

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Paragraph 14 has been added to move linkage requirements previously in paragraph 48 and paragraph 48 has been withdrawn.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Paragraph 29 has been added to move duplicate benefit provisions previously in paragraph 46 and paragraph 46 has been withdrawn.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.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

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Paragraph 67 has been withdrawn and moved to Exhibit 39 for consistency in the handbook.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

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

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.
file maintenance and disposition	32-AS Supplement.
Appeals	1-APP.
signatures, powers of attorney, registers, name and address files, controlled substances, deceased individuals, or estates	1-CM.
common payment reports	9-CM.
acreage reporting, acreage determinations, and spot checks	2-CP.
conservation compliance	6-CP.
requests for relief and finality rule provisions	7-CP.
SDRP automation	2-SDRP
issuing payments	1-FI.
refunds of overpayments, withholding payments, and setoffs	58-FI.
prompt payment interest	61-FI.
assignments and joint payees	63-FI.
NRRS	64-FI.
managing crop acreage data	1-GIS.
providing public information	1-INFO.
privacy act operations	3-INFO.
NAP-covered crops	1-NAP (Rev. 2).
web-based subsidiary files	3-PL (Rev. 2).
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 (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. See 1-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)

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. Redlegation 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. Redlegation 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)**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.--*

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 MPCCI 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 MPCCI 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)

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 <u>1/</u>	
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)

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.

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)**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-1026 is 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 (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 or 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 policies.

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)

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 Stage 1 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.

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--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.

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*--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.

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--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.

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--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

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--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.--*

The unit qualifying loss will be paid for the reported intended use. Secondary use value will be:

- 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.

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*--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 paragraph 148.

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 lesser 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 $454.20 = 96.6 (20 \times 4.68)$
 $+ 357.60 (17.88 \times 20)$

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	Year 1		\$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:

- $43560 \text{ sq. ft. per acre} \div (25 \text{ ft. between rows} \times 12.5 \text{ ft. between trees}) = 139.39 \text{ trees per acre}$
- $6894 \text{ trees} \div 139.39 \text{ trees per acre.} = 49.46 \text{ acres.}$

Subfield 1B:

- $43560 \text{ sq. ft. per acre} \div (20 \text{ ft. between rows} \times 9 \text{ ft. between trees}) = 242 \text{ trees/acre}$
- $11834 \text{ trees} \div 242 \text{ trees per acre.} = 48.90 \text{ acres.}$

The acreage report is loaded to show the following.

Field	Subfield	Acres	Orchard Crop Information			
			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:

- $6,894 \text{ trees in tree stage} \div 18,728 \text{ total trees} = 0.3681$
- $0.3681 \times 100 \text{ acres} = 36.81 \text{ acres.}$

Subfield 1B:

- $11,834 \text{ trees in tree stage} \div 18,728 \text{ total trees} = 0.6319$
- $0.6319 \times 100 \text{ acres} = 63.19 \text{ acres.}$

Field	Subfield	Acres	Orchard Crop Information			
			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

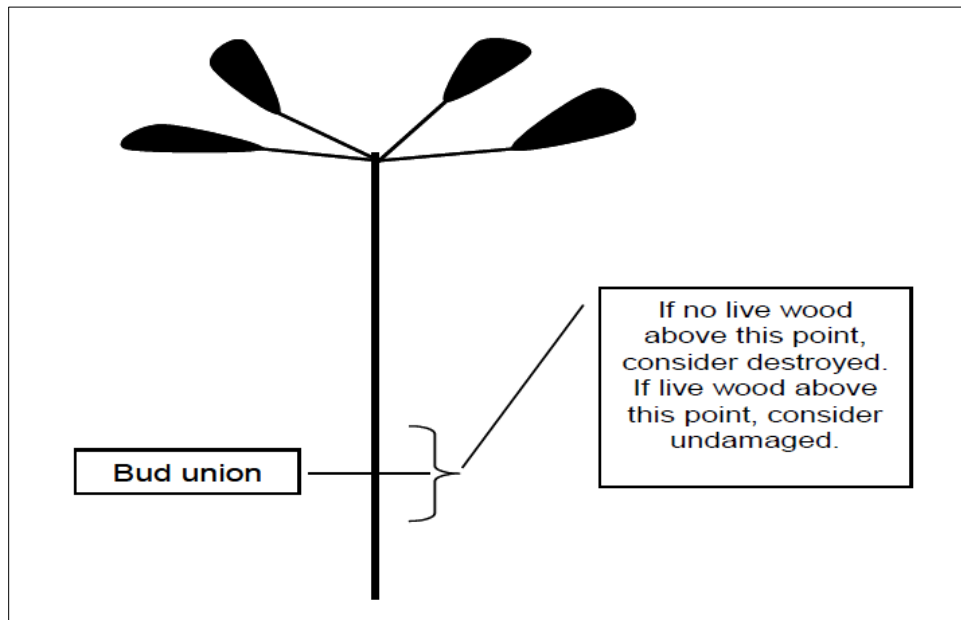
A tree, bush, or vine is considered destroyed if it is:

- 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.



