FSA
HANDBOOK

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program

To access the transmittal page click on the short reference.

For State and County Offices

SHORT REFERENCE

1-SURE

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

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

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program 1-SURE	**Amendment 12**

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs

Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 35 J has been amended to clarify RMPR.

Subparagraph 63 D and Exhibit 6.5 have been amended to update the paragraph reference.

Paragraph 65 has been amended to clarify HMP establishment and application.

Subparagraph 92 C has been amended to clarify crops not eligible for prevented planting.

Paragraph 134 has been added to provide policy for calculating the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis for peanuts that meet specific criteria.

Subparagraphs 172 B and D have been amended to clarify policy on the guarantee adjustment factor and value loss crops not paid an indemnity.

Subparagraph 201 I has been amended to update the reference for the requirements of verifiable records.

Subparagraph 292:

- A and B have been amended to provide guidance on sharing data with RMA
- C has been amended to clarify RMA data adjustment for RMA exceptions
- E has been amended to clarify harvested and unharvested acreage discrepancies for Example 1.

Subparagraph 303 C has been amended to clarify guidance on loading entries for RMA Guarantee Basis.

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 307 D has been amended to clarify RMA insured crops.

Subparagraphs 312 D and E have been amended to provide guidance on calculating production count for hybrid corn seed and determining total crop value.

Subparagraph 517 C has been amended to update the reference for guidance on determining the 10 percent loss.

Subparagraph 522:

- A has been amended to provide the web site address for accessing the tolerance tool
- B has been amended to update and replace the previous example of the tolerance tool.

Paragraph 523 has been added to provide instructions for using the Peanut Tool.

Exhibit 2 has been amended to provide definitions for "FMV A" and "FMV B".

Exhibit 4 has been amended to add code “TP”.

Exhibit 30 has been amended to:

- add "SD" as an intended use for barley
- remove the NAP Pay Code.

Field Market Value has been changed to FMV throughout the handbook.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

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Part 1 General Information and Administrative Provisions

1 Purpose and Coverage

A Handbook Purpose

This handbook provides procedure for SURE that is implemented by DAFP through PECD.

B Related Handbooks

Related handbooks include the following.

IF the material concerns...	THEN see...
referring possible fraud cases to OIG	9-AO.
appeals	1-APP.
signatures, powers of attorney, names and addresses, controlled substances, deceased individuals, or closed estates	1-CM.
acreage reporting, compliance, prevented planting	2-CP
HELC/WC	6-CP.
requests for relief and finality rule provisions	7-CP.
EFT's	1-FI.
accounting interface	6-FI.
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prompt payment interest	61-FI.
assignments and joint payees	63-FI.
establishing and reporting debts in CRS	67-FI.
providing public information	2-INFO.
NAP covered crops	1-NAP.
AGI, payment eligibility, payment limitation, and person determinations	1-PL.
eligibility flags, payment limitation allocations, and recording determinations	3-PL.
referring FSA/RMA discrepancies and/or potential abuse cases to RMA Regional Offices on AD-2007	4-RM.

2 Authorities

A Statutory Authority

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, Pub. L. 110-246, as amended by Pub. L. 110-329, Pub. L. 110-398, and Pub. L. 111-005 authorizes the Secretary to implement SURE.

B Regulatory Authority

Regulations for SURE are provided in 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart G.

C Limitations

If more than 1 handbook provision appears to apply, the provisions that are the most restrictive on benefits or eligibility apply.

This handbook constitutes FSA's internal operating guidelines issued by DAFP for carrying out the provisions of regulations. Handbook provisions are considered interpretive of regulations. Whenever an unintended conflict appears to exist between any handbook provision and the pertinent applicable Federal regulations, regulations apply.

3 General Information

A SURE Assistance

Assistance under SURE is available for NAP coverable or insurable crop losses on the following:

- prevented planted acreage
- reduced production of planted acreage
- reduced quality on certain crops
- value loss crops including, but not limited to, nursery and aquaculture.

Eligible participants may receive SURE benefits in addition to the following:

- payments received under NAP
- crop insurance indemnities received under the Federal Crop Insurance Act
- emergency loans made available under Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Subtitle C.

B Signup

For 2008 crops, FSA-682's shall be filed in either the participant's recording or administrative County Office.

*** * ***

C Funding

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 created the Agricultural Disaster Relief Trust Fund that will provide monies for SURE obligations. SURE payments will **not** be subject to a national payment factor.

D FSA-570 Not Applicable

SURE payments will be made to eligible producers without regard to FSA-570 on file in the County Office.

E Assistance

SURE assistance is available for crop losses incurred in the crop years 2008 through September 30, 2011, because of a disaster. The crop year for specific commodities is defined by RMA or NAP.

SURE assistance is calculated in an amount equal to 60 percent of the difference between the SURE guarantee and total farm revenue.

3 General Information (Continued)

F Other Criteria

The following are other program and administrative provisions that apply to SURE:

- controlled substance provisions
- fraud/FCIC

  Exception: Participants either qualify for SURE payments or they do not. Participants do not render performance; therefore, failure to fully comply relief provisions do **not** apply to SURE.

- equitable relief provisions.

County Offices shall record determinations for the applicable criteria in the eligibility file according to 3-PL.

G Modifying Provisions

Provisions in this handbook shall **not** be revised without prior written approval from the National Office.

H Forms

User forms, worksheets, applications, other documents, other than those provided in this handbook or issued by the National Office, are **not** permitted.

I Signature Requirements

All participants' signatures **must** be received by the signup deadline. Neither STC nor COC has authority to approve late-filed FSA-682's.

Note: The signup deadline will be announced under separate cover.

Follow 1-CM for signature requirements.

J Public Information

Follow instructions in 2-INFO for providing information about SURE.

*--3.5 Qualifying Loss

A Overview

Participants must have at least 1 crop of economic significance (defined in Exhibit 2) with a 10 percent production loss, adjusted for quality, because of a natural disaster. The 10 percent loss threshold is determined by comparing the actual production of a crop to the normal production for the crop.

Note: The 10 percent production loss threshold for multiple marketed crops, according to subparagraph 65 C, shall be calculated by crop type. See subparagraph 517 C about additional crop loss entries.

In addition, the producer must have either of the following:

- a portion of the SURE farm located in a natural disaster county designated by the Secretary, including contiguous counties

- an overall loss greater than 50 percent of the actual production on the farm compared to normal production for the farm for that crop year.

Notes: Farm is defined according to subparagraph 32 A and Exhibit 2.

Actual production and normal production are defined in Exhibit 2.--*

*--3.5 Qualifying Loss (Continued)

B Applying Quality Adjustments to Qualifying Loss

The following table provides guidance for determining when to apply quality adjustments to harvested production for the 10 percent loss and 50 percent loss eligibility requirements.

Note: This table applies **only** to production for determining eligibility. It does **not** apply to production in determining total crop value for the total farm revenue calculation. Total crop value takes quality into account with an adjustment to NAMP rather than the production as outlined in Part 8. **The quality adjustment factors only apply to harvested production.**

IF the crop is…	**AND harvested production is…**	**AND the crop…**	**THEN…**
insured	provided by a SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record	is listed in Exhibit 17 with a "Yes" in the "Is there a Quality Adjustment" field	quality adjustments have already been applied and no further adjustments to production shall apply unless STC has established a separate quality adjustment factor for excessive moisture according to paragraph 66 and the producer certifies that their average quality adjustment factor for excessive moisture met or exceeded the STC-established quality adjustment factor for excessive moisture according to subparagraph 233 H.
		is listed in Exhibit 17 with a "No" in the "Is there a Quality Adjustment" field	apply the applicable quality adjustment factor according to paragraph 66 if the producer certifies that his/her average quality adjustment met or exceeded the STC-established quality adjustment factor according to subparagraph 233 H.
	not provided by a SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record	has been approved for a quality adjustment according to paragraph 66	apply the applicable quality adjustment factor according to paragraph 66 if the producer certifies that his average quality adjustment met or exceeded the STC-established quality adjustment factor according to subparagraph 233 H.
NAP or waived-in according to subparagraph 35 C		has been approved for a quality adjustment in the county	apply the applicable quality adjustment factor according to paragraph 66 if the producer certifies that his average quality adjustment met or exceeded the STC-established quality adjustment factor according to subparagraph 233 H.

--*

***--3.5 Qualifying Loss (Continued)**

B Applying Quality Adjustments to Qualifying Loss (Continued)

Example 1: A producer has an insured crop of corn in a county. The STC "other" quality adjustment in this county for corn is .9000. The STC "excessive moisture" quality adjustment in this county is .8000. The producer certified that all of the harvested production meets or exceeds both the "other" and "excessive moisture" quality adjustment factors as outlined in paragraph 66. However, this crop is listed in Exhibit 17 with a "Y" (a crop that has production adjusted for quality by RMA). The crop has an RMA "L" (Loss) Record. Since the crop has a "L" (Loss) Record, the total production has been adjusted for quality; therefore, the production can **only** be further adjusted by the "excessive moisture" quality adjustment factor of .8000.

The producer also has wheat in the county. The crop is insured and is also listed with a "Y" in Exhibit 17, but does **not** have a "L" (Loss) Record. The STC "other" quality adjustment in this county for wheat is .8000. The STC "excessive moisture" quality adjustment for wheat is .9000. The producer certifies that their harvested production meets or exceeds both the "other" and "excessive moisture" quality adjustment factors as outlined in paragraph 66. The total harvested production for the loss calculations will be adjusted down by the combined quality adjustment factor of .7000.

Example 2: A producer has an insured crop of corn in a county. The crop has RMA optional units and has 4 different units in the same county. Two of the units have production on the RMA "L" (Loss) Record and 2 of the units do **not**. The STC "other" quality adjustment in this county for corn is .9000. The STC "excessive moisture" quality adjustment in this county for corn is .9000. The producer certified that all of their harvested production meets or exceeds both the "other" and "excessive moisture" quality adjustment factors as outlined in paragraph 66. This crop is listed with a "Y" in Exhibit 17. The 2 units that do **not** have a "L" (Loss) Record will have the harvested production for those units adjusted by the combined quality adjustment factor of .8000. The 2 units that have a "L" (Loss) Record will **only** apply the "excessive moisture" quality adjustment factor of .9000.**--***

***--3.5 Qualifying Loss (Continued)**

C Insured Avocadoes Used for Qualifying Loss

Participants using insured avocadoes to meet the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility requirements according to subparagraph A may use CEY as the avocado yield.

Note: If the producer does not qualify for the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility using CEY, the producer may provide historical verifiable/reliable production records for most recent 3 years. In these cases, County Offices shall:

- determine the average avocado yield per acre based on the 3 prior years' acres and production
- use the calculated average yield in the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility calculation.

See subparagraph 310 B for the avocado price used to determine the value of the average and normal production, when calculating 50 percent loss for participants with multiple crops.

Note: This applies **only** to production for determining eligibility. It does **not** apply to production in determining total crop value for the total farm revenue calculation.

D Insured Pecans Used for Qualifying Loss

Participants using insured pecans to meet the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility requirements according to subparagraph A may use CEY as the pecan yield.

Note: If the producer does not qualify for the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility using CEY, the producer may provide historical verifiable/reliable production records for most recent 4 years. In these cases, County Offices shall:

- determine the average pecan yield per acre based on the 4 prior years' acres and production
- use the calculated average yield in the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility calculation.

See subparagraph 311 B for the pecan price used to determine the value of the average and normal production, when calculating 50 percent loss for participants with multiple crops.

Note: This applies **only** to production for determining eligibility. It does **not** apply to production in determining total crop value for the total farm revenue calculation.**--***

4 Responsibilities

A DAFP Responsibilities

DAFP shall:

- establish NAMP for crops with 1 price nationwide
- develop all SURE regulations and policies
- ensure that SURE is administered according to 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart G.

B STC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this part and 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart G, STC shall:

- direct the administration of SURE
- establish NAMP's for crops not established by DAFP
- approve quality adjustment factors
- ensure that State and County Offices follow SURE provisions
- handle suspected fraud cases according to applicable procedure
- thoroughly document all actions taken in STC meeting minutes
- provide DD with a copy of STC or DAFP determinations for appeals or misinformation/misaction cases
- handle appeals according to 1-APP and 7 CFR Parts 11 and 780
- review all FSA-682's executed by State Office employees, COC members, CED's, County Office employees, and their spouses
- require reviews be conducted by DD's according to paragraph 21 to ensure that SURE is being implemented according to SURE provisions

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

- approve CEY's.

--Note:** STC may develop additional guidelines to assist County Offices with implementing the SURE Program.**--

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

C SED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart G, SED's shall:

- ensure that County Offices follow SURE provisions
- handle appeals according to 1-APP and 7 CFR Parts 11 and 780
- ensure that DD's conduct reviews according to paragraph 21

  Note: SED may establish additional reviews to ensure that SURE is administered according to SURE provisions.

- ensure that **all** County Offices publicize SURE provisions according to paragraph 6

  Important: Because of displaced producers, all County Offices in the State **must** publicize SURE provisions.

- immediately notify the National Office of problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, and specific problems or findings.

SED equitable relief authority in 7-CP applies to SURE.

D DD Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart G, DD's shall ensure that COC's and CED's carryout SURE provisions as follows:

- conduct reviews according to paragraph 21 and any additional review established by STC or SED according to subparagraph B and C
- provide SED with report of all reviews according to paragraph 21
- ensure that County Offices publicize SURE provisions according to paragraph 6.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

E General COC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart G, COC's shall:

- fully comply with all SURE provisions
- ensure that CED's fully comply with all SURE provisions
- follow procedure in paragraph 5 for redelegation of authority
- handle suspected fraud cases according to applicable procedure
- develop quality adjustment factors based on weather, crop conditions, etc., document their findings, and send recommendations to STC
- ensure that the claimed share reflects the participant's ownership interest in the crop at the time of loss

  Note: If the participant claiming a share of SURE has entered into any agreement or contract to grow or produce the crop for another, without retaining any ownership share interest in the crop, the participant **cannot** be considered to have a valid claim to a share of SURE payment.

- handle appeals according to 1-APP and 7 CFR Parts 11 and 780
- thoroughly document all actions taken in COC meeting minutes

  Important: **All** of the following **must** be thoroughly documented for **all** SURE determinations made by COC:

  - factors reviewed or considered
  - documentation reviewed
  - references to applicable handbooks, notices, and regulations
  - sources of information obtained for review or consideration.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

E General COC Responsibilities (Continued)

- notify participants in writing, if their FSA-682 is disapproved

  Note: Notifications shall include the following information:

  - reason for FSA-682 denial
  - factors reviewed or considered in making determination
  - appeal rights
  - copy of FSA-682.

- ensure that producers receive complete and accurate SURE information

  Note: SURE information may be provided through the following:

  - County Office visits
  - fact sheets, leaflets, newsletters, and print media
  - meetings
  - radio, television, and video.

- ensure that SURE general 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:

  - basic participant eligibility criteria
  - general data required to complete FSA-682
  - payment limitation
  - RMPR certification
  - signup period
  - workflow of worksheets for multi-county producers

- reduce CEY's according to paragraph 123, if necessary.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

F Recording County Responsibilities

The recording county for SURE shall be the producer's recording county according to 3-PL. If the producer is involved in only 1 county, then that county is considered to be both the recording and administrative county for the purposes of this paragraph.

COC in a recording county is responsible for:

- producer eligibility determinations according to Part 1
- ensuring that FSA-217, if applicable, is completed according to 1-CM
- ensuring that FSA-682 is completed according to Part 11
- assuring producer signatures follow 1-CM procedure
- approving or disapproving FSA-682, Parts A through D, for their county's data
- adjusting production on FSA-682, Part D, for crops in their county
- overall FSA-682 approval or disapproval
- ensuring that other administrative counties are notified when FSA-682 is approved/disapproved
- ensuring that FSA-683 is completed according to paragraph 353.

G Other Administrative County Responsibilities

COC's in nonrecording counties are responsible for:

- approving or disapproving FSA-682, Parts A through D for their county's data
- adjusting production on FSA-682, Part D, for crops in their county
- ensuring that recording county receives data from their county, including COC determinations.

4 Responsibilities (Continued)

H CED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart G, CED's shall:

- fully comply with all SURE provisions
- ensure that County Office employees fully comply with all SURE provisions
- handle appeals according to 1-APP and 7 CFR Parts 11 and 780
- ensure that modifications to data provided by the applicant are not made unless the applicant initials and dates the modification
- ensure that producers receive complete and accurate SURE information
- immediately notify SED, through DD, of software problems and incomplete or incorrect procedures
- ensure that general provisions and other important items are publicized according to paragraph 6
- ensure that RMA data on the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4) for land administered in another county is sent to the applicable county.

I Program Technician Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart G, program technicians shall:

- fully comply with all SURE provisions
- immediately notify CED of problems including incomplete or incorrect procedures
- ensure that producers receive complete and accurate SURE information.

5 COC Delegation of Authority

A COC Responsibilities

COC is responsible for acting on all FSA-682's. This authority **cannot** be delegated beyond routine determinations, as provided in subparagraph C.

B COC Responsibilities That May Be Delegated

COC may delegate responsibility to CED for approving routine FSA-682's. Following are examples of routine FSA-682's:

- all information is accounted for and completed on FSA-682 with RMA data

- NAP covered crops for which CCC-576's have already been approved for the disaster crop year.

C COC Responsibilities That Shall Not Be Delegated

Under no circumstances shall COC delegate responsibility to CED for determinations involving any of the following:

- AGI in situations where certifications are questionable
- assigning production

*** * ***

- ineligible loss conditions
- maximum loss level for the county or area
- normal marketing percentages for crops with multiple markets
- reducing yields.

Notes: COC employees making what could be interpreted as adverse decisions not mentioned herein **must** provide a right of appeal to COC **only** according to 1-APP.

--**Under no circumstances shall COC delegate responsibility for requesting a county average quality adjustment factor from STC according to subparagraph 233 A.**--

6 Outreach

A General Information

Every attempt shall be made to timely notify and publicize SURE to all potential participants.

Special emphasis shall be made to disseminate the information to potential participants who are a minority, SDA, LR, BF, underserved, or underrepresented.

B State Office Responsibilities

State Offices shall, through the State outreach coordinator, make every attempt to ensure that timely notification is provided appropriately at both the State and county levels.

A list of minority organizations in the State, for reference in disseminating disaster program information to minority groups, shall be maintained. The list shall include organization names, addresses, and name of the contact person. This list should consist of at least the following:

- Alaska Native organizations
- American Indian organizations
- Hispanic associations of colleges and universities
- historically black colleges and universities (1890 colleges and universities)
- Native American community colleges
- minority and ethnic newspapers and radios
- organizations for the handicapped
- organizations for the aging.

Ensure that the lists are mailed to County Offices for assistance with disseminating SURE information.

6 Outreach (Continued)

C County Office Responsibilities

County Offices shall make every attempt to ensure that correct and timely notification is provided to potential participants by:

- fact sheets, leaflets, newsletters, and print media in general circulation in the county or area
- public meetings
- radio, television, and video that have general coverage in the county or area.

Note: County Offices shall review and use State lists for applicable contacts in the area.

County Offices shall maintain a list of civic, agri-business, and special interest organizations functioning at the county level for reference in disseminating SURE information. County lists should include a minimum of the following:

- farmer or rural organizations, such as Ruritan clubs, Future Farmers of America, etc.
- minority churches and ministers
- minority organizations and coalitions, such as National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, etc.
- county minority and ethnic newspapers and radio stations
- women's groups
- adult education providers of farm management, such as CSREES and agri-businesses, especially if minority-owned.

6 Outreach (Continued)

D Notifications

State and County Offices shall use the lists in subparagraphs B and C to assist in ensuring that information is disseminated to all producers. SURE information **must** be publicized by mailings; meetings shall be held when possible and where feasible. When preparing to speak to groups, consider a location accessible and preferable for the group.

State and County Offices shall ensure that minority members and advisers are:

- fully informed on SURE matters
- fully used for input of minority needs and contacts
- requested to speak to minority groups or to accompany CED, DD, or other officials when speaking to minority groups.

E Documentation

Extensive documentation of outreach efforts is **required**. STC shall document specific guidance given to County Offices and efforts made at the State level about outreach activity.

COC shall document efforts made at the county level whether performed singularly or along with the County Office with the minority adviser, DD, or State outreach coordinator.

A copy of the following shall be included in the primary SURE file (for instance, the "SURE for Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program" file):

- all letters, notices, news articles, radio programs, and county or ethnic group meeting and attendance data
- documentation by COC or STC that must include whether the effort is considered a minority or under-served/under-represented contact.

According to 25-AS, Exhibit 51.6, file copies of notifications of minority advisers, etc., about outreach activity in file OUTR 5, "Notifications".

7 Conservation Compliance

A Conservation Compliance Provisions

SURE participants are subject to the applicable 6-CP conservation compliance provisions. A signed AD-1026 must be on file covering the program year before issuing SURE payments. It is not necessary for a participant to complete a new AD-1026 if there have been no changes to the farming operation since the previous AD-1026 was signed.

B New AD-1026's

If a new AD-1026 is required to be filed, SURE payments may be issued to eligible producers when AD-1026, item 12 is signed. It is **not** necessary to delay issuing SURE payments pending NRCS' HEL or wetland determinations. The AD-1026 "Continuous AD-1026 Certification" statement requires producers to refund SURE payments if an NRCS determination results in HELC/WC violation.

8 Administrative Offset and Bankruptcies

A Administrative Offset

SURE payments shall be subject to administrative offset.

B Bankruptcies

Bankruptcy status does not exclude a producer from requesting disaster benefits.

Contact the OGC Regional Attorney for guidance on all bankruptcy cases involving requests for disaster benefits.

9 Payment Limitations

A 2008 Payment Limitation

For 2008, no person, as defined and determined under the provisions in 7 CFR Part 1400, as in effect for 2008, may receive more than $100,000 combined under LIP, ELAP, Honey Bees and Farm-Raised Fish Program, LFP, and SURE combined.

Determine "persons" according to 1-PL for 2008.

If a person determination for the participant has:

- already been made for 2008 for which FSA-682 is submitted, use the same person determination for SURE purposes

- **not** been made for 2008 for which FSA-682 is submitted, COC shall:

  - obtain CCC-502 from the participant
  - make a person determination and notify participant according to 1-PL.

Note: Actively engaged and cash-rent tenant provisions do **not** apply.

B 2008 AGI Provisions

An individual or entity is ineligible for SURE if the individual's or entity's average AGI for 2007, 2006, and 2005 exceeds $2.5 million under the provisions in 7 CFR Part 1400 in effect for 2008.

Note: AGI provisions in 1-PL are applicable for 2008 SURE.

10 Processing SURE Payments

A Issuing SURE Payments

SURE payments will be issued to eligible producers in an amount equal to 60 percent of the difference between the SURE guarantee and total farm revenue.

SURE payments may be issued to:

- eligible producers with a permanent TIN
- the individual members of a joint venture, using the individual member's TIN, when the joint venture does **not** have a permanent TIN.

Note: General partnerships **must** have a permanent TIN to receive SURE payments. SURE payments shall **not** be issued to the individual members of a general partnership when the general partnership does **not** have a permanent TIN.

B Assigning SURE Payments

SURE payments may be assigned according to 63-FI instructions.

To assign SURE payments, producers must:

- complete either CCC-36 or CCC-37
- submit the request to the administrative County Office.

10 Processing SURE Payments (Continued)

C Issuing SURE Payments to Deceased Individuals, Closed Estates, and Dissolved Entities

SURE payments for FSA-682's involving deceased individuals, closed estates, or dissolved entities shall be made according to the following, provided **all** other eligibility requirements are met. Follow subparagraph 31 C for rules about authorized representative signing for deceased producer or dissolved entities.

IF participant is…	AND FSA-682 is signed by an authorized representative of the…	THEN SURE payments shall be issued…
an individual who died before FSA-682 was filed	deceased according to 1-CM	*--to any of the following, as applicable, using applicant's TIN: • deceased individual • individual's estate • name of the heirs, based on OGC's determination according to 1-CM, Part 26.--*
an entity that dissolved before FSA-682 filed	dissolved entity according to subparagraph 3 K	using applicant's TIN.
an estate that closed before FSA-682 was filed	estate according to 1-CM	to qualified claimants executing FSA-325 according to 1-CM, paragraph 779.
an individual who dies, is declared incompetent, or is missing after filing FSA-682		

Note: Heirs **cannot** succeed to a loss or file their own FSA-682.

11 FSA Determination Appeals

A Producer Rights on Appealable Determinations

Participants have the right to appeal when there is a question of fact, a factual dispute (for example, amount of production, acres, etc.), or assertion about correctly applying a rule, regulation, or generally applicable provision.

Follow 1-APP for appealable determinations.

B Nonappealable Determinations

Generally applicable provisions are **not** appealable according to 1-APP, including but **not** limited to the following:

- NAMP's
- eligibility criteria
- signature requirements
- payment calculations.

Cases that do not have any disputes of fact are not appealable.

11 FSA Determination Appeals (Continued)

*--C Letters to Producers Advising of Results of Recording Office Determinations

Recording County Offices will issue a letter to participants about the result of processing FSA-682 when a payment is either not computed or determined not to be owed to the participant. Such a decision will be considered to be a decision of a recording COC employee. See 1-APP, paragraph 13 and Exhibit 8, Example 2 (COC Employee Determination).

The following is an example of a letter advising a participant that a payment was not computed or will not issue in response to FSA-682.

Mr. Arch Stanton Date:
3 Littleton Rd
Somewhere OH 12345-9876

Dear Mr. Stanton:

This letter is in response to your application for payment (your FSA-682) under the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE).

You submitted a SURE application for 2008 losses. FSA processed that application and determined you were not due a payment under that application. Accordingly, a payment will not be issued.

If you believe we have not properly reviewed and processed your application, 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 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
55 Main St
Somewhereville, OH 12346-6543

If you do not timely file an appeal of this determination, this shall be the final administrative determination with respect to this matter in accordance with regulations at 7 CFR Part 780.

Sincerely,

Sharina Farmer
County Executive Director

--*

11 FSA Determination Appeals (Continued)

D Letters to Producers of Nonappealable Determinations

Letters notifying participants that a decision is not appealable must clearly explain to the participant the reasons that the decision is not appealable.

Note: Avoid using general and vague statements that do not sufficiently demonstrate the reasons that a decision is not appealable. Participants may request that SED or NAD Director review FSA's determination that an adverse decision is not appealable.

12 Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

A Determining Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

A participant who is determined to have deliberately misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination or otherwise used a scheme or device with the intent to receive benefits, to which the participant would not otherwise be entitled, will not be entitled to program payments under SURE as specified in subparagraph C. If a producer employed any practice for the purpose of causing or attempting to cause FSA to make a payment that otherwise would not have been made, COC shall impose a sanction according to subparagraph C.

Scheme and device may include, but is not limited to, 1 of the following:

- concealing any information having a bearing on the application of the program provisions
- submitting false information to FSA or any STC or COC
- any fraudulent representation
- creating fictitious entities for the purpose of concealing the interest of a person in the farming operation.

B Application of Sanctions

Sanctions will apply to the specific producer and all other interests the producer has in other entities or joint ventures for all crops, all units in all administrative counties, and all States.

C Sanctions

COC shall, upon determination of a violation according to subparagraph A:

- determine the producer ineligible for a SURE payment for the crop year of the violation plus 2 subsequent years and up to 5 years.
- demand a refund of all amounts paid to the producer, applicable to the crop year of the violation, with applicable interest.

  Note: Interest accrues from the date of the original disbursement.

D Liability

The liability of any producer for any payment or refund which is determined to be due FSA is in addition to any other liability of the producer under any civil or criminal fraud statute or any other statute or provision of law.

13-20 (Reserved)

21 FSA-770 SURE

A Preventing Improper Payments

The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 requires Federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine if internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. FSA-770 SURE has been developed to assist County Offices to ensure that SURE payments are issued properly.

B FSA-770 SURE Applicability

FSA-770 SURE:

- is **not** required
- may be used as a management tool to help address deficiencies indentified by a review
- may be used to determine if SURE policies or procedures are being followed **before** issuing SURE payments.

C FSA-770 SURE Retention Period

All FSA-770 SURE payments shall be retained in the producer's SURE folder with FSA-682 according to 25-AS, Exhibit 27.7. If a new FSA-770 SURE is initiated, the original FSA-770 SURE shall be retained along with the newly initiated FSA-682 for SURE.

FSA-770 SURE shall be destroyed when FSA-682 is destroyed.

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

D County Office Action

The County Office employee that completes each item on FSA-770 SURE:

- is certifying that the applicable SURE provisions have, or have **not**, been met
- shall refer to the applicable handbook provisions, as specified, for additional information.

Note: As an alternative, County Offices may choose to review all items **after** COC approval, if applicable; however, each item **must** be initialed and dated verifying that each item has been reviewed.

After **all** questions on FSA-770 SURE have been answered, the County Office employee shall sign and date FSA-770 SURE, item 29A as the preparer.

Notes: By signing as the preparer, the employee is **not** certifying that they have reviewed **all** items in the applicable part of FSA-770 SURE; they are certifying that the item with their initial was reviewed and that the applicable program provisions have or have **not** been met.

County Offices **cannot** rely solely on using FSA-770 SURE for administering SURE. **All** SURE provisions **must** be met, **not** just the items included on FSA-770 SURE. FSA-770 SURE is a tool to assist with SURE administration and includes the major areas where deficiencies may be identified, but it is **not** inclusive of all SURE provisions.

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

E CED Action

CED or their designated representative shall:

- review each part of FSA-770 SURE that has been completed
- indicate whether or **not** they concur with the certification of items 5 through 28, as applicable, in item 30A
- sign and date items 30B and 30C.

F STC Action

STC or their designated representative shall determine:

- when County Offices are to complete FSA-770 SURE, if control deficiencies are found during CED, STC representative, or DD reviews
- whether the applicable FSA-770 SURE is necessary to avoid findings indicated by CORP reviews
- when additional internal controls are necessary to reduce improper payments.

When spot-checking information certified on FSA-770 SURE, STC or their representative shall:

- review each part of FSA-770 SURE that has been completed
- indicate whether or **not** they concur with the certification of items 5 through 28, as applicable, in item 31A
- sign and date items 31B and 31C.

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

G Example of FSA-770 SURE

The following is an example FSA-770 SURE.

*--

This form is available electronically.

FSA-770 SURE (07-16-10)	**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE** Farm Service Agency	1. Producer Name
SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENT PROGRAM (SURE) CHECKLIST		2. State Name / 3. County Office Name
County Offices shall ensure that eligibility has been updated according to CCC-770 Eligibility before payments are issued for applicable producers.		4. Crop Year

Office Staff Actions:	Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
5. Has the CCC-770 2002 Eligibility or CCC-770 2008 Eligibility Checklist been completed, if required?	*3-PL, paragraph 3 and 3-PL (Rev. 1), paragraph 3*			
6. Has proper signature authority been verified for all signatures on the FSA-682?	*1-CM, Part 25*			
7. Were ownership and shares verified?	*1-SURE, subparagraph 4 E, paragraph 31, and subparagraph 291 A*			
8. Has documentation to support producer eligibility been accepted by the county committee?	*1-SURE, paragraph 31*			
9. Was a grower contract provided?	*1-SURE, subparagraph 31 B*			
10. Have all crops and acres in the county been reported on FSA-578?	*1-SURE, subparagraph 31 F and subparagraph 32 E*			
11. Does the producer on the SURE Interim report RMA section match the FSA producer of record?	*1-SURE, paragraph 513*			
12. If Item 11 is "NO", has the producer met one of the RMA exceptions?	*1-SURE, subparagraph 35 I*			
13. Were acres used in the SURE guarantee calculation limited to eligible crop acres?	*1-SURE, paragraph 91*			
14. If producer certifies production, was maximum average loss level procedure applied?	*1-SURE, paragraphs 67 and 201*			
15. Was the production from ineligible acreage removed from the production to count?	*1-SURE, paragraph 201*			
16. In cases where NAP production, RMA loss data, or APH data was not provided, was reliable/verifiable or certified production evidence submitted?	*1-SURE, paragraph 201*			
17. Was the correct price used for the National Average Market Price?	*1-SURE, paragraph 63 and subparagraph 515 G*			
18. Were NAP prices used to calculate the SURE guarantee for crops without crop insurance?	*1-SURE, paragraph 164*			
19. Were prices assigned correctly for insured crops with no RMA established yield?	*1-SURE, subparagraph 162 C*			
20. For waived in value loss crops, were the records provided by the producer to establish field market value A able to be verified?	*1-SURE, subparagraph 174 A*			
21. For those producers who historically propagate their own stock, were the records provided by the producer to establish beginning inventory or field market value A acceptable to the COC?	*1-SURE, subparagraph 174 A*			
22. Was yield data loaded correctly for NAP crops?	*1-SURE, paragraph 124 and subparagraph 515 J*			
23. Was RMA weighted adjusted yield loaded correctly for insured yield-based crops?	*1-SURE, paragraph 125 and subparagraph 515 J*			
24. Was correct CEY, including adjustments, loaded for yield-based crops by location county for: • producers meeting RMPR waiver • Insured crops with no RMA established yield?	*1-SURE, paragraphs 123, 126 and subparagraph 515 F*			

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21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

G Example of FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

*--

FSA-770 SURE (07-16-10) Page 2 of 2

Office Staff Actions:	Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
25. Was the weighted CC yield loaded correctly?	*1-SURE, paragraphs 121, 121.5, 124, 125, 126 and subparagraph 515 J*			
26. Was the quality adjustment only applied to harvested production?	*1-SURE, paragraph 233*			
27. If the producer chose to certify harvested production as quality affected, was the correct quality reduction factor entered for total OR excessive moisture and/or other?	*1-SURE, subparagraph 322 J*			
28. Were all payments included in total farm revenue entered correctly?	*1-SURE, paragraph 263 and subparagraph 515 D*			
29. Does each county, crop, crop type, and intended use combination entered in the SURE interim workbook have an approved CCC-576 on file, RMA record of loss on SURE interim report, OR an entry in FSA-682, Part A?	*1-SURE, paragraph 336*			
30. Has Administrative COC action been recorded on FSA-682, Part E for all applicable counties?	*1-SURE, paragraphs 331 and 334*			
31. Has Recording COC action been recorded on FSA-682, Part G?	*1-SURE, paragraphs 341 and 334*			

32A. Signature of Preparers	32B. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*

33A. I concur/do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated, accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur

33B. CED Signature for Spot Check	33C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*

34A. I concur/do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated, accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur

34B. DD Signature for Spot Check	34C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*

35. Remarks:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all of its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, political beliefs, genetic information, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

H Completing FSA-770 SURE

This table provides instructions for completing FSA-770 SURE.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter name of the producer.
2	Enter applicable State's name.
3	Enter County Office name that is completing FSA-770 SURE.
4	Enter crop year for which disaster benefits are being requested.
*--5-31	Check (✓) "Yes", "No", or "N/A". **Note:** In item 5: • CCC-770 2002 is for 2008 SURE • CCC-770 2008 is for 2009-2011 SURE.
32A	County Office employee who completes items 5 through 31 shall sign as preparer. **Note:** By signing as preparer, this does **not** indicate that an employee checked items 5 through 31; only that this employee completed an item.
32B	County Office employee who signs item 32A enters the current date.
33A	When applicable, CED or designated representative indicates whether or not they concur with how items 5 through 31 were completed.
33B	CED or designated representative who completed item 33A signs.
33C	CED or designated representative who signed item 33B enters the current date.
34A	When applicable, STC or their representative indicates whether or not they concur with how items 5 through 31 were completed.
34B	STC or their representative who completed item 34A signs.
34C	STC or their representative who signed item 34B enters the current date.
35	Enter remarks.--*

22-30 (Reserved)

Part 2 Eligibility

31 Eligible Producers

A Definition of Eligible Producer

[7 CFR 760.103] Eligible producer means an individual or legal entity that assumes the ownership share interest, production, and market risk associated with the agricultural production of crops on the farm and is any of the following:

- a United States citizen
- a lawful alien possessing a valid I-551
- a partnership of citizens of the United States
- a corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure organized under State law.

Note: 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 SURE assistance for that crop.

31 Eligible Producers (Continued)

B Verifying Producer Eligibility

COC shall take whatever action is necessary to ensure that the producer is eligible for SURE. The producer must be able to show, with verifiable evidence, that the producer had a valid ownership share interest in the commodity produced and control of the crop acreage on which the commodity was grown at the time of the disaster. For participants producing a crop under a grower's contract or a Community Supported Agriculture Agreement, a copy of the contract or agreement shall be provided. For crops not grown under a contract, 1 of the following shall be obtained as determined by COC:

- copies of signed written leases or written agreements
- copies of signed rental agreements
- copies of other legal documents showing land ownership or control
- statement signed by landowner that producer had control of the acreage
- statement signed by operator or producer that producer had control of the acreage on a farm.

Note: FSA-578, producer print, or RMA documentation that includes the RMA data or crop insurance physical documents (loss adjustment settlement sheets, certified appraisal by LA) will suffice. Neither CCC-509 nor CCC-902 is acceptable as verifiable evidence.

Exception: For Federal- and State-owned leased forage, only copies of signed written leases, rental agreements, or other legal documents may be considered.

31 Eligible Producers (Continued)

B Verifying Producer Eligibility (Continued)

COC shall review on a case-by-case basis, leases, rental agreements, and other written statements documenting verbal agreements; the review **must** determine the amount of interest and risk in the production for the lessor and lessee.

Note: A producer may obtain a grower contract for marketing purposes. The grower contract may include language that precludes a producer from maintaining an ownership share risk, thus making the producer ineligible for SURE. Some examples include, but are **not** limited to:

- language stating that the:
  - grower has no right, title, or interest in the seed or the crop grown
  - producer's interest in the seed and crop is that of a bailee
- crop insurance arrangements whereby the producer does **not** pay the premium, and/or indemnities are passed on to the company or a pooling agreement.

SURE payments shall be denied if COC is not satisfied that SURE payments claimed by producers are proper. Lease or rental arrangement existing before the date of disaster shall be used to determine an eligible producer.

Note: Any negotiation, agreement, or performance of parties to a rental or lease arrangement after the date of disaster shall have no bearing on the question of eligible producer.

Applicants certifying to having a valid claim to a share of SURE payments are subject to spot-check. If agreements or contracts are discovered that show a grower did not have a valid claim to a share of a crop for which SURE assistance was claimed, SURE payments must be refunded.

31 Eligible Producers (Continued)

C Deceased, Missing, or Incompetent Producers and Dissolved Entities

Authority to sign contracts, applications, and other documents on behalf of deceased, missing, or incompetent producers may vary according to State law. If an eligible producer is now deceased or a dissolved entity, then an authorized representative of the deceased producer or dissolved entity may sign FSA-682, provided that the authorized representative has authority to enter into a contract for the deceased producer or dissolved entity.

Important: Proof of authority to sign **must** be on file in the County Office **before** the representative is allowed to sign FSA-682 requesting SURE benefits for the producer. Proof of authority includes any of the following:

- court order
- letter from Secretary of State
- document approved by OGC Regional Attorney.

Use FSA-325 **only** when it is requested that SURE payments earned by a deceased, missing, or incompetent SURE participant be issued in a name other than that of the deceased, disappeared, or declared incompetent SURE participant.

SURE payments shall be issued to the respective qualified claimant's names using the deceased, missing, or incompetent SURE participant's TIN.

State Office shall consult with the OGC Regional Attorney on the following types of cases:

- documentation submitted does not clearly establish authority to enter into a contract or application on behalf of the deceased individual, closed estate, or dissolved entity

- FSA-682 from and request for issuing SURE payments to heirs of a deceased individual without documentation provided that establishes authority to enter into a contract or application on behalf of the deceased individual.

If FSA-682 involving a deceased individual or closed estate is determined to have been signed by an authorized individual:

- SURE payments shall be issued using TIN of the eligible individual or the individual's estate, as applicable

- SURE payments may be issued in the names of the heirs, based on OGC's determination, according to 1-CM.

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 FSA-682 and associated forms.

Note: Only one FSA-682 will be submitted for the partnership or joint venture; however, all members must sign FSA-682.

31 Eligible Producers (Continued)

*--D Sugar Beet Shares

Members of sugar beet cooperatives have shares that allow the member to plant a specific number of acres of sugar beets. These shares are specific to the member and **cannot** be leased to another producer. Instead, the cooperative requires the member, or estate when the member is deceased, to form a pool agreement or joint venture or limited liability partnership with the producer planting the member's shares. The cooperative further requires that the insurance policy be purchased under the individual grower of sugar beets or as a joint venture or limited liability partnership.

The RMA download provides an insurance record showing the insurance policy with the recorded producer as the individual grower of sugar beets or as a joint venture or limited liability partnership.

Since the member of the cooperative has **no** risk in the crop, FSA records will show the noncooperative producer using TIN listed as the producer of record for the sugar beets.

Producers meeting the criteria in this subparagraph are eligible for SURE providing **all** other program requirements are met. FSA-682 shall be processed for the producer listed on FSA-578. Process FSA-682 according to paragraph 326.

Note: Sugar beet stock owners who pool their shares with other growers, are eligible for SURE, provided their insurable interest is insured or insured by the sugar beet grower under the RMA policy rules. See subparagraph 35 J for these producers who have less than a 10 percent interest.**--***

E Change in Ownership

A participant who lost control or ownership of the land with a disaster-affected crop during the growing season is ineligible to participate in SURE on the crops for which interest and ownership share was lost.

Participants who assume interest and ownership share through a transfer of indemnity for insured crops or transfers of coverage for NAP crops may assume eligibility for SURE. The crop transferred will be included in the successor's calculation of guarantee and revenue.

Any crop insurance indemnity or NAP payment made because of the transfer will be counted as revenue for the successor.

F Acreage Reporting

Producers who want to participate in SURE must report all crops, in all counties, in which they have an ownership share and risk. This includes crops on cropland and/or noncropland, including native or improved grass that will be mechanically harvested.

32 Crop Eligibility

A Definition of Farm

Farm means, for determining SURE eligibility, the entirety of all crop acreage in all counties that a producer planted or intended to be planted for harvest for normal commercial sale or on-farm livestock feeding, including native and improved grassland intended for haying.

Notes: For aquaculture, **except** for species for which an Aquaculture Grant Program payment was received, farm means all acreage used for aquatic species being produced in all counties that the producer intended to harvest for normal commercial sale.

For honey, farm means all bees and beehives in all counties that the participant intended to be harvested for a honey crop for normal commercial sale.

B Definition of Crop

Crop means all acres based on crop, type, and IU.

C Definition of Eligible Crops

Eligible crops means crops planted or prevented planted crops, types, IU's (excluding grazing), and practices:

- eligible for NAP according to 1-NAP
- for which Federal crop insurance is available.

Note: Eligible crops are crops that are planted or prevented from being planted, according to 2-CP, paragraph 24, with the intent of harvest.

D Pilot Programs

Producers are **not** required to purchase Pilot Program insurance coverage to meet RMPR.

IF a producer does...	THEN these acres will...
not purchase Pilot Program insurance coverage	**not** be included in the guarantee and revenue calculations.
purchase Pilot Program insurance coverage	be included in the guarantee and revenue.

E Acreage Reporting

Producers who want to participate in SURE **must** report all crops, in all counties, in which they have an ownership share and risk in the crop. This includes crops on cropland and/or noncropland, including native or improved grass that will be mechanically harvested.

32 Crop Eligibility (Continued)

F Late-Filed FSA-578's

Acceptable late-filed FSA-578's include FSA-578's filed according to 2-CP, subparagraph 21 A.

G Ineligible Crops

Crops **intended** for grazing.

Note: Losses on crops intended for grazing may be eligible under ELAP, LFP, and NAP, if eligibility requirements are met.

Crops **not** eligible for SURE include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- first year seeding for forage production

  Note: COC shall assign production for the ineligible portion of the loss if some eligible loss occurred (see Part 7 for assigned production).

- immature fruit crops

- home gardens

- shrubs, vines, or trees (other than nursery) grown for the production of a crop

  Examples: Apple or citrus trees, grape vines, blueberry or raspberry plants, etc.

  Note: These crops, that are not eligible for SURE, may be eligible under TAP.

- by-products resulting from processing or harvesting a crop such as, but **not** limited to:

  - corn stalks or stovers
  - cottonseed
  - peanut shells
  - wheat or oat straw.

33 Eligible Causes of Loss

A Definition of Eligible Causes of Loss

Eligible causes of loss means causes that are the result of disaster, or disaster-related conditions, and apply to losses where the crop could not be planted or where crop production in quantity, quality, or both, was adversely affected.

B Disaster-Related Weather Conditions

SURE provisions apply if the crop was adversely affected by earthquake, volcano, or damaging weather, including drought, excessive moisture, hail, freeze, tornado, hurricane, typhoon, excessive wind, excessive heat, or a combination thereof.

--**Saltwater intrusion is an eligible cause of loss for prevented planting purposes.**--

C Weather-Related Insect and Disease Infestation

SURE provisions apply if the crop was adversely affected by related conditions of:

- plant disease, or other deterioration of a crop, that is accelerated or exacerbated naturally because of damaging weather occurring before or during harvest

- insect infestation that is accelerated or exacerbated naturally because of damaging weather occurring before or during harvest.

Note: Insect infestation must be a related condition of the damaging weather for production losses to qualify for disaster benefits. **Before** approving any losses because of insect infestation and plant disease, COC **must** verify from published scientific information that the disease or insect infestation is accelerated or exacerbated naturally because of the damaging weather. Producers must provide documentation of action to prevent losses because of disease or insect damage, such as receipts for chemical or biological application to destroy the insects. Third party opinions are not considered acceptable.

33 Eligible Causes of Loss (Continued)

D Drought

Drought is an eligible cause of loss for crops having a **nonirrigated practice** that suffered **production losses**. For nonirrigated crops that were prevented from being planted, drought is an eligible condition if, on the final planting date or within the late planting period if electing to try to plant the crop, the area that is prevented from being planted had insufficient soil moisture for germination of seed and progress toward crop maturity because of a prolonged period of dry weather. Prolonged precipitation deficiencies must be verifiable using information collected by sources whose business it is to record and study the weather, including but not limited to, local weather reporting stations of the National Weather Service.

For an irrigated practice, lack of water or contamination by saltwater intrusion caused by drought conditions may be considered an eligible cause of loss for production losses or prevented planting if there was not a reasonable probability of having adequate water to carry out an irrigated practice.

*** * ***

33 Eligible Causes of Loss (Continued)

E Water Rationing

Water rationing is an eligible cause of loss for prevented planting if water is rationed by a Government entity or water district and no compensation was provided.

Notes: A refund of the water fee to the producer is not considered compensation.

If water is rationed by a Government entity or water district, COC shall:

- not consider FSA-682 complete until proof of lack of compensation is provided
- consider the acreage ineligible if any compensation was received from a Government entity or water district.

Note: The producer must have received written notice that their irrigation water supply would be rationed.

Water rationing is an **ineligible** cause of loss in the following situations:

- irrigation water supply was not rationed, but was sold or leased to a Government entity or water district
- irrigation water supply was rationed because of the actions of the Army Corps of Engineers to release water from reservoirs
- irrigation water supply was permanently rationed in a prior year.

34 Ineligible Causes of Loss

A Ineligible Losses

Ineligible causes of loss include losses that are **not** the result of an eligible disaster, including but not limited to, the following:

- drifting herbicides
- failure to reseed or replant to the same crop in the county before the final planting date
- losses during storage
- losses initiated after harvest or because of conditions occurring outside the applicable crop year growing season
- losses **not** the result of disaster
- losses to crops not intended for harvest in the applicable crop year
- poor farming (management) practices
- wildlife.

--Note:** Wildlife damage is considered an ineligible cause of loss for determining if the requisite 10 percent loss can be met according to Part 2, but is an eligible cause of loss for calculating SURE payment according to Part 7.**--

B Assigning Production for Ineligible Causes of Loss

COC shall assign production for the ineligible portion of the loss if the loss was not entirely because of an eligible cause.

--Note:** Wildlife damage is considered an eligible cause of loss for calculating SURE payment according to Part 7 and does not require the assignment of production.**--

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR)

A Eligibility Requirements

According to The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, basic requirements for RMPR are that for a producer to be eligible for assistance under SURE they **must** do the following for:

- insurable commodities, obtain a policy or plan of insurance for each crop, type and IU on the farm

- ***--**each noninsurable commodity by crop, type, and IU on the farm, file the required**--*** paperwork and pay the administrative fee by the applicable State application closing date for NAP.

Note: Forage crops intended for grazing are **excluded** from this requirement.

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

B Purchase Requirements

To be considered to have obtained at least the minimum level of insurance under SURE, a producer **must** obtain a plan of insurance with not less than 50 percent yield coverage at 55 percent of the insurable price for each crop planted or intended to be planted for harvest on a whole farm.

Producers are required to timely purchase, at a minimum, CAT and/or NAP coverage for **all** crops to be eligible for SURE.

Note: Producers are **not** required to purchase Pilot Program insurance coverage to meet RMPR.

C Authorized Waivers

Since sales closing dates for CAT and application closing deadlines for NAP had already passed for the 2008 crop year, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, Technical Corrections (Pub. L. 110-398), and ARRA provided several waivers of RMPR.

The following provides a list of those waivers:

- Buy-In 1
- Buy-In 2
- *de minimis*
- relief
- SDA/LR/BF.

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

D Buy-In 1 Waivers

Generally, producers are eligible for SURE **only** if they had obtained either crop insurance or NAP coverage for all crops on all farms in all counties in which they have an interest.

For the 2008 crop year **only**, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 provided a waiver to producers of an insurable or noninsurable commodity that did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance or NAP coverage to buy-in or be waived-in to be eligible for the SURE Program.

To meet RMPR, producers were allowed to pay a buy-in fee in an amount equal to the applicable CAT fee and/or NAP fee for crops that did not have either a crop insurance policy or NAP coverage by **September 16, 2008**.

E SDA, LR, and BF Waivers

Producers who meet the SDA, LR, or BF requirements, as defined in the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, Section 2501 (e) (7 U.S.C. 2279(e)), do **not** have to meet RMPR and; therefore, are **not** required to pay the buy-in fee.

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

F Buy-In 2 Waivers

ARRA authorized an additional waiver that allowed producers another opportunity to pay a buy-in fee for 2008 eligibility.

To meet RMPR, producers were allowed to pay a buy-in fee in an amount equal to the applicable CAT fee and/or NAP fee for crops that did not have either a crop insurance policy or NAP coverage by **May 18, 2009**.

All producers who elected to pay the buy-in fee for a crop under Buy-In 2 agreed to obtain a policy or plan of insurance for that crop at the 70/100 coverage level for each insurable commodity for the next available insurance year for which a policy is available.

Note: Producers who purchased insurance coverage in 2009:

- at or above the 70/100 coverage level for the crop for which a buy-in fee was paid will be considered as having met this requirement
- below the 70/100 coverage level for the crop for which a buy-in fee was paid will be required to purchase at least the 70/100 coverage level for the subsequent year.

For each noninsurable commodity, the producer shall be required to pay the administrative fee by the applicable State application closing date for NAP for the next year that NAP is available.

Note: Producers who purchased NAP coverage for 2009 for the crop for which a buy-in fee was paid will be considered as having met the linkage requirement.

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

G *De Minimis* Waivers

An eligible producer on a farm is **not** required to meet and may elect to waive RMPR on a crop as follows:

- that is **not** economically significant, **or**
- for which the NAP fee exceeds 10 percent of the value of the NAP coverage.

Crop of economic significance means any crop that contributed, or is expected to contribute, 5 percent or more of the total expected value of all crops grown by the producer.

Example: A producer has a total expected farm value of production of $100,000; 5 percent of $100,000 is $5,000. The producer has a small acreage of native grass for forage that is estimated to have a value of $1,000. The native grass does **not** contribute at least 5 percent or $5,000; therefore, the crop is **not** economically significant. The producer may elect native grass for forage as *de minimis* that will waive RMPR.

Notes: The *de minimis* waiver **only** applies to SURE.

Producers may not elect *de minimis* if they have already obtained NAP coverage or crop insurance.

For multiple market crops, according to subparagraph 65 C, the determination of a *de minimis* crop will be calculated by crop type.

Determination of *de minimis* is a self-certification by the producer; the expected value when determining a crop of economic significance is based on the known estimated value at the time of making the certification rather than the actual crop value as determined in paragraph 262.

H Relief Waiver

If a producer was unable to obtain a policy or plan of insurance or NAP coverage and/or pay the applicable buy-in fee by the applicable deadlines, and the producer showed good faith, the producer may be granted relief. If the producer is granted relief, then the producer is considered to have met RMPR.

Follow the equitable relief procedure paragraph 36 for processing requests of equitable relief.

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

I RMA Insurance Exceptions

Producers will be considered in compliance with the RMPR requirement if their share in a crop is insured based on 1 of the following RMA crop policy rules.

- **Husband/Wife** – Either spouse insures all interest in the crop under 1 policy.

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

- **Landlord Undivided Interest** – Land is jointly and severally owned with 1 person being the responsible person.

- **Joint Ventures** – One of the member's TIN is used to insure the entire interest of the joint venture with all members agreeing and signing the policy, even if their SBI is less than 10 percent share.

  Note: The exception on joint ventures does **not** apply to corporations or any other entities with members.

- **Revocable Trusts** – An individual beneficiary's or grantor's TIN is used to insure the entire interest of the revocable trust. Documentation may include a copy of the statement advising where the authority can be found.

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

Note: A producer is considered to have met RMPR as listed in this subparagraph must be on the SURE Interim Report, RMA Data Section, SBI as outlined in Part 16.

- **Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity** – A producer's share is insured under a policy purchased by another individual that transfers the insurance coverage to the producer. The original insured individual (transferor) transfers the insurance coverage to another person (transferee). The transferee's SBI must be listed on the SURE Interim Report. If not, it is the transferee's responsibility to contact the insurance company to request the SBI information be sent to RMA to be included on the SURE Interim Report.

--Note:** If the transferee is not listed on the SURE Interim Report as SBI, and the insurance company cannot provide SBI information to RMA, the insured must provide FSA a hard copy of a valid RMA form titled, "Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity".**--

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

*--J Exception for Immature Trees

Producers are not required to meet RMPR, for the applicable crop year, on immature trees, bushes, or vines. However, if the producer has other crops that are planted or intended to be planted for harvest on the whole farm, excluding forage crops intended for grazing, those crops must meet RMPR and linkage requirements, according to subparagraph 35 F.

Example: Blueberry Hill Orchards, Inc. did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for the 2008 crop year, but paid the administrative fee, under Buy-in 2. The corporation suffered a total orchard loss, because of an eligible natural disaster in 2008. The producer completed a 2008 TAP application and the application was approved. The producer was paid to replant 50 acres of blueberry orchard. The blueberry bushes will not mature until 2011. Since the replanting is with seedlings, the crop is considered an immature crop, and is not required to meet RMPR for crop years 2009-2010 because insurance or NAP coverage is not available. The producer obtained crop insurance (at or equal to 70/100 level) by the next available crop insurance year (2011 crop year) and met linkage for 2008.--*

36 Equitable Relief for 2008

A Overview

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 provided special consideration to provide equitable relief in 2008 to eligible producers who failed to meet 2008 RMPR for SURE, because most sales closing dates for crop insurance and application closing dates for NAP occurred before the enactment.

Note: STC had authority to grant equitable relief on a case-by-case basis for producers who missed the 2008 deadline for obtaining coverage.

B Extent of Equitable Relief

Equitable relief was granted by STC, on a case-by-case basis, to an eligible producer who failed to meet 2008 RMPR when the determination was made that the producer made a good faith effort to comply, and when 1 of the following situations occurred:

- producer was unable to pay the 2008 buy-in fee for the crop by the September 16, 2008, deadline and the sales closing date for crop insurance or application closing date for NAP crops had passed

- late-planting a crop because of weather-related causes

- actual use of the crop that differs from IU was uninsurable.

  Example: Certain insurance policies, such as Crop Revenue Coverage, insure corn **only** intended as grain. If the corn is intended for silage, the coverage will **not** attach.

Note: 7-CP, paragraph 63 was used determine whether a producer made a good faith effort.

36 Equitable Relief for 2008 (Continued)

C Equitable Relief Not Granted

Equitable relief shall **not** be granted to a producer who failed to meet 2008 RMPR because of 1 of the following reasons:

- producer intentionally chose **not** to insure a covered crop under RMA or NAP
- a lack of good faith in reporting acreage or production
- ineligibility determinations rendered under RMA or NAP regulations
- producer was prohibited from insuring acreage because the producer did **not** timely pay the crop insurance premiums in a prior year
- relief request was after February 16, 2009, when STC relief was suspended according to subparagraph H.

D Equitable Relief Requests

Equitable relief requests must be initiated by the participant.

E Applicable Equitable Relief Fees

Producers granted relief for **not** meeting 2008 RMPR must pay a $100 per crop administrative fee.

Note: The administrative fee is $100 per crop, but **not** more than either of the following:

- $300 per producer per administrative county
- $900 total per producer for all counties less any previously paid fees for CAT and/or NAP.

36 Equitable Relief for 2008 (Continued)

F STC Action

STC's shall do the following for relief cases submitted according to subparagraph I:

- review each request for equitable relief and clearly document in STC minutes the justification for granting or denying equitable relief

- include the following information in STC minutes when granting or denying equitable relief:

  - producer's name
  - program year
  - SURE Program
  - action taken by the producer.

G COC Action

COC shall do the following for relief cases submitted according to subparagraph I:

- review each equitable relief request and clearly document the justification for recommending equitable relief, along with all supporting documentation to STC

- document the justification for recommending equitable relief in COC minutes according to 7-CP, subparagraph 82 C **before** submitting equitable relief cases to STC.

H Suspending Special Consideration Equitable Relief for 2008

ARRA authorized an additional waiver for a second buy-in. This waiver allowed producers another opportunity to pay a buy-in fee to be eligible for SURE.

Since producers were given a second opportunity to pay a buy-in fee to meet 2008 RMPR, all STC relief provisions were suspended.

I 7-CP Equitable Relief Cases

--**For requests for relief cases submitted after May 18, 2009, State and County Offices shall**--
follow 7-CP for submitting equitable relief cases to DAFP. If relief is approved under 7-CP, follow subparagraph 35 F for collecting fees.

37-60 (Reserved)

Part 3 SURE Crop Data

61 Required Crop Data

A Required Crop Data for Implementing SURE

The SURE Program requires that STC's establish several data elements. All required crop data must be established **before** FSA-682 can be finalized. The data elements are used in SURE guarantee, expected revenue, and total farm revenue calculations.

B Required Data Elements

The data elements required for SURE are:

- CEY
- final planting date
- historical marketing percentage
- maximum average loss, as applicable
- *****--guarantee price--*****
- NAMP for prices not established by DAFP
- prevented planting factor
- quality adjustment factor, as applicable
- unharvested factor.

62 Historical Yield and Price Data

A CEY's

--Except for value loss crops for SURE, STC shall establish CEY for each crop, type, IU,-- practice, and planting period * * *. The 2008 CEY will be calculated using the Olympic average of 2002 through 2006 historical data. The yield established in the 2008 NCT may be used if the yield was not overridden by an RMA T-Yield. If CEY was overridden, or not available, CEY must be established based on the following rules.

--IF all 5 years of historic yield-- data is…	THEN…
available (2002-2006) for the county	all 5 years must be used to calculate an Olympic average CEY.
not available for the county	the average will be calculated based on the simple average of the available years.

*--CEY for:

- California grapes with an IU of processing, must be the same within the county, regardless of crushing district
- fresh fruit **must** be established and used for fruit insured under an RMA fresh fruit only policy
- hybrid corn seed will be COR/YEL/GR

  Note: See paragraph 312.
- hybrid sorghum seed will be established based on an average of all hybrid sorghum seed varieties grown in the county.--*

B Guarantee Price

The guarantee price:

- that is used for calculating the SURE guarantee **must** be established by using an Olympic average of historical prices
- is required to be established by STC for 2008 SURE crops by crop, type, and IU
- includes value loss crops **except** nursery, floriculture, tropical finfish, mushrooms, and root stock.

62 Historical Yield and Price Data (Continued)

B Guarantee Price (Continued)

The 2008 price will be calculated using an Olympic average of 2002 through 2006 historical data. The NAP market price found on NCT will be used for the following crops:

- insured crops with plans of insurance that are revenue based or dollar plans of insurance
- insurable, but a plan of insurance was not obtained
- covered by NAP
- eligible for NAP; however, coverage was not obtained.

Notes: If a NAP market price was not established in NCT, the price must be calculated using the same rules used to establish a NAP price according to 1-NAP, paragraph 108.

***--**For hybrid corn seed, the price for yellow corn for grain will be used.

For hybrid sorghum seed, the price will be established based on an average of all hybrid sorghum seed varieties grown.**--***

C Sources of Information

STC's must use the best available information when establishing crop CEY's and prices. Sources of information may include, but are not limited to:

- Federal crop insurance
- NASS (must be used if available) (Exhibit 5)
- CSREES
- County Agricultural Commissioners Office
- local markets
- COC's knowledge
- prices in similar areas
- ***--**for hybrid seed varieties, except for hybrid seed corn, seed companies or RO's.**--***

All SURE prices, including the guarantee price and NAMP, are on a harvested basis without the inclusion of transportation, storage, processing, packing, marketing, or other post-harvest expenses.

If any data source used to establish any SURE price includes transportation, storage, processing, packing, marketing, or other post-harvest expenses, post-harvest expenses must be excluded from the price used to establish NAMP. NASS is a farm level price and does **not** include post-harvest expenses.

63 NAMP

A NAMP Applicability

NAMP is intended to reflect the actual marketing value of a crop during the marketing year and may be adjusted for regional variations. NAMP will **not** apply to value loss crops.

Note: When NASS has established a marketing year for a crop, that marketing year will be used for the SURE Program. If NASS has not established a marketing year, the marketing year will be defined as the 12-month period following the final harvest date.

B Determining NAMP

NAMP is determined by crop, type, and IU using the following.

IF the crop…	THEN use…
type and IU is in Exhibit 6	NASS U.S. price included in Exhibit 6.
type and IU is in Exhibit 5	2008 marketing year price for the county or crushing district, if available, or the State average price, if not available. Calculate the price using the same rules used to establish a NAP price according to 1-NAP, paragraph 108.
is durum wheat for grain	durum wheat price for States where NASS has established a durum wheat price. For all other States, use the NASS spring wheat price.
type and IU does **not** meet any of the previous conditions in this table	2008 marketing year price for the State or the best available data. Calculate the price using the same rules used to establish a NAP price according to 1-NAP, paragraph 108.

--Note:** GRP policies that have several types of forage are insured under the higher forage value. To ensure consistency between prices used for the guarantee and the revenue; all forage production, regardless of type, under these policies will have the higher value NAMP applied to determine the total crop value.**--

The 2008 marketing year price corresponds to the 2008 historic price entered in the 2010 NCT, if available.

Note: The 2010 NCT is not required to be updated for the 2008 SURE Program, but the 2008 historic prices required for establishing NAMP must be available by whatever means is the most efficient within a State.

If the 2008 historic price is not available, STC shall establish NAMP using the best data available identified in subparagraph 62 C.

Note: To help ensure consistency in the SURE Program, a reduction factor of .85 will be applied to NAMP for all honey crops to account for harvest expenses. This is the same reduction applied to the guarantee price. See subparagraph 163 A.

63 NAMP (Continued)

C Cap for NAP Crops

When applying NAMP for NAP crops, NAMP cannot exceed the NAP market price ("current price" in NCT for the applicable marketing year). This applies to all crops with NAP coverage, as well as NAP crops waived-in to meet RMPR (Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, equitable relief, SDA, LR, or BF), and NAP was not obtained. NAMP for these crops must be compared to the NAP market price and if the NAP price is lower than NAMP, NAP price will be used.

Example: NAMP has been established at $4.20 for 2008. The NAP market price ("current price" in NCT for 2008) is $4 for this crop. NAMP will be capped by the NAP market price of $4 and will be used for this crop for 2008 SURE.

Note: There is no NAMP cap for insurable crops.

D NAMP Adjustments

RMA will adjust NASS data downward when establishing the insurance price for certain crops. These RMA adjustments are applied to recognize "on the tree" or "in field" prices and exclude harvest costs. For crops where RMA makes an adjustment to the insurance price, the 12-month NAMP established by STC's, used to calculate crop revenue, may **not** be equitable or consistent to the insurance price.

States listed in Exhibit 6.5 have the authority to further adjust their NAMP **not** to exceed the RMA reduction provided for the specific crops and counties or crushing districts listed. This NAMP adjustment authority is **not** specific to NASS data **only** and may apply to other data sources when it is determined that harvest costs are included in that data set.

Exhibit 6.5 provides a list of crops, States, and areas within States that are authorized to make adjustments to NAMP. NAMP adjustments by State and county or crushing district ***--must** be consistent with NAMP established according to subparagraph B.**--***

Note: In Exhibit 6.5, potatoes for Colorado (CO) and 13 other States, and processing tomatoes, have a percentage for an adjustment. For these, NAMP is **multiplied** by the adjustment. For all other crops, the adjustment is **subtracted** from NAMP.

Example: For apples, the price adjustment is per lb. If the 12-month NAMP from NASS is captured in 42 lb bu for fresh apples, multiply ($.03) times 42 lbs to come up with a ($1.26) per bu adjustment.

64 Guarantee Adjustment Factors

A Using Prevented Planting and Unharvested Factors

Prevented planting and unharvested factors are used to adjust the crop guarantee under SURE if the crop was prevented from planting or unharvested because of a natural disaster. Prevented planting and unharvested factors, if not already established for NAP purposes, shall be established for all crops according to 1-NAP, paragraph 109.

Note: Prevented planting factors will not apply to value loss, perennial, or tree crops.

B Prevented Planting and Unharvested Factor Requirements

The prevented planting and unharvested factors must be:

- the same within a State by crop, type, and IU
- less than 1 and greater than or equal to zero.

Note: The prevented planting factor **cannot** be greater than the unharvested factor.

65 HMP's

*--A Overview

Multiple market crops are brought to 1 market where the production is split into fresh, processed, and if applicable, juice sales with separate prices for each use.

STC's **shall** establish HMP's for multiple market crops produced in their State.

Example: A producer has an apple crop that is delivered to a packing house. Based on grading factors, the packing house split the production as fresh and processed.

HMP must be established to determine the percentage of apples that have the fresh price applied and the percentage of apples that have the processed price applied.

B Establishing STC HMP's

COC's **shall** calculate and recommend HMP for each of the multiple market crops grown in their county for STC approval.

COC's recommendation shall be based on the following:

- NASS data
- any other source available to COC that accurately reflects local uses, such as:
  - average marketing by producers within the county
  - available warehouse, packer, or storage facility records
  - information from trade associations, National Institute of Food and Agriculture (formerly known as CSREES), State Departments of Agriculture and other similar sources.

C Establishing Producer HMP's

Producers may, at their option, submit to COC actual marketing records for the immediately preceding 3 years to determine and establish the producer's actual marketing history to be used in lieu of the STC-established HMP.

Example: For a 2009 multiple market crop, actual production records must be submitted for the 2006, 2007, and 2008 crop years.**--***

65 HMP's (Continued)

D Crops Requiring HMP

The following crops have been identified as multiple market crops.

--Note:** If STC's feel that they have crops that meet the same criteria but are **not** included in the following list, STC should contact the National Office and provide the names of crops (as listed in 2-CP) to be added.**--

- sweet potatoes
- APH-based perennial fruit crops including but not limited to:

  - apples
  - apricots
  - bananas
  - cherries
  - grapefruit
  - *****--(grapes are excluded)**--***
  - lemons
  - limes
  - oranges, including Mandarin
  - peaches
  - pears
  - plums
  - prunes
  - tangelos
  - tangerines.

*** * ***

65 HMP's (Continued)

*--E Applying HMP's

HMP's will be used for SURE Crop Guarantee calculations according to subparagraph 165 A and SURE Crop Revenue calculations according to subparagraph 201 M.

The percent attributed to each market shall be determined by the following table.

IF the producer…	THEN the percent attributed to each market shall be…
establishes an HMP according to subparagraph C	the producer's historical marketing average over the past 3 years. **Note:** Acreage reports are not considered actual marketing records.
does not establish an HMP according to subparagraph C	STC approved HMP established according to subparagraph B. **Note:** COC may use the current year production evidence, supporting a **lower percentage of the higher value market.**

Notes: For multiple market crops, **the 10 percent crop loss is calculated by crop and crop type** (not crop/type/IU)**.** These crops may be insured differently by State. However, this procedure applies as long as the crop meets the definition of a multiple-marketed crop.

HMP's are **not** applied to insured crops for which an RMA Guarantee Basis is provided.

F Non-Multiple Market Crops That May Require a HMP

Producers may not be able to provide exact production figures to the FSA Office timely for certain harvested commodities. This may be because of the unique nature of the marketing of the crop. As a result, counties will need to establish a historic market percentage to determine the amount that would typically be marketed.

Example: A producer of grass seed may not know the exact pounds of PLS in the harvested grass production that is stored on the farm, in advance of the sale. Often in these situations, the actual Pure Live Seed or PLS volume (or other similar marketable unit of measure) is not accurately determined until the commodity is marketed. In these situations, producers may establish a historic market percentage according to subparagraph C and County Offices shall apply that percentage to the stored production provided by the producer.

Note: This subparagraph does not apply to multiple market crops.**--***

66 Quality Adjustment Factors

A Quality Adjustment Overview

A quality adjustment factor will be used to reflect average price or quality discounts received by producers because of loss of quality or excessive moisture in disaster affected areas.

***--**Quality adjustment factors will be set by county, crop, type, and IU. To recognize quality because of excessive moisture separately from other quality discounts STC's have the option of establishing 2 separate quality adjustment factors, 1 for crop grading standards and 1 for excessive moisture, or 1 quality adjustment factor that is all inclusive of quality because of grading standards and excessive moisture. The quality adjustment factors and applicability are defined as follows:

- other quality adjustment factor means all crop grading factors as 1 average factor, **excluding** excessive moisture

  Note: The other quality adjustment factor can include crop grading factors associated to excessive moisture (such as poor quality grading on hay or cotton). It will **not** include the quality adjustment factor for crops that are docked in quality because of excessive moisture above the industry standard (such as corn, grain sorghum).

- excessive moisture quality adjustment factor means a quality adjustment factor for crops that are docked in quality because of excessive moisture (such as corn, grain sorghum)

- total quality adjustment factor means quality factor for **both** crop grading factors and the excessive moisture factor.

  Note: States have the option of setting up 1 quality adjustment factor based on **all** quality factors affecting the crop (grading factors and excessive moisture).

Note: STC shall **only** establish either of the following in a county:

- 2 separate quality adjustment factors for other and excessive moisture
- 1 total quality adjustment factor for a crop, type, and IU.

County Offices shall provide supporting documentation to STC to assist them in determining whether or not 2 quality adjustment factors should be established to recognize other grading factors and excessive moisture separately or 1 total quality adjustment factor.**--***

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

A Quality Adjustment Overview (Continued)

***--**The producer will be **required** to certify to quality based on how STC establishes the quality adjustment factors for the county, crop, type, and IU.

Example: If STC establishes the other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factors, the producer will be **required** to certify **independently** that harvested production of the crop met or exceeded the other quality adjustment factor (grading factors) and or the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor.

Notes: The producer may independently qualify for either the other or excessive moisture quality adjustment factor and is **not** required to meet both to have NAMP adjusted by the applicable quality adjustment factor. However, if STC only establishes the total quality adjustment factor, the producer **must** be able to certify that the average quality adjustment for all their harvested production met or exceeded the total quality adjustment factor for the crop to quality for the total quality adjustment factor.

If the producer certifies to both the other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factor, a combined factor will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook. States will provide the counties this combined factor.**--***

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors

Data provided for justifying COC's recommended adjustment factor must include details of the disaster event as well as 1 or more of the following:

- price data, including quality discount information, from local regional buyers
- production data from local or regional buyers to support crop quality conditions
- loss adjustment records
- other data.

COC must thoroughly document the data used to justify the quality adjustment factor requested. The data must support that an eligible disaster caused the price reduction or quality discounts of the affected crop.

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

***--Example of Establishing Quality Adjustment Factor Based on Price** (this method may be used to establish the other quality adjustment factor and the total quality adjustment factor)**:** NAMP was established at $3 per bushel. The average county price received by producers was $4 per bushel for the production unaffected by quality. The average price received by producers because of quality grading reductions was $3.50 per bushel. COC shall recommend a quality adjustment factor of .8750 ($3.50 divided by $4).

Note: NAMP established at $3 per bushel is **not** used in the calculation to determine a quality adjustment factor.

Example of Establishing Quality Adjustment Factor Based on Crop Grading Factors (this method may be used to establish the other quality adjustment factor and the total quality adjustment factor)**:** COC determined the grading factors for the crop that were reduced because of quality that was low test weight and excessive moisture (total quantity only).**--*** Documentation was obtained from local elevators and verified through State crop association that reflected the average associated quality reduced grading factors and the applicable deductions. The local average market price was established at $3.00 per bushel. The average quality factor deductions were determined to be $.50 per bushel. $3 (local market price) minus $.50 (average grading factor deduction) = $2.50. COC recommended quality adjustment factor shall be .8333 ($2.50 divided by $3).

Note: Loan rates and applicable loan deduction prices and deductions may be used to calculate the quality adjustment factor when basing the quality adjustment factor on grading factors.

In the SURE calculation, the quality adjustment factor will be applied to all harvested production; however, a producer must be able to meet or exceed the quality loss threshold when averaging all verifiable, reliable, or certified production for the entire crop.

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

***--Establishing Quality Adjustment Factor For Excessive Moisture:** The excessive moisture quality adjustment factor can be calculated separately from the other quality adjustment factor. The excessive moisture quality adjustment factor applies to crops that have quality factors associated to moisture content within the crop (it does **not** apply to crops that have grading factors associated to excessive moisture (such as color and nutritional content). The excessive moisture quality adjustment factor shall **only** apply to production having moisture in excess of the normal harvested moisture percentage.

Example: If producers normally harvest a crop between 15 and 20 percent moisture the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor will only apply to that production in excess of 20 percent moisture. As a result, quality factors for excessive moisture will be based on crop grading factors only. See the following table example.

	County Wide Moisture Levels	Discounts	Adjusted Price	QA Factor Excess Moisture
Base Expected Harvest Price $4 Per Bushel	15.1 – 16.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	16.1 – 17.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	17.1 – 18.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes: Harvest price determined by STC/COC.	18.1 – 19.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	19.1 – 20.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	20.1 – 21.0	$.06 per bushel	$3.94	.985
This is **not** the NAMP or SURE price for the crop.	21.1 – 22.0	.12	3.88	.97
	22.1 – 23.0	.18	3.82	.955
	23.1 – 24.0	.24	3.76	.94
	24.1 – 25.0	.30	3.70	.925
	25.1 – 26.0	.36	3.64	.91
	26.1 – 27.0	.42	3.58	.895
	27.1 – 28.0	.48	3.52	.88
	28.1 – 29.0	.54	3.46	.865
	29.1 – 30.0	.60	3.40	.85
	Note: For each additional point of moisture that COC determines is above average for the county, subtract an additional $.06/point for drying discount.			
Calculation: .97 Quality Adjustment Factor for 22 Percent Moisture ($4.00 - .12 = $3.88/$4.00 = .97)				

In this example the average moisture percentage that producers harvest their crop is 20 percent.--*

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

***--**The following provisions apply:

- the moisture content set for recourse loans according to 8-LP, subparagraph 126 D must be consistent with the normal harvested moisture percentage used by STC's when determining the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor

IF...	THEN...
STC established the moisture content for recourse loans at 28 percent	only producers who harvested production in excess of 28 percent moisture will be eligible for the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor.
the moisture level is within the range set for non recourse loans	it is not eligible for the excessive moisture quality factor.

Note: For 2008, State Offices may request DAFP to make an exception to this policy.

- only crops that have excessive moisture because of a weather event are eligible; crops that are harvested early specifically for high moisture purposes (such as corn delivered directly to a feedlot) are **not** eligible.

Example: County A has an early freeze that does not allow corn to dry to normal levels in the field. On average, local and regional elevators are docking the price 5 cents per bushel for every percentage point that corn is above 20 percent moisture. The buying price for corn at local and regional markets average $4 per bushel for corn with moisture at 15 percent or less. County A has acceptable evidence to show the average moisture content of the crop at harvest averaged 24 percent moisture. STC established a 20 percent moisture level for recourse loans. The average harvested moisture percent is above the moisture level within this State for recourse loans; therefore, the quality adjustment factor would be .95 (24 – 20 = 4 x .05 cents = $.20, $4.00 - .20 = $3.80, $3.80/$4.00 = .95).**--***

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

***--**If separate quality adjustment factors are established for other and excessive moisture for the same crop, type, and IU in the county, the State Office shall calculate a combination factor to be used to adjust NAMP when determining crop revenue. This is necessary because a producer may be able to certify that their average quality loss on harvested production met or exceeded both quality adjustments for other and excessive moisture. Only 1 quality adjustment factor will be used in the SURE Interim Workbook to adjust NAMP for a crop.

