loss percentage in Item 156 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 209	☐	☐	☐
146. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 154-156, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 107 and 209; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
147. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 139 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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PART J – CERTIFICATION			
148. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*			
149A. Signature of First Preparer	149B. Date	149C. Signature of Second Preparer	149D. Date
150. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
151. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			152. Date

PART K – NAP CROPS – WITHOUT AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT – VALUE LOSS				
Review required if producer completed Part K on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part K, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.*				☐
County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
153. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 27	☐	☐	
154. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part K on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
155. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 162 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all pay groups, pay crops, and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
156. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 163?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
157. Did the producer exclude all losses to aquaculture species that were compensated under ELAP?	1-SDRP, paragraph 29	☐	☐	
158. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the dollar value before disaster certified in Item 168, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
159. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the dollar value after disaster certified in Item 169, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
160. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the stage certified in Item 184, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
161. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the salvage value certified in Item 170, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
162. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part K have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
163. If the COC determined that the dollar value before disaster was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted dollar value before disaster in Item 172 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103 and 117	☐	☐	☐

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
164. If the COC determined that the dollar value before disaster was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted dollar value before disaster in Item 173 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103 and 117	☐	☐	☐
165. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 172-173, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103 and 117; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
166. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 164 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

PART K – CERTIFICATION

167. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*

168A. Signature of First Preparer	168B. Date	168C. Signature of Second Preparer	168D. Date

169. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly*: Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐

170. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check	171. Date

PART L – UNINSURED CROPS – APH/YIELD BASED

Review required if producer completed Part L on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part L, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.* ☐

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
172. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 27	☐	☐	
173. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part L on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
174. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 178 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all pay groups, pay crops, and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
175. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 179?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
176. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the stage certified in Item 184, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 116	☐	☐	
177. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the SDRP producer certified production in Item 191; and was the SDRP producer certified production certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 107, 110, and 116	☐	☐	
178. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the quality loss percentage certified in Item 192; and was the quality loss percentage calculated and certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 209	☐	☐	
179. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the salvage value certified in Item 193, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 116	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
180. If the COC determined that the SDRP acres was not certified correctly by the producer, did the COC enter adjusted SDRP acres in Item 195 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103, 110, and 116	☐	☐	☐
181. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part L have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 116	☐	☐	
182. If the COC determined that no acceptable documentation was provided for SDRP producer certified production, was the County Disaster Yield (CDY) properly assigned and entered as a COC adjusted production in Item 196 according to policy? **Exception:** COC cannot assign CDY if a producer has entered a quality loss percentage greater than zero in Item 192.	1-SDRP, paragraph 107	☐	☐	☐
183. If the COC determined that the SDRP producer certified production was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted production in Item 196 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 107	☐	☐	☐
184. If the COC determined that the quality loss percentage was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter a correct quality loss percentage in Item 197 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 209	☐	☐	☐
185. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 195-197, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 107 and 209; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
186. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 180 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

PART L – CERTIFICATION

187. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*

188A. Signature of First Preparer	188B. Date	188C. Signature of Second Preparer	188D. Date

189. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐

190. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check	191. Date

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

PART M – UNINSURED CROPS – VALUE LOSS

Review required if producer completed Part M on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part M, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.* ☐

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
192. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 27	☐	☐	
193. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part M on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
194. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 203 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all pay groups, pay crops, and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
195. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 204?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
196. Did the producer exclude all losses to aquaculture species that were compensated under ELAP?	1-SDRP, paragraph 29	☐	☐	
197. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the dollar value before disaster certified in Item 209, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
198. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the dollar value after disaster certified in Item 210, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
199. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the salvage value certified in Item 211, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
200. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part M have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 117	☐	☐	
201. If the COC determined that the dollar value before disaster was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted dollar value before disaster in Item 213 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103 and 117	☐	☐	☐
202. If the COC determined that the dollar value before disaster was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted dollar value before disaster in Item 214 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103 and 117	☐	☐	☐
203. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 213-214, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103 and 117; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
204. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 205 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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PART M – CERTIFICATION			
205. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*			
206A. Signature of First Preparer	206B. Date	206C. Signature of Second Preparer	206D. Date
207. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
208. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			209. Date

PART N – UNINSURED – TREE, BUSH, AND VINE				
Review required if producer completed Part N on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part N, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.*				☐
County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
210. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 27	☐	☐	
211. Was FSA-578 completed according to policy, prior to producer completing Part N on their FSA-504?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	
212. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 219 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all pay groups, pay crops, and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
213. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 220?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
214. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the number of trees destroyed in Item 223, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102 and Section 3	☐	☐	
215. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the number of trees damaged in Item 224, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102 and Section 3	☐	☐	
216. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the salvage value certified in Item 225, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102 and Section 3	☐	☐	
217. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part N have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, Section 3	☐	☐	
218. If the COC determined that the number of trees destroyed was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted number of trees destroyed in Item 227 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 103 and Section 3	☐	☐	☐
219. If the COC determined that the number of trees damaged was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted number of tree damaged in Item 228 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraph 103 and Section 3	☐	☐	☐
220. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 227-228, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraph 103 and Section 3; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

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County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
221. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 221 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

PART N – CERTIFICATION

222. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*

223A. Signature of First Preparer	223B. Date	223C. Signature of Second Preparer	223D. Date

220. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐

221. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check	222. Date

PART O – PUERTO RICO ONLY – INSURED CROPS - INDEMNIFIED

Review required if producer completed Part O on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part O, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.* ☐

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
223. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 102, and 110	☐	☐	
224. If producer/primary policyholder has designated SBI(s) a share of a payment, do all SBI(s) meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
225. If SBI(s) have been designated a share of a payment, are the designated shares commensurate with the SBI's risk in the crop?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
226. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 234 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all crops and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
227. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 235?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
228. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the quality loss percentage certified in Item 241; and was the quality loss percentage calculated and certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102, 107, and 189	☐	☐	
229. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part O have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 189	☐	☐	
230. If the COC determined that the quality loss percentage was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter a correct quality loss percentage in Item 242 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 189 and 209	☐	☐	☐
231. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Item 242, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 189 and 209; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
232. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 236 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

PART O – CERTIFICATION			
233. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*			
234A. Signature of First Preparer	234B. Date	234C. Signature of Second Preparer	234D. Date
235. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
236. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			237. Date

PART P – PUERTO RICO ONLY – INSURED CROPS – NON-INDEMNIFIED				
Review required if producer completed Part Q on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part Q, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.*				☐
County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
238. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 102, and 110	☐	☐	
239. If producer/primary policyholder has designated SBI(s) a share of a payment, do all SBI(s) meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
240. If SBI(s) have been designated a share of a payment, are the designated shares commensurate with the SBI's risk in the crop?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
241. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 248 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all crops and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
242. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 249?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 47, and 103	☐	☐	
243. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the SDRP producer certified production in Item 254; and was the SDRP producer certified production certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 107, 110, and 190	☐	☐	
244. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the quality loss percentage certified in Item 255; and was the quality loss percentage calculated and certified correctly?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102, 190, and 209	☐	☐	
245. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part P have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 190	☐	☐	
246. If the COC determined that no acceptable documentation was provided for SDRP producer certified production, was the County Disaster Yield (CDY) properly assigned and entered as a COC adjusted production in Item 256 according to policy? **Exception:** COC cannot assign CDY if a producer has entered a quality loss percentage greater than zero in Item 255.	1-SDRP, paragraphs 107 and 190	☐	☐	☐
247. If the COC determined that the SDRP producer certified production was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted production in Item 256 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 107 and 190	☐	☐	☐

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 (01-28-26) Page **18** of **21**

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
248. If the COC determined that the quality loss percentage was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter a correct quality loss percentage in Item 257 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 190 and 209	☐	☐	☐
249. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 256-257, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraph 107, 190, and 209; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
250. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 250 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102	☐	☐	

PART P – CERTIFICATION

251. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*

250A. Signature of First Preparer	250B. Date	250C. Signature of Second Preparer	250D. Date

251. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐

252. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check	253. Date

PART Q – PUERTO RICO ONLY – INSURED – TREE, BUSH, AND VINE PLANS

Review required if producer completed Part M on their FSA-504; *if producer did not complete Part M, then no review is required and reviewer will check N/A and proceed to next part.* ☐

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
254. Does the applicant meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27, 102, and 110	☐	☐	
255. If producer/primary policyholder has designated SBI(s) a share of a payment, do all SBI(s) meet the definition of an eligible producer?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102 and 105	☐	☐	☐
256. If SBI(s) have been designated a share of a payment, are the designated shares commensurate with the SBI's risk in the crop?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	☐
257. Did the producer certify "Yes" in Item 264 on FSA-504 agreeing to purchase crop insurance or NAP for all crops and units they are requesting payment?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	
258. Did the producer list an eligible qualifying disaster event(s) or related condition in Item 265?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 29 and 102	☐	☐	
259. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the total number of trees certified in Item 268, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102, 191, and Section 3	☐	☐	
260. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the number of trees destroyed in Item 269, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102, 191, and Section 3	☐	☐	
261. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the number of trees damaged in Item 270, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102, 191 and Section 3	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 (01-28-26) Page **19** of **21**

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
262. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the salvage value certified in Item 271, and did the COC determine if the producer's certification is correct?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102, 191, and Section 3	☐	☐	
263. Did the producer provide acceptable documentation to support the percent share of crop certified in Item 272, and is the producer's certification correct?	1-SDRP, paragraph 191	☐	☐	
264. Has the COC or designee verified that all applicable items in Part Q have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer or a legal representative in Part R?	1-SDRP, paragraph 191	☐	☐	
265. If the COC determined that the number of trees destroyed was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted number of trees destroyed in Item 273 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103, 191, and Section 3	☐	☐	☐
266. If the COC determined that the number of trees damaged was not certified correctly by the producer based on the documentation provided by the producer, did the COC enter an adjusted number of tree damaged in Item 274 according to policy?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103, 191, and Section 3	☐	☐	☐
267. If the COC made adjustment(s) in Items 273-274, did the COC record their adverse decision(s) thoroughly in the COC minutes and send the producer an adverse decision notification with appeal rights?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 103, 191, and Section 3; 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
268. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Item 266 on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 102	☐	☐	

PART Q – CERTIFICATION

269. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*

270A. Signature of First Preparer	270B. Date	270C. Signature of Second Preparer	270D. Date

271. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐

272. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check	273. Date

PART R – COC OR DESIGNEE DETERMINATION

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
274. If COC has provided redelegation of approval authority, was that redelegation of approval authority properly established and recorded in the COC minutes prior to any action taken by the designee?	1-SDRP, paragraph 4 and Exhibit 1	☐	☐	☐
275. Was the application reviewed for duplicate benefits?	1-SDRP, paragraph 29	☐	☐	
276. Has COC or designee verified that all applicable items on FSA-504 have been completed according to policy, and the certification has been completed by the producer and all applicable SBI(s), or legal representatives in Part R?	1-SDRP	☐	☐	

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*--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)

CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2 (01-28-26) Page **20** of **21**

County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
277. Has COC or designee verified that the producer and all applicable SBI(s) are U.S. Citizens or Resident Allens and have certified that they are a U.S. Citizen or Resident Allen on FSA-504 in Items 275D and 275H?	1-SDRP, paragraphs 27 and 102	☐	☐	
278. Has COC or designee completed their determination in Part S on FSA-504 and recorded their determination in the SDRP Stage 2 software?	1-SDRP, paragraph 102	☐	☐	
PART S – COC ADVERSE DECISIONS				
County Office Action	Reference	Yes	No	N/A
279. If COC disapproved FSA-504 in Part S, was the adverse decision thoroughly recorded in the COC minutes?	1-SDRP, paragraph 4 and Exhibit 1	☐	☐	☐
280. If COC disapproved FSA-504 in Part S, what day was the producer notified and provided appeal rights? Date Notified: _____	1-SDRP, paragraph 29			☐

PART R & S – CERTIFICATION			
281. *I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.*			
282A. Signature of First Preparer	282B. Date	282C. Signature of Second Preparer	282D. Date
283. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
284. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			285. Date
District Director Certification			
286. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
287. DD or Designee Signature for Spot-check			288. Date
Additional District Director Certification (as needed)			
289. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
290. DD or Designee Signature for Spot-check			291. Date
292. *I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:* Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐			
293. DD or Designee Signature for Spot-check			294. Date

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***--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist (Continued)**

295. Remarks:

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List of Specialty Crops

The following crops are considered specialty crops.

RMA Specialty Crops

RMA Specialty Crop List		
Almonds		Macadamia Nuts
Apiculture		Mandarins/Tangerines
Apples		Mint
Avocados		Nursery (FG&C)
Banana		Nursery (NVS)
Blueberries		Olives
Cabbage		Onions
Caneberries		Oranges
Cherries		Papaya
Chile Peppers		Peaches
Clary Sage		Pears
Coffee		Pecans
Cranberries		Peppers
Cucumbers		Pistachios
Dry Beans		Plums
Dry Peas		Pomegrante
Figs		Potatoes
Fresh Apricots		Processing Apricots
Fresh Freestone Peaches		Processing Beans
Fresh Market Beans		Processing Cling Peaches
Fresh Market Sweet Corn		Processing Freestone
Fresh Market Tomatoes		Prunes
Fresh Nectarines		Pumpkins
Grapefruit		Raisins
Grapes		Strawberries
Green Peas		Sweet Corn
Kiwifruit		Sweet Potatoes
Fresh Nectarines		Table Grapes
Grapefruit		Tangelos
Grapes		Tangors
Green Peas		Tomatoes
Kiwifruit		Walnuts
Lemons		
Limes		

