

Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP)

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General

Why are there 2 stages for the Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP)?

The two-stage process allows the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) to continue to evaluate the impacts from the 2023 and 2024 natural disasters on diversified, row crop, and specialty crop operations, while also expediting the delivery of much-needed supplemental disaster relief program benefits.

Stage 1 was implemented to quickly assist producers with crop insurance and Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) coverage by using existing Risk Management Agency (RMA) and FSA claim data. Stage 2 will provide assistance to eligible producers who were not paid under Stage 1, including those whose losses were not large enough to trigger an indemnity under crop insurance or NAP, and to address other gaps or areas impacted by the 2023 and 2024 disasters.

What is SDRP Stage 1?

SDRP Stage 1 uses a streamlined application process with pre-filled forms for producers with indemnified crop, tree, or vine losses for a qualifying disaster event that occurred in the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data for these losses is already on file with FSA or RMA because the producer previously received a NAP payment or a crop insurance indemnity under certain policies.

What is SDRP Stage 2?

SDRP Stage 2 will provide assistance to eligible producers for losses of crops, trees, bushes, and vines that were not indemnified for a qualifying disaster event that occurred in the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. These losses, sometimes called uncovered or shallow losses, include losses without crop insurance or NAP coverage, and losses that were covered with crop insurance or NAP but not large enough to trigger an indemnity.

UPDATED: When will SDRP applications be mailed to producers?

Pre-filled applications for SDRP Stage 1 were mailed to producers on July 9, 2025.

Applications will not be mailed for SDRP Stage 2. Producers should visit a local FSA County Office to request an application.

UPDATED: Do I have to submit my SDRP application to an FSA County Office?

Yes. To receive payment, producers must submit their application to an FSA County Office. Applications may be submitted in person or by fax, email, or electronically using Box and One by close of business April 30, 2026.

UPDATED: What is the SDRP enrollment deadline?

The deadline to apply for Stage 1 and Stage 2 is April 30, 2026.

When will I receive my payment after submitting my complete SDRP application?

SDRP payments will be processed after all required eligibility forms have been submitted and the COC has reviewed and approved the application.

What if I lost my SDRP application?

Your FSA Office can provide a replacement application for you to complete.

UPDATED: What should I do if I received a crop insurance indemnity in 2023 and 2024 but did not receive an application?

If your pre-filled Stage 1 application was lost or undelivered, please visit your FSA County Office and they will print a new application.

Applications were not mailed for SDRP Stage 2. Producers should visit a local FSA County Office to complete an application.

NEW: How will I know the data prefilled on the application is accurate?

Producers can contact their County Office to receive a copy of the SDRP Information Report (SIR), which will include data used to support the producer's FSA-504.

What should I do if I disagree with the pre-filled information on my application?

For questions about crop insurance data, contact your crop insurance agent. For questions about NAP information, contact your local FSA office.

Do not alter the pre-filled data on the application. Any alterations to the pre-filled data on the application will result in the FSA County Office Committee (COC) disapproving the Stage 1 application.

If there is an error in my application, what is the process for correction? If the error is corrected, will I still receive a Stage 1 payment?

It depends on the nature of the “error.” Some 2023 and 2024 crops were excluded from applications because indemnities under certain plans of insurance such as the Margin Protection Plan, Supplemental Coverage Option, Stacked Income Protection Plan with a base policy, and PRF with an intended use of grazing will not be covered in Stage 1.

However, if a producer believes that any pre-filed information on the FSA-526 is incorrect, the producer should contact their crop insurance agent for insured crops or their FSA county office for NAP-covered crops. If the crop insurance agent or FSA determine that the producer’s information on file is erroneous, they will correct the producer’s data on file with RMA and FSA. Once the corrections have been made, an updated Stage 1 application may be generated for the producer.

NEW: On the SDRP Stage 2 application, can you explain why box #23 may not have data pre-filled?

If the AIPs did not have information available to provide to RMA (i.e. producers switched insurance companies prior to filing their production report) the data will not be available to populate on the application.

NEW: Since Stage 1 was a "top-up" on indemnified losses, it provided an additional payment for a "revenue" loss if the underlying MPCl policy was a revenue plan (RP - 02). It appears that Stage 2 will only pay for a Yield loss and will not provide a payment for a Revenue loss regardless of the underlying MPCl plan of insurance. Am I understanding that correctly?