Note: This combined factor is **not** the total quality adjustment factor defined in this subparagraph.**--***

Examples: County A requested STC to establish and approve a quality adjustment factor for other and excessive moisture for corn. The other quality adjustment factor established by STC is .8750. STC also established the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor of .95 as indicated in the previous example. State Offices shall provide the County Office an other quality adjustment factor, an excessive moisture quality adjustment factor, and a combined quality adjustment factor for cases when the producer can certify to both the other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factors. If the producer can certify to both quality adjustment factors, then the combined factor will be used to adjust NAMP.

County A other quality adjustment factor: .8750
County A excessive moisture quality factor: .95

The combined factor will be determined as follows:

1.000 - .8750 = .125
1.00 - .95 = .05
.175

1.000 - .175= .825

County A's Combined Factor is .825.

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

*****--Producer B certifies that the actual average quality reductions, based on standard grade for the harvested crop, met or exceeded the average other quality adjustment factor established by STC.

Producer C certifies that the actual average quality adjustment for the harvested crop met or exceeded the average excessive moisture quality adjustment factor established by STC.

Producer D certifies that both the actual average quality adjustments for other and excessive moisture were met or exceeded on all of their harvested production.

The following quality adjustment factors will apply to the applicable producer to adjust the corn NAMP for determining crop value:

- .8750 (other) for Producer B
- .95 (excessive moisture) for Producer C
- .825 (combined factor) for Producer D.--*****

67 Maximum Average Loss

A Establishing Maximum Average Loss

COC shall recommend the following for STC approval:

- the maximum average loss levels for all crops in the county even if disaster level conditions did not impact the crop, because SURE requires production from all crops on the SURE farm regardless if the crop suffered a loss

- a maximum average loss level for the crop that reflects the impact that disaster conditions had on the crops in the county; the maximum average loss level shall reflect the amount of production that a producer should have made considering eligible disaster conditions in the area or county and be consistent with the average amount of production of a substantial number of producers experiencing similar disasters.

If multiple disaster or varying levels of loss occurred in the county, COC may establish a **different level** for each type of disaster or region within the county, if applicable. COC shall determine loss levels based on all available information, including weather data, loss estimates from applicable industries, appraisals from LA's, damage assessment reports, and other verifiable County Office records showing eligible disaster loss.

Maximum average loss level shall be expressed as either of the following:

- percent of loss
- yield per acre.

Note: Land not physically located in the administrative County Office will be required to use the maximum average loss levels established by COC where the land is physically located.

67 Maximum Average Loss (Continued)

B COC Documentation

COC shall thoroughly document a basis for determination of maximum average loss level (Exhibit 7). Weather data, discussions with CSREES, universities, NASS, or other source should be included as supporting documentation when submitting maximum average loss level recommendations.

Note: Maximum average loss for the specific crop in the county or area should be based on the losses incurred directly by the recognized disaster condition on a representative amount of acreage of that crop.

The maximum average loss for a specific crop will not be 100 percent unless no acreage of the crop was harvested and all field appraisals reflect "0" production. If 1 specific area in the county was affected by a natural disaster that resulted in total destruction of the crop or crops, this area could be specifically identified by COC and the maximum average loss established at 100 percent.

67 Maximum Average Loss (Continued)

C Example

The maximum average loss level reflects the maximum average amount of SURE production loss allowable for producers without verifiable records. The maximum average loss level shall be the average loss (or the average yield for crops not affected by a loss) experienced by producers of a particular crop within the county or disaster affected area.

Example: The crop table yield for oats in the county is 40 bushels per acre. The average production of oats in the county for all producers was 60 percent of normal.

COC should establish a maximum average loss level using the table in Exhibit 7.

A producer experiencing a disaster loss on oats, without verifiable or reliable records, shall be assigned the greater of the producer's certified production or the county-established maximum average loss level yield of 24 bushels/acre (40 bushels x 60 percent).

The crop table yield for native grass hay in the county is 2.5 tons per acre. Because of spring drought in the county, there was a loss on oats. However, late summer rains pushed native grass yields to normal or above. The average production for native grass hay in the county was 100 per cent of normal.

This same producer, without verifiable and reliable records, needs the production for the native grass hay for his FSA-682, even though he did **not** suffer a loss. The production shall be assigned the greater of the producer's certified production or the county-established average yield of 2.5 tons per acre (100 percent of normal).

68-90 (Reserved)

Part 4 Eligible Acreage

91 SURE Acreage

A Overview

SURE guarantee and total farm revenue for an eligible crop are determined based on the amount of acreage eligible for SURE.

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

- taps for maple sap
- colonies for honey.

B Determining Eligible Acreage

Eligible acreage is determined on a crop-by-crop basis using the definition of crop in subparagraph 32 B. Acreage **must** be insurable or NAP coverable.

Note: Acreage for which crop insurance or NAP coverage is removed or canceled will **not** be considered eligible for SURE.

Example: Short rate acreage. Producer A insures 500 acres of wheat. Producer A requests that the insurance company short rate their wheat coverage. If agreed, the 500 acres will be **ineligible** for SURE.

Acreage will be the lesser of the reported or determined acres planted or prevented from being planted.

Participants having multiple plantings may have each planting included in the SURE guarantee if the planting meets the requirements in 1-NAP, paragraphs 177 and 178.

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

B Determining Eligible Acreage (Continued)

All plantings of an annual or biennial crop in tropical regions, as identified in 1-NAP, paragraph 200, will be considered eligible acreage. Eligible acreage for SURE will be based on the initial crop acreage planted, or prevented from being planted, to a crop eligible for SURE.

Notes: If the first crop planted is not eligible for SURE purposes (no crop insurance or NAP coverage was available), the second crop would then be considered the initial crop and; therefore, would be included in SURE, provided coverage was obtained timely and other SURE rules were met. If coverage was not obtained, the producer may be ineligible because of RMPR.

The definition of subsequent crop used for SURE purpose does **not** match the definition referenced in 2-CP. For SURE, subsequent crop means a crop planted after the initial crop regardless of whether it is an approved double-cropping scenario.

Subsequently planted or subsequently prevented planted acreage is eligible for SURE **only** if the acreage meets **double-cropping rules** as follows:

•*****--insured acreage considered to be double-cropped acreage by RMA

- acreage that is **not** insured must meet the double-cropping provisions in 2-CP to be considered eligible acreage

- use 2-CP double-cropping rules for crops that gain SURE eligibility through SDA, LR, or BF status, paid a buy-in fee, or were granted relief.

RMA will make a double-crop eligibility determination for the first crop for which an indemnity was earned when followed by an insured subsequent crop. The first crop for which an indemnity was earned may **not** be the first insured crop planted on the same acres in the same year. This would be the case when no indemnity was earned on the first insured crop that was planted.

If an indemnity was earned on the first insured crop, any Multiple Cropping Codes on the SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record **other than** "DC" (Double-Cropping) indicates an ineligible double-crop situation for the subsequently planted insured crop (see Exhibit 4, page 7 for Multiple Cropping Codes).

In situations where the first insured crop did **not** earn an indemnity and the insured subsequent crop did earn an indemnity, both crops would be eligible for SURE. When the first crop does **not** earn an indemnity, RMA considers the subsequent crop that receives an indemnity an eligible double-cropped acreage. There will be instances when there are no indemnities earned for both crops, but the producer paid a premium for coverage on both crops. These are considered RMA approved double-cropping situations.--*****

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

B Determining Eligible Acreage (Continued)

*--Different producers farming the same land during the same crop year, does not initiate a new double-crop determination. Double-crop determinations are applied to the land, **not** according to producer.

Example: Jim planted and insured wheat in the fall and carried it to harvest. Scott timely planted and insured a subsequent crop on the same acreage. Since Scott was able to obtain coverage on the soybeans, the land, crop, and practice are considered to be eligible for double-cropping.

The same double-crop determinations for NAP in 2-CP would apply to this example. Determinations are applied to the land, not according to producer.--*

This table provides examples when certain double-cropping situations are eligible or ineligible.

Initial Crop Planted	Subsequent Crop Planted	RMA indemnity earned?	FSA acceptable double-crop according to 2-CP?	Crops Eligible for SURE
Insured Wheat	Insured Soybeans	Wheat indemnity earned with SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record showing Multiple Cropping Code "DC" (Double-Cropping). Indemnity earned on soybeans. Multiple Cropping Code for soybeans on SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record is irrelevant.	Not applicable, RMA double-crop rules apply.	Wheat and soybeans.
		No wheat loss and no SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record. Soybeans earned an indemnity.		Wheat and soybeans.
		No wheat or soybean loss. No SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Records provided for either crop.		Wheat and soybeans.
		Wheat indemnity earned with SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record showing any Multiple Cropping Code **other than** "DC" (Double-Cropping), such as "IR". Indemnity earned on soybeans.		Wheat only. **Note:** When an indemnity is earned on the initial insured crop, any Multiple Cropping Code other than. "DC" (Double-Cropping) indicates that the insured subsequently planted crop is **not** an approved double-crop.

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

B Determining Eligible Acreage (Continued)

Initial Crop Planted	Subsequent Crop Planted	RMA indemnity earned?	FSA acceptable double-crop according to 2-CP?	Crops Eligible for SURE
Insured Wheat	NAP Soybeans	No wheat indemnity earned. Soybeans earned NAP payment.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
Buy-In Wheat	Insured Soybeans	Wheat, no coverage. Indemnity earned on soybeans.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
Buy-in Wheat	Buy-in Soybeans	Wheat, no coverage. Soybeans, no coverage.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
NAP Wheat	NAP Soybeans	Wheat NAP payment not earned. Soybeans NAP payment earned.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
NAP Wheat	Buy-in Soybeans	No wheat loss. Soybeans, no coverage.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
Insured Wheat Prevented Planted	Insured Soybeans	Wheat prevented planted indemnity earned and **not** disapproved by COC. SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record shows Multiple Cropping Code "DC" (Double-Cropping). Indemnity earned on soybeans.	Not applicable, RMA double-crop rules apply.	Wheat and soybeans.
***--**Oats, producer elected crop as *de minimis*	Insured Corn	Oats not considered or entered into the SURE Interim Workbook. Corn earned an indemnity.	Yes	Corn **only**, which is considered the initial crop for SURE.
			No	
Wheat, insurable in the county for RMA determined acreage as uninsurable (not eligible for NAP).	NAP Soybeans	Soybeans earned a NAP payment.	Yes	Soybeans **only**, which is considered the initial crop for SURE.**--***.
			No.	

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

C Eligible Acreage Examples

This table provides examples of eligible acres.

*--

Example	Description
1	Producer grows wheat followed by soybeans and insured both crops. SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record was provided for wheat with Multiple Cropping Code "DC" (Double-Cropping), meaning that RMA approved the subsequent crop as an approved double-cropping situation for the producer (see Exhibit 4 for explanation of codes). **Both the wheat and soybeans will be eligible for SURE.**
2	Producer grows wheat followed by soybeans and insured both crops. SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record was provided for wheat with Multiple Cropping Code "IR" (65 percent indemnity reduction), meaning that RMA did **not** approve the insured subsequently planted crop as an approved double-cropping situation for the producer. **Only wheat will be eligible for SURE.**
3	Producer grows wheat followed by soybeans and insured both crops. No SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record was provided for wheat. The soybeans sustained a loss and earned an indemnity. Since RMA did **not** make a determination that the combination of crops was ineligible for double-cropping and provided insurance coverage on the soybeans, **both the wheat and soybeans will be eligible for SURE**
4	Producer grows wheat followed by soybeans and insured both crops. No SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record was for **either** crop. Since RMA did **not** make a determination that the combination of crops was ineligible for double-cropping and provided insurance coverage on the soybeans, **both the wheat and soybeans will be eligible for SURE**.
5	Producer grows wheat followed by sorghum forage. The wheat was insured with MPCI policy. The sorghum forage was covered under NAP. RMA did **not** make a determination of double-crop eligibility because only 1 crop was insured. FSA STC determined that this planting scenario was an approved double-crop for the particular county according to 2-CP provisions. **Both the wheat and sorghum forage are eligible for SURE.**
6	Producer grows oat forage followed by watermelons. Both are covered by NAP. FSA STC determined that this planting scenario was an approved double-crop practice according to 2-CP provisions. **Both the oat forage and watermelons are eligible for SURE.**
7	Producer grows wheat followed by grain sorghum. Both crops were waived-in through buy-in. FSA STC determined that wheat followed by grain sorghum was an approved double-crop scenario for this county according to 2-CP provisions. **Both the wheat and grain sorghum are SURE eligible.**

--*

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

D Ineligible Acreage

Ineligible acreage for SURE includes, but is not limited to:

- acreage for which crop insurance or NAP coverage is not available
- acreage for which crop insurance or NAP coverage is removed or canceled
- subsequently planted or subsequently prevented planted acreage that does not meet double-cropping rules
- unrated land, such as land planted on a flood plain (neither crop insurance or NAP coverage are available)
- *****--acreage prevented from planting that is less than 20 acres or 20 percent of the included acres to be planted
- acreage that has documented evidence of lack of prevented planted conditions--*****
- acreage intended for grazing
- first year seeding of a perennial forage crop
- all acreage of the crop elected *de minimis* by the producer.

For Pilot Program plans of insurance, see subparagraph 32 D.

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

E Ineligible Acreage Examples

This table provides examples of ineligible acres.

Example	Description
1	Producer planted wheat followed by corn, and obtained insurance on both crops. Neither RMA nor FSA STC recognizes wheat followed by corn as an acceptable double-cropping practice. **Only** the initial crop acreage of wheat will be eligible. The corn acreage is ineligible for SURE.
2	Producer planted wheat followed by grain sorghum. Both crops were waived-in under Buy-In 1. The planting scenario of wheat followed by grain sorghum is **not** an approved double-crop by FSA STC. **Only** the initial acreage of wheat will be eligible for SURE. The grain sorghum acreage is ineligible for SURE.

92 Prevented Planting Acreage

A Prevented Planting Eligibility

For insured prevented planted acreage, COC will use the most accurate data available when determining eligible prevented planted acres, as follows:

- RMA data **must** show that the producer qualified for a prevented planting payment
- FSA will normally accept RMA's determination of eligibility; however, COC may determine prevented planted acreage ineligible if documented evidence exists that supports the lack of prevented planting conditions; in these cases, a referral to RMA shall be initiated on AD-2007.

In situations where RMA data exists and FSA denied the prevented planting claim, COC shall **not** consider the prevented planted acreage eligible based on the RMA data if acreage has documented evidence of lack of prevented planting conditions according to 2-CP.

For prevented planted acreage that was **not** insured through RMA, COC **must** determine the producer met prevented planted provisions according to 2-CP, paragraph 24.

Note: This acreage includes NAP covered crops and crops that received a waiver for RMPR (buy-ins, SDA's, relief, etc.), as described in Part 2.

B Prevented Planting Acreage Not Covered

For NAP covered crops and for crops that require a waiver for RMPR, eligible prevented planting coverage is provided for acreage that consists of at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the intended acreage to be planted.

92 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)

C Crops Not Eligible for Prevented Planting

This table provides crops that are **not** eligible for prevented planting benefits under SURE.

Prevented Planting Ineligible Crops	
Aquaculture (Including Ornamental Fish)	Maple Sap
Beans (Fresh Market) insured as follows: • Pole • Snap • Wax.	Mint
	Nursery
	Peppermint
	Perennials, such as the following: • Blueberries • Raspberries • Strawberries.
Cabbage insured as follows: • Hybrid • Red.	
	Perennial Forage Grown For Hay, Seed, or Grazing
Christmas Trees	Spearmint
Cultivated Wild Rice	Sweet Potatoes (Insured)
Floriculture	Tobacco
Ginseng Root and Ginseng Seed	Trees - Fruit and Nut
Grapes (Including Raisins)	Turfgrass Sod
Honey	Vegetables for Root Stock or Sets

***--Note:** For the prevented planting ineligible crops:

- when identified as "Insured", prevented planting is **not** eligible under the insurance policy

- for counties where coverage is only offered under NAP, prevented planting provisions **may** apply.**--***

Prevented planting provisions are not applicable to the following because of the unique planting and harvesting practices in these areas and the limited eligible causes of loss:

- American Samoa

- *****--Common Wealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau**--***

- Guam

- U.S. Virgin Islands.

93-99 (Reserved)

100 Tolerance

A Differences between RMA and FSA Acreage

SURE benefits for insured producers are based on RMA acres. SURE eligible RMA planted acres will be compared to SURE eligible FSA planted acres. If RMA and FSA planted acres differ, tolerance applies according to subparagraph B.

B Definition of Acreage Tolerance

If a farm has both FSA and RMA SURE eligible planted acres for an insured crop, payment acres for the SURE guarantee calculation will be based on RMA acres determined eligible according to Part 4. However, if the planted acres of an insured crop for which an RMA guarantee basis is provided differs by more than the larger of 5 percent or 10 acres not to exceed 50 acres, the participant will be notified of the discrepancy and that refunds of unearned payments may be required.

C Tolerance Determination

Tolerance will be determined **only** for insured crops for which an RMA guarantee basis is provided. **Tolerance will apply to the total acres for the physical location county, crop, type, and IU.**

Use the following Step/Action table to calculate tolerance.

Step	Action
1	For RMA acreage, total the SURE eligible acreage from the "A" (Acreage) Records unless there are "L" (Loss) Records. If there are "L" (Loss) Records present, include the acres from the "L" (Loss) Records in the total instead of the acreage from the "A" (Acreage) Records.
2	For FSA acreage, total FSA-578 SURE eligible reported acreage unless there are determined acres present. If determined acres are present, include the determined acres in the total instead of the reported acres.
3	Compare the result of steps 1 and 2. ***--Note:** Tolerance rules will apply to PRF only if acres determined in step 1 exceed acres determined in step 2.--*****
4	Calculate the tolerance threshold for the crop as follows: Result of step 1 **x** 5 percent or 10 acres, not to exceed 50 acres.
5	If step 3 is: • equal to or less than step 4, then the acreage is within tolerance • greater than step 4, then the acreage exceeds tolerance.
6	See subparagraph E for handling tolerance determinations.

100 Tolerance (Continued)

D Tolerance Determination Example Table

The following calculation examples demonstrate using the Step/Action table in *--subparagraph C, for 4 crops in 1 physical location county.--*

Crop, type, IU	Result of Step 1 (RMA Acres)	Result of Step 2 (FSA Acres)	Result of Step 3 (Difference Between RMA and FSA Acres)	Result of Step 4 (5 Percent of Total RMA Acres)	Allowable Acreage Difference	Within Tolerance ?
Corn YEL GR	307.0	300.0	7.0	15.4	15.4	Y
Soybeans COM GR	21.1	25.2	4.1	1.1	10.0	Y
Oats SPR GR	702.4	759.3	56.9	35.1	35.1	N
Wheat HRW GR	1,149.4	1,237.9	88.5	**57.5 1/**	**50.0 1/**	N

1/ RMA Acres **x** 5 Percent = 57.5 Acres and 50 acres is the maximum allowable acreage.

E County Office Action for Tolerance Determinations

--Use the instructions in this table whenever there is a difference between SURE eligible RMA and FSA acreage for a specific crop/type/IU, by physical location county.--

WHEN the difference between the RMA and FSA acreage...	THEN the County Office shall...
is within tolerance	process FSA-682 using RMA acres determined eligible according to Part 4 to calculate the SURE guarantee.
exceeds tolerance	• calculate the SURE guarantee based on the lesser of RMA acres or FSA acres determined eligible according to Part 4 **Note:** Follow paragraph 12 for determining misrepresentation, scheme, or device. • notify producer of discrepancy and request a refund of the unearned payment, if applicable **Note:** Follow paragraph 715 to modify or delete a previously recorded SURE payment amount.

***--100 Tolerance (Continued)**

E Discrepancy in Acreage (Continued)

WHEN the difference between the RMA and FSA acreage...	**THEN the County Office shall...**
exceeds tolerance (Continued)	• send AD-2007 to RMA according to 4-RM **Note:** Do **not** wait for the results of AD-2007 from RMA before processing FSA-682. • when a crop is outside of tolerance **and** FSA acres are less than RMA acres**, the County Office shall reduce the RMA guarantee basis for the crop/type/IU, by location county, before loading into the SURE Interim Workbook** (subparagraph F). **Note:** If RMA responds to AD-2007 indicating the reconciled acres are less than the acres that are currently used in calculating the SURE guarantee, recalculate the SURE guarantee using those acres and notify the producer of the discrepancy and request a refund of the unearned payment.

--*

*--100 Tolerance (Continued)

F Discrepancy in Acreage Examples

The following examples demonstrate the actions required when a crop, type, and IU, in a location county has been determined to be outside of tolerance.

Example	Description

Out of Tolerance, FSA Acres Less Than RMA Acres	For the location county, following step 1 of the table in subparagraph C, producer has a total of 99.0 acres of soybeans for grain from RMA data.
	
	Following step 2, the same producer for the same location county has reported to FSA a total of 87.0 acres of soybeans for grain.
	
	Following step 3, 99.0 RMA Acres - 87.0 FSA Acres = 12 acres.
	
	Following step 4, 99.0 RMA Acres **x** 5 Percent = 4.95 Acres. 10.0 acres is larger than 4.95 acres, so 10.0 acres is the allowable acreage.
	
	Following step 5, 12.0 acres is greater than 10.0 acres, so the crop acreage exceeds tolerance.
	
	87.0 FSA acres are less than 99.0 RMA acres; therefore, the RMA guarantee basis **must be reduced**, according to subparagraph E.
	
	Reduce the RMA guarantee basis as follows:
	
	• 87.0 FSA Acres ÷ 99.0 RMA Acres = 0.8787
	
	• there are 3 RMA records used to determine the total RMA acreage
	
	• the 3 corresponding RMA guarantee basis provided with these records are:
	
	  • $7,100
	  • $3,100
	  • $10,200
	
	• each of these 3 records must be reduced as follows:
	
	  • $7,100 **x** .8787 = $6,239 Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis
	  • $3,100 **x** .8787 = $2,724 Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis
	  • $10,200 **x** .8787 = $8,963 Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis
	
	• load the reduced RMA guarantee basis and continue with the SURE Interim Workbook as usual.
	
	Notes: No other data will change as a result of this reduction.
	
	Do not load 0.8787 as a guarantee adjustment factor. **This will cause the SURE Interim Workbook results to be in error.**

--*

*--100 Tolerance (Continued)

F Discrepancy in Acreage Examples (Continued)

Example	Description
Out of Tolerance, RMA Acres Less Than FSA Acres	For the location county, following step 1 of the table in subparagraph C, producer has a total of 105.0 acres of oats for grain from RMA data. Following step 2, the same producer for the same location county has reported to FSA a total of 116.5 acres of oats for grain. Following step 3, 116.5 FSA Acres - 105.0 RMA Acres = 11.5 Acres. Following step 4, 105.0 RMA Acres **x** 5 Percent = 5.25 Acres. 10.0 acres is larger than 5.25 acres, so 10.0 acres is the allowable acreage. Following step 5, 11.5 acres is greater than 10.0 acres, so the crop acreage exceeds tolerance. 105.0 RMA acres are **less** than 116.5 FSA acres; therefore, the RMA guarantee basis **will not be reduced**, according to subparagraph E. Load the RMA guarantee basis as provided and continue with the SURE Interim Workbook as usual.

--*

101-120 (Reserved)

Part 5 Yields

121 General Information

A Overview

Each commodity on a farm that has eligible acreage must have a SURE yield established for the location county, crop, type, and IU. Eligible acreage includes:

- planted or prevented planted acreage of an eligible SURE crop
- taps for maple sap
- colonies for honey.

SURE yield is used in the crop guarantee and expected revenue calculations.

Value loss crops will not have a SURE yield established. Value loss crops include, but are not limited to:

- aquaculture
- Christmas trees
- nursery.

B Definition of SURE Yield

SURE yield means, for a county, crop/crop type/IU that:

- is insured, the higher of 100 percent of the weighted CC yield, or:
  - weighted adjusted APH yield
  - weighted CEY for crops with no RMA established yield
- is covered by NAP, the higher of 100 percent of the weighted CC yield or weighted adjusted yield
- met RMPR by requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, or BF, paid a buy-in fee, or relief was

*****--granted, the higher of 65 percent of the weighted CC yield or 65 percent weighted CEY.

Meeting more than 1 of the conditions in this subparagraph would allow the eligible crop to have more than 1 SURE yield if insurance is not provided for all farming practices or growing stages of the crop (paragraph 121.5).

Note: RMA will provide a guarantee basis for Group Risk Plan, GRIP, and PRF policies.--***** These policies do **not** have an RMA weighted adjusted yield provided by RMA; therefore, the comparison to the weighted CC yield does **not** apply and SURE yield will **not** be determined.

C CC Yield

CC yield is established according to 1-DCP.

121 General Information (Continued)

D Weighting CC Yield

--For all farms in which the producer has an interest, the CC yield will be weighted based on-- the farm level base acres and farm level CC yield for the administrative State and county and *--crop, if established. CC yields are maintained for the crop's primary use.--*

Weighted CC yields will be converted to tons for corn FG (silage) and grain sorghum and dual purpose sorghum SG. The converted yield will be used in comparison and calculations for the SURE Program. SURE will use the conversion factors provided in 1-DCP.

Note: The weighted CC yield is provided on the SURE Interim Report, Section 14, CC Yield Data, for those crops which FSA-578 was filed.

*--121.5 Adjustments to CC Yield for Special Conditions

A Overview

CC yield adjustments may be applicable for eligible crops that have more than 1 SURE yield and there is a difference between the RMA APH yield and NAP approved yield, or assigned yield.

The special conditions include:

- full season soybeans that are covered by a policy or plan of insurance, but double-cropped soybeans are covered by NAP or waived-in

- summer fallow wheat is covered by a policy or plan of insurance, but continuous-cropped wheat is covered by NAP or waived-in.

B Adjusting CC Yield

CC yield shall be adjusted:

- by the same percentage CEY was adjusted for assigned yield comparisons
- using the same procedure used in establishing CEY for NAP purposes.

The adjusted CC yield will be loaded in the SURE Interim Workbook according to subparagraph 515 J.--*

***--121.5 Adjustments to CC Yield for Special Conditions (Continued)**

C Examples of a Crop Covered by NAP

Example 1: Under NAP, CEY for double-cropped soybeans was established at 65 percent of the full season CEY. For NAP covered double-cropped soybeans, the adjusted weighted CC yield will be factored at 65 percent of the normal weighted CC yield.

Example 2: An "all wheat" yield was established at 30 bushels. "All wheat" includes irrigated, nonirrigated, and all practices for the crop. NAP is available for continuous-cropped wheat **only**, with an established CEY of 20 bushels. Apply the same factor, .6667 (20 ÷ 30), to the weighted CC yield to determine the adjusted weighted CC yield.

D Example of Waived-In Soybeans

CEY for waived-in soybeans was established at 50 percent of the normal CEY. The weighted CC yield will also be factored by 50 percent.**--***

122 County Expected Yields (CEY's)

A Establishing CEY's

State Offices are required to establish STC-approved yields using the following procedure:

- consult with County Offices to determine yields that are needed; COC recommendations shall be documented in the COC minutes to indicate the source of the yield data used, the number of years in the average, etc.; STC representative shall concur with COC yield recommendations or work with COC to establish an acceptable yield

- use the following sources, in the order shown, based on the applicable crop years, to establish CEY recommendation:

  - NASS data

  - other government sources, such as Extension Service, State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census, etc.

  - other reliable sources, such as universities, buyers, and cooperatives

  Note: Yields should be established on the basis of harvested acres, not planted.

- yields shall be established by type, IU, planting period, and practice, if applicable

- STC minutes shall include yield determinations and documentation to support CEY's

- State Office shall verify that yields are comparable with yields established for adjoining counties and States.

122 County Expected Yields (CEY's) (Continued)

B Irrigated Yields

If the county has both irrigated and nonirrigated acreage, a yield must be established for each practice.

C Calculating CEY's

CEY is the Olympic average calculated by:

- obtaining the yields of the crop for the 5 consecutive crop years immediately preceding the previous crop year
- dropping the crop years with the highest and lowest yields
- averaging the yields for the remaining 3 crop years using a simple average.

Example: For the 2008 crop year, the base period would be 2002 through 2006.

If 5 crop years of data is not available for establishing CEY, STC shall:

- use the best data available to obtain as many crop years of data as possible within the 5 consecutive crop years immediately preceding the previous crop year
- establish a CEY for those crops by computing a simple average of the data obtained
- thoroughly document why 5 crop years of data is not available and the sources of the data used.

123 CEY Adjustments

A Adjustments

COC is required to adjust CEY downward for acreage:

- where the practice used by the producer is not capable of producing CEY in a normal year

- for double-cropped commodities, if applicable

  Notes: COC shall establish a reduced CEY when 1 or both of the growing seasons would not normally allow a producer to obtain CEY.

  A reduction normally doesn't apply to irrigated double-cropped acres.

- where the area, regional climate, soil type, or other environmental factors do not normally allow a producer to obtain CEY

- for fruit and nut crops, because of age (including crops that are in decline or immature because of underage or overage), spacing, tree count, or management.

  Notes: COC's are not required to reduce CEY if the spacing/tree count or age does not significantly differ from the standard spacing/tree count or age in the county.

  COC must reduce CEY if age or spacing of trees causes the trees to not be capable of producing CEY. DAFP has developed these reductions for COC's use as a guide from sources, such as State university research stations, CSREES, RMA Regional Offices, and FSA State Offices. See 1-NAP for reduction guidelines.

124 Crops With NAP Coverage

*--A Adjusted Yield

For crops with NAP coverage, the NAP approved yield, as determined by 1-NAP, Part 5, will be the starting point to calculate a SURE yield.

The applicable year NAP APH will be adjusted, if necessary, by administrative State and county, unit number, crop, type, and IU. The adjustment will be done outside of the NAP database using the SURE Interim Workbook Yield Determination Tool and will **not** affect data in the NAP database itself.

For each unit a producer has an interest in, the APH yield will be adjusted in the following manner:

- for a unit with at least 4 years of actual production yields that are not replacement yields, all replacement yields will be excluded and a simple average will be calculated based on the remaining values

- for a unit with at least 1, but less than 4 actual production yields that are not replacement yields, 1 replacement yield will be excluded and a simple average will be calculated based on the remaining values

- in all other cases, **no** adjustment will be made.

Note: APH databases must have at least 1 year of actual production to exclude a replacement yield. A historical yield based on harvested and/or appraised production can be either a year of actual production or a replacement yield, it cannot be both.

The adjusted approved yield shall not be less than the approved yield.

B Weighted Adjusted Yield

The yield determined in paragraph A will be weighted based on the applicable year's FSA-578 data to the location State and county, crop, type, and IU using the eligible acres as determined by Part 4.

The resulting weighted adjusted yield will be for the location county, crop, type, and IU.

C Determining SURE Yield

The SURE yield will be determined by comparing the weighted adjusted NAP yield and the weighted CC yield. The higher of the 2 yields will be:

- the SURE yield
- used in subsequent calculations.--*

125 Insured Yield-Based Crops With Coverage

A Overview

For an eligible crop insured as a yield-based crop, APH will be the starting point to calculate a SURE yield. RMA will adjust and weight APH they receive from the crop insurance approved insurance provider.

B Adjusted APH

The crop insurance APH yield will be adjusted, if applicable, by location State and county, crop, and crop type.

For each unit a producer has an interest in, the APH yield will be adjusted in the following manner:

- ***--**for a unit with at least 4 years of production history yields that are not substitute yields (replacement yields), all substitute yields will be excluded and a simple average will be calculated based on the remaining values

- for a unit with at least 1, but less than 4 years of production history that are not substitute yields, the lowest substitute yield will be excluded and a simple average will be calculated based on the remaining values

- in all other cases, **no** adjustment will be made.

Note: APH databases must have at least 1 year of actual production to exclude a substitute yield (replacement yield). A historical yield based on harvested and/or appraised production can be either a year of actual production or a substitute yield, it **cannot** be both.

The adjusted APH yield shall not be less than the current APH yield.

C Weighted Adjusted APH Yield

For each county the producer has an interest in, RMA will:

- weight the adjusted APH yield from paragraph B, based on insured acres by location county, crop, and crop type

- provide the data to FSA that can be found on the SURE Interim Report, Section 12, RMA Data.**--***

125 Insured Yield-Based Crops With Coverage (Continued)

*--D RMA Guarantee Basis

For SURE purposes, RMA will:

- calculate a guarantee basis for each acreage record, as applicable, using the weighted adjusted APH yield from paragraph C
- provide the data to FSA that can be found on the SURE Interim Report, Section 12, RMA Data.

E Determining SURE Yield

FSA will determine the SURE yield by comparing the weighted adjusted APH yield to the weighted CC yield, as applicable. The higher of the two yields will be the SURE yield.

Note: The SURE yield will be determined within the SURE Interim Workbook.

F Determining Adjusted RMA Guarantee

If the crop has a CC yield and the weighted CC yield is:

- greater than the weighted adjusted APH yield, the RMA guarantee basis will be increased by the ratio of weighted CC yield to weighted adjusted APH yield
- less than the weighted adjusted APH yield, the RMA guarantee basis will be used as the adjusted RMA guarantee.

The adjusted RMA guarantee, determined according to this paragraph, will be used in subsequent calculations.

The adjusted RMA guarantee will be determined using the SURE Interim Workbook.--*

126 Crops Waived of RMPR and Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield

A Overview

Producers with yields for crops that met RMPR for any of the following reasons do not have production history or approved yields on file:

- by requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, or BF
- paid a buy-in service fee
- were granted relief (Part 2)
- have insured crops with no RMA established yield.

Production history will **not** be accepted nor will approved yields be calculated for the current year. Crops for these producers will be assigned yields according to this paragraph.

Plans of insurance for crops with no RMA established yields include, but are not limited to:

- *****--Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Code 50) (excluding nursery)
- Fixed Dollar (Plan Code 51)
- Yield-Based Dollar (Plan Code 55)
- AGR-Lite (Plan Code 61)
- AGR (Plan Code 63).--*****

Note: If a producer has both NAP coverage and either AGR or AGR-Lite *** * *** policy on the same crop, the yield will be established according to paragraph 124.

126 Crops Waived of RMPR and Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

B Assigning Yields

For each location State and county, crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice that a producer has an interest in, FSA will assign a percentage of CEY, or adjusted CEY, if applicable, according to the following criteria:

- assign 65 percent of CEY for cases for which the producer met RMPR by way of requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, BF, paid a buy-in fee, or was granted relief

- assign 100 percent of CEY for insured crops with no RMA established yield for which the producer has coverage.

C Weighted Assigned Yield

The yield determined in paragraph B will be weighted based on the applicable year's FSA-578 data to the location State and county, crop, type, and IU using the eligible acres as determined by Part 4.

The resulting weighted assigned yield will be for the location county, crop, type, and IU.

D Determining SURE Yield

***--**The SURE yield will be determined by comparing the weighted assigned yield from paragraph C to 65 percent or 100 percent of the weighted CC yield, as applicable. If the assigned yield is for:

- a crop waived of RMPR, the weighted assigned yield will be compared to 65 percent of the weighted CC yield

- an insured crop with no RMA established yield, the weighted assigned yield will be compared to 100 percent of the weighted CC yield.

The SURE yield will be the greater of the weighted assigned yield or the weighted CC yield.

Note: The SURE Interim Workbook will determine the greater of the weighted assigned yield or the weighted CC yield.**--***

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP

A Overview

The examples provided in this paragraph are based on the crop having NAP coverage.

*--B Example 1: Determining Adjusted Yield - Excluding All Replacement Yields

In this example, there are 5 years of actual yield and 2 years of replacement yield. All replacement yields will be excluded and a simple average will be calculated based on the 5 remaining values.

Step	Action
1	Determine Adjusted Yield - **Rules:** When there are at least 4 years of actual yield in the NAP database that are not replacement yields, exclude all replacement yields. The adjusted yield shall not be less than the approved yield. Unit 5 Apples/SPC/FH/01/N Administrative and location State and county: 20-009
2	Weight Adjusted Yield - Since the producer has only 1 unit for the crop, the weighted adjusted yield is equal to the adjusted yield that is 201 bushels.

Approved Yield		
2007	A	200
2006	A	210
2005	A	210
2004	R	146
2003	A	195
2002	R	146
2001	A	190
Total		1297
Approved Yield is 1297 / 7 = 185		

Adjusted Yield		
2007	A	200
2006	A	210
2005	A	210
~~2004~~	~~R~~	~~146~~
2003	A	195
~~2002~~	~~R~~	~~146~~
2001	A	190
Total		1005
Adjusted Yield is 1005 / 5 = 201		

--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--C Example 2: Determining Adjusted Yield - Excluding 1 Replacement Yield

In this example, there are 2 years of actual yield and 2 years of replacement yield. Only 1 replacement yield will be excluded and a simple average will calculated based on the 3 remaining values.

Step	Action
1	Determine Adjusted Yield - **Rules:** When there is at least 1, but less than 4 years of actual yield in the NAP database that are not replacement yields, exclude 1 replacement yield. The adjusted yield shall not be less than the approved yield. Unit 300 Squash/ZUC/FH/01/NI Administrative and location State and county: 20-055

Approved Yield		
2007	A	295.50
2006	A	199.00
2005	R	161.64
2004	R	161.64
Total		817.78
Approved Yield is 817.78 / 4 = 204.45		

Adjusted Yield		
2007	A	295.50
2006	A	199.00
2005	R	161.64
~~2004~~	~~R~~	~~161.64~~
Total		656.14
Adjusted Yield is 656.14 / 3 = 218.71		

2	Weight Adjusted Yield - Since the producer has only 1 unit for the crop, the weighted adjusted yield is equal to the adjusted yield that is 218 cwt.

--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--D Example 3: Determining Adjusted Yield - Excluding 1 Replacement Yield

In this example, there is 1 year of replacement yield, 2 years of actual yield, and 1 year of 100 percent of T-yield.

Step	Action
1	Determine Adjusted Yield - **Rules:** When there is at least 1, but less than 4 years of actual yield in the NAP database that are not replacement yields, exclude 1 replacement yield. The adjusted yield shall not be less than the approved yield. Unit 1631 Cherries/SWT/FH/01/I Administrative and location State and county: 06-107

Approved Yield		
2007	R	0.81
2006	A	0.00
2005	A	0.01
2004	T	1.24
Total		2.06
Approved Yield is 2.06 / 4 = 0.52		

Adjusted Yield		
~~2007~~	~~R~~	~~0.81~~
2006	A	0.00
2005	A	0.01
2004	T	1.24
Total		1.25
Adjusted Yield is 1.25 / 3 = 0.42		

The adjusted yield is less than the approved yield; therefore, the approved yield is used as the adjusted yield.

2	Weight Adjusted Yield - Since the producer has only 1 unit for the crop, the weighted adjusted yield is equal to the approved yield that is 0.52 ton.

--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--E Example 4: No Yield Adjustment, No Replacement Yield

In this example, there is 1 year of assigned yield, 2 years of actual yield, and 1 year of 90 percent of the T-yield.

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Determine Adjusted Yield -

Rule: In all other cases no adjustment is made.

Unit 203
Cantaloupe/FH/01/NI
Administrative and location State and county: 12-051

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Approved Yield</th></tr>
<tr><td>2007</td><td>P</td><td>108.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2006</td><td>A</td><td>150.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>A</td><td>145.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>N</td><td>131.50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>534.50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Approved Yield is 534.50 / 4 = 133.63</td></tr>
</table>
There are no replacement yields in the database; therefore, the adjusted yield is equal to the approved yield.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Weight Adjusted Yield - Since the producer has only 1 unit for the crop, the weighted adjusted yield is the same as the adjusted yield.
The weighted adjusted yield is 133.63 cwt.</td></tr>
</table>

--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--F Example 5: No Yield Adjustment, No Actual Yields

In this example, there is 1 year of replacement yield and 3 years of 80 percent of the T-yield.

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Determine Adjusted Yield -

Rule: In all other cases no adjustment is made.

Unit 215
Cauliflower/FH/01/NI
Administrative and location State and county: 12-051

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Approved Yield</th></tr>
<tr><td>2007</td><td>R</td><td>161</td></tr>
<tr><td>2006</td><td>E</td><td>198</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>E</td><td>198</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>E</td><td>198</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>755</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Approved Yield is 755 / 4 = 189</td></tr>
</table>
There is no actual yield in the database; therefore, the replacement yield is not excluded. The adjusted yield is equal to the approved yield.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Weight Adjusted Yield - Since the producer has only 1 unit for the crop, the weighted adjusted yield is the same as the adjusted yield.
The weighted adjusted yield is 189 cartons.</td></tr>
</table>

--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--G Example 6: Determining SURE Yield - 1 Unit, 1 Location County, Irrigated and Nonirrigated Practices

In this example, the producer planted both irrigated and nonirrigated cauliflower on the same unit. The adjusted approved yields will be weighted based on the eligible acreage for each practice.

Step	Action
1	Determine Adjusted Yield - NAP database information is as follows: Unit 103 Cauliflower/FH/01/NI Administrative and location State and county: 12-001

Approved Yield		
2007	A	215
2006	A	199
2005	A	205
2004	R	161
2003	R	161
Total		941
Approved Yield is 941 / 5 = 188		

Adjusted Yield		
2007	A	215
2006	A	199
2005	A	205
2004	R	161
~~2003~~	~~R~~	~~161~~
Total		780
Adjusted Yield is 780 / 4 = 195		

The adjusted yield for nonirrigated cauliflower is 195.

Unit 103
Cauliflower/FH/01/I
Administrative and location State and county: 12-001

Approved Yield		
2007	A	295
2006	A	271
2005	N	203
2004	N	203
Total		972
Approved Yield is 972 / 4 = 243		

There is no replacement yield in the database; therefore, for irrigated cauliflower, the adjusted yield is equal to the approved yield that is 243.

The adjusted yield for:

- nonirrigated fresh cauliflower is 195 cartons
- irrigated fresh cauliflower is 243 cartons.

--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--G Example 6: Determining SURE Yield - 1 Unit, 1 Location County, Irrigated and Nonirrigated Practices (Continued)

Step	Action
2	Weight Adjusted Yield - The FSA-578 records for administrative State and county 12-001 show the following.

Farm No.	Tract No.	Field No.	Location St/Co	Crop	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres
10	1	3	12-001	Cauliflower	FH	01	NI	25.0
10	1	5	12-001	Cauliflower	FH	01	I	9.0

Unit No.	Adm St/Co	Location St/Co	Crop	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Adjusted Yield From Step 1	Extension
103	12-001	12-001	Cauliflower	FH	01	NI	25.0	195	4,875
103	12-001	12-001	Cauliflower	FH	01	I	9.0	243	2,187
Totals							34.0		7,062

Weighted adjusted yield is 7,062 / 34.0 = 208

The weighted adjusted yield is 208 cartons.

Step	Action
3	Determine SURE Yield - The SURE yield for fresh cauliflower for 12-001 is equal to the weighted approved yield that is 208 cartons.

--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

--H Example 7: Determining SURE Yield - Multiple Units, 1 Location County--

In this example, the producer has multiple units because of farming relationships with different owners. The crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice are the same for both units. The approved yields will be weighted based on the eligible acreage for each unit.

Step	Action
1	Determine Yields - NAP database information is as follows: Unit 99 Strawberries/FH/01/NI Administrative and location State and county: 12-001 Approved Yield: 19,336 pounds Unit 205 Strawberries/FH/01/NI Administrative and location State and county: 12-001 Approved Yield: 19,620 pounds. *--There are no replacement yields in either database; therefore, the adjusted yield will equal the approved yield. The adjusted yield for fresh strawberries for unit: • 99 is 19,336 pounds • 205 is 19,630 pounds.
2	Weight Adjusted Yields - FSA-578 records for administrative State and county 12-001 show the following.

Farm No.	Tract No.	Field No.	Location St/Co	Crop	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres
125	5	3	12-001	Strawberries	FH	01	NI	10.0
133	3	16	12-001	Strawberries	FH	01	NI	12.0

Unit No.	Adm St/Co	Location St/Co	Crop	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Adjusted Yield From Step 1	Extension
99	12-001	12-001	Strawberries	FH	01	NI	10.0	19,336	193,360
205	12-001	12-001	Strawberries	FH	01	NI	12.0	19,620	235,440
Totals							22.0		428,800

Weighted adjusted yield is 428,800 / 22.0 = 19,491.

The weighted adjusted yield is 19,491 pounds.

Step	Action
3	Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield for fresh strawberries for 12-001 is equal to the weighted adjusted yield that is 19,491 pounds.--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

--I Example 8: Determining SURE Yield - 1 Unit, 1 Location County, Multiple Planting-- Periods

In this example, the producer planted hybrid cabbage in multiple planting periods for the same IU and practice.

Step	Action
1	Determine Yields - NAP database information is as follows: Unit 120 Cabbage/HYB/FH/01/NI Administrative and location State and county: 12-029 Approved Yield: 208.98 cwt. Unit 120 Cabbage/HYB/FH/02/NI Administrative and location State and county: 12-029 Approved Yield: 198.87 cwt. ***--**There are no replacement yields in either database; therefore, the adjusted yield will equal the approved yield. The adjusted yield for fresh, hybrid cabbage for planting period: • 01 is 208.98 cwt • 02 is 198.87 cwt.
2	Weight Adjusted Yields - FSA-578 records for administrative State and county 12-029 show the following.

Farm No.	Tract No.	Field No.	Location St/Co	Crop	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres
75	15	1	12-029	Cabbage	HYB	01	NI	7.4
75	12	12	12-029	Cabbage	HYB	02	NI	5.0

Unit No.	Adm St/Co	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Adjusted Yield From Step 1	Extension
120	12-029	12-029	Cabbage	HYB	FH	01	NI	7.4	208.98	1,546.45
120	12-029	12-029	Cabbage	HYB	FH	02	NI	5.0	198.87	994.35
Totals								12.4		2,540.80

Weighted adjusted yield is 2,540.80 / 12.4 = 204.90.

The weighted adjusted yield is 204.90 cwt.

3	Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield for fresh hybrid cabbage for 12-029 is equal to the weighted adjusted yield that is 204.90 cwt.--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

--J Example 9: Determining SURE Yield - 2 Units, 1 Location County, Multiple-- Planting Periods

In this example, the producer has 2 units because of farming relationships with different owners. He grows irrigated fresh green bell peppers in planting period 01 and 02. The approved yields will be weighted based on the eligible acreage for each unit.

Step	Action
1	Determine Yields - NAP database information is as follows: Unit 210 Peppers/GRN/FH/01/I Administrative and location State and county: 12-001 Approved yield: 925 bushels Peppers/GRN/FH/02/I Administrative and location State and county: 12-001 Approved yield: 900 bushels Unit 250 Peppers/GRN/FH/01/I Administrative and location State and county: 12-001 Approved Yield: 915 bushels Peppers/GRN/FH/02/I Administrative and location State and county: 12-001 Approved Yield: 885 bushels. *--There are no replacement yields in any of the databases; therefore, the adjusted yield will equal the approved yield.--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--J Example 9: Determining SURE Yield - 2 Units, 1 Location County, Multiple Planting Periods (Continued)

Step	Action
2	Weight Adjusted Yields - FSA-578 records for administrative State and--* county 12-001 show the following.

Farm No.	Tract No.	Field No.	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres
1250	155	36	12-001	Peppers	GRN	FH	01	I	5.0
501	105	16	12-001	Peppers	GRN	FH	02	I	4.5
1030	308	5	12-001	Peppers	GRN	FH	01	I	3.6
1030	308	6	12-001	Peppers	GRN	FH	01	I	3.4
1801	819	12	12-001	Peppers	GRN	FH	02	I	4.0

Unit No.	Adm St/Co	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Adjusted Yield From Step 1	Extension
210	12-001	12-001	Peppers	GRN	FH	01	I	5.0	925	4,625
210	12-001	12-001	Peppers	GRN	FH	02	I	4.5	900	4,050
250	12-001	12-001	Peppers	GRN	FH	01	I	7.0	915	6,405
250	12-001	12-001	Peppers	GRN	FH	02	I	4.0	885	3,540
Totals								20.5		18,620

	*--Weighted adjusted yield is 18,620 / 20.5 = 908.
	The weighted adjusted yield is 908 bushels.
3	Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield for fresh green bell peppers for 12-001 is equal to the weighted adjusted yield that is 908 bushels.--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--K Example 10: Determining SURE Yield - 1 Unit, Multiple Location Counties, Multiple Practices; Program Commodity

In this example, the producer planted both irrigated and nonirrigated oil sunflowers for grain in multiple counties on the same unit. The adjusted approved yields will be weighted based on the eligible acreage for each county. The sunflowers also have a CC yield, which will be weighted based on the sunflowers' farm level base acres and farm level CC yield for each farm number.

Step	Action
1	Determine Adjusted Yield - NAP database information is as follows: Unit 300 Sunflowers/OIL/GR/01/NI Administrative State and county: 40-039 Location State and county: 40-039 and 40-043

Approved Yield		
2007	A	600
2006	R	407
2005	R	407
2004	R	407
Total		1821
Approved Yield is 1821 / 4 = 455		

Adjusted Yield		
2007	A	600
2006	A	407
2005	A	407
~~2004~~	~~R~~	~~407~~
Total		1414
Adjusted Yield is 1414 / 3 = 471		

Unit 300
Sunflowers/OIL/GR/01/I
Administrative and location State and county: 40-039

Approved Yield		
2007	A	1000
2006	A	1275
2005	A	1420
2004	T	1338
Total		5033
Approved Yield is 5033 / 4 = 1258		

There are no replacement yields in the database; therefore, the adjusted yield is equal to the approved yield.

The adjusted yield for:

- nonirrigated oil sunflowers is 471 pounds
- irrigated oil sunflowers is 1258 pounds.

--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--K Example 10: Determining SURE Yield - 1 Unit, Multiple Location Counties, Multiple Practices; Program Commodity (Continued)

Step	Action
2	Weight Adjusted Yield - The FSA-578 records for administrative State and county 40-039 show the following.

Farm No.	Tract No.	Field No.	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres
105	1500	1	40-039	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	NI	12.4
105	1212	12	40-039	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	NI	15.0
1066	2602	5	40-039	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	I	75.8
1066	2306	8	40-039	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	NI	25.2
2088	2532	16	40-039	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	NI	23.6
2088	1305	10	40-043	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	NI	35.8

Unit No.	Adm St/Co	Loca-tion St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Prac-tice	Eligible Acres	Adjusted Yield From Step 1	Extension
300	40-039	40-039	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	NI	76.2	471	35,890
300	40-039	40-039	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	I	75.8	1258	95,356
Totals								152.0		131,246

Weighted adjusted yield is 131,246 / 152.0 = 863

The weighted adjusted yield for 40-039 is 863 pounds.

Unit No.	Adm St/Co	Loca-tion St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Prac-tice	Eligible Acres	Adjusted Yield From Step 1	Extension
300	40-039	40-043	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	NI	35.8	471	16,862
Totals								35.8		16,862

Weighted adjusted yield is 16,862 / 35.8 = 471

The weighted adjusted yield for 40-043 is 471 pounds.

The weighted adjusted yield for oil sunflowers for grain for:

- 40-039 is 863 pounds
- 40-043 is 471 pounds.

--*

127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP (Continued)

*--K Example 10: Determining SURE Yield - 1 Unit, Multiple Location Counties, Multiple Practices; Program Commodity (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Weight CC Yield - The CC yield is maintained at the farm level and is as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Farm No.</th><th>Crop</th><th>Base Acres</th><th>Farm CC Yield</th></tr>
<tr><td>105</td><td>Sunflowers</td><td>12.2</td><td>682</td></tr>
<tr><td>1066</td><td>Sunflowers</td><td>81.4</td><td>709</td></tr>
<tr><td>2088</td><td>Sunflowers</td><td>58.2</td><td>1084</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Farm No.</th><th>Crop</th><th>Base Acres</th><th>Farm CC Yield</th><th>Extension</th></tr>
<tr><td>105</td><td>Sunflowers</td><td>12.2</td><td>682</td><td>8,320</td></tr>
<tr><td>1066</td><td>Sunflowers</td><td>81.4</td><td>709</td><td>57,713</td></tr>
<tr><td>2088</td><td>Sunflowers</td><td>58.2</td><td>1084</td><td>63,089</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Totals</td><td>151.8</td><td></td><td>129,122</td></tr>
</table>
Weighted CC yield is 129,122 / 151.8 = 851
The weighted CC yield for administrative county 40-039 is 851 pounds.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Determine SURE Yield - To determine the SURE yield, for each location county, compare the weighted adjusted yield to the weighted CC yield. The higher of the 2 is the SURE yield.

The weighted CC yield for administrative county 40-039 is 851 pounds.

For oil sunflowers for grain in location county:

• 40-039, the:
  • weighted adjusted yield is 863 pounds
  • SURE yield is 863 pounds

• 40-043, the:
  • weighted adjusted yield is 471 pounds
  • SURE yield is 851 pounds.</td></tr>
</table>

--*

128 Example of Insured Crops

A Overview

*--The examples provided in this paragraph are based on the crop being covered by a policy or plan of insurance.

B Example 1: Program Commodity, Guarantee Basis Not Adjusted

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Action/Data</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>The producer's RMA APH data is as follows:

Unit 502
Wheat/997/003
Administrative and location State and county: 20-009
Approved yield: 39 bushels
Acres 54.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>RMA adjusted and weighted the APH yield and provided the following data for wheat/997 to FSA:

• weighted adjusted yield of 41 bushels
• guarantee basis of $17,314</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Weight CC Yield - The CC yield is maintained at the farm level and is as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Farm No.</th><th>Crop</th><th>Base Acres</th><th>Farm CC Yield</th></tr>
<tr><td>2300</td><td>Wheat</td><td>50.5</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>2602</td><td>Wheat</td><td>101.3</td><td>33</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Farm No.</th><th>Crop</th><th>Base Acres</th><th>Farm CC Yield</th><th>Extension</th></tr>
<tr><td>2300</td><td>Wheat</td><td>50.5</td><td>30</td><td>1,515</td></tr>
<tr><td>2602</td><td>Wheat</td><td>101.3</td><td>33</td><td>3,343</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Totals</td><td>151.8</td><td></td><td>4,858</td></tr>
</table>
Weighted CC yield is 4,858 / 151.8 = 32
The weighted CC yield for administrative county 20-009 is 32 bushels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Determine Adjusted RMA Guarantee - The RMA weighted adjusted yield is greater than the weighted CC yield; therefore, the adjusted RMA guarantee for wheat/997 will be the guarantee basis that is $17,314.</td></tr>
</table>

--*

128 Example of Insured Crops (Continued)

*--C Example 2: Program Commodity, Guarantee Basis Adjusted

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Action/Data</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>The producer's RMA APH data is as follows:

Unit 205
Wheat/997/003
Administrative and location State and county: 20-185
Approved yield: 35 bushels
Acres 44.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>RMA adjusted and weighted the APH yield and provided the following data for wheat/997 to FSA:

• weighted adjusted yield of 35 bushels
• guarantee basis of $12,194</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Weight CC Yield - The CC yield is maintained at the farm level and is as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Farm No.</th><th>Crop</th><th>Base Acres</th><th>Farm CC Yield</th></tr>
<tr><td>5501</td><td>Wheat</td><td>35.5</td><td>35</td></tr>
<tr><td>7555</td><td>Wheat</td><td>99.0</td><td>38</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Farm No.</th><th>Crop</th><th>Base Acres</th><th>Farm CC Yield</th><th>Extension</th></tr>
<tr><td>5501</td><td>Wheat</td><td>35.5</td><td>35</td><td>1,243</td></tr>
<tr><td>7555</td><td>Wheat</td><td>99.0</td><td>38</td><td>3,762</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Totals</td><td>134.5</td><td></td><td>5,005</td></tr>
</table>
Weighted CC yield is 5,005 / 134.5 = 37
The weighted CC yield for administrative county 20-185 is 37 bushels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Determine Adjusted RMA Guarantee - The weighted CC yield is greater than the RMA weighted adjusted yield; therefore, the guarantee basis will be increased proportionally.

12,194 x (37 / 35) = 12,891

The adjusted RMA guarantee for wheat/997 is $12,891.</td></tr>
</table>

--*

129 Examples for Crops Waived of RMPR

A Overview

Crops that do not have coverage by insurance or NAP, but the producer met RMPR by requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, BF, buy-in, or was granted relief, will be assigned 65 percent of CEY for the location State and county, crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice.

--If COC adjusted CEY according to paragraph 123, the assigned yield will be 65 percent of the adjusted CEY.--

Additional steps will be executed, including:

- weighting the assigned yield
- determining the SURE yield.

B Example 1: 1 Location County

In this example the entire farming interest is located in 1 county. The crop is soybeans and all acres have the same type, IU, planting period, and practice.

Step	Action							
1	Determine Assigned Yield - CEY for the location county by crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice is as follows.							
	Location St/Co	**Crop**	**Crop Type**	**IU**	**Planting Period**	**Practice**	**CEY**	**65 Percent of CEY**
	20-009	Soybeans	COM	GR	01	NI	25	16
	The assigned yield for nonirrigated common soybeans is 16 bushels.							
2	Weight Assigned Yield - Since there is only 1 location county in this example, the weighted assigned yield is equal to the assigned yield.							
3	Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield for common soybeans for 20-009 is equal to the weighted assigned yield that is 16 bushels.							

129 Examples for Crops Waived of RMPR (Continued)

C Example 2: 1 Location County, Irrigated and Nonirrigated Practices

In this example, the farm is administered and located in 1 county and both irrigated and nonirrigated common cucumbers are grown. The common cucumbers have the same IU and planting period.

Step	Action
1	Determine Assigned Yield - CEY for the location county by crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice is as follows.

Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	CEY	65 Percent of CEY
12-105	Cucumbers	COM	FH	01	NI	392	255
12-105	Cucumbers	COM	FH	01	I	461	300

The assigned yield for:

- nonirrigated fresh cucumbers is 255
- irrigated fresh cucumbers is 300.

2 Weight Assigned Yield - FSA-578 records for administrative State and county 12-105 show the following.

Farm No.	Tract No.	Field No.	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres
105	22	11	12-105	Cucumbers	COM	FH	01	N1	5.0
105	22	21	12-105	Cucumbers	COM	FH	01	I	10.0
105	16	4	12-105	Cucumbers	COM	FH	01	NI	9.0

Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Assigned Yield *--From Step 1--*	Extension
12-105	Cucumbers	COM	FH	01	NI	14.0	255	3,570
12-105	Cucumbers	COM	FH	01	I	10.0	300	3,000
Totals						24.0		6,570

Weighted assigned yield is 6,570 / 24.0 = 274.

The weighted assigned yield is 274 bushels.

3 Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield for fresh common cucumbers for 12-105 is equal to the weighted assigned yield that is 274 bushels.

129 Examples for Crops Waived of RMPR (Continued)

*--D Example 3: 1 Location County, CC Yield

In this example the entire farming interest is located in 1 county. The crop is sunflowers and all acres have the same crop type, IU, planting period, and practice.

Step	Action
1	Determine Assigned Yield - CEY for the location county by crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice is as follows.

Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	CEY	65 Percent of CEY
40-007	Sunflowers	OIL	GR	01	NI	697	453

The assigned yield for nonirrigated oil sunflowers is 453 pounds.

Step	Action
2	Weight Assigned Yield - Since there is only 1 location county in this example, the weighted assigned yield is equal to the assigned yield.
3	Weight CC Yield - The CC yield is maintained at the farm level and is as follows:

Farm No.	Crop	Base Acres	Farm CC Yield
2602	Sunflowers	12.2	682
2854	Sunflowers	30.3	709

Farm No.	Crop	Base Acres	Farm CC Yield	Extension
2602	Sunflowers	12.2	682	8,320
2854	Sunflowers	30.3	709	21,483
Totals		42.5		29,803

Weighted CC yield is 29,803 / 42.5 = 701

The weighted CC yield for administrative county 40-007 is 701 pounds;
65 percent of the weighted CC yield is 456 pounds.

Step	Action
4	Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield is the higher of 65 percent of CEY or 65 percent of the weighted CC yield. The SURE yield for oil sunflowers for 40-007 is 456 pounds.

--*

130 Examples for Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield

A Overview

The examples in this paragraph will include assigning yields for crops that are insured, but do not have established yields because of the type of coverage, as detailed in paragraph 126. These crops will be assigned 100 percent of CEY and weighted.

--If COC adjusted CEY according to paragraph 123, the assigned yield will be 100 percent of the adjusted CEY.--

B Example 1: AGR-Lite - 1 Location County

In this example, the producer grows spring oats in Kansas and purchased an AGR-Lite policy. Since AGR-Lite is a producer's total revenue based plan, the oats do not have an established yield. The entire crop is located in 1 county.

The crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice will be assigned 100 percent of CEY.

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th colspan="8">Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">1</td><td colspan="8">Determine Assigned Yield - CEY for the location county by crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice is as follows.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location St/Co</td><td>Crop</td><td>Crop Type</td><td>IU</td><td>Planting Period</td><td>Practice</td><td>CEY</td><td>100 Percent of CEY</td></tr>
<tr><td>20-157</td><td>Oats</td><td>SPR</td><td>GR</td><td>01</td><td>NI</td><td>36</td><td>36</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">The assigned yield for nonirrigated oats is 36 bushels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td colspan="8">Weight Assigned Yield - Since there is only 1 location county in this example, the weighted assigned yield is equal to the assigned yield.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td colspan="8">Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield for oats for grain for 20-157 is equal to the weighted assigned yield that is 36 bushels.</td></tr>
</table>

130 Examples for Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

C Example 2: AGR-Lite - 1 Location County, Irrigated and Nonirrigated Practices

In this example, the producer grows winter barley in Kansas and purchased an AGR-Lite policy. Since AGR-Lite is a producer's total revenue based plan, the barley does not have an *--established yield. The farm in this example does **not** have a CC yield for barley.--*

The crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice will be assigned 100 percent of CEY.

Step	Action
1	Determine Assigned Yield - CEY for the location county by crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice is as follows.

Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	CEY	100 Percent of CEY
20-009	Barley	WTR	GR	01	NI	31	31
20-009	Barley	WTR	GR	01	I	34	34

The assigned yield for:

- nonirrigated barley is 31
- irrigated barley is 34.

2 Weight Assigned Yield - FSA-578 records for administrative State and county 20-009 show the following.

Farm No.	Tract No.	Field No.	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres
1500	3	10	20-009	Barley	WTR	GR	01	N1	16.0
1500	3	12	20-009	Barley	WTR	GR	01	NI	14.0
1500	5	4	20-009	Barley	WTR	GR	01	I	20.0

Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Assigned Yield *--From Step 1--*	Extension
20-009	Barley	WTR	GR	01	NI	30.0	31	930
20-009	Barley	WTR	GR	01	I	20.0	34	680
Totals						50.0		1,610

Weighted assigned yield 1,610 / 50.0 = 32.

The weighted assigned yield is 32 bushels.

3 Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield for winter barley for grain for 20-009 is equal to the weighted assigned yield that is 32 bushels.

130 Examples for Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

*--D Example 3: AGR-Lite - 1 Location County, CC Yield

In this example, the producer grew spring barley in Colorado and purchased an AGR-Lite policy. Since AGR-Lite is a producer's total revenue based plan, the barley does not have an established yield.

The crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice will be assigned 100 percent of CEY.

Step	Action
1	Determine Assigned Yield - CEY for location county by crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice is as follows:

Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	CEY	100 Percent of CEY
08-001	Barley	SPR	GR	01	NI	24	24

The assigned yield for nonirrigated barley is 24 bushels.

Step	Action
2	Weight Assigned Yield - Since there is only 1 location county is this example, the weighted assigned yield is equal to the assigned yield.
3	Weight CC Yield - The CC yield is maintained at the farm level and is as follows:

Farm No.	Crop	Base Acres	Farm CC Yield
1603	Barley	13.5	18
1723	Barley	20.0	23

Farm No.	Crop	Base Acres	Farm CC Yield	Extension
1603	Barley	13.5	18	243
1723	Barley	20.0	23	460
Totals		33.5		703

Weighted CC yield is 703 / 33.5 = 21

The weighted CC yield for administrative county 08-001 is 21 bushels.

Step	Action
4	Determine SURE Yield - The SURE yield is the higher of the weighted assigned yield or the weighted CC yield. The SURE yield for spring oats for 08-001 is 24 bushels.

--*

130 Examples for Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

E Example 4: Dollar Amount of Insurance - Multiple Location Counties, Irrigated and Nonirrigated Practices

In this example, the producer grows sweet corn in Florida. The irrigated and nonirrigated sweet corn is grown for fresh market and is covered under a dollar plan of insurance. Since the coverage is revenue based, the sweet corn does not have an established yield. Therefore, a yield will be assigned. The crop is located in multiple counties with 1 administrative county.

The crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice will be assigned 100 percent of CEY.

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Determine Assigned Yield - CEY for each location county by crop, type, IU, planting period, and practice is as follows.
<table>
<tr><th>Location St/Co</th><th>Crop</th><th>Crop Type</th><th>IU</th><th>Planting Period</th><th>Practice</th><th>CEY</th><th>100 Percent of CEY</th></tr>
<tr><td>12-043</td><td>Corn</td><td>SWT</td><td>FH</td><td>01</td><td>I</td><td>365</td><td>365</td></tr>
<tr><td>12-051</td><td>Corn</td><td>SWT</td><td>FH</td><td>01</td><td>I</td><td>365</td><td>365</td></tr>
<tr><td>12-051</td><td>Corn</td><td>SWT</td><td>FH</td><td>01</td><td>NI</td><td>310</td><td>310</td></tr>
</table>
The assigned yield for:

• 12-043 irrigated sweet corn is 365 bushels
• 12-051:

  • irrigated sweet corn is 365 bushels
  • nonirrigated sweet corn is 310 bushels.</td></tr>
</table>

130 Examples for Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

E Example 4: Dollar Amount of Insurance - Multiple Location Counties, Irrigated and Nonirrigated Practices (Continued)

Step	Action
2	Weight Assigned Yield - FSA-578 records for administrative State and county 12-043 show the following.

Farm No.	Tract No.	Field No.	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres
438	3	5	12-043	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	12.0
564	4	12	12-043	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	5.0
315	7	1	12-051	Corn	SWT	FH	01	NI	9.0
315	8	10	12-051	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	11.5

Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Assigned Yield *--From Step 1--*	Extension
12-043	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	17.0	365	6,205
Totals						17.0		6,205

Weighted assigned yield 6,205 / 17.0 = 365.

The weighted assigned yield for 12-043 is 365 crates.

Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Assigned Yield *--From Step 1--*	Extension
12-051	Corn	SWT	FH	01	NI	9.0	310	2,790
12-051	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	11.5	365	4,198
Totals						20.5		6,988

Weighted assigned yield 6,988 / 20.5 = 341.

The weighted assigned yield for 12-051 is 341 crates.

Step	Action
3	Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield for fresh sweet corn for: • 12-043 is equal to the weighted assigned yield that is 365 crates • 12-051 is equal to the weighted assigned yield that is 341 crates.

131 Example for Converting CC Yield for Silage

A Example 1: Determining CC Yield for FG or SG

In this example, the producer grew corn FG (silage). The CC yield for corn is for the IU of grain and must be converted from bushels to tons for comparison.

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Determine Adjusted Yield - NAP database information is as follows:

Unit 203
Corn/YEL/FG/01/NI
Administrative State and county: 20-009

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Approved Yield</th></tr>
<tr><td>2007</td><td>A</td><td>15.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2006</td><td>A</td><td>16.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>A</td><td>14.90</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>R</td><td>11.26</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>A</td><td>13.00</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>70.91</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Approved Yield is 70.91 / 5 = 14.18</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Adjusted Yield</th></tr>
<tr><td>2007</td><td>A</td><td>15.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2006</td><td>A</td><td>16.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>A</td><td>14.90</td></tr>
<tr><td>~~2004~~</td><td>~~R~~</td><td>~~11.26~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>A</td><td>13.00</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>59.65</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Adjusted Yield is 59.65 / 4 = 14.91</td></tr>
</table>
The adjusted yield for corn forage is 14.91 ton.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Weight Adjusted Yield - Since the producer has only 1 unit for the crop, the weighted adjusted yield is equal to the adjusted yield that is 14.91 ton.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Weight CC Yield - Since the producer has only 1 farm with corn, the weighted CC yield is equal to the farm CC yield that is 195 bushels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Convert Weighted CC Yield - The weighted CC yield must be converted from bushels to ton so that the weighted adjusted yield can be compared to the weighted CC yield.

Divide the weighted CC yield by the conversion factor in Exhibit 30.

195 / 7.94 = 24.56

The converted weighted CC yield for corn FG (silage) is 24.56 ton.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield is the higher of the weighted adjusted yield or the converted weighted CC yield.

SURE yield for corn for forage is 24.56 ton.</td></tr>
</table>

*--132 Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields

A Overview

The SURE Interim Workbook allows the entry of only one RMA weighted adjusted yield per crop, type, and IU. Follow this paragraph for producers with multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields.

A producer may have multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields because of the following:

- crop, type, and IU are covered by both of the following:
  - buy-up insurance
  - CAT coverage
- having coverage by meeting 1 of the exceptions in subparagraph 35 I and a policy or plan of insurance of their own
- having coverage by meeting 1 or more of the exceptions in subparagraph 35 I and **not** a policy or plan of insurance of their own.

  Example: A landowner has multiple tenants who have covered his shares with their policies or plans of insurance.

B Blend Multiple Yields

The SURE Interim Workbook allows for the entry of only one RMA weighted adjusted yield per crop, type, and IU. Therefore, multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields for the same producer, crop, type, and IU must be blended into 1 yield to be loaded in the SURE Interim Workbook. Use the following table to blend multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields into 1 yield by physical location county, crop, type, and IU.

Step	Action
1	For each RMA acreage record on the SURE Interim Report, multiply the RMA acres by the RMA weighted adjusted yield.
2	Total acres from step 1.
3	Total extensions resulting from step 1.
4	Divide the total extensions from step 3 by the total acres from step 2. The result is a blended weighted adjusted yield.

Load the blended weighted adjusted yield as the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield in the SURE Interim Workbook according to subparagraph 515 J.--*

132 Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)

C Weighted CC Yield

A producer with multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields shall have only 1 weighted CC yield for the administrative county, crop, type, and IU that will be loaded in the SURE Interim Workbook. If the producer's SURE Interim Report does not have a weighted CC yield for the administrative county, crop, type, and IU, then no weighted CC yield will be loaded in the SURE Interim Workbook.

*--D Blended RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields Tool

The RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield Tool has been developed to assist field offices in blending multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields. See paragraph 521 to use the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield Tool.--*

*--133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields

A Example 1, CAT Level and Buy-up Coverage

In the following example, Jason Jones has corn for grain covered by both a buy-up and CAT policy. The SURE Interim Report for this producer shows two RMA weighted adjusted yields. The two RMA weighted adjusted yields will be blended into 1 yield.

Excerpts of the SURE Interim Report provide FSA-578 and RMA data as follows.

```
Producer ID/Name:  #### S    JASON JONES

    1   2008 FSA-578 DATA

LOCATION  CROP  TYPE     IU   STATUS     PRAC     RPT  ACRES     DET ACRES DET IND        SHARE     PLANT DATE    FARM TRACT FIELD

         CORN  YEL     GR       I        N    112.10            0.00              1.0000   05-23-2008   5049  668     1
         CORN  YEL     GR       I        N     48.80            0.00              1.0000   05-22-2008   5308  2880    1
         CORN  YEL     GR       I        N     85.30            0.00              1.0000   05-22-2008   5308  4093    3
         CORN  YEL     GR       I        N     30.40            0.00              1.0000   05-23-2008   1573  1601    2
         CORN  YEL     GR       I        N     61.20            0.00              1.0000   05-23-2008   5048  1775    3


    12  2008 RMA DATA

REC       CROP          TYPE          PRAC                    PLAN      SHR       UNIT      COVERAGE       CAT/LVL  PRICE ELC PCT
TYP       0041 CORN     016 Grain     003 Non-Irrigated       25        1.000     00103        A           0.7000     1.0000

A     ACRES: 112.10       ZERO ACRE:              PRICE: 5.4000    GUAR BASIS: 67,264           UOM: BU
      YIELD: 168.00  GUAR REDUC CDE:    GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000  PROD PREMIUM:  2,121       GRID ID:
    ADJ APH: 168.00       OPTION CD: BY     OPTION FCTR: 1.0000     WRTN AGMT:            PLANT DATE: 05-23-2008
WTD ADJ YLD: 158.74      LOC ST/CTY: 18/075         FSN: 5049             AGR: N        UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010

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REC       CROP          TYPE          PRAC                    PLAN      SHR       UNIT      COVERAGE       CAT/LVL  PRICE ELC PCT
TYP       0041 CORN     016 Grain     003 Non-Irrigated       25        1.000     00105        A           0.7000     1.0000

A     ACRES: 48.80        ZERO ACRE:              PRICE: 5.4000    GUAR BASIS: 29,282           UOM: BU
      YIELD: 135.00  GUAR REDUC CDE:    GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000  PROD PREMIUM:    859       GRID ID:
    ADJ APH: 151.00       OPTION CD: BYYA   OPTION FCTR: 1.0000     WRTN AGMT:            PLANT DATE: 05-22-2008
WTD ADJ YLD: 158.74      LOC ST/CTY: 18/075         FSN: 5308             AGR: N        UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010

A     ACRES:  85.30       ZERO ACRE:              PRICE: 5.4000    GUAR BASIS: 51,183           UOM:  BU
      YIELD: 135.00  GUAR REDUC CDE:    GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000  PROD PREMIUM:  1,501       GRID ID:
    ADJ APH: 151.00       OPTION CD: BYYA   OPTION FCTR: 1.0000     WRTN AGMT:            PLANT DATE: 05-22-2008
WTD ADJ YLD: 158.74      LOC ST/CTY: 18/075         FSN: 5308             AGR: N        UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

REC       CROP          TYPE          PRAC                    PLAN      SHR       UNIT      COVERAGE       CAT/LVL  PRICE ELC PCT
TYP       0041 CORN     016 Grain     003 Non-Irrigated       90        1.000     00100        C           0.5000     0.5500

A     ACRES:  30.40       ZERO ACRE:              PRICE: 2.6200    GUAR BASIS:  7,053           UOM: BU
      YIELD: 167.00  GUAR REDUC CDE:    GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000  PROD PREMIUM:      0       GRID ID:
    ADJ APH: 177.11       OPTION CD: HRYA   OPTION FCTR: 1.0000     WRTN AGMT:            PLANT DATE: 05-23-2008
WTD ADJ YLD: 177.11      LOC ST/CTY: 18/075         FSN: 1573             AGR: N        UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010

A     ACRES:  61.20       ZERO ACRE:              PRICE: 2.6200    GUAR BASIS: 14,199           UOM:  BU
      YIELD: 167.00  GUAR REDUC CDE:    GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000   ROD PREMIUM:      0       GRID ID:
    ADJ APH: 177.11       OPTION CD: HRYA   OPTION FCTR: 1.0000     WRTN AGMT:            PLANT DATE: 05-23-2008
WTD ADJ YLD: 177.11      LOC ST/CTY: 18/075         FSN: 5048             AGR: N        UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010
```

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*--133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)

A Example 1, CAT Level and Buy-Up Coverage (Continued)

Using RMA acres, blend the RMA weighted adjusted yields into 1 yield according to the following table.

Step	Action					
1	For each RMA acreage record for the crop, type, and IU, multiply RMA acres by RMA weighted adjusted yield. The following records are for corn for grain.					
	Unit	**RMA Acres**	**x**	**RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield**	**=**	**Extension**
	103	112.10	x	158.74	=	17,794.7540
	105	48.80	x	158.74	=	7,746.5120
		85.30	x	158.74	=	13,540.5220
	100	30.40	x	177.11	=	5,384.1440
		61.20	x	177.11	=	10,839.1320
	Totals	337.80				55,305.0640
2	Divide the total extension from step 1 by the total acres from step 1 to determine the blended weighted adjusted yield. 55,305.0640 ÷ 337.80 = 163.72					

Load the blended weighted adjusted yield as the SURE Interim Workbook RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield according to subparagraph 515 J.--*

*--133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)

B Example 2, Transfer of Coverage and Right to Indemnity

In the following example, Jack Jones has corn for grain covered by a policy of his own and is a transferee of part of Charlie Reed's policy. Jack's SURE Interim Report will display all corn acres he reported on FSA-578 and RMA data for his corn policy. RMA data for the transferred coverage is displayed on the transferor's SURE Interim Report along with the transferee's SBI information. Because Jack has 2 policies, he has 2 sets of data, including 2 RMA weighted adjusted yields and 2 weighted CC yields. The two RMA weighted adjusted yields will be blended into 1 yield. Only Jack's weighted CC yield will be loaded in the SURE Interim Workbook.