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crops

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Abiu		0385	001
Achachairu		7209	001
Almonds		0028	001
Apples	Common	0054	001
Apples	Specialty	0054	001
Apricots		0326	001
Aronia (Chokeberry)		0143	001
Artichokes		0458	001
Asparagus		0104	001
Atemoya		0997	001
Avocados		0106	001
Bamboo Shoots		0111	001
Bananas	Baby	0173	001
Bananas	Bluefield	0173	001
Bananas	Brazilian	0173	001
Bananas	Cavendish	0173	001
Bananas	Johnson	0173	001
Bananas	Thai	0173	001
Beans	Adzuki	0047	001
Beans	Anasazi	0047	002
Beans	Baby Lima	0047	001
Beans	Black Turtle	0047	001
Beans	Butter	0047	002
Beans	Castor	0047	001
Beans	Chinese String	0047	003
Beans	Cranberry	0047	001
Beans	Dark Red Kidney	0047	001
Beans	Fava/Faba	0047	002
Beans	Flat Small White	0047	001
Beans	Garbanzo, Sm Desi (Chickpeas)	0047	001
Beans	Garbanzo, Lg Kabuli (Chickpeas)	0047	001
Beans	Garbanzo, Sm Kabuli (Chickpeas)	0047	001
Beans	Green Baby French (Petite)	0047	001
Beans	Green	0047	001
Beans	Great Northern	0047	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Beans	Jacobs Cattle	0047	003
Beans	Kentucky Blue	0047	001
Beans	Kintoki	0047	001
Beans	Large Lima	0047	002
Beans	Long	0047	002
Beans	Light Red Kidney	0047	001
Beans	Lupine	0047	001
Beans	Marrow	0047	001
Beans	Mung	0047	001
Beans	Myothe	0047	001
Beans	October	0047	003
Beans	Papdai Valor	0047	004
Beans	Pea	0047	001
Beans	Pole Colombus	0047	001
Beans	Pole	0047	002
Beans	Pink	0047	001
Beans	Pinto	0047	001
Beans	Roma	0047	003
Beans	Shelli	0047	001
Beans	Small Red	0047	001
Beans	Small White	0047	001
Beans	Soldier	0047	003
Beans	Sulfur	0047	001
Beans	Tebo	0047	001
Beans	Tiger Eye Kidney	0047	001
Beans	Velvet	0047	001
Beans	Snap Wax	0047	001
Beans	White Half Runner	0047	002
Beans	White Adzuki	0047	001
Beans	Wing	0047	004
Beans	White Kidney	0047	001
Beans	Yellow Eye	0047	003
Beans	Yardlong	0047	001
Beets	Hybrid	0642	001
Beets	Open Pollinated	0642	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Blueberries	Highbush	0108	001
Blueberries	Low Bush Blueberries	0108	001
Blueberries	Rabbiteye Blueberries	0108	001
Breadfruit		1290	001
Broccoflower		0905	001
Broccoli		0110	001
Brussel Sprouts		0112	001
Cabbage	Choy Sum Cabbage	0116	001
Cabbage	Hybrid Cabbage	0116	001
Cabbage	Napa Cabbage	0116	001
Cabbage	Open Pollinated	0116	002
Cabbage	Red Cabbage	0116	001
Cabbage	Savoy	0116	001
Cacao		0182	001
Caimito		1166	001
Calabaza Melon		9999	001
Calaloo		9056	001
Canary Melon		9998	001
Caneberries	Apache	6000	001
Caneberries	Arapaho	6000	001
Caneberries	Black Raspberries	6000	003
Caneberries	Boysenberries	6000	001
Caneberries	Cascadeberries	6000	001
Caneberries	Chickasaw	6000	001
Caneberries	Chester Blackberries	6000	002
Caneberries	Estrella	6000	001
Caneberries	Evergreen Blackberries	6000	002
Caneberries	Kiowa/Ouachita	6000	001
Caneberries	Kotata Blackberries	6000	001
Caneberries	Loganberries	6000	001
Caneberries	Marionberries	6000	001
Caneberries	Maravilla	6000	001
Caneberries	Natchez	6000	001
Caneberries	Navaho	6000	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Caneberries	Olallieberries	6000	001
Caneberries	Osage	6000	001
Caneberries	Prime Ark 45	6000	001
Caneberries	Prime-Jan	6000	001
Caneberries	Prime-Jim	6000	001
Caneberries	Red Raspberries	6000	003
Caneberries	Tayberries	6000	001
Caneberries	Triple Crown Blackberries	6000	001
Cantaloupes		0759	001
Carambola (Star Fruit)		0999	0001
Carrots	Hybrid	0120	001
Carrots	Hybrid	0120	003
Carrots	Mini	0120	001
Carrots	Open Pollinated	0120	001
Carrots	Open Pollinated	0120	002
Casaba Melon		9997	001
Cashew		1291	001
Cassava	Beige	0174	001
Cassava	White	0174	001
Cauliflower		0124	001
Celeriac		0509	001
Celery		0126	001
Cherimoya		8045	001
Cherries	Sweet	0128	002
Cherries	Tart	0128	001
Chestnuts		0375	001
Chia		0840	001
Chicory/Radicchio	Common	0511	001
Chicory/Radicchio	Witloof	0511	001
Chinese Bitter Melon		9996	001
Christmas Trees	Afghan Pine	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Arizona Cypress	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Austrian Pine	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Balsam Fir	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Blue Spruce	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Canaan Fir	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Carolina Saphire	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Colorado Blue Spruce	7321	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Christmas Trees	Concolor Fir	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Douglas	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Engelmann Spruce	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Frasier Fir	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Korean Fir	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Leyland	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Meyer Spruce	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Noble Fir	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Norway Spruce	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Nordman Fir	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Red Cedar	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Scotch Pine	7321	001
Christmas Trees	Va Pine	7321	001
Christmas Trees	White Spruce	7321	001
Christmas Trees	White Pine	7321	001
Cinnamon		1298	001
Citron		0025	001
Citron Melon		9995	001
Coconuts		0175	001
Coffee	Arabica	0176	001
Coffee	Liberica	0176	001
Coffee	Robusta Coffee	0176	001
Corn	Sweet, Bicolor	0041	002
Corn	Sweet, White	0041	002
Corn	Sweet, Yellow/Golden Early	0041	002
Corn	Sweet, Yellow/Golden Late	0041	002
Cranberries		0058	001
Crenshaw Melon		9994	001
Cucumbers	Common	0132	001
Cucumbers	English	0132	001
Cucumbers	Pickling	0132	002
Currants		0325	001
Dasheen	Purple	0177	001
Dasheen	White	0177	001
Dates		0496	001
Durian		0382	001
Eggplant	African	0318	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Eggplant	Cherry Eggplant	0318	001
Eggplant	European	0318	001
Eggplant	Mini Eggplant	0318	002
Eggplant	Oriental	0318	001
Elderberries	Brush Hills	0032	001
Elderberries	Cherokee	0032	001
Elderberries	Mill Creek	0032	001
Figs	Adriatic	0060	001
Figs	Black Mission	0060	001
Figs	Brown Turkey	0060	001
Figs	Calimyrna	0060	002
Figs	Celeste	0060	001
Figs	Kadota	0060	002
Figs	Sierra	0060	002
Flowers	Achillea	7501	001
Flowers	Acronlinium	7501	001
Flowers	African Violet	7501	001
Flowers	Agapanthus	7501	001
Flowers	Ageratum	7501	001
Flowers	Allium	7501	001
Flowers	Alstroemeria	7501	001
Flowers	Amaryllis	7501	001
Flowers	Ammobium	7501	001
Flowers	Amaranth	7501	001
Flowers	Anemone	7501	001
Flowers	Anthurium Obake	7501	001
Flowers	Anthurium Pastel	7501	001
Flowers	Anthurium Red	7501	001
Flowers	Anthurium	7501	001
Flowers	Artemesia	7501	001
Flowers	Aster	7501	001
Flowers	Baby's Breath	7501	001
Flowers	Banana Bloom	7501	001
Flowers	Banksia	7501	001
Flowers	Bells Of Ireland	7501	001
Flowers	Bird Of Paradise	7501	001
Flowers	Belladonna	7501	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Flowers	Black Eyed Susans	7501	001
Flowers	Bletilla	7501	001
Flowers	Bupleurum	7501	001
Flowers	Bush Clover	7501	001
Flowers	Butterfly Milkweed	7501	001
Flowers	Calladium	7501	001
Flowers	Campanelle	7501	001
Flowers	Canna Lily	7501	001
Flowers	Centaurea Black Magic	7501	001
Flowers	Celesia	7501	001
Flowers	Centranthus	7501	001
Flowers	Celosia Plume	7501	001
Flowers	Coneflowers	7501	001
Flowers	Church	7501	001
Flowers	Chocolate	7501	001
Flowers	Cherimoya	7501	001
Flowers	Cirisium	7501	001
Flowers	Clematis	7501	001
Flowers	Calla Lily	7501	001
Flowers	Camomile	7501	001
Flowers	Candy Tuft	7501	001
Flowers	Miniature Carnation	7501	001
Flowers	Centaurea	7501	001
Flowers	Cockscomb	7501	001
Flowers	Coleus	7501	001
Flowers	Cosmos	7501	001
Flowers	Creeping Phlox	7501	001
Flowers	Craspedia	7501	001
Flowers	Cornflower	7501	001
Flowers	Chrysanthemum	7501	001
Flowers	Mixed Cut	7501	001
Flowers	Daffodil	7501	001
Flowers	Dahlia	7501	001
Flowers	Delphinium	7501	001
Flowers	Daisy, Gerbera	7501	001
Flowers	Daisy Gloriosa	7501	001
Flowers	Daisy Marguerite	7501	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Flowers	Daisy Shasta	7501	001
Flowers	Echeveria	7501	001
Flowers	Edible	7501	001
Flowers	Elephant Ear	7501	001
Flowers	Evening Primrose	7501	001
Flowers	Eucalyptus	7501	001
Flowers	Euphorbia	7501	001
Flowers	Fern Fronds	7501	001
Flowers	Flamingo	7501	001
Flowers	Forget-Me-Not	7501	001
Flowers	Fresia	7501	001
Flowers	False Sunflower	7501	001
Flowers	Gardenia	7501	001
Flowers	Gilia	7501	001
Flowers	Ginger	7501	001
Flowers	Ginger Pink	7501	001
Flowers	Ginger Red	7501	001
Flowers	Gladioli	7501	001
Flowers	Godetia	7501	001
Flowers	Gomphrena	7501	001
Flowers	Gypsy	7501	001
Flowers	Green Goddess	7501	001
Flowers	Gypochilla	7501	001
Flowers	Heather Firecracker	7501	001
Flowers	Heather Melanthria	7501	001
Flowers	Heather Persoluta	7501	001
Flowers	Heather Regemina	7501	001
Flowers	Hollyhock	7501	001
Flowers	Helichrysum	7501	001
Flowers	Heliconia	7501	001
Flowers	Heliconia Psittacorm	7501	001
Flowers	Honeysuckle Hall's	7501	001
Flowers	Hydrangea/Hortensia	7501	001
Flowers	Iris Dutch	7501	001
Flowers	Iris	7501	001
Flowers	English Ivy	7501	001
Flowers	Kalanchoe	7501	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Flowers	Kangaroo Paw	7501	001
Flowers	Larkspur	7501	001
Flowers	Lavender	7501	001
Flowers	Leucondendron	7501	001
Flowers	Liatris	7501	001
Flowers	Lilac	7501	001
Flowers	Lineum	7501	001
Flowers	Lisianthus	7501	001
Flowers	Lily Asiatic	7501	001
Flowers	Day Lily	7501	001
Flowers	Lily Easter	7501	001
Flowers	Ilima Lantern	7501	001
Flowers	Lily Oriental	7501	001
Flowers	Lobelia	7501	001
Flowers	Lupine	7501	001
Flowers	Lychnis Scarlet	7501	001
Flowers	Marigold	7501	001
Flowers	Mini Jacks	7501	001
Flowers	Monte Casino	7501	001
Flowers	Monarda	7501	001
Flowers	Molluccella	7501	001
Flowers	Montbretia	7501	001
Flowers	Mountain Mint	7501	001
Flowers	Myrtle	7501	001
Flowers	Narcissus	7501	001
Flowers	Nigela	7501	001
Flowers	Northern Sea Oats	7501	001
Flowers	Orchid Cattleyas	7501	001
Flowers	Orchid Dendrobium	7501	001
Flowers	Orchid Moth	7501	001
Flowers	Orchid Phalaenopsis	7501	001
Flowers	Orchid Cymbidium	7501	001
Flowers	Orchid Dendrobium Spray	7501	001
Flowers	Old Field Goldenrod	7501	001
Flowers	Ornamental Okra	7501	001
Flowers	Ornamental Peppers	7501	001
Flowers	Pansy	7501	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Flowers	Pensteman Strictis	7501	001
Flowers	Peony	7501	001
Flowers	Petunia	7501	001
Flowers	Petalstemum	7501	001
Flowers	Plumeria	7501	001
Flowers	Protea	7501	001
Flowers	Pussy Willow	7501	001
Flowers	Pyrethrum	7501	001
Flowers	Queen Anne's Lace	7501	001
Flowers	Ranunculus	7501	001
Flowers	Rose Hybrid Tea	7501	001
Flowers	Rose	7501	001
Flowers	Rose Miniature	7501	001
Flowers	Rose Sweetheart	7501	001
Flowers	Rudbeckia	7501	001
Flowers	Salva	7501	001
Flowers	Scabiosa	7501	001
Flowers	Schizostilis	7501	001
Flowers	Sedum	7501	001
Flowers	Seafoam	7501	001
Flowers	Sedahlia	7501	001
Flowers	Snapdragon	7501	001
Flowers	Spiderwort	7501	001
Flowers	Stock	7501	001
Flowers	Statice Dinuata	7501	001
Flowers	Stiff Goldenrod	7501	001
Flowers	Statice German	7501	001
Flowers	Star Of Bethlehem	7501	001
Flowers	Statice	7501	001
Flowers	Strawflowers	7501	001
Flowers	Sunflowers	7501	001
Flowers	Sweet Annie	7501	001
Flowers	Swamp Milkweed	7501	001
Flowers	Sweet Pea	7501	001
Flowers	Sweet William	7501	001
Flowers	Tansy	7501	001
Flowers	Thistle Globe	7501	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Flowers	Tigridia	7501	001
Flowers	Trachelium	7501	001
Flowers	Tritoma	7501	001
Flowers	Tuberose	7501	001
Flowers	Tulip	7501	001
Flowers	Umbrella Plant	7501	001
Flowers	Veronica	7501	001
Flowers	Verbena	7501	001
Flowers	Water Hyacinth	7501	001
Flowers	Waxflower	7501	001
Flowers	Wild Gyp	7501	001
Flowers	Wood Lilies	7501	001
Flowers	Xeranthemum	7501	001
Flowers	Yarrow	7501	001
Flowers	Zinnia	7501	001
Gailon		0953	001
Garlic	Common	0423	001
Garlic	Elephant Garlic	0423	002
Ginger		0178	001
Ginseng		0089	001
Gooseberries		0424	001
Gourds	Chinese Okra	0322	001
Grapefruit	Ruby Red	0030	002
Grapefruit	Seedy	0030	001
Grapefruit	Rio Red/Star Ruby	0030	001
Grapefruit	White	0030	001
Grapes	Albarino	0053	001
Grapes	Alborz	0053	001
Grapes	Adalmiina	0053	001
Grapes	Adora	0053	001
Grapes	Aglianico	0053	001
Grapes	Alpenglow	0053	001
Grapes	Alicante-Bouschet	0053	002
Grapes	Almeria	0053	001
Grapes	Autumn Crisp	0053	001
Grapes	Autumn King	0053	001
Grapes	Aurora	0053	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grapes	Autumn Royal	0053	001
Grapes	Baco Noir	0053	001
Grapes	Barbera	0053	002
Grapes	Black Corinth/Zante Currant	0053	001
Grapes	Blanc Dubois	0053	001
Grapes	Bianca	0053	001
Grapes	Black Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Black Mission	0053	001
Grapes	Blanc Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Bluebell	0053	001
Grapes	Brianna	0053	001
Grapes	Black Spanish/Lenoir	0053	001
Grapes	Beta	0053	001
Grapes	Beauty Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Buffalo/Rubiana	0053	001
Grapes	Burger	0053	002
Grapes	Cabernet	0053	002
Grapes	Cascade	0053	001
Grapes	Canadice	0053	001
Grapes	Calmeria	0053	002
Grapes	Campbell Early	0053	001
Grapes	Carnelian	0053	002
Grapes	Carignane	0053	002
Grapes	Castel	0053	001
Grapes	Catawba	0053	001
Grapes	Cayuga	0053	002
Grapes	Cabernet Franc	0053	002
Grapes	Cabernet Sauvignon	0053	002
Grapes	Cardinal	0053	001
Grapes	Chardonnay	0053	002
Grapes	Chenin Blanc	0053	002
Grapes	Chardonel	0053	001
Grapes	Chelois	0053	001
Grapes	Chancellor	0053	002
Grapes	Christmas Rose	0053	001
Grapes	Cinsaut	0053	001
Grapes	Clinton	0053	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grapes	Chambourcin	0053	002
Grapes	Carmine	0053	001
Grapes	Colobel	0053	001
Grapes	Columbard French	0053	002
Grapes	Concord	0053	001
Grapes	Corvina	0053	001
Grapes	Counoise	0053	001
Grapes	Couderc	0053	001
Grapes	Cabernet Pfeffer	0053	001
Grapes	Crimson Pearl	0053	001
Grapes	Crimson	0053	001
Grapes	Carmenere	0053	001
Grapes	Corot Noir	0053	001
Grapes	Crimson Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Cynthia	0053	001
Grapes	Cynthiana	0053	001
Grapes	Dechaunac	0053	001
Grapes	Delaware	0053	001
Grapes	Diamond	0053	001
Grapes	Dolcetto	0053	001
Grapes	Dornfelder	0053	001
Grapes	Dutchess	0053	001
Grapes	Edelwiess	0053	001
Grapes	Einsett	0053	001
Grapes	Elvira	0053	001
Grapes	Emerald Riesling	0053	001
Grapes	Emerald Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Emperors	0053	001
Grapes	Espirit	0053	001
Grapes	Exotic	0053	001
Grapes	Fantasy	0053	001
Grapes	Flora	0053	001
Grapes	Flame Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Fiano	0053	001
Grapes	Foch	0053	001
Grapes	Fosch	0053	001
Grapes	Fredonia	0053	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grapes	Frontenac Gris	0053	001
Grapes	Frontenac	0053	001
Grapes	Fiesta	0053	002
Grapes	Frontenac Blanc	0053	001
Grapes	Gamay Beaujolais	0053	002
Grapes	Gamay/Napa Gamay	0053	002
Grapes	Geneva Red #7	0053	001
Grapes	Gewurtztraminer	0053	002
Grapes	Grenache Blanc	0053	001
Grapes	Grenache	0053	002
Grapes	Green Hungarian	0053	001
Grapes	Gruner Veltliner	0053	001
Grapes	Grey Riesling	0053	001
Grapes	Himrod	0053	001
Grapes	Isabella	0053	001
Grapes	Italia	0053	001
Grapes	Itasca	0053	001
Grapes	Ives	0053	001
Grapes	Jupiter	0053	001
Grapes	Kay Gray	0053	001
Grapes	Kerner	0053	001
Grapes	King Of The North	0053	001
Grapes	Kashishi	0053	001
Grapes	Kyoho	0053	001
Grapes	Lacrosse	0053	001
Grapes	Lakemont	0053	001
Grapes	Vitis Labrusca	0053	001
Grapes	Lacresent	0053	001
Grapes	Landot Noir	0053	001
Grapes	Lemberger	0053	001
Grapes	Leon Millot/Millot	0053	001
Grapes	Louise Swenson	0053	001
Grapes	Malvasia Bianca	0053	002
Grapes	Marechal Foch	0053	001
Grapes	Malbec	0053	001
Grapes	Marquis	0053	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grapes	Mars	0053	001
Grapes	Mataro/Mourvedre	0053	001
Grapes	Midnight Beauty/Sugrathirteen	0053	001
Grapes	Melody	0053	001
Grapes	Melon	0053	001
Grapes	Merlot	0053	002
Grapes	Meunier	0053	001
Grapes	Mission	0053	002
Grapes	Missouri Riesling	0053	001
Grapes	Marquette	0053	001
Grapes	Marsanne	0053	001
Grapes	Meriot	0053	001
Grapes	Malvoisie Black	0053	001
Grapes	Muscat Of Alexander	0053	002
Grapes	Muscat Blanc/Muscat Canelli	0053	002
Grapes	Muscat	0053	002
Grapes	Muscat, Golden	0053	001
Grapes	Muscat Hamburg	0053	001
Grapes	Mullerthurgau	0053	001
Grapes	Muscat Ottonel	0053	001
Grapes	Muscadine	0053	001
Grapes	Meyers	0053	001
Grapes	Nebbiolo	0053	001
Grapes	Neptune	0053	001
Grapes	Negroamaro	0053	001
Grapes	Niagara	0053	002
Grapes	Norton	0053	001
Grapes	Noiret	0053	001
Grapes	Ny76.0844.24	0053	001
Grapes	Ny81	0053	001
Grapes	Petite Amie	0053	001
Grapes	Payon Dor	0053	001
Grapes	Perlette	0053	001
Grapes	Petita Sirah	0053	002
Grapes	Petit Verdot	0053	002
Grapes	Palomino Chasselas	0053	002
Grapes	Persian Gulf	0053	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grapes	Pinot Gris	0053	001
Grapes	Pinot Gris (Sparkling Wine)	0053	001
Grapes	Pinot Noir	0053	002
Grapes	Pinot Noir - Sparkling Wine	0053	001
Grapes	Petite Pearl	0053	001
Grapes	Prestine Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Princess	0053	001
Grapes	Primitivo	0053	001
Grapes	Prairie Star	0053	001
Grapes	Port	0053	001
Grapes	Pinot St George	0053	001
Grapes	Pinot Blanc	0053	002
Grapes	Pinot Blanc (Sparkling Wine)	0053	001
Grapes	Petit Manseng	0053	001
Grapes	Ralli/Anahita	0053	001
Grapes	Ravat	0053	001
Grapes	Rayon Dor	0053	001
Grapes	Rubired	0053	002
Grapes	Red Globe	0053	002
Grapes	Red Zinfandel	0053	001
Grapes	Redal Blanc	0053	001
Grapes	Regent	0053	001
Grapes	Reliance	0053	001
Grapes	Riber	0053	001
Grapes	Riesling	0053	002
Grapes	Riparia	0053	001
Grapes	Red Malaga	0053	001
Grapes	Roussanne	0053	001
Grapes	Rosette	0053	001
Grapes	Rougeon	0053	001
Grapes	Ruby Red Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Royalty	0053	002
Grapes	Ruby Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Ruby Cabernet	0053	002
Grapes	Sauvigon Blanc/Fume Blanc	0053	002
Grapes	Sagrantino	0053	001
Grapes	Salvador	0053	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grapes	Sangiovet/Sangiovese	0053	001
Grapes	Saturn	0053	001
Grapes	Sauvignon Vert	0053	001
Grapes	Sabrevois	0053	001
Grapes	Scheurebe	0053	001
Grapes	Scarlet Royal	0053	001
Grapes	Scarlotta	0053	001
Grapes	Semillon	0053	002
Grapes	Seyval/Seyve-Villard 5276	0053	002
Grapes	Red Suffolk	0053	001
Grapes	Sheridan	0053	001
Grapes	Starkstar	0053	001
Grapes	Selma Pete	0053	001
Grapes	Somerset Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Spike Mukley	0053	001
Grapes	Sweet Scarlet	0053	001
Grapes	Superior Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Steuben	0053	001
Grapes	St Croix	0053	001
Grapes	St Emilion (Ugni Blanc)	0053	001
Grapes	St Pepin	0053	001
Grapes	Stuken	0053	001
Grapes	St Vincent	0053	001
Grapes	Sultana	0053	001
Grapes	Summer Royal	0053	001
Grapes	Sunbelt	0053	001
Grapes	Swenson Red	0053	001
Grapes	Swenson White	0053	001
Grapes	Sylvaner	0053	001
Grapes	Symphony	0053	002
Grapes	Syrah/French Syrh Shiraz	0053	002
Grapes	Tannat	0053	001
Grapes	Tempranillo/Valdepenas	0053	001
Grapes	Teroldego	0053	001
Grapes	Touriga	0053	001
Grapes	Thompson Seedless	0053	001
Grapes	Tinta Madera	0053	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grapes	Tokay	0053	002
Grapes	Traminette	0053	001
Grapes	Valiant	0053	001
Grapes	Vanessa	0053	001
Grapes	Villard Blanc	0053	002
Grapes	Vidal Blanc	0053	002
Grapes	Vidal	0053	001
Grapes	Venus	0053	001
Grapes	Verdelet Blanc	0053	001
Grapes	Verdelho	0053	001
Grapes	Vignoles	0053	002
Grapes	Vincent	0053	001
Grapes	Vivant	0053	001
Grapes	Valvin Muscat	0053	001
Grapes	Venifera	0053	001
Grapes	Villard Noir	0053	002
Grapes	Ventura	0053	001
Grapes	Voignier	0053	001
Grapes	Verona	0053	001
Grapes	Vitis Vinifera	0053	002
Grapes	White Cayuga	0053	001
Grapes	White Riesling/Johannisberg	0053	002
Grapes	White Malaga	0053	002
Grapes	Zinfandel	0053	002
Grapes	Zweigeltrebe	0053	001
Grass	Alkalai	0102	003
Grass	Argentine Bahia	0102	003
Grass	Altai Wild Rye	0102	003
Grass	Bahalia	0102	003
Grass	Big Blue	0102	003
Grass	Common Bermuda	0102	003
Grass	Creeping Bentgrass	0102	003
Grass	Coastal Bermuda	0102	003
Grass	Beardless Wildrye	0102	003
Grass	Buffel	0102	003
Grass	Colonial Bentgrass	0102	003
Grass	Hybrid Bermuda	0102	003