Yes.

Will producer resources be provided in other languages?

Yes. A Spanish version of the news release and fact sheet is available [here](#).

Eligibility

UPDATED: Am I eligible for Stage 1 and Stage 2 payments?

Producers who apply for payment under SDRP Stage 1 may also apply under SDRP Stage 2 for crops and units not meeting the eligibility criteria for SDRP Stage 1.

If I received a letter or application for Stage 1, am I automatically eligible for a disaster payment?

No, the receipt of a letter and the creation of a Stage 1 application doesn't guarantee payment eligibility.

Producers are responsible for confirming and certifying that the losses of eligible crops, trees, and vines shown on the application were caused, in whole or in part, by a qualifying disaster event.

Qualifying disaster events include wildfires, hurricanes (including related excessive wind, storm surges, tornadoes, tropical storms, and tropical depression), floods (including related silt and debris), derechos (including related excessive wind), excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms (including related blizzard and excessive wind), freeze (including a polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, and qualifying drought occurring in calendar years 2023 or 2024. Related conditions must have occurred as a direct result of the indicated disaster event.

"Qualifying drought" includes only those counties in which the drought intensity was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) for eight consecutive weeks or a D3 (extreme drought) or higher level at any point during the applicable calendar year. A list of counties that are eligible for SDRP due to qualifying drought for 2023 and 2024 is available at <http://fsa.usda.gov/sdrp>.

I had crop insurance and had a loss on a crop, but I didn't receive a letter, or my application didn't include all my affected crops or units. Am I still eligible for Stage 1?

The initial Stage 1 applications were based on RMA claim data available as of June 6, 2025. If your crop or unit wasn't included, updated claim information will be used in fall of 2025 to generate a second application for any additional eligible crops or units. Producers should contact their crop insurance agent to confirm that all claim data has been submitted and accepted by RMA's policy acceptance and storage system as soon as possible. Please note that if a producer received payment for the 2023 crop under 2022 ERP, that crop and unit will not be included on the 2023/2024 SDRP Stage 1 application to prevent duplicate benefits.

Why did my neighbor receive an SDRP application and I didn't?

Only producers who received an indemnity under certain crop insurance policies, or a NAP payment, for eligible crop, tree and vine losses for a qualifying disaster event that occurred in the 2023 or 2024 calendar year received an application for Stage 1.

What eligibility forms must be submitted to the FSA County Office prior to receiving an SDRP payment?

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

Many producers, especially if they have participated in FSA programs recently, will already have these forms on file with FSA. Producers who are unsure of whether a form is on file may contact their local FSA County Office.

In addition to the forms listed above, producers and members of legal entities requesting an increased payment limitation must submit the FSA-510, Request for an Exception to the \$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs, accompanied by a certification from a certified public accountant or attorney as to that person or legal entity's certification, for a legal entity and all members of that entity, for each applicable program year.

Producers may file the FSA-510 until the deadline announced by FSA to receive the increased payment limitation.

What year do eligibility forms (CCC-901, CCC-902, AD-1026) need to be completed - 2023 or 2024?

Eligibility forms must be completed for each crop year that the producer is requesting payment (2023, 2024, or 2025). For example, if a producer is requesting benefits for crop year 2023, they must meet 2023 eligibility requirements. For crop year 2024, 2024 eligibility forms are required.

If I received an application for my 2024 crop year wheat losses, am I automatically eligible for a disaster payment?

No, before an SDRP payment can be made producers are responsible for certifying that the indemnities shown on the application are a result of a qualifying disaster event. Qualifying disaster events include wildfires, hurricanes (including related excessive wind, storm surges, tornadoes, tropical storms, and tropical depression), floods (including related silt and debris), derechos (including related excessive wind), excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms (including related blizzard and excessive wind), freeze (including a polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, and qualifying drought occurring in calendar years 2023 and 2024. Related conditions must have occurred as a direct result of the indicated disaster event. "Qualifying drought" includes only those counties in which the drought intensity was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) for eight consecutive weeks or a D3 (extreme drought) or higher level at any point during the calendar years 2023 and 2024.