Excerpts of Jack's SURE Interim Report provide FSA-578 and RMA data.

```
Producer ID/Name:  #### S    JACK JONES

LOCATION CROP  TYPE    IU   STATUS    PRAC    RPT ACRES   DET ACRES  DET IND  SHARE     PLANT DATE   FARM  TRACT   FIELD
         CORN  YEL     GR       I      N        82.30       0.00          0.8000     05-16-2008  3019  2487     1B
         CORN  YEL     GR       I      N        71.80       0.00          0.8000     05-16-2008  3019  2336     1C
         CORN  YEL     GR       I      N       158.30       0.00          0.9500     05-19-2008  5873  2470     2C


    12   2008 RMA DATA

REC      CROP         TYPE         PRAC                  PLAN   SHR     UNIT    COVERAGE     CAT/LVL  PRICE ELC PCT
TYP      0041 CORN    016 Grain    003 Non-Irrigated     25     0.950   00103       A        0.7000       1.0000

A     ACRES: 158.30       ZERO ACRE:              PRICE: 5.4000    GUAR BASIS: 31,765           UOM: BU
      YIELD:  50.00  GUAR REDUC CDE:    GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000  PROD PREMIUM:  2,949       GRID ID:
    ADJ APH:  55.88       OPTION CD: YA     OPTION FCTR: 1.0000     WRTN AGMT:           PLANT DATE: 05-19-2008
WTD ADJ YLD:  55.88      LOC ST/CTY: 08/121         FSN:                   AGR: N        UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010


    14   2008 CC YIELD DATA

CROP     TYPE     IU   WTD CC YLD□U OM
CORN     YEL      GR       26        BU
```

--*

*--133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)

B Example 2, Transfer of Coverage and Right to Indemnity (Continued)

Excerpts of Charlie Reed's SURE Interim Report provide the following data.

```
Producer ID/Name:  XXXX S    CHARLIE REED

    12  2008 RMA DATA

REC      CROP          TYPE          PRAC                    PLAN     SHR      UNIT     COVERAGE     CAT/LVL  PRICE ELC PCT
TYP      0041 CORN     016 Grain     003 Non-Irrigated       25       0.800    00502        A        0.7000    1.0000

A     ACRES:  82.30       ZERO ACRE:              PRICE: 5.4000    GUAR BASIS: 14,873          UOM:  BU
      YIELD:  53.00  GUAR REDUC CDE:    GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000  PROD PREMIUM:  1,375       GRID ID:
    ADJ APH:  55.89       OPTION CD: YA     OPTION FCTR: 1.0000     WRTN AGMT:            PLANT DATE: 05-16-2008
WTD ADJ YLD:  59.76      LOC ST/CTY: 08/121         FSN:                   AGR: N        UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010

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REC      CROP          TYPE          PRAC                    PLAN     SHR      UNIT     COVERAGE     CAT/LVL  PRICE ELC PCT
TYP      0041 CORN     016 Grain     003 Non-Irrigated       25       0.800    00504        A        0.7000    1.0000

A     ACRES: 159.40       ZERO ACRE:              PRICE: 5.4000    GUAR BASIS: 28,806          UOM:  BU
      YIELD:  53.00  GUAR REDUC CDE:    GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000  PROD PREMIUM:  2,663       GRID ID:
    ADJ APH:  59.88       OPTION CD: YA     OPTION FCTR: 1.0000     WRTN AGMT:            PLANT DATE: 05-18-2008
WTD ADJ YLD:  59.76      LOC ST/CTY: 08/121         FSN:                   AGR: N        UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010

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REC      CROP          TYPE          PRAC                    PLAN     SHR      UNIT     COVERAGE     CAT/LVL  PRICE ELC PCT
TYP      0041 CORN     016 Grain     003 Non-Irrigated       25       0.800    00507        A        0.7000    1.0000

A     ACRES:  71.80       ZERO ACRE:              PRICE: 5.4000    GUAR BASIS: 12,975          UOM: BU
      YIELD:  57.00  GUAR REDUC CDE:    GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000  PROD PREMIUM:  1,115       GRID ID:
    ADJ APH:  63.95       OPTION CD: YA     OPTION FCTR: 1.0000     WRTN AGMT:            PLANT DATE: 05-16-2008
WTD ADJ YLD:  59.76      LOC ST/CTY: 08/121         FSN:                   AGR: N        UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010


    14  2008 CC YIELD DATA

CROP     TYPE     IU  WTD CC YLD    UOM
CORN     YEL      GR       29       BU

SBI AIP: RH  ID/NAME:  #### S    JACK JONES
```

--*

133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)

B Example 2, Transfer of Coverage and Right to Indemnity (Continued)

Using RMA acres for Jack, blend the RMA weighted adjusted yields into 1 according to the following table. Based on Jack's FSA-578 report, unit 502 and 507 are the only units transferred to him from Charlie Reed. Only those units are used in the following calculations.

Step	Action					
1	For each RMA acreage record for the crop, type, and IU, multiply RMA acres by RMA weighted adjusted yield. The following records are for corn for grain.					
	Unit	**RMA Acres**	**x**	**RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield**	**=**	**Extension**
	103	158.30	x	55.88	=	8,845.8040
	502	82.30	x	59.76	=	4,918.2480
	507	71.80	x	59.76	=	4,290.7680
	Totals	312.40				18,054.8200
2	Divide the total extension from step 1 by the total acres from step 1 to determine the blended weighted adjusted yield. 18,054.8200 ÷ 312.40 = 57.79					

Load the following data in the SURE Interim Workbook:

- blended weighted adjusted yield as the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield according to subparagraph 515 J
- weighted CC yield of 26 according to subparagraph 515 J.

*--134 Peanuts – RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis

A Overview

Paragraph 303 provides instructions for loading peanut data in the SURE Workbook when there are multiple "A" (Acreage) records on the SURE Interim Report.

RMA was to provide FSA with the RMA weighted adjusted yield and guarantee basis for peanuts covered by APH yield-based policies or plans of insurance. This is the same information RMA provides for all other insured APH yield-based crops. RMA is not able to provide the requested data for peanut policies with multiple "A" (Acreage) records. Since the correct information is not available, County Offices will calculate the RMA weighted adjusted yield and guarantee basis with the assistance of a tool for these particular situations.

The calculation for the peanut RMA weighted adjusted yield and guarantee basis is the same calculation used for the remaining insured APH yield-based crops.

B RMA Data

For producers with policies covering peanuts with multiple "A" (Acreage) records, the SURE Interim Report will not print the RMA weighted adjusted yield for any type of peanut on the producer's report and the guarantee basis, as printed, will not be accurate.

Note: If the policy does not have multiple "A" (Acreage) records for any type of peanuts, all data will be on the SURE Interim Report, including the RMA weighted adjusted yield. Enter data in the SURE Interim Workbook according to Part 16.

C RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis Calculations

The RMA weighted adjusted yield is based on location county, insured acres, crop, crop type, and adjusted APH yield. The formula for calculating the weighted adjusted yield is the:

sum of (RMA acres times adjusted APH yield) divided by the sum of the RMA acres.

The guarantee basis is based on location county, insured acres, crop, crop type, and RMA weighted adjusted yield. The formula for calculating the guarantee basis is the:

guarantee basis divided by the APH yield times the RMA weighted adjusted yield.--*

*--134 Peanuts – RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis (Continued)

D Peanut Tool

The Peanut Tool was developed to assist Field Offices in calculating the RMA weighted adjusted yield and guarantee basis for peanut producers with multiple "A" (Acreage) records. See paragraph 523 for instructions on using the Peanut Tool.

If the producer has peanuts physically located in multiple counties but administered in only 1 county, RMA weighted adjusted yields and guarantee basis shall be calculated for each applicable county.--*

135-150 (Reserved)

Part 6 SURE Guarantee

Section 1 Basic Information

151 Overview

A SURE Guarantee

The SURE guarantee is the amount of revenue a producer expects to receive based on their individual crop insurance information, NAP coverage, and/or waiver options for all eligible crop interests nationwide. A guarantee is calculated for each SURE eligible crop and summarized into a total farm SURE guarantee. The total SURE guarantee for a producer may **not** be greater than 90 percent of the sum of the expected revenue for all eligible crops on the farm. The SURE guarantee for the producer is compared to the producer's total farm revenue to determine the SURE payment.

B Purpose

The purpose of this part is to:

- identify data elements of the SURE guarantee and expected revenue
- calculate the guarantee for yield-based crops
- calculate the guarantee for value loss crops
- calculate expected revenue and the SURE guarantee limitation
- calculate the benefits of ARRA.

152-155 (Reserved)

Section 2 Data Elements

156 Data Elements Required to Calculate Crop Guarantee

A Insurable Yield-Based Crops

The following data elements are required to calculate a guarantee for each eligible **insurable yield-based crop on a farm**:

- eligible crop acres according to Part 4
- *****--acres for hybrid seed will be based on female acres as provided by RMA in the SURE Interim Report "ACRE" field--*****
- SURE yield according to Part 5
- coverage level
- price
- price election
- adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

Note: Insurable yield-based crops include insurable crops for which insurance coverage was purchased timely or for which a waiver was obtained.

B NAP Yield-Based Crops

The following data elements are required to calculate a guarantee for each eligible **NAP yield-based crop on a farm**:

- eligible crop acres according to Part 4
- *****--acres for hybrid seed will be based on female acres from FSA-578--*****
- SURE yield according to Part 5
- coverage level of 50 percent
- NAP price
- price election of 100 percent
- adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

Note: NAP yield-based crops include NAP crops for which the administrative fee was paid timely or for which a waiver was obtained.

156 Data Elements Required to Calculate Crop Guarantee (Continued)

C Insurable Value Loss Crops

Value loss crops are unique in that, unlike yield-based crops, there are no acres, yields, or prices used in calculating a guarantee.

The following data elements are needed to calculate a guarantee for each eligible **insurable value loss crop on a farm**:

•*****--FMV A--*****
- coverage level
- price election
- adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

Note: Insurable value loss crops include insurable crops for which insurance coverage was purchased timely or for which a waiver was obtained.

D NAP Value Loss Crops

The following data elements are needed to calculate a guarantee for each eligible **NAP value loss crop on a farm**:

•*****--FMV A--*****
- coverage level for NAP (50 percent)
- price election
- adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

Note: NAP value loss crops include NAP crops for which the administrative fee was paid timely or for which a waiver was obtained.

E SURE Multiplier

The SURE multiplier:

- is a factor applied to the SURE guarantee

- for insurable crops is 115 percent and for NAP crops is 120 percent

- is an element of the SURE guarantee that can be changed by Congress to either increase or decrease potential benefits of the SURE Program (paragraph 196).

157-160 (Reserved)

Section 3 Calculating Guarantee for Yield-Based Crops

161 Overview

A Formula

The general formula used to calculate a SURE guarantee for yield-based crops is:

Eligible Crop Acres x SURE Yield x Coverage Level x Price x Price Election x Adjustment Factors x Producer Share x SURE Multiplier.

There are several methods to calculate a guarantee for yield-based crops, based on the type of insurance policy a producer selects, NAP coverage, or waiver.

Note: RMA will provide a numeric plan code to easily identify the various plans of insurance for yield-based crops.

B Purpose

The purpose of this section is to:

- explain the various ways of calculating guarantee for insured yield-based crops regardless of the type of insurance policy elected by the producer
- calculate the guarantee for NAP yield-based crops
- calculate the guarantee for waived-in yield-based crops
- explain how to apply guarantee adjustment factors which reduce SURE guarantee for the crop.

162 Insured Crops

A Crops With an APH Yield

RMA will calculate an RMA guarantee basis for insured crops with an APH yield using all guarantee elements, with the exception of the SURE multiplier, based on a producer's crop insurance information.

RMA guarantee basis means a dollar amount that represents a portion of a crop's value that will be used to calculate a crop guarantee after all adjustments are applied throughout the insurance year based on a producer's insurance options.

The SURE Program guarantee for the crop will be the result of multiplying the RMA guarantee basis for the crop by the applicable SURE multiplier.

Some types of APH yield-based plans of insurance include, but are **not** limited to:

- Revenue Assurance (Plan Code 25)
- Income Protection (Plan Code 42)
- Crop Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 44)
- APH (Plan Code 90)
- Indexed APH (Plan Code 96).

--Note:** RMA policies with a Written Agreement Code of "SC" are considered Special Purpose Corn (for example, Blue Corn). The crop code must equal corn (0041) for these agreements. See subparagraph C and paragraph 308 for specific instructions on calculating a guarantee and expected revenue for these unique policies.**--

For a complete list of all RMA plan codes, see Exhibit 12.

Note: There are cases when ineligible insured acres are included in the RMA guarantee basis. County Offices shall adjust the RMA guarantee basis when ineligible acres are determined according to Part 4.

162 Insured Crops (Continued)

B Crops With a County or Producer Yield

RMA will calculate a guarantee basis for all insured crops with policies based on a county or producer yield using the same procedure outlined in subparagraph A. The crop guarantee will be the result of multiplying the guarantee basis for the crop by the SURE multiplier.

Some types of county or producer yield-based plans of insurance include, but are **not** limited to:

- Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12)
- PRF Rainfall Index (Plan Code 13)
- PRF Vegetation Index (Plan Code 14)
- Pecan Revenue (Plan Code 41)
- Avocado Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 46)
- Group Risk Income Protection (Plan Code 73).

--Note:** When Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12) and GRIP (Plan Code 73) policies are provided through a written agreement with a Written Agreement Code of "GP", additional action is required. See subparagraph C and paragraph 308 for specific instructions on calculating a guarantee and expected revenue for these unique policies.**--*

For a complete list of all RMA plan codes, see Exhibit 12.

Note: There are cases when ineligible insured acres are included in the RMA guarantee basis. County Offices shall adjust the RMA guarantee basis when ineligible acres are determined according to Part 4.

PRF provides coverage for perennial forage crops more than 1 year old. See paragraph 304 for specific instructions on calculating a guarantee and expected revenue for perennial forage crops when a producer has a PRF policy.

C Crops With No RMA Established Yield

These policies do not have an APH yield associated with them; therefore, RMA will not provide an RMA guarantee basis for these crops. For crops covered with these plans of insurance, the SURE crop guarantee calculation will use the following:

- assigned 100 percent of CEY
- assigned 100 percent of NAP price
- RMA policy coverage levels
- RMA policy price elections
- all adjustment factors used for NAP crops.

162 Insured Crops (Continued)

C Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

Plans with no RMA established yield include, but are **not** limited to:

- Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Code 50)

  Note: Raisins are covered under Plan Code 50; however, RMA is providing an RMA guarantee basis. County Offices are instructed to follow paragraph 309 for raisins.

- Fixed Dollar (Plan Code 51)

- Yield-Based Dollar (Plan Code 55)

***--Note:** Hybrid seed policies are insured under Yield Based Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Code 55). **Do not use any NAP guarantee adjustments like other crops in this group**. State Offices shall establish CEY and price according to paragraph 62. The SURE Interim Report will provide:

- acres, **female acres only**
- coverage level
- price election percentage
- all guarantee reductions.**--***

- AGR-Lite (Plan Code 61)

- AGR (Plan Code 63)

  Notes: AGR and AGR-Lite policies insure the revenue of the entire farm, rather than individual crops. Since AGR and AGR-Lite policies cover all eligible SURE crops, the individual crop guarantees will be calculated as insured crops using the provisions in subparagraph 156 A, with the exception that eligible crop acres will be determined from the automated FSA-578.

  Individual crops within the AGR and AGR-Lite policies may also be insured separately with an MPCI policy or covered by NAP. In such an instance, those crops will be **excluded** from the AGR and AGR-Lite policy. The crop guarantee will be calculated separately for individual crops based on the plan of insurance or NAP coverage obtained, as follows:

  - for insured crops, follow procedure for the applicable MPCI plan code obtained

  - for NAP crops, follow paragraph 163.

162 Insured Crops (Continued)

C Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

- written agreement policies with the following **Written Agreement Codes** on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section "A" (Acreage) Record:

  - "**GP**" for Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12) or GRIP (Plan Code 73) for:

    - hybrid corn seed
    - hybrid grain sorghum
    - popcorn
    - sweet corn
    - any other specialty corn or grain sorghum

  - **"SC**" for any plan codes considered Special Purpose Corn (for example, Blue Corn); crop code must equal corn (0041)

  •***--**"**TP**" is used for multiple plan codes and insures special types and practices, such as Edamame Soybean varieties.**--***

Note: The RMA guarantee basis provided for these written agreements shall **not** be used according to paragraph 308.

For a complete list of all RMA plan codes, see Exhibit 12.

D Guarantee Adjustment Factors

Crop guarantees must be adjusted to reflect any RMA adjustments to guarantee because of producer planting decisions, harvest decisions, and specific policy provisions applicable to each crop. Adjustment factors will be applied to guarantee and will always reduce the crop guarantee. Crops that are insured will have adjustment factors already included in the RMA guarantee basis, if applicable.

Note: Adjustment factors will be provided by RMA and included in the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4); however, they shall not be used to further reduce the RMA guarantee basis. The listed factors will be used to assist the County Office in calculating expected revenue.

For crops where no RMA acreage or RMA guarantee basis is provided, County Offices should follow the provisions in subparagraph B. See list of plan codes in subparagraph C.

163 NAP Crops

A Yield-Based NAP Covered Crops

The guarantee for yield-based NAP crops will be calculated using the producer's NAP information with the exception that the eligible acres will be determined according to Part 4, the SURE yield will be calculated according to Part 5, and the price election is 100 percent.

***--**The price for honey posted on NCT is based on a processing price, **not** an "in field" price. To reflect an "in field" price, a .85 factor has been established to adjust the NCT price.

When entering a price for honey into the SURE Interim Workbook, multiply the NCT price by .85 and enter the result. Enter a harvested (H) code, **not** an unharvested (UH) code, in the SURE Interim Workbook "Stage Code" field.

See subparagraph 63 B for adjusting NAMP for honey.**--***

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors

Crop guarantees must be adjusted to reflect any NAP adjustments to guarantee because of producer planting and harvest decisions applicable to each crop. Adjustment factors will be applied to guarantee and will always reduce the crop guarantee.

The following adjustment factors apply to NAP crops:

- late planting
- prevented planting
- unharvested.

163 NAP Crops (Continued)

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors (Continued)

Late planting provisions do not apply to the following:

- crops with multiple planting periods
- crops with a growing season of 60 calendar days or less
- value loss crops
- fall-planted small-grain crops only intended for grain.

The table below is provided to show the adjustment factors for crops that are late planted.

IF the crop's days to maturity are…	**AND crop acreage is planted after the final planting date by…**	**THEN the crop guarantee for that late planted acreage is reduced by…**
61 to 120 calendar days	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent (expressed as 0.95).
	6 to 20 calendar days	5 percent plus an additional 1 percent for each day 6 through 20 (expressed as 0.80-0.94).
	21 or more calendar days	the lesser of prevented planted factor or 50 percent (expressed as 0.50-0.79).
121 calendar days and up	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent (expressed as 0.95).
	6 to 25 calendar days	5 percent plus an additional 1 percent for each day 6 through 25 (expressed as 0.75-0.94).
	26 or more calendar days	the lesser of prevented planted factor or 50 percent (expressed as 0.50-0.74).

Note: The crop guarantee for acreage planted 21, 26, or more calendar days beyond the final
*****--planting date (as applicable in the 2 cases shown in this table) is reduced by the lesser of the prevented planting factor or 50 percent. It is **important** to remember that a late planting factor is computed by subtracting the reduction percentage from 1.00 to arrive at the factor. The prevented planting factor is already determined, so do **not** subtract this figure from 1.00. Prevented planting factors vary from crop to crop and State to State, as displayed in NCT.

Example 1: Calculate the late planting factor by subtracting 0.50 from 1.00 (1.00 - .50 = 0.50). If the prevented planting factor from NCT is 0.55, then no subtraction from 1.00 necessary. Result of comparing the late planting factor of .50 to the prevented planted factor of .55; .50 is the lesser and is used at the guarantee adjustment factor for in this example.--*****

163 NAP Crops (Continued)

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors (Continued)

*--**Example 2:** Calculate the late planting factor by subtracting 0.50 from 1.00 (1.00 - .50 = 0.50). If the prevented planting factor from NCT is 0.40, then no subtraction from 1.00 necessary. Result of comparing the late planting factor of .50 to the prevented planted factor of .40; 40 is the lesser and is used at the guarantee adjustment factor for in this example.--*

Example 3: Producer A planted 100 acres of corn. 65 acres were timely planted before the final planting date and 35 acres of corn were planted 11 calendar days late. Prevented planting was not claimed. There is no adjustment factor applied to the 65 acres of timely planted corn. The crop guarantee for the 35 acres of late planted corn will be reduced by 11 percent; 5 percent for the first 5 days planted late and 1 additional percent for each additional calendar day which totals 11 percent. The guarantee adjustment factor that will be used in calculating guarantee will be .8900 (1 - .11 = .89).

Example 4: Producer B planted 100 acres of soybeans. 55 acres were timely planted before the final planting date and 45 acres of soybeans were planted 28 calendar days late. Prevented planting was not claimed. The crop guarantee for the 45 acres of late planted *--soybeans will be adjusted by the lesser of the prevented planting factor for soybeans or 50 percent. The prevented planting factor for soybeans in this example is .55. Begin by subtracting the late planting reduction from 1.00 (1.00 - 0.50 = 0.50) to arrive at the late planting factor of 0.50. Compare this to the prevented planted factor in NCT for the State and crop that in this example is 0.55. The lesser of the 2 is 0.50. As a result, the crop guarantee for the 45 acres of late planted soybeans will be multiplied by the guarantee adjustment factor of 0.50.

Example 5: Producer C planted 100 acres of soybeans. 55 acres were timely planted before the final planting date and 45 acres of soybeans were planted 28 calendar days late. Prevented planting was not claimed. The crop guarantee for the 45 acres of late planted soybeans will be adjusted by the lesser of the prevented planting factor for soybeans or 50 percent. The prevented planting factor for soybeans in this example is .40. Begin by subtracting the late planting reduction from 1.00 (1.00 - 0.50 = 0.50) to arrive at the late planting factor of 0.50. Compare this to the prevented planted factor in NCT for the State and crop that in this example is 0.40. The lesser of the 2 is 0.40. As a result, the crop guarantee for the 45 acres of late planted soybeans will be multiplied by the guarantee adjustment factor of 0.40.--*

Note: When loading the late planted acreage into SURE Interim Workbook, load the timely planted acreage under a separate line entry from the late planted acreage. The guarantee adjustment factor will only apply to the late planted acres.

164 Waived-In Crops

A Yield-Based Waiver Crops

Waived-in crops do not have individual insurance elections or NAP coverage. As a result, waived-in crops will have a guarantee calculated using the following:

- eligible crop acres according to Part 4
- SURE yield according to Part 5
- coverage level of 50 percent
- NAP price
- price election (55 percent for insured crops, 100 percent for NAP crops)
- NAP adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors

The same guarantee adjustment factors will apply to waived-in crops as NAP crops. County Offices shall follow subparagraph 163 B for applying guarantee adjustment factors.

165 Adjustment to Guarantee Because of Historical Marketing

A Historical Market Percentages

***--**Historical marketing percentages apply to multiple market crops according to subparagraph 65 B. Separate crop guarantees will be calculated for each type of historical marketing (fresh, processed, or juice) for the following:

- NAP crops
- waived-in yield-based crops
- insured crops for which no RMA guarantee basis is provided (Plan Codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, and 63).

Historical marketing percentages are **not** applied to insured crops for which an RMA guarantee basis is provided.**--***

B Individual Historical Market Percentages

Individual historical marketing percentages may be established for each producer if the producer submits actual marketing records for the past 3 years for COC to determine the producer's actual marketing history. For producers that do not have historical marketing records, STC historical marketing percentages will be used. State and County Offices shall follow paragraph 65 in establishing historical marketing percentages.

166-170 (Reserved)

Section 4 Calculating Guarantee for Value Loss Crops

171 Value Loss Crops

A Overview

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. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Christmas trees
- crustaceans
- flowers
- mushrooms
- ornamental nursery
- tropical fish
- turfgrass sod.

Value loss crops are unique in that acres, yields, or prices are not used to calculate the guarantee. Guarantee will be based on the value of the inventory immediately on hand before the disaster event.

B Field Market Values

***--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.**--***

Note: Only value loss crops that have experienced a loss:

- because of an eligible disaster event will be considered when determining the SURE guarantee and revenue

- should be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook, according to subparagraph 515 G.

172 Insured Value Loss Crops

A SURE Guarantee Calculation

For 2008, nursery and clams are the **only** 2 value loss crops for which insurance coverage is provided. Nursery is provided under a Dollar Plan of Insurance (Plan Code 50) and clams are provided under an Aquaculture Dollar Plan (Plan Code 43). Both enable a producer to elect a dollar amount of insurance that covers their inventory. These dollar plans of insurance are different than what was explained under Section 3 of this part because of the following:

- ***--**FMV-A and FMV-B will be provided by RMA for participants who were paid an**--*** indemnity
- no acres will be considered
- a SURE yield will not be required
- a NAP price will not be used.

Note: For insured participants who did not receive an indemnity, see subparagraph D.

To calculate the crop guarantee for insured value loss crops, FSA will use the following formula:

The value of the inventory on hand immediately before the disaster
--(FMV-A) x Share x Coverage Level x Price Election x Adjustment Factors--
x the SURE Multiplier.

Note: Value loss for nursery only is **not** calculated on a per crop or size basis; it is based on total inventory on hand.

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors

Each value loss crop guarantee must reflect any RMA adjustments to guarantee because of a ***--**producer under reporting inventory when the FMV-A exceeds the starting inventory or**--*** peak inventory, if applicable. Adjustment factors will always reduce the crop guarantee. Crops that are insured will have adjustment factors already included in the RMA Guarantee Basis, if applicable.

--Note:** Anytime FMV-A exceeds the amount of insurance a participant has, an under-report factor will be applied.**--

Example: RMA offers a peak endorsement that allows producers to increase the amount of insurance during times when inventory is elevated because of certain market ***--**demands, such as Christmas, spring planting, etc. Producers who do not purchase an endorsement to increase their amount of insurance may have a guarantee**--*** adjustment factor applied.

172 Insured Value Loss Crops (Continued)

C Notice of Loss for Insured Value Loss Crops

A participant with crop insurance coverage on a value loss crop is **required** by the coverage to file a notice of loss after every disaster event, regardless of severity. **Only** inventory loss associated to notices of loss filed under the guidelines of the insurance policy will be considered for SURE. County Offices shall **not** accept inventory loss associated to notices of loss filed specifically for SURE purposes. For inventory losses associated to notices of loss filed specifically for SURE purposes, the loss of inventory claimed will be **excluded** in determining guarantee for SURE.

D Insured Value Loss Crops Not Paid an Indemnity

***--**A participant who produces a value loss crop that earns an indemnity payment from RMA will have the participant's loss information transmitted electronically to FSA by RMA. The participant's FMV-A and FMV-B will be available on the SURE Interim Report. However, a participant who produces a value loss crop that did **not** earn an indemnity payment from RMA will **not** have loss information provided electronically to FSA from RMA. A participant in this situation must provide FSA with a document from their crop insurance agent that establishes FMV-A. This document should be signed and dated by both the crop insurance agent and the participant.

Participants who did not earn an indemnity payment must also bring in a copy of the appraisals performed immediately following the disaster events, signed and dated by LA, or other acceptable documentation, so that a FMV-B may be calculated.

Notes: In some cases when an indemnity was not paid to a participant, their documentation may not be signed. All supporting documentation, including signed or not, is subject to COC approval. It is the burden of the participant to bring in verifiable/reliable evidence to support their FMV-A and FMV-B.

RMA's nursery crop provisions defined:

- FMV-A as, "the value of undamaged insurable plants in the basic unit, immediately prior to the occurrence of any loss, as determined by our appraisal"

- FMV-B as, "value remaining for the insurable plants in the basic unit,**--***immediately following the occurrence of the loss, as determined by appraisal, plus any reduction in value because of uninsured causes".

173 NAP Value Loss Crops

A SURE Guarantee Calculation

The crop guarantee for NAP covered value loss crops will be determined based on the following calculation:

***--The value of the inventory on hand immediately before the disaster (FMV A) x--* Share x Coverage Level of 50 Percent (50 Percent Yield x 100 Percent Price) x Adjustment Factors x the SURE Multiplier.**

Note: See paragraph 196 for changes to this calculation because of ARRA funding.

B CCC-576 for NAP Value Loss Crops

For NAP purposes, CCC-576 is not required if the loss was not severe enough to warrant NAP assistance. As a result, producers having NAP coverage may or may not have filed CCC-576 for each disaster event impacting inventory. In cases where a producer did not file CCC-576 timely for NAP purposes, they are **required** to file FSA-682, Part A, "Unreported Disaster Events" for consideration of that inventory loss for SURE purposes.

Note: For situations where a FSA-682, Part A is filed, producers will be required to provide ***--**acceptable evidence according to 1-NAP to support FMV A for that loss. COC will then act on/approve the disaster event, dates of disaster, and evidence of inventory provided to support FMV A and FMV B.**--***

C Guarantee Adjustment Factors

Crop guarantees must be adjusted to reflect any NAP adjustments to guarantee because of producer harvest decisions applicable to each crop. Currently, the only adjustment factor applicable to NAP value loss crops is when a producer does not harvest the crop. The unharvested adjustment factor will be applied to the crop guarantee and will always reduce the crop guarantee.

Note: Prevented planting adjustment factors do not apply because value loss crops are not eligible for prevented planting.

174 Waived-In Value Loss Crops

A SURE Guarantee Calculation

The crop guarantee for waived-in crops will be determined based on the following calculation:

***--The value of inventory on hand immediately before the disaster (FMV A) x--* Share x Coverage Level (50 Percent Yield x 55 Percent Price for Insured Crops or 50 Percent Yield x 100 Percent Price for NAP Crops) x Adjustment Factors x the SURE Multiplier.**

Note: See paragraph 196 for changes to this calculation because of ARRA funding.

Producers without NAP or crop insurance coverage must bring in acceptable evidence *****--according to 1-NAP to support FMV A to calculate the SURE guarantee. Producers with waived-in value loss crops must provide verifiable/reliable evidence to support their beginning inventory so FMV A can be determined. An example of evidence that is always--***** acceptable would be verifiable purchases of stocking inventory records/receipts.

If a producer **historically** propagates their own stock, records acceptable to COC must be provided to support the propagation of beginning inventory. Depending on the records *****--provided, the propagation records may be used to establish FMV A if the records reflect--***** the inventory an age in close proximity to the actual disaster event. If propagation records are not in close proximity to the disaster event, they still may be used to establish a starting *****--inventory; however, adjusted for normal mortality to estimate FMV A.--*****

B Notice of Loss for Waived-In Value Loss Crops

For producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance or NAP coverage, but were waived-in, FSA-682, Part A, "Unreported Disaster Event", will be **required** to be filed. COC will then act on/approve the disaster event, dates of disaster, and evidence of inventory *****--provided to support FMV A and FMV B.--*****

C Guarantee Adjustment Factors

The same guarantee adjustment factor that applies to NAP value loss crops also applies to waived-in value loss crops (subparagraph 173 C).

175-180 (Reserved)

Section 5 Calculating Expected Revenue

181 Expected Revenue

A Overview

Expected revenue is the amount of revenue a producer expects to receive from a crop in a given year with no disaster conditions.

B Calculating Expected Revenue

Expected revenue is calculated for each crop for the purpose of limiting the SURE guarantee to 90 percent of the expected revenue for the farm.

182 Expected Revenue for Insured Yield-Based Crops

A Insured Crops Having a Guarantee Basis

Producers having crops covered under plan codes that provide a RMA guarantee basis according to subparagraphs 162 A and B will have the expected revenue calculated as follows:

Divide the RMA Guarantee Basis by the Coverage Level, Price Election, and Guarantee Adjustment Factors.

The result of the calculation is the expected revenue for that crop.

Example: RMA guarantee basis provided is $100,000 with a yield coverage level of 70 percent and a price election percentage of 90 percent (70/90). There are no guarantee adjustment factors applicable to this crop. In this example, the crops' expected revenue calculation is $100,000 ÷ .70 ÷ .90 = $158,730.

Note: The RMA guarantee basis uses 100 percent of the insurance price used to calculate an indemnity if an indemnity is triggered.

B Insured Crops Not Having an RMA Guarantee Basis

The expected revenue for crops not having a RMA guarantee basis will be computed using the following formula:

Eligible SURE Acres x SURE Yield x 100 Percent of the NAP Price x Producer Share.

As explained in calculating guarantee, yields and prices are not associated to these plans of insurance. As a result, the SURE yield will be determined according to Part 5 and the price used will be 100 percent of the NAP price. Eligible SURE acres will be determined according to Part 4.

183 Expected Revenue for NAP Covered and Waived-In Yield-Based Crops

A Computing Expected Revenue

The expected revenue for crops having NAP coverage or that are waived-in will be computed using the following formula:

Eligible SURE Acres x SURE Yield x 100 Percent of the NAP Price x Producer Share.

Example: Eligible SURE acres from FSA-578 are 76 acres. SURE yield for the crop is 32 bushels per acre. NAP price is $4.35. Producer share is .5000 obtained from FSA-578. In this example, the crops expected revenue is calculated as follows: 76 x 32 x $4.35 x .5000 = $5,290.

B SURE Yield To Be Used

County Offices shall follow Part 4 to determine the eligible SURE acres and Part 5 to determine the SURE yield to be used.

184 Expected Revenue for Value Loss Crops

A Calculating Expected Revenue

Expected revenue for value loss crops will be calculated by crop/type/IU.

B NAP Versus Insured Crops

Since there are no acres, yields, or prices for value loss crops, expected revenue is calculated as follows:

- *****--for NAP crops and waived-in crops, FMV A, less any adjustments--*****

- for insured crops, guarantee basis (provided by RMA) less any adjustments, divided by coverage level and price election.

185 Calculating Expected Revenue for the SURE Farm

A SURE Farm Expected Revenue Calculation

--The expected revenue for each eligible SURE crop will be calculated and added together-- to come up with the expected revenue for the SURE farm. The expected revenue for the SURE farm will then be multiplied by 90 percent to determine the maximum SURE guarantee allowed for the farm.

B SURE Guarantee Cap

The SURE guarantee for the farm will be the lesser of 90 percent of the expected revenue or the sum of all crop guarantees for the farm.

186-190 (Reserved)

Section 6 Calculating SURE Guarantees

191 SURE Farm Guarantee

A Calculating the SURE Farm Guarantee

The SURE guarantee for the farm is the sum of all:

- insured crop guarantees
- NAP covered crop guarantees
- waived-in crop guarantees.

Note: Waived-in crop guarantees means the crop guarantees calculated for producers who are SDA, LR, or BF, including crops producers took advantage of meeting the risk management purchase requirement under Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, or received relief.

B SURE Guarantee Limitation

The SURE guarantee **cannot** exceed 90 percent of the sum of the expected revenue of all eligible crops.

192-195 (Reserved)

Section 7 ARRA Funding

196 Implications of ARRA to Crop Guarantee

A Overview

ARRA provided additional assistance to eligible producers under the SURE Program by increasing the coverage level and price election or the SURE multiplier, whichever is higher, used in the calculation of the crop guarantee. The original formula for calculating the SURE guarantee is:

Eligible SURE Acres x SURE Yield x Coverage Level x Price x Price Election x Guarantee Adjustment Factors x Producer Share x SURE Multiplier (115 percent for insured crops and 120 percent for NAP crops).

ARRA also authorized Buy-In 2 that allowed producers who did not timely purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage or take advantage of Buy-In 1, to pay a fee equal to the administrative CAT or NAP fee between February 17 and May 18, 2009, to meet the risk management purchase requirement. As a result, County Offices will be dealing with 2 groups of SURE participants for additional ARRA funding:

- **group 1** consists of crops where insurance or NAP coverage was purchased timely, producers who paid a buy-in fee before September 16, 2008, (Buy-In 1) or were granted relief for the Buy-In 1 deadline

  Note: Producers who are considered SDA, LR, or BF will have their crops included in group 1.

- **group 2** consists of producers who paid a buy-in fee between February 17, 2009, and May 18, 2009, (Buy-In 2) or were granted relief by DAFP after the Buy-In 2 deadline.

  Note: Crops that become eligible under Buy-In 2 will have their guarantees calculated using 70 percent coverage level, 100 percent price election, and the applicable SURE multiplier.

196 Implications of ARRA to Crop Guarantee (Continued)

B Insured Crop Guarantee Recalculations

For crops in group 1 that are insurable crops, ARRA allows the crop guarantee to be calculated based on the higher of the original SURE guarantee calculation with the exception of either of the following:

- SURE multiplier will be increased from 115 percent to 120 percent
- producer's coverage level will be increased to 70 percent and the producer's price election will be increased to 100 percent.

The following table provides the data elements within the original crop guarantee that may change because of ARRA funding.

ARRA Funding for Insured Crops			
	Coverage Level	**Price Election**	**SURE Multiplier**
Original	Producer Selected	Producer Selected	115 Percent
***--ARRA-1**	Producer Selected	Producer Selected	120 Percent
ARRA-2--*	70 Percent	100 Percent	115 Percent

For crops in group 2 that are insurable crops, ARRA allows the crop guarantee to be calculated as follows:

Eligible SURE Acres x SURE Yield x 70 Percent Coverage Level x Price x 100 Percent Price Election x Guarantee Adjustment Factors x Producer Share x SURE Multiplier of 115 Percent.

The following chart provides the data elements that are applicable in calculating crop guarantee for crops for which Buy-In 2 provisions were elected.

ARRA Funding for Buy-In 2 Insurable Crops			
	Coverage Level	**Price Election**	**SURE Multiplier**
Original	N/A	N/A	N/A
***--ARRA-1**	N/A	N/A	N/A
ARRA-2--*	70 Percent	100 Percent	115 Percent

Note: There is no original crop guarantee calculation since the producer would not have this crop included without ARRA and Buy-In 2.

196 Implications of ARRA to Crop Guarantee (Continued)

C NAP Crop Guarantee Recalculations

For crops in group 1 that are considered NAP crops, ARRA allows the crop guarantee to be calculated based on the higher of the original SURE guarantee calculation with the exception of either of the following:

- SURE multiplier will be increased from 120 percent to 125 percent
- producer's coverage level will be increased to 70 percent from the current NAP coverage level of 50 percent.

The following chart provides a visual of the data elements within the original crop guarantee that may change because of ARRA funding.

ARRA Funding for NAP Crops			
	Coverage Level	**Price Election**	**SURE Multiplier**
Original	50 Percent	100 Percent	120 Percent
***--ARRA-1**	50 Percent	100 Percent	125 Percent
ARRA-2--*	70 Percent	100 Percent	120 Percent

Note: The increase in coverage level to 70 percent will always result in the higher SURE benefit than the 5 percent increase in the SURE multiplier as shown in this table.

196 Implications of ARRA to Crop Guarantee (Continued)

C NAP Crop Guarantee Recalculations (Continued)

For crops in group 2 that are considered NAP crops, ARRA allows the crop guarantee to be calculated as follows:

Eligible SURE Acres x SURE Yield x 70 Percent Coverage Level x Price x 100 Percent Price Election x Guarantee Adjustment Factors x Producer Share x SURE Multiplier of 120 Percent.

The following chart provides a visual of the data elements that are applicable in calculating crop guarantee for crops for which Buy-In 2 provisions were elected.

ARRA Funding for Buy-In 2 Noninsurable Crops			
	Coverage Level	**Price Election**	**SURE Multiplier**
Original	N/A	N/A	N/A
***--ARRA-1**	N/A	N/A	N/A
ARRA-2--*	70 Percent	100 Percent	120 Percent

Note: There is no original crop guarantee calculation since the producer would not have this crop included without ARRA and Buy-In 2.

197-200 (Reserved)

Part 7 Determining Production

201 Production

A Overview

For SURE, Production to Count includes all harvested production, appraised production, converted production and assigned production for all eligible crops on a farm. A crop's production is multiplied by the applicable NAMP for each crop, type, and IU to determine a total value amount that is included in the farm's revenue calculation.

Production from acreage determined ineligible according to Part 4 will **not** be included in production to count or in farm revenue.

* * *

201 Production (Continued)

B Definitions

The following terms are used in this part. *** * ***

Appraised production means production determined by FSA, or an insurance provider approved by FCIC, that was unharvested, but was determined to reflect the crop's yield potential at the time of appraisal. An appraisal may be provided in terms of a potential value of the crop.

Assigned production means the amount of production assigned by COC that must be attributed, as follows:

- because of ineligible cause of loss
- when a producer certifies that an acceptable record of harvested production is not available from any source (assignment based on maximum average loss level applies (paragraph 67))
- if acreage was destroyed without consent and no appraisal exists (assignment based on maximum average loss level applies (paragraph 67))
- because of a guaranteed contract, payment, or similar arrangement.

Converted production means converting crop production when the crop is harvested for a use different than intended, such as corn intended for grain, but harvested for silage (subparagraph 204 B).

Harvested production means the total amount of harvested production for the crop supported by an acceptable record and certification by the producer. The production of any eligible crop harvested more than once in a crop year will include the total harvested production from all harvests.

Net production means production to count; the total amount of harvested, appraised, and assigned production on the crop for the SURE farm.

201 Production (Continued)

C Producer Responsibilities

Each producer interested in obtaining a SURE payment must file FSA-682, provide accurate acreage and production reports, and provide an accurate certification of interests.

When filing FSA-682, the producer must furnish accurate information or certifications about any other assistance, payment, or grant benefit received for any of the producer's crops or interests on the farm, as defined for SURE, regardless of the crop or interest is covered in the farm's SURE guarantee according to paragraph 191. The producer's certification of interests will help FSA establish producer's eligibility.

FSA may assist producers with obtaining information on their interests in a farm, as of the date of certification, based on information already available to FSA from various sources. However, the producer is solely responsible for providing an accurate certification from which FSA can determine the producer's farm interests for the purposes of SURE.

As determined appropriate by FSA, the failure of a producer to provide accurate information or an accurate certification of interests as part of FSA-682 may render the producer ineligible for any SURE assistance. In general, producers are responsible for:

- providing accurate and complete information
- reporting the total amount of production for all SURE eligible crops on the SURE farm.

--Note:** SURE eligible crops include all insurable or NAP coverable acres, regardless of whether insurance or NAP coverage was obtained. See examples in subparagraph E.**--

It is **not** COC's responsibility to determine a producer's amount of production. The producer must:

- retain and provide, when required, verifiable or reliable production evidence for all crops on the farm

- summarize all the production evidence

- account for all the crop's production for all eligible SURE crops of the SURE farm, (whether or not records reflect this production)

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

Note: Regardless of the source of the production information or benefit data, SURE applicant is responsible and liable for any errors in reporting production as part of the FSA-682 process.

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE

RMA will provide production data to FSA for policies that are based on production or a combination of production and revenue. RMA production data will be used, unless adjusted according to subparagraph E.

The SURE Interim Report will provide production data for NAP crops. NAP production data will be used, unless adjusted according to subparagraph F.

In all cases, the SURE Interim Report will provide, if available, the subsequent years:

- acreage used in calculating the subsequent year's yield
- yield calculated using the producer's certified production and acreage.

The following types of policies will have RMA production included on the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4):

- Revenue Assurance (Plan Code 25)
- Income Protection (Plan Code 42)
- Crop Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 44)
- Grower Yield Certification (Plan Code 86)
- APH (Plan Code 90)
- APH-Alternatively Rated (Plan Code 92)
- Indexed APH (Plan Code 96).

*--According to subparagraph C, it is the producer's responsibility for reporting all production from all SURE eligible acreage, including **all** acreage that is insurable or NAP coverable. Producers shall be questioned whether all of their production has been accounted for from SURE eligible acreage, including when RMA sources are used for production reporting.

IF…	THEN…
loss record present	RMA provides production on the SURE Interim Report through the "L" (Loss) Record. If it is determined that: • all fields in the unit were covered by insurance, the loss record accounts for all the production **Example:** FSA-578 acres were 158.2. RMA determined acres from the loss record were 155.0. Because there is an "L" (Loss) Record present, **all** the production is accounted for on the unit regardless of the difference between FSA reported or RMA determined acres. Producer states the production from the loss record accounts for all production for the SURE eligible acres.

--*

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

*--

IF…	THEN…
loss record present (Continued)	• a field was missed in coverage because the producer failed to report a field to RMA, producers will be **required** to submit verifiable and reliable production records according to subparagraphs G through J for production excluded from the "L" (Loss) Record; if production records are unavailable, COC shall assign production in addition to the production already accounted for on the loss record using maximum average loss levels according to subparagraph 205 B. **Example:** Producer A has insurance on winter wheat in County B. FSA-578 shows 525 wheat acres on the SURE farm with IU of grain. RMA "L" (Loss) Record reflects 500 acres. Producer A is questioned about the acreage difference. It is determined a 25 acre field was **not** reported to RMA. RMA did not know about the 25 acre field; therefore, the 25 acre field was not included on the "L" (Loss) Record. Producer A **must** provide production records for the 25 acre field, or certify to production on which maximum average loss levels, according to subparagraph 205 B, will apply in addition to the production provided on the "L" (Loss) Record.
no "L" (Loss) Record is present, but "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" is present	in the absence of a "L" (Loss) Record, "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" provided from RMA may be used for production reporting, if they capture all of the producer's production for that unit. If it is determined that the: • unit structure changed, the "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" shall not be used to capture production; producers will be **required** to submit verifiable and reliable production records according to subparagraphs G through J; if production records are unavailable, producer shall certify to production on which maximum average loss levels according to subparagraph 205 B will apply **Example:** Producer C has 1 unit of wheat in County D and is applying for SURE in the 2008 year. The acreage from the "A" (Acreage) Record is 150. "SY acres" are 175. Producer C is questioned about the acreage difference and it is determined that the producer rented an additional 25 acres in 2009. Therefore, the unit structure from 2008 to 2009 has changed. The "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" **cannot** be used for production reporting purposes. Producer C **must** provide production evidence.

--*

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

*--

IF…	THEN…
no "L" (Loss) Record is present, but "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" are present (Continued)	• "SY Acres" match the acres from the "A" (Acreage) Record, but FSA-578 acres do **not** match, then producers should be questioned to determine the reason the acres do **not** match; if a field was missed in coverage, "SY Yield" may or may **not** have captured all of the production; the producer should be questioned to make certain that they reported all of their production to RMA and all of the production is reflected in "SY Yield". **Example 1:** Producer C has all of their corn in 1 unit in County D. FSA-578 acres are 110. RMA acres on the "A" (Acreage) Record and "SY acres" are 100. In gathering information from Producer C it was determined that 10 acres were underreported to RMA. However, Producer B reported 11,000 bushels to RMA for APH purposes from all 110 acres; therefore, even though the acres are underreported all the production is captured. **Note:** Notify RMA using AD-2007 according to 4-RM, in all cases it is discovered the RMA "SY Yield" is incorrect. **Example 2:** Producer E in county F has 1 unit of wheat on the SURE Farm. FSA-578 reflects 525 acres of wheat intended for grain. RMA acres on the "A" (Acreage) Record and "SY acres" are 500. In gathering information from Producer E it was determined that 15,000 bushels of wheat were reported to RMA for APH purposes, but the production on the 25 acre field was **not** reported. "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" can be used to capture the production on the 500 acres. Producer A **must** provide production records for the 25 acre field or certify to production on which maximum average loss levels according to subparagraph 205 B will apply in addition to the 15,000 bushels calculated from the "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" records.

--*

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

The following table provides production sources for RMA, NAP, and waived-in crops.

FOR…	IF…	THEN…
RMA	RMA production data is provided on the SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record	use production from the SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record.
	RMA production data is **not** provided on the SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record, but subsequent year's yield and subsequent year's acreage are provided on the SURE Interim Report "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record **Note:** If "PW" indicator is present on "SY Yield" type, the subsequent year's yield and acres are ignored. The producer **must** provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.	calculate production by multiplying the subsequent year acreage by the subsequent year yield from the SURE Interim Report "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record.
	RMA production data is **not** on SURE Interim Report Loss "L" Record and subsequent year's yield and subsequent year's acreage are **not** provided on the SURE Interim Report "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record	producer must provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.
NAP	NAP production data is provided on the SURE Interim Report	use provided production.
	producer on NAP covered crop did not file CCC-576 for payment or certify production for APH purposes	producer must provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.
waived-in crops	producer met RMPR on the crop by way of requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, BF, paid a buy-in fee, or was granted relief	

***--Note:** If cotton has a value in the "Skip-Row Code" field of the "Y" record, then RMA production may **not** be used on the "L" (Loss) Record or "SY Yield". Producers **must** provide production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.

Applicable Skip-Row Codes for cotton are as follows:

- for Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and all States east of these States, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 111, 112, 117, and 118**--***

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

- ***--**for New Mexico and the following counties in Texas: Baylor, Concho, Runnels, Schleicher, Shackelford, Sutton, Taylor, Throckmorton, Val Verde, Wilbarger, and all counties west of these counties, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, and 217

- for Kansas, Oklahoma, and all Texas counties not previously listed in this note, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, and 317.--*****

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

Some RMA policies do not require production records for loss purposes and do not require production reporting for APH purposes. Producers insured under these policies must provide acceptable production records according to subparagraphs G through J, including:

- Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12)
- PRF-RI (Plan Code 13)
- PRF-VI (Plan Code 14)
- Pecan Revenue (Plan Code 41)
- Indexed Income Protection (Plan Code 45)
- Avocado Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 46)
- Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Codes 50R and 50N)
- Fixed Dollar (Plan Code 51)
- Yield-Based Dollar Amt of Insurance (Plan Code 55)
- AGR-Lite (Plan Code 61)
- AGR (Plan Code 63)
- Group Risk Income Protection (Plan Code 73).

Production to count includes all actual and assigned production on the farm.

Note: Available production records, from any source, must be provided. See paragraph 205 for additional information on assigned production. See subparagraph L for determining production not to count.

E Considerations for RMA Production

*****--Skip-Row Crops - Skip-row corn and grain sorghum may use RMA production for 2008. For cotton, see rate in subparagraph D to determine when RMA production may **not** be used.--*****

Winter Coverage Endorsements - Because of initial crop/subsequent crop rules, production may or may not count on the winter coverage endorsements. If winter wheat is planted in the fall and is lost during the winter, and the producer elects to receive an indemnity on this loss, this is considered as the initial crop by FSA. Production to count will be on this crop only; regardless what is planted after (subsequent crop) this failed winter crop. However, if the producer elects not to receive an indemnity and plants spring wheat with continued coverage under this endorsement, the spring wheat production will count as the initial crop.

*****--Fruit Policies and Multiple Marketed Crops - For all multiple marketed crops, follow paragraph 307. Florida citrus and stone fruit policies that cover fresh apricots, fresh freestone peaches, fresh nectarines, processing apricots, processing cling peaches, and processing freestone peaches in California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington are **not** considered multiple market crops. For these policies, production provided from RMA may have been converted from other uses on the “SY Yield” and “L” (Loss) Records. Therefore, these producers will be **required** to provide production records according to subparagraphs G through J. Follow subparagraph 204 A when final use differs from IU to determine total crop value for all nonmultiple market crops.--*****

201 Production (Continued)

F Considerations for NAP Covered Production

Multiple-Marketed Crops (even with IU of fresh) - The production will be used as reported on CCC-576 for fresh, processed, or juice and total crop value will be determined based on this production.

Secondary Use Production - Will be counted as production for SURE purposes. Any crop that is harvested for secondary use and reported as production on CCC-576 will be converted to IU, if possible, using 8-LP, subparagraph 536 D.

Salvage Value - Will **not** be counted as production. The dollar value will be added into the total farm revenue calculation. See subparagraph 263 F for determining salvage value.

If production has been assigned because of ineligible causes of loss and documented on CCC-576, column 40, this production shall be used.

NAP provisions require production to be assigned when crops are late-planted. This assigned production will **not** be included in the SURE production to count. Late-planted reductions will be based on guarantee adjustment factors according to subparagraph 64 A.

Production will be reported to the physical location State/physical location county level by crop/type/IU for SURE purposes. This will pose a problem in certain situations because of NAP unit structure. Basic units in NAP are setup with all land administered by a county for which a producer has 100 percent share, including owner-operator and cash rented land. For crops included in NAP units that cover more than 1 county:

- determine the eligible acreage for each physical location county

- prorate production using procedure in subparagraph 203 F, to determine applicable production for each physical location county.

G Acceptable Production Records

The producer must submit verifiable or reliable production records to substantiate production to COC. If the eligible crop was sold or otherwise disposed of through commercial channels, acceptable production records include any of the following:

- commercial receipts
- settlement sheets
- ledger sheets or load summaries from warehouse, processer, or buyer
- appraisal information from LA acceptable to FSA.

201 Production (Continued)

G Acceptable Production Records

If the eligible crop was farm-stored, sold, fed to livestock, or disposed of by means other than commercial channels, acceptable production records for these purposes include any of the following:

- truck scale tickets
- appraisal information from LA acceptable to FSA
- contemporaneous reliable diaries
- other documentary evidence, such as contemporaneous reliable measurements.

Producers shall provide production records for the plans of insurance listed in subparagraph D, waived-in crops, multiple-marketed crops that are insured under one IU, and all RMA and NAP covered APH crops that do **not** have loss data or APH data.

Producers without acceptable production records shall be assigned the COC-established maximum average loss level calculated according to paragraph 67.

Because SURE covers all crops on the entire SURE farm and takes into account total crop value for all crops (even if the crop did not suffer a loss) acceptable production records, including RMA and NAP data or certified production, must be submitted for all crops included in the SURE farm.

Producers with SURE eligible crops that have RMA loss data, APH data, or NAP production do not need to provide additional production records unless requested by COC.

***--**Another producer's RMA production (for the RMA plan codes that provide production according to subparagraph D) may be used for 2008 and 2009 buy-in participant's production if FSA-578 information supports the share information.

Example: Producer A and Producer B share 50/50 on a crop. Producer A had RMA coverage on this crop with APH (Plan Code 90). Producer B did **not** have RMA coverage, but participated in the buy-in for SURE eligibility. If FSA 578 information supports the share of the interest in the crop, Producer A's production may be loaded into Producer B's SURE Interim Workbook with a 50 percent share specified. This will apply if a RMA loss record is present or the "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" are used to capture production. Producer B's folder should document where the production came from along with supporting FSA 578 information for proof of share.**--***

201 Production (Continued)

H Verifiable Records

Verifiable records of production are items that:

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

Verifiable records shall:

- be dated
- show final disposition, including specific quantity and price, for that end use
- be seasonal or crop-specific for commodities produced more than once in a calendar year
- be provided, if they exist, whenever a record of production is otherwise required by CCC.

I Examples of Verifiable Production Records

Verifiable records may include the following, provided that they meet the requirements of *****--subparagraph H:--*****

- sales receipts from buyers

- invoices from custom harvesting

- truck or warehouse scale tickets

- actual measurements or appraisals by FSA, RMA or reinsured companies, LA's, other USDA employees if performed as part of their work duties, Feed Company representatives, or STC-approved consultants

- similar records that represent actual and specific production data.

Note: Verifiable records do **not** include certifications, estimates, producer ledgers, or diaries.

201 Production (Continued)

J Reliable Records

Reliable production records include records provided by the producer to FSA that FSA determines is adequate to substantiate the amount of production reported when verifiable records are not available. Examples of reliable records include copies of:

- ledgers of commodity sales volume or income
- income statements of deposits
- register tapes
- records to verify production input costs
- producer diaries, ledgers, or receipts
- pick records
- other USDA program data (NAP, LDP, FSA loans, etc.).

Before acting on any FSA-682, COC shall determine if the records furnished by a producer are reliable and acceptable for SURE. COC shall compare the producer's records of production with neighboring producers of the same crop who have provided acceptable production records, as discussed in this handbook, for reasonableness.

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 SURE 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 applicant's certification	COC shall 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 maximum average loss level for the crop shall 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 nonverifiable production records. It is a producer's responsibility to provide evidence in support of the producer's certifications and FSA-682.

Note: If COC cannot determine the records are verifiable or reliable, the higher of the producer's certified production or the STC-approved maximum average loss level shall be assigned according to subparagraph K.

201 Production (Continued)

K COC Responsibilities

COC shall follow this table when receiving and reviewing production records.

Step	Action	
1	Date stamp and include county name on original hard copy records and photocopies.	
2	Place photocopied date-stamped records in the producer's county file. Return original date-stamped production evidence to the producer. **Note:** Once copies of production records have been placed in the producer's file in the county, they shall **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 each SURE eligible crop of the SURE farm • for the correct crop year and acreage.	
4	Review the producer's file for previously submitted production evidence. Ensure that records have not been duplicated.	
5	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…**
	verifiable or reliable	the records are acceptable.
	not verifiable or reliable	producers will receive the higher of their certified production or STC-approved maximum average loss level for the crop.

201 Production (Continued)

L Production Not to Count for SURE

Production from ineligible acreage will **not** be included in the production to count. Production from ineligible acreage includes the following:

- assigned production because of late-planting for NAP covered crops

  Note: Follow procedure in paragraph 64 to compute a guarantee adjustment factor that will be applied to the guarantee to account for the late-planting.

- production from acreage that is uninsurable or ineligible for NAP

--Note:** If in the SURE Interim Report, RMA Data, Section 12, "A" (Acreage) Record, "Zero Acre" field, there is "U", the acreage is uninsurable.**--

- production from any crop that is not eligible for a risk management plan (NAP or RMA) of protection

- production from any crop with IU of grazing

- production from any other acreage determined to be ineligible for SURE

- production from crops elected as *de minimis*

- production from subsequent crop acreage determined ineligible acreage

- short rate crops

- production from by products, for example, straw, stalks, stover, etc.

*--M Multiple Market Crops With Unsold Production

Historical marketing percentages shall be established for multiple marketed crops according to subparagraph 65 B. Historical marketing percentages will apply to the production of multiple marketed crops when any of the following occur:

- appraisals are submitted as production evidence
- producers certify production
- production is currently in storage
- maximum average loss levels are used
- the total production is provided without a determination of market.**--***

202 Unavailable RMA Production Data

A FCIC and MPCI Settlement Sheets

If losses for insured crops are **not** reflected on the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4), producers may provide the following production evidence from FCIC or reinsured companies:

- loss adjustment settlement sheet
- copy of an official appraisal document from a certified LA.

Note: LA working papers are **not** acceptable.

B Disputed RMA Data

If RMA data is disputed by the producer, the County Office shall advise the producer to contact their crop insurance agent or the County Office may request assistance from the applicable RMA Regional Office through the State Office.

203 Harvested Production

A Definition of Harvested Production

Harvested production means all production of the eligible crop from the unit that can be supported by an acceptable record and certification by the producer, including but not limited to, production:

- gathered by hand
- mechanically harvested.

Example: Wheat or hay that has been windrowed is **not** harvested. Wheat that has been threshed or hay that has been baled is harvested.

Acreage intended for mechanical harvesting, but actually grazed, is not considered harvested for SURE. Production shall be determined according to Part 7 and quality adjustment factors shall be determined according to paragraph 66.

B Multiple-Harvested Crops

The harvested production of eligible crop acreage harvested more than once in a crop year shall include the total harvested production from all the harvests.

203 Harvested Production (Continued)

C Farm-Stored Production

For farm-stored production, the producer shall do either of the following:

- provide certification of amount of production

  Note: See subparagraph J for COC responsibility for certified production.

- request measurement service and pay a fee according to 2-CP to have the production amount determined by FSA.

County Offices may accept certified production figures if the data was previously used under other FSA programs, such as commodity loans or LDP's.

The established maximum average loss levels are not applicable.

The certified production may be accepted without further COC review.

D Production Maintained for Seed

For crop production retained for use as seed by the producer, COC may accept producer's certification that disposition was by planting. Producer must indicate the pounds of seed planted per acre and number of acres planted with this seed. COC shall determine that the amount of seed is reasonable considering the acres harvested and planted.

E Production Commingled Between Years

COC shall consider production commingled between years as harvested production for the current year, unless the production was a matter of record before commingling. COC shall not prorate commingled production between crop years.

Records used to identify the crop year from which production arose must be verifiable and acceptable to COC.

203 Harvested Production (Continued)

F Production Commingled Between Eligible and Ineligible Acreage

Production from total acreage that is comingled among eligible and ineligible acreage shall be prorated to the respective acreage in proportion to the amount of eligible acreage.

Step	Action
1	Divide the total production for the crop by the total acreage. Round to whole number.
2	Multiply the result of step 1 by the eligible acreage amount. Round to whole number.
3	Result of step 2 is the production amount to attribute with the eligible acreage.

Example: Producer A harvested 4,000 bushels of soybeans, according to acceptable production evidence, from 250 acres. The producer planted 125 acres as an initial crop and the remaining 125 acres was a subsequently planted crop in an unapproved double-cropping system. Therefore, only the 125 acres of initial crop acreage is eligible for SURE. Producer A did not maintain separate records of production; all of the production was comingled.

Step	Action
1	4,000 bushels ÷ by 250 acres = 16 bushels per acre.
2	16 bushels x 125 (eligible acres) = 2,000 bushels.
3	2,000 bushels will be attributed to the eligible acreage.

Note: See Part 4 for determining ineligible acreage.

203 Harvested Production (Continued)

G Commingled Between Practice

Production from different practices, with separate established yields that are commingled before it, is a matter of record shall be prorated to the respective practice in proportion to the historic yield extensions according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	***--**Multiply each crop's CEY for the practice times the crop's harvested acreage**--*** for the practice.
2	Total the results of step 1 for both the irrigated and nonirrigated practice.
3	Divide the result of step 1 by the result of step 2. Round to 4 decimal places.
4	Multiply the result of step 3 for each practice times the commingled production. Round to whole number.

Example: Producer A harvested 4,000 bushels of soybeans from 250 acres. The producer irrigated 125 acres; the remaining acreage was nonirrigated. Producer A did not maintain separate records of production for each practice. Producer A's historic yield for irrigated is 50 bushels per acre; nonirrigated is 32 bushels per acre.

Step	Action
1	***--**125 x 50 bushels per acre (CEY for irrigated) = 6,250 bushels. 125 x 32 bushels per acre (CEY for nonirrigated) = 4,000 bushels.**--***
2	6,250 bushels (irrigated) + 4,000 bushels (nonirrigated) = 10,250 bushels.
3	6,250 bushels (irrigated) ÷ 10,250 bushels = .609756, rounded to .6098 4,000 bushels (nonirrigated) ÷ 10,250 bushels = .3902439, rounded to .3902
4	4,000 total harvested production x .6098 (irrigated) = 2439.2, rounded to 2,439 bushels. 4,000 total harvested production x .3902 (nonirrigated) = 1560.8, rounded to 1,561 bushels.

204 When Final Use Differs From Intended Use (IU)

A Overview

This paragraph applies to SURE crops on which there was not a production determination from RMA or NAP records.

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

- for all crops covered by LDP conversion methods, production will be converted according to subparagraph B

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

- for all nonmultiple market crops that have a different final use because of marketing or quality conditions, NAMP for IU will be used (with quality adjustment factor applied, if the crop suffered an eligible quality loss)--*****

- for all crops grazed for which grazing was not IU, assign production according to paragraph 201

- 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

- *****--for all crops that do **not** fit into salvage, do **not** have an established conversion method, or do **not** have any production records for IU, production **must** be certified or assigned with applicable maximum average loss levels to IU.--*****

Note: See paragraph 263 for determining salvage value.

B Grain Crops Harvested as Other Than Grain

For crops with IU of grain, but harvested as silage, ensilage, cobbage, hay, cracked, rolled, crimped, or for other uses, adjust to whole grain equivalent according to 8-LP, subparagraph 536 D.

Use LDP procedures in 8-LP for all crops with IU of grain, even if the crop is ineligible for LDP, such as speltz, triticale, buckwheat, millet, etc.

205 Assigned Production

A Using Assigned Production

There are 2 types of assigned production, as follows:

- **added** assigned production that is **in addition** to production from RMA, NAP, or producer provided production

- **override** assigned production that **replaces** production from RMA, NAP, or producer provided production.

Assigned production provisions shall be determined by COC as needed for production from all, or only part, of SURE eligible crop acreage by crop, type, and IU, in the following cases:

- when acceptable production records for harvested acres are not available from any source

- if unharvested acreage has not been appraised by FSA, RMA, a company reinsured by FCIC, or other appraiser acceptable to CCC

205 Assigned Production (Continued)

A Using Assigned Production (Continued)

- when COC determines that a portion of the loss is because of an ineligible disaster condition or circumstances other than natural disaster and this ineligible cause of loss has not been otherwise accounted for (subparagraph 34 B)

  Note: Assigned production because of ineligible causes of loss shall always be in addition to situations where the maximum average loss level is applied.

  Example: In the same situation described in subparagraph 67 C, COC determines that 10 percent of the production loss was because of poor weed control (an ineligible cause). An additional assignment of 4 bushels per acre (40 bushels per acre historic yield x 10 percent) of production is added to the county-established maximum average loss level of 24 bushels per acre for a total production assignment of 28 bushels per acre (24 bushels + 4 bushels) for SURE.

  In these cases a combination of maximum average loss apply and ineligible cause of loss for the total production.

  If all of the loss is because of an ineligible cause of loss for a SURE eligible crop, the production shall be assigned accordingly.

- COC may assign production using both maximum average loss provisions and assigning production because of an ineligible cause of loss (entered as all override adjusted production).

205 Assigned Production (Continued)

B Assigned Production When No Records Exist

If the producer does not have acceptable production records, then the producer shall certify the production.

COC shall:

- assign production based on the higher of the maximum average loss level or producer's certification
- document in COC minutes
- notify producer according to paragraph 11.

To ensure uniformity between adjacent areas, STC may require COC to submit the established maximum average loss levels to STC or their designee, for approval.

Note: If the producer's certification of production is higher than the assigned production calculated using maximum average loss, notification is **not** required.

When acceptable production records are not available for a portion of a crop's acreage within a SURE farm, apply the procedure in this subparagraph to assign production only to acres without acceptable production records.

205 Assigned Production (Continued)

C Assigning Production for Ineligible Loss

COC shall assign production to any acreage when a portion of the acreage has losses that are attributed to an ineligible cause. Production can be assigned on insured and NAP covered acreage. Therefore, this subparagraph applies to production data that is provided by RMA, NAP, verifiable and reliable production provided by the producer, certified production (added assignment), or factored into the assigned production if COC determines that part of the loss was because of ineligible causes for SURE (other than a natural disaster).

Notes: If COC determines that all of the loss on a crop on a SURE farm is attributed to an ineligible cause, COC shall determine if the producer still meets either of the following:

- 10 percent loss on another crop of economic significance when a portion of the farm is located within a Secretarial-declared disaster or contiguous county

- greater than 50 percent loss on the entire SURE farm for farms not within a Secretarial-declared disaster or contiguous county.

IF FSA-682 does…	THEN…
not meet either of these losses	FSA-682 shall be disapproved and the producer shall be given appeal rights.
meets the eligibility requirements	production will be assigned at the maximum average loss level set for that crop in the county.

COC's do not have authority to adjust a unit's historic yield if COC determines that part or all of the loss is attributable to an ineligible cause.

205 Assigned Production (Continued)

C Assigning Production for Ineligible Loss (Continued)

COC shall:

- require a producer to provide any needed information to substantiate the loss
- assign production for any loss not attributable to an approved disaster condition
- if assigning production for ineligible causes of loss, such as improper cultural practices, ensure that the specific reasons for assigning production are thoroughly documented

  Note: COC's shall consider whether all cultural practices required to produce the applicable yield were applied, including the following:

  - seeding rates
  - seed quality
  - low germination seed
  - fertilization
  - weed control
  - crop type or variety not suitable for soil type
  - organically grown crop with expected yield based on conventional method
  - close-sown crop planted without use of pre-emergence herbicide or herbicide tolerant seed
  - crop type or variety not suitable for nonirrigation practice.

  See paragraph 11 for producer notification requirement.

- record the assigned production on FSA-682
- document in COC minutes:
  - the basis for the assignment
  - the quantity of production assigned
  - how the amount of assigned production was calculated or determined.

*--206 Grass for Seed Also Harvested as Forage

A Overview

Typically, grass intended for seed will be cut for hay at least once before harvest for seed. The residual from the seed harvest will usually be baled for hay. RMA will only allow one IU to be covered by an insurance policy and 2-CP only allows only one IU for this situation. Generally, a seed producer must be certified and the producer will usually elect to cover their grass seed harvest rather than forage.

B IU

For the SURE Program, only a single IU for the acreage will be included in the SURE calculation. Any other IU of the crop on the same acreage will **not** be eligible for SURE and will **not** be counted in the guarantee or revenue.

Notes: If more than one IU on the same acreage exists, the participant will choose which IU will have SURE benefits. **All** eligibility requirements apply.

All NAP payments and insurance indemnities received, regardless of IU, count as revenue.**--***

207-230 (Reserved)

Part 8 Quality

231 Overview of Quality Losses

A Quality Losses

In addition to production losses, SURE will compensate producers for quality losses when production characteristics are reduced because of adverse weather. Unlike past ad hoc disaster programs, where quality was determined at the lowest level, for example, bale, truckload, bin, and bunk for which verifiable records were available, quality for SURE purposes will be determined based on the average adjustments from all harvested production from that affected region or physical location county.

If the actual average adjustment factor for all harvested production meets or exceeds the
--**STC-established quality adjustment factor or factors for the region or physical location county, the producer's NAMP will be reduced by the quality adjustment factor (or combination of factors) in that county to reflect the reduction in price received. This provision applies independently to other, excessive moisture, or the total quality factors as indicated in subparagraph 66 A. The harvested production from the affected region or**--
physical location county will be multiplied by the reduced NAMP to calculate the crop revenue. All crop revenues will then be summarized to calculate the actual crop value used in determining total farm revenue.

A quality loss adjustment factor will not be applied to unharvested production since quality characteristics cannot be determined when the crop is not harvested as intended. As a result, NAMP will not be reduced for quality for unharvested production.

231 Overview of Quality Losses (Continued)

B Applicability

Quality adjustment factors **only** apply to yield based crops. Quality adjustment factors will **not** apply to value loss crops. Value loss crops, that are considered unmarketable in the current year because of disaster damage, shall have the full market value assigned when determining the value of inventory immediately after the disaster, because value loss crops can be rehabilitated and marketed in a later year. For value loss crops that are dead and ***--**completely unmarketable in any year, a zero value will be used in determining FMV B.**--***

Quality adjustment factors will apply on crops that:

- suffered loss because of an adverse weather event
- have available acceptable verifiable evidence of quantity harvested and quality loss.

Before a quality adjustment factor can be applied to NAMP for a crop, a producer must certify that the actual average quality reductions received for their harvested crop met or exceeded the average quality adjustment factor established by STC and either of the following:

- have filed a notice of loss for insured or CCC-576 for NAP covered crops

- file FSA-682, Part A, “Unreported Disaster Events” for SURE purposes for insured or NAP covered crops that did not suffer a qualifying loss or for waived-in crops.

232 Quality Loss Commodities

A Eligible Commodities

Eligible commodities for quality are yield-based:

- insurable crops
- NAP crops.

B Ineligible Commodities

Crops ineligible for quality losses are the following:

- value loss crops including, but not limited to, the following:
    - aquaculture
    - Christmas trees
    - crops with IU of root stock or sets
    - floriculture
    - ginseng root
    - mushroom
    - nursery
    - turfgrass sod
- specialty crops including, but not limited to, the following:
    - honey
    - maple sap
- prevented planted crops
- unharvested crops.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements

A Requesting a Quality Adjustment Factor

In general, if a crop did not suffer significant quality losses in the county, COC is not required to establish quality adjustment factors. If a crop suffered significant quality losses, ***--**or was affected by excessive moisture because of weather related conditions, COC should recommend to STC a quality adjustment factor or factors for their approval. COC may request 1 or 2 quality adjustment factors that may be approved per county, per crop, as indicated in paragraph 66 (other, excessive moisture, or total). The other quality adjustment factor and total quality adjustment factor may be based on more than 1 quality condition. The excessive moisture quality adjustment factor is based on excessive moisture **only**.

If applicable, producers will be compensated for reduced quality when NAMP is adjusted by the STC-established quality adjustment factor determined according to paragraph 66.**--***

Note: COC is responsible for determining if a price reduction was the result of quality factors or market conditions. A price reduction because of market conditions does not qualify for a quality loss.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

*--B Applying Quality Adjustment Factors

NAMP will be adjusted by a quality adjustment factor, or combination of factors, **only** for that harvested production from eligible SURE acres located in a region or county that STC has determined was impacted by an adverse weather event. The average adjustment to actual production must take into consideration **all** harvested production from that approved region or county. This applies to the other, excessive moisture, and/or total quality adjustment factors as outline in paragraph 66. Producers are **not** allowed to have the quality adjustment factor, or combination of factors, apply to only a portion of the crop's harvested production in an approved region or county. If a producer does **not** have verifiable production records to meet the average quality adjustment for each independent factor of other, total, or excessive moisture, as applicable, for all harvested production in an approved region or county they should not be certifying they meet the quality adjustment factor (or combination of factors).**--***

Any harvested production for a crop that is outside the STC-approved region or county is **not** eligible for the quality adjustment.

--Example:** STC has approved an excessive moisture quality adjustment factor for corn in County A because of a freeze. Producer B has corn in County A as well as the adjacent County B. The excessive moisture quality adjustment factor will **only** be used to adjust NAMP of the total verifiable harvested production of the producer's corn in County A. The harvested corn production from County B will **not** have the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor applied to NAMP,**-- unless a STC-approved quality adjustment factor for corn was established in County B.

If not already adjusted, County Offices must adjust all harvested production to standard moisture before applying the quality adjustment factor to NAMP that will then be multiplied by the total harvested production in the approved area to determine crop revenue for the production in the affected area.

Note: For all RMA crops with a loss record or APH data, and for all NAP crops with production, the moisture has already been adjusted. As stated in subparagraph 201 D, if a producer had NAP coverage, but does not have production, or if the producer met RMPR on the crop by way of requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, BF, paid a buy-in fee, or was granted relief, then the producer must provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraphs 201 G through J. If this evidence contains production for crops where moisture would be adjusted, but the adjustment has not been completed, then this would be the only time a County Office would have to adjust for standard moisture. Typically, most production evidence will already have the moisture adjusted.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

B Applying Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

When adjusting NAMP for other types of quality factors, for example, small kernel size, foreign material, vomitoxin, etc., apply the quality adjustment factor to NAMP that will then be multiplied by the total harvested production in the approved area to determine the crop revenue for the production in the affected area.

In general, quality adjustment factors are to be determined based on the difference between actual price received and the normal market price.

Example: The normal market price at the time of market is $4.10 per bushel for corn.
--**Because of quality factors documented from local markets, on average many producers are only receiving $3.50 per bushel for the crop. As a result, the factor considered for producers certifying that their production meets the quality adjustment would be .8536 (see paragraph 66 for establishing quality**--
adjustment factors).

All receipts for harvested production shall be considered when determining the average adjustment factor to determine whether or not a crop meets or exceeds the STC-established quality adjustment factor in the approved region or county. If the average factor meets or exceeds the STC-established quality adjustment factor, then the quality adjustment factor established by the STC shall be used to adjust NAMP before multiplying the total harvested production from the approved region or county by the adjusted NAMP.

***--Note:** If the quality factor for crop, type, and IU at the county is established for the other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factors, there is a combination factor applied to NAMP according to paragraph 66. However, producers will certify separately to each factor and **must** meet the average threshold for each factor separately.

Example 1: County A has an other quality adjustment factor for corn at .8750 and an excessive moisture quality adjustment factor of .8875. Producer B certifies that they have enough verifiable production evidence to meet both quality factors. Producer B will have the combination factor of .7625 applied to their NAMP; however, they must meet the .8750 threshold and .8875 threshold separately. Only:

- other quality adjustment factors the verifiable production evidence can be used to determine the .8750 threshold

- excessive moisture quality adjustment factors from the verifiable evidence can be used to determine the .8875 threshold.**--***

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

*--B Applying Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

Example 2: County C has a total quality adjustment factor for corn at .8540. Excessive moisture is 1 of the quality issues that was used to determine the .8540 factor. Producer D certifies that all their harvested production meets the .8540 threshold. Producer D will have the .8540 quality adjustment factor applied to their NAMP. Any combination of the quality adjustment factors, including excessive moisture, from Producer D's verifiable evidence can be used to determine if the average quality adjustment factor set for corn for County C is met.--*

C When Quality Adjustment Factors Will Not Apply to Production

Quality adjustment factors will not apply to production:

- that is unmarketable because the production to count will be equal to zero
- that is unharvested

  Note: All unharvested production will have the unadjusted NAMP applied.