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grass	Bahia	0102	003
Grass	Bluejoint Reedgrass	0102	003
Grass	Big Bluestem	0102	003
Grass	Gordo Bluestem	0102	003
Grass	Rough Bluegrass	0102	003
Grass	Bluejoint	0102	003
Grass	Kentucky Bluegrass	0102	003
Grass	Little Bluestem	0102	003
Grass	Medio Bluestem	0102	003
Grass	Rugby Bluegrass	0102	003
Grass	Sand Bluestem	0102	003
Grass	Yellow Bluestem	0102	003
Grass	Bosioski Wild Rye	0102	003
Grass	Old World Bluestem	0102	003
Grass	Blue Panic	0102	003
Grass	Mountain Brome	0102	003
Grass	Polar Brome	0102	003
Grass	Regar Brome	0102	003
Grass	Buffalo	0102	003
Grass	Blue Wild Rye	0102	003
Grass	Canary	0102	003
Grass	Canadian Bluegrass	0102	003
Grass	Canby	0102	003
Grass	Centipede	0102	003
Grass	California Brome	0102	003
Grass	Garrison Creeping Foxtail	0102	003
Grass	Crabgrass	0102	003
Grass	Dallis	0102	003
Grass	Dichondra	0102	003
Grass	Eastern Grama	0102	003
Grass	Emerald Zoysia	0102	003
Grass	Arctared Fescue	0102	003
Grass	Fescue, Chewing	0102	003
Grass	Fescue, Meadow	0102	003
Grass	Fescue, Red	0102	003
Grass	Fescue, Rough	0102	003

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grass	Fescue, Hard	0102	003
Grass	Fescue, Tall	0102	003
Grass	Grama, Blue Hachita	0102	003
Grass	Grama, Blue Lovington	0102	003
Grass	George Black Medic	0102	003
Grass	Blue Grama	0102	003
Grass	Grama, Hairy	0102	003
Grass	Green Needle	0102	003
Grass	Green Panic	0102	003
Grass	Grama, Side Oats	0102	003
Grass	Green Sprangle Top	0102	003
Grass	Norcoast Tufted Hairgrass	0102	003
Grass	Nortran Tufted Hairgrass	0102	003
Grass	Hontax	0102	003
Grass	Idaho Fescue	0102	003
Grass	Indian	0102	003
Grass	Indian Ricegrass	0102	003
Grass	Johnson	0102	003
Grass	Jose Tall Wheatgrass	0102	003
Grass	Junegrass	0102	003
Grass	Kentucky 31 Fescue	0102	003
Grass	Kleberg Bluestem	0102	003
Grass	Klein	0102	003
Grass	Leriope	0102	003
Grass	Limosine	0102	003
Grass	Mason Sandhill Lovegrass	0102	003
Grass	Sand Lovegrass	0102	003
Grass	Weeping Lovegrass	0102	003
Grass	Magnar	0102	003
Grass	Matua	0102	003
Grass	Meadow	0102	003
Grass	Mutton	0102	003
Grass	Native	0102	003
Grass	Needle And Thread	0102	003
Grass	Newhy Hybrid Wheatgrass	0102	003
Grass	Orchard	0102	003
Grass	Pampas	0102	003

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grass	Plains Blue Stems	0102	003
Grass	Plains Bristle	0102	003
Grass	Prairie	0102	003
Grass	Prairie Dropseed	0102	003
Grass	Prairie Sandreed	0102	003
Grass	Annual Ryegrass	0102	003
Grass	Reed Canary	0102	003
Grass	Canadian Wild Ryegrass	0102	003
Grass	Redtop	0102	003
Grass	Rhodes	0102	003
Grass	Intermediate Ryegrass	0102	003
Grass	Perennial Ryegrass	0102	003
Grass	Red Ratibita	0102	003
Grass	Russian Wild Ryegrass	0102	003
Grass	Sainfoin	0102	003
Grass	Sandberg Bluegrass	0102	003
Grass	Secar Bluebunch	0102	003
Grass	Small Burnett	0102	003
Grass	Smooth Brome	0102	003
Grass	Saint Augustine	0102	003
Grass	Sudan	0102	003
Grass	Switch	0102	003
Grass	Tundra Bluegrass	0102	003
Grass	Trailhead Basin Wild Rye	0102	003
Grass	Tufted Hairgrass	0102	003
Grass	Timothy	0102	003
Grass	Trailhead Basin	0102	003
Grass	Trudane	0102	003
Grass	Thick Spike Wheatgrass	0102	003
Grass	Virginia Wildrye	0102	003
Grass	Blue Bunch Wheat	0102	003
Grass	Crested Wheat	0102	003
Grass	Wilmon Lovegrass	0102	003
Grass	Intermediate Wheat	0102	003
Grass	White Prairie Clover	0102	003
Grass	Pubescent Wheat	0102	003
Grass	Ruff Fairway Crstd Wht Grs	0102	003

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Grass	Egyptian Wheat	0102	003
Grass	Siberian Wheat	0102	003
Grass	Wheat, Slender	0102	003
Grass	Wheat Streambank	0102	003
Grass	Wheat, Tall	0102	003
Grass	Western Wheatgrass	0102	003
Grass	Zoysia	0102	003
Greens	Arugula	4000	003
Greens	Asian	4000	001
Greens	Chinese Spinach/Amaranth	4000	001
Greens	Chinese Mustard	4000	003
Greens	Collards	4000	001
Greens	Common Kale	4000	001
Greens	Cressie	4000	003
Greens	Curly Endive	4000	001
Greens	Dandelions	4000	003
Greens	Frizee/Belgian Endive	4000	001
Greens	Escarole	4000	001
Greens	Green Swisschard	4000	002
Greens	Hybrid Mustard	4000	002
Greens	Leaf Spinach	4000	001
Greens	Mizuna/Japanese Mustard	4000	001
Greens	Open Pollinated Mustard	4000	001
Greens	Orach	4000	001
Greens	Perilla/Shiso/Japanese Basil	4000	001
Greens	Rape/Rapini/Chinese Broccoli	4000	001
Greens	Red Swisschard	4000	001
Greens	Shanghi Bok Choy	4000	001
Greens	Shum Choy	4000	001
Greens	Sorrell	4000	003
Greens	Suk Gat	4000	001
Greens	Toc Choy	4000	001
Greens	Turnip	4000	001
Greens	Vine Spinach	4000	001
Greens	Water Spinach	4000	001
Greens	Yu Choy	4000	001
Guamabana/Soursop		1167	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Guava		0498	001
Guavaberry		1299	001
Hazel Nuts		0376	001
Herbs	Basil	5000	005
Herbs	Bay Leaf	5000	005
Herbs	Borage	5000	002
Herbs	Bu Choo/Garlic Chives	5000	001
Herbs	Chives	5000	005
Herbs	Cilantro/Coriander	5000	001
Herbs	Caraway	5000	001
Herbs	Dill	5000	001
Herbs	Fenugreek	5000	001
Herbs	Fennel/Anise	5000	001
Herbs	Gobo	5000	001
Herbs	Anise Hyssop	5000	001
Herbs	Common Hyssop	5000	001
Herbs	Lemon Verbena	5000	001
Herbs	Lemon Grass	5000	006
Herbs	Marjoram	5000	007
Herbs	Mint	5000	005
Herbs	Mint Apple	5000	001
Herbs	Native Spearmint	5000	006
Herbs	Oregano	5000	007
Herbs	Parsley	5000	001
Herbs	Peppermint	5000	008
Herbs	Recao/Culantro	5000	001
Herbs	Rosemary	5000	007
Herbs	Sage	5000	007
Herbs	Savory	5000	001
Herbs	Scotch Spearmint	5000	008
Herbs	Stevia	5000	001
Herbs	Sungrass	5000	001
Herbs	Tarragon	5000	005
Herbs	Thyme	5000	007
Herbs	Turmeric	5000	001
Honey		1190	001
Honeyberries		1297	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Honeydew		0758	001
Hops		0138	001
Horseradish		0900	001
Huckleberries		0622	001
Israel Melons		9030	001
Jack Fruit		7037	001
Jerusalem Artichokes		0522	001
Jicama		1303	001
Jujube		2018	001
Juneberries		9906	001
Kiwiberry		9907	001
Kiwifruit		0463	001
Kohlrabi		0374	001
Korean Golden Melon		9993	001
Kumquats		0473	001
Langsat		0383	001
Leeks		0377	001
Lemons		0035	001
Lentils		0401	001
Lettuce	Bibb	0140	002
Lettuce	Boston	0140	002
Lettuce	Butterhead	0140	001
Lettuce	Crisphead	0140	001
Lettuce	Leaf Lettuce	0140	002
Lettuce	Romaine Lettuce	0140	002
Limes	Key	0036	001
Limes	Mexican	0036	001
Limes	Tahiti Limes	0036	001
Longan		8004	001
Lychee		8005	001
Macadamia Nuts		0469	001
Mangos		0464	001
Mangosteen		7208	001
Maple Sap		0100	001
Mayhaw Berries		9904	001
Melongene		8139	001
Mesple		1294	001

List of Specialty Crops Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Moringa		0193	001
Mulberries		0370	001
Mushrooms	Common	0403	001
Mushrooms	Shitake	0403	001
Nectarines	Common	0250	001
Nectarines	Early Season	0250	001
Nectarines	Late Season	0250	001
Nectarines	Mid Season	0250	001
Noni		0421	001
Nursery	Container	1010	001
Nursery	Edible Container	1010	002
Nursery	Edible Field	1010	002
Nursery	Field	1010	001
Okra		0286	001
Olives		0501	001
Olives	Manzanillo	0501	001
Onions	Bunching	0142	001
Onions	Fall Planted White & Yellow	0142	001
Onions	Green	0142	00002
Onions	Hybrid	0142	005
Onions	Little White Pearl	0142	003
Onions	Open Pollinated	0142	006
Onions	Reds	0142	001
Onions	Storage	0142	004
Onions	Sweet, Early	0142	001
Onions	Sweet, Late	0142	001
Onions	Tokyo Long White Bunch	0142	002
Onions	Whites	0142	001
Onions	Yellow Hybrid	0142	001
Oranges	Blood And Toerh	0023	001
Oranges	Calamondin	0023	001
Oranges	Early	0023	001
Oranges	Mid-Season	0023	001
Oranges	Late	0023	001
Oranges	Mandarins	0023	002
Oranges	Navel	0023	002
Oranges	Sweet	0023	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Oranges	Temple	0023	001
Oranges	Valencia	0023	003
Papaya	Babaco	0181	001
Papaya	Cariflora	0181	002
Papaya	Higgins	0181	002
Papaya	Kamiya	0181	002
Papaya	Kapaho	0181	002
Papaya	Laie Gold	0181	002
Papaya	Rainbow	0181	002
Papaya	Red (Mexican)	0181	001
Papaya	Sunup	0181	001
Papaya	Sunrise	0181	001
Papaya	Sunset	0181	001
Papaya	Vista Solo	0181	002
Papaya	Waimanalo	0181	002
Papaya	Yellow (Mexican)	0181	002
Parsnip	Hybrid	0338	001
Parsnip	Open Pollinated	0338	002
Passion Fruits		0502	001
Pawpaw		0381	001
Peaches	Cling Peaches	0034	003
Peaches	Freestone Peaches	0034	002
Peaches	Freestone Early Season	0034	001
Peaches	Freestone Late Season	0034	001
Peaches	Freestone Mid Season	0034	001
Peaches	Sf Cling Earlies	0034	001
Peaches	Sf Cling Late	0034	001
Peaches	Sf Cling Ext Early	0034	001
Peaches	Sf Cling Ext Late	0034	001
Pears	Anjou Pears	0144	001
Pears	Asian Pears	0144	001
Pears	Green Bartlett	0144	001
Pears	Bosc Pears	0144	001
Pears	Comice	0144	001
Pears	Common	0144	001
Pears	Speciality	0144	002
Peas	Austrian	0067	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Peas	Black Eye	0067	002
Peas	Butter	0067	005
Peas	Caley	0067	001
Peas	China	0067	001
Peas	Chickling (Vetch)	0067	001
Peas	Cow	0067	001
Peas	Cream	0067	001
Peas	Crowder	0067	001
Peas	English/Garden	0067	001
Peas	Flat	0067	001
Peas	Green	0067	001
Peas	Mini	0067	001
Peas	Purple Hull	0067	003
Peas	Pigeon	0067	004
Peas	Pink Eyed	0067	001
Peas	Rondo	0067	001
Peas	Snap	0067	003
Peas	Snow	0067	006
Peas	Southern Acre	0067	001
Peas	Speckled/Colored	0067	001
Peas	Sugar	0067	004
Peas	Sugar	0067	001
Peas	Umatilla	0067	001
Peas	Wrinkled Seed	0067	001
Peas	Yellow Variety	0067	001
Pecans	Improved Pecans	0146	002
Pecans	Native Pecans	0146	001
Pejibaye (Heart Of Palm)		3015	001
Peppers	Anaheim	0083	002
Peppers	Banana	0083	002
Peppers	Cayenne	0083	004
Peppers	Chilaca	0083	001
Peppers	Cubanells	0083	006
Peppers	Fingerhots	0083	001
Peppers	Fresno	0083	001
Peppers	Gourmet Mini	0083	001
Peppers	Green Chili	0083	006

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Peppers	Green Bell	0083	005
Peppers	Habanero	0083	006
Peppers	Hungarian Hot Wax	0083	001
Peppers	Hot Cherry	0083	003
Peppers	Italian	0083	001
Peppers	Jalapeno	0083	005
Peppers	Long Johns	0083	001
Peppers	Mini	0083	001
Peppers	Oriental Red	0083	001
Peppers	Oriental Sweet	0083	004
Peppers	Paprika	0083	001
Peppers	Pepino	0083	005
Peppers	Pimento	0083	001
Peppers	Poblano	0083	001
Peppers	Red Chili	0083	007
Peppers	Scotch Bonnet	0083	001
Peppers	Serrano	0083	001
Peppers	Sport	0083	001
Peppers	Sweet Cherry	0083	005
Peppers	Tobasco	0083	004
Persimmons		0465	001
Pineapple	Abacaxi/Sugar Loaf	0185	001
Pineapple	Queen	0185	001
Pineapple	Red Spanish	0185	001
Pineapple	Smooth	0185	001
Pistachios		0470	001
Pitaya/Dragonfruit		0380	001
Plantain	Common	0186	001
Plantain	Maricongo	0186	001
Plantain	Short	0186	001
Plantain	Super	0186	001
Plumcots		0466	001
Plums	Early	0254	001
Plums	European	0254	001
Plums	Late	0254	001
Plums	Midseason	0254	001
Plums	Oriental	0254	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Pohole		0135	001
Pomegranates		0467	001
Potatoes	Fingerling Potatoes	0084	001
Potatoes	Irish Redskinned Potatoes	0084	002
Potatoes	Reds	0084	001
Potatoes	Russets	0084	001
Potatoes	Speciality	0084	001
Potatoes	Whites	0084	001
Potatoes	Yellow	0084	001
Potatoes Sweet	Beauregard	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Covington	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Dianne	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Evangeline	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Garnet	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Georgia Red	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Golden Sweet	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Hannah	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Hatteras	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Hernandez	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Jersey	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Japanese	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Jewel	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	La 07-146/Bayou Belle	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Mameya	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Oriental	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Orleans	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Red Glow	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Sweet Boniato	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	Sweet Hayman	0156	001
Potatoes Sweet	White	0156	001
Prunes		0086	001
Pulasan		0384	001
Pummelo		0906	001
Pumpkins	Chinese Pumpkins	0147	001
Pumpkins	Cinderella	0147	001
Pumpkins	Cushaw	0147	004
Pumpkins	Ghost	0147	001

List of Specialty Crops Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Pumpkins	Howden Pumpkins	0147	002
Pumpkins	Jack-O-Lantern	0147	001
Pumpkins	Kobacha/Calabaza	0147	001
Pumpkins	Mammoth	0147	001
Pumpkins	Mini Pumpkins	0147	003
Pumpkins	Sugar	0147	005
Quinces		0468	001
Radishes	Chinese	0148	002
Radishes	Daikon	0148	003
Radishes	Hybrid	0148	002
Radishes	Korean	0148	001
Radishes	Open Pollinated	0148	003
Raisins		0037	001
Rambutan		7164	001
Rhubarb		0335	001
Rutabaga		0339	001
Sapodilla		8008	001
Sapote	Black Sapote	0998	002
Sapote	Mamey Sapote	0998	001
Sapote	White Sapote	0998	002
Scallions		8109	001
Shallots		0533	001
Sprite Melon		0760	001
Squash	Acorn Squash	0155	001
Squash	Banana	0155	001
Squash	Bittermelon Squash	0155	004
Squash	Buttercup	0155	001
Squash	Butternut Squash	0155	001
Squash	Chayote	0155	004
Squash	Crookneck	0155	001
Squash	Dungua	0155	001
Squash	Moqua	0155	003
Squash	Opo	0155	005
Squash	Singua	0155	003
Squash	Spaghetti Squash	0155	001
Squash	Summer Squash	0155	002
Squash	Sunburst	0155	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

NAP Specialty Crop List			
Crop Name	**Crop Type Name**	**Pay Crop**	**Pay Type**
Squash	Winter Squash	0155	001
Squash	Zucchini Squash	0155	002
Star Gooseberry		0428	001
Strawberries		0154	001
Tangelos	Minneola	0024	001
Tangelos	Orlando	0024	001
Tangerines	Common	0048	001
Tangerines	Murcotts	0048	001
Tangerines	Satsuma	0048	001
Tangors		1302	001
Tangos		0478	001
Tannier	Purple	0187	001
Tannier	Rascana	0187	001
Tannier	White	0187	001
Tannier	Yellow	0187	001
Taro	Chinese	0535	001
Taro	Giant	0535	001
Taro	Poi	0535	001
Taro	Xanthosoma	0535	001
Tea		0179	001
Tomatillos		7158	001
Tomatoes	Cherry	0087	004
Tomatoes	Green	0087	002
Tomatoes	Grape	0087	005
Tomatoes	Heirloom	0087	006
Tomatoes	Hybrid	0087	002
Tomatoes	Japanese	0087	001
Tomatoes	Plum	0087	003
Tomatoes	Yellow	0087	001
Turnips	Hybrid Turnip	0160	001
Turnips	Open Pollinated	0160	001
Vanilla		1295	001
Walnuts	Black	0029	001
Walnuts	English	0029	002
Wasabi		7509	001
Water Cress		0613	001
Watermelon	Common	0757	001

List of Specialty Crops (Continued)

	Crimson Sweet	0757	001
Watermelon	Jubilee	0757	001
Watermelon	Personal/Mini	0757	001
Watermelon	Seedless	0757	002
Watermelon	Striped	0757	001
Watermelon	Ice Box/Sugar Babies	0757	001
Wax Jamboo Fruit		7302	001
Winter Melon		9992	001
Wolfberry/Goji		0427	001
Yam	Diamond	0188	001
Yam	Habanero	0188	001
Yam	Purple	0188	001
Yam	Sweet	0188	001
Yu Cha		0695	001

FSA 510, Request for an Exception to the $125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs

A Completing FSA-510

Complete FSA-510 according to the following instructions.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter the Recording County Office name and address.
Customer must complete Items 2 – 7	
2	Enter Customer's name and address. **Note:** If submitting the form on behalf of a general partnership or joint venture, only enter the name and address of one member per form. Each member must complete a separate form.
3	Enter the Customer's TIN.
Part A Requirements for Payment Limitation Exception for Certain Programs	
4	Read the information provided in item 4 and the included bullet points before completing items 4A, 4B, or 4C.
4A	Enter the program year for which you are requesting benefits. Only one year may be entered per form. If you need to complete the certification for more than one year, a separate form must be completed for each year.
4B	YES Place a mark in the box beside 4B if you are certifying that you meet the requirements provided in item 4 and you are requesting the increased payment limitation amount applicable to the program you have applied for or for which you intend to complete a program application.
4C	NO Place a mark in the box beside 4C if you either do not meet the requirements provided in item 4 or you do not want to request the increased payment limitation amount applicable to the program you have applied for or for which you intend to complete a program application.
Only place a mark in item 4B or item 4C	

FSA 510, Request for an Exception to the $125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs

A Completing FSA-510 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part B Certification by Individual or Entity	
5	Customer signs. **Note:** Before signing the form, the customer must read the acknowledgements and certifications. By signing the form, the customer acknowledges the requirements and certification of this form.
6	If customer is signing in a representative capacity for the individual or legal entity identified in item 2, then the title or relationship to the individual or legal entity must be provided. **Note:** If signing as an individual; then leave item 2 blank.
7	Enter the signature date in month, day, and year (MM-DD-YYYY).
Part C Certification by Certified Public Accountant/Attorney	
8	CPA or Attorney signs. **Note:** Before signing the form, the CPA or attorney must read the acknowledgements and certifications before signing. By signing the form, the CPA or attorney are certifying to the 2 statements provided in Part C of this form are met.
9	Enter CPA or attorney as applicable for the induvial signing in item 8.
10	Enter the applicable State you are licensed to practice in, followed by your associated individual license number.
11	Enter the signature date in month, day, and year (MM-DD-YYYY).