If a producer receives a crop insurance indemnity under a revenue protection policy, and the listed cause of loss is "Decline in Price," is that crop/unit still eligible for SDRP?

SDRP Stage 1 is a self-certification program, and producers are required to certify that their loss is due, in whole or in part, to a qualifying disaster event. While the program does allow for revenue losses to be considered, those losses must still be directly tied to a qualifying disaster event, not simply a general decline in market prices.

Indemnities were not filtered by cause of loss at the RMA level, which means units with revenue only indemnities (such as those flagged for decline in price) may appear on the application. However, it is up to the producer to certify that the loss was due to a qualifying disaster event, such as drought, excessive heat, or flooding. Supporting documentation may be requested if there is a question about the validity or reasonableness of the producer's certifications.

In short, the presence of a revenue indemnity does not make a unit eligible, the producer's certification must link that revenue loss to a qualifying disaster event

If an entity is the primary policyholder on a crop insurance policy and the members are listed as SBIs but do not share in the ownership or risk of the crop (only the entity itself), are the members eligible for SDRP benefits?

No. The members are not eligible if they do not individually share in the ownership or risk of the crop. Even though they may have ownership in the entity and are listed as SBIs, only the entity is considered the eligible producer because it is the one with the ownership and risk in the crop.

Example: A corporation holds the crop insurance policy and is the sole owner of the crop. The shareholders of the corporation are listed as SBIs on the FSA-526 due to their ownership in the entity, but they do not have direct ownership or interest in the crop itself. In this case, only the corporation is eligible for SDRP, not the individual shareholders.

Am I eligible to receive a Stage 1 SDRP payment for both my NAP payment and a Whole Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP) indemnity if both are listed on my application?

Yes. A NAP payment and a WFRP indemnity are not considered as a duplicate benefit under SDRP Stage 1 because they are based on different types of coverage and loss calculations.

I received an ERP 2022 Track 1 payment for my 2023 winter wheat crop based on a 2022 calendar year loss. Now that same crop appears on my SDRP Stage 1 application with a different unit number. Can I still get a Stage 1 payment for it?

No. If you already received an ERP 2022 Track 1 payment for a 2022 calendar year loss on the 2023 winter wheat crop, it is not eligible for SDRP Stage 1, even if the unit number or structure changed between 2022 to 2023. The loss has already been paid, and it is considered a duplicate benefit, because the loss was already paid under ERP for calendar year 2022.

To decline the SDRP payment for that unit, you must answer “No” on the FSA-526 to indicate you do not agree to obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop and unit.

I received an ERP 2022 Track 2 payment based on my 2023 tax year gross revenue, but I didn't receive an SDRP Stage 1 application, even though I had crop insurance indemnities for 2023 losses. Why not?

If you received an ERP 2022 Track 2 payment based on your 2023 tax year revenue, those losses are excluded from SDRP Stage 1 to avoid a duplicate payment.

Under Track 2, producers were eligible if the loss was caused, at least in part by a qualifying disaster event occurring in the 2022 calendar year. However, it's possible an eligible crop also suffered a loss due to 1 or more qualifying disaster events in the 2023 calendar year.

Even if you had had crop insurance indemnities for 2023, any portion of the losses that contributed to your Track 2 payment has already been compensated under ERP

2022. As a result, those losses are excluded from SDRP Stage 1.

If I received an Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) payment for aquaculture, will I receive an SDRP Stage 1 payment?

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

If a prevented planting claim in 2023 is tied back to 2022 floods, should it come through in Stage 1.

Qualifying disaster events must have occurred in Calendar Years 2023 or 2024. If the date of the loss is not in an eligible calendar year, the crop is not included in Stage 1. Producers may apply under Stage 2 if they believe they had a qualifying disaster event in one of the eligible calendar years.

I had a loss in 2023 and/or 2024, but it was not enough to trigger a crop insurance indemnity. Will I be covered in Stage 2?

Stage 2 will compensate eligible producers not paid under Stage 1 for their eligible losses, including those that may have had crop insurance or NAP, but the loss was not large enough to trigger an indemnity or NAP payment.

NEW: If producer was unable to sell their small grain due to quality issue and ended up feeding the grain, are they eligible for a quality loss payment through SDRP?