- from acres that are not eligible for SURE.

D Exceptions for Excessive Moisture When Determining the Quality Adjustment Factor

There may be situations where the producer may incur excessive drying expenses because of excessive moisture. As a result, the actual price received may not be different from the normal market price. In these situations producers may still be eligible for an adjustment in quality if they have acceptable evidence of the actual moisture at time of harvest.

COC shall use local and regional elevators to determine price adjustments because of excess moisture.

Example: A county has an early freeze which does not allow the corn to dry to normal levels in the field. On average, local and regional elevators are docking the price 5 cents per bushel for every percentage point that corn is above 15 percent moisture. The buying price for corn at the local and regional markets average $4.10 per bushel for corn with moisture content of 15 percent or less. Producer A dried all corn to acceptable moisture levels before marketing the crop. Producer A has acceptable evidence to show the moisture content of the crop at harvest averaged 25 percent moisture. As a result, the adjustment factor would have been .8780 (25 - 15 = 10 x .05 cents = $.50, $4.10 - .50 = $3.60, $3.60 ÷ $ 4.10 = .8780) had the crop not been dried before market. Even though Producer A received the normal market price, COC may apply the quality adjustment factor to NAMP if the STC-established quality adjustment factor met or exceeded .8780 and the producer had verifiable and reliable production records.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

*--E Calculating Quality Adjustment Factors

In the SURE calculation, the quality adjustment factor will be applied to all harvested production. However, a producer **must** be able to meet or exceed the quality loss threshold when averaging all verifiable, reliable, or certified production for a crop in the county if selected for spot check. If a crop, type, and IU is set up with the option of having 2 quality adjustment factors (1 for other and 1 for excessive moisture), these thresholds **must** be met separately according to subparagraph B. To calculate the average, all verifiable harvested production in the county for a producer (spot check basis) will have the quality adjustment factors from the verifiable evidence applied to quantity or price, depending on which method was used to determine the quality factor or factors for a county according to paragraph 66. In this average, all the quality factors from the verifiable, reliable, and certified production for a producer meets or exceeds the approved quality adjustment factor for a crop if the producer's certification is correct.

The calculation for the average quality adjustment factor on a producer basis (spot check process) must be based on the same basis (price or quality as outlined in subparagraph 66) for which the quality adjustment factor was approved for a crop in a county.**--***

Example for quality basis:

Approved loss threshold is 20 percent quality affected crop = .8000 factor:

- 1000 bushels verifiable production with 40 percent quality loss (.6000 factor)
- 550 bushels certified and reliable production
- 1550 bushels if total harvested production
- (40 percent quality affected crop = .6000 factor)

1000 bushels x 0.6 = 600 (verifiable)
550 bushels x 1.0 = 550 (self certified/reliable unaffected by quality)
Total = 1150 (weighted factor)

1150 ÷ 1550 = .7400

.7400 is less than .8000 (meets threshold).

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

E Calculating the Quality Adjustment Factor (Continued)

Example for price basis:

***--**The approved loss threshold for the quality affected crop in this county is 20 percent that is a .8000 factor. The average selling price for this crop in this county, unaffected by quality, is $4 per bushel. With a 20 percent quality reduction, the average selling price for this crop affected by quality is $3.20.

- The producer actually shows a verifiable 40 percent reduction of quality resulting in a $2.40 ($4 - 40%) price received by the producer for 1000 bushels of the crop.

- 550 bushels were certified as reliable production (that were not sold, but fed). Since there are no verifiable records for this production, there is no quality adjustment applied, so the full price (unaffected by quality) of $4 bushel is used for this part of the production.

- Total harvested production is 1550 bushels.

1000 bushels x $2.40 = $2400 (verifiable)
550 bushels x $4 = $2200 (self certified/reliable, price unaffected)
Total = $4600 (crop value)

$4600 (crop value) ÷ 1550 (total bushels) = $2.97

$2.97 is less than $3.20 (meets threshold)**--***

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

F Quality Adjustment Factor Impact to NAP

When establishing NAMP for NAP crops, the 12-month average market price **cannot** exceed the NAP market price. The NAP market price is the current price for the crop for the applicable NAP crop year.

For NAP covered crops and crops for which NAP coverage was not obtained, but waived-in, the quality adjustment factor is applied to NAMP rather than the NAP market price (which is the NCT crop price). When the quality adjustment factor has been applied to NAMP, the result will be compared to the NAP market price. If the NAP market price is lower than NAMP adjusted for quality, then the NAP market price will be used as NAMP. Otherwise, the quality adjusted NAMP will be used.

Example: An actual crop price used for crop year 2008 in the 2010 NCT is determined to be $4.20. The NAP market price or "current price" in NCT for 2008 is $4. NAMP will be the lower of the 2 prices or, for this example, the NAP market price of $4 will be used. If a quality adjustment factor is applicable, the quality adjustment factor will first be applied to NAMP of $4.20 **before** being adjusted to NAP market price. So if a quality adjustment factor of 5 percent applied, NAMP would be adjusted because of quality as follows:

$4.20 x .95 = $3.99 adjusted NAMP.

The adjusted NAMP would then be compared to the NAP market price of $4. Because the adjusted NAMP is less than the NAP market price of $4, the adjusted NAMP would be $3.99.

G RMA Production on SURE Interim Report

The production associated to a RMA loss record on the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4) includes production adjustments because of reduced quality for many crops (Exhibit 17). For SURE purposes, County Offices do **not** need to be concerned with whether or not the production listed has been adjusted because of quality. If production has already been adjusted for quality, an increased indemnity is received and will already be considered when determining total farm revenue. As a result, County Offices shall follow the same procedure for all producers regardless of whether or **not** the crop indicates it was previously adjusted for quality by RMA.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

H Producer Certification

*--The quality adjustment factors that may be applicable to a crop are other, excessive moisture, or total, according to paragraph 66.

IF States choose to set up...	THEN producers will...
both other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factors for a crop	certify to **each** quality adjustment factor separately.
only the total quality adjustment factor for a crop	**only** certify to the total quality adjustment factor.

--*

Producers requesting an approved quality adjustment factor apply for a crop in their area must certify that the:

- quality affecting the crop was caused by an eligible adverse weather event
- same basis that the quality adjustment factor was approved for (price or quality) was used to determine the producer's quality loss
- average of the producer's quality loss meets or exceeds the approved quality adjustment threshold.

Although producers are only required to certify that they have met the certification criteria in this subparagraph, they must maintain all verifiable documentation used for justification. The quality loss that they are certifying to must have either:

- a test from a State university or STC-approved lab
- sales evidence that shows a reduction in price or grade of the crop related to the loss in quality.

This documentation will be used in spot checks.

Example: A quality threshold has been approved based on quality (excessive moisture *--following a freeze) for all corn in a county at 24 percent or more moisture resulting in a .9500 quality adjustment factor. If the producer certifies that the threshold of 24 percent is met or exceeded, based on excessive moisture following the freeze, NAMP will be adjusted by the approved quality adjustment factor of .9500 for the producer's total harvested corn production in the approved--* region or county. The producer must maintain verifiable documentation proving that the threshold was met or exceeded. If the total harvested production of corn for this producer in the approved region or county does not average 24 percent or more excessive moisture, the producer is not eligible for the quality adjustment.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

I COC Eligibility Determinations

COC is responsible for determining the following:

- if the reduction in quality or price was because of an eligible adverse weather event
- production evidence meets requirements for verifiable evidence if subject to spot check
- the average actual quality loss meets or exceeds the STC-established quality adjustment factor.

234 Quality Loss Production

A Determining Quantity and Price of Stored Production

For farm-stored production, the producer **must** have had the quantity and quality of production determined by:

- FSA employees, if done as part of an official measurement service
- FSA-certified LA's
- RMA or reinsured company appraisers.

Note: Actual measurements to verify production for a particular year **must** be taken **before** harvesting the next year's crop to document the year of production.

See subparagraph 235 D for forage crops.

B Quality Test Deadline

To be considered acceptable, tests for forage and stored commodities must have been completed by January 1 of the year following harvest. Tests for stored production must identify the location of the storage facility. The test must have been taken by a third party as defined in subparagraph A. Tests associated with the sale of the commodities may be used for quality adjustment purpose up to the SURE signup deadline.

Note: If the harvested commodity is stored and sold after January 1, follow subparagraph C for providing verifiable evidence.

234 Quality Loss Production (Continued)

C Tests Taken After January 1

If the forage or stored commodity test is taken after January 1 of the year following harvest, COC shall limit the quality loss to the average loss documented before January 1.

Note: The average loss can be determined based on verifiable quality tests or sales evidence determined before January 1.

COC shall use all available data to determine the average loss including:

- a representative sample of the crop tests or sales evidence taken before January 1 by similar farms
- Extension Service or university data documenting quality losses
- any other published data determined to be representative of the area by COC.

235 Hay and Forage Provisions

A Eligibility

Producers of hay or forage may be eligible for quality losses if the quality loss was attributed to an eligible disaster condition. Deterioration of the crop because of storage practices is **not** eligible for a quality adjustment. For example, flood damage to the quality of a hay crop stored in the field would **not** be an eligible quality loss.

B Documentation

--**Producers **must** maintain written verifiable evidence indicating both the quality loss and the amount of the affected production. The quality loss verifiable evidence **must** be specific for the affected quantity. Producers will certify production for quality loss determinations, but must maintain all production evidence for spot check purposes.**--

Example 1: The forage consultant provided a hay test taken using the third cutting of hay and actual measurements corresponding to the forage analysis sample. A hay test taken using third cut hay, in this example, will **only** be applicable to the production from the third cut and may **not** be used to document losses from other cuttings.

Example 2: Producer provides a statement from Custom Harvest Company that they baled approximately 400 round bales of hay in 2008 for Clay Farms weighing approximately 700 lbs. per bale. The applicant had 1 forage analysis that was dated June 15, 2008; however, it did **not** indicate the amount of production. There was **no** documentation showing from which quantity this analysis was taken. In determining the actual average quality adjustment factor, **all** production will be calculated at the unadjusted NAMP because the applicant could **not** provide acceptable verifiable evidence to substantiate the quantity and quality of the affected production.

235 Hay and Forage Provisions (Continued)

C Production Documentation

The affected production as certified must be able to be documented using verifiable evidence, such as sales receipts or actual measurements. The documentation must be dated and contain specific production information related to the quality affected crop (bushels, pounds, tons, etc.). If spot-checked, COC shall determine whether the documentation provided substantiates the crop, production, and year of the requested quality loss adjustment. Any harvested production considered reliable, certified, or determined using maximum average loss will be considered as having no adjustment factor applied in determining the average quality adjustment factor for the harvested production.

D Forage Measurements

Actual measurements to verify production for a particular year must have been taken before ***--**harvesting the next year's crop to document the year of production. The quality test deadline is in subparagraph 234 B. Acceptable farm-stored forage measurements and quality production documentation **must** be taken by the following:**--***

- FSA employees, if done as part of an official measurement service
- FSA certified LA's
- Extension Service or USDA employees acting in an official capacity
- feed company consultants approved by COC
- private feed and forage consultants approved by COC
- RMA or reinsured company appraisers.

Note: Using sales receipts to document production eliminates the need for an on-farm hay or forage measurement.

E COC Guidelines for Approval of Forage Measurements

COC's shall review applicant's documents from feed and forage consultants and make approvals based on whether or not the documents meet the requirements for hay and forage quality loss determinations. COC's shall ensure that certification for quantities not affected by quality losses are applied the full NAMP.

Applicants are required to submit all forage tests for affected quantities if requested during spot check.

235 Hay and Forage Provisions (Continued)

*--F 2008 and 2009 Forage Exception (Excessive Precipitation Only)

For 2008 and 2009 mechanically harvested forage for hay, STC may waive the provisions in subparagraphs B, C, and D that require verifiable evidence by producers to support quality.

If waiver is elected by STC, additional documentation **must** be provided to show the county received above normal precipitation. Third party sources such as universities, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, or forage analysis labs, **must** document that this excessive precipitation did cause a reduction in hay quality that resulted in a reduction in value.

Documentation from third party sources **must**:

- support the procedure STC used in establishing quality adjustment factors as outlined in subparagraphs 66 B and 233 E
- show evidence that the average quality of forage in the county declined because of the excessive precipitation during normal harvest periods
- include tests from within the county for the applicable year that supports the reduction in quality; these test results may include, but are **not** limited to the following:
  - crude protein
  - total digestible nutrients
  - relative feed value
  - any documentation of price decline because of forage quality based on these test values--*

235 Hay and Forage Provisions (Continued)

F 2008 and 2009 Forage Exception (Excessive Precipitation Only) (Continued)

- document each forage type, the timing of harvest may vary by types of forage; for forage types that have multiple cuttings throughout the year, evidence **must** show the excessive precipitation affected quality on average for the total production from all cuttings.

  Example: The warm season native forage may **not** have been affected by the excessive precipitation while early harvested alfalfa was impacted.

Notes: As discussed in paragraph 304, pasture, rangeland, forage pilot polices do **not** distinguish between types of forage. As a result, STC **must** establish an average quality adjustment factor based all perennial forage types for producers who have PRF. This factor is in addition to the quality adjustment factor established by specific ***--**forage type that could be used for producers who did **not** purchase PRF.**--***

If price was used in determining the quality adjustment factor for PRF, then the NASS "All Hay" price **must** be used.

Producers will still be **required** to certify that their production is eligible for the quality adjustment factor for forages on FSA-682. However, verifiable evidence is **not** required if STC elects to use the procedure in this subparagraph.

For producers who do **not** have verifiable production evidence and are eligible under this waiver, the following statement must be added to the ninth bullet in FSA-682, Part F:

"Exception in 1-SURE, subparagraph 235 F applies".

The producer **must** initial and date this statement.

236 Spot Checks

A Overview

Producers that received a quality adjustment will be subject to a spot check by COC. During the spot check, COC will determine whether or not the average certified quality adjustment factor meets or exceeds the STC-established quality adjustment factor.

B Required Documentation

Producers must have maintained verifiable documentation that will justify that the quality loss factor met or exceeded the STC-established quality adjustment factor. In the spot check, all documentation, such as weigh tickets, will be checked and calculated to determine if the average threshold for the quality adjustment has been met.

C Overpayments

If it is determined during the spot check that the average quality adjustment factor did not meet or exceed the STC-established quality adjustment factor, the actual value of production will be recalculated using the unadjusted NAMP. The recalculated crop revenue will then be used to recalculate a corrected total farm revenue. The corrected total farm revenue will be compared to the SURE guarantee and any overpayment must be collected from the producer.

237-260 (Reserved)

Part 9 Revenue

261 Revenue Overview

A Total Farm Revenue

Total farm revenue is the revenue calculated for all crops for which a producer has an interest nationwide and is used in the SURE payment calculation. Total farm revenue is calculated by first multiplying crop value (determined using production from eligible crop acres (Part 4)) by NAMP and adding FSA payments and RMA indemnities. The SURE guarantee for the producer is compared to the producer's total farm revenue to calculate SURE payment.

B Components of Total Farm Revenue

The total farm revenue is the sum of the following:

- actual crop value for all eligible crop acreage
- 15 percent of the total DCP direct payments
- total DCP CC payments
- total ACRE payments (there were **no** 2008 ACRE payments)
- total market gains from market loans and market certificates
- total loan deficiency payments
- total crop insurance indemnities
- total NAP payments
- total of guaranteed payments to contract growers
- total salvage value
- other disaster payments
- FSA and RMA settlements.

262 Actual Crop Value

A Definition

The actual crop value is the value determined for each eligible crop based on production from eligible crop acres and the National Average Market Price for yield based crops adjusted for quality and the value of inventory immediately after the disaster for value loss crops summarized for all eligible crops on the farm.

B Determining the Actual Crop Value for Yield-Based Crops

The actual crop value for each yield based crop on a farm is the product obtained by multiplying the production to count from eligible acreage for each SURE eligible crop, by NAMP for each crop and crop type, adjusted for quality when applicable.

Actual production to count is determined according to Part 7. Eligible acreage shall be determined according to Part 4.

262 Actual Crop Value (Continued)

C Determining the Actual Crop Value for Value-Loss Crops

Revenue for value loss crops is the total value of inventory immediately following the
*--eligible disaster known as FMV B. NAMP's and quality adjustment factors will **not** apply to value loss crops. When determining the value of inventory immediately after the disaster (FMV B), the same wholesale prices used to calculate the value of inventory immediately before the disaster for calculating guarantee will be used. Any crop inventory sold during the disaster, as well as any ineligible losses, **must** be included in calculating the value of inventory immediately after the disaster for FMV B.--*

For insured value loss crops, revenue will be determined based on the value of inventory determined immediately after the disaster as provided by RMA on the SURE Interim Report
--(Exhibit 4) as FMV B.--

Note: For 2008, crop insurance was only available for nursery and clams. Producers having an insurance policy for nursery and clams are required to report all losses, regardless of significance, to the insurance provider. If a producer has crop insurance and has not filed a notice of loss and now files FSA-682, Part A, "Unreported Disaster Events" for SURE purposes, the loss is not eligible for SURE. The value of inventory immediately before and after the disaster will not be included in calculating guarantee or revenue.

For NAP crops that suffered a qualifying loss the value of inventory calculated immediately
--after the disaster is known as FMVB. This will be used in determining crop revenue. That value will be included on the SURE Interim Report as FMV B.--

For value loss crops that either did not suffer a qualifying loss under NAP, or were waived-in 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 in FSA-682, Part A. COC shall verify that the disaster did occur on the dates submitted. County Offices shall follow 1-NAP in assisting producers in documenting the
--value of the inventory immediately after the disaster as FMV B.--

Note: Only value loss crops showing a loss are to be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue

A DCP Direct and CC, and ACRE Payments

Fifteen percent of the total DCP direct payments will be included in calculating total farm revenue. The total DCP CC payments will be included, as well as the total amount of ACRE payments.

Notes: This will include DCP and ACRE payments for crops that are not eligible for SURE.

There were **no** 2008 ACRE payments.

Example: Producer A had wheat acreage fail that was subsequently planted to cotton. Since wheat and cotton are not recognized as a normal double cropping practice the cotton acres subsequently planted after wheat are not eligible for SURE. Even though some cotton acres may not be eligible for SURE, if DCP or ACRE payment for cotton was issued, the payment will be counted as revenue when determining total farm revenue.

100 Percent of the CC and ACRE payments earned for the applicable crop year must be included in total farm revenue.

Example: Producer A received CC payment in 2008 for a 2007 crop. Since this payment was not for a 2008 crop, the CC payment would not be included in the 2008 total farm revenue. If Producer A received a CC payment in 2009 for a 2008 crop, this payment would be included when calculating the 2008 total farm revenue.

B Market Loan Gains, Market Certificates, and LDP's

The total dollar value of market loan gains from commodity loans, LDP's, and commodity certificates will be included in the total farm revenue. This includes market gains and LDP's received on commodities and or acreage that are not eligible for SURE.

*** * ***

Examples: Producer B has received LDP for wool and mohair. Even though livestock are not included under SURE, LDP received for wool and mohair will be included in determining total farm revenue.

Producer C had wheat acreage fail that was subsequently planted to corn. Producer C received a LDP for corn. Since wheat and corn are not recognized as a normal double cropping practice the corn acres subsequently planted after wheat are not eligible for SURE. Even though some corn acres may not be eligible for SURE, LDP for corn will be counted as revenue when determining total farm revenue.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities

Crop insurance indemnities received for all crops for which a producer has an interest will be counted as revenue for determining total farm revenue. Indemnities received may include indemnities for crops or acreage that is **not** eligible for SURE.

Example: Producer D has PRF-RI policy for grazed forage for which an insurance indemnity was received because of the lack of rainfall. Even though SURE does **not** include grazed forage as an eligible crop, the insurance indemnity received under PRF policy will be included in determining total farm revenue.

RMA provides the indemnity (GROSS INDM) through the SURE Interim Report on the loss record (REC TYP L) for each crop policy and unit as determined by RMA. RMA does not provide a loss record if an indemnity was not earned.

RMA also provides the unsubsidized producer paid premium (PROD PREMIUM) through the SURE Interim Report on the acreage record (REC TYP A) for yield based and value loss crops.

For SURE purposes, FSA shall manually calculate the net indemnity for each producer that received an indemnity from RMA by administrative county. This will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook on the Data Entry Screen, under the Other Payment Amounts Section, "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field (see subparagraph 515 D), and included in the total farm revenue calculation.

This will be accomplished by adding together all of the gross indemnities provided for a producer per administrative county through the loss records. **Negative numbers will be included in this sum**.

In addition, all producer paid premiums for a unit that earned an indemnity will be summarized. This will be accomplished by associating each loss record with an acreage
***--**record. There will be situations where there are several acreage records provided by RMA for the county/crop/type/practice/plan/share/unit/coverage category. If there is a loss associated with **any** of the acreage records the **entire** producer paid premiums associated with the unit will be included in the sum.

Example: A unit may have 3 acreage records because some of the acreage was timely planted, some was late planted, and some was prevented planted. However, only the prevented planted acreage record earned an indemnity. In this example the producer paid premiums included with the timely planted and late planted acreage that did not earn an indemnity will be included in the total.**--***

It is reiterated that **only** producer paid premiums for a unit that earned an indemnity will be included in the sum. All producer paid premiums that are provided through the acreage record for a unit that did not earn an indemnity will not be included in this total (producer paid premiums will not be provided on value loss crops if the unit did not earn an indemnity).

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)

The total of all producer paid premiums that are associated with loss records, per producer, per administrative county, will be subtracted from the total of all gross indemnities, per producer, per administrative county to calculate the net indemnity. It is reiterated that all SURE ineligible crops will be included in both of these totals. **If the difference is a negative number the net indemnity will be zero**.

***--Note:** See paragraph 520 for using the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator.--*

Use the following to calculate net indemnity.

Step	Action
1	Determine all RMA crop data for the administrative county. **Notes: The SURE Interim Report will provide records by RMA location State/county.** **In some instances, data for land administered in another location county would have to be requested for that administrative county.**
2	For each producer, each loss record that is associated with each FSA administrative county will have to have the applicable acreage records matched. The gross indemnities and applicable producer paid premiums must be identified for all crops. **Notes: The records are provided by RMA crop/type/practice/plan/share/unit/coverage category.** **There may be 1 or more acreage records associated with each loss record or there may be 1 or more loss records associated with each acreage record.**
3	Each gross indemnity on the loss records from step 2 will be summed and each applicable unsubsidized producer paid premium that matches the loss records will be summed. **Note: Producer paid premiums on acreage records for a unit that does not have a loss will not be included in this sum.**
4	The sum of the producer paid premiums will be subtracted from the sum of the gross indemnities.
5	The difference is entered into the SURE Interim Workbook "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field. **Note: If this difference is negative, enter zero.**

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)

***--Example 1:** This producer has 1 crop with 3 different units administered out of 1 county.

Step 1: Producer A is administered out of County B. There is 1 crop policy of corn on 3 different units applicable to this administrative county.

Step 2: Unit 1: crop - corn, type-grain, practice-nonirrigated, plan-90, share-1.0, coverage CAT – A, and has 2 corresponding loss records. One is a stage code of harvested with a gross indemnity of -$1000 and the other is a stage code of unharvested with a gross indemnity of $4500. There is 1 corresponding acreage record with a producer paid premium of $500.

Unit 2: crop – corn, type-grain, practice-nonirrigated, plan-90, share-1.0, coverage CAT – A, and has 1 corresponding loss record. It is a stage code of harvested with an indemnity of $2000. There is 1 corresponding acreage record with a producer paid premium of $500.

Unit 3: crop – corn, type-grain, practice-nonirrigated, plan-90, share 1.0, coverage CAT - A. There is not a loss record associated with this unit. There is an acreage record with a producer paid premium of $400.

Step 3:

Producer A, Admin County B

Unit	Gross Indemnity	Producer Paid Premium
1	-$1000	$500
1	$4500	
2	$2000	$500
3	N/A	N/A 1/
Total	$5500	$1000

1/ Unit 3 producer paid premium is not included in the total as there is not a loss record associated with the acreage record.

Step 4: $5500 - $1000 = $4500

Step 5: Enter $4500 into the SURE Interim Workbook "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field.**--***

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)

Example 2: This producer has 3 crops with 3 different units administered out of 1 county.

Step 1: Producer C is administered out of County D. There are 3 crop policies on 3 different units.

Step 2: Unit 1: crop - corn, type-grain, practice-nonirrigated, plan-90, share-1.0, coverage CAT – A, and has 2 corresponding loss records. One is a stage code of harvested with a gross indemnity of -$1000 and the other is a stage code of unharvested with a gross indemnity of $4500. There is 1 corresponding acreage record with a producer paid premium of $500.

Unit 2: crop – wheat, type-durum, practice-continuous cropping, plan-25, share-1.0, coverage CAT – A, and has 1 loss record. It is a stage code of harvested with a gross indemnity of $2000. There is 1 corresponding acreage record with a producer paid premium of $200.

Unit 3: crop – soybeans, type-no type specified, practice-nonirrigated, plan-90, share 1.0, coverage CAT - A. There is not a loss record associated with this unit. The acreage record has a producer paid premium of $300.

Step 3:

Producer C, Admin County D

Unit	Gross Indemnity	Producer Paid Premium
1	-$1000	$500
1	$4500	
2	$2000	$200
3	N/A	N/A 1/
Total	$5500	$700

1/ Unit 3 producer paid premium is not included in the total as there is not a loss record associated with the acreage record.

Step 4: $5500 - $700 = $4800

Step 5: Enter $4800 into the SURE Interim Workbook "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field.

RMA will notify FSA of all changes in indemnity payments. FSA will recalculate a producer's SURE payment if an indemnity has been modified. If the recalculation results in an overpayment compared to the original payment, the producer will owe the difference. If the recalculation results in an underpayment, a payment will be sent to the producer for the amount of the underpayment.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)

RMA indemnities will include indemnities paid for prevented planting claims.

Note: For value loss crops, RMA takes the total indemnity and divides it equally among the loss records for all units in the value loss crop in the SURE Interim Report.

D NAP Payments

Total payments paid under NAP for all crops for which a producer has an interest nationwide will be included in calculating total farm revenue. NAP payments received may include payments for crops or acreage that is not eligible for SURE.

Example: Producer D has NAP coverage for grazed forage for which a NAP payment was received because of drought. Even though SURE does not include grazed forage as an eligible crop, the NAP payment received will be included in determining total farm revenue.

NAP payments will include payments received for prevented planting claims.

E Guaranteed Payments to Contract Growers

***--**Guaranteed payments to contract growers are issued to a producer as a value above and beyond the value of the crop delivered. For all SURE eligible crops that have a guaranteed payment, the guaranteed payment shall be included in the total farm revenue.

Example: Producer A has 100 acres of corn for grain under contract for $65,000 at a value of $6 per bu. for the grain. The corn produces 100 bu./acre (10,000 bu. x $6/bu. = $60,000). Producer A applies for SURE and the 100 acres are included in their SURE farm. The 10,000 bu. of corn will be included in the total crop value for the corn for grain. The additional $5,000 above and beyond the value of the delivered crop will be included in the total farm revenue as a guaranteed payment.

Note: Some seed contracts may include language within the contract to reduce the guaranteed payment by the amount received from an RMA indemnity. If that provision is specifically included in the contract, the County Office shall ensure that the guaranteed payment included for total farm revenue is reduced by the indemnity received and reflected on the settlement sheet.**--***

F Salvage Value

Salvage value is the dollar amount or equivalent for the quantity of the commodity that cannot be marketed or sold in any market recognized as a market for the crop and prices and yields are not available for use. The sum of the dollar amount of all crops sold as salvage will be included in calculating total farm revenue.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

F Salvage Value (Continued)

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 shall:

- be counted as salvage
- not be considered production of the crop for any purpose.

Example: A producer intended to grow potatoes for the fresh market. The low quality rendered the potatoes unmarketable for the intended market. The producer ends up selling the potatoes to neighbors for livestock feed. The potatoes shall be designated as "salvage" and not included in the production totals.

Note: Salvage value:

- determinations may apply to insured crops where RMA loss data is used
- applies to value loss crops
- does not include secondary use.

Example: A producer has hard red winter wheat with IU of grain. The grain production is multiplied by NAMP to determine the total crop value for the crop. The producer sold the wheat for grain and also baled the wheat straw and sold the wheat straw for bedding. The wheat straw is considered a byproduct and is not added into the total farm revenue calculation (does not count in total crop value or as salvage value).

G Other Disaster Benefits

The total value of any other disaster assistance payments provided by the Federal Government for the same loss for which the eligible participant applied for SURE will be included in total farm revenue.

Other disaster benefits would include payments such as ad hoc disaster programs or section 32 programs authorized by the Secretary.

--**Aquaculture grant, ELAP, LFP, LIP, and TAP payments will **not** be included in total farm revenue.**--

Emergency loan proceeds are **not** included in the total farm revenue.

Note: *** * *** Aquaculture species that receive an aquaculture grant payment are **not** eligible for SURE assistance.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

H Imputed Insurance Indemnity and NAP Payments

Producers that became eligible for SURE during Buy-In 2, or who received equitable relief, will have an imputed insurance indemnity or imputed NAP payment calculated for each crop that became eligible under Buy-In 2 provisions. The imputed insurance indemnity or NAP payment:

- will be included as part of the total farm revenue for the farm
- will be calculated as if the producer had CAT or NAP coverage on the crop, as applicable
- provisions apply to both yield-based crops and value loss crops.

The imputed insurance indemnity will be figured at the CAT coverage levels (50 percent of yield and 55 percent of price). The imputed NAP payment will be calculated using the NAP levels (50 percent of yield and 55 percent of price).

To determine whether the loss would have resulted in an insurance indemnity or NAP payment the eligible SURE acres for the crop, type, and IU, as determined according to Part 4 will be multiplied by the SURE yield used for calculating crop guarantee to determine expected production. The crop's expected production would then be multiplied by the applicable coverage level of 50 percent to determine the disaster level of production. Verifiable, reliable, or certified production that is provided according to Part 7 for determining the value of actual production will be subtracted from the disaster level of production to determine the number of eligible loss bushels for SURE payment. Eligible loss bushels for SURE will then be multiplied by the NAP market price as established in the NAP crop table.

Note: When calculating the imputed NAP payment, NAP unit provisions will not be followed.

In addition to the normal NAP payment calculation procedure, the NAP guarantee adjustment factors will be applied when calculating the imputed payment instead of using normal production assignment procedure. See subparagraph 163 for guarantee adjustment factors for NAP covered or waived-in crops.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

H Imputed Insurance Indemnity and NAP Payments (Continued)

If the actual production exceeds the disaster level of production, the imputed insurance indemnity or NAP payment will be calculated at zero. If actual production is less than the disaster level of production an imputed insurance indemnity or NAP payment will be included in the total farm revenue.

Example 1: Crop: Wheat (insurable)
Eligible Acres: 62.6 Acres
SURE Yield: 26 Bushels
Producer Share: 100 Percent

62.6 Acre x 26 Bushels Per Acre (SURE Yield) x .5 (CAT Level) x 100 Percent Share = 814 Bushels. (CAT Disaster Level of Production)

Producer's actual production on this farm was 2410 bushels.

Since the production for this crop is 2410 bushels, the disaster level has been exceeded; therefore, an imputed insurance indemnity is calculated at zero.

Example 2: Crop: Wheat (insurable)
Eligible Acres: 52.4 Acres
SURE Yield: 28 Bushels
Producer Share: 50 Percent
Production to Count: 288 Bushels
Insured Price: $4.90

52.4 Acres x 28 Bushels Per Acre (SURE Yield) x .5 (CAT Level) x 50 Percent Share = 367 Bushels. (CAT Disaster Level of Production)

Since producer's actual production was less than the disaster level of production, an imputed insurance indemnity must be calculated as follows.

Share	Acres	Producer Acres	SURE Yield	Disaster Level Production	Net Production	Net Production For Payment	Payment Rate	NAP Imputed Payment
0.5	52.4	26.2 (52.4 x .5)	28 bushels per acre (SURE yield)	367 bushels (26.2 acres x 28 bushels per acre x .5)	288 bushels (11 bushels per acre x 26.2 acres)	79 bushels (367 bushels – 288 bushels)	$2.70 ($4.90 x .55)	$213 (78.6 bushels x $2.70)

This producer will have $213 included as an imputed insurance indemnity in the total farm revenue calculation.

Note: The 2008 SURE Interim Workbook will perform this calculation. Do **not** adjust ***--**revenue to account for imputed CAT or NAP payments.**--***

264-290 (Reserved)

*--Part 10 Adjusting RMA Data

291 Overview

A Background

Data from RMA may not match FSA records. The basic rule is that RMA data shall be used, provided it meets the requirements of the SURE Program. COC's must use the most accurate data and, if warranted, make changes to RMA data only for the situations addressed in this paragraph. These changes may affect SURE data elements. All changes must be supported by documentation and kept in the producer's file.

COC's must:

- determine each producer's eligibility according to Part 2, with special emphasis on subparagraph 35 I
- determine producer of record
- ensure that an eligible producer has an ownership share and risk in the crop
- review all available data to determine whether crops are considered initial or subsequent crops for SURE eligibility according to Part 4
- not apply acreage tolerance rules between FSA and RMA data.

Note: See paragraph 519 for tools to factor (adjust) RMA data by:

- eligible acres
- stage
- share.--*

291 Adjusting RMA Data (Continued)

B RMA Data Elements That May Need To Be Adjusted

The following 7 RMA data elements may need to be adjusted if share and/or acreage data do not match.

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	Not all acres are initial or planted in an approved double cropping area.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	Need to adjust if acres and/or share differ.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	Only adjust if shares differ.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	Only adjust if shares differ.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	Only adjust when acres differ.
Share	SHR	Can be adjusted when an RMA exception is met according to subparagraph 35 I.
Stage	STAGE	Only adjust from "UH" (unharvested) to "H" (harvested).

Note: Always use reported acres to determine ratio between RMA and FSA acres.

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data

A Producer of Record Discrepancies

The only person or entity eligible for SURE is the producer of record who has a risk and ownership share in the crop and meets all the requirements of Part 2.

If the producer of record provided by RMA does not match FSA records, then COC shall determine the correct producer of record to use for SURE.

If the producer of record meets 1 of RMA's approved exceptions according to subparagraph 35 I, where 1 producer can insure another producer's share, then proceed to subparagraph C.

***--Notes:** Situations have been discovered where the producers between FSA and RMA do not match.

Example: 2008 FSA records show 100 percent for the JV and RMA records show 2 individuals with 50/50 shares.

Managers Bulletin 08-008 issued by RMA, allows the record to be corrected in the subsequent year. In these situations, the entity will be eligible for SURE.

These discrepancies shall be documented by 1 of the following methods:

- written statement from the insurance agent
- documented on AD-2007.--*

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

If the producer of record does not meet 1 of the exceptions and is:

- incorrect on FSA records, then correct records according to 1-CM and process FSA-682's using the correct producer of record

  Note: Changing the producer of record may affect the producer's eligibility for other programs including past program payments.

- correct on FSA records, then the following are applicable:

  - the producer is not eligible for SURE because the producer of record with RMA does not match the producer of record reported to FSA

  - advise the producer to notify the crop insurance company; if the crop insurance company will change the producer of record to match the correct producer of record reported to FSA, then FSA will re-consider the producer's FSA-682

  - notify RMA using AD-2007 according to 4-RM, Exhibit 6.

B Share Discrepancies

RMA data may show producer shares that differ from FSA. If shares differ, then COC shall determine:

- the producer's actual share in the crop, or what the share would have been if the crop had been produced

- if the FSA recorded share is correct; is the share difference because of an RMA exception according to subparagraph 35 I

  - if yes, see subparagraph C

  - if no, notify RMA using AD-2007 according to 4-RM, Exhibit 6

    Notes: A revised RMA guarantee basis must be forwarded to FSA based on the producer's correct share in the crop for the applicable year.

    ***--**In cases where the share between RMA and FSA are different, and there will be an increase in liability, RMA will not:

    - correct RMA data
    - provide FSA a revised guarantee basis.

    County Offices are require to submit AD-2007 to RMA; however, County Offices will be able to process the SURE application without RMA concurrence of share as long as SURE guarantee reflects the lesser of RMA share or FSA share following the procedure in subparagraph 519 F.**--***

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

B Share Discrepancies (Continued)

- if the RMA recorded share is correct, correct FSA records.

Note: If COC determines a producer incorrectly reported shares to FSA, then COC shall review other program payments to determine the producer's eligibility for those payments.

Example #1: Correct FSA Shares

Joe has a crop insurance policy with a 75 percent share. FSA records list Joe as having a 67 percent share. The County Office determines that FSA records are correct which indicate Joe having a 67 percent share. The following steps shall be completed before Joe can receive a potential SURE payment.

Step	Action
1	Submit AD-2007 to RMA according to 4-RM, Exhibit 6, identifying the share discrepancy and wait for a response.
2	Once RMA agrees, a revised RMA guarantee basis will be sent to FSA for plans that RMA provides a guarantee basis, with updated share, indemnity and premium.
3	Use the revised guarantee basis to determine a potential SURE payment.

Example #2: Correct RMA Shares

Joe has a crop insurance policy with a 75 percent share. FSA records list Joe as having a 67 percent share. The County Office determines that RMA records are correct which indicate Joe having a 75 percent share. The following steps shall be completed before Joe can receive a potential SURE payment.

Step	Action
1	Correct FSA share to match RMA share.
2	Use the share reported by RMA on the SURE Interim Report to determine a potential SURE payment.
3	Review other program payments to determine the producer's eligibility for those payments.

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

B Share Discrepancies (Continued)

***--**If the RMA share is incorrect:

- the guarantee must be based on the lesser of the RMA share or the FSA share
- revenue must be based on the FSA share.

Note: The "Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences" tool has been developed for cases when FSA shares and RMA shares do not match and it is not a result of the exception in subparagraph 35 I. Procedure for the new tool is provided in subparagraph 519 F.

This tool shall **not** be used when the share discrepancy **is** a result of 1 of the exceptions in subparagraph 35 I. Subparagraph 519 C provides instructions for using the "Factoring RMA Data by Share" tool when there are differences between RMA and FSA shares and they **do** not meet the exception in subparagraph 35 I.**--***

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions

A producer meeting 1 of the exceptions listed in subparagraph 35 I must have the following data elements adjusted according to their share:

- RMA guarantee basis
- share
- indemnity
- premium.

No other RMA data elements listed in the SURE Interim Report RMA Data Section are adjusted for SURE when only the share is different.

All RMA exceptions meeting the requirements of subparagraph 35 I must be supported by documentation and kept in the producer's file. The producer meeting 1 of the exceptions must be listed as having SBI in the SURE Interim Report RMA Data Section.

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

The following examples demonstrate when to adjust specific data elements from the *** * *** SURE Interim Report RMA Section.

Example 1: RMA Exception

Husband A signs a crop insurance policy using his name and TIN. Both husband and wife are covered by the policy. The husband lists his wife as having SBI. FSA records list the husband and wife as having a 50/50 share. For SURE, the wife meets RMPR because RMA allows a spouse to insure the other spouse's share using 1 of their TIN's.

The husband and wife must file their own applications as each is producers of record.

The RMA data for the husband must be adjusted by 50 percent to account for the wife's share. For RMA plan codes (12, 13, 14, 25, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 50 ***--**(Nursery only), 73, 86, 90, 92, 96), adjust the following elements.**--***

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	81	Not applicable for these plan codes because the RMA guarantee basis is provided. **Note:** Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	$5,000	Multiply Guarantee Basis by revised share (0.5000), that is $5,000 x 0.5000 = $2,500.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	$4,000	Multiply Gross Indemnity by revised share (0.5000), that is $4,000 x 0.5000 = $2,000.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	$800	Multiply Premium by revised share (0.5000), that is $800 x .500 = $400.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54.00	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety as it is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.000	Adjust to 0.500 (1.000 x 0.5000 = .500).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

Example 1: RMA Exception (Continued)

For RMA plan codes (13, 14, 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63), adjust the following elements.

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	81	FSA acres are used and must reflect the 50/50 share for the husband and wife. **Note:** Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS		Not applicable for these plan codes because it is not provided.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	$4,000	Multiply gross indemnity by revised share (.500), that is $4,000 x .500 = $2,000.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	$800	Multiply premium by revised share (.500), that is $800 x .500 = $400.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety as it is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.00	Adjust to .500 (1.00 x .500 = .500).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

Example 2: Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity

A Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity occurs when an original insured transfers insurance coverage to another insured. The SURE Interim Report will identify the original insured (transferor) as the producer of record and the new producer of record (transferee) **must** be listed as SBI. If the transferee is **not** listed on the SURE Interim Report as SBI, and the insurance company cannot provide SBI information to RMA, the insured must provide FSA a hard copy of a valid RMA form titled, "Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity".

Shares may differ between the transferor and the transferee.

Angela, an individual with a 100 percent share, transfers her Right to an Indemnity to Tim, Melonie, and Ryan, each with a 1/3 share. The SURE Interim Report shows Angela's share of 100 percent. RMA data needs to be adjusted to account for the new producers of record share difference. For RMA plan codes (12, 25, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 50N, 73, 86, 90, 92, 96), adjust the following elements.

Element	Abbreviation on SURE Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	75	Not applicable for these plan codes because the RMA guarantee basis is provided. **Note:** Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	$6,000	Multiply guarantee basis by revised share (.333); that is, $6,000 x .333 = $1,998.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	$4,500	Multiply gross indemnity by revised share (.333); that is, $4,500 x .333 = $1,498.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	$930	Multiply premium by revised share (.333); that is, $930 x .333 = $310.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety because production is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.00	Adjust to .333 (1.00 x .333 = .333).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

Example 2: Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity (Continued)

For RMA plan codes (*** * *** 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63), adjust the following.**--***

Element	Abbreviation on SURE Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	75	FSA acres are used and **must** reflect the 1/3 share. **Note:** Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS		Not applicable for these plan codes because the guarantee basis is not provided.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	$4,500	Multiply gross indemnity by revised share (.333); that is, $4,500 x .333 = $1,498.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	$930	Multiply premium by revised share (.333); that is, $930 x .333 = $310.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety as because production is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.00	Adjust to .333 (1.00 x .333 = .333).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

D Prevented Planting Eligibility

Eligible and ineligible prevented planting acres are addressed in Part 4.

Disapproved prevented planting acres will not be eligible for SURE. However, all premiums and indemnities for eligible and/or ineligible prevented planting acres will be counted in the SURE revenue calculations, unless it meets the requirements in subparagraph 92 A.

E Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies

RMA data may show acres as being unharvested because of appraised acreage that was actually harvested as a use other than intended. The RMA stage code may not accurately reflect that the crop was harvested as another use.

RMA data shall be used unless FSA has adequate documentation that the crop has been mechanically harvested. Harvested includes mechanically harvested as forage (silage or hay). Documentation could include:

- FSA-578 certification and COC determination that acreage is eligible for LDP
- evidence the acreage was actually harvested for grain, hay, or silage.

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

E Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies (Continued)

When evidence exists indicating the crop was actually harvested, the County Office shall use the stage code of "H" (harvested) rather than "UH" (unharvested). Document the reason for the change in the producer's folder.

Note: Whenever the stage code is changed from "UH" to "H", the RMA production documentation must be reviewed. See the following examples.

Example 1: Corn for grain policies that are harvested for silage may appear on the SURE Interim Report as unharvested.

If RMA appraised the production for IU of grain and this was provided through the SURE Interim Report, then this production will be used. However, production will be entered into the *** * *** SURE Interim Workbook as harvested.

If RMA indicates the crop was harvested and provides production through the SURE Interim Report with the final use of silage, then follow paragraph 204 for conversion to IU.

If RMA indicates the crop was unharvested and does not provide production through the SURE Interim Report but there is evidence the crop was harvested for silage, then follow subparagraphs 201 G through K for acceptable production evidence (also subparagraph 204 for conversion to IU, if applicable). The crop will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook as harvested.

Note: The quality factor is applicable for corn with IU of grain in this situation and the quality factor applies to all harvested production. However, producers must certify that the crop meets the average quality threshold used to establish the quality factor to receive it. See Part 8.

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

E Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies (Continued)

Example 2: RMA indicates that apples are unharvested and provides appraised production through the SURE Interim Report. However this was a fresh only policy. Most of the apples did not meet quality for a fresh market. The appraisal provided by RMA was based on fresh apples only. However, the crop was actually harvested for processed. RMA production will not be used in these situations. Follow subparagraphs 201 G through K for acceptable production evidence. If marketing percentages are not supplied with the acceptable production evidence, historical marketing percentages established according to paragraph 65 will apply. The production will be entered as harvested.

Notes: Multiple market crops are an exception to the production being reported by crop/type/IU. Production will be entered as crop/type/final use.

If the crop was harvested for salvage purposes only (did not go to a market of fresh, processed, or juice) the production remains unharvested and any appraised production provided by RMA may be used (see subparagraph 263 F).

F Acreage Data Discrepancies

--**For acreage data discrepancies between FSA and RMA, County Offices shall follow paragraph 100.**--

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)

G Acre Changes Because of Subsequent Crop Determinations

Subsequent crop acres are only eligible for SURE benefits when planted in an approved double cropping area or multiple cropping area. Subsequent acres in an unapproved double cropping situation are not eligible for SURE; therefore any guarantee or production associated to such a crop will not be included in the calculations for a potential SURE payment.

Example: 100 acres of insured soybeans are reported to FSA with an RMA guarantee basis. FSA determined that 75 of the acres were initial and 25 were determined a subsequent crop. The 25 acres of soybeans determined subsequent are not eligible for SURE and must not be included in the guarantee calculation; production associated with these acres must not count towards revenue. FSA must adjust the RMA data to reflect only the 75 acres of initial crop, including acres and production.

All changes must be supported by documentation and kept in the producer's file.

If RMA acres include subsequent acres, the following elements must be adjusted:

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment: 75% of the crop acreage is eligible for SURE
Acres	ACRES	100	75 acres, as only 75 acres are eligible.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	$23,240	$23,240 x .75 = $17,430.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	$12,500	No change.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	$2,400	No change.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	3,500 bushels	3500 bushels x .75 = 2,625 bushels.
Share	SHR	1.00	No change.
Stage	STAGE	H	No change.

293-300 (Reserved)

*--301 Malting Barley Endorsements

A Background

Malting barley endorsements to barley RMA policies are available in some States and counties where approved varieties of malting barley are grown. The following endorsements create unique RMA data situations that require additional clarification and action:

- Malting Barley Endorsement Option A (Option Code "MA")
- Malting Barley Endorsement Option B (Option Code "MB").

B RMA Data for Malting Barley Endorsements

The SURE guarantee and revenue calculations **must** include **all** RMA guarantee basis, producer premiums, and gross indemnities, including the malting barley endorsement.

RMA will provide similar data on multiple units for producers with malting barley endorsements. The feed barley units contain all barley data and relate specifically to the feed barley (units are shown in traditional format as 0201 or 0202 for example). Another unit is created by RMA to capture the price, producer premiums, and gross indemnity amounts specific to the malting barley endorsement. Feed barley **must** be present on 1 or more units for the producer to have a malting barley endorsement. Generally only **1 unit number** is established for **all of the malting barley data** and is usually formatted as an even number (such as 0400 or 0900 for example). This malting barley unit number will be repeated on as many "A" (Acreage) and "L" (Loss) Records as necessary to match up to the feed barley units.

The following information is provided to assist County Offices in understanding how to read the Sure Interim Report for barley:

- RMA Section will provide separate records, by unit, for feed barley and malting barley; each will contain its own data, such as price, RMA guarantee basis, producer premiums, and gross indemnities

- feed barley unit "A" (Acreage) Record will **not** contain either of the following:

  - Malting Barley Endorsement Option A (Option Code "MA")
  - Malting Barley Endorsement Option B (Option Code "MB")**--***

***--301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)**

B RMA Data for Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)

- the Malting Barley Endorsement option code is located on the malting barley unit on the RMA Section "A" (Acreage) Record

- feed barley and corresponding malting barley units will have basic data repeated

- feed barley unit will contain the RMA price for just the feed barley

- malting barley unit will contain the price **increase** ($4.50 versus **$0.43** in chart) for the malting barley endorsement

- RMA Section does **not** list the feed barley units and corresponding malting barley unit entries in any specific order; County Offices will need to compare the records for the feed barley units that go along with the malting barley units; some suggestions are to match up the following:

  - yield, not the "Weighted Adjusted Yield"

  - acres in the "A" (Acreage) Record of the feed barley unit to the acres in the "L" (Loss) Record in the malting barley unit

    Note: The "A" (Acreage) Record for the malting barley unit will have the acres zeroed out to avoid duplication.

  - producer premium amounts that are reasonable compared to other units

  - gross indemnity amounts that are reasonable compared to other units

  - any other obvious entries that match between the 2 units.**--***

301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)

C Which Data Elements Must Match

County Offices **must** add together the feed barley and malting barley:

•***--**RMA guarantee basis and enter the **total** into the SURE Interim Workbook **only** once
- prices and enter the **total** price into the SURE Interim Workbook **only** once.

The following RMA data elements, if present, **must** match on the RMA Section "A"**--*** (Acreage) Record:

- "Crop/Type/Practice"
- "Plan"
- "Share"
- "Coverage Level"
- "Price Election"
- "Unit of Measure"
- "Guarantee Reduction Code"
- "Guarantee Reduction Factor"
- "Planting Date"
- "Stage Code "
- "Stage Code Factor"
- "Multiple Cropping Factor".

301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)

D Data To Be Added Together

*--The only data entries that **must** be added together and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook, when the elements in subparagraph C are the **same**, are the **RMA guarantee basis** and the prices.--*

Example: The following table is a sample of elements included in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section. Units 0202 and 0207 had the same basic data elements match as listed in subparagraph C; however, **shares did not match.** In this example, 2 separate units were established for the feed barley.

- Unit 0202 had 188.5 acres of feed barley insured with a malting barley endorsement.
- Unit 0207 had 80.1 acres of feed barley insured with a malting barley endorsement.
- Unit 0400 was established just for the malting barley endorsement data.

Matching Records	Record Type	Unit	Price	Acres	Guarantee Basis	Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Producer Share
1	A	0202	$4.50	188.5	$25,780		$1.344	1.0000
2	A	0207	$4.50	80.1	$10,954		$564	0.7000
1	A	0400	$0.43	0 **1/**	$2,463		$162	1.0000
2	A	0400	$0.43	0 **1/**	$1,046		$68	0.7000

1/ Acres will be set to zero for the malting barley unit SURE Interim Report "A" (Acreage) Records. The "L" (Loss) and "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Records are **not** shown.

The "Matching Records" column entries with code "1" go with Unit 0202 and will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook only 1 time in this instance, with an RMA guarantee basis of $25780 + $2463 = $28243. This **is because the shares are different** from Unit 0207. Otherwise, if all of the data elements as listed in subparagraph C matched, all of the RMA guarantee basis entries from all malting barley unit entries could have been added to together and then added to 1 of the feed barley units.

***--Note:** The price to load into the SURE Interim Workbook is the total of the feed barley and malting barley prices added together which, for our example Units 202 and 0207, is $4.50 + $0.43 = $4.93.--*

301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)

D Data To Be Added Together (Continued)

The "Matching Records" column entries with code "2" go with Unit 0207 and will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook only 1 time in this instance, with an RMA guarantee basis of $10954 + $1046 = $12,000. **This is because the shares are different** as indicated in the table.

Note: The table is a capture of data from a SURE Interim Report. The order in which the units are presented is **not** typical of the how the units will ***--**appear in the SURE Interim Reports. As stated in subparagraph B, the**--*** unit records are **not** in a specific order in relation to the feed barley unit records and corresponding malting barley unit records. Follow subparagraph B to match the records when applicable.

E Malting Barley Endorsement Option Code Entries

County Offices are instructed to load the first 2 characters of the following, into the SURE Interim Workbook "Guarantee Adjustment Code" field, whenever present on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section provided regardless of other characters, even when more than 2 characters are present:

- "MA", for Malting Barley Endorsement Option A
- "MB", for Malting Barley Endorsement Option B.

F Option Code Reduction Factor

County Offices are instructed to load any option code reduction factor, **exactly** as provided ***--**by RMA, on the SURE Interim Report into the SURE Interim Workbook "Guarantee Adjustment Factor" field.**--***

301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)

G Malting Barley Production

Malting barley is an endorsement to a feed barley policy. All production is recorded by crop/type/IU. For the cases of barley with IU of grain, all production reported by RMA as feed barley will be used for production reporting purposes (this applies to production to count on the "L" (Loss) Record or production calculated using the "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record through the "SY Acres" and "SY Yield" in the absence of a "L" (Loss) Record). The production reported through the malting barley endorsement by RMA will be ignored on all of the "L" (Loss) or "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Records (Option Codes "MB" or "MA" on the SURE Interim Report). Total crop value will be determined using the feed barley (IU grain) production.

IF…	THEN…
malting barley endorsement shows a loss and **all** feed barley units have a loss * * *	the sum of the malting barley production to count and the sum of the feed barley production to count shall be compared.
total malting barley production to count is less than or equal to the total feed barley production to count	use the feed barley production to count as instructed in this subparagraph.
total malting barley production to count is greater than the feed barley production to count	do **not** use the feed barley production. Producers will be **required** to provide actual barley production to calculate the total crop value. **Note:** Send these SURE Interim Reports as PDF files to Joe Fuchtman, National Office, by e-mail to **joseph.fuchtman@wdc.usda.gov**. County Offices that do **not** have the ability to scan and e-mail PDF files shall FAX the SURE Interim Reports to their State Office and the State Office shall scan and e-mail the PDF files to **joseph.fuchtman@wdc.usda.gov**.
malting barley endorsement and **all** feed barley units do not suffer a loss	production for barley should be determined following subparagraph 201 D using feed barley records from the SURE Interim Report.

*--302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements

A Background

Certified seed potato endorsements to RMA potato policies are available in some States and counties. The following endorsements create unique RMA data situations that require additional clarification and action:

- Certified Seed Lower Endorsement (Option Code "CL")
- Certified Seed Higher Endorsement (Option Code "CH").

B RMA Data for Certified Seed Potato Endorsements

The SURE guarantee and revenue calculations **must** include **all** RMA guarantee basis, producer premiums, and gross indemnities, including the certified seed potato endorsement.

RMA will provide similar data on multiple units for producers with seed potato endorsements. The potato units contain all potato data (units are shown in traditional format as 0201 or 0202 for example). Another unit is created by RMA to capture the price, producer premiums, and gross indemnity amounts specific to the seed potato endorsement. Potatoes **must** be present on 1 or more units for the producer to have a seed potato endorsement. Generally only **1 unit number** is established for **all of the seed potato data** and is usually formatted as an even number (such as 0400 or 0900 for example). This seed potato unit number will be repeated on as many "A" (Acreage) and "L" (Loss) Records as necessary to match up to the potato unit records.

The following information is provided to assist County Offices in understanding how to read the Sure Interim Report for potatoes:

- the Sure Interim Report RMA Section will provide separate records, by unit, for potatoes and certified seed potatoes; each will contain its own data, such as price, RMA guarantee basis, producer premiums, and gross indemnities

- potato unit "A" (Acreage) Record will **not** contain either of the following:

  - Certified Seed Lower Endorsement (Option Code "CL")
  - Certified Seed Higher Endorsement (Option Code "CH")--*

***--302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)**

B RMA Data for Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)

- the Certified Seed Potato Endorsement option code is located on the certified seed potato unit on the RMA Section "A" (Acreage) Record

- potato and corresponding seed potato units will have basic data repeated

- potato unit will contain the RMA price for just the potato policy

- seed potato unit will contain the price **increase** for the seed potato endorsement

- the Sure Interim Report RMA Section does **not** list the potato units and corresponding certified seed potato unit entries in any specific order; County Offices will need to compare the records for the potato units that go along with the seed potato units; some suggestions are to match up the following:

  - yield, not the "Weighted Adjusted Yield"

  - acres in the "A" (Acreage) Record of the potato unit to the acres in the "L" (Loss) Record in the seed potato unit

    Note: The "A" (Acreage) Record for the certified seed potato unit will have the acres zeroed out to avoid duplication.

  - producer premium amounts that are reasonable compared to other units

  - gross indemnity amounts that are reasonable compared to other units

  - any other obvious entries that match between the 2 units.**--***

302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)

C Which Data Elements Must Match

County Offices **must** add together potato and seed potato:

•***--**RMA guarantee basis and enter the **total** into the SURE Interim Workbook **only** once
- prices and enter the **total** price into the SURE Interim Workbook **only** once.

The following RMA data elements, if present, **must** match on the RMA Section "A" (Acreage) Record:**--***

- "Crop/Type/Practice"
- "Plan"
- "Share"
- "Coverage Level"
- "Price Election"
- "Unit of Measure"
- "Guarantee Reduction Code"
- "Guarantee Reduction Factor"
- "Planting Date"
- "Stage Code"
- "Stage Code Factor"
- "Multiple Cropping Factor".

302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)

D Data To Be Added Together

*--The only data entries that **must** be added together and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook, when the elements in subparagraph C are the **same**, are the **RMA guarantee basis** and the prices.--*

Example: The following table is a sample of elements included in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section. Units 0201, 0203, and 0205 had the same basic data elements match, as listed in subparagraph C. In this example, 3 separate units were established for the potatoes.

- Unit 0201 has 31.0 acres of northern potatoes insured with a certified seed potato endorsement.
- Unit 0203 has 25.0 acres of northern potatoes insured with a certified seed potato endorsement.
- Unit 0205 has 57.0 acres of northern potatoes insured with a certified seed potato endorsement.
- Unit 0900 was established just for the certified seed potato endorsement data.

Matching Records	Record	Unit	Price	Acres	Guarantee Basis	Gross Indemnity	Premium	Producer Share
1	A	0201	$6.40	31.0	$8,549		$475	1.0000
2	A	0203	$6.40	25.0	$6,895		$377	1.0000
3	A	0205	$6.40	57.0	$15,719		$873	1.0000
1	A	0900	$1.00	0 **1/**	$1,135		$116	1.0000
1	A	0900	$1.00	0 **1/**	$1078		$92	1.0000
1	A	0900	$1.00	0 **1/**	$2,087		$213	1.0000

1/ Acres will be set to zero for the certified seed potato unit SURE Interim Report "A" (Acreage) Records. The "L" (Loss) and "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Records are **not** shown.

The "Matching Records" column entries with code "1" will be added together and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook with Unit 0201 one time. * * * This includes all of the certified seed potato unit RMA guarantee basis and the 1 northern potato unit RMA guarantee basis. This is allowed since all of the data elements from subparagraph C match.

Unit 0201: $8,549; Unit 0900 entries: $1135 + $1078 + $2087 = $4,300.

--Load Unit 0201 into the Sure Interim Workbook with a total RMA-- guarantee basis of: $12,849 ($8,549 + $4,300).

***--Note:** The price to load into the SURE Interim Workbook is the total of the potato and seed potato prices added together which, for our example Units 201, 203, and 0205, is $6.40 + $1.00 = $7.40.--*

302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)

D Data To Be Added Together (Continued)

The "Matching Records" column entries with codes "2" (Unit 0203) and "3" (Unit 0205) will be entered with their own RMA guarantee basis; Unit 0203 RMA guarantee basis is $6,895 and Unit 0205 RMA guarantee basis is $15,719.

E Certified Seed Potato Endorsement Option Codes

County Offices are instructed to load the first 2 characters of the following, into the SURE Interim Workbook "Guarantee Adjustment Code" field, whenever present on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section provided regardless of other characters, even when more than 2 characters are present:

- "CL", for Certified Seed Lower Endorsement
- "CH", for Certified Seed Higher Endorsement.

F Option Code Reduction Factor

County Offices are instructed to load any option code reduction factor, **exactly** as provided by RMA on the Sure Interim Report, into the SURE Interim Workbook "Guarantee Adjustment Factor" field.

302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)

G Seed Potato Production

Seed potatoes are an endorsement to a potato policy. All production for potatoes is recorded by crop/type/IU. For potatoes all production reported by RMA as nonseed potatoes will be used for production reporting purposes (this applies to production to count on the "L" (Loss) Record or production calculated using the "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record through the "SY Acres" and "SY Yield" in the absence of an "L" (Loss) Record. The production reported through the seed potato endorsement by RMA will be ignored on all of the "L" (Loss) or "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Records (Option Codes "CL" or "CH" on the SURE Interim Report). Total crop value will be determined using nonseed potato production.

IF…	THEN…
the seed potato endorsement shows a loss and **all** nonseed potato units have a loss	the sum of the seed potato production to count and the sum of the nonseed potato production to count shall be compared.
total seed potato production to count is less than or equal to the total nonseed potato production to count	use the nonseed potato production to count as instructed in this subparagraph.
total seed potato production to count is greater than the nonseed potato production to count	do **not** use the nonseed potato production. Producers will be required to provide actual potato production to calculate the total crop value. **Note:** Send these SURE Interim Reports as PDF files to Joe Fuchtman, National Office, by e-mail to **joseph.fuchtman@wdc.usda.gov**. County Offices that do **not** have the ability to scan and e-mail PDF files shall FAX the SURE Interim Reports to their State Office and the State Office shall scan and e-mail the PDF files to **joseph.fuchtman@wdc.usda.gov**.
seed potato endorsement and **all** nonseed potato units do not suffer a loss	production for potatoes should be determined following subparagraph 201 D using nonseed potato records from the SURE Interim Report.

*--303 Peanuts

A Background

Peanut insurance policies allow a producer to elect a higher price based on Sheller Contracts. Certain peanut insurance policies require additional clarification and action for input into the SURE Interim Workbook. Peanut producers may or may not have Sheller Contracts that make their production eligible to be insured at a higher price election. Further, while a producer may have Sheller Contracts that would cover the total potential production, the producer may choose to insure the peanuts at the contract price, which may vary, or the RMA price for noncontract peanuts.

Peanuts will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook just like all other insured APH yield-based crops; County Offices shall use the RMA guarantee basis and other RMA data as provided in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section when there are no "A" (Acreage) Records that provide an acreage **greater** than zero with an RMA guarantee basis of zero.

Producers who have multiple price elections on the same acreage will have 1 or more "A" (Acreage) Records with acreage greater than zero and an RMA guarantee basis of zero. There will also be other "A" (Acreage) Records with zero acreage and an RMA guarantee basis greater than zero.

B When RMA Data for Peanuts Must be Combined

The SURE Interim Reports RMA Section will provide data elements on **multiple** "A" (Acreage) Records for producers with peanuts for which **2 or more** prices are guaranteed on select acreages within **1** unit. This will be evident when there are 2 or more "A" (Acreage) Records present for the same unit number and 1 or more of these "A" Records contain a zero "0" in the acreage data field **and** contain an RMA guarantee basis. **Additionally**, 1 "A" (Acreage) Record will contain acres and an RMA guarantee basis.**--***

303 Peanuts (Continued)

C Which Data Elements Must Match

Counties **must** add together peanut unit data from the SURE Interim Report, RMA Section 12, *** * *** RMA Data, and enter into the SURE Interim Workbook only **once** when the following RMA data elements, if present, are the same, and 2 or more prices are elected as outlined in subparagraph B:

- Unit
- Crop/Type/Practice
- Plan
- Share
- Coverage Election
- Price Election Percentage

  Note: Price will **not** match.
- Unit of Measure (UOM)
- Guarantee Reduction Code
- Guarantee Reduction Factor
- Planting Date
- Stage Code
- Stage Code Factor
- Multiple Cropping Factor, from “L” (Loss) Record, if present.

*--303 Peanuts (Continued)

D Data To Be Added Together

The RMA guarantee basis **must** be added together from the "A" (Acreage) Records with zero acres and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook **once** when the data elements in subparagraph C are the same.

Follow the procedure in subparagraph 263 C for producer premium and indemnity and subparagraph F for production to count.

The following is an example of a SURE Interim Report RMA Section that displays the following:

- 1st "A" (Acreage) Record for Unit 00200 lists 0.00 acres with a guarantee basis of $676, a price of $0.2050, and a premium of $32
- 2nd "A" (Acreage) Record for Unit 00200 lists 0.00 acres with a guarantee basis of $10,812, a price of $0.2460, and a premium of $511
- 3rd "A" (Acreage) Record for Unit 00200 lists 64.50 acres with a guarantee basis of $0, a price of $0, and a premium of $0.

Example.

REC TYPE	**CROP 0075**	**TYPE 084 Runners**		**PRACTICE 002 Irrigated**	**PLAN 90**	**SHR 0.250**	**UNIT 00200**	**COVERGE CAT/LVL A 0.7500**		**PRICE ELC PCT 1.0000**
A	Acres	0.00	ZERO ACRE:		PRICE:	0.2050	GUAR BASIS:	676		UOM: LBS
	Yield:	0.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:		GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	32		GRID ID:
	ADJ APH:	0.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:		1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE:		00-00-0000
	WTD ADJ YLD:	0.00	LOC ST/CTY: 48/115		FSN:		AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:	12-17-2009
A	Acres	0.00	ZERO ACRE:		PRICE:	0.2460	GUAR BASIS:	10,812		UOM: LBS
	Yield:	0.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:		GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	511		GRID ID:
	ADJ APH:	0.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:		1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE:		00-00-0000
	WTD ADJ YLD:	0.00	LOC ST/CTY: 48/115		FSN:		AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:	12-17-2009
A	Acres	64.50	ZERO ACRE:		PRICE:	0.0000	GUAR BASIS:	0		UOM: LBS
	Yield:	3906.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:		GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	0		GRID ID:
	ADJ APH:	4286.51	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:		1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE:		05-18-2008
	WTD ADJ YLD:	4223.62	LOC ST/CTY: 48/115		FSN:	54321	AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:	12-17-2009
REC TYPE	**CROP 0075**	**TYPE 084 Runners**		**PRACTICE 002 Irrigated**	**PLAN 90**	**SHR 1.000**	**UNIT 00200**	**COVERGE CAT/LVL A 0.0000**		**PRICE ELC PCT 0.0000**
Y	SY YLD:		4,626.00	SY ACRES:		64.50		SHARING WITH:		

Note: There were no "L" (Loss) Records for Unit 00200; accordingly, for this example producer premiums are **not** applicable to the net indemnity calculation.--*

***--303 Peanuts (Continued)**

D Data To Be Added Together (Continued)

For this example, the user would take the following actions:

- add the RMA guarantee basis entries together and enter for Unit 00200 into the SURE Interim Workbook on **1 line** using the acreage provided

- producer premium and gross indemnity are **not** loaded according to subparagraph 263 C because there is **no** "L" (Loss) Record for this unit

- load applicable price per subparagraph E.

For this example, the result would be that Unit 00200 will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook with all required entries from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, including the following combined data:

- 64.50 acres
- $0.2435 price (see subparagraph E for price calculation)
- $676 + $10,812 = $11,488 RMA guarantee basis
- producer premiums **not** loaded according to subparagraph 263 C.--*****

303 Peanuts (Continued)

E Price to Load Into the SURE Interim Workbook

When only **1 price** is present on the "A" (Acreage) Records for the peanut unit on the SURE Interim Report, load the price, as provided, into the SURE Interim Workbook.

When 2 or more "A" (Acreage) Records are present for the same unit **and** they contain **2 or more prices**, the RMA guarantee basis **must** be combined as outlined in subparagraph B.

County Offices shall:

- calculate the SURE guarantee from the RMA guarantee basis, as provided, that takes into account all applicable prices and adjustments used for this calculation

  Note: The price that is loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook will **only** be used in the 10 percent and 50 percent crop loss calculations. Consequently, the price that is used to compute the expected revenue or normal production should match the guarantee price.

- for peanut units where more than 1 "A" (Acreage) Record is present because 2 or more prices are used to calculate the guarantee for the unit, prorate the price as follows:

  - add together all of the RMA guarantee basis for the unit
  - divide each RMA guarantee by this total to obtain the ratio for each price
  - multiply each price times the corresponding ratio and add together the result
  - ***--**load the resulting price into the SURE Interim Workbook.**--***

Using the SURE Interim Report example in subparagraph D, the price to enter into the SURE Interim Workbook would be calculated as follows:

$676 + $10,812 = $11,488 Total of All RMA Guarantee Basis For the Unit
$676 ÷ $11,488 = 0.0588 (or 5.88%) of RMA Guarantee Basis for Price $0.2050
$10,812 ÷ $11,488 = 0.9412 (or 94.12%) of RMA Guarantee Basis for Price $ 0.2460

$0.2050 x 0.0588 = $0.0120
$0.2460 x 0.9412 = $0.2315
$0.0120 + $0.2315 = **$0.2435 Price to Load Into the SURE Interim Workbook**.

303 Peanuts (Continued)

F Peanut Production

Peanut units may have 1 or more "A" (Acreage) Records and 1 or more corresponding "L" (Loss) Records. Load production to count for each unit according to the following:

- when a unit **does not** have 1 or more corresponding "L" (Loss) Records, follow subparagraph 201 D for production to enter into the SURE Interim Workbook

  Note: When **both** noncontract price and contract price peanuts exist on a unit, "SY Acres" and "SY Yield" to be used for production to count will capture **all production** for the unit, in the absence of an "L" (Loss) Record.

- when a peanut unit has 1 or more corresponding "L" (Loss) Records, add together the production to count from **all** "L" (Loss) Records for the unit and enter **1** time into the SURE Interim Workbook.

  Note: When 2 or more prices (contract and noncontract) are present on a peanut unit, the entire loss for the unit may be captured on the contract price "L" (Loss) Record. There may or may not be an "L" (Loss) Record associated with the noncontract price "A" (Acreage) Record. However, all production to count for the unit will reside on the "L" (Loss) Record or Records, if at least 1 is present.

*--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF)

A Background

PRF Pilot Insurance Program is:

- a plan of insurance based on vegetative greenness or rainfall indices during a selected time period (called index intervals) within a grid. Losses are based on the actual experience of the grid, **not** an individual farm, during the index interval

- designed to give forage and livestock producers coverage on forage produced for grazing or harvested for hay.

SURE assistance will **only** be available on forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested; designated on the SURE Interim Report as, "063 hay land". Grazing is **not** eligible.

PRF-VI measures vegetative greenness and estimates plant condition. NAP coverage is **not** available with PRF-VI.

PRF-RI uses data to determine the lack of rainfall and how it differs from normal rainfall within the grid during a selected index interval. Lack of rain is the **only** peril covered by PRF-RI; therefore, producers are allowed to purchase NAP for protection against other perils. NAP covers all mechanically harvested forage acres within the pay crop and pay type, **not** just PRF acres.

Under PRF:

- policyholders do **not** have to insure all their perennial forage acres

- obtaining PRF policy will enable a producer to meet RMPR for all perennial forage acres

- policyholders are **only** required to identify the number of acres within a grid and not the types of forage or location of that forage within the grid.**--***

304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

B PRF RMPR Combinations for Perennial Forage

Producers with perennial forage acres may have the following coverage combinations:

- PRF **only**
- PRF-RI with NAP coverage
- PRF with a waiver
- PRF with MPCI
- PRF-RI with NAP and MPCI
- PRF-RI with NAP, MPCI, and a waiver
- PRF-VI with MPCI and a waiver.

Notes: NAP coverage **cannot** be offered when a producer obtains a PRF-VI policy for perennial forage.

If a waiver is applicable with PRF or MPCI, it will be treated as an insured crop.

If a waiver is applicable on PRF with additional NAP coverage, it will be treated as a NAP crop.

--**Relief to meet RMPR is **not** applicable with PRF policies because all perennial forage**--
acres do **not** have to be insured or covered under all intervals to meet RMPR.

C Acres

As noted in subparagraph B, a producer may chose **not** to insure all perennial forage acres with PRF. Some perennial forage acres may be covered by NAP, a separate MPCI policy (for example, on alfalfa), and/or may include a waiver. Subparagraph F instructs how to determine which acres are to be assigned to a specific PRF RMPR combination.

Note: Perennial forage acreage from first year seeding is **ineligible** for SURE.

304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

D Price and Yield Data for Perennial Forage With a PRF Policy

RMA uses a county base value to determine a guarantee for PRF policies. The county base value is based on the preceding 3-year average NASS "all hay" price and yield, **excluding** the immediate preceding year. SURE will use these prices and yields to determine a SURE crop guarantee and expected revenue when NAP or a waiver is obtained along with PRF.

Note: The SURE price and yield will be equal to the price and yield in Exhibit 20. Exhibit 20 provides each State's 3-year average price and yield for crop year 2008.

NAMP for producers who purchase PRF will be the 2008 "all hay" NASS price, **except** when an MPCI policy is obtained. If MPCI is obtained, follow the establishment of NAMP for the specific type of forage covered under the MPCI policy.

--**When establishing maximum average loss levels for PRF, the yield from Exhibit 20 shall be used as the benchmark for normal production. This will be compared to the current year production for "all hay" to determine the loss level.**--

E Data Elements For the SURE Interim Workbook

A new crop name of PRF has been established for the SURE Interim Workbook and will include the following data entries:

- price election of 1.0000
- price from Exhibit 20 for applicable State
- yield from Exhibit 20 for applicable State
- total insured acres (sum of all intervals)
- total guarantee basis for PRF-hay land (sum all intervals)
- guarantee adjustments, if any.

Notes: Only summarize data elements for intervals when the guarantee adjustments are the same.

Follow subparagraph 263 C to determine net indemnity.

304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF

For producers who purchase PRF, use the following tables to determine how to calculate a SURE crop guarantee, expected revenue, and actual production.

Note: The following tables use the original SURE multipliers of 115 percent for insured crops; however, ARRA adjustments found in SURE Interim Workbook, Part 6, Section 7 are applicable to these tables.

Table 1: PRF With No Other Coverage

Producer only has a PRF policy with no other coverage, such as NAP or a waiver.

How to Calculate PRF Policy With No Other Coverage	
Guarantee	Use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier).
Expected Revenue	Calculate according to subparagraph 182 A.
--**Net**-- Production	All perennial forage production for the county (producer **must** provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J). **Note:** Perennial forage production from first year seeding is **excluded**.

304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 2: PRF With NAP

Producer has a PRF-RI policy and NAP coverage. NAP covers all perennial forage acres within the pay crop/pay type that may include PRF acres. To determine which NAP acres will be used to calculate guarantee, subtract PRF acres from FSA-578 eligible perennial forage acres.

How to Calculate PRF Policy With NAP	
Guarantee	Guarantees for PRF and NAP acreages **must** be individually calculated; for: • PRF, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • NAP, calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – PRF acres) x price x *** * *** yield x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share x 120 percent (SURE multiplier for NAP). ***--Notes:** If PRF and NAP acres match, use PRF acres for guarantee.**--*** The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.
Expected Revenue	Expected revenues for PRF and NAP **must** be individually calculated; for: • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A • NAP, calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x share. **Note:** The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.
Net Production	Production will count from all perennial forage production for the county (producer **must** provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J). The production will be prorated by the ratio of PRF to NAP acres. **Example:** Producer A has 250 acres of forage in County B. It is determined that 200 acres are PRF-RI. Producer A also has NAP coverage. Producer A submits production records for all forage in County B that equal 625 tons; 625 ton ÷ 250 acres = 2.5 tons per acre; for: • PRF production: 200 acres x 2.5 tons per acre = 500 tons • NAP production: 50 acres x 2.5 tons per acre = 125 tons. **Note:** Perennial forage production from first year seeding is **excluded**.

304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 3: PRF Policy With a Waiver

If a producer has PRF, RMPR is met for all perennial forage. If a producer did obtain a waiver, acres shall be determined using FSA-578. To determine which waiver acres will be used to calculate guarantee, subtract eligible PRF acres from FSA-578 eligible forage acres.

How to Calculate PRF Policy With a Waiver	
Guarantee	Guarantees **must** be individually calculated for PRF and waivers. For: • PRF, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • waivers, eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – PRF acres) x price x SURE yield x .65 x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share x 115 percent (SURE multiplier for waivers on an insured crop). ***--Notes:** The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.--*** A 65 percent factor is applied when assigning yields for waivers.
Expected Revenue	Expected revenues for PRF and waivers **must** be individually calculated. For: • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A • waivers, calculate eligible acres (578 acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x share. **Note:** The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.
Net Production	All perennial forage production for the county (producer **must** provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J). All production may be entered into the workbook on 1 line entry for either PRF guarantee or waiver or may be split out by line entry. County Office preference. **Note:** Perennial forage production from first year seeding is excluded.