FSA 510, Request for an Exception to the $125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs

B Example of FSA-510

Following is an example of FSA-510.

OMB Control Number: **0503-0028**
OMB Expiration Date: **10/31/2027**

FSA-510
(05-29-25)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency

REQUEST FOR AN EXCEPTION TO THE $125,000 PAYMENT LIMITATION FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS

1. Return completed form to: *(Name and Address FSA County office or USDA Service Center)*

NOTE: ***Privacy Act Statement:*** *The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a – as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 117-43), the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117-328), the American Relief Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 118-158) and regulations and Federal Register Notices of Funding Availability for applicable programs. The information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, tribal agencies, and nongovernment entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility to request an exception to the $125,000 payment limitation for programs authorized by Public Law 117-43, Division B, Tittle I, Public Law 117-328, Division HH, Tittle V, and Public Law 118-158, Division B, Title I.*

Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act)*: According to the Paperwork Reduction Act requirement, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0503-0028. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 5 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden by emailing to: askusda@usda.gov (Subject: OMB NO. 0503-0028).* ***RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.***

2. Name and Address of Individual or Legal Entity *(Including Zip Code)*
(If general partnership or joint venture, complete only for each member)

3. Taxpayer Identification Number *(TIN)*
(Social Security No., for Individual; or Employer Identification No., for Legal Entity)

PART A – REQUIREMENTS FOR PAYMENT LIMITATION EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS

4. Disaster relief programs implemented pursuant to Public Law 117-43, Division B, Title I, Public Law 117-328 Division HH, Title V, and Public Law 118-158 Division B, Title I are subject to a $125,000 payment limitation per person or legal entity. An exception to the $125,000 payment limitation is available but only if both of the following conditions are met:

- at least 75% of the individual's or legal entity's average adjusted gross income (AGI) for the 3 applicable taxable years was derived from farming, ranching or forestry operations.
- a certification from a licensed CPA or an attorney is submitted to the FSA/USDA Service Center identified in item 1, attesting that at least 75% of the individual's or legal entity's average AGI for the 3 applicable taxable years was derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations. The CPA and/or Attorney may meet this requirement by completing Part C below or providing a similar statement that is acceptable to FSA.

Based on the above statements, complete 4A **and** select the applicable box 4B **or** 4C below:

4A. **20__ Enter the program year for which program benefits are requested.** The period for calculation of the average farm AGI will be the three taxable years preceding the most immediately preceding complete taxable year for which benefits are requested. For example, the 3-year period for the calculation of the average farm AGI for 2022 would be the taxable years of 2020, 2019 and 2018.

4B. ☐ **YES,** the individual or legal entity in item 2 meets both of the above conditions and is r*equesting the exception to the Payment Limitation;* ***OR***

4C. ☐ **NO,** the individual or legal entity in item 2 does not meet one or both of the above conditions *(Payment limitation is $125,000)*

PART B – CERTIFICATION BY INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY

By signing this form:
- I acknowledge that I have read and reviewed all definitions and requirements on Page 2 of this form;
- I certify, if applicable, that all information contained in any certification from a CPA or an attorney submitted to FSA as described in this FSA-510 is true and correct, and is consistent with the tax returns filed with the IRS for myself or the legal entity that is seeking participation in an applicable program;
- I acknowledge that failure to provide the certification described in this FSA-510 to FSA will result in the application of a $125,000 payment limitation;
- I certify that I am authorized under applicable state law to sign this certification on behalf of the legal entity identified in Item 2 (for legal entity only).

5. Signature (By)	6. Title/Relationship of the Individual if Signing in a Representative Capacity for a Legal Entity	7. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*

PART C – CERTIFICATION BY CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT / ATTORNEY

By signing this form:
- *I acknowledge that I have read and reviewed all definitions and requirements on Page 2 of this form;*
- *I certify the producer identified in Item 2 and TIN in Item 3 has met the minimum requirements to be eligible for the exception to the Payment Limitation as specified in Part A above.*

8. Signature	9. Title *(CPA/Attorney)*	10. State/License Number	11. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*

DATE STAMPED

FSA 510, Request for an Exception to the $125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs

B Example of FSA-510 (Continued)

FSA-510 (05-29-25) Page 2 of 2

GENERAL INFORMATION ON PAYMENT LIMITATIONS

For programs authorized by Public Law 117-43, Division B, Title I, individuals or legal entities (other than general partnerships and joint ventures) that receive applicable payments, directly or indirectly, cannot receive payments exceeding the applicable limitation per program per year. Payments made, directly or indirectly, to an individual or a legal entity (other than general partnerships and joint ventures), or its members cannot exceed the applicable payment limitation per program per year, as applicable. If payments received, directly or indirectly, by a member of a legal entity receiving such payments reach the applicable payment limitation(s), payments to the legal entity will be reduced in proportion to that member's direct or indirect ownership share in the legal entity.

All members of legal entities requesting to receive payment(s) from applicable programs, directly or indirectly, in excess of the $125,000 payment limitation per program per year must also complete this form and provide the required certification from a CPA or attorney.

HOW TO DETERMINE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) is the individual's or legal entity's IRS-reported adjusted gross income or equivalent (see below) consisting of both farm and nonfarm income.
Individual – Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 1040 filers, specific lines on that form represent the adjusted gross income
Trust or Estate – the adjusted gross income equivalent is the total income and charitable contributions reported to IRS
Corporation – the adjusted gross income equivalent is the total of the final taxable income and any charitable contributions reported to IRS
Limited Partnership (LP), Limited Liability Company (LLC), Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or Similar Entity – the adjusted gross income is the total income from trade or business activities plus guaranteed payments to the members as reported to the IRS
Tax-exempt Organization – the adjusted gross income is the unrelated business taxable income excluding any income from non-commercial activities as reported to the IRS.

HOW TO DETERMINE INCOME FROM FARMING, RANCHING, AND FORESTRY OPERATIONS

Income received or obtained from the following sources:

Productions of crops, specialty crops, and raw forestry products.	*Feeding, rearing, or finishing of livestock.*
Production of livestock, aquaculture products used for food; honeybees; and products produced by or derived from livestock.	*Payments of benefits, including benefits from risk management practices, crop insurance indemnities, and catastrophic risk protection plans.*
Production of farm-based renewable energy.	*Sale of land that has been used for agricultural purposes.*
Sale, including easements and development rights, of farm, ranch, and forestry land, water or hunting rights, or environmental benefits.	*Payments and benefits authorized under any program made available and applicable to payment eligibility and payment limitation rules.*
Rental or lease of land or equipment used for farming, ranching, or forestry operations, including water or hunting rights.	*Any other activity related to farming, ranching, and forestry, as determined by the Deputy Administrator of Farm Programs.*
Processing, packing, storing, and transportation of farm, ranch, forestry commodities including renewable energy.	*Any income reported on Schedule F or other schedule approved by DAFP, used by the person or legal entity to report income from such operations to the IRS.*
Beginning in program year 2020, wages or dividends received from a "closely held" corporation, an IC-DISC or a legal entity comprised entirely of family members may be considered farm income when the legal entity is "materially participating" in farming, ranching, or forestry activities. "Materially participating" means more than 50 percent of the legal entity's gross receipts for each tax year are derived from farming, ranching, or forestry sources. A representative must attach a certification to form FSA-510 attesting that the legal entity "materially participates" in a farm, ranch, or forestry activity.	

HOW TO DETERMINE PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE AGI FROM FARMING, RANCHING, AND FORESTRY OPERATIONS

1) Determine the total AGI and the total income from farming, ranching, and forestry for each of the 3 taxable years preceding the most immediately preceding complete taxable year for which benefits are requested.
2) Total the AGI (both farm and nonfarm income) from all 3 years.
3) Total the income from farming, ranching and forestry from all 3 years.
4) Calculate the percentage of average adjusted gross farm income by dividing the result of step 3 by the result of Step 2. The percentage calculated must be equal to; or greater than 75 percent to qualify for program benefits

This form can only be signed by the individual authorized under state law to sign this consent for the legal entity identified in Item 2.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF FSA-510

Item No./Field Name	Instruction
1. Return Completed Form To	Enter the name and address of the FSA county office or USDA service center where the completed FSA-510 will be submitted.
2. Person or Legal Entity's Name and Address	Enter the individual's or legal entity's name and address.
3. Taxpayer ID Number	In the format provided, enter the complete taxpayer identification number of the individual or legal entity identified in Item 2. *This will be either a **Social Security Number or Employer Identification Number**.*
4. Payment Limitation Exception	Complete 4A by entering the program year for which the FSA-510 is being completed and select the appropriate check box – 4B if the applicant is requesting the exception to the $125,000 payment limitation and meets the criteria. Or 4C if the applicant does not meet the requirements for the exception and/or does not want the applicable increased payment limitation.
5. Signature	Read the acknowledgments, responsibilities and authorizations, *before* signing. *(INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY)*
6. Title/Relationship	Enter title or relationship to the legal entity identified in Item 2.
7. Date	Enter the signature date in month, day and year.
8. Signature	Read the acknowledgments, responsibilities and authorizations, before signing. *(CPA or Attorney Only)*
9. Title	Identify as applicable Certified Public Accountant (CPA) or Attorney
10. State/License No.	Enter applicable State you are licensed to practice in, followed by your associated individual license number.
11. Date	Enter the signature date in month, day and year.

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.
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NAP Crops Covered Under PRF and Annual Forage Policies

The following table provides a listing of certain NAP crops covered under PRF and Annual Forage Policies.

RMA Crop	RMA Crop Code	NAP Crop	NAP Crop Code	NAP Crop Type	NAP Planting Period	NAP Intended Use	Producers Can Receive the SDRP Payment Based on Data From:
PRF	0088	Alfalfa	0027	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Grass	0102	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Grass	0102	001	01	SD	RMA **and** NAP
		Mixed Forage	0296	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Perennial Peanuts	9033	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
Annual Forage	0332	Barley	0091	002	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Buckwheat	0114	001	01	GR	RMA or NAP
		Flax	0031	001	01	GR	RMA or NAP
		Grass	0102	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Grass	0102	001	01	SD	RMA **and** NAP
		Millet	0080	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Mixed Forage	0296	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Oats	0016	002	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Oats	0016	001	01	GR	RMA or NAP
		Peas	0067	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Rye	0094	001	01	GR	RMA or NAP
		Rye	0094	002	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Sorghum	0051	002	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Sorghum Forage	0050	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Soybeans	0081	001	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Triticale	0158	002	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Wheat	0011	002	01	FG	RMA or NAP
		Wheat	0011	001	01	GR	RMA or NAP

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application

A Completing FSA-526

The following table provides instructions for completing FSA-526.

Item	Instructions
County Office Use Only	
1	Pre-filled with the producer or primary policy holder's recording State name and FSA code.
2	Pre-filled with the producer or primary policy holder's recording county name and FSA code.
3	Pre-filled with the applicable 2023, 2024, or 2025 crop year. **Note:** Producers will submit separate FSA-526's for each crop year.
4	Pre-filled with an application number assigned by the automated system.
5 A - B	Pre-filled with the name and address of the producer or primary policyholder's recording County Office. This is the County Office responsible for processing the application.
Part A – Producer Information	
6	Pre-filled with the name of producer or primary policyholder who is applying for 2022 and or 2023 SDRP Stage 1 benefits.
7	Pre-filled information line, reserved for future FSA use (optional entry).
8 A-E	Pre-filled with mailing address (including city, State, and zip code) for the producer or primary policy holder who is applying for SDRP Stage 1 benefits.
9 A - B	Pre-filled with primary phone number, indicate home or cell Pre-filled with alternate phone number, indicate home or cell.
10	Pre-filled with producer email address.

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-526 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part C – Insured Crop Information	
Items 11 through 15, 20 and 21, as applicable, will be pre-filled with information obtained from RMA for the primary policyholder's crops which received an indemnity for the applicable crop year. The primary policyholder and all SBI's identified on the policy will be pre-filled in item 15. Item 16 will be completed by the primary policy holder to designate 100 percent interest in the crop or designate the appropriate shares for themselves and the SBI's (if applicable). Payment will be issued to the primary policyholder and to any SBI(s) with a share in the crop identified on the FSA-526, provided all signature and eligibility requirements are met. By answering the question in item 17, the primary policyholder and SBI's are agreeing that in return for receiving a SDRP payment on the crop, they will purchase crop insurance or NAP as outlined in Part A. Item 18 will be completed by the primary policyholder and SBI's to indicate the qualifying disaster event that caused the loss. Questions regarding pre-filled information from RMA should be directed to the primary policyholder's crop insurance agent. **Note:** A separate line item **must** be entered for each crop and unit which received an indemnity from crop insurance.	
11	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from RMA records.
12	Pre-filled with the crop that received a crop insurance indemnity. Information obtained from RMA records.
13	Pre-filled with the unit of the insured crop listed in item 12. Information obtained from RMA records.
14	Pre-filled with the estimated SDRP payment for the crop and unit in items 12 and 13. **This amount is an estimate and subject to a determination of eligibility.** Information obtained from RMA records before adjustments for the crop and unit. Adjustments include, but are not limited to, the following: • reductions because of payment limitation • program payment factors.

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-526 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
15	Pre-filled with the name of the producer/primary policyholder who received a crop insurance indemnity on the crop and unit identified in items 12 and 13, and any producers having a SBI as identified on the crop insurance policy. Information obtained from RMA records. **Note:** If the SBI does not have a CCID on file with FSA, they will not be listed on the application.
16	Manual entry, completed by the primary policyholder to designate whether they have 100 percent interest in the crop and unit identified in items 12 and 13, or designate the appropriate share for themselves and each SBI (if applicable). **Note:** Share is assumed to be 100 percent to the producer/primary policyholder unless otherwise designated. If the SDRP payment is divided for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13, shares must total 100 percent.
17	Manual entry, each producer/primary policyholder and SBI (if applicable) listed in item 15 with a share interest in the crop and unit identified in items 12 and 13 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to indicate whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for the crop listed in item 12. The producer may decline the payment on the FSA-526 by checking "No" that they do not agree to obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage for the crop/unit.
18	Manual entry, the producer and primary policyholder listed in item 15 must list the disaster event that caused the loss of the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13. This loss event must be a qualifying disaster event. If requested, the producer and primary policyholder must submit supporting documentation to substantiate the certification of an eligible loss because of a qualifying disaster event within 60 calendar days of the request.

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-526 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
19	COC member or designee will check (✓) "Approved" for approval, "Disapproved" for disapproval.
Whole-Farm Revenue Protection or Micro Farm Policyholders Must Certify to the Following	
20	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from RMA records.
21	Pre-filled with the type of crop insurance policy. Information obtained from RMA records.
22	Manual entry, applicant will certify to the percentage of the expected revenue under the Whole-Farm Revenue Protection or Micro Farm Policy that is derived from specialty and high value crops. Producer is required to submit supporting documentation substantiating the reported percentage by the application deadline.
23	COC may enter an adjustment that will override the manual entry in item 24. **Note:** If a producer fails to provide documentation to support the specialty and high value certification in item 22, COC will adjust the percentage of specialty and high value crops to 0.

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-526 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part D – NAP Crop Information	
Items 24 through 28 will be pre-filled with FSA data for NAP-covered crops which the producer received a payment for the crop year. Items 29 and 30 will be completed by the producer.	
24	Pre-filled with the administrative State and county code. Information obtained from FSA records.
25	Pre-filled with the pay group which received a NAP payment for the crop year identified in item 3. Information obtained from FSA records.
26	Pre-filled with the pay crop name and the associated indicator, (SHV) indicating specialty crop or (NS) for other crop, which received a NAP payment for the crop year identified in item 3. Information obtained from FSA records.
27	Pre-filled with the NAP unit number associated to the crop which received a NAP payment. Information obtained from FSA records.
28	Pre-filled with the estimated SDRP payment before adjustments. This amount is an estimate and subject to a determination of eligibility. Adjustments include, but are not limited to, the following: • NAP payment • NAP service fees and premiums • reductions because of payment limitations • payment factors.
29	This item will be completed by the producer in response to the following certification statement, "In return for receiving an SDRP payment on this crop, I agree to purchase crop insurance of NAP as provided in Part A". The producer may decline the payment on the FSA-526 by checking (✓) "No" that they do not agree to obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage for the crop and unit.
30	Manual entry, the producer listed in item 6 must list the disaster event that caused the loss of the pay crop and unit listed in items 26 and 27. This loss event must be a qualifying disaster event. If requested, the producer must submit supporting documentation to substantiate the certification of an eligible loss because of a qualifying disaster event within 60 calendar days of the request.
31	COC member or designee will check (✓) "Approved" for approval, "Disapproved" for disapproval.

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-526 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
	Part E - Producer Certifications
32 A - C	Producer or primary policyholder requesting an SDRP Stage 1 payment will sign and date certifying to the information in Parts A through E, as applicable. 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, item 32B should be left blank.
32 D - F	SBI's (if applicable) requesting an SDRP Stage 1 payment, will sign and date certifying to the information in Parts C through E. 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, item 32 E should be left blank.
	Part F - COC Determination
33 A - B	COC or designee will sign and date the application.

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-526

The following is an example of FSA-526.

OMB Approved No: 0503-0028
OMB Expiration Date: 10/31/2027

FSA-526
(07-07-25)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency

SUPPLEMENTAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM (SDRP)
STAGE 1 APPLICATION

FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY	
1. Recording State *Name* *Code*	2. Recording County *Name* *Code*
3. Crop 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 *(Person or Legal Entity)*			7. Information Line
8A. Address Line 1			9A. Primary Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell
8B. Address Line 2			9B. Alternate Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell
8C. City	8D. State	8E. Zip	10. Email Address

PART B – PRODUCER AGREEMENT

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) will make payments under SDRP Stage 1 to eligible producers who meet the program requirements, subject to the availability of funds. FSA's creation and mailing of a pre-filled application does not indicate that the person or legal entity listed on the application is eligible for an SDRP Stage 1 payment. Any pre-filled payment amount is an estimate and subject to a determination of eligibility.

The following information is required in order for FSA to determine that the producer is eligible to receive SDRP Stage 1 assistance. By submitting this application, the producer agrees:

To comply with the regulatory requirements in 7 CFR part 760, Subpart V. A copy of these regulations may be found at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental-disaster-relief-program.

To provide any additional information requested by FSA within 30 calendar days to verify the accuracy of the information submitted on this form, or the application will be disapproved. The producer must retain all supporting documentation for three years from the date of application approval. All information submitted to FSA for program eligibility and payment calculation purposes, including certification of an eligible loss due to a qualifying disaster event, is subject to spot check.