Yes, if they are able to meet the requirements for the crop according to SDRP policy.

NEW: Are Prevented Planted (PP) acres, eligible acres?

Prevented planting losses are only eligible for uninsured producers for SDRP stage 2.

NEW: Is the "Dollar Plans" of insurance inclusive of the RP plans of insurance or for this program, is that considered an APH plan?

The following sections of the FSA-504 are applicable to insured crops:

Part C - Insured APH/Yield based Plans - plans included for stage 2 =

- 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

Part D - Insured Area Based Plans - plans included for stage 2 =

- 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

Part E - Insured Dollar and other Revenue - plans included for stage 2 =

- 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

Part F - Insured Value Loss Plans - plans included for stage 2 =

- 43 Aquaculture Dollar Plan
- 50 Dollar Amount of Insurance

Part G - Tree and Vine Plans

NEW: Are ECO/SCO/Margin Protection included as area plans?

Supplemental and margin based types of coverage are not included in SDRP Stage 1 or Stage 2. This includes the following coverages:

- 16 Margin Protection
- 17 Margin Protection - Harvest Price Exclusion
- 26 Post Application Coverage Endorsement - Yield Protection
- 27 Post Application Coverage Endorsement - Revenue Protection
- 28 Post Application Coverage Endorsement - RP w/Harvest Price Exclusion
- 31 Supplemental Coverage Option - Yield Protection
- 32 Supplemental Coverage Option - Revenue Protection
- 33 Supplemental Coverage Option - RP w/Harvest Price Exclusion
- 37 Hurricane Insurance Protection - Wind Index
- 87 Enhanced Coverage Option - Yield Protection
- 88 Enhanced Coverage Option - Revenue Protection
- 89 Enhanced Coverage Option - RP w/Harvest Price Exclusion

Note: Plan codes 35 STAX and 36 STAX - Harvest Price Exclusion will only be included in SDRP when purchased as a base policy. They will not be included if purchased as supplemental coverage in conjunction with a base policy.

Is honey an eligible crop?

Yes.

Signatures /Shares/Production

Who must sign the SDRP application?

All producers who are certifying a share on the SDRP application must sign it to receive payment.

What if I am the primary crop insurance policy holder and have designated shares to Substantial Beneficial Interests (SBIs) on my application, but I'm unable to collect all required SBI signatures?

The SDRP application will be considered incomplete without all required signatures. In order for an application to be processed for FSA County Committee action, a complete application must be submitted to the producer's recording county office by the deadline announced by FSA.

My application lists an SBI that doesn't have an interest or share in the crop. Does this SBI have to sign to complete the application?

No. The primary policyholder should not designate any shares of the crop/unit to any SBI on the application that doesn't individually share in the risk of producing the crop and ownership of the crop.

How are joint ventures (JV), general partnerships, and other entities handled? What should I enter in the "share" column on the SDRP application?

Primary policyholders with matching records at FSA are listed as the applicant on the application, and the SDRP payment is calculated based on the RMA share. If the shares match between RMA and FSA for the entity, the entity should enter 100% share. If the shares do not match, such as in the case of a husband/wife JV listed as 100% with RMA but split 50/50 with FSA, the application should match FSA-reported shares.

When completing the SDRP application, what should I put as the Share % if I am certifying to 100% of the payment? Should I enter 100% or leave it blank?

Share is assumed to be 100% to the primary policyholder unless otherwise designated; however, the primary policyholder may enter 100%, when applicable.

What happens if an application is sent to a deceased producer?

For FSA to process an application for a deceased producer, a signature authority document must be provided to the FSA office, and the application must be signed by an authorized signatory. The payment can be issued using the Tax ID Number of the deceased individual or the individual's estate, as applicable. An alternate payee may utilize an FSA-325 where the payment will be issued using the Tax ID Number of the deceased and a 1099 will be issued in the same manner.

If a Transfer of Coverage took place, who receives the SDRP application?

Due to how Transfer of Coverage data is stored, FSA treats transferees like an SBI for SDRP. While the SDRP application will be mailed to the original primary policyholder, the transferee will be listed as an SBI on the application. The original primary policyholder can designate 100% of the SDRP payment to the transferee and only the transferee is required to sign the application.

NEW: For APH/Yield based crops, is production share-adjusted?