304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 4: PRF With MPCI

A producer has PRF and MPCI policy (for example, on alfalfa) on perennial forage.

How to Calculate a PRF Policy With a MPCI Policy	
Guarantee	Guarantees for PRF and MPCI **must** be individually calculated. For: • PRF, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • MPCI, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier).
Expected Revenue	For: • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A • MPCI, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A.
--**Net**-- Production	For MPCI, acres covered under MPCI policy shall capture production according to subparagraph 201 D. PRF will account for all the other perennial forage production for the county (producer **must** provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J). **Note:** Perennial forage production from first year seeding is **excluded**.

304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 5: PRF, NAP, and MPCI

A producer has PRF policy with NAP and MPCI. To determine which acres to assign to each PRF RMPR combination, first subtract MPCI acres from FSA-578. Second, subtract PRF acres from FSA-578; the remaining acres are considered NAP acres.

How to Calculate PRF Policy With NAP and MPCI	
Guarantee	Guarantees for MPCI, PRF, and NAP **must** be individually calculated. For: • MPCI, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • PRF, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • NAP, calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – MPCI acres – PRF acres) x price x *** * *** yield x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share x 120 percent (SURE multiplier for NAP). ***--Note:** The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.**--***
Expected Revenue	Acres get split 3 ways, MPCI acreage is deducted from FSA-578 first, then PRF, the remaining acres are considered NAP acres. For: • MPCI, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • NAP, calculate eligible acres (578 acres – MPCI acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x share. ***--Note:** The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.**--***
Net Production	For MPCI, acres covered under MPCI policy shall capture production according to subparagraph 201 D. PRF and NAP will account for all of the other perennial forage production for the county that is **not** included under MPCI (producer **must** provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J). For PRF and NAP, production will be prorated in the same manner as found in Table 2, "Net Production". **Note:** Perennial forage production from first year seeding is **excluded**.

304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 6: **PRF, NAP, MPCI, and a Waiver**

A producer has MPCI policy, PRF, NAP, and a waiver because **not** all forage pay crop/pay types were covered. For example, a producer may have MPCI on alfalfa, PRF on a portion of forage acres, NAP on mix forage, grass mix below 25 percent alfalfa, and a waiver on native grass.

If a producer has PRF with NAP and a waiver, the acres included under the waiver will **not** be separately broken out. All acres outside PRF (and MPCI if applicable) will be treated as NAP acres (NAP multiplier for SURE guarantee), regardless of the NAP crop type/pay type covered. *** * ***

How to Calculate PRF Policy With NAP, MPCI, and a Waiver	
Guarantee	Guarantees **must** be individually calculated for MPCI, PRF, and NAP (acres covered under the waiver will be included with NAP). MPCI acres will be subtracted from FSA-578 total perennial forage acres first, then PRF, then NAP. The remaining acres are considered waived acres and are included with NAP acres. For: • MPCI, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier), plus • PRF, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier), plus • NAP (including waived acres), calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – MPCI acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share x 120 percent (SURE multiplier for NAP). **Note:** The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.
Expected Revenue	Acres get split 3 ways, MPCI acreage is deducted from FSA-578 first, then PRF, then NAP. The remaining acres are considered waived acres and are included with NAP acres. For: • MPCI, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • NAP (including waived acres), calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – MPCI acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x share. **Note:** The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.

304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 6: **PRF, NAP, MPCI, and a Waiver (Continued)**

How to Calculate PRF Policy With NAP, MPCI, and a Waiver (Continued)	
--Net-- Production	Production will count from all perennial forage production for the county (producer **must** provide according to paragraph 201). For MPCI, acres covered under MPCI policy shall capture production according to subparagraph 201 D. PRF and NAP (including waivers) will account for all of the other perennial forage production for the county that is **not** included under MPCI (producer **must** provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J). For PRF and NAP, production will be prorated in the same manner as found *--in Table 2, "Net Production".--* **Notes:** The perennial forage production associated to waivers will be included with NAP. Perennial forage production from first year seeding is **excluded**.

G Crop For 10 Percent and 50 Percent Qualifying Loss

When calculating a 10 percent and 50 percent production loss for PRF, all perennial forage crops more than 1 year old are combined as 1 crop.

H FSA-578 Data

Use data from FSA-578 to compare to the SURE Interim Report to verify data pertinent to calculating a potential SURE payment. The following is an example of FSA-578 with perennial forage.

Producer ID:/Name:
Multiple County Producer:

2008 FSA-578 DATA

LOCATION	CROP	TYPE	IU	STATUS	PRAC	ACRES	SHARE	PLANT DATE
	ALFAL		FG	I	N	50	1.0000	04-01-2004
	MIXFG	GMA	FG	I	N	100	1.0000	04-01-2005
	GRASS	NAG	FG	I	N	100	1.0000	00-00-0000

*--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

I SURE Interim Report

RMA will provide a guarantee basis on the SURE Interim Report for PRF policies. SURE eligible PRF policies can be identified as, "type 063 hay land". Grazing land, "type 064" is **not** eligible for SURE.

A Zero Acre Code of "I" on the initial "A" (Acreage) Record (record with a 000 "Practice", indicates total insurable acres, **not** total insured acres (Exhibit 4, page 6). If acres from the remaining "A" (Acreage) Records do **not** equal the initial "A" (Acreage) Record acres, enter the acres calculated from the remaining "A" (Acreage) Records (records with a number assigned to "Practice").

The following is an example of a PRF SURE Interim Report; **only** Interval I had a loss. There are 500 PRF acres; 250 from Interval I and 250 from Interval II.

REC	CROP	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE ELC PCT
TYPE	**0088 Pasture, Rangeland, Forage**	**063 Hay land**	**000**	**13**	**0.000**	**0000**	**A**	**0.9000**	**1 .0000**

A **Acres: 500.00** **ZERO ACRE: I** PRICE: 61.0000 GUAR BASIS: 0 UOM: DOL
Yield: 2.47 GUAR REDUC CDE: GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.000 PROD PREMIUM: GRID ID: 00014917
ADJ APH: 0.00 OPTION CD: OPTION FACTR: 1.0000 WRTN AGMT: PLANT DATE: 00-00-0000
WTD ADJ YLD: 0.00 LOC ST/CTY: 01/001 FSN: AGR: N UPDATE DATE: 03-01-2009

REC	CROP	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE ELC PCT
TYPE	0088 Pasture, Rangeland, Forage	063 Hay land	**221 Index Interval I**	13	1.000	0000	A	0.9000	1 .0000

A **Acres: 250.00** ZERO ACRE: PRICE: 61.0000 GUAR BASIS: 782 UOM: DOL
Yield: 2.47 GUAR REDUC CDE: GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.000 PROD PREMIUM: 511 GRID ID: 00014917
ADJ APH: 0.00 OPTION CD: OPTION FACTR: 1.0000 WRTN AGMT: PLANT DATE: 00-00-0000
WTD ADJ YLD: 0.00 LOC ST/CTY: 00/000 FSN: AGR: N UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009

L STAGE: FL STAGE FCTR: 1.0000 PRICE: 0.0000
UOM: DOL ACRES: 250 PROD TO COUNT: GROSS INDM: 2,713 GLEANED ACRE:
MULTI CROP CDE: NS MULTI CROP FCTR: 1.0000 UPDATE DATE: 03-01-2010

REC	CROP	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE ELC PCT
TYPE	0088 Pasture, Rangeland, Forage	063 Hay land	**222 Index Interval II**	13	1.000	0000	A	0.9000	1 .0000

A **Acres: 250.00** ZERO ACRE: PRICE: 61.0000 GUAR BASIS: 782 UOM: DOL
Yield: 2.47 GUAR REDUC CDE: GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.000 PROD PREMIUM: 511 GRID ID: 00014917
ADJ APH: 0.00 OPTION CD: OPTION FACTR: 1.0000 WRTN AGMT: PLANT DATE: 00-00-0000
WTD ADJ YLD: 0.00 LOC ST/CTY: 00/000 FSN: AGR: N UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009

J Entering PRF in the SURE Interim Workbook

PRF policies should be entered in the SURE Interim Workbook with crop name "PRF". MPCI policies should be entered using the applicable FSA crop name and type for which the insurance was obtained. For NAP or waivers, since PRF does **not** capture specific crop types included under PRF policy, the County Office shall select 1 forage crop and type for **all** remaining forage acres that will be loaded as NAP or a waiver.**--***

*--305 Sweet Potatoes

A Background

Sweet potatoes are insured under APH – Alternatively Rated (Plan Code 92). Sweet potato policies have a price established for the crop insurance guarantee; however, when a portion of the planted acreage is unharvested, a lower price is used to calculate the indemnity. Sweet potato policies with a portion of the planted acreage unharvested **require** additional clarification and action.

Sweet potatoes will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook just like all other insured APH yield-based crops when there are no "L" (Loss) Records **and** when the prices on the "A" (Acreage) Record and the corresponding "L" (Loss) Record are equal. County Offices shall use the RMA guarantee basis and other RMA data as provided in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section.

Note: Prevented planting coverage for sweet potatoes is not available.

Starting with 2008, sweet potatoes are insured for fresh market consumption, but cover production for fresh and processed sales and basically count tuberous roots 1 1/2 inches in diameter or larger and firm. Sweet potatoes planted solely for processing are **not** insurable. Production to count **must** be provided by the producer. If production evidence indicates that some production was sold for fresh and some for processed, counties will need to follow guidance in subparagraph G.--*

***--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)**

B When RMA Guarantee Basis May Be Added Together

County Offices may add sweet potato unit data together from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section and enter into the SURE Interim Workbook only **once** when the following RMA basic data elements, if present, are the same as described on the:

- "A" (Acreage) Records:
  - "Crop/Type/Practice"
  - "Plan"
  - "Share"
  - "Unit"
  - "Coverage Level"
  - "Price Election Percentage"
  - "Price"
  - "Unit of Measure"
  - "Guarantee Reduction Code"
  - "Guarantee Reduction Factor"
  - "Option Code"
  - "Option Code Factor"
- "L" (Loss) Records:
  - "Stage"
  - "Stage Code Factor"
  - "Price"
  - "Unit of Measure"
  - "Multi Crop Code"
  - "Multi Crop Factor".**--***

***--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)**

C Data To Be Added Together

The only data entries that would need to be added together from the "A" (Acreage) Record and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook only once, when the SURE Interim Report data entries in subparagraph C are the same, are the RMA guarantee basis and the acres.

Note: The producer premiums and gross indemnities are handled according to subparagraph 263 C.

D When RMA Guarantee Basis and Price Must Be Manually Adjusted

Sweet potato producers may or may **not** have more than one "L" (Loss) Record per "A" (Acreage) Record.

When the Stage Code on an "L" (Loss) Record is an:

- "I", it means that the production from all of the acres on the record is considered "immature" and unharvested

  Note: These "L" (Loss) Records will have a lower price than shown on the corresponding "A" (Acreage) Record and there will **not** be production to count. This will **require** additional County Office action.

- "M", it means that the production from that acreage was "mature" and all of the acres on the record may or may **not** have been unharvested, according to this table.

IF…	THEN the price will be…
all acres on the "L" (Loss) Record were unharvested	lower than the price shown on the corresponding "A" (Acreage) Record and there **will** be production to count, **requiring** additional County Office action.
only **some** of the acres on the "L" (Loss) Record were unharvested	the same as shown on the corresponding "A" (Acreage) Record, **not** requiring additional County Office action.

--*

***--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)**

E Example of SURE Interim Report

The following is an example of a SURE Interim Report RMA Section for sweet potatoes. This subparagraph will describe when and how the RMA guarantee basis and price **must** be manually adjusted.

- 1st "A" (Acreage) Record for Unit 0100 lists acres of 10.00, guarantee basis of $15,439, price of **$16.7091**, and premium of $0 (CAT level).

- 2nd "A" (Acreage) Record for Unit 0100 lists acres of 30.00, guarantee basis of $46,318, price of **$16.7091**, and premium of $0 (CAT level).

- 1st "L" (Loss) Record for Unit 0100 lists stage code of "M", stage factor of 1.0000, price of **$16.7091**, acres of 10.00, production to count of 230, gross indemnity of $13,326, multi crop code of "NS", and multi crop factor of 1.0000.

- 2nd "L" (Loss) Record for Unit 0100 lists stage code of "M", stage factor of 1.0000, price of **$10.2182 1/**, acres of 10.0, production to count of 160.00 **2/**, gross indemnity of $8,542, multi crop code of "NS", and multi crop factor of 1.0000.

- 3rd "L" (Loss) Record for Unit 0100 lists stage code of "M", stage factor of 1.0000, price of **$10.2182 1/,** acres of 20.0, production to count of 120.00 **2/**, gross indemnity of $18,209, multi crop code of "NS", and multi crop factor of 1.0000.

1/ Prices for 2nd and 3rd "L" (Loss) Records were reduced, according to sweet potato policy regulations, because all acres were unharvested.

2/ Production to count in 2nd and 3rd "L" (Loss) Records come from appraisals, because all acres in the record were unharvested.**--***

*--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)

E Example of SURE Interim Report (Continued)

Example SURE Interim Report RMA Section for sweet potatoes.

REC TYPE	CROP 0085	TYPE 997 No type Spec	PRACTICE 002 Irrigated	PLAN 92	SHR 1.000	UNIT 00100	COVERGE CAT/LVL C 0.5000	PRICE ELC PCT 0.5500
A	Acres	10.00	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE:	16.7091	GUAR BASIS:	15,439	UOM: CWT
	Yield:	336.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	0	GRID ID:
	ADJ APH:	336.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:	1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE:	06-02-2008
	WTD ADJ YLD:	336.00	LOC ST/CTY: 22/123	FSN:	1234	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE:	12-17-2009
A	Acres	30.00	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE:	16.7091	GUAR BASIS:	46,318	UOM: CWT
	Yield:	336.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	0	GRID ID:
	ADJ APH:	336.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:	1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE:	05-30-2008
	WTD ADJ YLD:	336.00	LOC ST/CTY: 22/123	FSN:	1234	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE:	12-17-2009
L	STAGE:	M	STAGE FCTR:	1.0000		PRICE:	16.7091	
	UOM:	CWT	ACRES: 10.00	PROD TO COUNT:	230.0	GROSS INDM:	13,326	GLEANED ACRE:
			MULTI CROP CODE:	NS	MULTI CROP FCTR:		1.0000	UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009
L	STAGE:	M	STAGE FCTR:	1.0000		PRICE:	10.2182	
	UOM:	CWT	ACRES: 10.00	PROD TO COUNT:	160.0	GROSS INDM:	8,542	GLEANED ACRE:
			MULTI CROP CODE:	NS	MULTI CROP FCTR:		1.0000	UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009
L	STAGE:	M	STAGE FCTR:	1.0000		PRICE:	10.2182	
	UOM:	CWT	ACRES: 20.00	PROD TO COUNT:	120.0	GROSS INDM:	18,209	GLEANED ACRE:
			MULTI CROP CODE:	NS	MULTI CROP FCTR:		1.0000	UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009
Y	SY YLD:		12.75	SY ACRES:	40.0	SHARING WITH:		

Take the following actions for the acres.

- Add the 2 acreage entries together from the "A" (Acreage) Records and enter for Unit 0100 into the SURE Interim Workbook on **1 line**.

  Note: In this example the total acres of the "A" (Acreage) Records and the total acres of the "L" (Loss) Records are equal. If they do **not** match, County Offices are instructed to enter the lesser of the 2 into the SURE Interim Workbook "Acreage Data" field, adjusting these instructions as needed.

- Some sweet potato producers plant seed sweet potatoes in a small field designated as a "seed bed". The vines that grow from these seed potatoes are harvested as transplant vines to be planted into other actual fields by a machine that resembles a tree planter. These vines may be harvested multiple times as the seed sweet potatoes are quite prolific. The seed potatoes that are planted in the "seed bed" are usually planted very early (March for example) and the vines that grow from them are harvested as seedling vines and transplanted into the actual sweet potato fields. The acres, where the transplants are planted, are covered by insurance; however, the "seed bed" acres are **not** insured. RMPR is **not** an issue in this situation as it is part of a whole operation and the sweet potatoes are insured for crop/type/IU. **Not** all growers use this "seed bed" method.**--***

***--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)**

E Example of SURE Interim Report (Continued)

To adjust the RMA guarantee basis, follow the steps in this table:

Step	Action
1	Add together all the acres from the "L" (Loss) Records for **each** of the 2 prices separately (from our **example**, add 10 acres + 20 acres for 30 acres at the lower price and use 10 acres for the higher price). **Note:** Retain these acreages for upcoming math.
2	Divide the lower price by the higher price from the "L" (Loss) Records ($10.2182 ÷ $16.7091 = 0.6115. **Note:** Retain this factor for upcoming math.
3	Add together the RMA guarantee basis from the "A" (Acreage) Records ($15,439 + 46,318 = $61,757).
4	Divide the result of step 3 by the **total** acres for the unit ($61,757 ÷ 40 acres = $1,544).
5	Multiply the result of step 4 times the number of acres with the higher price (same as "A" (Acreage) Record (10.0 acres x $1,544 = $15,440.00). **Note:** This is the first number of the adjusted RMA guarantee basis.
6	Multiply the result of step 4 times the factor from step 2 x the number of acres attributed to the lower price ($1,544 x 0.6115 x 30 acres = $28,325) **Note:** This is the second number of the adjusted RMA guarantee basis.
7	Add together the result of step 5 and step 6 ($15,440 + $28,325 = **$43,765**). **Note:** This is the adjusted RMA guarantee basis to load into the SURE Interim Workbook.

Result: Unit 0100 will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook with all required entries from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, including the following combined and **adjusted** data:

- 40 acres
- $11.84 adjusted price (see subparagraph F for price calculation)
- $43,765 adjusted RMA guarantee basis (whole dollars)
- County Offices should enter "**SP**", as the Guarantee Reduction Code
- County Offices should enter "**0.6115**", as the Guarantee Reduction Factor.

Note: County Offices may want to enter a note in the "remarks" section that the Guarantee Reduction Code "**SP**" is only to highlight the entry in the "Guarantee Reduction Factor" field and is **not** a listed code. This data field highlight will serve as a reminder to County Offices to load the Guarantee Reduction Factor from step 2.--*****

***--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)**

F Price to Load into the SURE Interim Workbook

The SURE crop guarantee for sweet potatoes is calculated from the RMA guarantee basis that takes into account all applicable prices and adjustments used for that calculation. The "price" that is loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook will only be used in the 10 percent and 50 percent crop loss calculations. Consequently, the price that is used to compute the Expected Revenue or Normal Production and Actual Production **must** match the guarantee price, as adjusted, if applicable.

County Offices are instructed to load the **RMA price provided** on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section from the "A" (Acreage) Records for sweet potato units into the SURE Interim Workbook:

- when there are **no** associated "L" (Loss) Records
- when **all** corresponding "L" (Loss) Records contain the **same price** as the "A" (Acreage) Records.

For sweet potato units where the price is **not** the same on the "A" (Acreage) Records and the corresponding "L" (Loss) Records, determine the price to enter into the SURE Interim Workbook according to this table.

Step	Action
1	Add together all of the acres from the "L" (Loss) Records for **each** of the 2 prices separately (from our **example** in subparagraph E, add 10 acres + 20 acres for 30 acres at the lower price and use 10 acres for the higher price).
2	Multiply the total acres for each times the 2 applicable prices (from our **example** in subparagraph E, 30 acres x $10.2182 = $306.55 and 10 acres x $16.7091 = $167.09).
3	Add the results together ($306.55 + $167.09 = $473.64).
4	Divide the result by the total of all acres ($473.64 ÷ 40 acres = $11.84).
5	**Load** the resulting price of **$11.84** into the SURE Interim Workbook **"Price Data" field**.

G Sweet Potato Production

Sweet potatoes are insured with a blended price for the processed and fresh production. However, States will have an established NAMP for fresh and processed (NAMP is established by crop, type, IU according to subparagraph 63 B). Producers will be **required** to submit actual production records for processed and fresh according to subparagraphs 201 G through J.**--***

305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)

G Sweet Potato Production (Continued)

Historical marketing percentages are to be established for multiple marketed crops as instructed in subparagraph 65 B. For appraisals that are completed and submitted for production evidence, these historical marketing percentages shall be applied. The historical marketing percentages shall also apply to certified production or the maximum average loss levels for producers that are unable to submit production records and certify to their production.

When a producer provides production evidence that includes both fresh and processed sales, or when historical marketing percentages apply to appraised or certified production, production to count **must** be entered on separate lines in the SURE Interim Workbook. This will allow entering fresh and processed production to be associated with the correct NAMP to calculate SURE revenue correctly. When this is necessary, County Offices shall:

- enter all production to count that was marketed as fresh on the same line as the RMA guarantee basis, as determined in subparagraph E, using NAMP for fresh sweet potatoes

- enter all production to count that was marketed as processed using NAMP for processed sweet potatoes, on a new line, with the following guidance about which entries to load and which entries to load as zeroes

Item	Entry
Crop	"**Potatoes Sweet**".
Intended Use	***--"PR".--***
Status Code	As applicable.
Practice	As applicable.
Acres	"**0**" (all acres were entered on the first line).
Producer Share	As applicable.
RMPR Code	"**P**".
Plan/Coverage Code	"**92**".
Stage Code	Leave blank.
Stage Code Adjustment	Leave blank.
Unit #	As applicable.
RMA Guarantee Basis	"**0**" (entered on first line).
Coverage Level	As applicable.
Price Election	As applicable.
Price	"**0**" (not needed to enter production).
Production to Count	Production to count for processed sales of sweet potatoes as provided by the producer.
2008 NAMP	Processed sweet potato NAMP.

- follow the balance of SURE Interim Workbook procedure.

*--306 California and Arizona Citrus

A Background

There are RMA APH policies that cover grapefruit, lemons, Mandarin oranges, Minneola tangelos, navel oranges, sweet oranges, Valencia oranges, and Orlando tangelos citrus crops in the States of Arizona and California. **Only** the fresh production is insured under these policies. Insurance is **not** available for the processed production.

B Guarantee

The RMA guarantee basis is based on the insured producer's APH for fresh **only**. This RMA guarantee basis will be provided by RMA.

Buy-ins for these policies will have their SURE guarantee calculated according to paragraph 126. However, CEY used in the guarantee calculation must be based on fresh **only** according to subparagraph 62 A. Historical marketing percentages will **not** apply to the guarantee for buy-ins according to subparagraph 165 A as the SURE yield is for the fresh production **only**.

C Production

Because these plans of insurance only cover the percent of production historically sold as fresh, all the production for the crop is not included in the total crop value for SURE. There may be a portion of that production historically sold as fresh that may be marketed for processing. Therefore, production from RMA will **not** be used and producers will be required to submit production records as instructed in subparagraphs 201 G through J.

States shall establish historical marketing percentages for fresh production on these crops according to subparagraph 65 B. This historical marketing percentage will be used to prorate the production.

Example: Producer A in California has an RMA fresh only policy on navel oranges. Producer A submits verifiable and reliable production evidence of 1,000 boxes of production for the SURE farm. The California STC established historical marketing percentages of 85 percent fresh and 15 percent processing. Therefore, it can be determined that this producer would normally sell 850 boxes of the 1,000 boxes as fresh (1,000 boxes x STC historical marketing percentage of 85 percent.

Producer A's evidence also shows that of the 1,000 total box production, 450 boxes went to fresh markets and 550 boxes went to processed markets. The 450 boxes of actual fresh production will be subtracted from the 850 boxes. The remainder will be attributed to the processed production (850 boxes – 450 boxes = 400 boxes). The production to load for:

- fresh is 450 boxes
- processed is 400 boxes.--*

***--306 California and Arizona Citrus (Continued)**

C Production (Continued)

With these polices there is only 1 line in the workbook for the guarantee. However, 2 lines are needed to account for the differences in NAMP for the fresh and processed production. County offices shall:

- enter all production to count that was determined as fresh on the same line as the guarantee basis, using the NAMP for fresh

- enter all production to count that was determined as processed using NAMP for processed , on a new line, with the following guidance about which entries to load and which entries to load as zeros

Item	Entry
Crop	As applicable.
Crop Type	As applicable
Intended Use	"**PR**".
Status Code	As applicable.
Practice	As applicable.
Acres	"**0**" (all acres were entered on the first line).
Producer Share	As applicable.
RMPR Code	As applicable.
Plan/Coverage Code	As applicable.
Stage Code	As applicable.
Stage Code Adjustment	Leave blank.
Unit #	As applicable.
RMA Guarantee Basis	"**0**" (entered on first line).
Coverage Level	As applicable.
Price Election	As applicable.
Price	"**0**" (not needed to enter production).
Production to Count	Production to count for processed production.
2008 NAMP	Processed NAMP as applicable.

- follow the balance of SURE Interim Workbook procedure.**--***

307 Multiple Marketed Crops, Excluding California and Arizona Citrus, Stone Fruit, and Florida Citrus

A Background

Multiple market crops have unique characteristics in that the guarantee basis is calculated on the type of coverage obtained.

*--For all multiple marketed crops that have an intended use of fresh, total crop value will be determined with the fresh NAMP for all production. However, if a documented verifiable quality condition exists, processed production will be charged. The processed NAMP and fresh production will be charged the fresh NAMP to determine total crop value.

For all multiple marketed crops that have an intended use of processing, total crop value will be determined as the production records indicate the crop was marketed. All processed production will be charged the processed NAMP and all fresh production will be charged the fresh NAMP.--*

B NAP Covered Crops

The guarantee for multiple market crops covered under NAP will be calculated as instructed in paragraph 163. Historical marketing percentages will apply to multiple market crop guarantees according to subparagraph 165 A.

If CCC-576 was filed for the crop, NAP production will be captured on CCC-576 according to subparagraph 201 F. If CCC-576 was not filed, production reported for APH purposes will not be used as this will not capture fresh and processed production. Producers will be required to bring in production records according to subparagraphs 201 G through J. When the County Office is not able to determine fresh and processed production, historical marketing percentages may apply according to subparagraph 201 M.

C Waived-Ins

The guarantee for multiple marketed crops that were waived-in will be calculated according to paragraph 164. Historical marketing percentages will apply to multiple market crop guarantees according to subparagraph 165 A.

Producers will be required to bring in production records according to subparagraphs 201 G through J. When the County Office is not able to determine fresh and processed production, historical marketing percentages may apply according to subparagraph 201 M.

D RMA Insured Crops

All multiple market insured crops with an APH yield, or county or producer yield, will have the RMA guarantee basis provided by RMA. See subparagraphs 162 A and B for plan codes.

All multiple market insured crops without an RMA yield will not have the RMA guarantee basis provided by RMA. See subparagraph 162 C for plan codes and calculating the guarantee.

307 Multiple Market Crops, Excluding California and Arizona Citrus, Stone Fruit, and Florida Citrus (Continued)

D RMA Insured Crops (Continued)

See subparagraph 165 A to determine whether historical marketing percentages apply to the guarantee for the insured multiple market crop.

On most APH-based plans of insurance, multiple market crop loss records will have processed production converted to fresh. RMA APH's on the "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" will not have a breakdown of fresh and processed production. Therefore, all RMA covered multiple market crops producers will be required to submit production records according to subparagraphs 201 G through J. When the County Office is not able to determine fresh and processed production, historical marketing percentages may apply according to subparagraph 201 M.

Most RMA covered multiple market crops will only have 1 guarantee. However, NAMP is established by crop, type, and IU according to subparagraph 63 B. Multiple production line entries will be required in the SURE Interim Workbook to capture the correct NAMP. County Offices shall:

- enter all production to count that was determined as fresh on the same line as the guarantee basis, using NAMP for fresh
- enter all production to count that was determined as processed using NAMP for processed, on a new line, with the following guidance about which entries to load and which entries to load as zeros

Item	Entry
Crop	As applicable.
Crop Type	As applicable
Intended Use	"**PR**".
Status Code	As applicable.
Practice	As applicable.
Acres	"**0**" (all acres were entered on the first line).
Producer Share	As applicable.
RMPR Code	As applicable.
Plan/Coverage Code	As applicable.
Stage Code	As applicable.
Stage Code Adjustment	Leave blank.
Unit #	As applicable.
RMA Guarantee Basis	***--**"0" (Guarantee Basis is entered on first line).**--***
Coverage Level	As applicable.
Price Election	As applicable.
Price	"**0**" (not needed to enter production).
Production to Count	Production to count for processed production as provided by the producer.
2008 NAMP	Processed NAMP as applicable.

- follow the balance of SURE Interim Workbook procedure.

307 Multiple Market Crops, Excluding California and Arizona Citrus, Stone Fruit, and Florida Citrus (Continued)

E RMA Insured Apples, Types 111, 114, 115 (Fresh), Type 112 (Processing)

The guarantee provided from RMA is based on all production insured as:

- fresh under types 111, 114, and 115
- processing under type 112.

These guarantees will be used as provided from RMA.

Many producers with fresh types of coverage have part or all of their production produced for processing. Therefore, total crop value under these plans will be determined differently depending on the situation.

IF a quality condition is…	THEN….
present	County Offices shall follow subparagraph D to determine total crop value based on how the production was marketed using the applicable NAMP.
not present	producers must submit production records according to subparagraph D; however, total crop value will be determined based on NAMP for IU in determining the *****--crop guarantee for fresh types 111, 114, and 115. Processing type 112 will have production entered for fresh and processed as applicable to production records.

Quality conditions must be documented with evidence on the producer's production records (size, damaged, etc). Marketing conditions that change the marketing from historical are not an applicable quality condition.

Example 1: Producer A has 10 acres of common apples insured under a RMA fresh type of policy in County B. Producer A's production records indicate 2,400 bu. apples produced: 800 bu. at fresh and 1,600 bu. at processed. Producer A's production records also indicate that small size because of drought conditions sent the apples to a processed market. County B has determined that Producer A has a quality condition present that affected the intended use of the crop. In determining total crop value for the common apples 800 bu. will be charged the fresh NAMP and 1,600 bu. will be charged the processed NAMP.

Example 2: Producer C has 10 acres of common apples insured under a RMA fresh type of policy in County D. Producer C's production records indicate 2,000 bu. apples produced: 800 bu. at fresh and 1,200 bu. at processed. Producer C's production records do not indicate a quality condition present. County D has determined that a quality condition is not present. In determining total crop value for common apples all 2,000 bu. will be charged the fresh NAMP.--*****

307 Multiple Market Crops, Excluding California and Arizona Citrus, Stone Fruit, and Florida Citrus (Continued)

E RMA Insured Apples, Types 111, 114, 115 (Fresh), Type 112 (Processing) (Continued)

--Example 3:** Producer E as 10 acres of common apples insured under a RMA processing type 112 in County F. Producer E's production records indicate 2,400 bu. apple produced: 800 bu. fresh and 1,600 bu. processed. In determining total crop value for common apples 800 bu. will be charged the fresh NAMP and 1,600 bu. will be charge the processed NAMP.**--

--

--308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes "GP", "SC", or "TP"--

A Background

RMA provides crop insurance through written agreements when other policies or plans of insurance are not readily available for the location, or the crops and/or practices are not supported actuarially.

*--Written agreements for these specialty crops can be based on the yellow corn, regular grain sorghum, or common soybean prices and yields, rather than the actual variety insured under the written agreement. Therefore, **the RMA guarantee basis that is provided in the SURE Interim Report is not reflective of the specialty crops insured and is not correct for purposes of the SURE Program**. These crops or varieties/practices are **not** eligible for a standard policy or plan of insurance and insureds accept the terms of the written--* agreement to obtain some level of coverage. Written agreements are an option that meets RMPR for the crop.

*--Written Agreement Codes "GP", "SC", and "TP" **require** additional action by County--* Offices. This includes loading a different plan code into the SURE Interim Workbook than what is provided on the SURE Interim Report to allow the correct data to be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook for these unique cases, as follows.

Note: See table in subparagraph D.

- "**GP**":
  - is **only** used for Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12) or GRIP (Plan Code 73)
  - pertains to **only** the following crops:
    - hybrid grain sorghum
    - hybrid corn seed
    - popcorn
    - sweet corn
    - any other specialty corn or grain sorghum.
- "**SC**" is used for multiple plan codes and considered Special Purpose Corn (for example, Blue Corn) and the crop code must equal corn (0041).
- *--"**TP**" is used for multiple plan codes and insures special types and practices, such as Edamame Soybean varieties.

Note: Written Agreement Codes "GP", "SC", and "TP" are an indication to County--* Offices that 1 or more of these crops are covered under a written agreement. **These crops must have a guarantee calculated according to subparagraph 162 C**.

--308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes "GP", "SC", or "TP" (Continued)--

B Example of SURE Interim Report RMA Section

This is an example of a SURE Interim Report RMA Section for a crop that has a Written Agreement Code of "SC". This subparagraph will show how to identify the pertinent Written Agreement Code.

REC TYPE	CROP 0041 Corn	TYPE 015 Grain	PRACTICE 002 Irrigated	PLAN 90	SHR 1.000	UNIT 0206	COVERGE CAT/LVL A 0.7500	PRICE ELC PCT 1.000

A	Acres	38.30	ZERO ACRE:		PRICE:	4.7500	GUAR BASIS:	21,763	UOM:	BU
	Yield:	167.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:		GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	590	GRID ID:	
	ADJ APH:	167.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:		1.0000	**WRTN AGMT: SC**	PLANT DATE:	05-20-2008	
	WTD ADJ YLD:	159.44	LOC ST/CTY: 31/047		FSN:	1230	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE:	02-12-2010	
L	STAGE:	UH	STAGE FCTR:	1.0000			PRICE:	4.7500		
	UOM:	BU	ACRES: 38.30	PROD TO COUNT:		0.000	GROSS INDM:	22, 795	GLEANED ACRE:	
			MULTI CROP CODE:		WI		MULTI CROP FCTR:	1.0000	UPDATE DATE: 02-12-2010	
Y	SY YLD:		0.00	SY ACRES:		38.3	SHARING WITH:			

C Example of SURE Interim Report FSA-578 Data Section

This is an example of a SURE Interim Report FSA Data Section for a crop that has a Written Agreement Code of "SC". This subparagraph will describe how to identify the crop that matches the applicable written agreement policy.

CROP	TYPE	IU	STATUS	PRAC	RPT ACRES	DET ACRES	SHARE	PLANT DATE	FARM	TRACT	FIELD
ALFALFA		FG	I	N	34.7	0.00	1.0000	04-10-2000	1233	2492	2B
CORN	**BLU**	**GR**	**IF**	**I**	**38.30**	**0.00**	**1.0000**	**05-20-2008**	**1230**	**2222**	**1B**
CORN	YEL	GR	I	I	18.10	0.00	1.0000	05-07-2008	1234	6666	1
CORN	YEL	GR	I	I	21.9	0.00	1.0000	05-07-2008	1233	2492	2A

Note: There may be **no** indication that a crop is related to a written agreement other than the code. In this example, the only way to identify the specific crop is by:

- acres (38.3)
- Crop Type (BLU)
- ***--**FSN (matches in this example, but **not** typically)**--***
- plant date
- any other unique indicators that match to the written agreement.

***--308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes "GP", "SC", or "TP" (Continued)**

D Determining What to Dataload for Codes "GP", "SC", or "TP"

Follow these steps to determine what to load for crops with Written Agreement Codes of "GP", "SC", or "TP".

Step	Action
1	Determine which crop/type/IU and acreage in the FSA-578 data matches the Written Agreement Code "GP", "SC", or "TP" in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section.--*
2	Do **not** use the RMA guarantee basis, yield, or price to load into the SURE Interim Workbook.
3	Load the crop with **Plan Code "63"** regardless of the plan code provided with the written agreement in the SURE Interim Report.
4	Follow the procedure in subparagraph 162 C for the applicable acreage to assign the appropriate price, yield, and NAMP.
5	Use the appropriate unit of measure, yield, and price for the actual crop/type/IU from FSA-578. **Note:** In the example, the unit of measure (UOM) is bu, but blue corn in this State/county is in lbs. Load as lbs and ensure that the price and yield are consistent with the unit of measure.)

Result: Unit 0206 from the example would be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook with:

- 38.3 acres
- 100 percent of CEY for the crop/type/IU from FSA-578 (irrigated blue corn for grain)
- 100 percent of the NAP price for the crop/type/IU from FSA-578 (irrigated blue corn for grain)
- RMA coverage level (0.7500)
- RMA price election (1.000)
- all adjustment factors used for NAP crops ("UH" factor for applicable State).

E Production

Producers will be required to submit production evidence according to subparagraphs 201 G *--through J for all crops with Written Agreements Codes of "GP", "SP", and "TP". This will be required regardless if the Written Agreement Codes are based on APH policies. The appropriate NAMP will be applied by crop/type/IU of the actual specialty crop.--*

309 Raisins

A Background

Raisins are insured under Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Code 50). Plan Code 50 is referred to as "50R", "Dollar Amount of Insurance - Regular (Non-Nursery)" in Exhibit 12.

When calculating the SURE guarantee and revenue, raisin RMA policies **require** additional County Office action.

B RMA Data for Raisins

Unique characteristics of raisin policies for SURE Program implications are as follows:

- ***--**an RMA guarantee basis **will** be provided for raisin Dollar Plans (for information only)**--***
- there are **no acres** to load into the SURE Interim Workbook
- there is **no yield** to load into the SURE Interim Workbook
- producers **must** provide production to count
- the "Y" (Yield) Record will **not** display "SY Yield" or "SY Acres".

C Data Elements for Raisins on the SURE Interim Report

The SURE Interim Report for raisins will use the following "A" (Acreage) Record RMA data elements.

Element	Reference
Record Type	"**A**".
CROP	"**0037 Raisins**".
TYPE	"**997 No Type Specified**".
PRAC	Either of the following: • "**092 Hand Harv-All Type Trays**" • "**093 Mechanical Harv-Continuous Tray**".
PLAN	50
SHR	As provided.
UNIT	As provided.
COVERAGE CAT/LVL	As provided.
PRICE ELC PCT	As provided.
ACRES	**Total tons of raisins insured (laid out in trays to dry).**
ZERO ACRE	Not applicable.
PRICE	As provided.
RMA Guarantee Basis	***--**For comparison purposes only.**--***
UOM	Ton.

309 Raisins (Continued)

C Data Elements for Raisins on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

Element	Reference
YIELD	Not applicable. ***--Note:** County Offices **must** enter "**1.0**" in the "CEY" data field when completing the SURE Interim**--*** Workbook.
ADJ APH	Not applicable.
WTD ADJ YLD	Not applicable.
GUAR REDUC CDE	Not applicable.
GUAR REDUC FCTR	Not applicable.
PROD PREMIUM	As provided.
GRID ID	Not applicable.
OPTION CODE	Not applicable.
OPTION FCTR	Not applicable.
WRTN AGMT	As provided.
PLANT DATE	Not applicable.
LOC ST/CTY	As provided.
FSN	As provided.
AGR	As provided.
UPDATE DATE	As provided.

D Calculating a SURE Guarantee for Raisins

There will be **no** guarantee adjustment codes or factors applied to the SURE guarantee for raisins.

The SURE Interim Workbook will calculate the SURE guarantee, revenue, and payment data with the elements entered as provided in subparagraph C.

Note: To calculate the SURE guarantee for:

- waived-in raisins, follow subparagraph 162 C
- NAP-covered raisins, follow subparagraph 163 A.

E Production

RMA will **not** provide production for raisins on the "L" (Loss) Record or provide the "SY Acres" and "SY Yield" to determine production. Producers will be required to bring in production records or certify to their production with maximum average loss levels applicable when records are not available. See subparagraphs 201 G through J.

*--310 Avocados

A Background

Avocados are insured under Avocado Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 46). When calculating the SURE guarantee and revenue, avocado RMA policies **require** additional County Office action.

Avocados will be loaded as a Group B crop policy, so the SURE guarantee will be calculated based on the RMA guarantee basis provided within the SURE Interim Workbook. The reference to price is only to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold.

B RMA Data for Avocados

Unique characteristics of avocado policies, for SURE Program implications are as follows:

- an RMA guarantee basis **will** be provided for Avocado Revenue Plans
- price field will be suppressed and **requires** user intervention as follows:
  - users will load "**$1.01**" into the price field only to satisfy SURE Interim Workbook entry requirements (the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold calculations using this price will **not** be valid as calculated in the SURE Interim Workbook)
  - see paragraph 3.5 to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss thresholds
- there are acres to load into the SURE Interim Workbook
- there is **no** yield to load into the SURE Interim Workbook

  Note: The yield field contains the dollar value per acre and is **not** loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook or used in the SURE guarantee calculation.

- producers **must** provide production to count.**--***

***--310 Avocados (Continued)**

C Data Elements for Avocados on the SURE Interim Report

The SURE Interim Report for avocados will use the following RMA data elements from the "A" (Acreage) Record.

Element	Reference
Record Type	"A".
CROP	"0019 Avocados".
TYPE	As provided. Example, "055 Hass".
PRAC	As provided.
PLAN	"46".
SHR	As provided. (Compare as with other crops.)
UNIT	As provided.
COVERAGE CAT/LVL	As provided.
PRICE ELC PCT	As provided.
ACRES	As provided.
ZERO ACRE	As provided.
PRICE	Load, "$1.01".
RMA Guarantee Basis	As provided.
UOM	"LBS".
YIELD	Not applicable.
ADJ APH	
WTD ADJ YLD	Note: County Offices shall leave these entries blank.
GUAR REDUC CDE	As provided.
GUAR REDUC FCTR	As provided.
PROD PREMIUM	As provided.
GRID ID	As provided.
OPTION CODE	As provided.
OPTION FCTR	As provided.
WRTN AGMT	As provided.
PLANT DATE	Not applicable.
LOC ST/CTY	As provided.
FSN	As provided.
AGR	As provided.
UPDATE DATE	As provided.

--*

***--310 Avocados (Continued)**

D Calculating a SURE Guarantee for avocados

The SURE Interim Workbook will calculate the SURE guarantee, revenue, and payment data with the elements entered as provided in subparagraph C.

Note: To calculate the SURE guarantee for:

- waived-in avocados, follow subparagraph 162 C
- NAP-covered avocados, follow paragraph 163 A.

E Production

See subparagraph 201 D for production requirements.

311 Pecans

A Background

Pecans are insured under Pecan Revenue (Plan Code 41). When calculating the SURE guarantee and revenue, pecan RMA policies require additional County Office action.

Pecans will be loaded as a Group B crop policy, so the SURE guarantee will be calculated based on the RMA guarantee basis provided within the SURE Interim Workbook. The reference to price is only to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold.**--***

***--311 Pecans (Continued)**

B RMA Data for Pecans

Unique characteristics of pecan policies, for SURE Program implications are as follows:

- an RMA guarantee basis **will** be provided for pecan revenue plans
- price field will be suppressed and requires user intervention, as follows:
  - users will load NCT price into the price field only to satisfy SURE Interim Workbook entry requirements (the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold calculations using this price will **not** be valid as calculated in the SURE Interim Workbook)
  - see paragraph 3.5 to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss thresholds
- there are acres to load into the SURE Interim Workbook
- there is **no** yield to load into the SURE Interim Workbook

  Note: The yield field contains the dollar value per acre and is **not** loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook or used in the SURE guarantee calculation.

- producers **must** provide production to count.**--***

***--311 Pecans (Continued)**

C Data Elements for Pecans on the SURE Interim Report

The SURE Interim Report for avocados will use the following RMA data elements from the "A" (Acreage) Record.

Element	Reference
Record Type	"A".
CROP	"0020 Pecans".
TYPE	As provided. Example, "999 All Varieties".
PRAC	As provided.
PLAN	"41".
SHR	As provided.
UNIT	As provided.
COVERAGE CAT/LVL	As provided.
PRICE ELC PCT	As provided.
ACRES	As provided.
ZERO ACRE	As provided.
PRICE	**Load NCT price.**
RMA Guarantee Basis	As provided.
UOM	"DOL". (**Not** used in the calculation.)
YIELD	Not applicable.
ADJ APH	
WTD ADJ YLD	**Note:** County Offices shall leave these entries blank.
GUAR REDUC CDE	As provided.
GUAR REDUC FCTR	As provided.
PROD PREMIUM	As provided.
GRID ID	As provided.
OPTION CODE	As provided.
OPTION FCTR	As provided.
WRTN AGMT	As provided.
PLANT DATE	Not applicable.
LOC ST/CTY	As provided.
FSN	As provided.
AGR	As provided.
UPDATE DATE	As provided.

--*

311 Pecans (Continued)

D Calculating a SURE Guarantee for Pecans

The SURE Interim Workbook will calculate the SURE guarantee, revenue, and payment data with the elements entered as provided in subparagraph C.

Notes: To calculate the SURE guarantee for:

- waived-in pecans, follow subparagraph 162 C
- NAP-covered pecans, follow subparagraph 163 A.

E Production

See subparagraph 201 D for production requirements.

*--312 Hybrid Corn Seed

A Background

Hybrid corn seed is generally produced under a contract or agreement with a 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 corn equivalent or commercial corn equivalent bushels that the producer is eligible to sell instead of a cash amount for the production delivered.

B Data Elements for Hybrid Corn Seed

The following illustrates the data elements used for insured hybrid corn seed to compute the SURE guarantee. **The instructions in the following table deviate from the instructions for Plan Code 55 in subparagraph 162 C**. Specifically, County Offices are instructed to use the Stage Codes/Stage Code Factors and Multi-Crop Codes/Multi-Crop Factors contained in SIR when calculating the SURE guarantee rather than the adjustment factors used for NAP crops.

Element	Reference
Record Type	"A".
CROP	"0062 Hybrid Corn Seed".
TYPE	As provided. Example, "210 Standard Planting".
PRAC	As provided. Example "997 No Practice Specified".
PLAN	"55".
SHR	As provided.
UNIT	As provided.
COVERAGE CAT/LVL	As provided.
PRICE ELC PCT	As provided.
ACRES	As provided.
ZERO ACRE	As provided.
PRICE	
RMA Guarantee Basis	Not provided – Group C Plan Code.
UOM	Load 100 percent of CORN/YEL/GR NAP price.
YIELD	Load 100 percent of CEY for CORN/YEL/GR.
ADJ APH	Not applicable.
WTD ADJ YLD	Not applicable.
GUAR REDUC CDE	As provided.
GUAR REDUC FCTR	As provided.
PROD PREMIUM	As provided.
GRID ID	As provided.
OPTION CODE	As provided.
OPTION FCTR	As provided.
WRTN AGMT	As provided.
PLANT DATE	As provided.
LOC ST/CTY	As provided.
FSN	As provided.
AGR	As provided.
UPDATE DATE	As provided.

--*

312 Hybrid Corn Seed (Continued)

B Data Elements for Hybrid Corn Seed (Continued)

Element	Reference
Record Type	“L”.
STAGE	As provided.
STAGE FCTR	As provided.
PRICE	Blank
UOM	See a record above.
ACRES	As provided.
PROD TO COUNT	See subparagraph D.
GROSS INDM	As provided.
GLEANED ACRE	As provided.
MULTI CROP CDE	As provided.
MULTI CROP FCTR	As provided.
UPDATE DATE	As provided.

C Calculating a SURE Guarantee for Hybrid Corn Seed

The SURE Interim Workbook will calculate the SURE guarantee, revenue, and payment data with the elements entered as provided in subparagraphs B and E.

Notes: To calculate the SURE guarantee for:

- NAP-covered hybrid corn seed, see subparagraph 163 A
- waived in hybrid corn seed, see subparagraph 162 C.

D Production

Hybrid corn seed “production to count” **will be** the total field corn equivalent or commercial corn equivalent. All other applicable aspects of subparagraph 201 apply regarding production.

--Note:** If no field corn equivalent or commercial corn equivalent is provided on the settlement sheet, “Production to Count” shall be calculated by dividing dollars received by NAMP for CORN/YEL/GR.**--

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 corn equivalent or commercial corn equivalent ***--**in bushels, if not, see the "Note" in this subparagraph.**--***

312 Hybrid Corn Seed (Continued)

E Determining Total Crop Value

***--**The Total Crop Value for hybrid seed corn will be calculated by using "production to count" as determined in subparagraph D multiplied by the applicable year NAMP for CORN/YEL/GR.

Example: The 2008 NAMP for CORN/YEL/GR is $4.06 according to Exhibit 6.**--***

313-320 (Reserved)

Part 11 Applying for SURE Benefits

321 Applying for Benefits

A Required Forms

In addition to FSA-682, the following **must** be filed as indicated:

- AD-1026, according to 6-CP
- CCC-502, according to 1-PL
- CCC-526, or other acceptable document according to 1-PL, to determine compliance with average AGI provision
- FSA-217, if applicable
- FSA-578 for all crops in which producer has an interest
- FSA-683, according to paragraph 353
- copy of contract growers contracts, if applicable
- production documentation according to Part 7.

Important: All required forms and production documentation must be submitted **before** the signup deadline for FSA-682 to be considered timely filed.

All supporting documentation in this subparagraph must be received in the applicable County Office **before** COC can approve or disapprove applicable parts. After signup deadline has passed, the applicable COC shall disapprove FSA-682, if documentation is incomplete.

See paragraphs 326 and 327 for determining County Office responsibilities for multi-county producers.

321 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

B Signing and Certifying FSA-682

By signing FSA-682, item 46, the individual is:

- applying for SURE benefits for the participant listed on FSA-682, item 3A
- certifying **all** of the following:
  - information provided on FSA-682 is true and correct
  - claimed production losses were a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event
  - all supporting documentation provided are true and correct copies
- authorizing FSA officials to:
  - enter farm, inspect, and verify all applicable production in which the participant has an interest to confirm the accuracy of the information provided
  - review, verify, and authenticate all information provided on FSA-682 and supporting documents
  - contact other agencies, organizations, or facilities to verify data provided by a participant or third party from such agencies, organizations, or facilities
- acknowledging that:
  - failure to provide information requested by FSA is cause for disapproval of FSA-682
  - providing a false certification to FSA is cause for disapproval of FSA-682, and is punishable by imprisonment, fines, and other penalties.

321 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

C FSA-682 Approval or Disapproval

The applicable COC is responsible for either approving or disapproving information on the FSA-682's. In cases involving multi-county producers, FSA-682 cannot be acted on by the recording COC until all the producers administrative COC's have acted and notified the recording county (Exhibits 21, 22, and 23).

Important: FSA-682 shall be complete and contain all required information **before** requesting the producer to sign FSA-682. **No** entries shall be made on FSA-682 by FSA employees, except entries designated for COC use, **after** the producer signs FSA-682. Any additions or corrections by the producer shall be initialed and dated by producer.

If COC determines the applicable FSA-682 should be disapproved, County Offices shall immediately notify the producer in writing of the disapproval. The letter to the producer shall include the following:

- notification that FSA-682 was disapproved
- reason or reasons for disapproval
- applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP.

D Late-Filed FSA-682's

Neither STC nor COC has authority to approve late-filed FSA-682's.

E Eligible Producers for SURE

See Part 2 for eligible producers for SURE. Each producer applying for SURE must sign FSA-682.

321 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

F General Signature Requirements

Signatures shall be accepted according to 1-CM.

Important: County Offices shall see 1-CM, Part 25 for signature requirements for general partnerships.

Notes: General partnerships must have a permanent TIN to receive any FSA payment. FSA payments shall not be issued to the individual members of a general partnership. FSA payments may be issued to:

- a joint venture with a permanent TIN
- the individual members of a joint venture, using the individual member's TIN, when the joint venture does not have a permanent TIN.

G Delegation of Authority Requirements

COC or CED must act on all completed and signed FSA-682's submitted.

Exception: **Only** COC has authority to act on (approve or disapprove) FSA-682's submitted that use producer certification of production.

Note: COC may delegate approval authority to CED for routine cases where producer provides acceptable verifiable production evidence according to Part 7 and producers *****--did **not** enter data into FSA-682, Part A, items 6 through 10B. Delegation must be--***** documented in COC minutes. CED's shall **not** be delegated authority to:

- disapprove any FSA-682
- *****--approve any FSA-682 where producer entered data into Part A, items 6 through 10B--*****
- approve any FSA-682 where producer certified production
- approve any FSA-682 where production is adjusted
- approve any FSA-682, Part A where producer did not have approved CCC-576 or a RMA Record of Loss on file that covers all crops.

Important: FSA-682 shall be approved or disapproved as certified by the participant.

321 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

H Withdrawing FSA-682's

An approved FSA-682 may be withdrawn at any time.

Note: Producers must repay all SURE payments received under FSA-682 that is withdrawn.

322 FSA-682 Overview

A Overview

FSA-682 includes data for all of the crops in which the producer has an interest in all counties. This paragraph provides a general overview of FSA-682 parts and itemizes when a part has to be completed, by the producer, by the recording county, or by the administrative county.

Note: Producers have the flexibility to file FSA-682 in any administrative County Office in which they have a farming interest. If a producer chooses to file all data in 1 county, County Offices shall share the SURE Interim Report and any other supporting documentation.

B Parts of FSA-682 Applicable for Single County Producer

Follow paragraph 341 and Part 16 to complete FSA-682 for a producer with all land administered by 1 county.

Part		Purpose	Completed By
A	Unaffected Crops	Identify SURE crops that did not suffer a loss.	Producer.
	Unreported Disaster Events	Record cause of loss and management practices for SURE crops without approved CCC-576 or RMA Record of Loss on file.	Producer.
B	Quality Reduction	Producer's certification that average of harvested production of SURE crop met *****--or exceeded the applicable county quality reduction or reductions. **Note:** Entry is allowed only in either of the following items for a crop: • 13A • 13B and/or 13C.	Physical location county, by: • producer (items 11 through 12C) • County Office (item 13A **or** 13B and/or 13C, as applicable).--*****
C	Additional Revenue	Verify producer payments where FSA does not have automated record of payment amount.	County Office in SURE Interim Workbook based on producer information.
D	Crop Information	Verify eligible acres and production for SURE crops. Allow for entry of COC production adjustments.	County Office in SURE Interim Workbook based on producer information.
E	Administrative COC Approval	Record whether Secretarial or contiguous county designation applies. **Subject to reconsideration and signature may be left blank for single county producer.**	COC.
F	Producer Certification	Record of producer's agreement with information on FSA-682 and request to participate.	Producer after entry of all data.
G	Recording COC Approval	Record of COC approval or disapproval of FSA-682.	COC.

322 FSA-682 Overview (Continued)

C Parts of FSA-682 Applicable for Multi-County Producer

Follow paragraphs 343 and 344 and Part 16 to complete FSA-682 for a producer with land administered by more than 1 county.

Part		Description	Completed By
A	Unaffected Crops	Record SURE crops that did not suffer a loss.	Producer for crops in each administrative county.
	Unreported Disaster Events	Record cause of loss and management practices for SURE crops without approved CCC-576 or RMA Record of Loss on file.	• Producer for crops in each administrative county (items 11 through 12C). • County Office (item 13).
B	Quality Reduction	Record producer's certification that average of harvested production of *****--SURE crop met or exceeded the applicable county quality reduction or reductions. **Note:** Entry is allowed only in either of the following items for a crop: • 13A • 13B and/or 13C.	Each administrative County Office, by physical location county, by: • producer (items 11 through 12C) • County Office (item 13 A **or** 13B and/or 13C, as applicable).--*****
C	Additional Revenue	Verify producer payments where FSA does not have automated record of payment amount.	Each administrative County Office in SURE Interim Workbook based on producer information.
D	Crop Information	Verify eligible acres and production for SURE crops. Allow for entering COC production adjustments.	Each administrative County Office in SURE Interim Workbook based on producer information.
E	Administrative COC Approval	Record the following: • Secretarial or contiguous county designation • if COC determinations are subject to reconsideration • administrative COC approval or disapproval of Parts A through D for county.	Each administrative COC (except recording COC) after producer signs FSA-682.
F	Producer Certification	Producer's agreement with information on FSA-682 and request to participate.	Producer once for entire FSA-682.
G	Recording COC Approval	Record of COC approval or disapproval of FSA-682.	Recording COC after all administrative COC's have signed in Part E.

322 FSA-682 Overview (Continued)

D Crops Recorded on FSA-682

As covered in Part 2, a crop for SURE is each unique combination of crop, crop type, and IU for the producer. With the exception of acreage listed in subparagraph E, all crops in which the producer has an interest for all counties should be on FSA-682. As covered in Part 2, these include:

- crop acreage that is planted or intended to be planted for harvest
- fish that are intended to be harvested for sale
- bees and beehives that are intended to be harvested for a honey crop
- inventory of value loss that suffered loss because of eligible disaster event.

E Acreage Not on FSA-682

Acreage that would **not** appear on FSA-682 includes acreage according to Part 4:

- in which the producer does not have an interest
- of *de minimis* crops
- considered uninsurable
- considered subsequent.

F Production to Count on FSA-682

Production to count is recorded on FSA-682 at the physical location county, crop, crop type, IU, stage code, and share level. The production may need to be prorated or combined according to Part 7 if the RMA Record of Loss, NAP production records, or the production evidence submitted by a producer is not provided for the crop, crop type, and IU in the physical location county.

Production that does not meet the requirements in Part 7 for verifiable and reliable is subject to the maximum loss calculation. See Part 7 for explanation of production to count.

322 FSA-682 Overview (Continued)

G Producer Payments Included on FSA-682

2008 producer payments for which FSA does not have automated records available through County Office records must be provided by the producer. The producer is responsible for providing the amount of the following payments to their administrative county:

- RMA indemnities
- FSA settlements
- RMA settlements
- marketing loan gains
- guaranteed payments received by contract growers.

Note: Payments for crops which the producer declared *de minimis* or in which the producer does not have an interest according to Part 2 are excluded.

H Timing of Producer Signature

The producer shall not sign FSA-682 until all parts A through D are complete for all administrative counties. COC **cannot** act on any part of FSA-682 until the producer has signed Part F.

I Causes of Loss

The producer is responsible for providing sufficient information to enable the responsible COC to determine the cause of a loss. The required information can be obtained:

- from a previously approved CCC-576 or RMA Record of Loss included on 2008 SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4)

- using data from Part A as entered by the producer on FSA-682.

See Part 7 and paragraph 336 for more information on COC determinations for eligible causes of loss.

322 FSA-682 Overview (Continued)

J Quality Affected Production

The producer may choose to certify harvested production as quality affected by price adjustments equal to or greater than the quality reduction factor established by COC for that *--SURE crop for either of the following:

- total, all quality adjustment factors

- excessive moisture quality adjustment factor and/or other quality adjustment factor (cause other than excessive moisture).

On a SURE crop, the producer **cannot** certify to any of the following quality adjustment factor combinations:

- total and excessive moisture
- total and other
- total, excessive moisture, and other.

If selected for spot check, the producer is responsible for providing verifiable production evidence that the average quality reduction for all harvested production of the SURE crop--* met or exceeded the county average (Part 8).

323-325 (Reserved)

326 Processing FSA-682's

A Initial Contact With Multi-County Producers

When a producer contacts a County Office to apply for SURE, the County Office must determine all County Offices associated with the producer. If the producer is associated with:

- only 1 County Office, the producer completes all parts of FSA-682 in that County Office and the associated COC makes all determinations (subparagraph B)

- multiple County Offices, the County Office must determine if they are designated as the producer's recording county according to 3-PL (Rev. 1); if they are:

  - not the recording county, then they only record and act on the portion of FSA-682 containing their county data (subparagraph C)

  - the recording county, then they have the additional responsibility for coordinating with the producer's other administrative counties, final review of FSA-682, and COC approval/disapproval of FSA-682 (subparagraph D).

B Processing FSA-682's for Producers Associated With Single County Offices

For each eligible producer associated with a single County Office process FSA-682 according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Follow guidelines in Part 16 for assembling data for entry into spreadsheet.
2	Follow paragraph 341 to complete FSA-682, Parts A and B.
3	Enter applicable data as directed by producer into spreadsheet according to Part 16.
4	Print FSA-682, page 2 according to Part 16.
5	Review data on FSA-682 and applicable FSA-682A pages with producer.
6	Follow paragraph 341 for producer signature on FSA-682.
7	COC acts on FSA-682 according to paragraph 341.
8	Retain copy of FSA-682. **Note:** Also retain copy of FSA-683 and any applicable FSA-682A pages.

326 Processing FSA-682's (Continued)

C Processing FSA-682's in Other Administrative County of Multi-County Producers

For each eligible producer for which the administrative county is not the recording county, process FSA-682 according to the following and Exhibit 21.

Step	Action
1	Follow guidelines in Part 16 for assembling data for entry into spreadsheet.
2	Follow paragraph 343 to complete FSA-682, Parts A and B.
3	Enter applicable data as directed by producer into SURE Interim Workbook according to Part 16.
4	Print FSA-682, page 2 according to Part 16.
5	Review data on FSA-682 with producer.
6	Send copy of FSA-682, Parts A and B, and applicable FSA-682A pages to recording county and follow Part 16 to send data from SURE Interim Workbook. **Note:** Remember to follow PII guidelines when transferring documents. Ensure that recording county is aware of the number of pages being sent.
7	Retain copy of FSA-682.
8	Wait to receive notification from recording county that producer has signed FSA-682.
9	COC acts on FSA-682 according to paragraph 343 after producer has signed FSA-682.
10	Update SURE Interim Workbook with COC determinations and send updates to recording county according to Part 16.
11	Send FSA-682, page 2, showing COC updates and signature showing approval/disapproval to recording county. **Note:** Remember to follow PII guidelines when transferring documents. Ensure that recording county is aware of the number of pages being sent.
12	Retain copy of FSA-682. **Note:** Also retain copy of SURE Interim Report and any applicable FSA-682A pages.

326 Processing FSA-682's (Continued)

D Processing FSA-682's in Recording County of Multi-County Producers

For each eligible producer for which the county is the recording county, complete FSA-682 according to the following and Exhibit 21.

Step	Action
1	Follow guidelines in Part 16 for assembling data for your county for entry into spreadsheet.
2	Follow paragraph 344 to complete Parts A and B of FSA-682.
3	Enter applicable data for producer's acreage in the recording county as directed by producer into spreadsheet according to Part 16.
4	Print FSA-682, page 2 according to Part 16.
5	Confirm that your county has received all required spreadsheet data from producer's other administrative counties and that data has been loaded according to Part 16.
6	Confirm that Parts A and B have been received from all of the producer's administrative counties.
7	Review data on FSA-682 with producer.
8	Follow paragraph 344 for producer signature on FSA-682.
9	Notify producer's other administrative counties that producer has signed FSA-682.
10	Confirm with producer's other administrative counties that their COC has acted on their FSA-682, updated their spreadsheet and sent updates according to Part 16.
11	Confirm updated prints of FSA-682, page 2 showing COC updates and signature showing approval/disapproval from each of the producer's other administrative counties.
12	COC determines producer overall eligibility according to Part 2 and Part 16.
13	COC acts on FSA-682 according to paragraph 344, signs, and dates in Part G.
14	Notify other administrative counties of approval/disapproval of FSA-682.
15	Retain copy of complete FSA-682 with all updates. **Note:** Also retain copy of FSA-683, SURE Interim Report for recording county, and any applicable FSA-682A pages.

327 Interaction Between Counties for Multi-County Producers

A Overview

Counties with multiple county producers shall remain in close contact. This paragraph provides the interaction that must take place between counties for FSA-682 process.

B Recording County

The recording county for SURE shall be the producer's designated eligibility recording county according to 3-PL (Rev. 1). If the producer is involved in only 1 county, then that county is considered to be both the recording and administrative county for the purposes of this section.

C Recording County Responsibilities

COC in a recording county is responsible for:

- producer eligibility determinations according to Part 1
- ensuring FSA-682 is completed according to this part
- accepting producer signatures according to 1-CM
- approving or disapproving FSA-682, Parts A through D, for their county's data
- assigning production on FSA- 682, Part D, for crops in their county
- overall approval or disapproval of FSA-682
- requesting additional information, as needed, from other administrative counties
- ensuring other administrative counties are notified of approved/disapproved of FSA-682.

D Other Administrative County Responsibilities

COC's in other administrative counties are responsible for:

- approving or disapproving FSA-682, Parts A through D for their county's data
- assigning production on FSA-682, Part D, for crops in their county
- providing additional information, if requested, to recording county
- ensuring that recording county receives data from their county, including COC determinations.

E No Transfer of COC Authority Between Counties

No COC may transfer authority to act on their behalf to another COC. While a producer may choose to record all of the information for FSA-682 in a single County Office, each applicable COC is required to act on their respective parts of FSA-682.

328-330 (Reserved)

331 Administrative Appeal Rights for SURE

A Applying 1-APP

See 1-APP for policy and information about reconsiderations, appeals, mediations, and litigations.

B Unique Aspect of SURE - Recording COC Determinations and Administrative COC Determinations

Under SURE, a recording COC is responsible for issuing a SURE Program decision on a producer's FSA-682. That recording COC decision may be based on other decisions that were decided by 1 or more administrative COC's or administrative COC-employees.

In some cases, an administrative COC will issue determinations on matters falling within their area of authority in response to a producer's FSA-682. In other cases, an administrative COC (or an administrative COC employee) may have already issued a decision on matters long before the producer ever filed FSA-682. Those decisions may or may not have been contested at the time (with either FSA, in mediation, or to NAD), and those decisions may or may **not** already be administratively final.

Participants have the right to challenge adverse decisions in administrative appeals according to 1-APP. SURE does **not** alter any of the administrative appeal rights discussed in 1-APP. Additionally, SURE does **not** give participants a new right to contest administrative decisions that have already become final according to 1-APP, paragraph 25.

Example: In 2008, a participant filed a notice of loss under NAP that resulted in an administrative COC assigning production for an ineligible cause of loss. The participant appealed the administrative COC decision at the time and the administrative COC decision to assign production was upheld on appeal. In 2009, the participant filed FSA-682. The participant **cannot**, in 2009 or later, contest FSA's basis for assigning the production just because the participant filed FSA-682.

331 Administrative Appeal Rights for SURE (Continued)

B Unique Aspect of SURE - Administrative COC Determinations and Recording COC Determinations (Continued)

In general, recording COC's will **not** do any of the following:

- review, reconsider, or comment on administrative determinations that were rendered by an administrative COC (or subordinate administrative COC employee decision that has become final)

  Notes: This prohibition includes making any sort of recommendation that an administrative COC reopen a case or seek to reopen a case according to 1-APP, paragraph 25.

  To the extent that a recording COC has questions about a matter falling under the authority of an administrative COC, recording COC's may communicate through appropriate channels, with the administrative COC and make necessary inquiries.

- act on FSA-682 until **all** required administrative COC decisions are received, as applicable

  Note: Regardless of whether a participant sought or seeks reconsideration, appeal, or mediation on an administrative COC decision (or COC employee decision), the recording COC may act on FSA-682 once recording COC has received all required administrative COC (or COC employee decisions) without regard to any subsequently filed reconsideration, appeal, or mediation. However, if an administrative COC decision is modified on reconsideration, mediation, or appeal, the recording COC must review whether the recording COC decision on the producer's FSA-682 has been impacted and, if so, to what extent.

- participate in, comment on, or provide any statement in any reconsideration, appeal, mediation involving an issue or matter outside the recording COC's area of authority or about an administrative COC (including COC employee) decision without express written consent according to 1-APP, paragraph 26.

Administrative COC's or administrative COC employees, as applicable, are responsible for issuing necessary program determinations on matters falling under their geographical or regional authority that are necessary for completing the SURE Interim Workbook (Part 16). These matters include, but are not limited to, items such as eligible or ineligible causes of loss impacting a producer's crop, the need for assignments of production for any reason, decisions on whether a crop was prevented from being planted, etc.

332 Restrictions and Limitations

A Restriction on Unapproved Forms

State and County Offices shall not use unapproved forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents to obtain or collect the data required from participants to complete FSA-682.

B Limitations on Initiating FSA-682's

A producer can initiate or complete FSA-682 process in any county with which the producer has an association. A producer cannot complete any portion of FSA-682 in a county that does not administer any acreage of the producer's SURE farm.

C Restrictions on Completing Manual FSA-682, Parts C and D

A manual FSA-682, Parts C and D, shall be completed only if producer intentionally files acreage and production for crop, crop type, and IU's that do not meet the Risk Management Purchase Requirements. In this case, the crop, crop type, and IU cannot be entered using the SURE Interim Workbook according to Part 16. See paragraph 354 for instructions on completing manual FSA-682, Parts C through E.

333-335 (Reserved)

336 Establishing Eligible Causes of Loss for SURE

A General Requirement

COC must make a determination concerning eligible cause of loss for each unique combination of crop, crop type, and IU with eligible acreage for the producer in the county. See Part 2 for eligible causes of loss for 10 percent qualifying loss and Part 7 for ineligible cases of loss for assigning production. COC can determine that the producer met the reporting requirements for causes of loss for the crop, crop type, and IU by any 1 of the following:

- approved CCC-576 is on file in the county
- RMA Record of Loss for the producer's acreage is on the 2008 SURE Interim Report
- producer completes FSA-682, Part A, "Unaffected Crops"
- producer completes FSA-682, Part A, "Unreported Disaster Events".

B Prevented Planting Restriction

Producers with prevented planting acreage that do not have an approved CCC-576 or an RMA Record of Loss shall follow 2-CP procedure to file CCC-576. FSA-682, Part A, "Unreported Disaster Events" shall not be used to claim prevented planting for SURE.

C CCC-576 Filed for a Unit

As with NAP, an approved CCC-576 previously filed by 1 producer on the unit covers all of the acreage of the crop, crop type, and IU for all producers on that unit.

D CCC-576 Filed on 1 Unit of Multiple Units

An approved CCC-576 for 1 of multiple units in an administrative county covers all of the acreage of the crop, crop type, and IU for the producer in the county. It does not apply to acreage in a different county.

Note: COC has the discretion to allow an approved CCC-576 to cover **all** producers on the unit that have the same crop, crop type, and IU on other units within the county.

E Late-Filed CCC-576's

A late-filed CCC-576 that did not meet 1-NAP late-filed provisions, but met all other requirements, may be considered by COC to establish an eligible cause of loss for SURE acreage.

336 Establishing Eligible Causes of Loss for SURE (Continued)

F Disapproved CCC-576's

CCC-576's disapproved by COC for reasons other than failure to meet late-filed provisions shall not be used to establish an eligible cause of loss for SURE. COC shall **not** reconsider previously disapproved CCC-576's.

G CCC-576's Filed for Different Crop, Crop Type, or Intended Use

An approved CCC-576 for acreage of a different combination of crop, crop type, or IU shall **not** be used to establish an eligible cause of loss for SURE.

H COC Request for Additional Information

COC has the authority to request additional information from the producer for any of the following:

- approved CCC-576
- RMA Record of Loss for the producer's acreage on the 2008 SURE Interim Report
- producer completes FSA-682, Part A, "Unaffected Crops"
- producer completes FSA-682, Part A, "Unreported Disaster Events".

337-340 (Reserved)

341 Completing FSA-682 for a Single County Producer

A Completing FSA-682

Follow this paragraph and Part 16 to complete FSA-682 for a single county producer applying for SURE. See paragraph 343 for handling FSA-682's in an administrative county for a multi-county producer. See paragraph 344 for handling FSA-682's in a recording county for a multi-county producer.

See Part 16 for completing SURE Interim Workbook and completing FSA-682, page 2.

B Completing FSA-682, Part A

Complete FSA-682, Part A according to this table.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter recording State and county code for the producer. **Note:** If producer is not multi-county, the recording county and administrative county are the same.
2	Enter crop year.
3A	Enter producer's name.
3B	Enter producer's address.
3C	Enter producer's phone number.
4	Entry is optional because the recording county and administrative county are the same.

341 Completing FSA-682 for a Single County Producer (Continued)

B Completing FSA-682, Part A (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part A – Unaffected Crops and Unreported Disaster Events **Note:** Items 5A through 10B are completed by the producer.	
If applicable, producer completes items 5A and 5B only if the producer considers 1 or more of their crops that will be included in Part D as **not** affected by an eligible disaster event.	
5A	Producer enters physical location State and county for the crops in item 5B.
5B	Producer enters crops that were not affected by an eligible disaster event in the State and county in item 5A.
If applicable, producer completes items 6 through 10B for each physical location State and county/disaster event/crop combination that was not already on CCC-576 approved for FSA NAP covered crops or on RMA Record of Loss.	
6	Producer enters State and county code for the county in which the crop is physically located
7	Producer enters disaster event that caused the loss.
8	Producer enters date the disaster event occurred.
9A-9C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU affected by disaster event in item 7. **Note:** If additional unrecorded causes of loss occurred, separate Part B's must be filed for each applicable event.
10A	Producer describes cultivation practices for expected crop production, before and after date of damage, on affected crop acreage, such as fertilizer amounts, cultivation, seeding rate and variety, pesticides, and herbicide amounts, irrigation measures, etc.
10B	Producer describes what has been done with the damaged crop acreage.

C Completing FSA-682, Part B

Complete FSA-682, Part B according to this table.

Item	Instruction
Part B – Quality Reduction Information **Note:** Items are optional. Items 11 through 12C are completed by the producer. Item 13 is completed by the County Office.	
Items 11 through 13 are completed only if producer is certifying that a crop suffered an average quality reduction at least equal to the county's average quality factor for the crop. **Note:** Part B is completed for each administrative county where the producer has an interest.	
11	Producer enters physical location State and county for crop, crop type, and IU that will be entered in 12A through 12C.

341 Completing FSA-682 for a Single County Producer (Continued)

C Completing FSA-682, Part B (Continued)

Item	Instruction
12A-12C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU.
13A	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of all factors, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13B	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13C	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of any cause other than excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).

Note: Entry is allowed only in either of the following items for a crop:

- 13A
- 13B and/or 13C.

D Completing FSA-682, Parts C and D

Information in FSA-682, Parts C and D is entered and printed through the SURE Interim Workbook process, **except** for cases outlined in paragraph 354. See Part 16 for instructions on entering data into SURE Interim Workbook and printing FSA-682, page 2.

E Completing FSA-682, Part E

Complete FSA-682, Part E according to this table.

Item	Instruction
Part E – Administrative COC Approvals for Parts A Through D	
COC does not take action until the producer has signed FSA-682. **Note:** For single county producers, COC is required to only sign in Part G.	
Check (✓) "Yes" if the State and county in item 15 had a secretarial designation or was contiguous to a secretarially designated county for the crop year in item 16; otherwise, check (✓) "No".	
39	Leave blank.
40	***--**Leave blank.**--***
41	Leave blank.
42	Leave blank.

341 Completing FSA-682 for a Single County Producer (Continued)

F Completing FSA-682, Part F

Complete FSA-682, Part F according to this table.

Item	Instruction
	Page 3 Header
43	Enter producer's name.
44	Enter State and county name. **Note:** Recording and administrative State and county is the same.
45	Enter crop year.
	Part F – Producer Certification
46	Producer signs FSA-682 after all required information in Parts A through D for all crop, crop type, and IU's with eligible acreage in which the producer has an interest in the county is complete.
47	If: • the producer signing is **not** signing in the representative capacity, leave blank • anyone other than the producer is signing in a representative capacity; enter the title or relationship to the producer/applicant.
48	Enter date signed.

G Completing FSA-682, Part G

Complete FSA-682, Part G according to this table.

Item	Instruction
	Part G – Recording COC Approvals
Note:	For single county producers, COC signs in Part G.
49A	Determination of approval/disapproval for FSA-682.
49B	Signature of COC or designee.
49C	Date signed by COC or designee

342 Example of FSA-682

A Example of FSA-682, Part A and Part B

The following is an example of FSA-682, Parts A and B

*--

This form is available electronically. *See Page 3 for Privacy Act and Burden Statements.*

FSA-682 (03-15-10)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency	1. Recording State and County Code	2. Crop Year
	SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS PROGRAM APPLICATION	19-191	2008

3A. Producer's Name	3B. Producer's Address *(City, State and Zip Code)*	3C. Producer's Telephone Number *(Include Area Code)*	4. Administrative State and County
Joe Iowa	1234 Any Way Winning, IA 43210	111-555-1111	

Each producer must report crops by administrative county. Accordingly, complete Parts A – D for the land administered by the county indicated in Item 4.

PART A – UNAFFECTED CROPS AND UNREPORTED DISASTER EVENTS

5. The crop(s) listed below were unaffected by any disaster during the crop year identified in Item 2.

A. Physical Location State and County	B. Crop(s)
Winneshiek, IA	Oats

Complete Items 6 through 10B only for damaged crops that do not have an approved Notice of Loss or RMA Loss Record.

6. Physical Location State and County	7. What disaster event(s) caused the loss(es)?	8. Disaster Event Date(s)
Winneshiek, IA	Excessive Heat & Drought	June 1 - August 15, 2008

The following crop, crop type, and intended use suffered low yields due to the disaster event in Item 7 during the crop year identified in Item 2.