DATE STAMP

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-526 (Continued)

FSA-526 (07-07-25) Page **2** of **4**

PART B – PRODUCER AGREEMENT *(continued)*

To comply with payment attribution and payment eligibility provisions by ensuring the following forms are submitted for the applicable program year by the announced deadline, if not already on file with FSA:

- CCC-902, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility
- CCC-901, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable)
- AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) 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).

The application will not be considered complete until all producers that have a share of the SDRP Stage 1 payment have completed all required items and signed in Item 32. Failure to timely submit all required information may result in no payment or a reduced payment.

That any funds issued to a producer under this program will first be applied by FSA to any judgment lien against the producer's property for debts to the United States, to the extent such a lien exists.

I understand that an eligible loss is a loss in crop production, revenue, or quality, or a loss of trees or vines, caused in whole or in part, by a qualifying disaster event. A "Qualifying disaster event" means: wildfires, hurricanes (including excessive wind, storm surges, tropical storms, and tropical depressions that occurred as a direct result of a hurricane), floods (including silt and debris that occurred as a direct and proximate result of flooding), derechos (including excessive wind that occurred as a direct result of a derecho), excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms (including excessive wind and blizzards that occurred as a direct result of a winter storm), freeze (including a polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, qualifying drought, and related conditions occurring in calendar year 2023 and 2024. "Related conditions" mean damaging weather and adverse natural occurrences that occurred concurrently with and as a direct result of a specified qualifying disaster event. "Qualifying drought" means an area within the county in which the loss occurred was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a drought intensity of D2 (severe drought) for eight consecutive weeks or D3 (extreme drought) or higher for any period of time during the 2023 or 2024 calendar year. A list of counties that experienced a qualifying drought in calendar year 2023 and 2024 is available through local FSA service centers and at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental-disaster-relief-program.

The American Relief Act, 2025, requires producers to obtain Federal crop insurance or NAP coverage for the next two available crop years to be eligible for an SDRP payment. By signing this form, the producer agrees to have read and to comply with the crop insurance and NAP coverage requirement as stated below for each crop for which "YES" is checked in Items17 and 29. This agreement does not supersede or modify any previous requirements to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage under any other law or program.

I understand that I have applied for a payment under SDRP on at least one insurable crop and/or NAP eligible crop. In return for receiving a payment under SDRP, I agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage, as may be applicable for the crop, at a coverage level equal to or greater than 60 percent for the next two available crop years. Availability will be determined from the date I receive an SDRP payment and may vary depending on the timing and availability of crop insurance or NAP coverage for particular crops. I understand that I am also required to pay any service fees, administrative fees, and premiums associated with such coverage. I acknowledge that I must refund my SDRP payment if I fail to meet this requirement.

If I am required to meet this requirement for a crop for which an individual crop insurance policy is not available and I am ineligible for a NAP payment for the applicable year(s) because I exceed the average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) limitation, then I must meet this requirement by either:

- obtaining NAP coverage and paying the applicable NAP service fee and premium as required above, regardless of my ineligibility for NAP payment; or
- purchasing Whole-Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP), if eligible.

If I receive a Stage 1 payment that was calculated based on an indemnity under a Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage, Annual Forage or WFRP policy, I understand that I must purchase the same type of policy or a combination of individual policies for the crops that had covered losses under SDRP to meet this requirement.

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-526 (Continued)

FSA-526 (07-07-25) Page **3** of **4**

PART C – INSURED CROP INFORMATION

11. Physical State/County Code	12. Crop	13. Unit	14. Estimated SDRP Payment	15. Primary Policyholder and SBI(s)	16. Share %	17. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	18. Disaster Event	19. COC Determination
						☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
						☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

WHOLE-FARM REVENUE PROTECTION OR MICRO FARM POLICYHOLDERS MUST CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

20. Physical State/County Code	21. Crop (WFRP or Micro Farm)	22. % of Expected Revenue from Specialty and High Value Crops	23. COC Adjustment of % of Expected Revenue from Specialty and High Value Crops

PART D – NAP CROP INFORMATION

24. Admin State/County Code	25. Pay Group	26. Pay Crop	27. Unit	28. Estimated SDRP Payment *(Prior to adjustments)*	29. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	30. Disaster Event	31. COC Determination
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

PART E – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION

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.

32A. Producer's Signature	32B. Title/Relationship of Representative	32C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
32D. SBI Signature	32E. Title/Relationship of Representative	32F. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-526 (Continued)

FSA-526 (07-07-25) Page **4** of **4**

PART F – COC DETERMINATION	
33A. COC or Designee Signature	33B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

Privacy Act Statement: *The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a – as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is the American Relief Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 118-158). The information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for program benefits*

Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act): *According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0503-0028. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden by emailing to: askusda@usda.gov (OMB No. 0503-0028).*

Non-Discrimination Statement: *In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.*

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

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Track 1 Letter Sent to Producers

Following is an example of the Stage 1 letter issued to producers.

Dear Producer:

You are receiving this letter because records from the Risk Management Agency (RMA) and/or Farm Service Agency (FSA) indicate that you received a crop insurance indemnity or Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) payment for 2023, 2024, and/or 2025 crop year losses due to eligible disaster conditions occurring in the 2023 and/or 2024 calendar years. Based on this information, you may be eligible for additional benefits through the Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP).

SDRP provides assistance for crop production, revenue, and quality losses and losses of trees, bushes, and vines due, in whole or in part, to qualifying disaster events during the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. FSA will administer SDRP assistance in two stages. Stage 1 provides payments to producers who received crop insurance indemnities and/or NAP payments. This letter advises you of your option to participate in Stage 1 if you suffered a loss due to a qualifying disaster event in the 2023 and/or 2024 calendar years. Stage 2 will be announced at a later date and will encompass eligible losses not included under Stage 1.

Qualifying disaster events include wildfires, hurricanes (including related excessive wind, storm surges, tropical storms, and tropical depressions that occurred as a direct result of a hurricane), floods (including silt and debris that occurred as a direct and proximate result of flooding), derechos (including excessive wind that occurred as a direct result of a derecho), excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms (including excessive wind and blizzards that occurred as a direct result of a winter storm), freeze (including a polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, and qualifying drought occurring in calendar years 2023 and 2024. Related conditions must have occurred as a direct result of the indicated disaster event. “Qualifying drought” includes only those counties in which the drought intensity was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as D2 (severe drought) for eight consecutive weeks or D3 (extreme drought) or higher level at any point during the applicable calendar year. A list of counties that experienced a qualifying drought in calendar years 2023 and 2024 is available at your local FSA service center or online at https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental-disaster-relief-program.

Track 1 Letter Sent to Producers (Continued)

Instructions:

- To request an SDRP Stage 1 payment, you must complete the enclosed FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program Stage 1 Application, and submit it to FSA as soon as possible for expedited processing. The FSA-526 is pre-filled with information based on your crop insurance and/or NAP participation. Please complete items 16 through 18 and item 22, if applicable, under Part C and/or items 29 and 30 under Part D and item 32. SDRP applications can be submitted to the FSA County Office listed in item 5A on the FSA-526, by mail, fax, email, or in person. You can also apply electronically, using Box, One Span, or your login.gov user account, which is anticipated to be available by the beginning of August (formerly level 2 e-Authentication). For information, please visit **https://login.gov/**.

- To receive a payment under SDRP, you must agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP, as applicable for the crop, at the 60/100 level of coverage or higher for the next two available crop years.

If you are not currently an FSA customer, one or more of the forms identified in Part B of the FSA-526 may be required. If you qualify for the increased payment limitation, which is also explained on the FSA-526, you may submit the FSA-510, Request for an Exception to the$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs.

Additional details and information pertaining to SDRP is available online at https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental- disaster-relief-program or by scanning the below QR code. If you have questions about any of the pre-filled information in Part C, items 11 through 15 of the application, please contact your crop insurance agent. If you have additional questions pertaining to SDRP, contact the FSA County Office listed in item 5A of the application.

Sincerely,

Patricia R. Swanson Administrator
Risk Management Agency

William L. Beam Administrator
Farm Service Agency

Enclosure: Producer Specific Pre-filled FSA-526

Sample Letter Notifying of Duplicate RMA and NAP Benefits

Following is a sample letter for resolving duplicate benefits when the producer requests both the RMA and NAP payment for the same crop and unit.

***--**

RE: Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP)

Dear Producer:

This letter is in response to your (INSERT *FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application, or FSA 504 Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application)* that includes a crop or crops in which you received both an indemnity from crop insurance and a payment under the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP).

FSA has received form (INSERT - *FSA-526 or FSA-504)*, however, we have determined your application included crops that are ineligible for payment because of a duplicate benefit. Applications cannot be processed in cases where a producer has elected to receive the SDRP payment based on their crop insurance indemnity and the NAP payment for the same loss.

Please contact the FSA recording County Office within 15 days from the date of this letter with the desired selection for calculating the SDRP payment for [insert crop] based on either the insured or NAP payment.

The County Office will:

- record your selection in the software for the desired option
- generate a new application for you to sign.

Note: No entries for share (if applicable), qualifying disaster event, or linkage will appear on the application for the unselected option.

If you do not contact FSA with your selected option, the County Committee will disapprove the crop/units applicable to the duplicate benefit.

CED

--*

Sample Letter Notifying of Disapproval Because of Duplicate Benefits

Following is a sample letter for disapproving a crop and unit because of duplicate benefits.
*--

Dear Producer:

This letter is in response to your (INSERT -*FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application or FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application*).

The County Committee determined that your application included crops and/or units that are ineligible for payment because of a duplicate benefit. Your application cannot be processed as filed as you elected to receive the SDRP payment for a loss that was already compensated under the Emergency Livestock Assistance Program (ELAP). Therefore, the County Committee disapproved the specific crop/unit(s) associated with the duplicate benefit that are identified on the enclosed (INSERT – *FSA-526 or FSA-504*).

If you do not concur with the County Committee's determination you may *[insert applicable appeal rights per 1-APP].*

Sincerely,

CED

Enclosure: *FSA-526 or FSA-504*

--*

Sample Letter Requesting Supportive Documentation

Following is a sample letter for requesting supporting documentation.
*--

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This letter is in response to your *(INSERT- FSA-526, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Application, FSA-526 Q, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Quality Application or FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application)*.

FSA has received your application; however, we have determined that additional information is required for processing.

Supporting documentation is requested to verify information certified as follows: (*County Office shall specify which entries need additional documentation, for examples: documentation of percent of expected revenue from specialty/high value crops for WFRP/Micro Farm units, production, quality percentage, inventory, tree, bush or vine losses, etc..).*

Please submit the requested information no later than 60 calendar days after you receive this letter.

If the requested supportive documentation is not received during that timeframe, your application will be disapproved, in whole or in part.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

CED

--*

SDRP SBI Applicant Sample Letter

Following is a sample letter requesting supporting documentation for the COC review.
***--**

Month ***[UPDATE]***, 202X
[UPDATE] Producer Name Producer Street Address City, State Zip Code

SDRP Stage 1 Application: ***[UPDATE]***
Dear ***[UPDATE - Enter name of SBI Producer]***:

This letter is in reference to a SDRP application you filed with the Farm Service Agency (FSA).

Your application has been selected for review, as shares were designated to person(s) identified as having a Substantial Beneficial Interest (SBI) to a primary policy holder. SBIs requesting a share of an SDRP benefit must meet the definition of eligible producer and their shares must be reviewed for accuracy.

For SDRP, **"eligible producer"** means an individual or legal entity that is at **risk in the crop and is entitled to an ownership share** in the crop or would have shared had the crop been produced, in addition to meeting other eligibility requirements. Landowners, landlords, tenants, contract growers, or anyone else not having both a share of the risk and a valid claim of share ownership of a crop are ineligible for SDRP assistance for that crop.

If one or more producers with an SBI had a share in a crop, the primary policy holder must update the application to show the share in the crop for each of those producers, in addition to the primary policy holder.

As a condition of program eligibility, at time of application you agreed to retain documentation in support of your application that, if requested by FSA, can be used to determine your eligibility to participate in SDRP and provide evidence that your certifications are correct. The documentation you provide must demonstrate your eligibility to participate in SDRP, and establish:

- that eligible producer requirements have been met, as you have requested a share of an SDRP Stage 1 benefit as an SBI
- accuracy of the designated shares on the (*INSERT- FSA-526, FSA-526 Q or FSA-504*)

--*

SDRP SBI Applicant Sample Letter (Continued)
*--

The following are examples of supporting documentation generated during the ordinary course of business that may support your certifications and allow us to verify risk and ownership share:

Copies of signed written leases	Rental agreements with landowner or landlord
Copies of legal documents showing land ownership or control of rented acreage	Input records
Statements or FSA or CCC forms signed by landowner, farm operator, or landlord that the person or legal entity claiming to be a producer had control of the acreage	Copies of grower contracts or Community Supported Agriculture consumer agreements
Sales contracts or purchase agreements	Assembly sheets
Settlement sheets	Sales receipts or other sales documents indicating when a commodity was sold
Ledgers of income	Income statements of deposit slips
Crop insurance or NAP documentation	IRS Schedule F, accompanied by documentation, when applicable, that supports the certification

Documentation that you submit must be summarized, and you must provide a narrative supporting the certifications that you made on your application.

Submit your documentation to the office and address shown above. Documentation must be provided within 60 calendar days from the date of receipt of this letter.

You must respond to this request for documentation timely. **If you do not submit the requested documentation, FSA will disapprove your SDRP Application for the applicable crops and units.**

If you have any questions or need a copy of your (*INSERT- application number FSA-526, FSA-526 Q or FSA-504*) for reference, please contact our office at ***[UPDATE - enter office phone number].***
Sincerely,

/s/ ***[UPDATE]*** County Executive Director
Cc: Primary Policy holder

--*

SDRP Stage 1 Record Change Notification Sample Letter

Following is a sample letter notifying producers of changes to crop insurance or NAP records.

Month ***[UPDATE]***, 2025

[UPDATE] Producer Name
Producer Street Address
City, State Zip Code

Dear **[UPDATE]** Producer Name:

This letter is regarding Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1, which uses a streamlined process to provide disaster assistance to producers who received a federal crop insurance indemnity, Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) payment, or both for 2023, 2024, or 2025 crop year losses due to qualifying disaster events that occurred in calendar years 2023 or 2024. SDRP includes a change notification process to account for record updates made by the applicable provider that impact these payments.

You are receiving this letter because we received notification of a change to your crop insurance or NAP records. This record update has impacted your SDRP application and could have resulted in one or more of the following changes to your Stage 1 payments:

- an increase in Stage 1 payment on an existing crop-unit
- additional crop-units eligible for payment that were not included on your original SDRP Stage 1
- a decrease in Stage 1 payment on an existing crop-unit.

The enclosed FSA-526 is pre-filled with information based on recent updates to your crop insurance and/or NAP records.

Instructions: Review the enclosed FSA-526 for accuracy.

For applications with changes to existing crop-units that received a SDRP Stage 1 payment under a previous mailing:

If the updated information is correct, there is no further action on your part. Any resulting overpayments or additional payments will be automatically generated, and you will be notified under separate communication when those adjustments occur.

If your application contained only updates to existing crop-units, an updated Estimated Calculated Payment Report (ECPR) will be subsequently provided.

SDRP Stage 1 Record Change Notification Sample Letter (Continued)

If applicable, for applications that contain newly populated crop-units that may be eligible for payment that were not included on your original SDRP Stage 1 application, complete the following:

- **to request payment on new line-item(s) for an insured crop**, complete items 16 through 18, and 22 as applicable, under Part C and sign and return the completed FSA-526 to the FSA County Office listed in item 5A of the form to expedite processing. Your application must be received or postmarked by (*insert date*)

- **to request payment on new line-item(s) for NAP-covered crop(s),** complete items 29 and 30, under Part D and sign and return the completed FSA-526 to the FSA County Office listed in item 5A of the form to expedite processing. Your application must be received or postmarked by *(insert date).*

- **to be eligible for benefits,** payment eligibility forms necessary to comply with payment attribution and payment eligibility provisions need to be filed with FSA, by the announced deadline. Please submit, if not already on file:

    - CCC-902, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility
    - CCC-901, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable)
    - AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification
    - FSA-510, Request for an Exception to the $125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs (optional, if applicable)

  Note: After processing applications containing newly populated line-items, the recording FSA County Office will provide you with an updated copy of the ECPR, upon availability.

Please remember, to receive a payment under SDRP, you must agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP, as applicable, for the crop for which an SDRP payment is made, at the 60/100 level of coverage or higher for the next two available crop years after payment is received.

If you have questions about any of the pre-filled information on Part C of the application, please contact your crop insurance agent.

If you have questions associated with NAP records in Part D, please contact the FSA County Office listed in item 5 of the application. If you have additional questions, contact the FSA County Office at ***[UPDATE - enter office phone number].***

Sincerely,

/s/ ***[UPDATE]*** County Executive Director

[UPDATE - as applicable] Enclosure(s): Producer Specific Pre-filled FSA-526**, ECPR**

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application

A Completing FSA-504

The FSA-504 includes multiple parts, each corresponding to a different type of crop coverage and loss type. All parts of this application may not apply to every producer. For example:

- Parts C through G apply to insured crops
- Parts H through K apply to NAP-covered crops
- Parts L through N apply to uninsured crops
- Parts O through R apply to insured crops in Puerto Rico.

Completing the wrong part or omitting required information may delay processing or result in disapproval of the application.

The following table provides instructions for completing FSA-504.