Yes, producers should be adjusting the production for their insured share, if the producer does not agree with the production that is prefilled on the FSA-504.

NEW: If a producer disagrees with the production printed on his application, can they use their crop insurance APH report to

validate their true production? Likewise, if there is no production pre-printed, can they use their crop insurance APH report to justify production?

If a producer is certifying to a production amount on the FSA-504, they must adjust the production for their insured share and provide acceptable documentation to support the certified production amount.

Acceptable production records are verifiable or reliable documentation. Verifiable records are those that can be verified through an independent source or third party, are dated, and show final disposition of the crop, which includes quantity and price. Reliable records can be accepted by FSA when reliable records are unavailable, as long as the records can substantiate the amount of production certified by the producer.

NEW: We have noticed data on the SDRP application which was from non-loss situations... i.e. appraised crop harvested for alternate use. What should a producer do in this situation? Wheat hayed but insured as grain... or corn harvested insured as silage.

If a producer's final use is different than the intended use of the crop, the production must be converted from the final use to the intended use for certifying production on the application.

NEW: Uninsurable production has always been required to report to AIP but this year is the first year it must be processed in the company system. Will the production FSA is pulling in exclude those UI acres and production?

Without referencing an individual situation, the prefilled production amount may include production for insurable and uninsurable acres/production. To account for this, Stage 2 allows for producers to certify to a different production amount and

provide supporting documentation.

NEW: If there is no quality loss is, should producers leave the “Producer Certified Quality Loss %” box blank?

Yes.

Payment Limitations

How do I request a higher payment limitation?

Producers and members of legal entities requesting an increased payment limitation must submit Form FSA-510, Request for an Exception to the \$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs, by the announced deadline, for all applicable crop years.

UPDATED: Can the payment limitation rules be clarified?

Producers or legal entities may receive up to \$125,000 in total SDRP payments per program year for specialty and high value crops and \$125,000 for all other crops. These payment limitations apply to the combined total of Stage 1 and Stage 2 payments. For SDRP Stages 1 and 2, each calendar year has a separate payment limitation.

However, if at least 75 percent of the producer’s or legal entity’s average adjusted gross income (AGI) is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry operations, higher payment limitations may apply: up to \$900,000 for specialty and high value crops and up to \$250,000 for all other crops for each program year.

NEW: Is a producer required to meet FSA's Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)?

No, AGI is not applicable to SDRP.

Payment Calculations

Will my estimated SDRP payment pre-filled on my SDRP application be the amount I receive?

Not necessarily. The pre-filled estimated SDRP payments are subject to determination of program eligibility and show the calculated SDRP benefit before any reductions or adjustments. Reductions due to payment limitations and the payment factors are not included in the estimated SDRP payment on the application forms.

NEW: Why are program payments factored by 35%?

SDRP payment factor of 35 percent will be applied to all Stage 1 and Stage 2 payments. If additional SDRP funds remain, FSA may issue a second payment.

Will quality be included under Stage 1?

SDRP Stage 1 only includes quality conditions recognized under the insurance policy or NAP policy. Additional adjustments for quality beyond what's covered under the insurance or NAP policy will be addressed under Stage 2.

How are replanting payments handled?

Replanting payments are not eligible for SDRP. Payments received for replanting are not included SDRP payment calculations.

Is there an unharvested factor consideration?

The FSA unharvested factors do not apply to crop insurance policies under Stage 1 as the crop insurance terms are generally followed.

Does USDA reduce production if the harvest price is less than the projected price?

SDRP Stage 1 values production to count at the harvest price for Revenue Protection and Revenue Protection with the Harvest Price Exclusion.

NEW: Do the applications follow the MPCI unit structure that the producer chose?

Yes, the Stage 2 payment will follow the MPCI unit structure.

NEW: For all crops other than forage, how is a quality loss calculated?

Quality loss references a loss in value due to industry grading factors, which include broken kernels, low protein, etc. Any grading factors that cannot be mitigated by the producer through reasonable measures.

Qualifying Disaster Events - Stage 1 and Stage 2

Can my crop insurance agent tell me if I experienced a qualifying disaster event?