9A. Crop	9B. Crop Type	9C. Intended Use	10A. What cultivation and management practices were employed on damaged/low yield crop acreage?	10B. What was done with crop acreage?
Alfalfa		FG	The first cutting was taken off the acreage but the acreage was untouched after the first cutting.	The acreage will be left until the next crop season.

PART B – QUALITY REDUCTION INFORMATION

List the location, crop, crop type, and intended use for such crops below that suffered an average verifiable quality reduction on harvested production equal to or greater than the approved quality reduction percentage in Items 13A **OR** 13B and/or 13C, as applicable.

11. Physical Location State and County	12A. Crop	12B. Crop Type	12C. Intended Use	13. Approved Quality Reduction		
				A. Total	B. Excessive Moisture	C. Other

Page ___of ___

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342 Example of FSA-682 (Continued)

B Example of FSA-682, Parts C Through E

The following is an example of FSA-682, Parts C through E.

*--

FSA-682 (3-15-10) Page ___ of ___ (Page 2)

14. Producer Name	15. Administrative County and State	16. Crop Year
Any Producer	Anywhere, St	2008

PART C - ADDITIONAL REVENUE INFORMATION

Type of Payment	Amount
17. Total RMA Indemnities	$ 15,000.00
18. Total FSA Settlements	0
19. Total RMA Settlements	0
20. Guaranteed Payments to Contract Growers	0
21. LDP, Market Gain, and Market Certificate Payments to CMA Producers	0

PART D - CROP INFORMATION

22. Phys. St/Co Code	23. Crop	24. Type	25. Int. Use	26. Acres	27. Share	28. Stg.	29. Coverage Status	30. Ins/ Nonins	31. Prod. Type	32. Production to Count	33. Salvage Value ($)	Field Market Value 34A. A	34B. B	COC Use Only: Production 35. Adjusted	36. Assigned	37. Salvage Value ($)	Field Market Value 38A. A	38B. B
99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	19.10	100%	H	Purchased	Non-ins.		31,600.00								
99-999	Corn	YEL	Gr	390.00	100%	H	Purchased	Insurable		15,695.00								
99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	29.00	100%	H	Buy-in 1	Insurable	C	76.40								
99-999	Soybeans	COM	Gr	313.90	100%	H	Purchased	Insurable		2,320.00								

PART E - ADMINISTRATIVE COC APPROVAL for PARTS A, B, C, D

The producer in Item 14 has land that is within a Secretarial designated or contiguous county that is administered by the county in Item 15. ___ YES ___ NO

39. COC Action:	40. Subject to Reconsideration	41. COC or Designee Signature	42. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
___ Approved ___ Disapproved	___ YES ___ NO		

--*

342 Example of FSA-682 (Continued)

C Example of FSA-682, Parts F and G

The following is an example of FSA-682, Parts F and G.

*--

FSA-682 (03-15-10) Page 3 of 3

43. Producer's Name	44. Recording State and County	45. Crop Year
Joe Iowa	19-191	2008

PART F- PRODUCER CERTIFICATIONS

- *While I recognize that this report must be filed administrative county by administrative county, I understand that for purposes of calculating ultimate program eligibility my "farm" for the purposes of the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program, is the sum of all of the following in which I have an interest for all counties: eligible crop acreage that is planted or intended to be planted for harvest; fish that are intended to be harvested for sale; bees and beehives that are intended to be harvested for a honey crop; and value loss crops that suffered an inventory loss due to an eligible disaster event.*
- *I certify that I have obtained NAP coverage, an eligible (see instructions) policy or plan of insurance, purchased buy-in coverage, received relief, or elected de minimus exception for all crops (for which NAP coverage is available or are insurable under the federal crop insurance program, excluding crop insurance pilot programs) in which I have an interest in all counties; or I am applying for a waiver as a Socially Disadvantaged Producer, Limited Resource Producer, or Beginning Farmer or Rancher.*
- *I have reviewed all Parts A-D and certify by my signature below, that the information for all crops in each respective county is true and correct.*
- *I certify that I have filed an acreage report for all crops in all counties nationwide in which I, as producer, have an interest.*
- *I certify that I have reported all of my eligible production for all eligible commodities on my farm.*
- *I certify that all information reported on this form is true and correct and I understand that if any information is determined to be in error then the application may be denied and may result in a determination of ineligibility completely or in part and other criminal or civil penalties or sanctions.*
- *I certify that all information provided to support this application, including marketing contract(s) or Community Supported Agriculture Agreements if applicable, is true and correct.*
- *I certify that I have signed and submitted FSA-683, "Statement of Compliance with Program Provisions of the 2008 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE) and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provision".*
- *I understand that if I am unable to provide verifiable documentation at the time of a spot-check to support my average quality adjustment statements in Part B, I will be ineligible for quality adjustment on my harvested production and will repay any resulting overpayment.*
- *I understand that USDA will be conducting spot-checks for this program and I authorize FSA access to any records held by elevators, processors, contractors, or any other agency or organization that maintains records or substantiating evidence for which I am basing this certification for the purposes of verifying such information contained in this form or is otherwise necessary to determine eligibility under this SURE program.*
- *I understand that payments are subject to the provisions, including modifications, in the actual program regulations and statutory authorities, as may be amended.*

46. Producer's Signature (By)	47. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity	48. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
/s/ Joe Iowa		12/12/2009

PART G - RECORDING COC APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF APPLICATION

49A. COC Action on Application:	49B. COC Signature	49C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
☒ Approved ☐ Disapproved	/s/ Wilma E. Camaorwa	1/6/2010

NOTE: *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 7 CFR Part 760 and the Food. Conservation. and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-246). 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. Payments may be made under the program to which the form applies only to the extent permitted by applicable authorities.*

This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act, as it is required for administration of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (see Section 1601 of Pub. L. 110-246, Title I, Subtitle F - Administration).

The provisions of criminal, civil, and privacy statutes may be applicable to the information provided. ***RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.***

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343 Completing FSA-682 in an Administrative County for a Multi-County Producer

A Completing FSA-682

Follow this paragraph and Part 16 to complete FSA-682 for land administered in the county for a multi-county producer applying for SURE. See paragraph 341 for handling FSA-682's for a single county producer. See paragraph 344 for handling FSA-682's in a recording county for a multi-county producer.

See Part 16 for completing SURE Interim Workbook and completing FSA-682, page 2.

343 Completing FSA-682 in an Administrative County for a Multi-County Producer (Continued)

B Completing FSA-682, Part A

Complete FSA-682, Part A according to this table.

Item	Instruction
Note: Items 1 through 4 and Part A are completed for each administrative county where the producer has an interest.	
1	Enter recording State and county code for the producer.
2	Enter crop year.
3A	Enter producer's name.
3B	Enter producer's address.
3C	Enter producer's phone number.
4	Enter administrative State and County Office name.
Part A – Unaffected Crops and Unreported Disaster Events **Note:** Items 5A through 10B are completed by the producer.	
If applicable, producer completes items 5A and 5B only if the producer considers 1 or more of their crops that will be included in Part D as **not** affected by an eligible disaster event.	
5A	Producer enters physical location State and county for the crops in item 5B.
5B	Producer enters crops that were not affected by an eligible disaster event in the State and county in item 5A.
If applicable, producer completes items 6 through 10B for each physical location State and county/disaster event/crop combination that was not already on CCC-576 approved for FSA NAP covered crops or on RMA Record of Loss.	
6	Producer enters State and county code for the county in which the crop is physically located.
7	Producer enters weather-related disaster event that caused the loss.
8	Producer enters date the disaster event occurred.
9A-9C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU affected by disaster event in item 7. **Note:** If additional unrecorded causes of loss occurred, separate Part B's must be filed for each applicable event.
10A	Producer describes cultivation practices for expected crop production, before and after date of damage, on affected crop acreage, such as fertilizer amounts, cultivation, seeding rate and variety, pesticides, and herbicide amounts, irrigation measures, etc.
10B	Producer describes what has been done with the damaged crop acreage.

343 Completing FSA-682 in an Administrative County for a Multi-County Producer (Continued)

C Completing FSA-682, Part B

Complete FSA-682, Part B according to this table.

Item	Instruction
Part B – Quality Reduction Information **Note:** Items are optional. Items 11 through 12C are completed by the producer. Item 13 is completed by the County Office.	
Items 11 through 13 are completed only if producer is certifying that a crop suffered an average quality adjustment at least equal to the county's average quality adjustment for the crop. **Note:** Part B is completed for each administrative county where the producer has an interest.	
11	Producer enters physical location State and county for crop, crop type, and IU that will be entered in 12A through 12C.
12A-12C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU.
***--**13A	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of all factors, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13B	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13C	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of any cause other than excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).

Note: Entry is allowed only in either of the following items for a crop:

- 13A
- 13B and/or 13C.**--***

D Completing FSA-682, Parts C and D

Information in FSA-682, Parts C and D is entered and printed through the SURE Interim Workbook process, **except** for cases outlined in paragraph 354. See Part 16 for instructions on entering data into SURE Interim Workbook and printing FSA-682, page 2.

343 Completing FSA-682 in an Administrative County for a Multi-County Producer (Continued)

E Completing FSA-682, Part E

Complete FSA-682, Part E according to this table after the recording county sends notification that the producer has signed FSA-682.

Item	Instruction
Part E – Administrative COC Approvals for Parts A Through D	
COC does not take action until the producer has signed FSA-682.	
Check (✓) "Yes" if the State and county in item 15 had a secretarial designation or was contiguous to a secretarially designated county for the crop year in item 16; otherwise, check (✓) "No".	
39	Check (✓) "Approved" if COC approved Parts A through D; otherwise, check (✓) "Disapproved".
40	Check (✓) "Yes" if any COC action for Parts A through D is subject to reconsideration; otherwise, check (✓) "No". See paragraph 331 for further information on items subject to reconsideration, appeal, or mitigation.
41	COC signature.
42	Date COC signed FSA-682.

Notify recording county of COC action and send applicable pages and COC signature to the recording county.

344 Completing FSA-682 in Recording County for Multi-County Producer

A Completing FSA-682

Follow this paragraph to complete an FSA-682 in the recording county for a multi-county producer. See paragraph 341 for handling FSA-682's for a single county producer. See paragraph 343 and Exhibits 21, 22, and 23 for handling FSA-682's in an administrative county for a multi-county producer.

See Part 16 for completing SURE Interim Workbook and completing FSA-682, page 2.

B Completing FSA-682, Part A

Complete FSA-682, Part A according to this table.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code.
2	Enter crop year.
3A	Enter producer's name.
3B	Enter producer's address.
3C	Enter producer's phone number.
4	Leave blank.
Part A – Unaffected Crops and Unreported Disaster Events **Note:** Items 5A through 10B are completed by the producer.	
If applicable, producer completes items 5A and 5B only if the producer considers 1 or more of their crops that will be included in Part D as **not** affected by an eligible disaster event.	
5A	Producer enters physical location State and county for the crops in item 5B.
5B	Producer enters crops that were not affected by an eligible disaster event in the State and county in item 5A.
If applicable, producer completes items 6 through 10B for each physical location State and county/disaster event/crop combination that was not already on CCC-576 approved for FSA NAP covered crops or on RMA Record of Loss.	
6	Producer enters State and county code for the county in which the crop is physically located.
7	Producer enters disaster event that caused the loss.
8	Producer enters date the disaster event occurred.
9A-9C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU affected by disaster event in item 7. **Note:** If additional unrecorded causes of loss occurred, separate Part B's must be filed for each applicable event.
10A	Producer describes cultivation practices for expected crop production, before and after date of damage, on affected crop acreage, such as fertilizer amounts, cultivation, seeding rate and variety, pesticides, and herbicide amounts, irrigation measures, etc.
10B	Producer describes what has been done with the damaged crop acreage.

344 Completing FSA-682 in Recording County for Multi-County Producer (Continued)

C Completing FSA-682, Part B

Complete FSA-682, Part B according to this table.

Item	Instruction
Part B – Quality Reduction Information **Note:** Items are optional. Items 11 through 12C are completed by the producer. Item 13 is completed by the County Office.	
Items 11 through 13 are completed only if producer is certifying that a crop suffered an average quality adjustment at least equal to the county's average quality adjustment for the crop. **Note:** Part B is completed for each administrative county where the producer has an interest.	
11	Producer enters physical location State and county for crop, crop type, and IU that will be entered in 12A through 12C.
12A-12C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU.
***--**13A	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of all factors, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13B	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13C	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of any cause other than excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).

Note: Entry is allowed only in either of the following items for a crop:

- 13A
- 13B and/or 13C.**--***

D Completing FSA-682, Parts C and D

Information on FSA-682, Parts C and D is entered and printed through the SURE Interim Workbook process except for cases outlined in paragraph 354. See Part 16 for instructions on entering data into SURE Interim Workbook and printing FSA-682, page 2.

344 Completing FSA-682 in Recording County for Multi-County Producer (Continued)

E Completing FSA-682, Part E

Complete FSA-682, Part E according to this table **after** the producer has signed FSA-682.

Part E – Administrative COC Approvals for Parts A Through D	
COC does not take action until the producer has signed FSA-682. **Note:** The recording COC is required to only sign in Part G.	
Check (✓) "Yes" if the State and county in item 15 had a secretarial designation or was contiguous to a secretarially designated county for the crop year in item 16; otherwise, check (✓) "No".	
Item	**Instruction**
39	Leave blank.
40	Check (✓) "Yes" if any COC action for Parts A through D is subject to reconsideration; otherwise, check (✓) "No". See paragraph 331 for further information on items subject to reconsideration, appeal, or mitigation.
41	Leave blank.
42	Leave blank.

F Completing FSA-682, Part F

Complete FSA-682, Part F according to this table.

Header	
43	Enter producer's name.
44	Enter State and county name.
45	Enter crop year.
Part F – Producer Certification	
46	Producer signs FSA-682 after all required information in Parts A through D for all applicable administrative counties has been received and is part of FSA-682.
47	If: • the producer signing is **not** signing in the representative capacity, leave blank • anyone other than the producer is signing in a representative capacity; enter the title or relationship to the producer/applicant.
48	Enter date signed.

Notify administrative counties that producer has signed FSA-682 and wait for notification from administrative counties on their COC action.

344 Completing FSA-682 in Recording County for Multi-County Producer (Continued)

G Completing FSA-682, Part G

Complete FSA-682, Part G according to this table.

Item	Instruction
Part G – Recording COC Approvals	
Signed only after all applicable administrative COC's have acted on information in Parts A through D, signed in Part E, and all Parts A through E are part of FSA-682.	
49A	Determination of approval/disapproval for FSA-682.
49B	Signature of COC or designee.
49C	Date signed by COC or designee.

Notify other administrative counties of approval/disapproval.

345-350 (Reserved)

351 Completing FSA-682A

A When to Complete FSA-682A

FSA-682A is completed only if producers require additional entry lines on FSA-682, Part A.

B Instructions for FSA-682A, Part A

Complete FSA-682A, Part A according to this table.

Item	Instruction for Page 1
A	Enter State and county code for the producer.
B	Enter crop year.
C	Enter producer's name.
D	Not applicable.
Part A – Unaffected Crops and Unreported Disaster Events **Note:** Items 5A through 10B are completed by the producer.	
If applicable, producer completes items 5A and 5B only if the producer considers 1 or more of their crops that will be included in Part D as **not** affected by an eligible disaster event.	
5A	Producer enters physical location State and county for the crops in item 5B.
5B	Producer enters crops that were not affected by an eligible disaster event in the State and county in item 5A.
If applicable, producer completes items 6 through 10B for each physical location State and county/disaster event/crop combination that was not already on CCC-576 approved for FSA NAP covered crops.	
6	Producer enters State and county code for the county in which the crop is physically located.
7	Producer enters weather-related disaster event that caused the loss.
8	Producer enters date the disaster event occurred.
9A-9C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU affected by disaster event in item 7.
10A	Producer describes cultivation practices for expected crop production, before and after date of damage, on affected crop acreage, such as fertilizer amounts, cultivation, seeding rate and variety, pesticides, and herbicide amounts, irrigation measures, etc.
10B	Producer describes what has been done with the damaged crop acreage.

351 Completing FSA-682A (Continued)

B Instructions for FSA-682A (Continued)

Item	Instruction for Page 2
E	Enter producer's name.
F	Enter administrative State and county name.
G	Enter crop year.
6	Producer enters the State and county code for the county in which the crop is physically located.
7	Producer enters the weather-related disaster event that caused the loss.
8	Producer enters the date the disaster event occurred.
9A-9C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU affected by disaster event in item 7.
10A	Producer describes cultivation practices for expected crop production, before and after date of damage, on affected crop acreage, such as fertilizer amounts, cultivation, seeding rate and variety, pesticides, and herbicide amounts, irrigation measures, etc.
10B	Producer describes what has been done with the damaged crop acreage.

352 Example of FSA-682A

A Example of FSA-682A, Page 1

The following is an example of FSA-682A, page 1.

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This form is available electronically. *See Page 2 for Privacy Act and Burden Statements.*

FSA-682A (03-15-10)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency	A. Recording State and County Code	B. Crop Year
	CONTINUATION SHEET FOR SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS PROGRAM APPLICATION	37-179	2008

C. Producer's Name	D. Administrative State and County
Amanda Jo Tillman	

Each producer must report crops by administrative county. Accordingly, complete Part A for the land administered by the county indicated in Item D.

PART A – UNAFFECTED CROPS AND UNREPORTED DISASTER EVENTS

5. The crop(s) listed below were unaffected by any disaster during the crop year identified in Item B.

A. Physical Location State and County	B. Crop(s)
Union, NC	Broccoli

Complete Items 6 through 10B only for damaged crops that do not have an approved Notice of Loss or RMA Loss Record.

6. Physical Location State and County	7. What disaster event(s) caused the loss(es)?	8. Disaster Event Date(s)
Union, NC	Excessive rain & flooding	10/3/08 - 10/15/08

The following crop, crop type, and intended use suffered low yields due to the disaster event in Item 7 during the crop year identified in Item B.

9A. Crop	9B. Crop Type	9C. Intended Use	10A. What cultivation and management practices were employed on damaged/low yield crop acreage?	10B. What was done with crop acreage?
Cabbage	NAP	FH	Planted into clean tilled soil & applied fertilizer	destroyed
Sweet Potato	BEA	FH	Planted slips into clean tilled beds & applied 10-10-10 fertilizer	destroyed

Page ___of ___

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352 Example of FSA-682A (Continued)

B Example of FSA-682A, Page 2

The following is an example of FSA-682A, page 2.

*--

FSA-682A (03-15-10) Page 2 of 2

E. Producer's Name	F. Administrative State and County	G. Crop Year
Amanda Jo Tillman		2008

PART A – UNAFFECTED CROPS AND UNREPORTED DISASTER EVENTS *(continued)*

6. Physical Location State and County	7. What disaster event(s) caused the loss(es)?	8. Disaster Event Date(s)
Union, NC	Deer ate it	June 15 through 30, 2008

The following crop, crop type, and intended use suffered low yields due to the disaster event in Item 7 during the crop year identified in Item G.

9A. Crop	9B. Crop Type	9C. Intended Use	10A. What cultivation and management practices were employed on damaged/low yield crop acreage?	10B. What was done with crop acreage?
Cucumbers	COM	FH	Planted into clean, fallow ground & fertilizer applied at normal rates	Harvested what deer didn't eat

6. Physical Location State and County	7. What disaster event(s) caused the loss(es)?	8. Disaster Event Date(s)

The following crop, crop type, and intended use suffered low yields due to the disaster event in Item 7 during the crop year identified in Item G.

9A. Crop	9B. Crop Type	9C. Intended Use	10A. What cultivation and management practices were employed on damaged/low yield crop acreage?	10B. What was done with crop acreage?

NOTE: *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 7 CFR Part 760 and the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-246). 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. Payments may be made under the program to which the form applies only to the extent permitted by applicable authorities.*

This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act, as it is required for administration of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (see Section 1601 of Pub. L. 110-246, Title I, Subtitle F - Administration).

The provisions of criminal, civil, and privacy statutes may be applicable to the information provided. ***RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.***

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353 Completing FSA-683

A When to Complete FSA-683

An FSA-683 is completed by the producer at the time FSA-682 is signed.

B Instructions for FSA-683

Follow this paragraph to complete FSA-683.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code. **Note:** This is the same State and county code as entered in FSA-682, item 1.
2A	Enter County Office name and address.
2B	Enter County Office phone number.
3A	Enter producer's name and address.
3B	Enter producer's phone number.
4A	Producer signs.
4B	If: • the producer signing is **not** signing in the representative capacity, leave blank • anyone other than the producer is signing in a representative capacity; enter the title or relationship to the producer/applicant.
4C	Enter date signed.

353 Completing FSA-683 (Continued)

B Example of FSA-683

The following is an example of FSA-683.

This form is available electronically.

FSA-683 (11-24-09) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency	1. State and County Code 19-191
STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH PROGRAM PROVISIONS OF THE 2008 SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (SURE) PROGRAM AND WAIVER OF FINALITY OF PAYMENT PROVISIONS	2A. County FSA Office Name and Address *(Including ZIP Code)* Winneshiek County Farm Service Agency 2296 Oil Well Road Decorah, IA 52101-0000
	2B. Telephone Number *(Including Area Code)* (563)382-638

NOTE: *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 7 CFR Part 760 and the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-246). 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.*

This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act, as it is required for administration of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (see Pub. L. 110-246, Title I, Subtitle F - Administration). The provisions of criminal, civil, and privacy statutes may be applicable to the information provided. ***RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.***

PART A - PRODUCER INFORMATION

3A. Name and Address of Producer *(Including ZIP Code)*	3B. Telephone Number *(Including Area Code)*
Joe Iowa 1234 Any Way Winning, IA 43210	111-555-1111

PART B - PRODUCER CERTIFICATION

Certain otherwise automated cross-checks on compliance for the 2008 SURE cannot be made at this time. So that the Applicant listed above may be paid at this time, if otherwise eligible, I state (and certify) the following:

(1) Payment Limitations. *I understand that no "person", as defined and determined under the provisions of 7 CFR Part 1400 in effect for 2008 can receive more than $100,000 total in 2008-crop year payments under the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP), Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP), Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), and SURE, and that such limit is a combined limit for all SURE, ELAP, LFP, and LIP payments for all counties. I certify that no "person" with an interest in this payment will exceed that level.*

(2) Finality Provisions Inapplicable and Waived. *I understand that the payments made under this certification are intended to be preliminary payments only, pending compliance checks. Finality provisions located at 7 CFR 718.306 that might otherwise apply to make the payment unreviewable shall not apply and are, in any event, waived by me as a condition of receiving the preliminary payment by way of this certification and as a condition for the receipt of the payment.*

(3) Refunds of Payment. *Should any overpayment be made, such overpayment shall be refunded, with interest at the rate provided in 7 CFR Part 792, beginning from the date of the disbursement of the funds. Other remedies may apply.*

(4) Accuracy of Certification. *I state that this certification is accurate, I have the authority to submit this certification, and understand that it will be relied upon to make a federal payment. I know the facts certified to and the eligibility requirements of the program.*

PART C - PRODUCER'S SIGNATURE

4A. Signature (By):	4B. Title/Relationship of the Individual If Signing in a Representative Capacity	4C. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
/s/ Joe Iowa		12/12/2009

Note: This certification has been designed to cover compliance issues broadly and it is possible that in some instances a payment may nonetheless be due even if the certification cannot be signed. Persons who cannot make this certification but otherwise believe the payment is due should file a statement with the local office explaining why the certification cannot be made but why such payment is believed to be due, in which the person states that but for the explanation that person is otherwise making the declarations required by this certification.

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To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

354 Completing Manual FSA-682's

A When to Complete a Manual FSA-682, Parts C and D

A manual FSA-682, Parts C and D, shall be completed only if producer files acreage and production for crop, crop type, and IU's that do not meet the Risk Management Purchase Requirements. In this case, the crop, crop type, and IU cannot be entered using the SURE Interim Workbook.

B Completing Manual FSA-682, Part C

Follow this paragraph to complete a manual FSA-682, Part C.

Item	Instructions
	Header
14	Enter producer's name.
15	Enter administrative State and county name.
16	Enter crop year.
	Part C – Additional Revenue Information
17	Enter total RMA indemnity payments (indemnity minus producer paid premium), calculated according to Part 9 for the producer in the State and county in item 15 for the crop year in item 16. If the producer did not purchase an eligible policy or plan of insurance under the federal crop insurance in the State and county, enter zero.
18	Enter total FSA settlements (**not** including FLP settlements) for the producer in the State and county in item 15 for the crop year in item 16. FSA settlements include payments to the producer because of a court proceeding. This type of payment will not have a program code and will not appear on any Producer Payment History Report. If producer did not receive FSA settlement payments in the State and county, enter zero.
19	Enter total RMA settlement payments for the producer in the State and county in item 15 for the crop year in item 16. RMA settlements include payments to the producer as a result of arbitration. If producer did not receive RMA settlement payments in the State and county, enter zero.
20	Enter total guaranteed payments to contract growers for the producer in the State and county in item 15 for the crop year in item 16. If producer did not receive guaranteed payments to contract growers' payments in the State and county, enter zero according to Part 9.
21	Enter total market loan gain payments (Marketing Certificate Loan Gains Benefits) for the producer in the State and county in item 15 for the crop year in item 16. If producer did not receive market loan gain payments in the State and county, enter zero.

354 Completing Manual FSA-682's (Continued)

C Completing Manual FSA-682, Part D

Follow this paragraph to complete a manual FSA-682, Part D.

Item	Instructions	
	Part D – Crop Information	
Part D is completed for each unique combination of physical location State and county/crop, crop type, and IU in which the producer has an interest in the county. Do not enter data for crop/type/IU's which the producer declared *de minimis* according to Part 2, or has no eligible acreage according to Part 4. Repeat as needed.		
22	Enter State and county code for the county in which the crop is physically located.	
23	Enter name of the crop.	
24	Enter crop type.	
25	Enter IU of the crop.	
26	Enter total eligible acres, as defined in Part 4, as a number with up to 2 decimal places.	
27	Enter producer's share as a number with up to 4 decimal places.	
28	Enter stage code as: • "H" if all acreage was harvested • "UH" if all acreage was unharvested • "planting period" if all acreage was prevented planted.	
29	Enter coverage status for acres in item 26.	
	IF producer…	**THEN…**
	purchased insurance or NAP coverage	ENTER "**Purchased**".
	paid Buy-In 1 fee	ENTER "**Buy-in 1**".
	paid Buy-In 2 fee	ENTER "**Buy-in 2**".
	was granted relief	ENTER "**Relief**".
	requests waiver and qualifies as SDA/LR/BF	ENTER "**SDA/LR/BF**".
	did not have coverage	leave blank.
30	Enter insurability status for acres in item 26. If crop, crop type, and IU in items 23 through 25 is: • insurable, ENTER "**INS**" • not insurable, but NAP coverage is available ENTER "**NON**". **Note:** If the acres of the crop/type/IU are not eligible for coverage according to Part 4, then acres are not entered on FSA-682.	

354 Completing Manual FSA-682's (Continued)

C Completing Manual FSA-682, Part D (Continued)

Item	Instruction
	Part D - Crop Information (Continued)
31	• Enter production type code: • "A" if the production for the line item was appraised according to Part 7 • "C" if any part of the production for the line item is producer certified. • Leave blank if the production in the line item was not appraised or certified.
32	• Enter applicable total production for the acres in item 26 according to Part 7. • Leave blank if crop is value loss.
33	• Enter total dollar value received for crop sold as salvage according to Part 7. • Leave blank if no part of the crop was sold for salvage.
34A	•*--Enter the FMV A determined according to Part 6 for value loss. • Leave blank if crop is not value loss.
34B	• Enter the FMV B determined according to Part 6 for value loss.--* • Leave blank if crop is not value loss.

354 Completing Manual FSA-682's (Continued)

C Completing Manual FSA-682, Part D (Continued)

Item	Instruction
	D – Crop Information – COC Use Only.
35	• Enter COC assigned production, according to Part 7, that **replaces (overrides)** the production in item 32 if COC determines either of the following: • the production loss for acres in item 26 was entirely because of an ineligible cause of loss (Part 7) for ineligible causes of loss requiring COC to assign production **Reminder:** Wildlife damage is considered an eligible cause of loss and does not require the assignment of production for calculating SURE payment according to Part 7. However, it is considered an ineligible cause of loss for determining if the requisite 10 percent loss can be met according to Part 2. • the maximum loss calculation applies and result of calculation is greater than production in item 32. • Leave blank if COC did not assign production.
36	• Enter COC assigned production according to Part 7 that **is in addition to** the production in item 32, if COC determines a portion of the production loss for acres in item 26 was because of an ineligible cause of loss. • Leave blank if COC did not assign production.
37	• Enter COC determined total dollar value received for crop sold as salvage according to Part 9. • Leave blank if COC did not determine salvage value.
38A	•***--**Enter COC FMV A determined according to Part 6 for value loss. • Leave blank if crop is not value loss.
38B	• Enter COC FMV B determined according to Part 6 for value loss.**--*** • Leave blank if crop is not value loss.

354 Completing Manual FSA-682's (Continued)

D Completing Manual FSA-682, Part E

Complete FSA-682, Part E according to this table **after** the producer has signed FSA-682.

IF Part E is for…	THEN follow…
single county producer	subparagraph 341 E.
administrative county for multi-county producer	subparagraph 343 E.
recording county for multi-county producer	subparagraph 344 E.

354 Completing Manual FSA-682's (Continued)

E Example of Manual FSA-682, Page 2

The following is an example of manual FSA-682, page 2.

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FSA-682 (03-15-10) Page 2 of 3

14. Producer's Name	15. Administrative State and County	16. Crop Year

PART C – ADDITIONAL REVENUE INFORMATION

Type of Payment	Payment Amount
17. Total RMA Indemnities	$
18. Total FSA Settlements	$
19. Total RMA Settlements	$
20. Guaranteed Payments to Contract Growers	$
21. Market Loan Gains	$

PART D – CROP INFORMATION

22. Phys St/Co Code	23. Crop	24. Type	25. Int Use	26. Acres	27. Share	28. Stg	29. Coverage Status	30. Ins/ Nonins	31. Prod Type	32. Production To Count	33. Salvage Value ($)	Field Mkt Value 34A. A	Field Mkt Value 34B. B	COC Use Only: Production 35. Adjusted	COC Use Only: Production 36. Assigned	COC Use Only: 37. Salvage Value ($)	COC Use Only: Field Market Value 38A. A	COC Use Only: Field Market Value 38B. B

PART E – ADMINISTRATIVE COC APPROVAL for PARTS A, B, C, D

The producer in Item 14 has land that is within a Secretarial designated disaster county or a county contiguous to such county that is administered by the county in Item 15 above. ☐ YES ☐ NO

39. COC Action:	40. Subject to Reconsideration	41. COC or Designee Signature	42. Date *(MM-DD-YYYY)*
☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved	☐ YES ☐ NO		

Page ___of ___

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355-379 (Reserved)

*--380 FSA-682 Corrections

A Certifying FSA-682 Information

The producer must certify all of the data is true and correct on all pages of the FSA-682, whether a manual page or page generated by the SURE Interim Workbook. Certifying incorrect information may result in a denial of program benefits.

B Correcting FSA-682 Information

If the producer's data on an originally signed FSA-682 must be corrected for any reason, the County Office shall do either of the following:

- generate a new corrected FSA-682 and:
  - mark the old FSA-682, "Canceled"
  - mark the new FSA-682, "Revision"
  - have the producer sign and date the revision
  - include both the original and revised FSA-682's in the producer's SURE folder
  - if applicable, process according to this handbook
- line through the incorrect entry on the original FSA-682, enter the revised data, and :
  - ensure that both the producer and a County Office employee initial and date the revised entry
  - ensure that both the original and revised entries are legible
  - if applicable, process according to this handbook.

Note: Entries by COC do **not** require producer signature.--*

***--380 FSA-682 Corrections (Continued)**

C Processing Corrected FSA-682

The following table provides examples of types of corrections.

IF the only correction was…	THEN…	AND…
changing the yield, or other data element not printed on Page 2	reprocess SURE Interim Workbook according to Part 16	follow Part 20 if payment changed.
buy-in crop was included on application, but producer now elects crop as *de minimus*	mark the old FSA-682 as canceled	producer completes applicable FSA-682 pages, reprocess FSA-682, SURE Interim Workbook, and payments according to this handbook.
producer adds crop as unaffected in Part A	producer and a County Office employee initial and date revised entry	COC acts to assign production according to Part 7, if applicable. Reprocess FSA-682, SURE Interim Workbook, and payments according this handbook, as needed.
changing either of the following: • total RMA indemnities • other payment in Part C	original Page 1 may be retained	reprocess FSA-682, SURE Interim Workbook, and payments according to this handbook.

--*

381-385 (Reserved)

*--386 FSA-682 Cancellations Because of March 18, 2010, Quality Factor Changes

A Background

As of March 18, 2010, State Office may establish 1 of the following for SURE crops:

- total quality adjustment factor for all causes
- excessive moisture quality adjustment factor and other quality adjustment for quality adjustment other than excessive moisture.

To accommodate the change from the previous single quality factor (Approved Quality Reduction), FSA-682, Part B, Quality Reduction Information Section has been modified.

B Processing FSA-682's With Quality Factors That Changed

County Offices shall notify producers who had previously certified to a quality adjustment factor, if the State Office has changed the quality factors for the applicable crop. If the producer fails to complete a new FSA-682 within 45 calendar days of the notification, the COC shall disapprove the existing FSA-682.

The previous FSA-682 shall be marked "Canceled" and kept in the SURE folder. Follow this handbook for processing the new FSA-682, including SURE Interim Workbook updates, all required COC determinations, and payment processing.

C Handling FSA-682's With Unchanged Quality Factors

No specific action is required if STC set a total quality adjustment factor for the crops to which the producer had previously certified to a quality reduction. The total quality percentage is considered equivalent, for SURE Program purposes, to the "Approved Quality Reduction" percentage on the previous FSA-682 version.

D Handling FSA-682's With No Quality Factors

No specific action is required if the producer had **no** entry in Part B, Quality Reduction Information, for a crop.**--***

387-390 (Reserved)

Parts 12-15 (Reserved)

391-510 (Reserved)

Part 16 SURE Interim Workbook

511 Function of the SURE Interim Workbook

A Overview

The SURE Interim Workbook provides a series of Excel worksheets used to complete a manual calculation of interim SURE payment, including:

- Data Entry
- *--Yield Determination Tool--*
- Weighted Average Yield Tool
- Value Loss Tool
- Farm Summary
- 10 Percent Loss Tool
- FSA-682, page 2.

One SURE Interim Workbook will be completed per producer, per administrative county. Only the crops and acreage administered in that county will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook. Each line entry of crop data shall be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook by each unique:

- county
- crop name
- crop type
- IU
- stage code
- status code
- practice
- producer share
- all acres timely planted
- all acres not timely planted.

One SURE Interim Workbook accommodates 100 line entries; if additional line entries are *--required an additional SURE Interim Workbook will need to be completed. For more information on saving additional SURE Interim Workbooks for a producer whose workbook exceeds 100 line entries in 1 administrative county, see subparagraph 515 C.--*

B Handling Single-County Producers

If the administrative county and the recording county **are** the same and the producer is **not** multi-county, the SURE Interim Workbook can be completed in its entirety by 1 county and the resulting SURE payment amount can be entered into the payment software to be processed.

Note: For the definition of recording county, see 3-PL, Exhibit 2. The administrative county is the FSA county responsible for administering the acreage.

511 Function of the SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

C Handling Multi-County Producers

If the administrative county and recording county are **not** the same and the producer **is** multi-county, the administrative county shall:

- complete the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety for the crops and acreage administered in that county
- transmit the SURE Interim Workbook to the recording county.

In this situation the recording county shall:

- complete the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety for the crops and acreage administered in that county
- collect all the SURE Interim Workbooks from all administrative counties with which the producer is associated
- summarize all SURE Interim Workbooks **before** the resulting SURE payment amount can be entered in the payment software to be processed.

512 Preparing Documents to Complete SURE Interim Workbook

A Preparing Documents

The SURE Interim Workbook process is a completely manual process. The SURE Interim Workbook does **not** have the capability to check or reference other systems, such as SCIMS, Farm Records, or Web Subsidiary. These other systems will need to be checked by the user to ensure that the producer is active and eligible for SURE. Collecting documentation before the user begins to complete the SURE Interim Workbook will ease the SURE Interim Workbook process for the user and the producer.

Note: Payment software is capable of referencing Web eligibility.

*--B AD-1026A or Producer Farm Data Report

Either AD-1026A or Producer Farm Data Report:**--***

- generated from Farm Records according to 3-CM, can be used to confirm producers are linked to a farm and show all farms and cropland acres nationwide

- will assist County Offices in determining that all acreage is accounted for in the SURE Interim Workbook and whether the producers are in a single county or multiple counties.

C Disaster Declaration

A SURE eligibility requirement is that at least 1 of the counties with which the producer is associated is a county that has, or is contiguous to a county with a disaster declaration; otherwise, the producer will have had to suffer a 50 percent loss. Paragraph 3 provides more information about eligibility criteria.

A list of eligible counties can be found at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure**.

512 Preparing Documents to Complete SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

D Production Evidence

Producers may need to provide verifiable, reliable, and/or certifiable production records. Date-stamp and write the counties name on the original production record, copy, and return the original to the producer. For more information, see Part 7.

E Crop Data

--Data elements, such as price, CEY, unharvested factor, prevented planting factor, historical marketing percentage, quality adjustment factor, maximum acreage loss level, and NAMP,-- will be established by STC and provided by the State Office (for more information, see Part 3).

F Completing SURE Interim Workbooks

County Offices will need to work with producers to complete the SURE Interim Workbook for each producer applying for SURE for the eligible crops and acreage administered in that county.

513 SURE Interim Report

A Background

The SURE Interim Report is being provided as a reference report that will summarize the following:

- data that has been loaded into System 36 for a producer
- any insurance data provided by RMA (Exhibit 4).

B Accessing the SURE Interim Report

From Menu FAX250, access the SURE Interim Report according to the following table.

Step	Menu	Action
1	FAX250	ENTER "**3**" or "**4**", "Application Processing", as applicable, and PRESS "**Enter**".
2	FAX09002	Enter the appropriate county on the Office Selection Menu, if applicable, and PRESS "**Enter**".
3	FAX07001	ENTER "**11**", "PFC/DCP/Compliance" and PRESS "**Enter**".
4	M00000	ENTER "**1**", "NAP and Disaster" and PRESS "**Enter**".
5	MH0000	ENTER "**3**", "Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program" and PRESS "**Enter**".
6	MHAE00	ENTER "**1**", "2008 SURE Interim Report" and PRESS "**Enter**".
7	MHAEPS01	Enter the appropriate printer on the Printer Selection Screen and PRESS "**Enter**".
8	MHAERA01	On the Producer Selection Screen, users are required to enter 1 of the following and PRESS "**Enter**": • last 4 digits of producer's TIN • producer's TIN and type • producer's last name.

--**The SURE Interim Report shall be reprinted **before** issuing payments to ensure that the most current data is being used.**--

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

C Printing RMA Data for 2008 RMA Producers Not on Name and Address File

If a producer is **not** in FSA's name and address file, or the producer's TIN does not match FSA's records, a report has been developed to print the RMA data. This report shall be accessed according to the following table.

Step	Menu	Action
1	FAX250	ENTER "**3**" or "**4**", "Application Processing", as applicable, and PRESS "**Enter**".
2	FAX09002	Enter the appropriate county on the Office Selection Menu, if applicable, and PRESS "**Enter**".
3	FAX07001	ENTER "**11**", "PFC/DCP/Compliance" and PRESS "**Enter**".
4	M00000	ENTER "**1**", "NAP and Disaster" and PRESS "**Enter**".
5	MH0000	ENTER "**3**", "Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program" and PRESS "**Enter**".
6	MHAE00	ENTER "**2**", "2008 RMA Producers Not On Name and Address File" and PRESS "**Enter**".
7	MHAEPS01	Enter the appropriate printer on the Printer Selection Screen and PRESS "**Enter**".
8	MHAER201	On the Producer Selection Screen, ENTER "**X**" next to producer's name and PRESS "**Enter**".

***--**If a producer appears on this list, this indicates the producer does business with RMA/Crop Insurance, but either:

- has **not** done business with FSA before and; therefore, is **not** in SCIMS **or**
- TIN they provided RMA/Crop Insurance does **not** match TIN in SCIMS.

After the producer has either been added to SCIMS or TIN has been corrected, the producer should no longer appear on this list and a SURE Interim Report can be printed according to subparagraph B and/or D.**--***

Note: A producer's RMA data is disseminated to the physical location State and county. Data printed on this report may need to be forwarded to the applicable FSA administrative County Office.

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

*--D Printing Data From the 2008 RMA Producer Data Change Report

A producer's RMA data may change. The 2008 RMA Producer Data Change Report has been developed to notify County Offices of producers whose RMA data has changed. County Offices shall access the 2008 RMA Producer Data Change Report according to this table.

Step	Menu	Action
1	FAX250	ENTER "3" or "4", "Application Processing", as applicable, and PRESS "Enter".
2	FAX09002	Enter the appropriate county on the Office Selection Menu, if applicable, and PRESS "Enter".
3	FAX07001	ENTER "11", "PFC/DCP/Compliance", and PRESS "Enter".
4	M00000	ENTER "1", "NAP and Disaster", and PRESS "Enter".
5	MH0000	ENTER "3", "Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program", and PRESS "Enter".
6	MHAE00	ENTER "3", "2008 RMA Data Changes Report", and PRESS "Enter".
7	MHAEPS01	Enter the appropriate printer on the Printer Selection Screen and PRESS "Enter".
8	MHAER301	Enter the last update date to display a list of producers whose RMA data has changed since the last update date.
9	MHAER302	ENTER "X" next to the producer's name to print the producer's 2008 SURE Interim Report, including the changed RMA data, and PRESS "Enter".

This report shall be checked every 7 calendar days **and** before issuing payments, to ensure that the most current data is being used.

Note: Because of the nature of the RMA data, this report cannot specifically define what data changed, only the producers whose data has changed.**--***

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report

The following data elements will print on the SURE Interim Report.

SURE Interim Report	
Source File	**Data Included**
Producer Data	Producer Name
	Last 4 Digits of ID
	ID Type
	--**Multi-County Information, if applicable (displays current year data)**--
2008 FSA-578 Data	Physical Location
	Crop
	Type
	Intended Use
	Status Code
	Practice
	Reported Acres
	Determined Acres
	Determined Indicator
	Share
	Planting Date
	Farm Number
	Tract Number
	Field Number

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

SURE Interim Report	
Source File	**Data Included**
NAP Data – 2008 NAP Application for Coverage	Crop
	Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Other Fee Paid
	Transaction Number
	Amount Collected
	Refund Amount
NAP Data – 2008 NAP Approved Yield History File	Unit Number
	Crop
	Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Practice
	Approved Yield
	Unit of Measure
	Actual Production
	Unit of Measure
	*--Crop Year
	Yield
	Yield Type--*
NAP Data – 2008 Notice of Loss File	Crop
	Type
	Planting Period
	Unit Number
	Disaster Begin Date
	Disaster Apparent Date
	Disaster End Date
	Approval Date
	Disapproval Date
	Disaster Event

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

SURE Interim Report	
Source File	**Data Included**
NAP Data - NAP Application for Payment	Crop
	Type
	Intended Use
	Practice
	Planting Period
	Unit
	Share
	Stage
	Crushing District
	Disaster Begin Date
	Loss Apparent Date
	Acres
	Actual Production
	Adjusted Production
	Adjusted Production Flag
	Assigned Production
	Eligible Prevented Planted Acres
	Assigned Prevented Planted Production
	Unit of Measure
	APH Yield
	APH Code
	Adjusted Yield
	Salvage Value
	COC Salvage Value
	Graduated Price
	Beginning Inventory
	Ending Inventory
	Ineligible Cause of Loss
	*--FMV A
	FMV B--*

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

SURE Interim Report	
Source File	**Data Included**
2008 NAP Buy-In 1 Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 CAT Buy-In 1 Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 NAP Relief Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 CAT Relief Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 NAP Buy-In 2 Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 CAT Buy-In 2 Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data	
RMA Label	**Data Entry Workbook Label**
Gross Indemnity	RMA Indemnity (calculated)
Producer Premium	
Record Type Code	
Location State	Physical State
Location County	Physical County
Crop Code	Crop
Crop Type Code	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Status Code
Farming Practice Code	Practice
Acres	Acres
Insured Share	Producer Share
	RMPR Code
Insurance Plan Identifier	Plan Code
Coverage Category	
AGR Policy Flag	
Written Agreement Type	
Stage Code	Stage Code
--Stage Factor--	Adjustment Factor #1
Unit Number	Unit Number
	Planting Period
Zero Acre Flag	

Note: See Exhibit 4 for more information on RMA data elements.

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data	
RMA Label	**Data Entry Workbook Label**
Guarantee Reduction	Guarantee Adjustment Code
Guarantee Reduction Factor	Guarantee Adjustment Factor
Multiple Cropping	Guarantee Adjustment Code
Multiple Cropping	Guarantee Adjustment Factor
Option Code	Guarantee Adjustment Code
Option Code	Guarantee Adjustment Factor
Unit of Measure	Unit of Measure
Crush District	Crushing District
Guarantee Basis	RMA Guarantee Basis
Coverage Level	Coverage Level
Price Election Percent	Price Election
	Yield (APH)
Yield	
Adjusted APH Yield	
Weighted Adjusted Yield	
	County Expected Yield
	Calculated Weighted Average Yield
	Historical Marketing Percentage
Price	Price
Production to Count	Production to Count
	Production Type
	2008 NAMP
	QA Factor
	Salvage Value
*--FMV-A	FMV A
FMV-B	FMV B--*

Note: See Exhibit 4 for more information on RMA data elements.

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

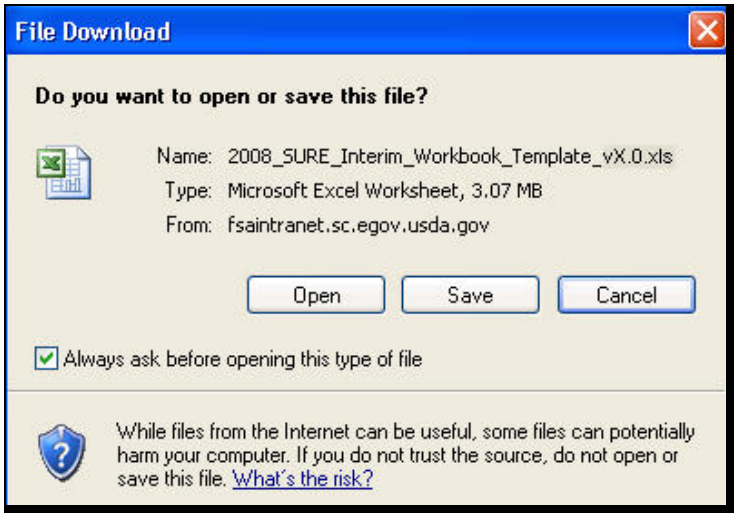
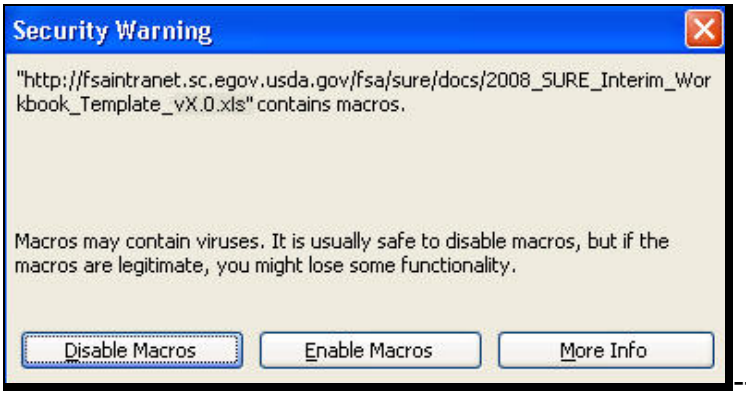
SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data	
RMA Label	**Data Entry Workbook Label**
Farm Serial Number	
Grid ID	
Gleaned Acreage Code	
SY - Yield	
SY - Acres	
--SY - Yield Type--	
SY - Person Sharing	
Date Planted	
Update Date	
Date of Loss - Primary	
Date of Loss - Secondary	
SBI - Approved Insurance Provider	
SBI - ID Number	
SBI - ID Type Code	
SBI - Name	
Source File	**Data Included**
2008 Payment Data	DCP Direct Payments
	DCP Counter-Cyclical Payments
	NAP Payments
	Price Support Payments
	Price Support - CMA Payments
	Other Disaster Payments
*--2008 CC Yield Data	Crop
	Type
	IU
	Weighted Counter-Cyclical Yield
	Unit of Measure--*

Note: See Exhibit 4 for more information on RMA data elements.

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook

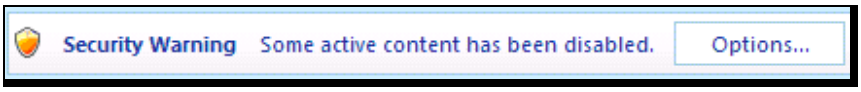
A Accessing and Saving the SURE Interim Workbook Template

Follow these steps to access and save the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook template.

Step	Action	
1	Go to **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm** on signup beginning date.	
2	CLICK "**2008_SURE_Interim_Workbook_Template_vX.0**". The File Download dialog box will be displayed. CLICK "**Open**". *--  --*	
3	**IF using…**	**THEN…**
	Office 2003	the Security Warning dialog box will be displayed; CLICK "**Enable Macros**". *--  --* **Note:** This step needs to be performed every time the SURE Interim Workbook is opened. **Warning:** Do **not** attempt to permanently enable macros; this will make the SURE Interim Workbook unusable and could potentially create a security breach.

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

A Accessing and Saving the SURE Interim Workbook Template (Continued)

Step	Action	
3 (Cntd)	**IF using…**	**THEN…**
	Office 2007	at the top of the screen, between the toolbar and the window, the following security warning will be displayed; CLICK "**Options…**".  The following Microsoft Office Security Options dialog box will be displayed; CLICK "**Enable this content**" and CLICK "**OK**". *-- --* **Note:** This step needs to be performed every time the SURE Interim Workbook is opened. **Warning:** Do **not** attempt to permanently enable macros; this will make the SURE Interim Workbook unusable and could potentially create a security breach.

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

A Accessing and Saving the SURE Interim Workbook Template (Continued)

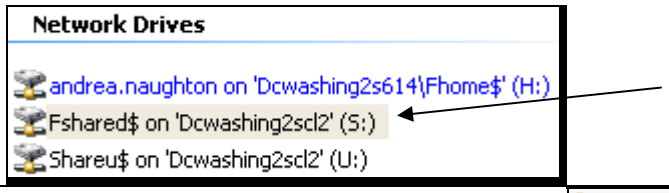
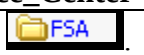
Step	Action	
4	**IF using…**	**THEN save the document as follows…**
	Office 2003	• CLICK "**File**" • CLICK "**Save as**" • navigate to user's desktop • CLICK "**Save**"
	Office 2007	• CLICK "**Office Button**" → • scroll to "**Save as**" • CLICK "**Excel Macro Enabled Workbook**" • navigate to user's desktop • CLICK "**Save**".
	By following these steps, the document will be placed on the user's desktop with an icon. The document will be named, ***--"2008_SURE_Interim_Workbook_Template_vX.0**". The version number shall correspond with the current version posted on the SURE Intranet Web Page.**--*** **Note:** There will be a need for more than 1 SURE Interim Workbook template saved to a user's desktop for the purposes of summarizing multi-county data. For additional SURE Interim Workbook templates, name them as follows: ***--**"2008_SURE_Interim_Workbook_Template_vX.0.2" "2008_SURE_Interim_Workbook_Template_vX.0.3".**--***	

Note: The SURE Interim Workbook is for FSA internal use **only** and shall **not** be distributed.

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

B Creating a New Folder in Which to Save All SURE Interim Workbook Data

Before completing and saving a SURE Interim Workbook for a producer, a new folder will need to be created on the shared **(S:\)** drive, as follows.

Step	Action
1	Do either of the following: • on the desktop, double-click "**My Computer**" • at the bottom left corner of user's screen, right-click "**Start**" and left-click "**Explore**".
2	Double-click the (S:) drive. 
3	Double-click the folder, "**Service_Center**" .
4	Double-click the folder, "**FSA**"  .
5	Left-click "Make a new Folder" , , or if neither of these buttons are available right-click in the blank white area within the folder window, left-click "**New**", left-click "**Folder**".
6	A new folder will be placed in the S:\Service_Center\FSA folder, the default name of the new folder will be "New Folder" . The folder needs to be renamed, go to step 7.
7	Right-click, "**New Folder**" and left-click "**Rename**".
8	Rename the folder, "**2008_SURE**" .

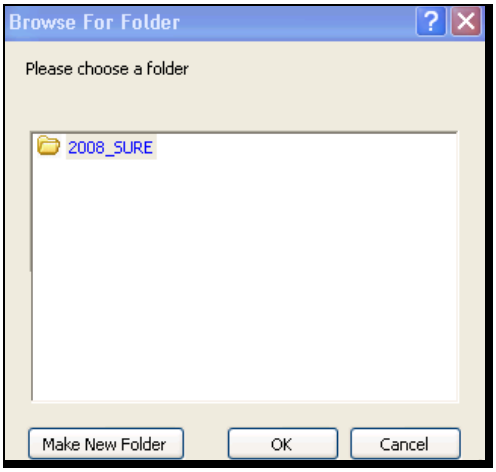
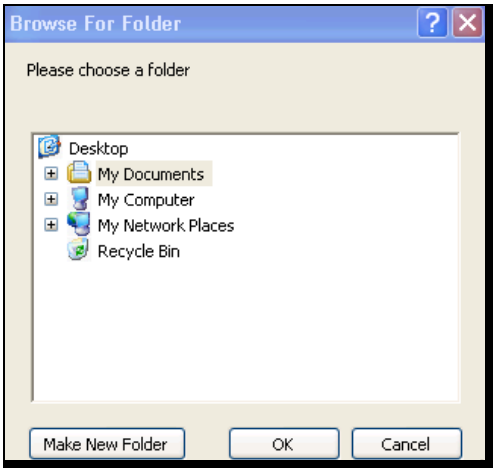
Note: Creating the new "2008_SURE" folder **only needs to be done 1 time at each Service Center**. All SURE Interim Workbook data can be saved to this location.

Important: The naming format of this folder is **extremely important** for the SURE Workbook "Save" function to operate. Ensure that the folder is named, "2008_SURE", with the underscore exactly as displayed here.

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

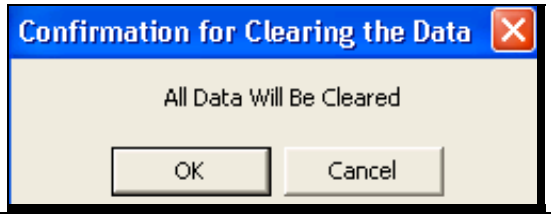
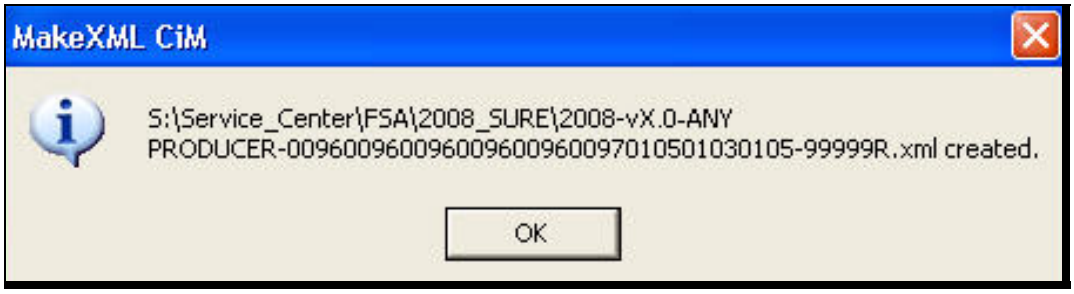
C Saving a Producer's SURE Interim Workbook

After a producer's SURE Interim Workbook has been started, the user shall save the data, as follows.

Step	Action
1	***--CLICK "**Save To File**" [Save to File] from Data Entry or Farm Summary Screen.--***
2	The following Browse For Folder dialog box will be displayed. To save an .xml file to the "S:\Service_Center\FSA\2008_SURE" folder that was created by following subparagraph B, CLICK "**OK**".  **Note:** If the "2008_SURE folder" was **not** created, the Browse For Folder dialog box will be displayed as follows.  CLICK "**Cancel**" and return to subparagraph B to create the folder as instructed.

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

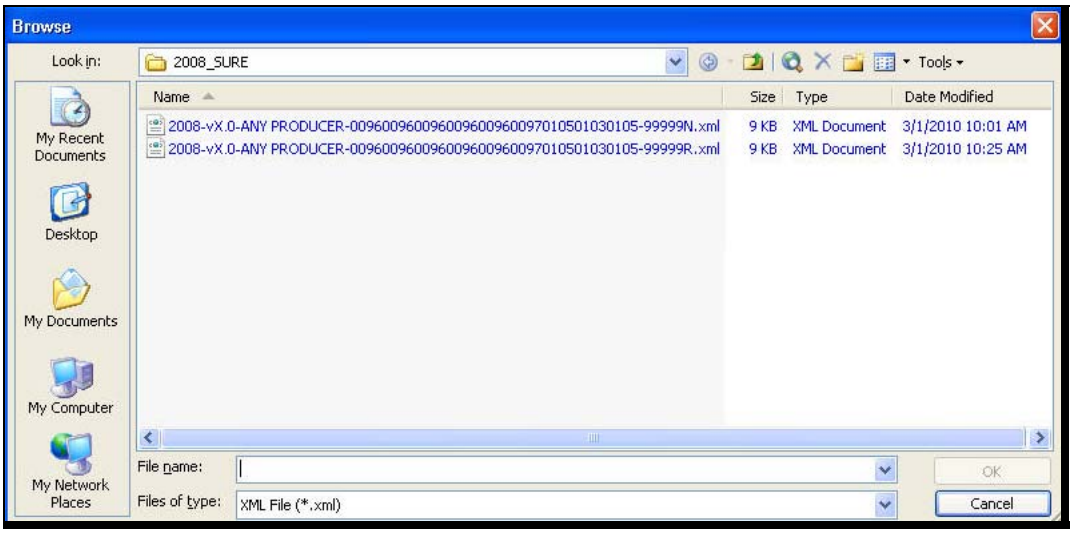
C Saving a Producer's SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

Step	Action
3	When users click "OK" on the Browse for Folder dialog box, a Confirmation for Clearing the Data dialog box will be displayed, CLICK "**OK**". 
4	The file will be automatically named and the 9 digits of the producer's ID will be automatically encrypted. The pre-established naming convention includes: •*--program year • version number--* • producer's name • 9 digits of producer's ID (encrypted) • State and county code • Recording County indicator ("R", recording county; "N", nonrecording county". A MakeXML.CiM dialog box will be displayed with the following message, CLICK "**OK**". *--  --* After users click "OK", the SURE Interim Workbook will clear all manual entries and the data will be saved to the folder location indicated.

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

D Retrieving a Producer's SURE Interim Workbook Data

Follow this table to retrieve a producer's SURE Interim Workbook data, for example to continue work, make changes, or summarize multi-county information.

Step	Action
1	Open the SURE Interim Workbook template from the desktop and CLICK "**Retrieve From File**" Retrieve From File from the Start Page or Data Entry.
2	After users click "Retrieve From File", the following Browse dialog box will be displayed with the content of the "S:\Service_Center\FSA\2008_SURE" folder where the user has saved the producer's SURE Interim Workbook data. The user will select the producer's .xml file and CLICK "**OK**". ***--**  After user has selected the appropriate .xml file and clicked "OK", the data will populate into the blank "2008_SURE_Interim_Workbook_Template_vX.0".**--*** ***--**

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

E Transferring SURE Interim Workbook Data to the Recording County

After a multi-county producer's SURE Interim Workbook has been completed in an administrative county, the administrative county shall e-mail the encrypted .xml file to the recording county.

Note: The .xml file is automatically encrypted when the "Save to File" macro is used.
--**No further encryption is required**--

The recording county and administrative county/counties shall coordinate with each other to timely complete and transmit the completed 2008 SURE Interim Workbook and any other data needed to conduct and execute the 2008 SURE Program.

Warning: Using external drives, such as flash drives, thumb drives, jump drives, etc., is strictly **prohibited** and should **never** be used to transfer an .xml file from 1 computer to another.

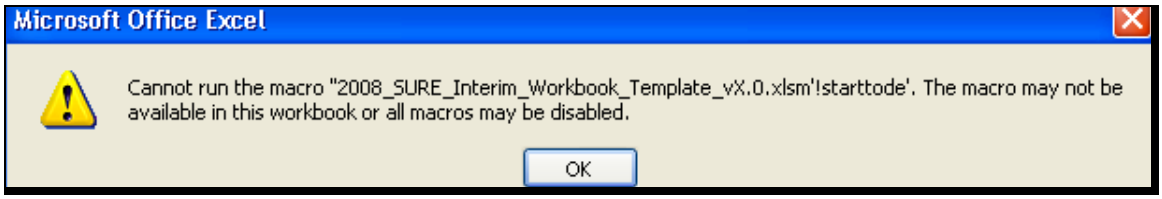
515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet

A Overview

When the SURE Interim Workbooks is opened, the Start Page will be displayed with the following:

- disclaimer message, "FSA Internal Use Only: The SURE Interim Workbook shall not be distributed."

•*--reminder message, "Enable macros before continuing per subpar 514 A"; will **only** display in Office 2007, users **must** enable macros before continuing or the following message will be displayed:

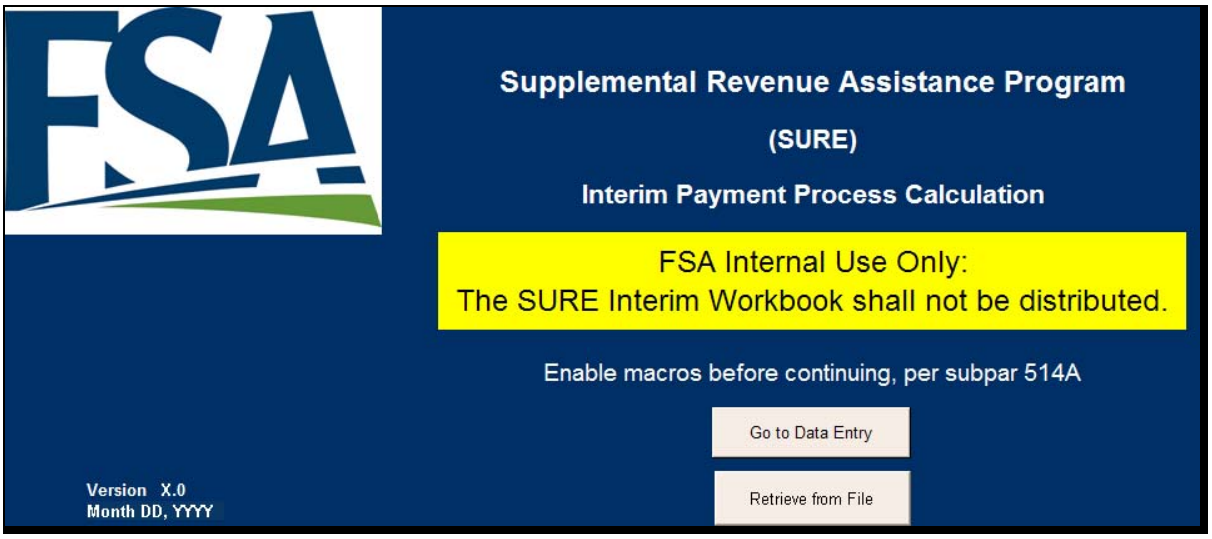


--*

- version number and date

- "Go to Data Entry" button, to access the Data Entry Worksheet

•*--"Retrieve from File" button, to import a saved XML file.



--*

The Data Entry Worksheet contains producer's basic information, other payment amounts, crop data, SURE guarantee data, SURE revenue data, and COC determinations used to calculate SURE payment. The data will be entered by a County Office employee.

To enter RMA data, see Exhibit 4.

As data is entered, the applicable cells will highlight or dim accordingly.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

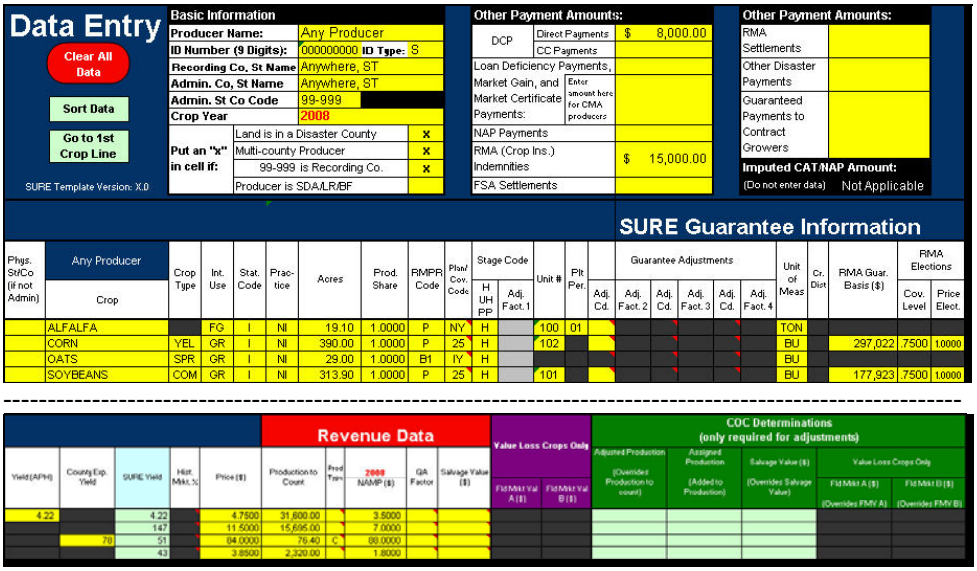
A Overview (Continued)

On the Data Entry Worksheet, cells that are:

- yellow may be completed
- gray or dark gray, do **not** enter anything into the cell; it may corrupt the calculation.

Note: If data is entered into a gray or dark gray cell, navigate the cursor in the cell and PRESS "**Delete**" to delete the entry.

*--



--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

B Data Entry Worksheet Macros

This table provides Data Entry Worksheet macros and functions.

Macro	Function
Clear All Data	Located on the Data Entry Worksheet in the upper left corner; when clicked, the "**Confirm Clear All**" button will be displayed. All data entered will be deleted if users CLICK "**Confirm Clear All**".
Sort Data	Sorts crops that have been loaded into the Data Entry Worksheet in alphabetical order. If any crops have the physical State and county code loaded on the line entry, these will be sorted to the top in alphabetical order and the remaining line entries will be sorted below, in alphabetical order.
Go to 1st Crop Line	Ensures that the Data Entry Worksheet is scrolled to the top. **Note:** Users must start data entry at the top of the Data Entry Worksheet. If users do not, the Weighted Average Yield Tool and 10 Percent Loss Tool will not function correctly.
Save to File	See subparagraph 514 C.
Retrieve From File	See subparagraph 514 D.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

C Entering Producer Information

The following is an example of the Data Entry Worksheet basic information.

*--

Basic Information		
Producer Name:	Any Producer	
ID Number (9 Digits):	000000000 ID Type: S	
Recording Co, St Name	Anywhere, ST	
Admin. Co, St Name	Anywhere, ST	
Admin. St Co Code	99-999	
Crop Year	2008	
Put an "x" in cell if:	Land is in a Disaster County	x
	Multi-county Producer	x
	99-999 is Recording Co.	x
	Producer is SDA/LR/BF	

--*

This table provides instructions for completing the Basic Information fields.

Field	Definition and Rule
Producer Name	Enter producer's name as it appears in SCIMS (**no** special characters, such as "&" ampersands, "\" backslashes, etc.). ***--Note:** If a producer's Data Entry Worksheet exceeds 100 line entries, an additional SURE Interim Workbook will need to be completed according to subparagraph 511 A. This additional SURE Interim Workbook will need to have a unique identifier in the "Producer Name" field, in addition to the producer's name. For example, if the producer's name is "Any Producer" the first SURE Interim Workbook will have a producer name entry of "Any Producer" the second SURE Interim Workbook will have a producer name of "Any Producer 2". This step **must** be completed, in these cases, or else 1 workbook will overwrite the other and data will be **lost**. In addition, these 2 SURE Interim Workbook will need to be summarized together as if the producer is multi-county, according to subparagraph 516 D.**--***
ID Number *--(9-digits)--*	Enter producer's TIN as it appears in SCIMS, **without** dashes. If producer is not in FSA's name and address file, see subparagraph 513 C.
ID Type	Use the drop-down menu to select "**S**" (Social Security) or "**E**" (EIN).
Recording Co, St Name	Enter name of the producer's recording county and State as it appears in Web Subsidiary.
Admin Co, St Name	Enter name of the producer's administrative county and State for which this *--SURE Interim Workbook is being completed.
Admin St Co Code	Enter State and county code for the producer's administrative State and county for which this SURE Interim Workbook is being completed. Do **not** enter a dash or slash; a code entered as "01001" will be displayed as "01-001". State and--* county codes are listed in 1-CM, Exhibit 101.
Crop Year	* * * The SURE Interim Workbook defaults to "2008".
Land is in a Disaster County	Enter "**X**" if the producer's land (land in the administrative county or land physically located in another county, but administered in the administrative county) is in a county that has, or is contiguous to, a county that has a Secretarial Disaster Declaration. At least 1 county with which the producer is associated should have an "X", if **not**; the producer **must** qualify based on an individual loss of 50 percent or more.
Multi-county Producer	Enter "**X**" if the producer is active on a farm in more than 1 county.
XX-XXX is Recording Co.	Entry will only highlight if the user entered "X" in "Multi-county Producer" field. The State and county code will automatically populate from the "Admin St/Co Code" field. Enter "**X**" if the administrative county entered is also the recording county. Leave blank if another county is the recording county.
Producer is SDA/LR/BF	Enter "**X**" if the producer has self-certified as SDA, LR, or BF on FSA-217 and is entered as such in 2008 Web Eligibility.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

D Other Payment Amounts

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet other payment amounts.

Other Payment Amounts:		
DCP	Direct Payment	$ 8,000.00
	CC Payments	
Loan Deficiency Payments, Market Gain, and Market Certificate Payments:	Enter amount here for CMA producers	
NAP Payments		
RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities		$ 15,000.00
FSA Settlements		

The following provides instructions for completing a portion of Other Payment Amount fields.

Field		Definition and Rule
DCP	Direct Payments 1/	Enter 100 percent of the total DCP direct payment, including peanuts, the producer received in that administrative county for program year 2008. Only 15 percent of the total DCP direct payment will apply against the revenue; however, the user shall enter 100 percent of the total DCP direct payment; the Data Entry Worksheet will calculate the 15 percent.
	CC Payments 1/	Enter total DCP CC payments the producer received in that administrative county for program year 2008.
Loan Deficiency Payments, Market Gains, and Market Certificate Payments 1/		Enter total LDP payments, eLDP payments, marketing loan gain payments, and marketing certificate loan gain benefits the producer received in that administrative county for program year 2008.
Enter amount here for CMA producers 1/		Enter total LDP payments, eLDP payments, marketing loan gain payments, marketing certificate loan gain benefits the CMA producer received in that administrative county for program year 2008.
NAP Payments 1/		Enter total NAP payments the producer received in that administrative county for program year 2008.
RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities		Enter RMA indemnity payments, calculated according to subparagraph 263 C, the producer received in that administrative county for program year 2008. The producer may have to certify to this payment ***--**amount, if applicable. See paragraph 520 for using the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator.**--***
FSA Settlements		Enter total FSA settlement payments, **not** including FLP settlements, the producer received in the administrative county for program year 2008. FSA settlements include payments to the producer as a result of a court proceeding. These types of payments will **not** have a program code and will **not** appear on any Producer Payment History report. The producer will have to certify to this payment amount, if applicable.

1/ DCP direct, CC, LDP, CMA, and NAP payment amounts are found in 2008 SURE Interim Report, Section 13. If disbursements and receivables are found for any of these program categories, subtract the receivable from the disbursement **before** entering payment amount into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

D Other Payment Amounts (Continued)

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet other payment amounts.

*--

Other Payment Amounts:	
RMA Settlements	
Other Disaster Payments	
Guaranteed Payments to Contract Growers	
Imputed CAT/NAP Amount:	
(Do not enter data)	Not Applicable

--*

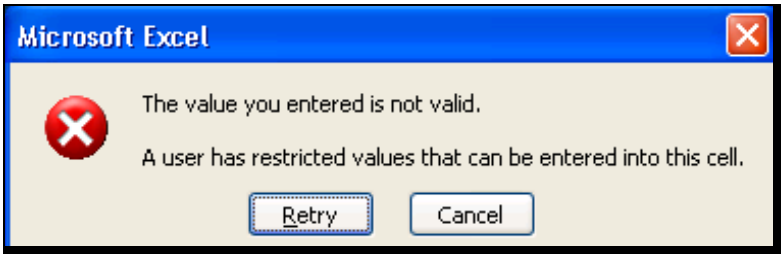
This table provides instructions for completing a portion of Other Payment Amount fields.

Field	Definition and Rule
RMA Settlements	Enter total RMA settlement payments the producer received in the administrative county for program year 2008. RMA settlements include payments to the producer as a result of arbitration. These types of payments will **not** appear on any RMA report. The producer will have to certify to this payment amount, if applicable.
Other Disaster Payments	Enter any other FSA disaster program payments (programs authorized through section 32 funds or potential ad hoc programs; any programs that are approved will be identified in Part 9) the producer received in the administrative county for program year 2008.
Guaranteed Payment to Contract Growers	Enter total guarantee payments to contract growers the producer received in the administrative county for program year 2008. The producer will have to certify to this payment amount, if applicable.
*--Imputed CAT/NAP Amount	No entry required. Calculated imputed CAT/NAP payment will be displayed according to subparagraph 263 H.--*

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

E Entering Crop Data

For all manually entered data, the entry **must** be a valid entry according to the tables in this paragraph and/or spelled correctly or the user will get the error message, "The value you entered is not valid. The user has restricted values that can be entered into this cell.", displayed as follows.



515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

E Entering Crop Data (Continued)

The following is an example the Data Entry Worksheet crop data cells.
*--

Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Any Producer	Crop Type	Int. Use	Stat. Code	Prac-tice
	Crop				
	ALFALFA		FG	I	NI
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	NI
	OATS	SPR	GR	I	NI
	SOYBEANS	COM	GR	I	NI

--*

From the SURE Interim Report - 2008 FSA-578 data, enter crop data in all yellow cells as follows.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Physical State and County Code (If Not Administrative County)	Enter State and county code for the physical State and county, if applicable. **Only** required if physical county is not administrative *--county; otherwise, leave blank. Do **not** enter a dash or slash; code entered as "01001" will be displayed as "01-001". State--* and county codes are listed in 1-CM, Exhibit 101.
Crop	Crop Name	Manually enter or select FSA crop name from drop-down menu. Required for **all** entries, according to 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5. The top 10 crops nationwide are at the top of the drop-down menu, followed by all other crops.
Crop Type	Crop Type	Enter 3-character FSA crop type (for example, "COM"). Entry must be a valid crop type code for the crop name that has been entered. Required for all entries, if applicable. If the cell turns red, an invalid code has been entered; enter valid code according to 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5.
Int. Use	Intended Use	Manually enter or select FSA IU from drop-down menu. * * *
Stat. Code	Status Code	Manually enter or select FSA first character status code from drop-down menu; required for **all** entries. If the cell turns red, a crop that was reported/entered on FSA-578 as a double-crop does not meet the double cropping definition according to 2-CP, paragraph 73. Ensure that the status code has been entered correctly, matches FSA-578, and the crop is eligible for SURE according to Part 4. If so, the cell will remain red, continue with data entry.
Practice	Practice	Manually enter or select FSA practice from drop-down menu; irrigated (IR), non-irrigated (NI), or other (for value loss). Required for **all** entries.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

E Entering Crop Data (Continued)

The following is an example the Data Entry Worksheet crop data cells.

Acres	Prod. Share
390.00	1.0000
313.90	1.0000
19.10	1.0000
29.00	1.0000

From the SURE Interim Report 2008 FSA-578 data, enter crop data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
Acres	Acres	Enter eligible RMA or FSA acres in tenths or hundredths, as applicable. Acres will display in hundredths. Required for **all** yield-based crop entries. Use RMA acres for insured crops, for all other types of coverage use FSA acres. Not required for value loss crops. For more information on acres, see Part 4.
Prod. Share	Producer Share	Enter producer's share as a number, with up to 4 decimal places. A value is required for **all** entries.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet SURE guarantee data cells.