Item	Instructions
County Office Use Only	
1	Enter the producer or primary policy holder's recording State name and FSA code.
2	Enter the producer or primary policy holder's recording county name and FSA code.
3	Enter the applicable 2023, 2024, or 2025 crop year. **Note**: Producers will submit separate FSA-504's for each crop year.
4	Pre-filled with an application number assigned by the automated system.
5 A - B	Pre-filled with the name, address, and telephone number of the producer or primary policyholder's recording County Office. This is the County Office responsible for processing the application.
Part A: Producer Information	
6	Pre-filled with the name of the producer or primary policyholder selected in the software who is applying for SDRP Stage 2 benefits.
7	Pre-filled information line, reserved for future FSA use (optional entry).
8 A-E	Pre-filled with mailing address (including city, State, and zip code) for the producer or primary policy holder who is applying for SDRP Stage 2 benefits.
9 A - B	Pre-filled with primary phone number, indicate home or cell Pre-filled with alternate phone number, indicate home or cell.
10	Pre-filled with producer email address.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Date Stamp	
This part of the form includes a space that must be date-stamped when the application is submitted. If received by a County Office other than the recording County Office identified in item 1, a date-stamped copy must be forwarded to the recording County Office for processing.	
Part B: Producer Agreement	
Producer or primary policyholder agrees to comply with regulatory requirements in 7CFR Part 760, Subpart V.	
Part C: Insured Crops – APH/Yield Based Plans	
This part is completed for eligible losses to insured crops with APH yield-based coverage plans. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data received from RMA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer or primary policyholder, as applicable.	
11	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from RMA records.
12	Pre-filled with the crop name. Information obtained from RMA records.
13	Pre-filled with the unit number for the insured crop listed in item 12. Information obtained from RMA records.
14	Pre-filled with the name of the producer or primary policyholder for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13, and any producers having a SBI as identified on the crop insurance policy. Information obtained from RMA records. **Note:** If the SBI does not have a CCID on file with FSA, they will not be listed on the application. An "Inactive" message will display next to any producer, primary policyholder, or SBI name when the associated CCID is not active.
15	**Manual entry required.** The primary policyholder listed in item 6 must designate whether they have 100 percent ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13 or designate the appropriate share for themselves and each SBI, if applicable. **Note:** If the shares for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13 are divided between the primary policyholder and any SBI, the total of all shares must equal 100 percent.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
16	**Manual entry required.** Each producer, primary policyholder, and SBI, if applicable, listed in item 14 who has an ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop.
17	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13.
18	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
19	Pre-filled with the RMA type for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13. Information obtained from RMA records.
20	Pre-filled with the RMA practice for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13. Information obtained from RMA records.
21	Pre-filled with the unit of measure for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13. Information obtained from RMA records.
22	Pre-filled with the SDRP liability calculated for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13. **Note**: The SDRP liability is share-adjusted by RMA to represent the producer's or primary policyholder's insurable interest for the crop and unit. Information obtained from RMA records.
23	Pre-filled, when available, with the RMA producer certified production, for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13. **Note:** The RMA producer certified production is share-adjusted by RMA to represent the producer's or primary policyholder's insurable interest in the crop and unit. Information obtained from RMA records.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
24	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the RMA producer certified production in item 23 is blank, or if the producer or primary policy holder determines that the pre-filled amount is incorrect. If entry is required, the producer or primary policyholder must provide the total production to count for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13. Entry is not required if the RMA producer certified production in item 23 is pre-filled and correct. **Note:** The production amount provided must be based on RMA's unit of measure for the crop and unit and share-adjusted to reflect only the producer's or primary policy holder's insurable interest for the crop and unit.
25	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer or primary policyholder certifies that the crop's total dollar value was reduced because of a quality loss, as supported by an applicable grading factor or nutrient factor. The producer or primary policyholder must provide the percent of quality loss for the crop and unit. Entry is not required if the producer or primary policyholder determines no quality loss occurred.
26	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the production amount to override the manual entry in item 24 if it determines the producer certified production is incorrect.
27	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the percentage of quality loss to override the manual entry in item 25 if it determines the producer certified quality loss percentage is incorrect.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part D: Insured Crops – Area Based Plans	
This part is completed for eligible losses to insured crops with area-based coverage plans. Certain items are pre-filled with data received from RMA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer or primary policyholder, as applicable.	
28	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from RMA records.
29	Pre-filled with the crop name. Information obtained from RMA records.
30	Pre-filled with the unit number of the insured crop listed in item 29. Information obtained from RMA records.
31	Pre-filled with the name of the producer or primary policyholder for the crop and unit listed in items 29 and 30, and any producers having a SBI as identified on the crop insurance policy. Information obtained from RMA records. **Note:** If the SBI does not have a CCID on file with FSA, they will not be listed on the application. An "Inactive" message will display next to any producer, primary policyholder, or SBI name when the associated CCID is not active.
32	**Manual entry required.** The primary policyholder listed in item 6 must designate whether they have 100 percent ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 29 and 30 or designate the appropriate share for themselves and each SBI, if applicable. **Note:** If the shares for the crop and unit listed in items 29 and 30 are divided between the primary policyholder and any SBI, the total of all shares must equal 100 percent.
33	**Manual entry required.** Each producer, primary policyholder, and SBI, if applicable, listed in item 31 who has an ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 29 and 30 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop.
34	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the crop and unit listed in items 29 and 30.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
35	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
36	Pre-filled with RMA insured acres for the crop and unit listed in items 29 and 30. Information obtained from RMA records.
37	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the percentage of eligible acres from the total RMA insured acres listed in item 36. The percentage entered must reflect only the eligible portion of the insured acres (for example, excluding acres reported with an intended use of grazing).
38	Pre-filled with the estimated SDRP payment before adjustments for the crop and unit listed in items 29 and 30. Adjustments may include the following: • reductions because of payment limitations • increased payment limitation • program payment factors. Information obtained from RMA records.
39	**COC use only**. COC will adjust the percentage of eligible acres to override the manual entry in item 37 if it determines that the producer certified percent of eligible acres is incorrect.
Part E: Insured Crops – Dollar Plans and Other Revenue	
This part is completed for eligible losses to insured crops with dollar plans and other revenue coverage plans. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data received from RMA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer or primary policyholder, as applicable.	
40	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from RMA records.
41	Pre-filled with the crop name. Information obtained from RMA records.
42	Pre-filled with the unit number for the insured crop listed in item 12. Information obtained from RMA records.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
43	Pre-filled with the name of the producer or primary policyholder for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42, and any producers having a SBI as identified on the crop insurance policy. Information obtained from RMA records. **Note:** If the SBI does not have a CCID on file with FSA, they will not be listed on the application. An "Inactive" message will display next to any producer, primary policyholder, or SBI name when the associated CCID is not active.
44	**Manual entry required.** The primary policyholder listed in item 6 must designate whether they have 100 percent ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42 or designate the appropriate share for themselves and each SBI, if applicable. **Note:** If the shares for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13 are divided between the primary policyholder and any SBI, the total of all shares must equal 100 percent.
45	**Manual entry required.** Each producer, primary policyholder, and SBI, if applicable, listed in item 43 who has an ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop.
46	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss of the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42.
47	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
48	Pre-filled with the RMA type for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42. Information obtained from RMA records.
49	Pre-filled with the RMA practice for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42. Information obtained from RMA records.
50	Pre-filled with the FSA crop type for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42. Information obtained from FSA records.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
51	Pre-filled with the FSA intended use for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42. Information obtained from FSA records.
52	Pre-filled with the FSA irrigation practice for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42. Information obtained from FSA records
53	Pre-filled with the FSA organic status for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42. Information obtained from FSA records.
54	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify whether the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42 was harvested ("H") or unharvested ("UH").
55	Pre-filled with the FSA planting period for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42. Information obtained from FSA records
56	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the acres for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42.
57	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the total production to count for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42. **Note:** The production amount provided must be based on RMA's unit of measure for the crop and unit and share-adjusted to reflect only the producer's or primary policy holder's insurable interest for the crop and unit.
58	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer or primary policyholder certifies that the crop's total dollar value was reduced because of a quality loss, as supported by an applicable grading factor or nutrient factor. The producer or primary policyholder must provide the percent of quality loss for the crop and unit. Entry is not required if the producer or primary policyholder determines no quality loss occurred.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
59	Pre-filled with FSA unit of measure for the crop and unit in items 41 and 42. Information obtained from FSA records.
60	Pre-filled with the percent share of the crop for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42., as reported to FSA. Information obtained from FSA records.
61	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer or primary policyholder determines that the percent share of the crop pre-filled in item 60 is incorrect. If entry is required, the producer or primary policyholder must provide the percent share for the crop and unit listed in items 41 and 42. Entry is not required if the pre-filled percent share of the crop in item 60 is correct.
62	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the production amount to override the manual entry in item 57 if it determines the producer certified production is incorrect.
63	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the percentage of quality loss to override the manual entry in item 58 if it determines the producer certified quality loss percentage is incorrect.
Part F: Insured Crops – Value Loss Plans	
This part is completed for eligible losses to insured crops with value loss coverage plans. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data received from RMA, while others are completed by the producer or primary policyholder as applicable.	
64	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from RMA records.
65	Pre-filled with the crop name. Information obtained from RMA records.
66	Pre-filled with the unit number for the insured crop listed in item 65. Information obtained from RMA records.
67	Pre-filled with the crop disaster event number for each separate event affecting the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66. Information obtained from FSA records.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
68	Pre-filled with the name of the producer or primary policyholder for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66, and any producers having a SBI as identified on the crop insurance policy. Information obtained from RMA records. **Note:** If the SBI does not have a CCID on file with FSA, they will not be listed on the application. An "Inactive" message will display next to any producer, primary policyholder, or SBI name when the associated CCID is not active.
69	**Manual entry required.** The primary policyholder listed in item 6 must designate whether they have 100 percent ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66 or designate the appropriate share for themselves and each SBI, if applicable. **Note:** If the shares for the crop and unit listed in items 12 and 13 are divided between the primary policyholder and any SBI, the total of all shares must equal 100 percent.
70	**Manual entry required.** Each producer, primary policyholder, and SBI, if applicable, listed in item 68 who has an ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop.
71	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66.
72	**COC use only**. COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
73	Pre-filled with the RMA type for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66. Information obtained from RMA records.
74	Pre-filled with the RMA practice for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66. Information obtained from RMA records
75	Pre-filled with the FSA crop type for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66. Information obtained from FSA records.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
76	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify whether the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66 was harvested ("H") or unharvested ("UH").
77	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the dollar value before disaster for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
78	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the dollar value after disaster for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
79	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer or primary policyholder certifies a salvage value or secondary use for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66. **Note**: This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
80	Pre-filled with the percent share of the crop for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66. Information obtained from FSA records.
81	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer or primary policyholder determines that the percent share of the crop pre-filled in item 80 is incorrect. If entry is required, the producer or primary policyholder must provide the percent share for the crop and unit listed in items 65 and 66. Entry is not required if the pre-filled percent share of the crop in item 80 is correct.
82	**COC use only**. COC will adjust the dollar value before disaster to override the manual entry in item 77 if it determines the producer certified dollar value before disaster is incorrect.
83	**COC use only**. COC will adjust the dollar value after disaster to override the manual entry in item 78 if it determines the producer certified dollar value after disaster is incorrect.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part G: Insured – Tree and Vine Plans	
This part is completed for eligible losses to insured trees and vines in accordance with their applicable coverage plans. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data received from RMA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer or primary policyholder, as applicable.	
84	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from RMA records
85	Pre-filled with the crop name. Information obtained from RMA records.
86	Pre-filled with the crop type for the crop listed in item 85. Information obtained from RMA records.
87	Pre-filled with the unit number for the crop and crop type listed in items 85 and 86. Information obtained from RMA records.
88	Pre-filled with the name of the producer or primary policyholder for the crop and unit listed in items 85 and 87, and any producers having a SBI as identified on the crop insurance policy. Information obtained from RMA records. **Note:** If the SBI does not have a CCID on file with FSA, they will not be listed on the application. An "Inactive" message will display next to any producer, primary policyholder, or SBI name when the associated CCID is not active.
89	**Manual entry required.** The primary policyholder listed in item 6 must designate whether they have 100 percent ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 85 and 87 or designate the appropriate share for themselves and each SBI, if applicable. **Note:** If the shares for the crop and unit listed in items 85 and 87 are divided between the primary policyholder and any SBI, the total of all shares must equal 100 percent.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
90	**Manual entry required.** Each producer, primary policyholder, and SBI, if applicable, listed in item 88 who has an ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 85 and 87 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop.
91	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the crop and unit listed in items 85 and 87.
92	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
93	Pre-filled with the tree stage for the crop and crop type listed in items 85 and 86. Information obtained from RMA records.
94	Pre-filled with the total number of trees in the identified tree stage for the crop, crop type, and unit listed in items 85, 86, and 87 that received a crop insurance indemnity. Information obtained from RMA records.
95	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the number of trees destroyed for the tree stage for the crop, crop type, and unit listed in items 85, 86, and 87.
96	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the number of trees damaged for the applicable tree stage for the crop, crop type, and unit listed in items 85, 86, and 87.
97	**Manual entry.** This entry is completed only if the producer or primary policyholder certifies a salvage value or secondary for the tree stage for the crop, crop type, and unit listed in Items 85, 86, and 87. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
98	Pre-filled with the percent share of crop associated with the crop, crop type, unit, and tree stage listed in items 85, 86, and 87. Information obtained from RMA records.
99	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the number of trees destroyed to override the manual entry in item 95 if it determines the producer certified number of trees destroyed is incorrect.
100	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the number of trees damaged to override the manual entry in item 96 if it determines the producer certified number of trees damaged is incorrect.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part H: NAP Crops – With an Approved Application for Payment – Value Loss	
This part is completed for eligible losses to NAP-covered value loss crops with an approved application for payment that did not calculate a payment. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data on file with FSA. Other items require manual entry of information the producer, as applicable.	
101	Pre-filled with the administrative State and county code for the NAP-covered crop. Information obtained from FSA records.
102	Pre-filled with the NAP pay group. Information obtained from FSA records.
103	Pre-filled with the NAP pay crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.
104	Pre-filled with the NAP unit number. Information obtained from FSA records.
105	Pre-filled with the estimated SDRP payment before adjustments. Adjustments may include, but are not limited to the following: • NAP service fees and premiums • reductions because of payment limitations • increased payment limitation • program payment factors.
106	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP for the pay group and pay crop listed in items 102 and 103.
107	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 102, 103, and 104.
108	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
Part I: NAP Crops – With an Approved Application for Payment – APH/Yield Based	
This part is completed for eligible losses to NAP-covered APH yield-based crops with an approved application for payment that did not calculate an NAP payment. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data on file with FSA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer, as applicable.	
109	Pre-filled with the administrative State and county code for the NAP-covered crop. Information obtained from FSA records
110	Pre-filled with the NAP pay group. Information obtained from FSA records.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
111	Pre-filled with the NAP pay crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.
112	Pre-filled with the NAP unit number. Information obtained from FSA records.
113	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP for the pay group and pay crop listed in items 110 and 111.
114	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112.
115	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
116	Pre-filled with the NAP crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.
117	Pre-filled with the crop type for the pay group listed in item 110. Information obtained from FSA records.
118	Pre-filled with FSA acres for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.
119	Pre-filled with the stage reported for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.
120	Pre-filled with FSA intended use for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.
121	Pre-filled with FSA practice for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
122	Pre-filled with FSA organic status for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.
123	Pre-filled with FSA native sod determination for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.
124	**Manual entry.** This item is completed when the producer provides the crushing district for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. **Note:** Crushing district only applies for California grape producers, as applicable.
125	Pre-filled with the unit of measure for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.
126	Pre-filled with the certified production for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.
127	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer certifies that the crop's total dollar value was reduced because of a quality loss, as supported by an applicable grading factor or nutrient factor. The producer must provide the percent of quality loss for the crop and unit. Entry is not required if the producer determines no quality loss occurred.
128	Pre-filled with the salvage value for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.
129	Pre-filled with the percent share of crop for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 110, 111, and 112. Information obtained from FSA records.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
130	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the SDRP acres to override the pre-filled acres in item 118 if updates must be made outside the NAP software for cases approved by DAFP.
131	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the SDRP production pre-filled in item 126 only if updates must be made outside the NAP software for cases approved by DAFP.
132	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the percentage of quality loss to override the manual entry in item 127 if it determines the producer's certified quality loss percentage is incorrect.
Part J: NAP Crops – Without an Approved Application for Payment – APH/Yield Based	
This part is completed for eligible losses to NAP-covered APH yield-based crops that did not have an approved application for payment. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data on file with FSA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer, as applicable.	
133	Pre-filled with the administrative State and county code for the NAP-covered crop. Information obtained from FSA records.
134	Pre-filled with the NAP pay group. Information obtained from FSA records.
135	Pre-filled with the NAP pay crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.
136	Pre-filled with the NAP unit number. Information obtained from FSA records.
137	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP for the pay group and pay crop listed in items 134 and 135.
138	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136.
139	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
140	Pre-filled with the NAP crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
141	Pre-filled with the crop type for the pay group listed in item 134. Information obtained from FSA records.
142	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the acres for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. Information obtained from FSA records.
143	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify whether the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136 was harvested ("H") or unharvested ("UH").
144	Pre-filled with FSA intended use for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. Information obtained from FSA records.
145	Pre-filled with FSA practice for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. Information obtained from FSA records.
146	Pre-filled with FSA organic status for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. Information obtained from FSA records.
147	Pre-filled with FSA native sod determination for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. Information obtained from FSA records.
148	**Manual entry.** This item is completed when the producer provides the crushing district for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. **Note:** Crushing district only applies for California grape producers, as applicable.
149	Pre-filled with the unit of measure for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. Information obtained from FSA records.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
150	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the production to count for pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. **Note:** The production amount must be based on the unit of measure pre-filled in item 149.
151	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer certifies that the crop's total dollar value was reduced because of a quality loss, as supported by an applicable grading factor or nutrient factor. The producer must provide the percent of quality loss for the crop and unit. Entry is not required if the producer determines no quality loss occurred.
152	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer certifies a salvage value or secondary use for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
153	Pre-filled with percent share of crop for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 134, 135, and 136. Information obtained from FSA records.
154	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the acres to override the pre-filled entry in item 142 if it determines the SDRP acres are incorrect.
155	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the production amount to override the manual entry in item 150 if it determines the producer certified production is incorrect.
156	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the percentage of quality loss to override the manual entry in item 151 if it determines the producer certified quality loss percentage is incorrect.
Part K: NAP Crops – Without an Approved Application for Payment – Value Loss	
This part is completed for eligible losses to NAP-covered value loss crops that did not have an approved application for payment. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data on file with FSA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer, as applicable.	
157	Pre-filled with the administrative State and county code for the NAP-covered crop. Information obtained from FSA records.
158	Pre-filled with the NAP pay group. Information obtained from FSA records.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
159	Pre-filled with the NAP pay crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.
160	Pre-filled with the NAP unit number. Information obtained from FSA records.
161	Pre-filled with the crop disaster event number for each separate event affecting the crop and unit listed in items 159 and 160. Information obtained from FSA records.
162	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP for the pay group and pay crop listed in items 158 and 159.
163	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 158, 159, and 160.
164	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
165	Pre-filled with the crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.
166	Pre-filled with the crop type for the pay group listed in item158. Information obtained from FSA records.
167	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify whether the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 158, 159, and 160 was harvested ("H") or unharvested ("UH").
168	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the dollar value before disaster for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in Items 158, 159, and 160. **Note**: This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
169	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the dollar value after disaster for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 158, 159, and 160. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
170	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer certifies a salvage value or secondary use for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 158, 159, and 160. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
171	Pre-filled with percent share of crop for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 158, 159, and 160. Information obtained from FSA records.
172	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the dollar value before disaster to override the manual entry in item 168 if it determines the producer certified dollar value before disaster is incorrect.
173	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the dollar value after disaster to override the manual entry in item 169 if it determines the producer certified dollar value after disaster is incorrect.
Part L: Uninsured Crops – APH/Yield Based	
This part is completed for eligible losses to APH yield-based crops without crop insurance or NAP coverage. An acreage report must be on file before completing this section, as required information will be pulled from the applicable software. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data on file with FSA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer as applicable.	
174	Pre-filled with the administrative State and county code for the uninsured crop. Information obtained from FSA records.
175	Pre-filled with the pay group. Information obtained from FSA records.
176	Pre-filled with the pay crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
177	Pre-filled with the unit number. Information obtained from FSA records.
178	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP for the pay group and pay crop listed in items 175 and 176.
179	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177.
180	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
181	Pre-filled with the crop name for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. Information obtained from FSA records.
182	Pre-filled with the crop type for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. Information obtained from FSA records.
183	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the acres for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. **Note:** Producer certified acres must not exceed reported acres on FSA-578. Information obtained from FSA records.
184	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify whether the stage for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177 was harvested ("H"), unharvested ("UH"), or prevent plant ("PP").
185	Pre-filled with FSA intended use for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. Information obtained from FSA records.
186	Pre-filled with FSA practice for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. Information obtained from FSA records.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
187	Pre-filled with FSA organic status for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. Information obtained from FSA records.
188	Pre-filled with FSA native sod determination for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in Items 175, 176, and 177. Information obtained from FSA records.
189	**Manual entry.** This item is completed when the producer provides the crushing district for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. **Note:** Crushing district only applies for California grape producers, as applicable.
190	Pre-filled with the unit of measure for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. Information obtained from FSA records.
191	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the production to count for pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. **Note:** The production amount must be based on the unit of measure listed in item 190.
192	**Manual entry**. This item is completed only if the producer certifies that the crop's total dollar value was reduced because of a quality loss, as supported by an applicable grading factor or nutrient factor. The producer must provide the percent of quality loss for the crop and unit. Entry is not required if the producer determines no quality loss occurred.
193	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer certifies a salvage value or secondary use for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
194	Pre-filled with percent share of crop for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 175, 176, and 177. Information obtained from FSA records.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
195	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the SDRP acres to override the pre-filled acres in item 183 if it determines the producer certified SDRP acres are incorrect.
196	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the SDRP production pre-filled in item 191 if it determines the producer certified production is incorrect.
197	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the percentage of quality loss to override the manual entry in item 192 if it determines the producer certified quality loss percentage is incorrect.
Part M: Uninsured Crops – Value Loss	
This part is completed for eligible losses to value loss crops without crop insurance or NAP coverage. An acreage report must be on file before completing this section, as required information will be pulled from the applicable software. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data on file with FSA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer, as applicable.	
198	Pre-filled with the administrative State and county code for the uninsured crop. Information obtained from FSA records.
199	Pre-filled with the pay group. Information obtained from FSA records.
200	Pre-filled with the pay crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.
201	Pre-filled with the unit number. Information obtained from FSA records.
202	Pre-filled with the crop disaster event number for each separate event affecting the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 199, 200, and 201. Information obtained from FSA records.
203	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP for the pay group and pay crop listed in items 199 and 200.
204	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 199, 200, and 201.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
205	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
206	Pre-filled with the crop name for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 199, 200, and 201. Information obtained from FSA records.
207	Pre-filled with the crop type for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 199, 200, and 201. Information obtained from FSA records.
208	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify whether the stage for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 199, 200, and 201 was harvested ("H") or unharvested ("UH").
209	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the dollar value before disaster for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 199, 200, and 201. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
210	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the dollar value after disaster for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 199, 200, and 201. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
211	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer certifies a salvage value or secondary use for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 199, 200, and 201. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
212	Pre-filled with percent share of crop for the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 199, 200, and 201. Information obtained from FSA records.
213	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the dollar value before disaster to override the manual entry in item 209 if it determines the producer certified dollar value before disaster is incorrect.
214	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the dollar value after disaster to override the manual entry in item 210 if it determines the producer certified dollar value after disaster is incorrect.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part N: Uninsured – Tree, Bush, and Vine	
This part is completed for eligible losses to trees, bushes, and vines without crop insurance or NAP coverage. An acreage report must be on file before completing this section, as required information will be pulled from the applicable software. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data on file with FSA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer, as applicable.	
215	Pre-filled with the administrative State and county code for the uninsured crop. Information obtained from FSA records.
216	Pre-filled with the crop name. Information obtained from FSA records.
217	Pre-filled with the crop type. Information obtained from FSA records.
218	Pre-filled with the unit number. Information obtained from FSA records.
219	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP for the crop, crop type, and unit listed in items 216, 217 and 218.
220	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must provide the crop disaster event number for each disaster event that corresponds to the pay group, pay crop, and unit listed in items 216, 217, and 218. Information obtained from FSA records.
221	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
222	Pre-filled with tree stage for the crop and crop type listed in items 216 and 217. Information is obtained from FSA records.
223	**Manual entry required.** The producer listed in item 6 must certify the number of trees destroyed for the applicable tree stage for the crop, crop type, and unit listed in items 216, 217, and 218.
224	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the number of trees damaged for the applicable tree stage for the crop, crop type, and unit listed in items 216, 217, and 218