--*

--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 $\div$ 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 $\div$ 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:

- $\$6,000 \div \$0.10 = 60,000 \text{ lbs.}$
- $60,000 \text{ lbs.} \div 2,000 \text{ lbs. per ton} = 30 \text{ tons}$
- $30 \text{ tons} \div .15 = 200 \text{ tons (production to count).--*}$

--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.

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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 1 losses
- 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, $\$2.00 \div \$4.00$, 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	Remnant	Built Up	Voided	Classed	Invoiced	To Be Invoiced	Outside	Lint	Whse	Bales	Loan Rate							
Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Weight	Weight	Received								
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 Storage Wgt	Date	Cir	Lf	Stpl	Mic	Str	Unif	R1	R2	Loan	Status	
1	4403251	205	1079	11/5/	499	1038749	497	11/5/	21	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced	
2	4403252	205	1079	11/5/	522	1038750	520	11/5/	11	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced	
3	4403253	205	1079	11/5/	497	1038528	495	11/5/	21	3	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5085	Invoiced	
4	4403254	205	1079	11/5/	498	1038529	496	11/5/	21	3	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5085	Invoiced	
5	4403255	205	1079	11/5/	511	1038530	509	11/5/	21	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced	
6	4403256	205	1079	11/5/	500	1038531	498	11/5/	11	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced	
7	4403257	205	1079	11/5/	498	1038511	496	11/5/	11	3	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5085	Invoiced	
8	4403258	205	1079	11/5/	506	1038510	504	11/5/	11	3	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5085	Invoiced	
9	4403259	205	1079	11/5/	510	1038509	508	11/5/	11	2	33	46	27.7	79.0			0.5110	Invoiced	
10	4403260	* 205	1079	11/5/	520	1038508	518	11/5/	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	GWh	Tr	Nt	Gr	Lf	Sl	Nlc	EM	Rm	Str	CGr	Rd	4b	Tr	Len	Unif	Eing	Price	BValue	WPen	NetValue
19770	19770	483	2	481	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.

		FINAL		PURCHASE	
Settlement Date:		07/23/2023			
Customer:					
Customer:				SPRING WHEAT	

Ticket	Date	Gross BU	Adjust	Net BU	Gross	Tare	Net	Contract	Price	Page	Extension			
0079175-01	7/14/2020	1,227.33	6.14	1,221.19	111260	37620	73640	S178655-01	3.24000	1 of 2	\$3,956.66			
TEST WEIGHT	PROTEIN	MOISTURE	DOCKAGE	SHRUNKEN &	INFESTED	DAMAGE	VOMITON FALLING NUMBERS	COFO	MOLD	FOREIGN MATERIALS	TRUCK FREIGHT	SOUR	MUSTY	RAIL FREIGHT
60.00	16.90	13.20	0.50	0.00	0	4.4	0	84	0	0	0	N	N	
c	c	%B	-%B			B		c						
Delivery Loc					052529-01	Elev Ticket #		Shipment ID		ISK30079175-1-1				
Sub Vendor						Hs: or		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.--*

Example 3: Grain Crop Sold for Feed with No Sample or Test

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.

 Grain Inc.