RMPR Code
P
P
P
B1

Enter user determined SURE guarantee data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
RMPR Code	Risk Management Purchase Requirement Code	Manually enter or select 1 of the 5 following RMPR codes from the drop-down menu. Required for **all** entries. • "P", purchased coverage whether NAP or RMA policy •***--**"B1", Buy-In 1 whether NAP or CAT • "B2", Buy-In 2 whether NAP or CAT**--*** • "R", relief, whether NAP or CAT • "S", SDA/LR/BF, without any purchased coverage or waivers. **Note:** The RMPR code (Exhibit 12) is an extremely important data entry; it drives the calculations in the Data Entry Worksheet. Different coverage types require different calculations and the codes dictate which calculations are used.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

The following provides RMPR Code special situations.

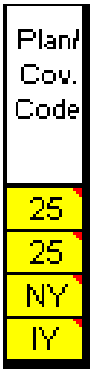
Special Situation 1: If Producer A has purchased coverage ("P") or is participating in Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, or relief ("R") **and** they have **also** certified as SDA, LR, or BF ("S"), then the user would enter the "**P**", "**B1**", "**B2**", or "**R**" accordingly, **not** "S". Although the producer may have certified to being SDA/LR/BF, if the producer paid for coverage or participation, it should be coded to indicate purchased coverage.

Special Situation 2: If Producer B has **not** purchased coverage ("P") **and** is *** * *** participating in Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, or relief ("R") **and** they have certified as SDA, LR, or BF ("**S**"), then the user would enter "S" because the producer has **not** paid for coverage *** * ***, but is still eligible to participate in SURE.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet SURE guarantee data cells.



From the SURE Interim Report RMA data, or as determined by the user, enter SURE guarantee data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
Plan/ Cov. Code	Plan Code/ Coverage Code	Manually enter, or select from the drop-down menu, the RMA plan or other coverage code; required for **all** entries. RMA plan codes are as follows.

12	13	14	25	41	42	43	44	45	46	50N
50R	51	55	61	63	73	86	90	92	96	

Note: RMA will provide plan code "50", the user must select "50N" (Dollar Plan of Insurance for Nursery crops (0073)) or "50R" (Dollar Plan of Insurance for crops other than Nursery).

Other coverage codes are as follows:

- "IY", insurable yield-based crop without purchased insurance coverage
- "IV", insurable value-based crop without purchased insurance coverage
- "NY", noninsurable yield-based crop with or without purchased NAP coverage
- "NV", noninsurable value-based crop with or without purchased NAP coverage.

The Plan/Coverage Code (Exhibit 12) data entry is extremely important; it drives the Data Entry Worksheet calculations. Different plan and coverage types require different calculations and the codes dictate which calculations are used. NAP crops do **not** have a plan code number and will be coded "NY" or "NV". If RMPR code is "P", the Plan/Coverage Code will either be an RMA Plan Code number, "NY", or "NV".

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

The following provides plan/coverage code examples.

Example 1: If the producer purchased a "Revenue Assurance" type policy, the user could see on SURE Interim Report RMA Section and the Plan Code Chart that "Revenue Assurance" policies have a plan code of "25". The user would select plan code 25 from the drop-down menu.

Example 2: Oats are an insurable crop in County A, but the producer did **not** purchase crop insurance, they paid the fee for Buy-In 1. The user would select "IY" from the drop-down menu because it was an insurable yield-based crop without an RMA plan code.

Example 3: Watermelons are a noninsurable crop in County A and the producer purchased NAP coverage. The user would select "NY" from the drop-down menu because it was a NAP covered yield-based crop.

Example 4: If the crop is an insurable yield-based crop and the producer **has not** purchased an RMA policy; therefore, does **not** have a plan code, but the producer **has** paid the fee for Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, relief, or has certified to SDA, LR, or BF, then the plan coverage code would be "IY" for the insurable yield-based crop.

Example 5: If the crop is an insurable value-based crop, and the producer **has not** purchased an RMA policy; therefore, does not have a plan code but the producer **has** paid the fee for Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, relief, or has certified to SDA, LR, or BF, then the plan coverage code would be "IV" for the insurable value-based crop.

Example 6: If the crop is a noninsurable yield-based crop and the producer **has** either purchased NAP coverage **or has** paid the fee for Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, relief, or has certified to SDA, LR, or BF, then the plan coverage code would be "NY" for the noninsurable yield-based crop.

Example 7: If the crop is a noninsurable value-based crop and the producer **has** either purchased NAP coverage or paid the fee for Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, relief, or has certified to SDA, LR, or BF, then the plan coverage code would be "NV" for the noninsurable value-based crop.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet SURE guarantee data cells.

Stage Code		Unit #	Plt Per
H UH PP	Adj. Fact. 1		
H		102	
H		101	
H		100	01
H			

Enter SURE guarantee data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Stage Code: H, UH, PP	Stage Code: Harvested, Unharvested, Prevented Planted	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data, NAP Data, or Other CCC-576	Manually enter or select FSA stage code from drop-down menu. Options are "**H**", harvested; "**UH**", unharvested; and "**PP**", prevented planted. Required for **all** entries. RMA prevented codes are "P2", "PF", "PT"; they will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook as "**PP**".
Stage Code: Adj. Fact. 1	Stage Code: Adjustment Factor 1	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data or STC Determined; 1-NAP, subparagraph 109 A	Enter adjustment factor as determined by the State Office or provided by RMA, if applicable. For insured crops, data comes from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section and the following: • "PP" factor applies • NAP "UH" factor does **not** apply to crops with a guarantee basis (Exhibit 12) • NAP "UH" factor applies to crops without a guarantee basis (Exhibit 12). For all other types of coverage, entry is required for *****--any crop with a stage code of "UH" or "PP".--***** Enter the value as a whole number. The calculation defaults to "1.0000" if no value is entered. "PP" factors are always less than 1.0000.

--Note:** See Exhibit 4 for more information.--**

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Unit #	Unit Number	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data or NAP Data	Enter RMA or NAP unit number. Required for all crops with purchased coverage (NAP, RMA).
Plt Per.	Planting Period	SURE Interim Report - NAP, Buy-In 1, Relief, or Buy-In 2 Data	Enter 2-digit FSA planting period (for example, “01”, “02”); required for all NAP coverable crops.

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet SURE guarantee data cells.

Guarantee Adjustments					
Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 2	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 3	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 4
IR	0.35				

Enter SURE guarantee data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Guarantee Adjustments: Adj. Cd.	Guarantee Adjustment Codes	SURE Interim Report RMA Data or User Determined	Enter Guarantee Adjustment Code, if applicable. For insured crops, this is required for crops with an RMA adjustment code and factor on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, including guarantee, reduction, multiple-cropping, and option codes. For other types of coverage, this is required for late planted crops. The Data Entry Worksheet can hold up to 3 adjustment codes.
Guarantee Adjustments: Adj. Fact. 2, 3, 4	Guarantee Adjustment Factors 2, 3, 4	SURE Interim Report RMA Data or STC Determined	Enter RMA guarantee adjustment factor; if applicable. Enter value as a number with up to 4 decimal places. The calculation defaults to “1.000” if no value is entered. The Data Entry Worksheet can hold up to ***--**3 adjustment factors. If any of the Guarantee Adjustment Factors are 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank.**--***

Note: See Exhibit 4 for more information.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet SURE guarantee data cells.

Unit of Meas	Cr. Dist	RMA Guar. Basis ($)	RMA Elections	
			Cov. Level	Price Election
TON				
BU		297,022	.7500	1.0000
BU				
BU		177,923	.7500	1.0000

Enter SURE guarantee data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Unit of Meas	Unit of Measure	SURE Interim Report – RMA or NAP Data or Producer Certified Production	Manually enter or select the unit of measure for the crop from the drop-down menu. Must match the RMA or NAP unit of measure. This is an important entry, as it drives the rounding rules for the yields.
Cr. Dist	Crushing District	SURE Interim Report – RMA or NAP Data	Only required for California grapes with IU of processed (PR). Enter the crushing district for the crop, according to 1-NAP, subparagraph 757 A or RMA data.
RMA Guar. Basis ($)	RMA Guarantee Basis in Dollars	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data	Enter RMA Guarantee Basis in whole dollars as provided by RMA. Required for RMA crops with purchased coverage, as applicable.
RMA Elections - Cov. (%)	RMA Elections - Coverage Level Percentage	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data	Enter RMA coverage level as a number with up to 4 decimal places as provided by RMA. Required for **all** RMA crops with purchased coverage.
RMA Elections – Price (%)	RMA Elections - Price Election Percentage	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data	Enter RMA price election as a number with up to 4 decimal places as provided by RMA. Required for **all** RMA crops with purchased coverage.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet SURE guarantee data cells.

*--

Yield (APH)	County Exp. Yield	SURE Yield	Hist. Mrkt. %
4.22		4.22	
	78	51	

--*

Enter SURE guarantee data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Yield (APH)	Actual Production History	SURE Interim Report –NAP Data	Enter NAP approved yield in hundredths, as applicable. Required for purchased NAP yield-based crops.
County Exp. Yield	County Expected Yield	STC Determined or COC Determined	Enter 100 percent of CEY as determined by STC or COC, if applicable. Required for all "B1", "B2", "R", and "S" RMPR Code entries and purchased whole farm revenue policies (for example AGR and AGR-Lite), except for value loss. The SURE Interim Workbook will factor 65 percent of the entered CEY for "B1", "B2", "R", and "S" types of coverage.
*--SURE Yield	SURE Yield	SURE Interim Workbook Calculates	The SURE Interim Workbook will determine the SURE Yield once all data entry is complete and all yield data is complete on the Yield Determination Tool.--*
Hist. Mrkt %	Historical Marketing Percentage	STC Determined or COC Approved	Enter the Historical Marketing Percentage as determined by STC **or** producer certified and COC approved. Must total 100 percent for all IU's of the crop/type. * * * Required for multiple-market crops with IU of FH, PR, JU. This cell will highlight if the crop has IU of FH, PR, or JU, if the crop is not a multiple-market crop no entry is required. Enter the value as a whole number. The calculation defaults to 100 percent if no value is entered. For more *--information, see paragraph 65. For **insured** multiple market crops, **only** applicable to plan codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, and 63.--*
Price	Price	SURE Interim Report –NAP or RMA Data or STC Determined	For insured crops, where an RMA price is provided on the SURE Interim Report, use RMA price. For all other situations, use the NAP price as determined by STC. Required for all entries and policies without a specific yield or price, except value loss. For more information, see Part 6.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

G Entering Revenue Data

The following is an example of the Data Entry Worksheet revenue data cells.

Revenue Data					Value Loss Crops Only	
Production to Count	Prod Type	2008 NAMP ($)	QA Factor	Salvage Value ($)	Fld Mrkt Val A ($)	Fld Mrkt Val B ($)
31,600.00		3.5000				
15,695.00		7.0000				
76.40		88.0000				
2,320.00	C	1.8000				

Enter revenue data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Production to Count	Production to Count	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter the production as provided by RMA, NAP or the producer. Required for all entries except value loss.
Prod. Type	Production Type Indicator	User Determined	Manually enter or select the production type indicator from the drop-down menu, if applicable. Valid options are certified (C), appraised (A), or blank "_". "C" indicates to the user that maximum average loss applies. If maximum average loss applies, calculate the production outside of the SURE Interim Workbook. **Only** if the maximum average production is **greater** than the producer's certified production to count, enter the maximum average loss production in the "COC Adjusted Production" field. **Not** applicable to value loss crops.
2008 NAMP ($)	2008 National Average Market Price	STC Determined	Enter regional NAMP for the crop year, as determined by STC. Required for all crops except value loss (paragraph 63).
QA Factor	Quality Adjustment Factor	STC Determined	Enter quality adjustment factor, as determined by STC, if applicable. Required for crops with quality affected because of disaster, except value loss. Enter the value as a number with up to 4 decimal places. The calculation defaults to "1.000" if no value is entered (paragraph 66).
Salvage Value ($)	Salvage Value	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter salvage value in whole dollars, if applicable.
Value Loss Crops Only -Fld Mrkt A ($) **1/**	*--FMV A	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter FMV A in whole dollars, if applicable.
Value Loss Crops Only -Fld Mrkt B ($) **1/**	FMV B	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Appraised	Enter FMV B in whole dollars, if applicable.--*

***--1/** Only enter FMV A or FMV B in the SURE Interim Workbook if a loss occurred,--* according to paragraphs 171 through 174. If no loss occurred, do **not** enter this value loss crop into the SURE Interim Workbook.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

H Entering COC Determination Data

The following is an example of the Data Entry Worksheet COC determination data cells.

COC Determinations (only required for adjustments)				
Adjusted Production (Overrides Production to count)	Assigned Production (Added to Production)	Salvage Value ($)	Value Loss Crops Only	
			Fld Mrkt A ($)	Fld Mrkt B ($)

Enter revenue data in all light green cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
COC Determinations - Adjusted Production (Overrides Production to Count)	COC Adjusted Production	COC Determined	Enter COC adjusted production. This amount will override the producer's production to count.
COC Determinations - Assigned Production (Added to Production)	COC Assigned Production	COC Determined	Enter COC assigned production. This amount will be added to the producer's production to count.
COC Determinations - Salvage Value	COC Salvage Value	COC Determined	Enter COC salvage value in whole dollars. This amount will override the producer's salvage value.
COC Determinations - Value Loss Crops Only - Fld Mrkt A ($) **1/**	COC FMV A	COC Determined	*--Enter COC FMV A in whole dollars, for value loss crops only. This amount will override the producer's FMV A.
COC Determinations - Value Loss Crops Only - Fld Mrkt B ($) **1/**	COC FMV B	COC Determined	Enter COC FMV B in whole dollars, for value loss crops only. This amount will override the producer's FMV B.--*

*--**1/** Only enter FMV A or FMV B in the SURE Interim Workbook if a loss occurred,--* according to paragraphs 171 through 174. If no loss occurred, do **not** enter this value loss crop into the SURE Interim Workbook.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

I Value Loss Tool

The SURE Interim Workbook features a Value Loss Tool. This tool may be used for noninsurable or NAP value loss crops without a NAP application for payment on file and that have graduated prices. To navigate to the Value Loss Tool, CLICK "**Go To Value Loss Tool**" from the Data Entry Worksheet.

The SURE Interim Workbook provides a Value Loss Tool Worksheet to assist users in
--calculating "FMV A" and "FMV B" fields for value loss crops. Users enter the crop, type,--
IU, graduated price code, beginning inventory, ending inventory, ineligible inventory, and graduated price for all line entries of the same value loss crop, type, and IU.

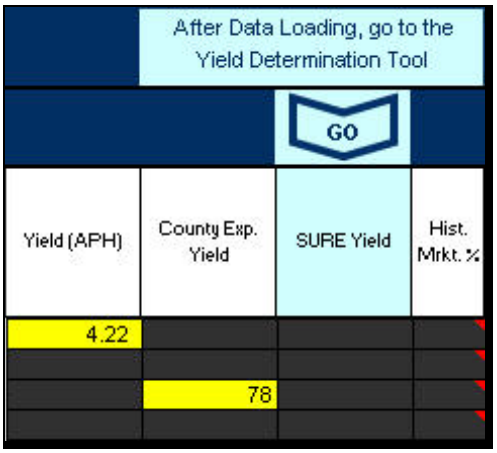
Value Loss Tool			Graduated Price Code	Beginning Inventory	Ending Inventory
Crop	Type	Int. Use			
Mollusk	MUS	FH	010	20,000	15,000
Mollusk	MUS	FH	012	40,000	35,000

- - - -

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

*--J Yield Determination Tool

The SURE Interim Workbook features a Yield Determination Tool. When all crop data entry is complete, CLICK **"Go"**; the SURE Interim Workbook will navigate the user to the Yield Determination Tool to enter applicable yields.

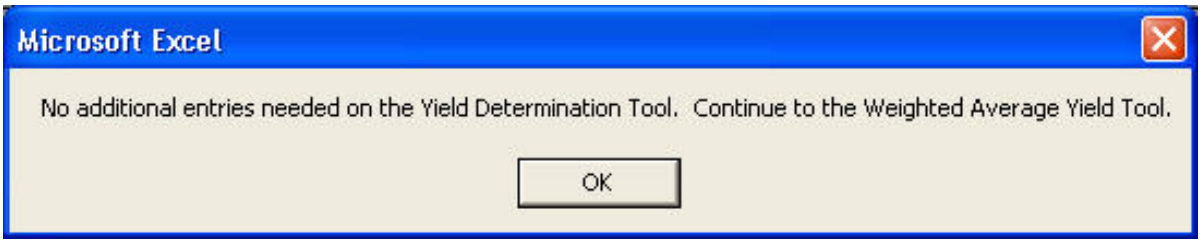


Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only.**

If any additional crop line entries are loaded into the Data Entry Worksheet, or the "Yield (APH)" or "County Exp. Yield" entries are changed in the SURE Interim Workbook, the "SURE Yield" field will need to be recalculated. Either of the following will reset the "Go" button, to re-run the Yield Determination Tool and Weighted Average Yield Tool, according to this subparagraph:

- Changing the "Yield (APH)" or "County Exp. Yield" entries
- Clicking the "Go To Yield Determination Tool"

If crops entered on the Data Entry Worksheet do **not** have a CC yield or NAP APH, the user will get the following message. CLICK "OK" to continue to the Weighted Average Yield Tool.



--*

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

J Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

CC Yields - Weighted CC yields are provided in 2008 SURE Interim Report, Section 14, *--2008 CC Yield Data, if the producer has established CC yield for the crop on any farm in the applicable program year. The following is an example of the 2008 SURE Interim Report, Section 14, 2008 CC Yield Data.

14 2008 CC YIELD DATA

CROP	TYPE	I U	WTD CC YLD	UOM
CORN	YEL	GR	145	BU
OATS	SPR	GR	24	BU
SOYBN	COM	GR	43	BU

The SURE Interim Workbook has been designed to retrieve SURE crops that the user has loaded on the Data Entry Worksheet for which CC yields apply to the Yield Determination Tool. A list of SURE crops with CC yields is in Exhibit 30.

Note: Peanuts with IU of "GP" (green peanuts) have been removed from Exhibit 30. Users may receive CC yield for Peanuts "GP" (green peanuts) on the SURE Interim Report, Section 14, 2008 CC Yield Data and the Yield Determination Tool may prompt users to enter CC yield for Peanuts "GP" (green peanuts); however, CC yield for Peanuts "GP" (green peanuts) should **not** be entered in the Yield Determination Tool because the yield for Peanuts "GP" (green peanuts) was assigned in 2002 for DCP.

In the following example, the Yield Determination Tool has identified Insured Corn YEL GR, Insured Soybeans COM GR and Waived-In Oats SPR GR as crops for which CC yields apply. The user has entered the Weighted CC Yield from the SURE Interim Report, Section 14, 2008 CC Yield Data.

Yield Determination Tool

Counter-Cyclical Yields

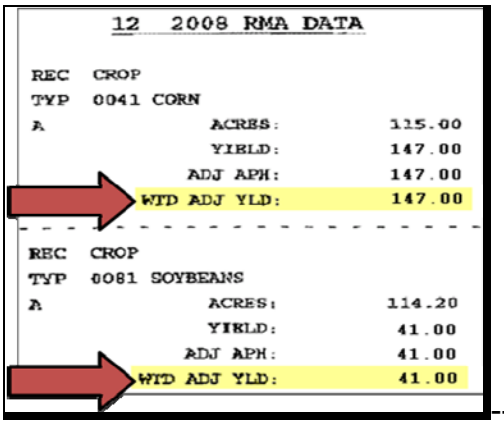
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Use	UOM	CC Yield
	Insured Corn	YEL	gr	bu	145
	Insured Soybeans	COM	gr	bu	43
	Waived-in Oats	SPR	gr	bu	24

Note: If the producer does **not** have an established CC yield in the applicable program year for the crop, the user shall leave the cell **blank**.--*

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

J Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

RMA Weighted Adjusted APH - RMA weighted adjusted APH is provided in 2008 SURE
*--Interim Report, Section 12, 2008 RMA Data. On the SURE Interim Report this data element is called the weighted adjusted yield or "WTD ADJ YLD".



--*

The SURE Interim Workbook has been designed to identify SURE crops that the user has loaded on the Data Entry Worksheet for which the RMA weighted adjusted APH applies to the Yield Determination Tool, using the RMPR Code and Plan Code.

Note: Plan codes 12, 13, 14, 41, 46, and 73 will **not** have an RMA weighted adjusted APH.

*--In the following example, the Yield Determination Tool has identified Insured Corn YEL GR and Insured Soybeans COM GR as insured crops for which RMA weighted adjusted APH applies. The user has entered the RMA weighted adjusted APH from SURE Interim Report, Section 12, 2008 RMA Data.

Yield Determination Tool

Counter-Cyclical Yields						RMA WTD ADJ APH
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Use	UOM	CC Yield	
	Insured Corn	YEL	gr	bu	145	147
	Insured Soybeans	COM	gr	bu	43	41
	Waived-in Oats	SPR	gr	bu	24	

Note: If the producer has a CC yield, but no RMA WTD ADJ APH, no entries are required.

If the producer has an RMA WTD ADJ APH, but no CC yield, no entries are required.--*

If any crops are added or removed from the Data Entry Worksheet, any CC yields or RMA weighted adjusted APH's that have been entered on the Yield Determination Tool will be deleted, the cells will turn orange and the message "Crop entries changed, review data." will be displayed. This indicates that a crop has been added or removed from the Data Entry Worksheet and the CC yield and RMA weighted adjusted APH entries need to be re-entered. After the CC yields and RMA weighted adjusted APH's are re-entered, and the user either clicks "Go To Data Entry" or "Go To Weighted Average Yield Tool", the orange coloring and message will no longer be displayed.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

J Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

NAP Adjusted Yield - The annual yield data for NAP is provided in 2008 SURE Interim Report, Section 3, 2008 NAP Approved Yield History File.

*--

CROP YEAR	YIELD	YLD TYPE
2007	1.77	A
2006	1.68	R
2005	1.70	A
2004	1.60	O
2003	1.59	P
2002	1.79	A

--*

The SURE Interim Workbook has been designed to identify SURE crops that the user has loaded on the Data Entry Worksheet for which the NAP adjusted APH applies to the Yield Determination Tool, using the RMPR Code and Coverage Code.

*--In the following example, the Yield Determination Tool has identified NAP Alfalfa FG as a noninsured crop with purchased coverage for which NAP adjusted APH applies. The user has entered **all** of the annual yield data for NAP, including year, yield and yield type from SURE Interim Report, Section 3, 2008 NAP Approved Yield History File.

Crop Information for NAP Adjusted Yield										NAP Yields														
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Use	Stat. Code	Practice	Acres	Unit	Plt. Per.	UOM	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type
	NAP Alfalfa		Fg	I	NI	19.10	100	1	Ton	2007	1.77	A	2006	1.68	R	2005	1.7	A	2004	1.6	O	2003	1.59	P
	Insured Corn	YEL	Gr	I	NI	390.00	102		Bu															
	Waived-in Oats	SPR	Gr	I	NI	29.00			Bu															
	Insured Soybeans	COM	Gr	I	NI	313.90	101		Bu															

Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Adj NAP Yield
2002	1.79	A													1.69

--*

Note: The user will enter **every** year, yield, and yield type present in SURE Interim Report, Section 3, 2008 NAP Approved Yield History File. The Yield Determination Tool has been designed to remove the applicable replacement yields.

If any of the following NAP crop data; State and county code, crop, type, IU, status code, practice, acres, unit, planting period, or unit of measure changes, the cells will turn orange and the message "Crop entries changed, review data." will be displayed. This indicates 1 of these data entries has changed on the Data Entry Worksheet and the NAP yield data entries need to be reviewed. After the SURE Interim Workbook is saved and retrieved, the orange coloring and message will no longer be displayed.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

J Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

After all yield entry has been completed on the Yield Determination Tool, CLICK "**Go To Weighted Average Yield Tool**" to continue.

To go back to data entry, the user may CLICK **"Go to Data Entry".**

K Weighted Average Yield Tool

The SURE Interim Workbook features a Weighted Average Yield Tool. When all crop data and yield entry is complete, and the user has clicked "Go To Weighted Average Yield Tool", the SURE Interim Workbook will navigate the user to the Weighted Average Yield Tool.

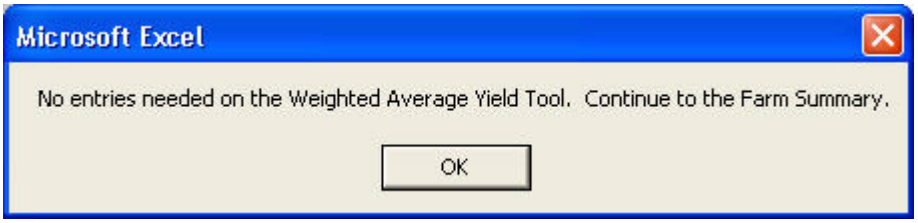
The following is an example of the Weighted Average Yield Tool.
***--**

Weighted Average Yield Tool							Information from Other Administrative Counties				
Select Crops	St-Co (Do not enter dash)	Crop	Type	Use	Unit of Meas.	RMPR Indicator	Acres	Yield	Yield Extension	Total Acres	Info Only:
									-	-	
	99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	Ton	NAP	19.10	4.22			4.22
	99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	Bu	Waived-in	29.00	51.00			51

Crops that require the yields to be weighted using the Weighted Average Yield Tool are NAP yield based crops, waived-in yield based crops, and insured crops with plan codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63.

Crops that do **not** require the yields to be weighted using the Weighted Average Yield Tool are insured crops with plan codes 12, 13, 14, 25, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50N, 73, 86, 90, 92, 96, and NAP value loss crops.**--***

If crops entered on the Data Entry Worksheet do **not** require a weighted average yield, the following dialog box will be displayed. CLICK "**OK**" to continue to the farm summary.



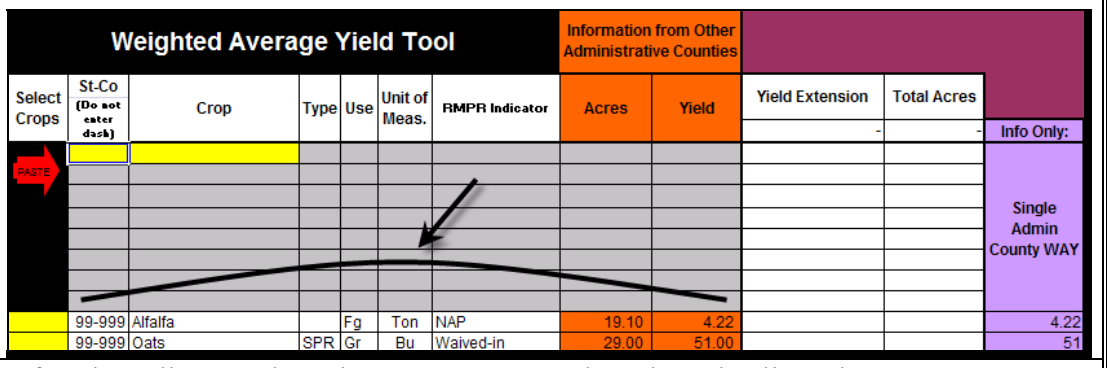
515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

K Weighted Average Yield Tool (Continued)

Multiple County Weighted Average Yields - If the producer is active in multiple counties and grows the same crop in the same physical county, but is administered in multiple counties, then the Weighted Average Yield data from **1 administrative** county **must** be added to the other administrative county's Weighted Average Yield Tool for the yields to be weighted, according to the following instructions.

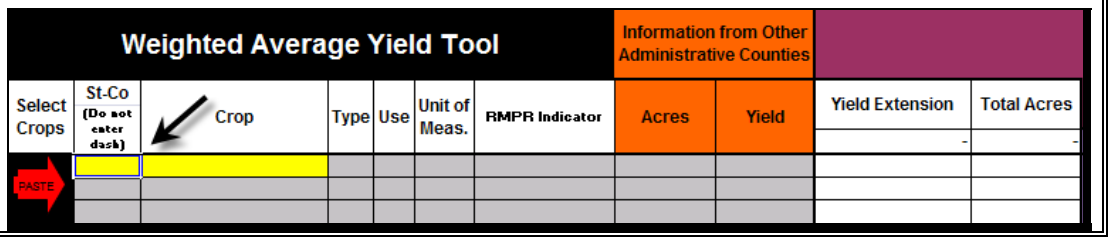
***--Note:** Using the Weighted Average Yield Tool in this manner is **rare**.

Step	Action
1	Open all SURE Interim Workbooks for the producer and navigate to the **"Weighted Average Yield Tool"** on **all** SURE Interim Workbooks.
2	Click **1 administrative county's** SURE Interim Workbook on the taskbar.
3	For the common crop that is grown in the same physical county, select the cells "St-Co", "Crop", "Type", "Use", "Unit of Meas.", "RMPR Indicator", "Acres", and "Yield", according to the following example:



Weighted Average Yield Tool							Information from Other Administrative Counties				
Select Crops	St-Co (Do not enter dash)	Crop	Type	Use	Unit of Meas.	RMPR Indicator	Acres	Yield	Yield Extension	Total Acres	Info Only:
PASTE									-	-	
											Single Admin County WAY
	99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	Ton	NAP	19.10	4.22			4.22
	99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	Bu	Waived-in	29.00	51.00			51

Step	Action
4	After the cells are selected, RIGHT-CLICK the selected cells and LEFT-CLICK "**Copy**".
5	Click on the other administrative county's SURE Interim Workbook.
6	On the other administrative county's SURE Interim Workbook CLICK the top left yellow cell in the "St-Co" column, see reference arrow in this example.



Weighted Average Yield Tool							Information from Other Administrative Counties			
Select Crops	St-Co (Do not enter dash)	Crop	Type	Use	Unit of Meas.	RMPR Indicator	Acres	Yield	Yield Extension	Total Acres
PASTE									-	-

--*

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

K Weighted Average Yield Tool (Continued)

Step	Action
7	CLICK red "**Paste**" arrow, the copied data will populate to the appropriate cells. The Weighted Average Yield calculation will be performed for **all** lines of the same physical county, crop, type, use, and unit of measure. After the "St-Co", "Crop", "Type", "Use", "Unit of Meas.", "RMPR Indicator", "Acres", and "Yield" data is entered, follow the instructions for "Data Entry for Multiple County Farms", shown on the right side of the following screen capture. The multiple county weighted average yield **must** be entered manually by the user, where the instructions indicate. ***--Note:** If the crop with the weighted average yield is a multiple market crop, the weighted average yield must be entered for all uses of the crop within the SURE Interim Workbook.**--*** Clear Entries Weighted Average Yield Tool Information from Other Administrative Counties Weighted Average Yield 4.31 Ton/Acre Data Entry for Multiple County Farms: If a crop for a Physical County requires additional line entries from other Admin Counties, enter WAY for the crop: Select Crops | St-Co (Do not enter dash) | Crop | Type | Use | Unit of Meas. | RMPR Indicator | Acres | Yield | Yield Extension | Total Acres 212.27 | 49.30 | Info Only: PASTE | 99-999 | Alfalfa | Fg | Ton | NAP | 30.20 | 4.36 | 131.67 | 30.20 99-999 | Alfalfa | Fg | Ton | NAP | 19.10 | 4.22 | 80.60 | 19.10 | 4.22 99-999 | Oats | SPR | Gr | Bu | Waived-in | 29.00 | 51.00 | 51 Single Admin County WAY For ALFALFA that is highlighted below, enter 4.31 in yellow cells. 4.31

After the weighted average yield calculation has completed, CLICK **"Go To Farm Summary"** to continue.

To go back to data entry, the user may CLICK **"Go to Data Entry".**

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

L Go To Farm Summary

After the basic producer information, other payment amounts, crop data, COC
*--determinations, yields, and weighted average yields are entered and complete, the user can move to the Farm Summary Worksheet by clicking "Go To Farm Summary". The SURE Interim Workbook will navigate the user to the Farm Summary Worksheet.

After users click "Go to Farm Summary", the 10% Loss Tool is run. Go to paragraph 517 for more information about the 10% Loss Tool.--*

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet

A Farm Summary Worksheets

Much of the Farm Summary Worksheet is automatically calculated for the user from the *--entries made throughout the SURE Interim Workbook. The applicable items to be--* completed by the user are highlighted in yellow. The Farm Summary Worksheet includes:

- producer information
- farm data
- eligibility information
- *--SURE payment information – Original and Total Payment
- disclaimer statement
- FSA County Office Use Only portion.

Producer Name	
Any Producer	
Recording County	
Anywhere, St	

2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary

FSA County Office Use Only		
Original SURE Payment Amount		$ 208,877
Stimulus SURE Payment Amount		$ 50,996
	Initials	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
Data Loaded by:	ABC	3/1/2010
2nd Party Rev:	DEF	3/1/2010
Finalized by:	GHI	3/1/2010

Farm Data

County:	99-999
1. Program Guarantee (Original)	$ 595,692
2. Program Guarantee (Stimulus)	$ 680,685
3. Expected Revenue	$ 769,456
4. Estimated Crop Value	$ 231,364
5. Other Revenue	$ 16,200
6. Disaster Declaration ("x")	x

Eligibility Information

Farm Requirement	7. Located in a Disaster County?			Yes
	8. Production Loss % for the farm			57 %
Crop Requirement	9. Does at least one crop have the required 10% loss? (yes = "x")			X
	10. Crops with a 10% loss (List at least one crop, if applicable.)	CORN	OATS	SOYBEANS

Payment Information

Original	11. Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 1)	$ 595,692
	12. 90% of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3)	$ 692,510
	13. SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 11 or Item 12)	$ 595,692
	14. Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 + Total of Item 5)	$ 247,564
	15. SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 13 - Item 14)). Zero if negative.	$ 208,877
Total Payment (Original and Stimulus)	16. Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 2)	$ 680,685
	17. 90% of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3)	$ 692,510
	18. SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 16 or Item 17)	$ 680,685
	19. Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 + Total of Item 5)	$ 247,564
	20. SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 18 - Item 19)). Zero if negative.	$ 259,873

Item 15 and Item 20 are informational. Refer to "FSA County Office Use Only" Section to load payment data.

DISCLAIMER: The payment data reflected on this farm summary is the result of the SURE Interim payment calculation process and is intended to be a preliminary payment amount only. To receive a payment, a producer must sign the FSA-683 Statement of Compliance with Program Provisions of the 2008 SURE and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provisions. Payment amounts are subject to payment eligibility requirements and may vary.

Version X.0 Month DD, YYYY

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

B Producer Information

This following example portion contains producer name and recording county. This information is populated from the Data Entry Worksheet.

*--

Producer Name
Any Producer
Recording County
Anywhere, St

C Farm Data

This following example portion contains farm data.

Farm Data	
County:	99-999
1. Program Guarantee (Original)	$ 595,692
2. Program Guarantee (Stimulus)	$ 680,685
3. Expected Revenue	$ 769,456
4. Estimated Crop Value	$ 231,364
5. Other Revenue	$ 16,200
6. Disaster Declaration ("x")	x

--*

Item	Title	Content
1	Program Guarantee (Original)	SURE guarantee calculated from the data entered into the Data Entry Worksheet, using SURE Program rules **before** ARRA was passed. Used to calculate the original SURE payment amount.
2	Program Guarantee (Stimulus)	SURE guarantee calculated from the data entered into the Data Entry Worksheet, using SURE Program rules **after** ARRA was passed. Used to calculate ARRA SURE payment amount.
3	Expected Revenue	Calculated from the data entered into the Data Entry Worksheet.
4	Estimated Crop Value	
5	Other Revenue	
6	Disaster Declaration ("x")	Disaster declaration indicator carried over from the Data Entry Worksheet.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

D Farm Data for Other Counties

Only in the cases where the producer is a multi-county producer and this SURE Interim Workbook is being completed by the recording county, will the user perform the functions to copy and paste the following data from the Farm Summary Worksheet submitted to the recording county by another administrative county. The recording county's SURE Interim Workbook will display the Farm Data for **each** administrative county to which the producer is associated in each county's column in this section.

*--

Farm Data		
County:	99-999	99-998
1. Program Guarantee (Original)	$ 595,692	$ 492,856
2. Program Guarantee (Stimulus)	$ 680,685	$ 573,378
3. Expected Revenue	$ 769,456	$ 650,225
4. Estimated Crop Value	$ 231,364	$ 231,364
5. Other Revenue	$ 16,200	$ 16,200
6. Disaster Declaration ("x")	x	x

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

D Farm Data for Other Counties (Continued)

For the recording county to complete the "copy and paste" process, they will follow the instructions on the top of the Farm Summary Worksheet on both the recording county's and administrative county's SURE Interim Workbooks.

The following are the instructions for the **recording county** to follow on the **recording county's** SURE Interim Workbook. The steps to be taken in each workbook are in white cells.

Apply the action to the workbook(s) for the following county:			ADMIN Workbook		RECORDING Workbook	RECORDING Workbook	
Instructions for the RECORDING COUNTY to transfer Farm Data onto the Farm Summary.	1. Open all workbooks for the producer and go to each Farm Summary.	2. Click on an Admin County's Workbook on the taskbar.	3. Click "Copy Data" button	4. Click on the Recording County's Workbook on the taskbar.	5. If the Farm Summary was not displayed after step 4, go back to step 2.	6. Click "Paste Data" button.	7. Repeat steps 2 to 6 for additional Admin. Counties.
				Use on Recording County Workbook Only		Paste Data	

The following are the instructions for the **recording county** to follow on the **administrative county's** SURE Interim Workbook.

Apply the action to the workbook(s) for the following county:			ADMIN Workbook		RECORDING Workbook	RECORDING Workbook	
Instructions for the RECORDING COUNTY to transfer Farm Data onto the Farm Summary.	1. Open all workbooks for the producer and go to each Farm Summary.	2. Click on an Admin County's Workbook on the taskbar.	3. Click "Copy Data" button	4. Click on the Recording County's Workbook on the taskbar.	5. If the Farm Summary was not displayed after step 4, go back to step 2.	6. Click "Paste Data" button.	7. Repeat steps 2 to 6 for additional Admin. Counties.
		Use on Admin County Workbook Only:	Copy Data				

Step	Action
1	Open all SURE Interim Workbooks for the producer and go to each Farm Summary Worksheet.
2	On **administrative county's** workbook, click on the taskbar.
3	On **administrative county's** workbook, CLICK "**Copy Data**".
4	On **recording county's** workbook, click on the taskbar.
5	If the Farm Summary Worksheet was **not** displayed after step 4, go back to step 2.
6	CLICK "**Paste Data**".
7	Repeat steps 2 through 6 for additional administrative counties.

Note: These instructions will **only** appear if the user has appropriately marked "Multi-County Producer" and/or "xx-xxx is Recording County" on the Data Entry Worksheet Basic Information Section.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

D Farm Data for Other Counties (Continued)

If the user needs to remove the pasted data, the user shall ENTER "**D**" (for delete), in the cell above the pasted county data, CLICK "**Enter**", and CLICK "**To Delete a County Enter a "D" above the county, press "enter" and click on this box**".

To Delete a County

Enter a "D" above the county, press "enter" and click on this box.

Farm Data

Enter data for up to six additional counties:

		D		
County:	**99-999**	**99-999**		
1. Program Guarantee (Original)	$ 595,692	$ 492,856		
2. Program Guarantee (Stimulus)	$ 680,685	$ 573,378		
3. Expected Revenue	$ 769,456	$ 650,225		
4. Estimated Crop Value	$ 231,364	$ 231,364		
5. Other Revenue	$ 16,200	$ 16,200		
6. Disaster Declaration ("x")	x	x		

--Note:** The SURE Interim Workbook is only able to summarize 6 county workbooks. If a recording county has a producer with more than 6 workbooks to summarize, the State Office shall e-mail the .xml files to the National Office. The National Office will then summarize the workbooks and return the summarized .xml file.**--

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

E Eligibility Information

The following Farm Requirement items will be automatically populated from the Data Entry Worksheet or calculated.

Item	Title
7	Located in a Disaster County?
8	Production Loss % for the farm

*--

Eligibility Information		
Farm Requirement	7. Located in a Disaster County?	Yes
	8. Production Loss % for the farm	57 %

--*

Notes: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

If producer is multi-county and the "copy and paste" process has been performed as described in subparagraph D, item 8 will be displayed with the revenue loss percentage for all of the counties included in the summarization.

If the revenue loss is less than 50 percent and the land is **not** located in a disaster county or a county contiguous to a disaster county, the user will get the following message.

*--

* Farm requirement not met. Farm must be located in a disaster county or production loss must be greater than 50%.

--*

If the user gets this message, complete the SURE Interim Workbook process and see Part 11 to determine COC action based on eligibility criteria.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

E Eligibility Information (Continued)

The following Crop Requirement data must be manually entered by the user.

Item	Title
9	Does at least 1 crop have a 10 percent production loss? (yes = "**x**") (no, blank)
10	Crops with a 10 percent production loss. (List at least 1 crop, if applicable.)

*--

Crop Requirement	9. Does at least one crop have the required 10% loss? (yes = "x")			X
	10. Crops with a 10% loss (List at least one crop, if applicable.)	CORN	OATS	SOYBEANS

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

If at least 1 crop has a 10 percent production loss, mark Item 9 with an "X". After this has been completed, SURE payment amount will be displayed in the Payment Information portion.

Note: To determine if 10 percent production loss has been met, see paragraph 517.

If no crops have a production loss of 10 percent or greater, leave item 9 blank. If left blank, the following message will be displayed.

*--

*** Farm is not eligible for payment because at least one crop of economic significance did not suffer at least a 10% loss.**

--*

If the user gets this message, complete the SURE Interim Workbook process and see Part 11 to determine COC action based on eligibility criteria.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

F SURE Information

The following Original data will be automatically calculated.

Item	Title
11	Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 1) (from subparagraph C or D)
12	90 percent of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3) (subparagraph C or D)
13	SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 11 or Item 12)
14	Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 plus Total of Item 5) (subparagraph C or D)
15	SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 13 - Item 14)). Zero if negative.

*--

Payment Information		
Original	11. Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 1)	$ 595,692
	12. 90% of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3)	$ 692,510
	13. SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 11 or Item 12)	$ 595,692
	14. Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 + Total of Item 5)	$ 247,564
	15. SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 13 - Item 14)). Zero if negative.	$ 208,877

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

The following total payment data will be automatically calculated.

Item	Title
16	Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 2) (from subparagraph C or D)
17	90% of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3 (from subparagraph C or D)
18	SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 16 or Item 17)
19	Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 + Total of Item 5) (from subparagraph C or D)
20	SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 18 - Item 19)). Zero if negative.

*--

Total Payment (Original and Stimulus)	16. Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 2)	$ 680,685
	17. 90% of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3)	$ 692,510
	18. SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 16 or Item 17)	$ 680,685
	19. Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 + Total of Item 5)	$ 247,564
	20. SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 18 - Item 19)). Zero if negative.	$ 259,873
Item 15 and Item 20 are informational. Refer to "FSA County Office Use Only" Section to load payment data.		

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

G Disclaimer Statement

The following disclaimer will print on the bottom of the Farm Summary Worksheet.

> "The payment data reflected on this farm summary is the result of the SURE Interim payment calculation process and is intended to be a preliminary payment amount only. To receive a payment, a producer must sign the FSA-683 Statement of Compliance with Program Provisions of the 2008 SURE and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provisions. Payment amounts are subject to payment eligibility requirements and may vary."

H FSA County Office Use Portion

The following data will be automatically calculated.

Item	Definition and Rule
Original SURE Payment Amount	Automatically calculated, representing SURE payment amount according to the rules **before** ARRA was passed. This SURE payment amount will be entered into the payment software for congressional reporting purposes.
Stimulus SURE Payment Amount	Automatically calculated, representing SURE payment amount according to the rules **after** ARRA was passed. This SURE payment amount will be entered into the payment software for congressional reporting purposes and SURE payment processing.
Data Loaded by	FSA employee that completed the SURE Interim Workbook will enter their initials and date completed.
2nd Party Rev	FSA employee that completed the required second-party review of the SURE Interim Workbook will enter their initials and date completed.
Finalized by	When **all** the following necessary summarization is done and the application is ready for payment, the FSA recording county employee that completed all of the following will complete the "Finalized by" field: • confirmed with all counties that all the administrative county workbooks are complete, including the COC determinations, if applicable • ensured all COC determinations for all counties have been made and entered, if necessary • summarized all workbooks together, if applicable. ***--Note:** "Finalized by" will only be displayed on recording county's SURE Interim Workbook, regardless of whether the SURE Interim Workbook is for a multi-county producer.--****

FSA County Office Use Only		
Original SURE Payment Amount		$ 208,877
Stimulus SURE Payment Amount		$ 50,996
	Initials	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
Data Loaded by:	ABC	3/1/2010
2nd Party Rev:	DEF	3/1/2010
Finalized by:	**WDC**	**3/3/2010**

Notes: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

The "Original SURE Payment Amount" and "Stimulus SURE Payment Amount" will **not** be displayed until the "Data Loaded by:" initials and date are entered.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

I Errors

*--If any cell on the Farm Summary Worksheet contains, "**#VALUE!**" or "**#N/A**", go back to--* the Data Entry Worksheet and make sure each applicable highlighted or yellow cell is completed for each crop.

Note: Not all highlighted cells are required.

Do **not** enter any values in a cell that is grayed out. If a value is entered, it is displayed in white font and it may corrupt the calculation. To remove it, navigate to the cell and PRESS "**Delete**".

J Navigation Buttons

This table provides Farm Summary Worksheet navigation buttons and functions.

Button	Function
	Returns the user back to the Data Entry Worksheet.
	Returns the user to the SURE Interim Workbook-generated FSA-682, page 2.
	Returns the user to the 10 Percent Loss Tool.
	--Will print the following summaries: • Data Entry • Yield Determination Tool, if applicable-- • Farm Summary • FSA-682, page 2 • 10 Percent Loss Tool.

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool

A Loss Percentage Table

The Loss Percentage Table has been provided to assist in determining if at least 1 crop of economic significance had a production loss of at least 10 percent. The Loss Percentage Table may be used for either of the following:

- single-county producers
- multi-county producers with either of the following:
    - no common crops between counties
    - a crop that meets the 10 percent loss requirement and is **not** a common crop between counties.

If the applicant is a multi-county producer and in each county they have a crop in common and no other crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement, the user shall use the 10 Percent Loss Tool for the common crop, see subparagraph L.

--**When all data entry and yield determination is complete and Weighted Average Yield**--
Tool has been run:

- CLICK "**Go To Farm Summary**" on the Data Entry Worksheet
- 10 Percent Loss Tool will run automatically
- after the 10 Percent Loss Tool calculation is complete, the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary will be displayed.

On the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, the Loss Percentage Table will be displayed in the lower right of the screen.

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

A Loss Percentage Table (Continued)

The Loss Percentage Table calculates the crop loss percentage for the crops loaded in the Data Entry Worksheet. The Loss Percentage Table helps to determine if at least 1 of the producer's crops of economic significance has met the 10 percent loss requirement.

Counties may review the Loss Percentage Table on the Farm Summary Worksheet to determine if a crop with similar characteristics (crop name/crop type/IU) has a production loss of 10 percent or greater.

--In the following example, corn, oats, and soybeans meet the 10 percent loss requirement.-- In 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, item:

- 9 (subparagraph 516 E) the user shall enter an "**x**" to indicate that at least 1 crop meets the 10 percent loss requirement

- 10, the user shall enter at least 1 crop that meets the 10 percent loss requirement (in this *--example, the user could enter corn, oats, or soybeans); only 1 crop is required to meet--* the 10 percent loss requirement to qualify.

*--

Loss Percentage Table

Crop	Type	Use	Prel. Loss %	Recalc. Loss %
Alfalfa		Fg	No Loss	
Corn	YEL	Gr	54%	
Oats	SPR	Gr	94%	
Soybeans	COM	Gr	96%	

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

A Loss Percentage Table (Continued)

In the following example, no crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement. In 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, item:

- 9 (subparagraph 516 E) the user shall leave the entry blank to indicate that no crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement

- 10 shall be left blank.

*--

Loss Percentage Table

Crop	Type	Use	Prel. Loss %	Recalc. Loss %
Alfalfa		Fg	No Loss	
Corn	YEL	Gr	No Loss	
Oats	SPR	Gr	8%	
Soybeans	COM	Gr	7%	

--*

Notes: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

If items 9 and 10 are left blank, no payment will be calculated and the following message will be displayed.

*--

*** Farm is not eligible for payment because at least one crop of economic significance did not suffer at least a 10% loss.**

--*

If this message is displayed, complete the SURE Interim Workbook process and see Part 11 to determine COC action based on eligibility criteria.

If the producer is only associated with 1 county, the procedure described in this subparagraph completes the process to determine 10 percent loss. For multi-county producers, see subparagraph B and C.

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

B Overview of the 10 Percent Loss Tool

The 10 Percent Loss Tool has been provided to assist in determining if at least 1 crop of economic significance had a production loss of at least 10 percent. If the applicant is a multi-county producer and in each county they have a crop in common and no other crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement, the user shall use the 10 Percent Loss Tool for the common crop.

The 10 Percent Loss Tool is a calculator that is used to determine the percentage of loss, by crop/type/IU for the applicant. The data that has been entered in the Data Entry Worksheet will populate in the lower portion (white cells) of the 10 Percent Loss Tool.

The user may choose to enter an “optional identifier” in the “Optional Identifier” column. The “Optional Identifier” column can contain a county name, unit number, or other unique attribute used to identify a line entry (for example, “Home Farm”).

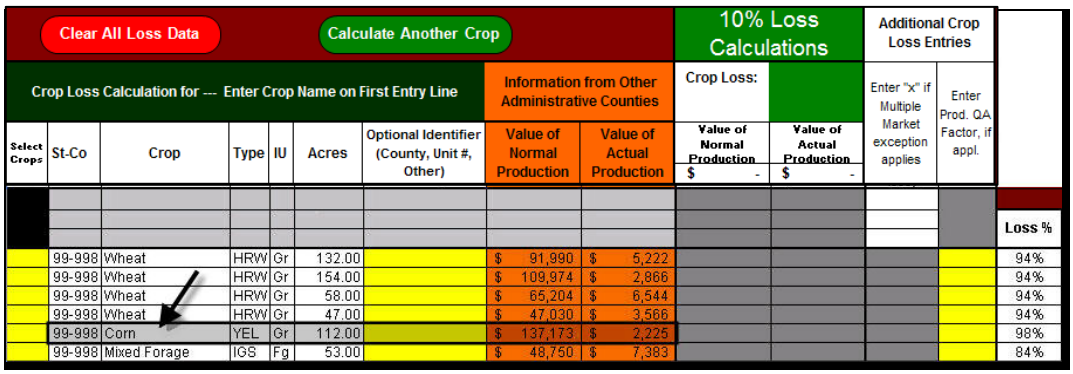
517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

C 10 Percent Loss Tool

Users shall calculate 10 percent loss, according to the following steps.

*--

Item	Title
1	Open all SURE Interim Workbooks for the producer.
2	Click on the recording county SURE Interim Workbook on the taskbar.
3	On the recording county SURE Interim Workbook, from the "Farm Summary", CLICK "**Go to 10% Loss Tool**".
4	Click on the administrative county SURE Interim Workbook on the taskbar.
5	On the administrative county SURE Interim Workbook, from the Farm Summary, CLICK "**Go to 10 Percent Loss Tool**".
6	For the common crop, select the cells "St-Co", "Crop", "Type", "Use", "Acres", "Optional Identifier", "Value of Normal Production", and "Value of Actual Production", according to the following example.
7	After the cells are selected, RIGHT-CLICK the selected cells and LEFT-CLICK "**Copy**".
8	Click on the recording county SURE Interim Workbook on the taskbar.

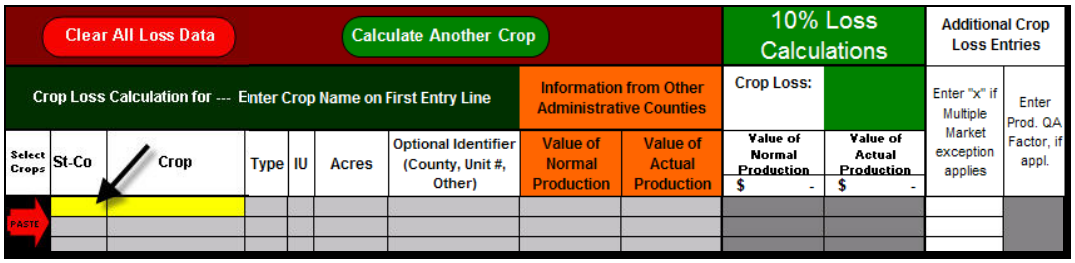
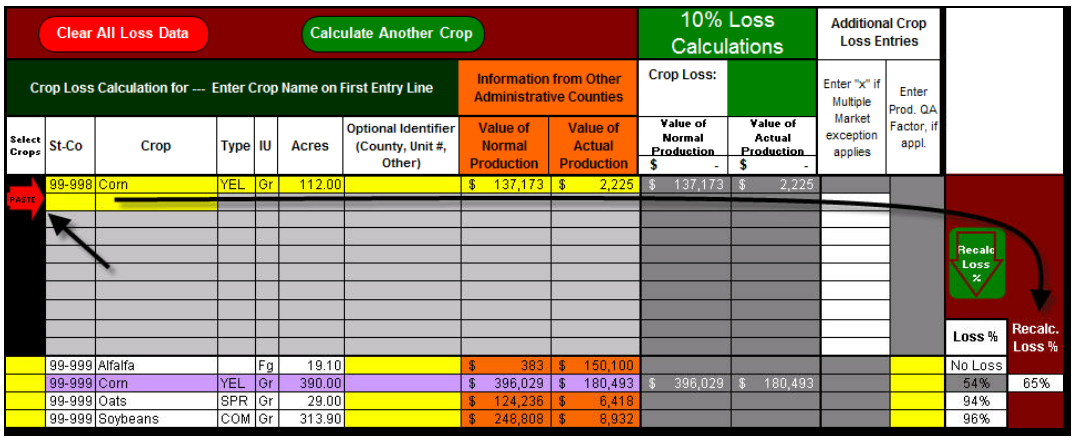


--*

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

*--

Item	Title
9	On the recording county SURE Interim Workbook, click the top, left, yellow cell in the "St-Co" column (referenced with an arrow in this example). 
10	CLICK red "**Paste**" arrow; the copied data will populate to the appropriate cells. The 10 percent loss calculation will be performed for all lines of the same crop, type, IU. The recalculated loss percentage includes the loss for the common crop in both counties and will be displayed in the "Recalc. Loss %" column on the right (referenced with an arrow, in this example). 

--*

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

IF…	THEN the…
the crop does **not** meet 10 percent loss requirement	user may click either of the following: •*--"**Clear All Loss Data**" to remove pasted data and--* repeat steps 8 through 12 for other common crops until the user determines 10 percent loss for a crop • "**Calculate Another Crop**" to remove pasted data while preserving the recalculated preliminary loss percentage calculated for the previous crop.
no crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement	producer is **not** eligible.

To return to the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, CLICK "**Go To Farm Summary**".

On the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, the user shall leave item:

- 9 (subparagraph 516 E) blank to indicate that no crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement

- 10 (subparagraph 516 E) blank.

If items 9 and 10 are left blank, no SURE payment will be calculated and the following message will be displayed.

*** Farm is not eligible for payment because at least one crop of economic significance did not suffer at least a 10% loss.**

If the crop meets the 10 percent loss requirement, return to the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, CLICK "**Go To Farm Summary**" and do the following:

- in item 9 (subparagraph 516 E), ENTER "**x**" to indicate that at least 1 crop meets the 10 percent loss requirement

- in item 10 (subparagraph 516 E), enter at least 1 crop that meets the 10 percent loss requirement.

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

Additional Crop Loss Entries - Multiple Market Exception - If a crop that has been
--entered meets the multiple market exception according to paragraph 65, users should enter--
the information according to the following steps.

Step	Action
1	On the 10% Loss Tool, ENTER "**X**" in the "**Enter "X" if Multiple Market exception applies**" field, for at least 1 line of the crop/type to which the exception applies.
2	After the user has entered "X" in the "**Enter "X" if Multiple Market exception applies**" field for the lines of the crop/type to which the exception applies, CLICK "**Recalc Loss %"**.

Clear All Loss Data | Calculate Another Crop | 10% Loss Calculations | Additional Crop Loss Entries

Crop Loss Calculation for --- Enter Crop Name on First Entry Line | Information from Other Administrative Counties | Crop Loss:

Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production $ -	Value of Actual Production $ -	Enter "x" if Multiple Market exception applies	Enter Prod. QA Factor, if appl.	Loss %
	99-997	Apples	COM	Fh	71.30		$ 435,990	$ 374,220					12%
	99-997	Apples	COM	Pr	43.10		$ 85,152	$ 151,674					No Loss
	99-997	Apples	COM	Fh	4.00		$ 24,453	$ 30,780					12%
	99-997	Apples	COM	Pr	57.20		$ 113,008	$ 77,163					No Loss
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Fh	10.10		$ 61,762	$ 52,200					74%
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Pr	20.70		$ 40,895	$ 55,437					No Loss
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Fh	31.30		$ 191,390	$ 13,500					74%
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Pr	44.70		$ 88,310	$ 195,228					No Loss

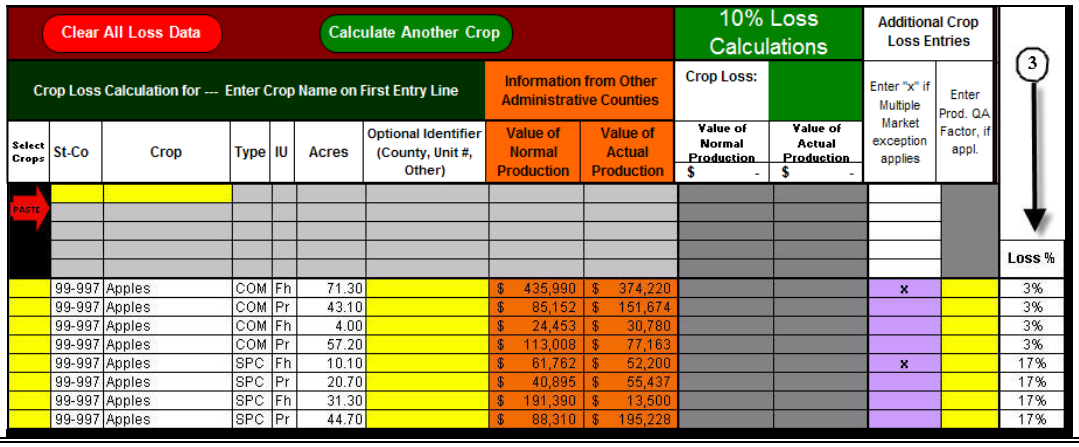
Clear All Loss Data | Calculate Another Crop | 10% Loss Calculations | Additional Crop Loss Entries

Crop Loss Calculation for --- Enter Crop Name on First Entry Line | Information from Other Administrative Counties | Crop Loss:

Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production $ -	Value of Actual Production $ -	Enter "x" if Multiple Market exception applies	Enter Prod. QA Factor, if appl.	Loss %
	99-997	Apples	COM	Fh	71.30		$ 435,990	$ 374,220			x		12%
	99-997	Apples	COM	Pr	43.10		$ 85,152	$ 151,674					No Loss
	99-997	Apples	COM	Fh	4.00		$ 24,453	$ 30,780					12%
	99-997	Apples	COM	Pr	57.20		$ 113,008	$ 77,163					No Loss
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Fh	10.10		$ 61,762	$ 52,200			x		74%
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Pr	20.70		$ 40,895	$ 55,437					No Loss
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Fh	31.30		$ 191,390	$ 13,500					74%
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Pr	44.70		$ 88,310	$ 195,228					No Loss

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

Step	Action
3	After users click "Recalc Loss %", the revised loss percent calculation will be displayed. *--  --*

Clear All Loss Data | Calculate Another Crop | 10% Loss Calculations | Additional Crop Loss Entries | 3

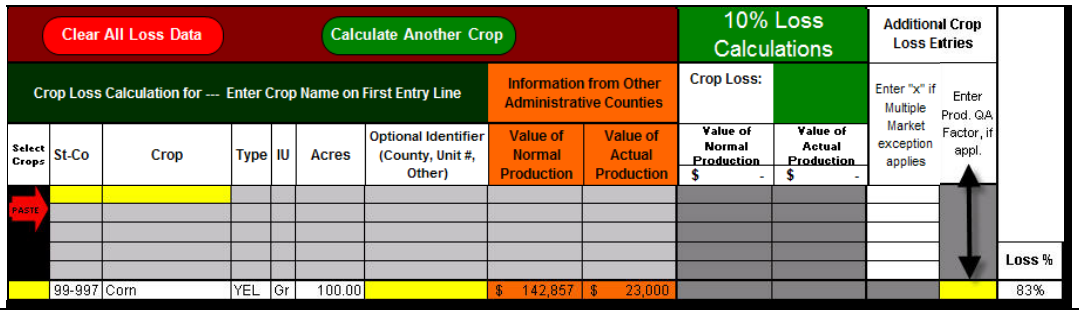
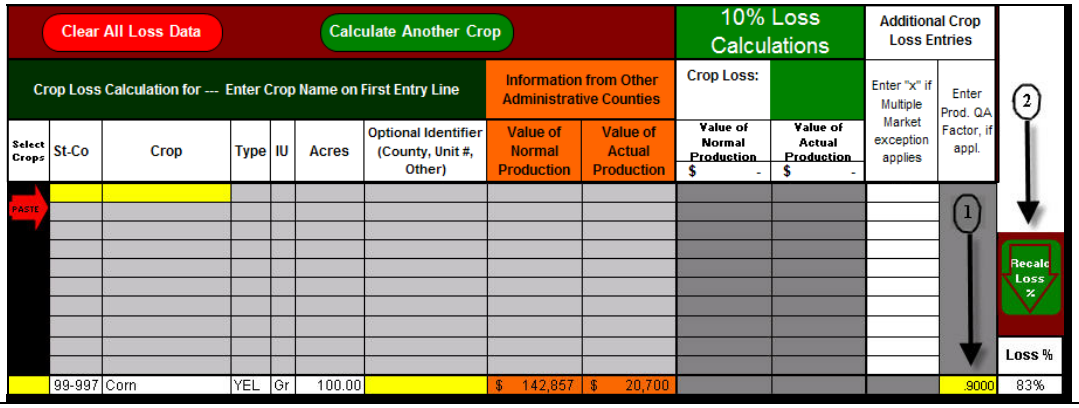
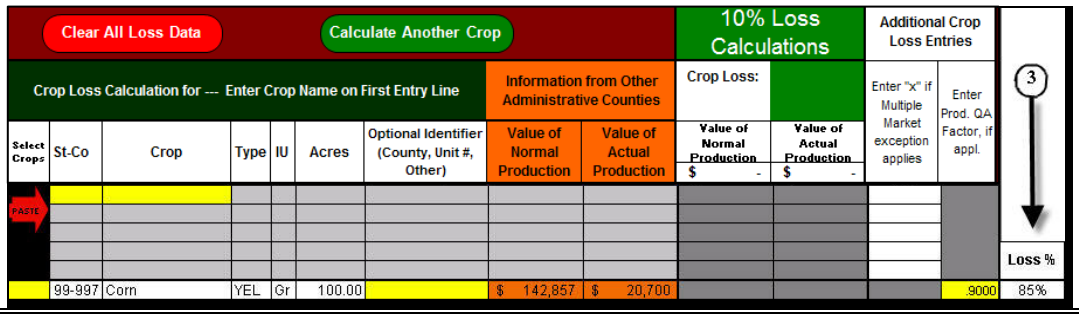
Crop Loss Calculation for --- Enter Crop Name on First Entry Line | Information from Other Administrative Counties | Crop Loss:

Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production $ -	Value of Actual Production $ -	Enter "x" if Multiple Market exception applies	Enter Prod. QA Factor, if appl.	Loss %
PASTE													
	99-997	Apples	COM	Fh	71.30		$ 435,990	$ 374,220			x		3%
	99-997	Apples	COM	Pr	43.10		$ 85,152	$ 151,674					3%
	99-997	Apples	COM	Fh	4.00		$ 24,453	$ 30,780					3%
	99-997	Apples	COM	Pr	57.20		$ 113,008	$ 77,163					3%
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Fh	10.10		$ 61,762	$ 52,200			x		17%
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Pr	20.70		$ 40,895	$ 55,437					17%
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Fh	31.30		$ 191,390	$ 13,500					17%
	99-997	Apples	SPC	Pr	44.70		$ 88,310	$ 195,228					17%

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

Additional Crop Loss Entries - Quality Adjustment Factor - If an additional quality adjustment factor is needed to determine the 10 percent loss according to *--subparagraph 3.5 C, paragraph 66, and Part 8, users should enter the factor according to--* the following steps.

Step	Action
1	On the 10% Loss Tool, enter the factor in the "Additional Crop Loss Entries – Enter Prod QA Factor, if applicable" field. 
2	After the user has entered the factor in the "Additional Crop Loss Entries – Enter Prod QA Factor, if applicable" field, CLICK "**Recalc Loss %**" 
3	After users click "Recalc Loss %, the revised loss percent calculation will be displayed. 

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

***--Note:** As long as "Clear All Loss Data" has **not** been clicked on the 10 Percent Loss--* Tool, the Loss Percentage Table will be displayed with the "Recalc. Loss %". This is the percentage that shall be referred to when determining 10 percent for multi-county crops/producers.

***--**

Loss Percentage Table

Crop	Type	Use	Prel. Loss %	Recalc. Loss %
Alfalfa		Fg	No Loss	
Corn	YEL	Gr	54%	65%
Oats	SPR	Gr	94%	
Soybeans	COM	Gr	96%	

--*

If on the 10 Percent Loss tool, user clicked "Calculate Another Crop", the loss percentage table will be displayed with all "Recalc Loss %" for all common crops calculated. This is the percentage that shall be referred to when determining 10 percent for multi-county crops/producers.

B Errors

If the 10 Percent Loss Tool shows "**#N/A**" or "**#VALUE!**", CLICK "**Clear Entries**" and ***--**CLICK "**Recalc. Loss %**". This will clear any manual entries in the 10 Percent Loss Tool**--*** and reset the 10 Percent Loss Tool calculator.

518 Completing SURE Interim Workbook FSA-682, Page 2

A FSA-682, Page 2

--FSA-682, page 2 is generated from the SURE Interim Workbook. When the SURE Interim Workbook is complete, the recording county will print FSA-682, page 2 and attach it to-- FSA-682 for producer's signature. If the producer is multi-county there will be one FSA-682, page 2 printed for each SURE Interim Workbook from the county with which the producer is associated.

No data entry is required FSA-682, page 2, as it populates data from the Data Entry Worksheet. If any data is found to be missing from FSA-682, page 2, return to the Data Entry Worksheet to complete the information.

B Example of FSA-682, Page 2

The following is an example of FSA-682, page 2.

*--

FSA-682 (3-15-10) Page ___ of ___ (Page 2)

14. Producer Name	15. Administrative County and State	16. Crop Year
Any Producer	Anywhere, St	2008

PART C - ADDITIONAL REVENUE INFORMATION

Type of Payment	Amount
17. Total RMA Indemnities	$ 15,000.00
18. Total FSA Settlements	0
19. Total RMA Settlements	0
20. Guaranteed Payments to Contract Growers	0
21. LDP, Market Gain, and Market Certificate Payments to CMA Producers	0

PART D - CROP INFORMATION

22. Phys. St/Co Code	23. Crop	24. Type	25. Int. Use	26. Acres	27. Share	28. Stg.	29. Coverage Status	30. Ins/ Nonins	31. Prod. Type	32. Production to Count	33. Salvage Value ($)	Field Market Value 34A. A	Field Market Value 34B. B	COC Use Only: Production 35. Adjusted	Production 36. Assigned	37. Salvage Value ($)	Field Market Value 38A. A	Field Market Value 38B. B
99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	19.10	100%	H	Purchased	Non-ins.		31,600.00								
99-999	Corn	YEL	Gr	390.00	100%	H	Purchased	Insurable		15,695.00								
99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	29.00	100%	H	Buy-in 1	Insurable	C	76.40								
99-999	Soybeans	COM	Gr	313.90	100%	H	Purchased	Insurable		2,320.00								

PART E - ADMINISTRATIVE COC APPROVAL for PARTS A, B, C, D

The producer in Item 14 has land that is within a Secretarial designated or contiguous county that is administered by the county in Item 15. ___ YES ___ NO

39. COC Action:	40. Subject to Reconsideration	41. COC or Designee Signature	42. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
Approved Disapproved	YES NO		

--*

519 Factoring RMA Data

A Overview

There may be situations where the RMA data that is received on the 2008 SURE Interim Report must be factored or split before it is loaded into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook. These situations may include, but are not limited to:

- if the share provided by RMA differs from the FSA shares, the RMA Indemnity, RMA Producer Premium, and the RMA Guarantee Basis need to be split by share, according to subparagraph 292 C

- if the total acres provided by RMA include acres eligible and ineligible for SURE, the RMA Guarantee Basis and RMA Production to Count will need to be split by SURE eligible and ineligible acres, according to subparagraph 292 C

- if a loss record is provided by RMA and a portion of the acreage is unharvested, the RMA Guarantee Basis may need to be split by stage.

***--**If the RMA and FSA shares differ for insured crops:

- **with** an RMA Guarantee Basis and it is determined that FSA shares are correct and the FSA share **is lower**, the RMA Guarantee Basis will need to be adjusted downward using the FSA share

- **without** an RMA Guarantee Basis and it is determined that the FSA shares are correct and the FSA shares are **higher**, SAF will need to be calculated.**--***

B Tools for Factoring RMA Data

Three external worksheets have been developed to assist field offices in factoring or splitting the RMA data.

These external worksheets are available for download from the SURE Intranet site at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm**.

Users shall click on 1 of the following 3 links on the SURE Intranet site to open, save, complete, and print the document:

- "Factoring RMA Data by Share"
- "Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres"
- "Factoring RMA Data by Stage"
- ***--**"Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences".**--***

519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)

C Factoring RMA Data by Share

If the share provided by RMA differs from the FSA shares, the RMA Indemnity, RMA Producer Premium and the RMA Guarantee Basis needs to be split by share, according to subparagraph 292 C.

To split or factor the RMA Indemnity, RMA Producer Premium and the RMA Guarantee Basis by share, the user shall use the Factoring RMA Data by Share Tool.

The user will need to enter data in the cells highlighted in yellow; the resulting factored data will be in blue, as described below:

Section	Entry Label	Description
Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Enter FSA crop name.
	Type	Enter FSA crop type.
	IU	Enter FSA IU for the crop.
	Share	Enter total RMA share for the crop.
	Gross Indemnity	Enter total RMA indemnity for the crop.
	Producer Premium	Enter total RMA producer premium for the crop.
	Guarantee Basis	Enter total RMA Guarantee Basis for the crop.
Data for SURE Program Purposes	Share	Enter FSA shares for the crop, must total to RMA share.
	Gross Indemnity	Resulting factored RMA indemnity to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.
	Producer Premium	Resulting factored RMA producer premium to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.
	Guarantee Basis	Resulting factored RMA Guarantee Basis to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.

The following is an example of the Factoring RMA Data by Share Tool:

*--

Factoring RMA Data by Share

Enter RMA Data here	FSA Crop Name	Type	IU	Share	Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Guarantee Basis
	CORN	YEL	FG	0.7500	$ 8,000.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 10,000
Data for SURE Program Purposes				0.2500	$ 2,666.67	$ 500.00	$ 3,333
				0.2500	$ 2,666.67	$ 500.00	$ 3,333
				0.1250	$ 1,333.33	$ 250.00	$ 1,667
				0.1250	$ 1,333.33	$ 250.00	$ 1,667
				0.7500			

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)

D Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres

If the total acres provided by RMA include acres eligible and ineligible for SURE, the RMA Guarantee Basis and RMA Production to Count will need to be split by SURE eligible and ineligible acres, according to subparagraph 292 G.

To split or factor the RMA Guarantee Basis and RMA Production to Count by SURE eligible and ineligible acres, the user shall use the Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres Tool.

The user will need to enter data in the cells highlighted in yellow; the resulting factored data will be in blue, as described in the following table.

Section	Entry Label	Description
Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Enter FSA crop name.
	Type	Enter FSA crop type.
	IU	Enter FSA IU for the crop.
	Unit of Meas	Enter FSA Unit of Measure for the crop.
	Reported Acres	Enter total RMA acres for the crop.
	Guarantee Basis	Enter total RMA Guarantee Basis for the crop.
	Production to Count	Enter total RMA production to count for the crop.
Enter SURE Eligible Acres Here	Crop	Entries carried down from data entered above.
	Type	
	IU	
	Unit of Meas	
	Reported Acres	Enter total SURE eligible acres, as determined by the user.
	Guarantee Basis	Resulting factored RMA Guarantee Basis to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.
	Production to Count	Resulting factored RMA production to count to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.

The following is an example of the Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres Tool:

*--

Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres

Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Type	IU	Unit of Meas	Reported Acres	Guarantee Basis	Production to Count
	CORN	YEL	FG	TON	50.00	$ 10,000	1200.00

Enter SURE Eligible Acres Here	Crop	Type	IU	Unit of Meas	Reported Acres	Guarantee Basis	Production to Count
	CORN	YEL	FG	TON	25.00	$ 5,000	600.00

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)

E Factoring RMA Data by Stage

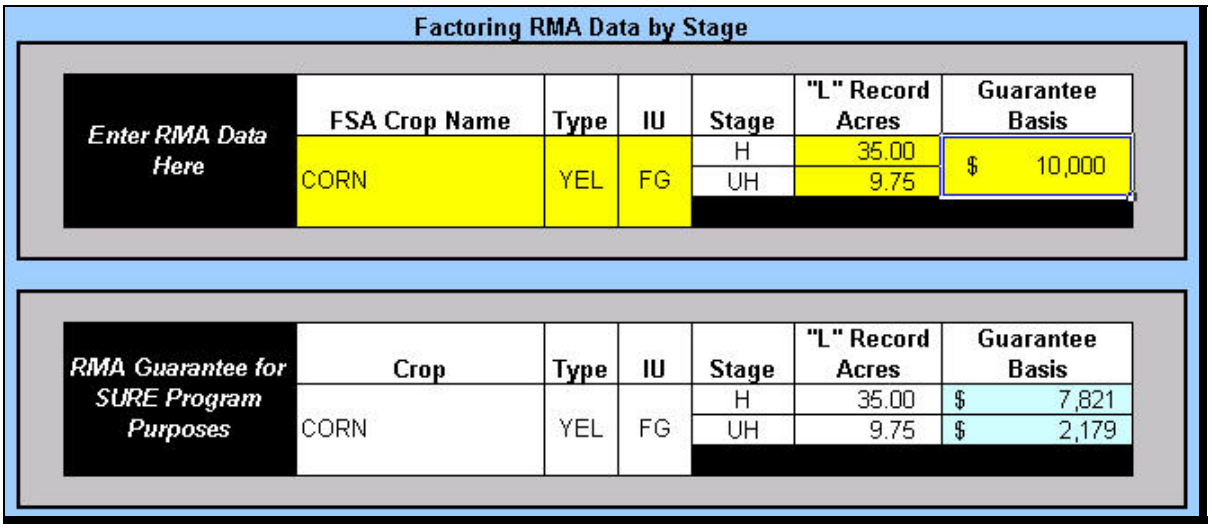
--If a loss record is provided by RMA and a portion of the acreage is unharvested, the RMA Guarantee Basis may need to be split by stage.--

To split or factor the RMA Guarantee Basis by stage, the user shall use the Factoring RMA Data by Stage Tool.

The user will need to enter data in the cells highlighted in yellow; the resulting factored data will be in blue, as described in this table.
*--

Section	Entry Label	Description
Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Enter FSA crop name.
	Type	Enter FSA crop type.
	IU	Enter FSA IU.
	Stage	Stage code, no entry required.
	Reported Acres	Enter RMA acres from the "L" (Loss) Record by stage, next to the corresponding stage code.
	Guarantee Basis	Enter RMA Guarantee Basis from the "A" (Acreage) Record.
RMA Guarantee for SURE Program Purposes	Crop	Entries carried down from data entered above.
	Type	
	IU	
	Stage	
	Acres	
	Guarantee Basis	Resulting factored RMA Guarantee Basis to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook

The following is an example of the Factoring RMA Data by Stage Tool:



Factoring RMA Data by Stage

Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Type	IU	Stage	"L" Record Acres	Guarantee Basis
	CORN	YEL	FG	H	35.00	$ 10,000
				UH	9.75	

RMA Guarantee for SURE Program Purposes	Crop	Type	IU	Stage	"L" Record Acres	Guarantee Basis
	CORN	YEL	FG	H	35.00	$ 7,821
				UH	9.75	$ 2,179

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)

*--F Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences

If the share provided by RMA differs from the FSA shares and it is determined that the difference does not meet 1 of the exceptions in subparagraph 35 I, then follow the procedure in this table.