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
225	**Manual entry.** This entry is completed only if the producer certifies a salvage value or secondary for the tree stage for the crop, crop type, and unit listed in items 216, 217, and 218
226	Pre-filled with percent share of crop for the crop, crop type, and unit listed in items 216, 217, and 218. Information obtained from RMA records.
227	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the number of trees destroyed to override the manual entry in item 223 if it determines the producer certified number of trees destroyed is incorrect.
228	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the number of trees damaged to override the manual entry in item 224 if it determines the producer certified number of trees damaged is incorrect.
Part O: Puerto Rico Only – Insured Crops - Indemnified	
This part is completed for eligible losses to insured crops that received a crop insurance indemnity when the recording County Office is located in Puerto Rico. An acreage report must be on file before completing this section, as required information will be pulled from the applicable software. Certain items in this section are prefilled with data on file with RMA and FSA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer, as applicable.	
229	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from FAS and RMA records.
230	Pre-filled with the crop name. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
231	Pre-filled with the policy number for the crop listed in item 230. Information obtained from RMA records.
232	Pre-filled with the name of the producer or primary policyholder for the crop and unit listed in items 230 and 231, and any producers having a SBI as identified on the crop insurance policy. Information obtained from RMA records. **Note:** If the SBI does not have a CCID on file with FSA, they will not be listed on the application. An "Inactive" message will display next to any producer, primary policyholder, or SBI name when the associated CCID is not active.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
233	**Manual entry required.** The primary policyholder listed in item 6 must designate whether they have 100 percent ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 230 and 231 or designate the appropriate share for themselves and each SBI, if applicable. **Note:** If the shares for the crop and unit listed in items 230 and 231 are divided between the primary policyholder and any SBI, the total of all shares must equal 100 percent. Round to the nearest hundredth of a percent.
234	**Manual entry required.** Each producer, primary policyholder, and SBI, if applicable, listed in item 232 who has an ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 230 and 231 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop.
235	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the crop and unit listed in items 230 and 231.
236	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
237	Pre-filled with crop type for the crop listed in item 230. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
238	Pre-filled with the unit of measure for the crop, policy number, and crop type listed in items 230, 231, and 237. Information obtained from RMA records.
239	Pre-filled with the SDRP liability calculated for the crop, policy number, and crop type listed in items 230, 231, and 237. **Notes:** SDRP liability is share-adjusted by RMA to represent the producer's or primary policyholder's insurable interest for the crop and policy number. Information obtained from RMA records
240	Pre-filled with RMA production to count for the crop and crop type listed in items 230 and 237. Information obtained from RMA records.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
241	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer or primary policyholder certifies that the crop's total dollar value was reduced because of a quality loss, as supported by an applicable grading factor or nutrient factor. The producer or primary policyholder must provide the percent of quality loss for the crop and unit. Entry is not required if the producer determines no quality loss occurred.
242	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the percentage of quality loss to override the manual entry in item 241 if it determines the producer certified quality loss percentage is incorrect.
Part P: Puerto Rico Only – Insured Crops – Non-Indemnified	
This part is completed for eligible losses to non-indemnified insured crops when the recording county office is located in Puerto Rico. An acreage report must be on file before completing this section, as required information will be pulled from the applicable software. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data on file with RMA and FSA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer, as applicable.	
243	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
244	Pre-filled with the crop. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
245	Pre-filled with the policy number for the crop listed in item 244. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
246	Pre-filled with the name of the producer or primary policyholder for the crop and unit listed in items 244 and 245, and any producers having a SBI as identified on the crop insurance policy. Information obtained from RMA records. **Note:** If the SBI does not have a CCID on file with FSA, they will not be listed on the application. An "Inactive" message will display next to any producer, primary policyholder, or SBI name when the associated CCID is not active.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
247	**Manual entry required.** The primary policyholder listed in item 6 must designate whether they have 100 percent ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 244 and 245 or designate the appropriate share for themselves and each SBI, if applicable. **Note:** If the shares for the crop and unit listed in items 244 and 245 are divided between the primary policyholder and any SBI, the total of all shares must equal 100 percent.
248	**Manual entry required.** Each producer, primary policyholder, and SBI, if applicable, listed in item 246 who has an ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 244 and 245 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop.
249	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the crop and unit listed in items 244 and 245.
250	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
251	Pre-filled with the RMA crop type for the crop and policy number listed in items 244 and 245, if available. Information obtained from RMA records.
252	Pre-filled with the unit of measure for the crop, policy number, and crop type listed in items 244, 245, and 251. Information obtained from RMA records.
253	Pre-filled with the SDRP liability calculated for the crop, policy number, and crop type listed in items 244, 245, and 251. **Note:** SDRP liability is share-adjusted by RMA to represent the producer's or primary policyholder's insurable interest for the crop and policy number. Information obtained from RMA records.
254	**Manual entry required.** The producer must certify the total production to count for the for the crop, policy number, and crop type listed in items 244, 245, and 251. **Note:** Producer will enter amount based on the unit of measure listed in item 252.

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
255	**Manual entry.** This item is completed only if the producer or primary policyholder certifies that the crop's total dollar value was reduced because of a quality loss, as supported by an applicable grading factor or nutrient factor. The producer or primary policyholder must provide the percent of quality loss for the crop and unit. Entry is not required if the producer or primary policyholder determines no quality loss occurred.
256	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the production amount to override the manual entry in item 254 if it determines the producer certified production is incorrect.
257	**COC use only**. COC will adjust the percentage of quality loss to override the manual entry in item 255 if it determines the producer certified quality loss percentage is incorrect.
Part Q: Puerto Rico Only – Insured – Tree, Bush, and Vine Plans	
This part is completed for eligible losses to insured trees, bushes, and vines in accordance with their applicable coverage plans when the recording county office is located in Puerto Rico. An acreage report must be on file before completing this section, as required information will be pulled from the applicable software. Certain items in this section are pre-filled with data on file with RMA and FSA. Other items require manual entry of information provided by the producer, as applicable.	
258	Pre-filled with the physical State and county code where the insured crop is located. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
259	Pre-filled with the crop name. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
260	Pre-filled with the crop type for the crop listed in item 259. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
261	Pre-filled with the policy number for the crop and crop type listed in items 259 and 260. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
262	Pre-filled with the name of the producer or primary policyholder for the crop and policy number listed in items 259 and 261, and any producers having a SBI as identified on the crop insurance policy. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records. **Note:** If the SBI does not have a CCID on file with FSA, they will not be listed on the application. An "Inactive" message will display next to any producer, primary policyholder, or SBI name when the associated CCID is not active.
263	**Manual entry required.** The primary policyholder listed in item 6 must designate whether they have 100 percent ownership share and risk in the crop and unit listed in items 259 and 261 or designate the appropriate share for themselves and each SBI, if applicable. **Note:** If the shares for the crop and unit listed in items 259 and 261 are divided between the primary policyholder and any SBI, the total of all shares must equal 100 percent.
264	**Manual entry required.** Each producer, primary policyholder, and SBI, if applicable, listed in item 262 who has an ownership share and risk in the crop and policy number listed in items 259 and 261 must check (✓) "Yes" or "No" to confirm whether they agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop.
265	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder listed in item 6 must certify the disaster event(s) that caused the loss for the crop and crop type listed in items 259 and 260.
266	**COC use only.** COC will check (✓) "Approved" for approval or "Disapproved" for disapproval.
267	Pre-filled with the tree stage for the crop and crop type listed in items 259 and 260. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
268	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the total number of trees in the identified tree stage for the crop, crop type, and policy number listed in items 259, 206, and 261.
269	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the number of trees destroyed for the tree stage for the crop, crop type, and policy number listed in items 259, 260, and 261.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

A Completing FSA-504 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
270	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the number of trees damaged for the tree stage for the crop, crop type, and policy number listed in items 259, 260, and 261.
271	**Manual entry.** This entry is completed only if the producer or primary policyholder certifies a salvage value or secondary for the tree stage for the crop, crop type, and policy number listed in items 259, 260, and 261. **Note:** This entry must be in dollars, rounded to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).
272	**Manual entry required.** The producer or primary policyholder must certify the percent share of the crop for the crop and crop type listed in items 259 and 260. Information obtained from FSA and RMA records.
273	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the number of trees destroyed to override the manual entry in item 269 if it determines the producer certified number of trees destroyed is incorrect.
274	**COC use only.** COC will adjust the number of trees damaged to override the manual entry in item 270 if it determines the producer certified number of trees damaged is incorrect.
Part R: Producer Certification	
275 A - C	Producer or primary policyholder requesting an SDRP Stage 2 payment will sign and date certifying to the information in Parts A through Q, as applicable. 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, item 275B should be left blank.
275 D	**Manual entry required.** Producer or primary policyholder will check (✓) "YES" or "NO" to certify whether they are a U.S. citizen or resident alien.
275 E - G	SBIs requesting an SDRP Stage 2 payment will sign and date certifying to the information in Parts A through Q, as applicable. Enter title and relationship to the individual when signing in a representative capacity. **Note:** If the SBI(s) signing is not signing in a representative capacity, this field should be left blank.
275 H	**Manual entry.** Each SBI requesting an SDRP Stage 2 payment will check (✓) "YES" or "NO" to certify whether they are a U.S. citizen or a resident alien.
Part S: COC Determination	
276 A - B	COC will sign and date application.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504

The following is an example of FSA-504.

OMB Approved No: 0503-0028
OMB Expiration Date: 10-31-2027

FSA-504 (11-10-25)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency	FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY	
		1. Recording State *Name* *Code*	2. Recording County *Name* *Code*
		3. Crop Year	4. Application Number
	SUPPLEMENTAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM (SDRP) STAGE 2 APPLICATION	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 *(Person or Legal Entity)*			7. Information Line
8A. Address Line 1			9A. Primary Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell
8B. Address Line 2			9B. Alternate Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell
8C. City	8D. State	8E. Zip	10. Email Address

PART B: PRODUCER AGREEMENT

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) will make payments under SDRP Stage 2 to eligible producers who meet the program requirements and comply with requirements in 7 CFR part 760, Subpart V. A copy of these regulations may be found at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental-disaster-relief-program, FSA's creation of a pre-filled application does not indicate that the person or legal entity listed on the application is eligible for an SDRP Stage 2 payment.

Under this program, an eligible loss is a loss in crop production, revenue, or quality, or a loss of trees, bushes or vines, caused in whole or in part, by a qualifying disaster event.

A "qualifying disaster event" means: wildfires, hurricanes (including excessive wind, storm surges, tropical storms, and tropical depressions that occurred as a direct result of a hurricane), floods (including silt and debris that occurred as a direct and proximate result of flooding), derechos (including excessive wind that occurred as a direct result of a derecho), excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms (including excessive wind and blizzards that occurred as a direct result of a winter storm), freeze (including a polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, qualifying drought, and related conditions occurring in calendar year 2023 and 2024. "Related conditions" mean damaging weather and adverse natural occurrences that occurred concurrently with and as a direct result of a specified qualifying disaster event.

A "qualifying drought" means an area within the county in which the loss occurred was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a drought intensity of D2 (severe drought) for eight consecutive weeks or D3 (extreme drought) or higher at any time during the 2023 or 2024 calendar year. A list of counties that experienced a qualifying drought in calendar year 2023 and 2024 is available through local FSA service centers and at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/programs/supplemental-disaster-relief-program.

DATE STAMP

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

FSA-504 (11-10-25) Page **2** of **11**

PART B: PRODUCER AGREEMENT *(Continued)*

To receive payment under this program, the undersigned producer must:

1. Complete this application.

2. Provide any additional information requested by FSA within 60 calendar days to verify the accuracy of the information submitted on this form and retain such documents for three years from the date of application approval.

3. Comply with payment attribution and payment eligibility provisions for the applicable program year and submit the following forms to FSA if such forms have not been provided previously to FSA:

   - CCC-902, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility
   - CCC-901, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable)
   - AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) 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).
   - FSA-578, Report of Acreage (if applicable)

4. Purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage for the next two crop years for which such coverage becomes available with respect to each crop for which a SDRP payment is made. Crop insurance or NAP coverage must be at a level equal to or greater than 60 percent. The availability of crop insurance policies and NAP coverage will be determined from the date the SDRP payment is issued. The producer must pay any service fees, administrative fees, and premiums associated with such coverage. If a crop insurance policy is not available, or if the producer is not eligible for NAP coverage because the producer's income exceeds the NAP Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) limitation, the producer must:

   - obtain NAP coverage and pay the applicable NAP service fee and premium regardless of the producer's eligibility for the NAP payment; or
   - purchase a Whole-Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP) policy, if the producer is eligible for such a policy.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

FSA-504 (11-10-25) Page **3** of **11**

PART C: INSURED CROPS – APH / YIELD BASED PLANS

11. Physical State and County Code	12. Crop	13. Unit	14. Primary Policy Holder and SBI(s)	15. Share %	16. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	17. Disaster Event	18. COC Determination
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

19. RMA Type	20. RMA Practice	21. Unit of Measure	22. SDRP Liability	23. RMA Producer Certified Production	24. SDRP Producer Certified Production	25. Producer Certified Quality Loss %	26. COC Adjusted Production	27. COC Adjusted Quality Loss %

PART D: INSURED CROPS – AREA BASED PLANS

28. Physical State and County Code	29. Crop	30. Unit	31. Primary Policy Holder and SBI(s)	32. Share %	33. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	34. Disaster Event	35. COC Determination
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

36. RMA Insured Acres	37. Producer Certified Percent of Eligible Acres	38. Estimated SDRP Payment	39. COC Adjusted Producer Certified Percent of Eligible Acres

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

FSA-504 (11-10-25) Page **4** of **11**

PART E: INSURED CROPS – DOLLAR PLANS AND OTHER REVENUE

40. Physical State and County Code	41. Crop	42. Unit	43. Primary Policy Holder and SBI(s)	44. Share %	45. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	46. Disaster Event	47. COC Determination
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
					☐ Yes ☐ No		

48. RMA Type	49. RMA Practice	50. FSA Type	51. Intended Use	52. Practice	53. Organic Status	54. Stage	55. Planting Period	56. SDRP Acres	57. SDRP Producer Certified Production	58. Producer Certified Quality Loss %	59. Unit of Measure	60. Percent Share of Crop	61. Producer Certified Percent Share of Crop	62. COC Adjusted Production	63. COC Adjusted Quality Loss %

PART F: INSURED CROPS – VALUE LOSS PLANS

64. Physical State and County Code	65. Crop	66. Unit	67. Crop Disaster Event Number	68. Primary Policy Holder and SBI(s)	69. Share %	70. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	71. Disaster Event	72. COC Determination
						☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
						☐ Yes ☐ No		

73. RMA Type	74. RMA Practice	75. FSA Type	76. Stage	77. Dollar Value Before Disaster	78. Dollar Value After Disaster	79. Salvage Value	80. Percent Share of Crop	81. Producer Certified Percent Share of Crop	82. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Before Disaster	83. COC Adjusted Dollar Value After Disaster

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

FSA-504 (11-10-25) Page **5** of **11**

PART G: INSURED – TREE AND VINE PLANS

84. Physical State and County Code	85. Crop	86. Crop Type	87. Unit	88. Primary Policy Holder and SBI(s)	89. Share %	90. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	91. Disaster Event	92. COC Determination
						☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
						☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

93. Tree Stage	94. Total Number of Trees	95. Number of Trees Destroyed	96. Number of Trees Damaged	97. Salvage Value	98. Percent Share of Crop	99. COC Adjusted Number of Trees Destroyed	100. COC Adjusted Number of Trees Damaged
I							
II							
III							

PART H: NAP CROPS – WITH AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT – VALUE LOSS

101. Admin State and County Code	102. Pay Group	103. Pay Crop	104. Unit	105. Estimated SDRP Payment *(Prior to adjustments)*	106. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	107. Disaster Event	108. COC Determination
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

FSA-504 (11-10-25) Page **6** of **11**

PART I: NAP CROPS – WITH AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT – APH / YIELD BASED

109. Admin State and County Code	110. Pay Group	111. Pay Crop	112. Unit	113. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	114. Disaster Event	115. COC Determination
				☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

116. Crop	117. Crop Type	118. SDRP Acres	119. Stage	120. Intended Use	121. Practice	122. Organic Status	123. Native Sod	124. Crushing District	125. Unit of Measure	126. SDRP Production	127. Producer Certified Quality Loss %	128. Salvage Value	129. Percent Share of Crop	130. COC Adjusted SDRP Acres	131. COC Adjusted Production	132. COC Adjusted Quality Loss %

PART J: NAP CROPS – WITHOUT AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT – APH / YIELD BASED

133. Admin State and County Code	134. Pay Group	135. Pay Crop	136. Unit	137. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	138. Disaster Event	139. COC Determination
				☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

140. Crop	141. Crop Type	142. SDRP Acres	143. Stage	144. Intended Use	145. Practice	146. Organic Status	147. Native Sod	148. Crushing District	149. Unit of Measure	150. SDRP Producer Certified Production	151. Producer Certified Quality Loss %	152. Salvage Value	153. Percent Share of Crop	154. COC Adjusted SDRP Acres	155. COC Adjusted Production	156. COC Adjusted Quality Loss %