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

- 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	

--*

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-1607 (06-01-05) FINAL USDA/SUAMS				The authority for issuing the document is Pub. L. 107-171. This authority allows for the collection of information to assist your OIA approval submitted by the Payment Protection Act of 2001. This site is required to maintain this information on a website to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing the information, selecting existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data received, completing and reviewing the collection of information.			
INSPECTION CERTIFICATE AND CALCULATION WORKSHEET							
Farm Producer Name/Seller's Name, ST & CO. Code & Farm No.				Buying Point No. & Location		Serial No.	
				Share % 100.00		Corrected 8600113	
				Applicant/Buyer's Name and No.			
				1. 2. 3.			
SECTION I - INSPECTION CERTIFICATE - FARMER'S STOCK PRICES				Weir, Description and Bin No. Delivery Point, if not the same as Weir.			
This certificate is issued pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1935 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.) and is intended to provide evidence in all courts in the United States. Any person who knowingly falsifies, alters, or forges this certificate, electronic image, or duplicate in any way shall be subject to a fine not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not less than 1 year or both.				011-01			
Vehicle No. S 16				Type Storage: COMM.			
D.P. No. Type of Inspection Date Inspected				Weight Ticket No. COMB-000001 In X Out			
3 10/10/2013				SECTION II - CALCULATION WORKSHEET			
No. Bags Bulk Type Seg Crop Year Time				Seg HMC %			
X RU 1 01:21 PM				B. Weight of Vehicle 72140 lbs.			
WT. OF FM SAMPLE 100.0 GR VALENCIA TYPE ONLY				FM 34780 lbs.			
COMBINATION MATERIAL 53.3 GR 4% SAMPLE WT CRACKED/SHOWN				C. Gross Weight (A minus B) 37360 lbs.			
OTHER/UNUSUAL FM 23.8 GR 1% DISCOLORED				D. Foreign Material (% of FM x C) 1494 lbs.			
LSK 505.3 GR 1% VIRGINIA TYPE ONLY				E. Weight Less FM (C minus D) 35866 lbs.			
CLEANED SAMPLE WT 505.3 GR 1% SAMPLE WT BLUE PAN WT				F. Excess Moisture (% of EM x E) 0 lbs.			
METER READING/MOISTURE 0.0 7% FANCY				G. NET WEIGHT (E minus F) 35866 lbs.			
TOTAL KRS 318.0 GR 62% KERNELS RELS				H. LSK (% of LSK x K) 374 lbs.			
DAMAGED KRS 2.6 GR 3% ELK DAMAGE				I. Net Weight excluding LSK (G minus H) 35492 lbs.			
SOUND MATURE KRS 315.4 GR 62% NET ELK				J. Kernel Value Per Ton/Lb. (Exc. LSK) \$/g 322.19			
SOUND SPLITS 13.1 GR 3% FUDGE DAMAGE 0.8 GR 0.00% ELK				K. ELK Premium \$/g 0.00			
TOTAL SMK 35.9 GR 7% CORCEALED KRD 0.8 GR 0.00% FANCY				L. Total (J + K) \$/g 322.19			
OTHER KERNELS 35.9 GR 7% FUDGE DAMAGE 0.8 GR 0.00% ELK				M. Cornage Excess FM Excess Spills TOTAL			
DAMAGED SPLITS 0.6 GR 1% CORCEALED KRD 0.8 GR 0.00% FANCY				N. Net Value Per Ton/Lb. Exc. LSK (L minus M) \$/g 322.190			
TOTAL DAMAGE 3.2 GR 1% CORCEALED KRD 0.8 GR 0.00% FANCY				O. Value Per Lb. Exc. LSK (N divided by 2000) 16.10950 c			
TOTAL KERNELS 72.3 A. FANUS NOT FOUND				P. Value Per Pound including LSK			
TOTAL 134.6 GR 27% TOTAL KERNELS & HEALS 100.00%				N or O x I = \$ 5/17.58			
REMARKS				H x 80.67 = \$ 25.18			
10-10				TOTAL = \$ 5743.76 - G = 19.01460 c			
I, the undersigned, a duly authorized Inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, do hereby certify that, at the request of the applicant and on the date mentioned indicated above, samples of the crops described previously were inspected and one quality report furnished as showing test samples were as follows noted:				Applicant No. g K. Unusual/Other			
Signature of Inspector Date Signed 10/10/2013				LBS. (Line G) 35866 LBS. (Line G) x Line P = \$ x % Value of Segment = \$			
I, the undersigned, a duly authorized Inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, do hereby certify that, at the request of the applicant and on the date mentioned indicated above, samples of the crops described previously were inspected and one quality report furnished as showing test samples were as follows noted:				LBS. (Line G) 35866 LBS. (Line G) x Line P = \$ x % Value of Segment = \$			
Signature of Licensed Weigher Date Signed 10/12/2013				LBS. (Line G) 35866 LBS. (Line G) x Line P = \$ x % Value of Segment = \$			
United States Warehouse Act Net Weight Certificate				Date Delivered for Immediate Sale: 10/12/2013			

--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 \div $.177205) = .0963$ 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 \div $.177205) = .6500$ or 65% quality loss.--*

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.