No, you, as the applicant, are responsible for identifying if you experienced a crop, tree, bush or vine loss due to a qualifying disaster event. However, if the COC requests supporting documentation to support your certification of the disaster event that resulted in the loss, your crop insurance agent can provide information regarding your crop insurance claim and any related documentation supporting that claim. For many, this documentation may directly relate to a qualifying disaster event under SDRP. However, your crop insurance claim documentation alone doesn't determine SDRP eligibility, as it may not capture all qualifying disaster events that impacted your production. You are responsible for identifying and certifying if a

portion of the loss was caused by a qualifying disaster event.

UPDATED: I received an application, but my insurance claim was not for one of the qualifying disaster events. Do I need to have the claim corrected to receive my SDRP payment?

No. If your crop insurance payment was associated with one of the qualifying disaster events, you may still be eligible for payment. You are eligible for payment on any crop or unit that suffered a loss, in whole or in part, due to a qualifying disaster event regardless of the associated insurance claim loss.

I understand that my cause of loss indicated for crop insurance does not have to match the qualifying disaster event exactly and that I will need to certify that I did in fact have a loss due to a qualifying disaster event and will need to be able substantiate that if I am spot checked. What kind of documentation will I need in such a review?

Participants are required to retain documentation in support of their SDRP application for 3 years after the date of approval. All information provided to FSA for program eligibility and payment calculation purposes, including certification that a producer suffered a loss due to a qualifying disaster event is subject to spot check. FSA County Committees (COC) will facilitate spot-checks and consider local farming practices, weather conditions, and disaster events. As part of this process, the COC may request additional weather data or documentation to support the claimed losses.

For drought to be a “qualifying drought” did the County need to be D2 for 8 consecutive weeks, or D3 or greater?

Yes, this is a Statutory requirement.

Refer to the *Supplemental Disaster Relief Program: Drought Eligible Counties - 2023 and 2024* Fact Sheet at the following link:

<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/tools/informational/fact-sheets/supplemental-disaster-relief-program-drought-eligible-counties-2023>

Are all counties eligible for payment even if they are not listed on the eligible drought list?

Yes. However, for producers certifying drought as their qualifying disaster event, their county must have been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) for eight consecutive weeks or a D3 (extreme drought) or higher level at any point during the applicable calendar year. For all other qualifying disaster events, all counties are eligible.

Refer to the *Supplemental Disaster Relief Program: Drought Eligible Counties - 2023 and 2024* Fact Sheet at the following link:

<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/tools/informational/fact-sheets/supplemental-disaster-relief-program-drought-eligible-counties-2023>

If my county did not qualify for drought based on the U.S. Drought Monitor am I automatically ineligible for SDRP?

If your entire loss was due to drought then yes, you would be ineligible for SDRP. However, producers should review all eligible disaster events, such as excessive heat or related conditions if multiple conditions affected the crop. You are eligible for payment on any crop or unit that suffered a loss, in whole or in part, due to a qualifying disaster event.

Those certifying a qualifying disaster event caused the loss should be prepared to provide documentation to support their self-certification if selected for a spot check. Refer to the *Supplemental Disaster Relief Program: Drought Eligible Counties - 2023 and 2024* Fact Sheet at the following link:

<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/tools/informational/fact-sheets/supplemental-disaster-relief-program-drought-eligible-counties-2023>

Does hail qualify as a Disaster Event?

Hail by itself is not a qualifying disaster event.

My cause of loss was for hail. Can I still get an SDRP payment?

Yes, if hail was directly related to a qualifying disaster event. Qualifying disaster events include wildfires, hurricanes (including related excessive wind, storm surges, tornadoes, tropical storms, and tropical depression), floods (including related silt and debris), derechos (including related excessive wind), excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms (including related blizzard and excessive wind), freeze (including polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, and qualifying drought occurring in calendar years 2023 and 2024.

For example, if a producer's crop insurance claim was for hail damage but the damage was directly related to a tornado, then this would qualify for an SDRP payment since tornado is a qualifying disaster event.

Linkage

Am I required to purchase crop insurance or NAP in the future if I receive an SDRP payment?

Yes. Any applicant that receives an SDRP payment must agree to purchase crop insurance or NAP, as applicable, 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 a producer receives an SDRP payment and may vary depending on the timing and availability of crop insurance or NAP for a producer's particular crops.