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

FSA-504 (11-10-25) Page **7** of **11**

PART K: NAP CROPS – WITHOUT AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT – VALUE LOSS

157. Admin State and County Code	158. Pay Group	159. Pay Crop	160. Unit	161. Crop Disaster Event Number	162. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	163. Disaster Event	164. COC Determination
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

165. Crop	166. Crop Type	167. Stage	168. Dollar Value Before Disaster	169. Dollar Value After Disaster	170. Salvage Value	171. Percent Share of Crop	172. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Before Disaster	173. COC Adjusted Dollar Value After Disaster

PART L: UNINSURED CROPS – APH / YIELD BASED

174. Admin State and County Code	175. Pay Group	176. Pay Crop	177. Unit	178. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	179. Disaster Event	180. COC Determination
				☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

181. Crop	182. Crop Type	183. SDRP Acres	184. Stage	185. Intended Use	186. Practice	187. Organic Status	188. Native Sod	189. Crushing District	190. Unit of Measure	191. SDRP Producer Certified Production	192. Producer Certified Quality Loss %	193. Salvage Value	194. Percent Share of Crop	195. COC Adjusted SDRP Acres	196. COC Adjusted Production	197. COC Adjusted Quality Loss %

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

FSA-504 (11-10-25) Page **8** of **11**

PART M: UNINSURED CROPS – VALUE LOSS

198. Admin State and County Code	199. Pay Group	200. Pay Crop	201. Unit	202. Crop Disaster Event Number	203. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	204. Disaster Event	205. COC Determination
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

206. Crop	207. Crop Type	208. Stage	209. Dollar Value Before Disaster	210. Dollar Value After Disaster	211. Salvage Value	212. Percent Share of Crop	213. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Before Disaster	214. COC Adjusted Dollar Value After Disaster

PART N: UNINSURED – TREE, BUSH, AND VINE

215. Admin State and County Code	216. Crop	217. Crop Type	218. Unit	219. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	220. Disaster Event	221. COC Determination
				☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

222. Tree Stage	223. Number of Trees Destroyed	224. Number of Trees Damaged	225. Salvage Value	226. Percent Share of Crop	227. COC Adjusted Number of Trees Destroyed	228. COC Adjusted Number of Trees Damaged
I						
II						
III						

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

FSA-504 (11-10-25) Page **9** of **11**

PART O: PUERTO RICO ONLY – INSURED CROPS – INDEMNIFIED

229. Physical State and County Code	230. Crop	231. Policy Number	232. Primary Policyholder and SBI(s)	233. Share %	234. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	235. Disaster Event	236. COC Determination
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

237. Type	238. Unit of Measure	239. SDRP Liability	240. RMA Production to Count	241. Producer Certified Quality Loss %	242. COC Adjusted Quality Loss %

PART P: PUERTO RICO ONLY – INSURED CROPS – NON-INDEMNIFIED

243. Physical State and County Code	244. Crop	245. Policy Number	246. Primary Policy Holder and SBI(s)	247. Share %	248. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	249. Disaster Event	250. COC Determination
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
					☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

251. Type	252. Unit of Measure	253. SDRP Liability	254. SDRP Producer Certified Production	255. Producer Certified Quality Loss %	256. COC Adjusted Production	257. COC Adjusted Quality Loss %

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

FSA-504 (11-10-25) Page **10** of **11**

PART Q: PUERTO RICO ONLY – INSURED – TREE, BUSH, AND VINE PLANS

258. Physical State and County Code	259. Crop	260. Crop Type	261. Policy Number	262. Primary Policy Holder and SBI(s)	263. Share %	264. Agree to Purchase Crop Insurance or NAP	265. Disaster Event	266. COC Determination
						☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
						☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

267. Tree Stage	268. Total Number of Trees	269. Number of Trees Destroyed	270. Number of Trees Damaged	271. Salvage Value	272. Percent Share of Crop	273. COC Adjusted Number of Trees Destroyed	274. COC Adjusted Number of Trees Damaged
I							
II							
III							

PART R: PRODUCER CERTIFICATION

Providing a false certification is punishable by imprisonment, fines, or other action under criminal and civil fraud statutes including 18 U.S.C. 286, 297, 371, 641, 651, and 1001.

By selecting "YES" in Item 275D or 275H, as applicable, I certify the applicant identified in Part A, item 6 is an individual person that is a U.S. Citizen or Resident Alien; or a legal entity, including corporation, LLC, LP, trust, estate, general partnership or joint venture, or similar type entity comprised solely of persons who are U.S. Citizens or Resident Aliens; or is 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):

275A. Producer's Signature	275B. Title/Relationship of Representative	275C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	275D. U.S. Citizen or Resident Alien ☐ Yes ☐ No
275E. SBI Signature	275F. Title/Relationship of Representative	275G. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	275H. U.S. Citizen or Resident Alien ☐ Yes ☐ No

PART S: COC DETERMINATION

276A. COC or Designee Signature	276B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

B Example of FSA-504 (Continued)

Privacy Act Statement: *The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a – as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is the American Relief Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 118-158). The information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for program benefits.*

Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act): *According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0503-0028. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 45 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden by emailing to: askusda@usda.gov (OMB No. 0503-0028).*

Non-Discrimination Statement: *In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.*

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Survey Questions and Example Responses

This following table provides the survey questions and example responses when establishing a CDY and providing the information to the State Office.

Survey Question	Example Response
1. What is your State name?	Indiana
2. What is the County name for which the CDY is being submitted?	Jackson
3. What is the crop year? **Note:** Only 1 crop year can be selected.	2024
4. What is the crop name? **Note:** The crop name can be found in 2-CP, Exhibit 10 or in the CVS which can be accessed according to 2-CP Exhibit 12.5.	Watermelon
5. What is the crop type name? **Note:** The crop type name can be found in 2-CP, Exhibit 10 or in the CVS which can be accessed according to 2-CP Exhibit 12.5.	Seedless (SED)
6. What is the intended use code for the crop? **Note:** The intended uses can be found in 2-CP, Exhibit 10 or in the CVS which can be accessed according to 2-CP Exhibit 12.5.	Fresh (FH)
7. What is the irrigation practice for the crop?	Non-Irrigated (NI)
8. What is the planting period for the crop? **Note:** If the planting period is not listed, select "other" and enter the correct planting period in the box.	01
9. What is the organic status for the crop?	Conventional
10. What is the unit of measure for the crop?	CWT
11. What is the STC established average county expected yield (CEY) for the crop?	388.33
12. What is the disaster event(s) associated to the crop? **Note:** If the disaster event is not listed, select "other" and enter the disaster event(s) in the box.	Flood, (other)silt/debris

Survey Questions and Example Responses (Continued)

Survey Question	Example Response
13. Enter the date(s) of the disaster events affecting the crop. **Notes:** Enter date in MM/DD/YYYY format. If more than 1 disaster event occurred, enter the event – date. **Examples:** "excessive heat 04/10/2024 - 05/27/2024" "wildfire 09/11/2024".	05/01/2024
14. What is the proposed COC CDY for the crop? **Note:** Use a consistent unit of measure with the established CEY.	291.25
15. What is the proposed COC organic CDY for the crop?	N/A
16. What is the proposed COC transitional CDY for the crop?	N/A
17. What was the data source(s) used when establishing the CDY? **Notes:** More than 1 source may be selected. If the source it not listed, select "other" and enter the data source(s) in the box.	NAP
18. What is the date(s) associated to the COC minutes where the CDY was discussed by the COC?	08/28/2025
19. Provide a short explanation about the CDY, what data sources were considered and how the CDY was determined.	The CDY was determined by comparing the actual production to the CEY. RMA and NASS data were considered and discussed. Both RMA and NASS data included minimal acreage when compared to NAP data in a contiguous county that was affected by the same events. The events occurred near the beginning of the growing season which did not impact watermelon as much as other crops in the county. When compared to the CEY, the source data indicated a 25% loss for the county. DD provided assistance with the CDY and concurrence received 08/27/2025.

FCIC Policies for Trees and Vines

Following is a list of available crop insurance policies for trees and vines.

State	RMA Policy Name	Crop	Crop year 2023	Crop year 2024
AL	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
AR	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
CA	CA Citrus Tree	Grapefruit Trees	Y	Y
CA		Lemon Trees	Y	Y
CA		Mandarin/Tangerine Trees	Y	Y
CA		Orange Trees	Y	Y
CA		Tangelo Trees	Y	Y
CA	Grapevine	Grapevine		Y
FL	FL Fruit Tree	All Other Citrus Trees	Y	Y
FL		Avocado Trees	Y	Y
FL		Carambola Trees	Y	Y
FL		Grapefruit Trees	Y	Y
FL		Lemon Trees	Y	Y
FL		Lime Trees	Y	Y
FL		Mango Trees	Y	Y
FL		Orange Trees	Y	Y
FL	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
GA	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
HI	Coffee Tree	Coffee Tree	Y	Y
HI	Macadamia Trees	Macadamia Trees	Y	Y
HI	Papaya Tree	Papaya Tree	Y	Y
ID	Apple Trees	Apple Trees	Y	Y
ID	Grapevine	Grapevine		Y
KS	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
LA	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
MI	Apple Trees	Apple Trees	Y	Y
MI	Grapevine	Grapevine		Y
MO	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
MS	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
NM	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
NY	Apple Trees	Apple Trees	Y	Y
NY	Grapevine	Grapevine		Y
OH	Grapevine	Grapevine		Y

FCIC Policies for Trees and Vines (Continued)

State	RMA Policy Name	Crop	Crop year 2023	Crop year 2024
OK	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
OR	Apple Trees	Apple Trees	Y	Y
OR	Grapevine	Grapevine		Y
PA	Apple Trees	Apple Trees	Y	Y
PA	Grapevine	Grapevine		Y
SC	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
TX	Grapevine	Grapevine		Y
TX	Pecan Trees	Pecan Trees	Y	Y
TX	TX Citrus Tree	Grapefruit Trees	Y	Y
TX		Lemon Trees	Y	Y
TX		Lime Trees	Y	Y
TX		Orange Trees	Y	Y
TX		Tangerine Trees	Y	Y
WA	Apple Trees	Apple Trees	Y	Y
WA	Grapevine	Grapevine		Y

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data

DAFP approved tree stages, damage factors, and reference prices.

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price 2023	Reference Price 2024	Reference Price 2025
Apples 0054	All	I	• Standard Density is less than or equal to 650 trees per acre and set out less than 3 crop years • High Density is set out less than 2 crop years	ID	41%	21	23	24
				MI	58%	19	22	23
				NY	33%	23	24	24
				OR	42%	23	24	25
				PA	35%	20	25	23
				WA	43%	23	23	25
		II	• Standard Density is set out less than 3 - 6 crop years • High Density is set out less than 2 -3 crop years	ID	41%	22	24	26
				MI	58%	20	23	23
				NY	33%	24	26	26
				OR	42%	25	25	26
				PA	35%	21	26	25
				WA	43%	24	25	27
		III	• Standard Density is set out 7 or more crop years and are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age • High Density is set out 4 or more crop years and are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	ID	23%	34	36	41
				MI	26%	24	26	26
				NY	23%	30	35	36
				OR	26%	37	37	42
				PA	26%	28	35	35
				WA	24%	37	37	42
Avocados 106	All	I	• Nonbearing • Set out less than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	FL	68%	54	59	65
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked 2 years+ • Reset after being toppled less than 2 years but do not qualify as stage III	FL	46%	139	153	157
		III	• Set out 7 or more crop years • After 4 crop year after buckhorning or topworking • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	FL	38%	180	198	196

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price 2023	Reference Price 2024	Reference Price 2025
Carambola 999	All	I	Set out buckhorned or topworked less than 1 year.	FL	48%	83	91	100
		II	Set out buckhorned or topworked more than 1 year but do not qualify as stage III.	FL	36%	148	163	174
		III	Set out buckhorning or topworking 3 or more crop years.	FL	30%	212	233	244
Grapefruit 0030	All	I	• Set out less than 3 crop years • Nonbearing • Reset after being toppled less than 2 year	FL	75%	29	32	35
				TX		47	52	49
			• Set out up to 24 months • Nonbearing	CA		43	42	42
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 2 years but do not qualify as stage III	FL	47%	70	77	80
				TX		103	101	107
			• Set out more than 25-48 months crop • Fully bearing **Note:** Trees older than 48 months are ineligible for SDRP.	CA		61	60	59
		III	• Set out 7 or more crop years • After 4 crop year after buckhorning or topworking • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	FL	39%	91	100	100
			• Set out 7 or more crop years, • After 5 crop year after buckhorning or topworking • After 3 crop years of rehabilitation • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree	TX		141	135	145

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price		
						2023	2024	2025
Grape vines 0053	All	I	Set out within 12 months.	CA			14	11
				ID			14	14
				MI			15	15
				NY			15	14
				OH			15	15
				OR			14	15
				PA			15	14
				TX			15	16
				WA			14	15
		II	Set out between 13 - 48 months.	CA			25	25
				ID			21	21
				MI			22	22
				NY			33	21
				OH			22	22
				OR			21	22
				PA			22	21
				TX			22	23
				WA			21	22
		III	Set out more than 48 months.	CA			35	35
				ID			29	29
				MI			32	30
				NY			32	30
				OH			32	31
				OR			30	30
				PA			31	29
				TX			30	30
				WA			30	30

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price 2023	Reference Price 2024	Reference Price 2025
Lemons 0035		I	• Set out less than 3 crop years • Nonbearing • Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	FL	75%	29	32	35
				TX		47	51	40
			Set out up to 24 months.	CA		45	49	49
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 2 years but do not qualify as stage III	FL	47%	70	77	80
				TX		103	101	107
			Set out between 25 - 48 months **Note:** Trees older than 48 months are ineligible for SDRP.	CA		53	58	57
		III	• Set out 7 or more crop years • After 4 crop year after buckhorning or topworking • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	FL	39%	91	100	100
			• Set out 7 or more crop years • After 5 crop year after buckhorning or topworking • After 3 crop years of rehabilitation • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree	TX		141	135	145

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price 2023	Reference Price 2024	Reference Price 2025
Limes 0036	All	I	• Nonbearing • Set out less than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	FL	54%	54	59	65
				TX		15	22	22
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 2 years • But do not qualify as stage III	FL	36%	139	153	157
				TX		27	34	34
		III	• Set out 7 or more crop years • After 4 crop year after buckhorning or topworking • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	FL	31%	180	198	196
			• Set out 7 or more crop years • After 5 crop year after buckhorning or topworking • After 3 crop years of rehabilitation • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	TX		36	43	43

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price 2023	Reference Price 2024	Reference Price 2025
Mandarins / Tangerines 0048	All	I	• Set out less than 3 crop years • Nonbearing • Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	FL	75%	29	32	35
				TX		47	52	49
			Set out up to 24 months.	CA		49	55	55
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked 2 years+ • Reset after being toppled less than 2 years but do not qualify as stage III	FL	47%	70	77	80
				TX		103	101	107
			Set out between 25 to 48 months **Note:** Trees older than 48 months are ineligible for SDRP.	CA		63	69	68
		III	• Set out 7 or more crop years, • After 4 crop year after buckhorning or topworking and • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	FL	39%	91	100	100
			• Set out 7 or more crop years, • After 5 crop year after buckhorning or topworking • After 3 crop years of rehabilitation • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	TX		141	135	145

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price		
						2023	2024	2025
Mangos 0464	ALL	I	• Set out less than 3 crop years • Nonbearing • Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	FL	68%	54	59	65
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked 2 years+ • Reset after being toppled less than 2 years but do not qualify as stage III	FL	46%	139	153	157
		III	• Set out 7 or more crop years, • After 4 crop year after buckhorning o topworking and • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	FL	38%	180	198	196

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price 2023	Reference Price 2024	Reference Price 2025
Oranges 0023	All	I	• Set out less than 3 crop years • Nonbearing • Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	FL	75%	35	32	35
				TX		47	52	49
			Set out up to 24 months.	CA		30	32	32
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 2 year but do not qualify as stage III	FL	47%	80	77	80
				TX		102	101	107
			Set out between 25 to 48 months. **Note:** Trees older than 48 months are ineligible for SDRP.	CA		41	43	43
		III	• Set out 7 or more crop years, • After 4 crop year after buckhorning or topworking and • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	FL	39%	100	100	100
			• Set out 7 or more crop years, • After 5 crop year after buckhorning or topworking • After 3 crop years of rehabilitation • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	TX		141	135	145

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price 2023	Reference Price 2024	Reference Price 2025
Pecans 0146	IMP	I	• Determined to have a trunk diameter of less than 6-inch diameter • Pruned less than 1 year • Dehorned less than 3 years before the beginning of the crop year	AL	33%	85	90	98
				AR		63	66	72
				FL		92	94	106
				GA		119	124	132
				KS		87	94	249
				LA		88	92	103
				MO		87	93	99
				MS		87	95	100
				NM		87	88	91
				OK		81	87	88
				SC		117	120	134
				TX		82	89	92
		II	• Diameter of 6.01 -15 inches • Pruned less than 3 years • Dehorned less than 5 years before the beginning of the crop year	AL	41%	186	191	209
				AR		121	126	134
				FL		196	194	218
				GA		269	269	293
				KS		172	184	181
				LA		185	190	204
				MO		169	175	183
				MS		186	195	193
				NM		176	172	177
				OK		160	169	167
				SC		269	266	296
				TX		159	171	167
		III	• Diameter of 15.1 inches or more • Able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	AL	17%	248	255	274
				AR		183	190	200
				FL		261	260	285
				GA		332	334	360
				KS		237	251	249
				LA		246	252	268
				MO		233	240	250
				MS		249	259	258
				NM		241	239	245
				OK		223	233	233
				SC		335	334	366
				TX		221	233	231

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price		
						2023	2024	2025
Tangelos 0024	All	I	• Set out less than 3 crop years • Nonbearing • Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	FL	75%	29	32	35
			Set out up to 24 months.	CA		47	48	48
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked within 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 2 year but do not qualify as stage III	FL	47%	70	77	80
			Set out between 25 - 48 months. **Note:** Trees older than 48 months are ineligible for SDRP.	CA		56	58	57
		III	• Set out 7 or more crop years • After 4 crop year after buckhorning or topworking and • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	FL	39%	91	100	100

Approved Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Crop Name Crop Code	Crop Type	Tree Stage	Stage Definition	State	Damage Factor	Reference Price		
						2023	2024	2025
Tangors 1302	All	I	• Set out less than 3 crop years • Nonbearing • Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	FL	75%	29	32	35
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 2 year but do not qualify as stage III	FL	47%	70	77	80
		III	• Set out 7 or more crop years • After 4 crop year after buckhorning or topworking and • Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age	FL	39%	91	100	100

Sample Letter Stage 2, or Stage 1 Quality, Payment Calculated to Zero

Following is a sample letter for notifying an applicant their payment for Stage 2, or Stage 1 Quality, calculated to zero.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This letter is in response to your (INSERT - *FSA-526 Q, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 1 Quality Application or FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application)*.

FSA processed that application and determined you are not due a payment. Accordingly, a payment will not be issued. [*Enter the reason(s) the payment will not be issued.*]

Please contact us at your earliest convenience if you have any questions.

If you believe the application has not been processed properly, you may appeal this determination to the county committee by filing a written request no later than 30 calendar days after you receive this notice in accordance with the FSA appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 780. If you appeal to the county committee, you have the right to an informal hearing which you or your representative may attend either personally or by telephone. If you appeal this determination to the FSA County Committee; you may later appeal any adverse determination of the county committee to the FSA State committee or the National Appeals Division. To appeal, write to the County Committee at the following address and explain why you believe this determination is erroneous.

Somewhere County FSA Committee
99 Some Street
Somewhereville, ST 99999

If you do not timely file an appeal of this determination, this will be the final administrative determination with respect to this matter in accordance with regulations at 7 CFR Part 780.

Sincerely,

County Executive Director