[illegible]

*--217 Peanuts (Continued)

F Examples (Continued)

38973-01 RPTCTL: 201809R1069H7				PEANUT PURCHASE SYSTEM		INDIVIDUAL FARM SUMMARY									
ROW DATE: 03/25/2021								2018 CROP YEAR		STORAGE FARM NAME:		PEANUT TYPE: RU			
ROW TIME: 09:04:59				BUY-PT: SHARE : 100.00		STATE:		COUNTY: VENDOR:		FARM:					
				---PC7/PD----				-----106 VALUE-----							
DOCUMENT	S DRY	GROSS	NET	NET - 1.5K	PURCHASE	VAL OF	VICAM	SEG	STORED	PURCHASED	PURCHASED	VALUE OF	PURCHASED +	PREMIUM/	NET AMOUNT
NUMBER	COUNT	VAR D	IRR	POUNDS	POUNDS	VALUE	OPTION	PPR	2/3	LOADS	LOADS	VALUE	OPTION	OPTION VALUES	DEDUCTION

6600113 300641 9B															
		37,360	35,666	35,492	26.94	0			5,743.76			1,547.37	1,547.37	1,864.17-	316.80-
FD=00.0 SXS=62.0 SS=03.0 OK=07.0 DAM=01.0 HUI=27.0 TM=04.0 LSH=01.0 HOS=07.0 TAD=00.0 ELS=00.0															
WT TICKETS COMB=000001															
PRM/DUCT CURB 316.80- S/R 1,537.37- SHAD 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)
- $\$7,291.13 \div 35,866 = \$0.203$ per pound
- $1 - (\$0.203 \div \$0.225) = .097$ or 9.7 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:

- $\text{SDRP liability} = \text{Eligible acres} \times \text{CEY} \times \text{average market price} \times \text{SDRP factor of 70 percent}$
- $\text{Calculated loss} = (\text{SDRP liability} - (\text{production} \times (1 - \text{quality loss percentage}) \times \text{average market price} \times \text{unharvested or prevented payment factor if applicable}) - \text{salvage value}) \times \text{the producer's share}$
- $\text{SDRP Stage 2 payment} = \text{Calculated loss} \times 35 \text{ percent payment factor.}$

C Value Loss Crops

The Stage 2 payment calculation for an uninsured value loss crop is as follows.

$\text{SDRP Stage 2 payment} = (((\text{Dollar value before disaster} \times \text{SDRP factor of 70 percent}) - \text{Dollar value after disaster}) \times \text{unharvested payment factor if applicable} - \text{salvage value}) \times \text{producer's share} \times 35 \text{ percent payment factor.}^{--*}$

--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 Delegations 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

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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/USDA%20SpecialtyCropDefinition.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 Columbia, 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 (WFRP)

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				
SUPPLEMENTAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM (SDRP) STAGE 1 CHECKLIST		1. Recording State Name Code				
		2. Recording County Name Code				
		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 SBLs 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 SBLs) 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
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?				1-SDRP, paragraphs 27 and 102; 10-CM; 6-PL		☐	☐
Important: CCC-902 and CCC-901 (if applicable) must be filed prior to COC approval of FSA-504.							
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?				1-SDRP, paragraphs 16, 25, and 26		☐	☐
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.							
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)

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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)

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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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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
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?	1-SDRP, paragraph 107	☐	☐
Exception: COC cannot assign CDY if a producer has entered a quality loss percentage greater than zero in Item 58.			

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***--CCC-770 SDRP Stage 2, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Checklist
(Continued)**

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
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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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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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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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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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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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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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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
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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
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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
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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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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
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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)**

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>I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.</i>					
270A. Signature of First Preparer		270B. Date	270C. Signature of Second Preparer		270D. Date
271. <i>I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly.</i> 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
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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>I, the undersigned, certify the above items have been verified or updated accordingly.</i>					
282A. Signature of First Preparer	282B. Date	282C. Signature of Second Preparer	282D. Date		
283. <i>I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:</i> Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐					
284. CED or Designee Signature for Spot-check			285. Date		
District Director Certification					
286. <i>I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:</i> Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐					
287. DD or Designee Signature for Spot-check			288. Date		
Additional District Director Certification (as needed)					
289. <i>I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:</i> Concur ☐ Do Not Concur ☐					
290. DD or Designee Signature for Spot-check			291. Date		
292. <i>I concur, or do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated accordingly:</i> 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
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295. Remarks:	

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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.