Does linkage apply for non-insurable crops that are not eligible for NAP?

Yes. Producers are required to file an acreage report in the linkage years and must obtain Whole Farm Revenue Protection or a Micro Farm policy to meet linkage for crops that are NOT insurable or eligible for NAP.

Note: WFRP/Micro Farm linkage rules apply at the **crop level** and not on an **acre-by-acre** basis.

Example: **(WFRP/Micro Farm required)**: Tobacco was insurable in XYZ County in the year of the SDRP payment but is no longer insurable in that county and is not eligible for NAP. The producer must obtain WFRP or Micro Farm to meet linkage requirements.

How can linkage be met when an insurable crop, that is ineligible for NAP coverage, has uninsurable acreage?

Only insurable acres must meet the linkage requirements. If a policy is available for a commodity but the producer plants an uninsurable type/practice that isn't eligible for crop insurance or NAP, then linkage would not apply.

Example: A producer gets an SDRP payment for soybeans but the next year the producer plants an uninsurable type/practice and it is not eligible for NAP. Linkage would not apply in this scenario.

Is a producer required to purchase NAP for the next two years even if they do not plant that crop in the future years?

Linkage is not required if the producer does not plant the crop in the linkage years.

Do I still need to agree to purchase crop insurance or obtain NAP coverage if I no longer farm?

Yes, all participants must agree to purchase coverage to receive an SDRP payment. However, if a producer or entity that received an SDRP Stage 1 payment quits farming or an entity completely dissolves, there are no future crop insurance or NAP coverage requirements.

Example 1: Producer A received SDRP benefits for 2023 crop losses but retired from farming in 2024. Since Producer A is no longer farming, no future crop insurance or NAP coverage is required.

Example 2: ABC Farms received a Stage 1 payment in September 2025 and purchased insurance for the 2026 crop year. After harvest, the entity dissolved. ABC Farms no longer exists and isn't required to purchase insurance for 2027.

If SDRP Stage 1 was paid on one type of grapes, is the producer required to purchase 60% on all their grapes?

The producer is only required to purchase 60% or higher on the grape type(s) in which the SDRP benefit was received.

Can an insured purchase supplemental coverage, such as Enhanced Coverage Option (ECO) or Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO), to meet the minimum 60% coverage level linkage requirement?

Yes. To meet the linkage requirement, supplemental coverage options can be purchased to ensure that, in total, 60% of the crop value (APH x Price x Acres) is covered.

PRF/Annual Forage

Are grazing losses covered under SDRP?

No, Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (PRF) grazing and Annual Forage (AF) acreage associated with grazing are not eligible under SDRP. Grazing losses are considered

feed losses, not crop production losses, and are therefore ineligible for SDRP assistance.

Are PRF and AF haying losses covered under SDRP?

Yes. PRF haying losses and AF losses not associated with grazing are eligible. However, producers should not certify that they are eligible if their AF payment had any acreage intended for grazing. If part of their loss was for non-grazing uses, that portion may be eligible under Stage 2, but cannot be separated under Stage 1.

Am I eligible to receive a Stage 1 SDRP payment for both NAP payment and PRF indemnity if both are listed on my application? If not, how should I correctly mark the application?

No, not if the NAP and PRF payments are for the same crop and same loss. This would be considered a duplicate benefit, and the producer must choose one payment, either the NAP or PRF, as the basis for the SDRP payment.

To decline one of the payments, you should answer “No” in the applicable section, either Part C (Insured Crop Information) or Part D (NAP Crop information) on the FSA-526 to indicate you do not agree to obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage for that crop and unit as applicable.

Exceptions: If the NAP and PRF payments are for different crops, or if the producer received a PRF crop insurance indemnity and a NAP payment on grass seed, then both may be selected as they are not considered a duplicate benefit.

How can you meet linkage if you are paid under SDRP Stage 1 for a PRF or AF indemnity? Would a comparable amount of acreage be sufficient?

To meet linkage for PRF or AF, producers would need to obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage of at least 60/100 or higher for the number of acres for which an SDRP payment was received.

NEW: If a producer collects a SDRP payment based on a Forage Production loss, can they meet linkage requirements through a PRF policy instead?

Yes, if purchased at the required 60/100 level or higher.