FSA-526 (07-07-25) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency SUPPLEMENTAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM (SDRP) STAGE 1 APPLICATION		OMB Approved No: 0503-0028 OMB Expiration Date: 10/31/2027 FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; font-size: x-small;">1. Recording State <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i></td> <td style="width: 50%; font-size: x-small;">2. Recording County <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">3. Crop Year</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">4. Application Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="font-size: x-small;">5A. Recording County FSA Office Name and Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="font-size: x-small;">5B. Recording County FSA Office Telephone Number</td> </tr> </table>		1. Recording State <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>	2. Recording County <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>	3. Crop Year	4. Application Number	5A. Recording County FSA Office Name and Address		5B. Recording County FSA Office Telephone Number	
1. Recording State <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>	2. Recording County <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>										
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 (<i>Person or Legal Entity</i>)		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 Items 17 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. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.	

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

--*

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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 item 158. 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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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.

FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application (Continued)

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	SBI(s) 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)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">SUPPLEMENTAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM (SDRP) STAGE 2 APPLICATION</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; font-size: x-small;">1. Recording State <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i></td> <td style="width: 50%; font-size: x-small;">2. Recording County <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">3. Crop Year</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">4. Application Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="font-size: x-small;">5A. Recording County FSA Office Name and Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="font-size: x-small;">5B. Recording County FSA Office Telephone Number</td> </tr> </table>	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency		SUPPLEMENTAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM (SDRP) STAGE 2 APPLICATION		FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY		1. Recording State <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>	2. Recording County <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>	3. Crop Year	4. Application Number	5A. Recording County FSA Office Name and Address		5B. Recording County FSA Office Telephone Number	
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FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY															
1. Recording State <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>	2. Recording County <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>														
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 (<i>Person or Legal Entity</i>)	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.															
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">DATE STAMP</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;"></td> </tr> </table>		DATE STAMP													
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)

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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)

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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 ☐ Yes ☐ No	265. Disaster Event	266. COC Determination ☐ 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									
<i>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.</i> 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)

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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.

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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	2024	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	2024	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	FL	75%	29	32	35
			• Nonbearing	TX		47	52	49
			• Reset after being toppled less than 2 year	CA		43	42	42
		II	• Set out up to 24 months					
			• Nonbearing					
			• Set out more than 3 crop years	FL	47%	70	77	80
			• Buckhorned or topworked 2 years	TX		103	101	107
			• Reset after being toppled less than 2 years but do not qualify as stage III					
		III	• Set out more than 25-48 months crop	CA		61	60	59
			• Fully bearing					
			Note: Trees older than 48 months are ineligible for SDRP.					
			• Set out 7 or more crop years	FL	39%	91	100	100
			• After 4 crop year after buckhorning or topworking	TX		141	135	145
			• Are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age					

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	2024	2025
Lemons 0035		I	- Set out less than 3 crop years - Nonbearing	FL	75%	29	32	35
			- Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years - Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	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	FL	47%	70	77	80
			Reset after being toppled less than 2 years but do not qualify as stage III	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	2024	2025
Limes 0036	All	I	• Nonbearing • Set out less than 3 crop years	FL	54%	54	59	65
			• Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years • Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	TX		15	22	22
		II	• Set out more than 3 crop years • Buckhorned or topworked 2 years	FL	36%	139	153	157
			• Reset after being toppled less than 2 years • But do not qualify as stage III	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	2024	2025
Mandarins / Tangerines 0048	All	I	- Set out less than 3 crop years - Nonbearing	FL	75%	29	32	35
			- Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years - Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	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+	FL	47%	70	77	80
			Reset after being toppled less than 2 years but do not qualify as stage III	TX		103	101	107
			Set out between 25 to 48 months	CA		63	69	68
			Note: Trees older than 48 months are ineligible for SDRP.					
		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	2024	2025
Oranges 0023	All	I	- Set out less than 3 crop years - Nonbearing	FL	75%	35	32	35
			- Buckhorned or topworked less than 2 years - Reset after being toppled less than 1 year	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	FL	47%	80	77	80
			Reset after being toppled less than 2 year but do not qualify as stage III	TX		102	101	107
			Set out between 25 to 48 months.	CA		41	43	43
			Note: Trees older than 48 months are ineligible for SDRP.					
		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	2024	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