IF…	AND it is determined that FSA shares are…	AND the FSA shares are…	AND there is…	THEN…
RMA shares differ from FSA shares	correct	lower than the RMA shares	an RMA Guarantee Basis	the RMA Guarantee Basis will need to be adjusted downward using the Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences for an Insured Crop **With** an RMA Guarantee Basis tool.
			not an RMA Guarantee Basis (Plan Codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63)	no adjustment is required.
		higher than the RMA shares	an RMA Guarantee Basis	no adjustment is required.
			not an RMA Guarantee Basis (Plan Codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63)	SAF will need to be determined using the Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences for an Insured Crop **Without** an RMA Guarantee Basis Tool.
	incorrect according to subparagraph 292 B			see subparagraph 292 B.

The following are the 2 components to the Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences Tool:

- calculating an adjusted RMA Guarantee Basis for an insured crop **with** an RMA Guarantee Basis
- determining SAF for an insured crop **without** an RMA Guarantee Basis.--*

519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)

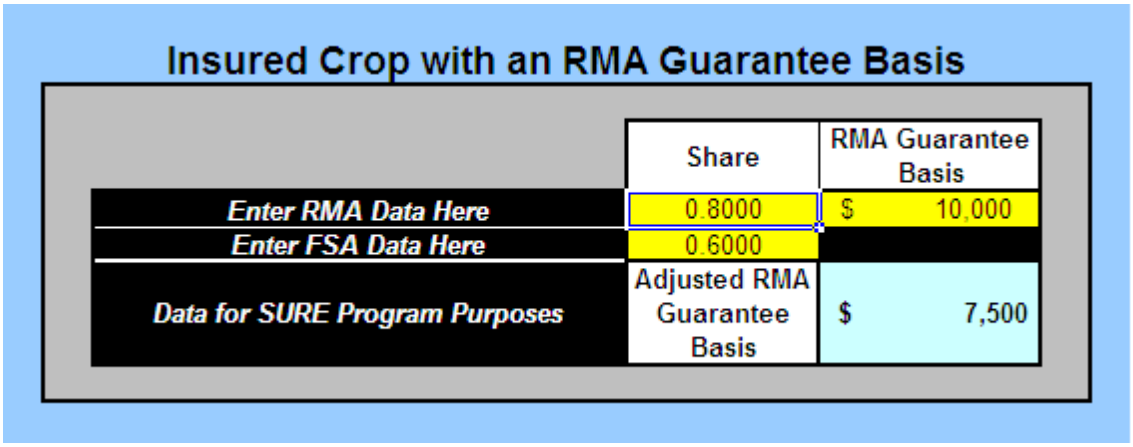
*--G Adjusted RMA Guarantee Basis for an Insured Crop With an RMA Guarantee Basis

To calculate an adjusted RMA Guarantee Basis for an insured crop with an RMA Guarantee Basis, the user shall use the Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences – Insured Crop with an RMA Guarantee Basis Tool.

The user will need to enter data in the cells highlighted in yellow; the resulting factored data will be in blue, as described in the following.

Section	Entry Label	Description
Enter RMA Data Here	Share	Enter insured's RMA share for the crop/unit.
	RMA Guarantee Basis	Enter RMA Guarantee Basis for the crop/unit from the applicable acre (A) record.
Enter FSA Data Here	Share	Enter FSA share for the crop, must be determined as the correct share for the producer.
Data for SURE Program Purposes	Adjusted RMA Guarantee Basis	Calculated adjusted RMA Guarantee Basis to be entered into the RMA Guarantee Basis field in the SURE Interim Workbook for the line entry.

The following is an example of the Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences – Insured Crop with an RMA Guarantee Basis Tool.



Note: The screen capture is for example purposes **only**.

519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)

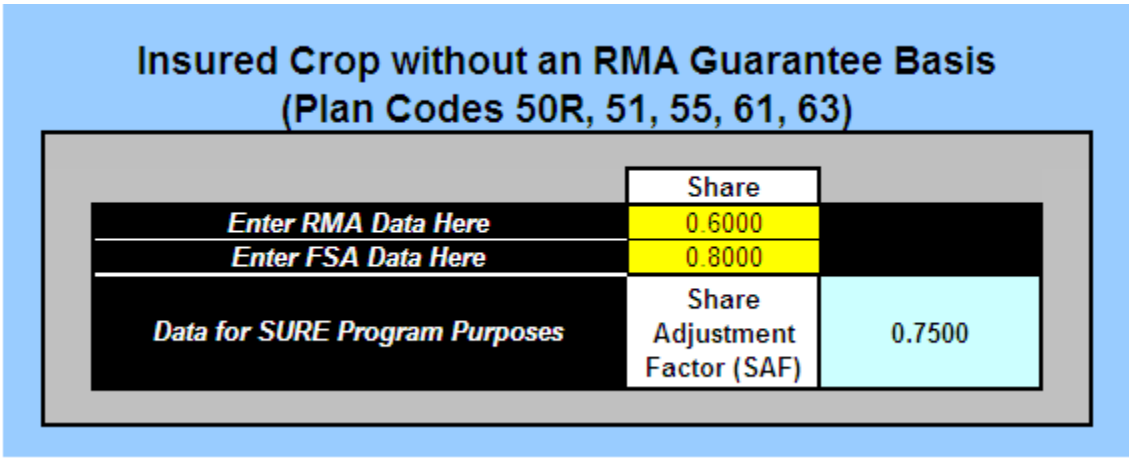
*--H SAF for an Insured Crop Without an RMA Guarantee Basis

To determine SAF for an insured crop without an RMA Guarantee Basis, the user shall use the Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences – Insured Crop without an RMA Guarantee Basis Tool.

The user will need to enter data in the cells highlighted in yellow; the resulting factored data will be in blue, as described in the following.

Section	Entry Label	Description
Enter RMA Data Here	Share	Enter insured's RMA share for the crop/unit.
Enter FSA Data Here	Share	Enter FSA share for the crop, must be determined as the correct share for the producer.
Data for SURE Program Purposes	Share Adjustment Factor (SAF)	Calculated SAF. In the SURE Interim Workbook: • Guarantee Adjustment Code field, enter SAF • Guarantee Adjustment Factor field, enter the calculated SAF value.

The following is an example of the Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences – Insured Crop without an RMA Guarantee Basis Tool.



Note: The screen capture is for example purposes **only**.--*

--

*--520 RMA Net Indemnity Calculator

A Overview

According to subparagraph 263 C, an RMA indemnity will need to be calculated for insured crops, to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.

The RMA Net Indemnity Calculator has been developed to assist the County Office user's in calculating the RMA indemnity to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.

The RMA Net Indemnity Calculator is available on the SURE Intranet web site at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm**.

B Using the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator

Load the applicable "Gross Indemnity" and "Producer Premium" from the SURE Interim Report into the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator according to subparagraph 263 C. Users may also choose to load the optional data elements (crop, type, practice, plan, share, unit, and/or coverage category) for tracking purposes.

The gross indemnities and producer premiums will be totaled, and then producer premiums will be subtracted from gross indemnities and the result is displayed in the "RMA Net Indemnity" field.

RMA Net Indemnity Calculator Clear Data

Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Additional Information (optional)						
		Crop	Type	Prac	Plan	Share	Unit	Cov Cat
$ 8,022	$ 1,340	0053	THP	IR	90	1.0000	00100	C
$ 879	$ 261	0041	YEL	NI	90	1.0000	00100	A
$ 1,577	$ 136	1010	CON	IR	50	1.0000	00200	A
$ 10,478	$ 1,737	RMA Net Indemnity is $ 8,741						

When users are finished calculating RMA indemnity, they may refer to the message that will be displayed at the top of the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator indicating the amount that is to be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook, Other Payment Amounts Section, "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field.

The Net RMA Indemnity is $ 8,741 --*

520 RMA Net Indemnity Calculator (Continued)

B Using the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator (Continued)

If an entry is negative, ENTER "-" **before** the number (such as -8022). The RMA Net Indemnity Calculator will automatically format the number "(8,022)". The following provides an example of the calculation.

RMA Net Indemnity Calculator Clear Data

Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Additional Information (optional)						
		Crop	Type	Prac	Plan	Share	Unit	Cov Cat
$ (8,022)	$ 1,340	0053	THP	IR	90	1.0000	00100	C
$ 879	$ 261	0041	YEL	NI	90	1.0000	00100	A
$ 1,577	$ 136	1010	CON	IR	50	1.0000	00200	A
$ (5,566)	$ 1,737	RMA Net Indemnity is Zero						

If the result is negative the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator will display the message "RMA Net Indemnity is Zero". In this case, when users are finished calculating RMA indemnity, they may refer to the message that will be displayed at the top, indicating the amount that is to be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook. In this case, the amount is zero.

The Net RMA Indemnity is Zero

Note: Net Indemnity is calculated as a negative value, enter 0 on the workbook.

To clear all entries that have been entered CLICK "Clear Data".

Clear Data

Note: The RMA Net Indemnity Calculator is an optional tool. If users choose to use the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator, the page shall be printed and filed in the producer's program folder.

*--521 Blending Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields

A Overview

The SURE Interim Workbook allows the entry of only one RMA weighted adjusted yield per crop, crop type, and IU. See paragraph 132 for reasons for multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields.

B RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields Tool

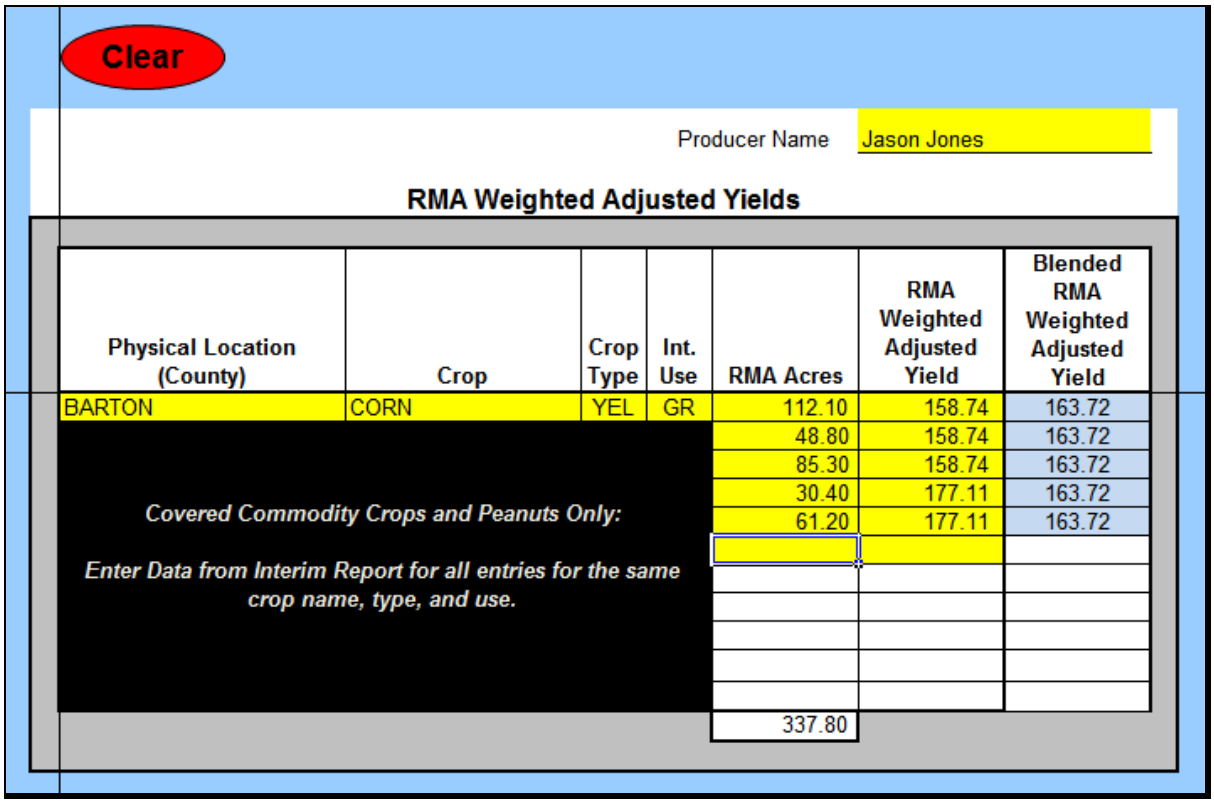
The RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields Tool:

- has been developed to assist field offices in blending multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields
- is available for download on the SURE Intranet at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm**.

Note: This tool is to be used **only** if the criteria in subparagraph 132 A applies.

C Using the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields Tool

The following is an example of the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields Tool.



Clear

Producer Name: Jason Jones

RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields

Physical Location (County)	Crop	Crop Type	Int. Use	RMA Acres	RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield	Blended RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield
BARTON	CORN	YEL	GR	112.10	158.74	163.72
				48.80	158.74	163.72
				85.30	158.74	163.72
				30.40	177.11	163.72
				61.20	177.11	163.72
				337.80		

Covered Commodity Crops and Peanuts Only:

Enter Data from Interim Report for all entries for the same crop name, type, and use.

--*

*--521 Blending Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)

C Using the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields Tool (Continued)

From the SURE Interim Report – 2008 RMA Data, enter data in all yellow cells as follows. All data entered in the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields Tool is required, as applicable.

Label	Definition and Rule
Producer Name	Enter the producer's name.
Physical Location (County)	Enter the physical location for the county with multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields.
Crop	Enter or select FSA crop from the drop-down menu.
Crop Type	Enter the 3-character FSA crop type. Entry must be a valid crop type code for the crop entered.
Int. Use	Enter the intended use for the crop and crop type entered. Entry must be a valid intended use for the crop and crop type entered.
RMA Acres	Enter the RMA acres from the acreage, "A", record in tenths or hundredths, as applicable. Acres will display in hundredths.
RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield	Enter the RMA weighted adjusted yield from the acreage, "A", record in whole numbers, tenths, or hundredths, as applicable. The yield will display in hundredths.

As acres and yields are entered, the blended yield will be displayed in the Blended RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield field.

To clear all data that has been entered except the county information, CLICK "Clear".

D Loading Blended Yield in the SURE Interim Workbook

After all RMA acres and RMA weighted adjusted yields are entered, load the blended weighted adjusted yield in the "RMA WTD ADJ APH" field for the crop/type/IU in the SURE Interim Workbook, Yield Determination Tool, according to subparagraph 515 J.

E Printing and Filing Blended Yield Document

Print the document and file in the producer's program folder.--*

522 Tolerance Tool

A Overview

According to paragraph 100, SURE benefits for insured crops are based on RMA acres. SURE eligible RMA planted acres will be compared to SURE eligible FSA planted acres. If RMA and FSA planted acres differ, a tolerance applies according to subparagraph 100 B. When the difference has been determined, the guarantee basis may need to be reduced.

The Tolerance Tool has been developed to assist County Office users in calculating the difference between SURE eligible RMA planted acres and SURE eligible FSA planted acres and to reduce the guarantee basis by this difference, when applicable.

--**The Tolerance Tool is available on the SURE Intranet web site located at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/default.htm**.**--

B Using the Tolerance Tool

From the 2008 SURE Interim Report, Section 12, 2008 RMA Data, enter data for all yellow cells as follows.

Label	Definition and Rule
State and County	Enter the Administrative State and county.
Producer Name	Enter the producer's name.
Crop	Enter the crop for which tolerance is being determined.
Type	Enter the 3-character FSA crop type. Entry must be a valid crop type for the crop entered.
Use	Enter the intended use for the crop and crop type entered. Entry must be a valid intended use for the crop and crop type entered.

The "Summarized Tolerance Information" Section of the Tolerance Tool is for informational purposes only. This section summarizes the information entered in the "Acreage Information" Section, and displays the Tolerance Determination and provides, if applicable, the Guarantee Basis Reduction used in reducing the RMA Guarantee Basis. The resulting entries are based solely on the entries made in the "Acreage Information" section of the Tolerance Tool. All data entered in the Tolerance Tool is required, as applicable.

Acreage Information	
Identifier (optional)	Optional entry – County Office may enter a unique identifier, i.e., unit number, to assist in identifying the line entry.
RMA Acreage\Loss	SURE eligible acres are taken from the "A" record of SIR and entered in the column under the "Acreage" heading unless an "L" record on SIR exists. If there is an "L" record present on SIR, SURE eligible acres are taken from the "L" record and entered in the column under the heading "Loss". **Note:** Paragraph 100 instructs users to total all RMA acreage when doing a manual calculation. The Tolerance Tool will perform this calculation and requires that each acreage amount is entered individually on a separate line. If acres are entered under "Acreage", the "Loss" cell will be grayed out. If acres are entered under "Loss", the "Acreage" cell will be grayed out. Only enter acres once per line entry, either under "Acreage" or "Loss", as applicable.

522 Tolerance Tool (Continued)

B Using the Tolerance Tool (Continued)

Acreage Information	
FSA Reported/Determined	Enter the reported acreage from SIR in the column under the "Reported" heading unless determined acres are available. If determined acres are available enter the applicable acres in the column under the heading "Determined". **Note:** Paragraph 100 instructs users to total all FSA acreage when doing a manual calculation. The Tolerance Tool will perform this calculation and requires that each acreage amount is entered individually on a separate line. If acres are entered under "Reported", the "Determined" cell will be grayed out. If acres are entered under "Determined", the "Reported" cell will be grayed out. Only enter acres once per line entry, either under "Reported" or "Determined", as applicable.
Guarantee Basis Information	
Identifier (optional)	Optional entry – County Office may enter a unique identifier, i.e., unit number, to assist in identifying the line entry.
Original	Enter the RMA Guarantee Basis from SIR for the applicable acreage line entry entered in the "Acreage Information" Section.
Reduced	If the Tolerance Tool determines tolerance has been exceeded, and determines that the RMA Guarantee Basis must be reduced, the Tolerance Tool will calculate and display the Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis in this column for the applicable acreage based on the calculated reduction found ***--**in the "Guarantee Basis Reduction" field in the "Summarized--***** Tolerance Information" Section of the Tolerance Tool. This "Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis" must be entered in the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook in the "RMA Guarantee Basis" field for the applicable acreage line entry. This "Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis" supersedes the RMA Guarantee Basis provided on the SIR. If the tolerance tool does **not** calculate a "Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis", no further action is required for tolerance. Use the RMA Guarantee Basis as provided on the SIR.

*** * ***

522 Tolerance Tool (Continued)

B Using the Tolerance Tool (Continued)

*--The following are examples of the Tolerance Tool.

Example 1:

2008 SURE Program

Reducing Guarantee Basis for Tolerance

State and County	Anywhere, ST
Producer Name	Any Producer
Crop	Corn
Type	YEL
Use	GR

Summarized Tolerance Information (Informational Only)

Farm Data	Total RMA Acres for Tolerance	Total FSA Acres for Tolerance	Absolute Difference	5% of the Total RMA Acres for Tolerance	Tolerance Threshold	Tolerance Determination	Reduce RMA Guarantee Basis	Guarantee Basis Reduction
	348.50	321.50	27.00	17.43	17.43	Exceeds	Yes	0.9225

Acreage Information

Identifier (optional)	RMA Acreage	RMA Loss	FSA Reported	FSA Determined
	73.50		71.00	
	115.30			109.50
		159.70		141.00
	348.5		321.5	

Guarantee Basis Information

Identifer (opt.)	Original	Reduced
	$ 11,427	$ 10,541
	$ 83,359	$ 76,895
	$ 111,566	$ 102,920

Example 2:

2008 SURE Program

Reducing Guarantee Basis for Tolerance

State and County	Anywhere, ST
Producer Name	Any Producer
Crop	Soybeans
Type	CONI
Use	GR

Summarized Tolerance Information (Informational Only)

Farm Data	Total RMA Acres for Tolerance	Total FSA Acres for Tolerance	Absolute Difference	5% of the Total RMA Acres for Tolerance	Tolerance Threshold	Tolerance Determination	Reduce RMA Guarantee Basis	Guarantee Basis Reduction
	229.00	276.70	47.70	11.45	11.45	Exceeds	No	

Acreage Information

Identifier (optional)	RMA Acreage	RMA Loss	FSA Reported	FSA Determined
	123.90			151.50
		39.60		53.50
	85.50		71.70	
	229.0		276.7	

Guarantee Basis Information

Identifer (opt.)	Original	Reduced
	$ 11,037	
	$ 43,723	
	$ 12,369	

Note: The screen captures are for example purposes **only**.--*

*--523 Peanut Tool

A Overview

As provided in paragraph 134, the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield is not printed on the SURE Interim Report and the Guarantee Basis provided is not correct for producers with multiple "A" (Acreage) Records. RMA is not able to provide the requested data for producers with multiple "A" (Acreage) Records because of multiple contract prices. Since the correct information is not available for producers in this situation, County Offices will calculate the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis with the assistance of a tool.

The Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis will be calculated for only those records that do not contain an RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield.

The Peanut Tool:

- was developed to assist Field Offices in calculating the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis for peanuts

- is available for download on the SURE Intranet at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm**.

B Using the Peanut Tool

The following is an example of the Peanut Tool.

Clear Entries

Producer Name: Any Producer

Peanut Tool

Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop Type	Unit	RMA Plan Code	RMA Acres	Adjusted APH Yield	Current RMA Guarantee	RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield	Guarantee Basis
	RUN	201	90	87.10	3802.00	$ 11,878	2,897.99	$ 9,054
	RUN	202	90	51.70	1375.00	$ 3,141	2,897.99	$ 6,620
	SPW	202	90	42.10	850.00	$ 1,407	973.86	$ 1,612
	SPW	203	90	51.30	1075.50	$ 2,168	973.86	$ 1,963
99-999	RUN	401	90	35.80	875.70	$ 1,248	915.88	$ 1,305
99-999	RUN	401	90	62.50	938.90	$ 2,105	915.88	$ 2,053

From the SURE Interim Report, enter data in all yellow cells as follows. All data entered in the Peanut Tool is required with the exception of the Physical State and county if it is not applicable. Multiple types and/or counties may be loaded in the tool at the same time. The tool will calculate the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis by county/crop/type.--*

*--523 Peanut Tool (Continued)

B Using the Peanut Tool (Continued)

Label	Definition and Role
Producer Name	Enter the producer's name.
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Enter the physical location for the county if multiple counties are administered in 1 county.
Crop Type	Enter or select the 3-character FSA crop type code. Entry must be a valid peanut crop type code.
Unit	Enter the RMA unit number.
RMA Plan Code	Enter the RMA insurance plan code.
RMA Acres	Enter the RMA acres from the "A" (Acreage) record. Acres will display in hundredths.
Adjusted APH Yield	Enter the adjusted APH yield from the "A" (Acreage) record. The yield will display in hundredths.
Current RMA Guarantee	Enter the RMA Guarantee Basis in whole dollars.

As each row of data is entered, the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis will be calculated and displayed in the applicable fields.

C Navigation Buttons

This table provides navigation buttons and functions.

Button	Function
	When clicked the "Confirmation for Clearing the Data" box will be displayed. Click on: • "OK" to clear the data • "Cancel" to return to the tool.
	Print the document.

--*

***--523 Peanut Tool (Continued)**

D Loading Data in the SURE Interim Workbook

After all RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields and Guarantee Basis have been calculated, follow paragraph 303 to combine remaining data as applicable and load the data in the SURE Interim Workbook.

E Printing and Filing Peanut Tool Document

Print the document and file in the producer's program folder.**--***

524-550 (Reserved)

Parts 17-19 (Reserved)

551-700 (Reserved)

*--Part 20 2008 Interim SURE Payment Process

Section 1 SURE Payment Process

701 Web-Based SURE Payment Process

A Introduction

The SURE payment process is an automated process that determines whether the producer is eligible to receive payment and the amount that can be sent to NPS for disbursement.

B Frequency of Payment Processing

Stimulus and SURE payments are processed nightly for the following:

- payment amounts recorded through the SURE payment process during the workday
- any payment on the Nonpayment Report will be reprocessed to determine if the condition previously preventing the payment has been corrected.

C High-Level Overview of the Payment Process

Because the SURE and stimulus payments were authorized under different legislation, the payment amounts must be handled separately. As such, the amounts recorded on the SURE Calculated Payments Web Page will be sent to NPS, if eligible, as 2 separate payments.--*

***--701 Web-Based SURE Payment Process (Continued)**

C High-Level Overview of the Payment Process (Continued)

After the payment process is triggered, the stimulus payment will be processed first, followed by the SURE payment. The following is a high-level overview of the SURE payment process.

Step	Action		
1	Payment data is recorded and the payment process is triggered.		
2	System determines the producer level payment amounts recorded for each of the following: • stimulus payment amount • original SURE payment amount.		
	IF the amount is…	**AND a payment was…**	**THEN…**
	greater than $0		go to step 3 for the applicable amount recorded.
	$0	previously issued	
		not previously issued	the payment process is discontinued for the applicable payment amount.
3	System reads SCIMS to obtain information for the payment entity.		
	IF the payment entity is…	**AND the resident alien field is...**	**THEN…**
	an individual	• "Unknown" or "N/A" • "Yes"	go to step 4.
		"No"	the payment entity is **not** eligible for payment.
	any business type other than individual		go to step 4.
4	System determines whether there is a SURE payment for the payment entity in NPS.		
	IF a payment…		**THEN…**
	has not already been sent to NPS for the payment entity		go to step 5.
	• has been sent to NPS for the payment entity • is signed		
	• has been sent to NPS for the payment entity • is not signed		• the payment in NPS is canceled and the new payment transaction is processed • go to step 5.

--*

***--701 Web-Based SURE Payment Process (Continued)**

C High-Level Overview of the Payment Process (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th colspan="3">Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td colspan="3">For joint operations and entities, the system retrieves member data from the mainframe based on data uploaded from System 36.

Note: If the payment entity is multi-county, then the joint operation/entity file data is retrieved from the county listed as the “Rc St & Cty” in the multi-county section of the MABDIG. See 2-PL for additional information about the MABDIG.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">6</td><td colspan="3">System checks the web-based subsidiary eligibility data to determine if the payment entity and members, if applicable, are eligible to receive payment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>IF the payment entity is an…</td><td>AND…</td><td>THEN…</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">individual</td><td>is eligible to receive payment</td><td>go to step 7.</td></tr>
<tr><td>is not eligible to receive payment</td><td>the producer will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">entity or joint operation</td><td>• the payment entity is eligible to receive payment
• at least 1 member is eligible to receive payment</td><td>go to step 7.</td></tr>
<tr><td>the payment entity is not eligible to receive payment</td><td>the joint operation or entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• the payment entity is eligible to receive payment
• at least 1 member is not eligible to receive payment</td><td>• payment entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with message applicable message
• continue to step 7 for the eligible members.</td></tr>
</table>

--*

***--701 Web-Based SURE Payment Process (Continued)**

C High-Level Overview of the Payment Process (Continued)

Step	Action	
7	System controls payment limitation for payment entity and members of joint operations.	
	If the payment entity and/or members of joint operations have…	**THEN…**
	not reached payment limitation	go to step 8.
	reached payment limitation	• the payment will be reduced • go to step 8 but a message will be listed on the Nonpayment Report indicating payment limitation has been reached.
8	Payment history data is updated and the transaction is completed.	
	IF the payment amount is…	**THEN…**
	$0	the process is discontinued and the payment entity and/or member is listed on the Nonpayment Report.
	greater than $0	payment amount shall be sent to NPS for disbursement.
	negative	overpayment amount shall be sent to NRRS.

--*

*--702 Preparing to Issue Payments

A Introduction

The 2008 Interim SURE payment process is an integrated process that reads a wide range of files to determine whether a payment should be issued and how much should be issued.

For payments to be calculated correctly, all supporting files must be updated correctly.

B Action to be Completed Before Issuing Payments

Before issuing any 2008 SURE payments, certain actions **must** be completed to ensure that the producer is eligible for payment. This table contains actions that **must** be completed **before** issuing SURE payments. COC, CED, or designee shall ensure that **all** actions are completed.

Item	Action
1	Ensure that all FSA-682 data has been recorded in the SURE Interim Workbook and the 2nd party review is completed.
2	Ensure that FSA-682 has been approved by COC or their designee, as applicable.
3	Ensure that SCIMS data is updated for the producer, and each member of a joint operation or entity, including: • customer name • citizenship country and resident alien status, if applicable • TIN • address.
4	Ensure that combined producer information is recorded in the web-based combined producer system according to 3-PL for producers applying for 2008 SURE benefits.
5	Ensure that all 2008 eligibility certifications and determinations have been recorded in the web-based eligibility system according to 3-PL.
6	Ensure that the 2008 entity and joint operation files are updated correctly according to 2-PL for the year for producers are seeking benefits.
7	Ensure that sufficient funds have been allocated to the county.
8	Ensure that the Financial Services System has been updated with all the following information: • direct deposit information • assignments and joint payee information, if CCC-36, CCC-37, or both were filed for SURE • bankruptcy status.
9	Ensure that the payment amounts calculated through the SURE Interim Workbook are recorded in the web-based SURE payment software according to paragraph 712.

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703, 704 (Reserved)

*--Section 2 General Payment Provisions

705 Payment Limitation

A Rule

Producers applying for 2008 SURE payments are subject to person provisions (see 1-PL for additional information).

Note: Producers applying for 2009 and future year SURE benefits are subject to direct attribution provisions. Additional information will be included about attribution provisions in a subsequent amendment.

B Payment Limitation

The payment limitation for the SURE Program is $100,000, but payments for **all** of the following programs apply against this limitation:

- ELAP for honey bees and farm-raised fish
- ELAP for livestock
- LFP
- LIP
- stimulus payment authorized under ARRA
- SURE.

Note: Payment limitation will only be controlled in the system for the SURE and stimulus payments until fully automated payment processes are released for ELAP, LFP, and LIP.

Since the payment process for ELAP, LFP, and LIP have **not** been fully automated, County Offices must **manually** monitor payment limitation to ensure that the total payment amount issued does **not** exceed the $100,000 payment limitation.

Note: A forthcoming directive will provide additional information to assist County Offices with monitoring payment limitation.--*

***--705 Payment Limitation (Continued)**

C Effect of AGI on Payment Limitation for Entities

If a member of an entity is not eligible because of AGI provisions, the payment limitation for the entity is reduced by the ineligible member's ownership share in the operation. County Offices shall take this into consideration when controlling payment limitation.

Example: ABC Corporation has 2 members, each with a 50 percent share. Member 1 does not meet AGI provisions. The corporation has a $100,000 payment limitation, but since Member 1 does not meet AGI provisions, the payment limitation for the corporation is reduced by 50 percent and the maximum payment that can be issued to the corporation is $50,000.

Note: Other payment eligibility provisions, such as conservation compliance, fraud, etc., do **not** affect the payment limitation for the entity because AGI is the **only** payment eligibility that is checked for members of entities.**--***

*--706 Payment Eligibility

A Introduction

Producers applying for SURE benefits must be in compliance with certain 2008 payment eligibility provisions in addition to being an eligible SURE producer.

The SURE payment process reads the web-based eligibility system to determine whether a producer is eligible to be paid. If the producer is ineligible to be paid, the individual, joint operation, or entity will be placed on the Nonpayment Register with the appropriate message.

If the system is not updated to reflect the certifications on file and the determinations completed, the eligibility system must be updated before the producer can be paid.

B Payment Eligibility Requirements

This table indicates:

- which 2008 eligibility provisions are applicable for SURE
- for applicable provisions, which values updated in the subsidiary web-based eligibility system make the producer eligible for payment or not eligible for payment.

Note: See 3-PL for additional information on updating eligibility data.

Payment Eligibility Certification/ Determination	Applicable	Eligible	Not Eligible
Actively Engaged	No		
AD-1026	Yes	Certified	Not Filed
		Good Faith Determination	Awaiting Affiliate Certification
		COC Exemption	Affiliate Violation
Adjusted Gross Income	Yes	Compliant – CCC-526	Not Filed
		Compliant - Agent	Not Met – COC
		Exempt	Not Met – Producer
Beginning Farmer or Rancher	No		
Cash Rent Tenant	No		
Conservation Compliance (Farm Tract Eligibility)	Yes	In Compliance	In Violation
		Partial Compliance	No Association
		Reinstated	Past Violation
Controlled Substance	Yes	No Violation	Growing
			Trafficking
			Possession
Delinquent Debt	No		

--*

***--706 Payment Eligibility (Continued)**

B Payment Eligibility Requirements (Continued)

Payment Eligibility Certification/ Determination	Applicable	Eligible	Not Eligible
Federal Crop Insurance	No		
Fraud, including FCIC Fraud	Yes	Compliant	Not Compliant
Foreign Person	No		
Gross Revenue for NAP	No		
Limited Resource Farmer or Rancher	No		
NAP Non-Compliance	Yes	Compliant	Not Compliant – COC
Permitted Entity	No		
Person Eligibility	Yes	COC Determination Completed	Not Filed
			Awaiting Determination
			Awaiting Revision
Socially Disadvantaged Farmer or Rancher	No		

C Payment Eligibility for Members of Entities and Joint Operations

This table identifies the payment eligibility provisions applicable to members of joint operations and entities.

IF for members of…	THEN the following provisions are applicable...
entities	AGI. **Note:** Eligible values listed in subparagraph B also apply to members of entities for AGI eligibility.
joint operations	the same rules for producers applying for benefits also apply to: • 1st level members of joint operations • 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th level members of joint operations if the previous level member is a joint operation. **Example**: ABC Partnership has 2 members, an individual and another general partnership. Payment eligibility is also checked for the 2nd level members of the 1st level general partnership.

--*

*--707 Funds Control

A E-Funds Accounts

The following 2 accounts have been created for SURE and stimulus payments and both payments are subject to the funds control process:

- "Original SURE – 2746"
- "Stimulus - 2754".

B State Office Access to the E-Funds Application

State Office specialists with access to programs categorized as "disaster programs" automatically have access to the SURE and stimulus accounts.

If access is required for a State Office employee that currently does not have access to the "disaster programs" category of accounts, a written request shall be e-mailed to Sandy Bryant at **sandy.bryant@wdc.usda.gov** with the name of the individual that needs access.

C Requests for Additional State-Level Allocations

An initial allocation has been established for each account for each State. State Offices are responsible for allocating funds to County Offices. When the allocated funds for the State have been exhausted, State Offices shall send an e-mail to **all** of the following specifying the additional allocation needed for each account:

- Sandy Bryant at **sandy.bryant@wdc.usda.gov**
- Steve Peterson at **steve.peterson@wdc.usda.gov**
- Tracey Smith at **tracey.smith@wdc.usda.gov**
- Tina Nemec at **tina.nemec@wdc.usda.gov**
- Lenior Simmons at **lenior.simmons@wdc.usda.gov**.

Note: Funds are limited so State Offices shall ensure that amounts are requested based **only** on approved FSA-682's. A reserve is **not** available to provide allocations based on projected amounts.--*

***--707 Funds Control (Continued)**

D Allocating Funds to County Offices

Authorized State Office users shall allocate funds to County Offices based on the amounts computed through the SURE Interim Workbook process. However, amounts paid to entities and joint operations will be attributed to members, so the actual payment amount may differ slightly from the amount calculated through the SURE Interim Workbook process.

Example: ABC Partnership is comprised of 2 members, each with a 50 percent share. The calculated SURE payment is $101. Amounts are attributed to members in whole dollars, so each member would be attributed $52, resulting in a final payment for ABC Partnership of $102.

If the State Office only allocated $101 for the SURE payment for ABC Partnership, then the payment will not be issued because of insufficient funds.

Recommendation: State Offices should allocate a small amount more than what is calculated through the SURE Interim Workbook process to account for these rounding differences.**--***

708 Financial System Provisions

A Administrative Offset

SURE payments are subject to administrative offset.

B Assignments

SURE and stimulus payments are assignable and jointly payable. If a producer elects to assign the payment or make the payment jointly payable, CCC-36 or CCC-37, as applicable, shall be filed according to 63-FI in the producer's eligibility recording county.

County Offices shall establish the assignment or joint payment in the Financial Services System using the following program codes:

- "08SURETF", for SURE payments
- "08SURERA", for stimulus payments.

C Bankruptcy

SURE and stimulus payments shall be issued to producers involved in bankruptcy proceedings according to guidance provided by the OGC regional attorney.

Note: County Offices shall not record the manually calculated payment amounts in the automated system until guidance is received from the OGC regional attorney.

D Direct Deposit

County Offices shall verify direct deposit information has been recorded correctly in the Financial Services System.

708 Financial System Provisions (Continued)

E Payment Due Date

61-FI provides general guidance for determining payment due dates for various programs. The SURE payment system sends the current system date to NPS as the payment due date. The system **cannot** determine the payment due date because of numerous factors. County Offices shall manually determine the payment due date by determining the later of the following:

- date producer signed FSA-682
- date information was provided to FSA by RMA
- date policy decision was made increasing the amount payable to the producer, such as the decision to include the comparison of the CC payment yield when determining the SURE yield
- date producer filed payment eligibility documentation, including the following:
  - AD-1026
  - CCC-502
  - CCC-526
- if the producer is an entity or joint operation, date members filed the requisite payment eligibility documentation
- availability of software to compute or process the payment.

If the payment is **not** issued within 30 calendar days after the later of the dates in this subparagraph, then prompt payment interest is payable to the producer. County Offices shall:

- manually determine the payment due date based on the factors identified in this subparagraph
- follow the provisions of 61-FI for issuing the interest payment.

* * *

709, 710 (Reserved)

*--Section 3 Recording SURE Payment Data

711 2008 Interim SURE Web-Based Software

A Introduction

Because an automated application process is **not** available, the amounts calculated through the SURE Interim Workbook **must** be recorded in the web-based SURE payment process.

B Accessing the SURE Home Page

To access the SURE Home Page, go to FSA's Applications Intranet web site at **http://intranet.fsa.usda.gov/fsa/FSAIntranet_applications.html**. Under Production Adjustment & Disaster Programs, CLICK "**2008 Interim SURE Payment Process**".

Note: Internet Explorer shall be used when accessing the 2008 SURE Interim Process.

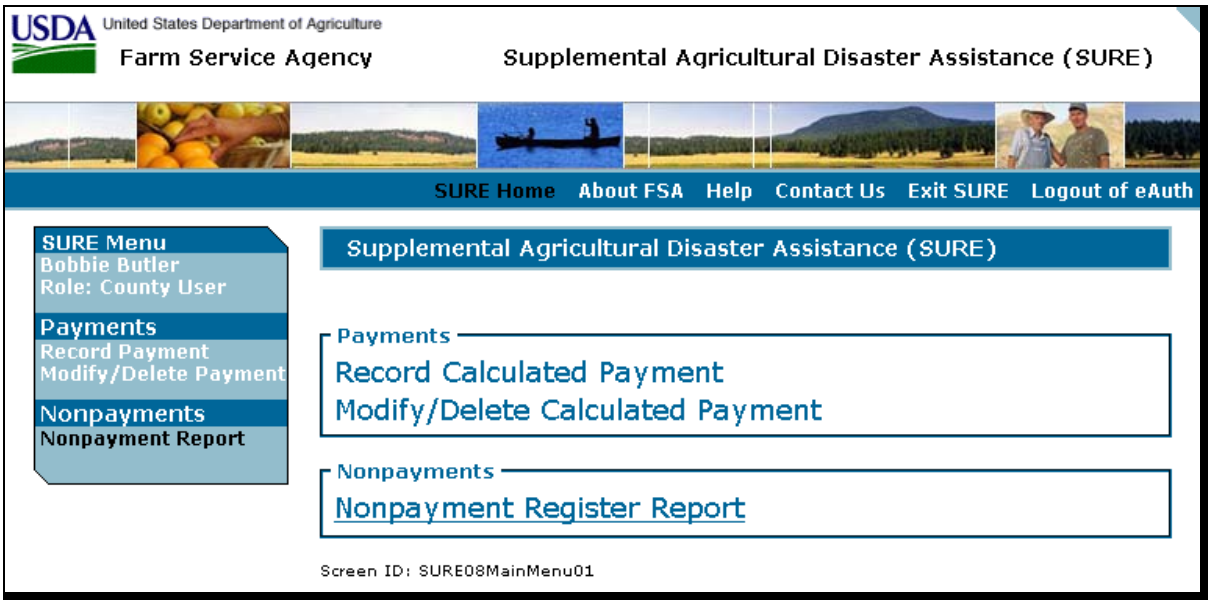
Users will be prompted to login through the USDA eAuthentication Login Screen. On the USDA eAuthentication Login Screen, users **must**:

- enter eAuthentication user ID
- enter eAuthentication password
- CLICK "**Login**".

The SURE Home Page will be displayed.

C Example of SURE Home Page

The following is an example of the Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance (SURE) Home Page for the 2008 SURE interim payment process.



--*

*--712 Recording SURE Payment Data

A Introduction

Manually calculated SURE payment amounts **must** be recorded in the web-based system to initiate the payment process. The Record Calculated Payment Page allows the user to record the manually calculated SURE payment amounts.

B Authorized Users

Since a "SURE Farm" is defined as all crop acreage in all counties that is planted or intended to be planted, the payment data recorded in the SURE payment process represents crop data for all farms, tracts, and crops on a nationwide basis. As such, only 1 county will be allowed to record the SURE payment information.

The County Office that is designated as the "recording county" for the producer in the subsidiary eligibility system is the County Office that shall record SURE payment data. Any authorized user associated with the subsidiary recording county is allowed to record SURE payment data.

C Recording Payment Amounts

This table provides the steps for recording SURE payment amounts.

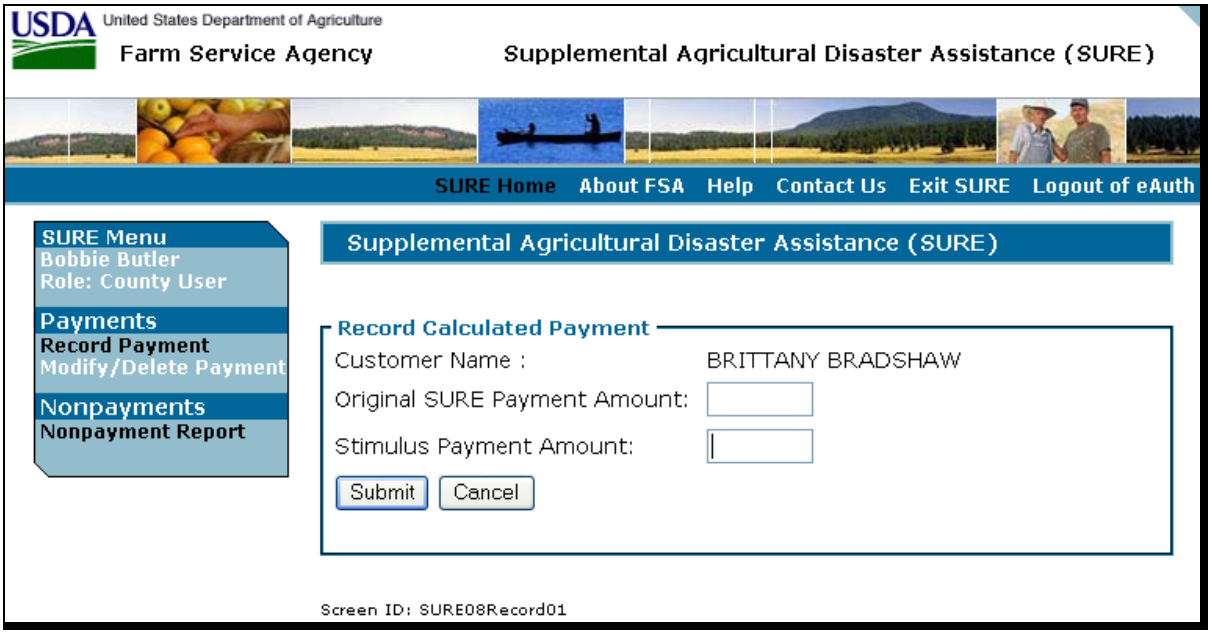
Step	Action	Result
1	On the SURE Home Page, CLICK "Record Calculated Payment".	The SCIMS Search Page will be displayed.
2	The SCIMS Search Page provides various options for selecting a producer. Record the producer information using the desired option and select the applicable producer to continue.	The Record Calculated Payment Page will be displayed indicating the selected producer name.
3	On Record Calculated Payment Page, users shall record the following amounts computed by the SURE Interim Workbook process: • "original SURE Payment Amount" • "Stimulus Payment Amount". CLICK "Submit" to continue with the process. **Note**: See paragraph 713 for additional information.	The Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page will be displayed with the payment amounts recorded.
4	On the Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page, CLICK "Confirm" to record the payment amounts entered. **Note**: See paragraph 714 for additional information.	The SURE Home Page will be redisplayed.

--*

*--713 Record Calculated Payment Web Page

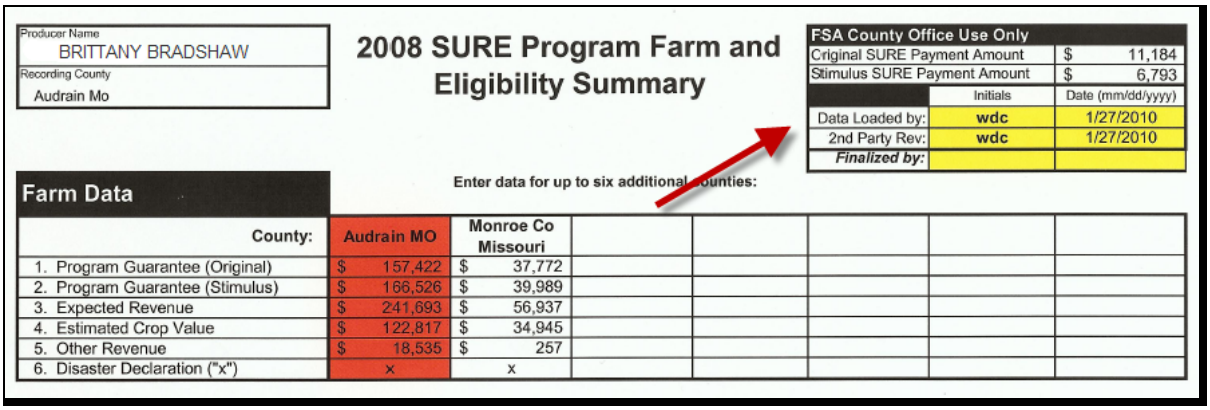
A Example of the Record Calculated Payment Page

The following is an example of the Record Calculated Payment Page.



B Information from the SURE Interim Workbook

Calculated payment amounts from the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, FSA County Office Use Only Section shall be recorded in the web-based payment process as indicated in the following example.



Producer Name: BRITTANY BRADSHAW
Recording County: Audrain Mo

2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary

FSA County Office Use Only		
Original SURE Payment Amount		$ 11,184
Stimulus SURE Payment Amount		$ 6,793
	Initials	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
Data Loaded by:	wdc	1/27/2010
2nd Party Rev:	wdc	1/27/2010
Finalized by:		

Enter data for up to six additional counties:

Farm Data

County:	Audrain MO	Monroe Co Missouri					
1. Program Guarantee (Original)	$ 157,422	$ 37,772					
2. Program Guarantee (Stimulus)	$ 166,526	$ 39,989					
3. Expected Revenue	$ 241,693	$ 56,937					
4. Estimated Crop Value	$ 122,817	$ 34,945					
5. Other Revenue	$ 18,535	$ 257					
6. Disaster Declaration ("x")	x	x					

--*

*--713 Record Calculated Payment Web Page (Continued)

C Page Options

The following options are available on the Record Calculated Payment Page.

Option	Action
"Submit"	Continues the process of recording SURE payment data after amounts have been recorded in both of the following: • "Original SURE Payment Amount" field • "Stimulus Payment Amount" field.
"Cancel"	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page **without** updating the payment amounts.

D Error Messages

The following error messages may be displayed depending on the data recorded.

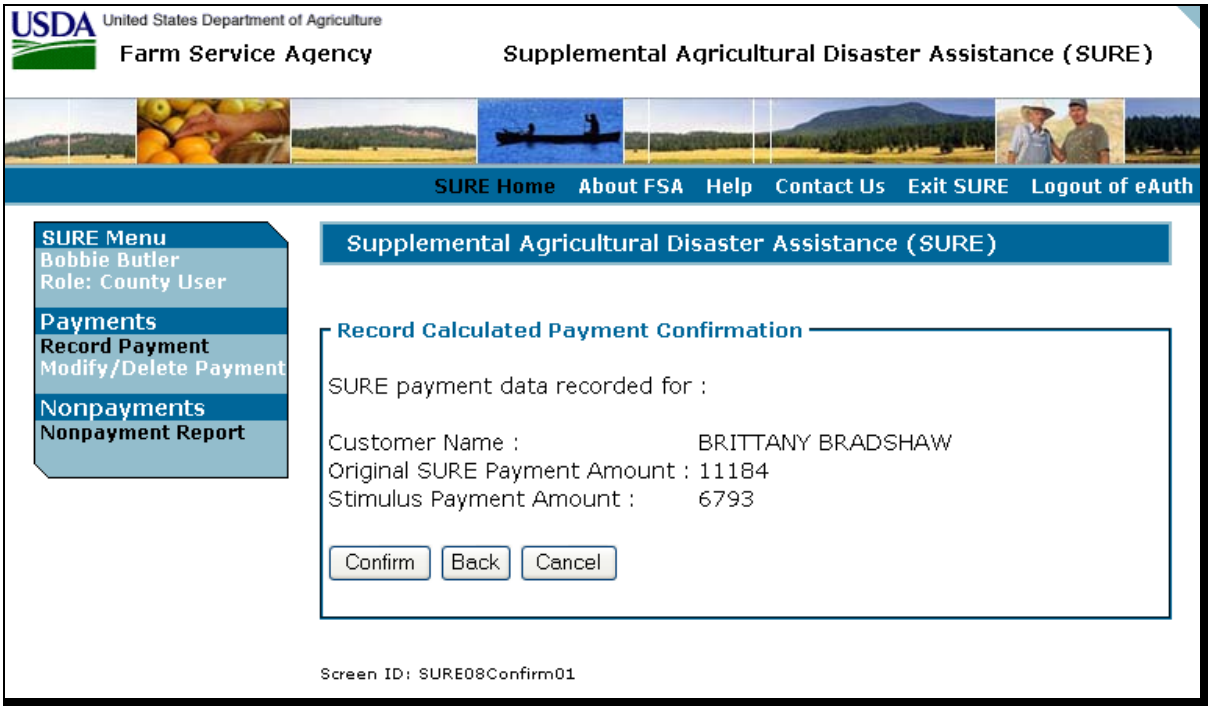
Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
Payment data can only be recorded by the recording county for the producer.	User attempted to record the SURE payment data is not an authorized user for the producer's designated recording county.	County Offices shall ensure that the SURE payment information is sent to the county designated as the producer's subsidiary recording county. See 3-PL for additional information on the subsidiary recording county.
The amount recorded in each field must be in whole dollars.	• Amount was not entered in whole dollars. • An amount was not entered in each field. An amount must be entered, even if 1 amount is $0. • Amounts entered include dollar signs or commas.	Correct the amounts recorded in each field ensuring that only numeric data is entered **without** dollar signs or commas.
An amount must be entered for each type of payment. The amount can be $0 for one of the payment amounts, but not both.	User attempted to record $0 in each payment amount field. If the calculated payment amounts from the SURE Interim Workbook are $0 for the SURE payment and the stimulus payment, then there is no need to record payment amounts in the SURE payment process.	
Payment for producer already exists.	Amounts have already been recorded for the selected producer.	Re-access the recorded payment information through the "Modify/Delete Calculated Payment" option on the SURE Home Page, according to paragraph 715.

--*

*--714 Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page

A Example of the Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page

The following is an example of the Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.



B Page Options

The following options are available on the Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.

Option	Action
"Confirm"	Records the payment amounts and triggers the payment process.
"Back"	Returns to the Record Calculated Payment Page so the amounts can be modified, if necessary.
"Cancel"	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page **without** updating the payment amounts.

--*

*--715 Modifying/Deleting Previously Recorded SURE Payment Data

A Introduction

Previously entered payment amounts can be modified or deleted. From the SURE Home Page, CLICK "Modify/Delete Calculated Payment".

B Affect on Previously Processed Payments

Modifying or deleting previously recorded payment amounts impacts previously processed payments in different ways depending on whether the original payment was sent to NPS and certified and signed. This table describes how a previously recorded payment is affected when the amounts are modified or deleted.

IF previously recorded payment amounts are…	AND previously recorded payment amounts were…	AND the payment in NPS was…	THEN…
modified	not sent to NPS because of a nonpayment condition		system will trigger the payment to reprocess the payment transaction.
	sent to NPS	certified and signed	system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine whether the producer is overpaid or underpaid. A transaction will be sent to NPS or NRRS, as applicable.
		either of the following: • not certified • certified, but not signed	• original amount in NPS will be canceled and the system will retrigger the payment to reprocess • new payment amount will be listed in NPS for certification and signature, provided all eligibility requirements are met.
deleted	not sent to NPS because of a nonpayment condition		• payment amounts will be deleted • system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine whether the producer is overpaid • a receivable may be created in NRRS if a portion of the original payment amount was certified/signed.
	sent to NPS	certified and signed	system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine the overpayment amount for the producer. A transaction will be sent to NRRS.
		either of the following: • not certified • certified, but not signed	original amount in NPS will be canceled.

--*

*--715 Modifying/Deleting Previously Recorded SURE Payment Data (Continued)

C Modifying Payment Amounts

This table provides the steps for modifying SURE payment amounts.

Step	Action	Result
1	On the SURE Home Page, CLICK "Modify/Delete Calculated Payment".	The SCIMS Search Page will be displayed.
2	The SCIMS Search Page provides various options for selecting a producer. Record the producer information using the desired option and select the applicable producer to continue.	The Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page will be displayed indicating: • selected producer • payment amounts previously recorded.
3	Modify the payment amounts, as applicable, and CLICK "Modify" to continue with the process. **Note**: See paragraph 717 for additional information.	The Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page will be displayed with the payment amounts recorded.
4	On the Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page, CLICK "Confirm" to accept the changes. **Note**: See paragraph 718 for additional information.	The SURE Home Page will be redisplayed.

D Deleting Payment Amounts

This table provides the steps for deleting SURE payment amounts.

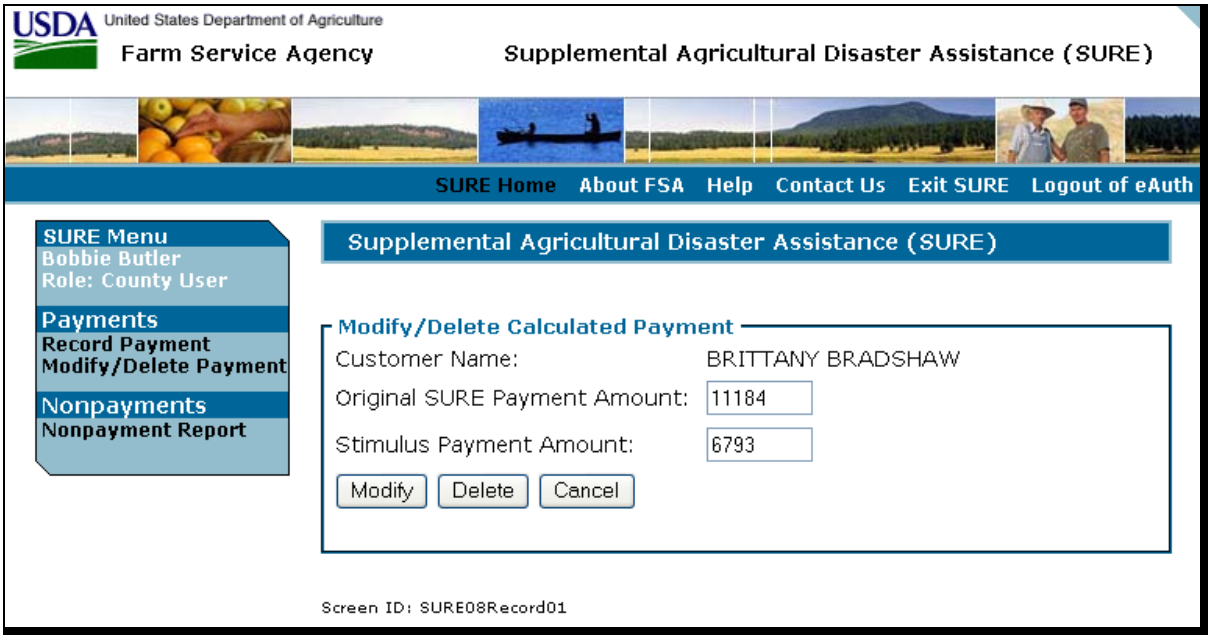
Step	Action	Result
1	On the SURE Home Page, CLICK "Modify/Delete Calculated Payment".	The SCIMS Search Page will be displayed.
2	The SCIMS Search Page provides various options for selecting a producer. Record the producer information using the desired option and select the applicable producer to continue.	The Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page will be displayed indicating: • selected producer • payment amounts previously recorded.
3	CLICK "Delete" to continue with the process. **Note**: See paragraph 717 for additional information.	The Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page will be displayed with the payment amounts recorded.
4	On the Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page, CLICK "Confirm Delete" to accept the changes. **Note**: See paragraph 719 for additional information.	The SURE Home Page will be redisplayed.

--*

*--716 Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Web Page

A Example of the Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page

The following is an example of the Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page.



B Page Options

The following options are available on the Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page.

Option	Action
"Modify"	Continues the process of recording the revised SURE payment data for both of the following: • "Original SURE Payment Amount" field • "Stimulus Payment Amount" field.
"Delete"	Deletes the previously recorded SURE payment data.
"Cancel"	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page **without** updating the payment amounts.

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***--716 Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Web Page (Continued)**

C Error Messages

The following error messages may be displayed depending on the data recorded.

Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
You are not authorized to modify or delete payment requests for the recording county of producer (producer name).	User attempting to modify or delete the SURE payment data is not an authorized user for the producer's designated recording county.	County Offices shall ensure that the SURE payment information is sent to the county designated as the producer's subsidiary recording county. See 3-PL for additional information on the subsidiary recording county.
The amount recorded in each field must be in whole dollars.	• Amounts entered must be in whole dollars. • An amount must be recorded in each field, even if 1 amount is $0. • Amounts entered include dollar signs or commas.	Correct the amounts recorded in each field ensuring that only numeric data is entered **without** dollar signs or commas.

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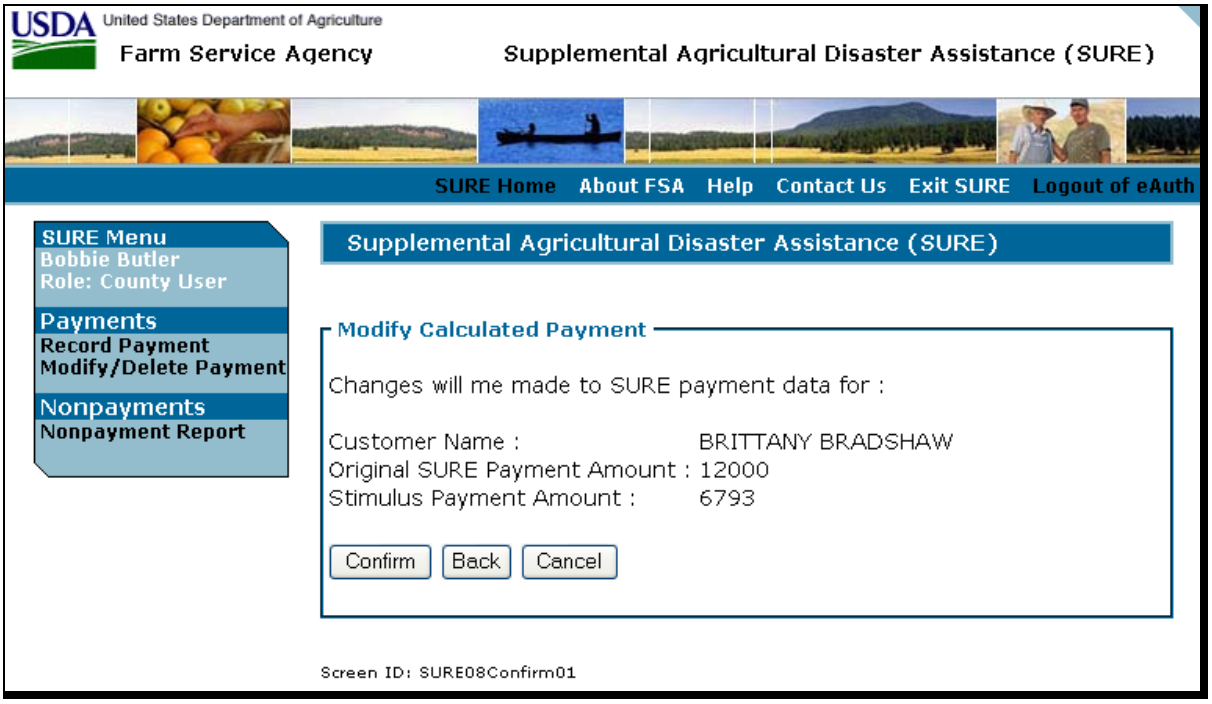
*--717 Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page

A Example of the Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page

The following is an example of the Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.



B Page Options

The following options are available on the Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.

Option	Action
"Confirm"	Records the modified payment amounts and triggers the payment re-process.
"Back"	Returns to the Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page so the amounts can be modified, if necessary.
"Cancel"	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page **without** updating the payment amounts.

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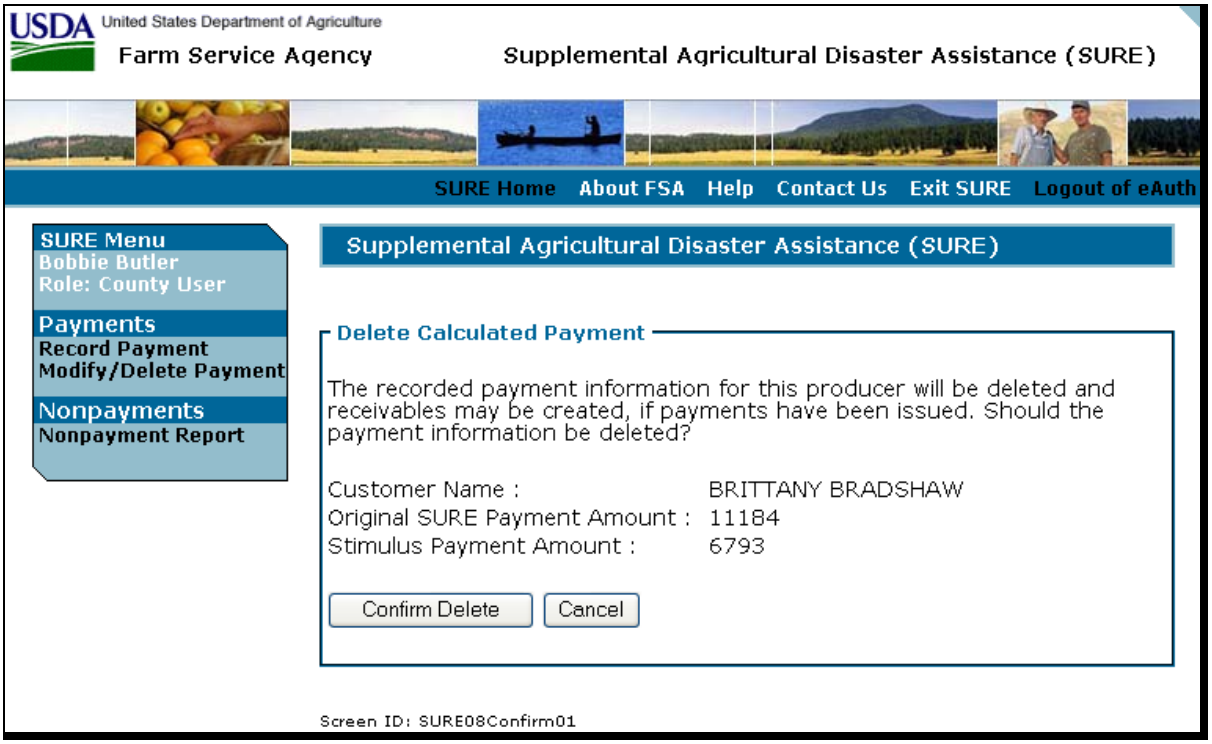
718 Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page

A Example of the Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page

The following is an example of the Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.



B Page Options

The following options are available on the Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.

Option	Action
"Confirm Delete"	Deletes the recorded payment data and triggers the payment re-process. A receivable will be established in NRRS if payments have been certified and signed.
"Cancel"	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page **without** updating the payment amounts.

*--719 Handling Overpayments

A Introduction

The SURE payment process is an integrated process that reads data from many systems to determine whether payments issued to a producer were earned in-full or in-part. These systems include:

- 2008 Interim SURE Payment Process where payment amounts from the SURE Interim Workbook are recorded
- subsidiary system including data about eligibility, combined producer, and entity file data
- SCIMS.

If something changes in any of these systems, the SURE payment process is automatically triggered to recalculate the payment. The producer is overpaid if the information that has been changed results in the current calculated amount to be less than the amount originally paid to the producer.

B Transferring Overpayment Amounts to NRRS

For any overpayment amount calculated as $1 or greater, the system will automatically transfer the overpayment to NRRS. Users do **not** have the option of "holding" the overpayment to correct a condition that caused an erroneous overpayment to be computed.

Warning: Because the system is integrated with other systems, it is critical that County Offices do **not** make unnecessary changes to producer information that could cause an overpayment to be computed. County Offices are required to update the system properly, but removing flags or deleting data to "trigger" the system to function could worsen the situation.

C Handling Debts Less than $100

County Offices shall follow 58-FI for handling receivables less than $100.--*

*--719 Handling Overpayments (Continued)

D Debt Basis Codes

The system automatically assigns the debt basis code to the receivable when it is transferred to NRRS, based on the type of condition that generated the overpayment. The following are the debt basis codes used for SURE payments.

IF the reason the payment entity/member is overpaid is because of…	THEN the discovery/debt basis reason sent to NRRS is…
payment eligibility because of fraud	10-423.
payment limitation issues	10-426.
payment eligibility, except fraud	10-427.
prior payments exceed the current payment	10-428.

E Charging Interest

Interest shall be charged on receivables from the date the original payment was disbursed if COC determines the producer is ineligible because of the following reasons:

- producer signed to information on FSA-682 that is subsequently determined inaccurate
- producer erroneously or fraudulently represented any act affecting a payment eligibility determination, including the following:
  - "person" determination requirements not being met
  - certification to AGI provisions
  - violation of conservation compliance provisions
  - violation of controlled substance provisions
- producer knowingly adopted a scheme or device that tended to defeat the purposes of the SURE Program.--*

***--719 Handling Overpayments (Continued)**

E Charging Interest (Continued)

Interest shall **not** be charged from date of disbursement if:

- overpayment resulted based on revised information that the producer would not have had reason to know was invalid, such as the calculation of the RMA guarantee basis
- FSA National, State, or County Office erred
- producer voluntarily refunds the payment that was issued and COC has not determined that the producer is ineligible.

Note: Software does not currently support charging interest from the date of disbursement. Any receivable established is sent to NRRS with the current system date. If the receivable is not repaid within 30 calendar days from the date the initial notification letter is issued, interest will start accruing from the date the receivable was established.

If COC determines that the producer is ineligible and interest should be charged from the date of disbursement:

- County Offices shall contact their State Office for assistance
- State Offices shall contact OBF for guidance.--*****

720 (Reserved)

*--Section 4 Payment Reports

721 Nonpayment Report

A Purpose of the Report

The Nonpayment Report provides information to County Office users about payments that could not be issued, in full or in part. County Offices shall use the information on the report to determine if corrective action is needed to properly issue SURE and stimulus payments.

B Accessing the Report

On the SURE Home Page, CLICK "Nonpayment Report".

C Availability of the Report

The initial release of the software only allows users associated with the eligibility recording county to view the Nonpayment Report. A future release will allow any FSA user to view the Nonpayment Report.

D Information on the Report

The Nonpayment Report for SURE includes information at the **payment entity level** that specifies why a payment was not issued in full. However, because of the expedited release schedule, the information provided on the report is limited.

Example: ABC Corporation has 2 members, each with a 50 percent share. Member 1 does **not** meet AGI provisions, so the payment is reduced by 50 percent. The Nonpayment Report will list the following:

- ABC Corporation instead of Member 1
- reason for the reduction as, " AGI".

In this example, Member 1 is not listed even though the reason for the reduction applies specifically to Member 1.

County Offices shall review the information on the Nonpayment Report for the payment entity and all members to determine the error condition that may need to be corrected.**--***

*--721 Nonpayment Report (Continued)

D Information on the Report (Continued)

The following information will be displayed/printed on the Nonpayment Report.

Field	Description
Program	Indicates whether the payment is: • SURE payment authorized under the 2008 Farm Bill • stimulus payment authorized under the Recovery Bill.
State County	State abbreviation and county name for the payment entity's eligibility recording county.
Producer	Name of the payment entity where a payment was reduced or could not be issued.
Reason	Reason the payment was reduced or could not be issued.

E Reasons for Nonpayment

Producers with a nonpayment condition are listed on the Nonpayment Report in alphabetical order by common customer name. The following table identifies the error messages that may be listed on the Nonpayment Report, the reason for the error, and the corrective action that may be taken to resolve the error, if applicable.

Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
No Eligibility Record	Producer or member does not have an active eligibility record.	Ensure that the producer or member is linked to the FSA County Office in SCIMS.
No Entity File Record	Producer or member data is not recorded in the joint operation or entity file or the data has not uploaded to the mainframe.	• Ensure that the joint operation or entity file data is recorded for 2008 and at least 4 calendar days to 2 weeks have passed since the data was last updated. • If the joint operation or entity is multi-county, ensure that the joint operation or entity file data is recorded in the county listed as the "Rc St & Cty" on MABDIG for 2008.
Share Discrepancy Greater Than 1%	Member shares for a joint operation or entity do not equal 100 percent and the discrepancy is greater than 1 percent.	• County Office shall contact State Office. • State Office shall contact PECD for assistance.

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***--721 Nonpayment Report (Continued)**

E Reasons for Nonpayment (Continued)

Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
Producer or member's business type is not eligible for payment	The business type for the producer or a member of a joint operation or entity is not eligible for payment, such as an estate using a Social Security number.	Review the information recorded in SCIMS and the joint operation/entity file, as applicable, to ensure that both of the following are correct: • business type in SCIMS • entity type on System 36.
Invalid Tax ID Number	The producer or member of a joint operation or entity has not provided a valid TIN.	Verify that the producer or member has not provided a valid TIN. If a valid TIN has been provided, update SCIMS with the correct TIN.
Invalid Business Type	Producer or member's business type is not eligible for payment, such as a Federal entity.	Verify that the business type for the producer or member is recorded correctly in SCIMS.
Entity Type Mismatch	Producer or member's entity type on the 2008 joint operation or entity file does not match the business type in SCIMS.	Follow 1-CM, paragraph 196 to correct System 36 data for any of the 3 most current years that are in error.
Not Linked in SCIMS	Producer or member is not linked in SCIMS for the county where the entity file data is recorded.	Ensure that the producer or member is linked to the FSA County Office in SCIMS.
Payment Limitation	• The SURE and stimulus payment amounts recorded through the Record Calculated Payment Page exceed $100,000. • The effective payment limitation has been reduced for an entity because 1 or more members do not meet AGI provisions.	• Verify the payment amounts recorded exceed the $100,000 limitation and have been recorded properly. • If the effective payment limitation has been reduced for an entity because of a member not meeting AGI, verify the member's eligibility has been updated correctly based on the documentation provided by the member for 2008.

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***--721 Nonpayment Report (Continued)**

E Reasons for Nonpayment (Continued)

Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
Not U.S. Citizen or Resident Alien	Producer is not a U.S. citizen or a legal resident alien.	Ensure that the citizenship and resident alien information in SCIMS is updated correctly based on documentation provided by the producer.
AD-1026	Producer or member is not compliant with AD-1026 certification provisions.	Check the subsidiary eligibility data to ensure that it is updated correctly based on the documentation filed by the producer and the determinations made by COC for 2008. See 3-PL for additional information for updating eligibility data.
AGI	Producer or member is not compliant with adjusted gross income provisions.	
Conservation Compliance	Producer or member is not compliant with conservation compliance provisions.	
Controlled Substance	Producer or member is not compliant with controlled substance provisions.	
Fraud	Producer or member has a fraud violation.	
NAP Non-Compliance	Producer or member has a NAP noncompliance violation.	
Person	Producer or member is not compliant with person provisions.	
SURE Payment not processed because of Stimulus Failure	The stimulus payment could not be processed and should be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the applicable message.	Review the Nonpayment Report to determine why the stimulus payment could not be processed and take the appropriate corrective action.

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*--722 Payment History Report

A Introduction

Because of the expedited process for release of the SURE payment software, development has **not** been completed on the Payment History Report that shows the payment information sent to NPS after payment eligibility and payment limitation provisions have been applied.

B Projected Release Date

Efforts are underway to provide a Payment History Report, but a projected release date has **not** been determined.**--***

Part 21 (Reserved) [Requested by Tracey Smith-not in hard copy b/c end of book-skip to next part for anyone adding material.]

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Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority

Reports

None.

Forms

This table lists all forms that are referenced in this handbook.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification (Assembled as a component with AD-1026 Appendix)		7, 321, 512, 706, 708, 721
AD-2007	FSA/RMA Compliance Referral Form		1, 92, 100, 201, 291, 292
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		10, 702, 708
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		10, 702, 708
CCC-502	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review		9, 321
CCC-509	Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) Contract and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Contract		31
CCC-526	2008 Payment Eligibility Average Adjusted Gross Income Certification		321, 706
CCC-576	Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program		Text
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan		31
FSA-217	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification		4, 321, 515
FSA-325	Application for Payments of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		10, 31
FSA-570	Waiver of Eligibility for Emergency Assistance		3
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		Text, Ex. 4
FSA-682	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	342, 354, 518	Text, Ex. 21-23
FSA-682A	Continuation Sheet for Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	352	326, 351, Ex. 21-23
FSA-683	Statement of Compliance With Program Provisions of the 2008 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provisions	353	4, 321, 326, 516
FSA-770 SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) Program Checklist	21	
I-551	Permanent Resident Card or Resident Alien Card		31, Ex. 2

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
AGR	adjusted gross revenue	126, 130, 162, 201, 513, 515, Ex. 4
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Pub. L. 111-005) (Stimulus)	35, 36, 151, 173, 174, 196, 304, 516, 705
BF	beginning farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 201, 196, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
CC	counter-cyclical	121, 261, 263, 515, Ex. 8
CEY	county expected yield	Text, Ex. 12
DBA	doing business as	35
ELAP	Emergency Assistance for Livestock Program	9, 32, 263, 705
FMV	Field Market Value	156,171, 172, 174, 184, 231, 262, 354, 513, 515, Ex. 4
GRIP	Group Risk Income Protection	121, 162, 308, Ex. 2
HMP	historical marketing percentages	65
HRW	hard red winter	100
IU	intended use	Text, Ex. 2, 4
LR	limited resource farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 196, 201, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
MPCI	Multiple Peril Crop Insurance	91, 162, 202, 304, Ex. 4
NAMP	national average market price	Text, Ex. 5
NCT	national crop table	62, 63, 163, 233
NRRS	National Receipts and Receivables System	701, 715, 718, 719
PRF	pasture, rangeland, forage	Text, Ex. 2, 12
RI	rainfall index	162, 201, 263, 304
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	Text, Ex. 2, 12
SAF	share adjustment factor	519
SBI	Substantial Beneficial Interest	35, 513, Ex. 4
SIR	Sure Interim Report	312, 522
SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments	Text, Ex. 2, 4, 12, 22, 23
SY	subsequent year	201, 301-303, 305, 307-309, 513, Ex. 4
VI	vegetation index	130, 162, 201, 304

Redelegations of Authority

This table lists redelegations of authority in this handbook.

Redelegation	Reference
In routine cases, COC may redelegate, in writing, to CED the authority to act on, or sign, as applicable, FSA-682's.	5

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

*--Actual Production on the Farm

Actual production on the farm means the sum of the value of all crops produced on the farm.**--***
The actual production on the farm shall equal the sum obtained by adding the following:

- for each insurable commodity on the farm, the product obtained by multiplying 100 percent of the price election for the commodity used to calculate an indemnity for an applicable policy of insurance if an indemnity is triggered **times** the quantity of the commodity produced on the farm, adjusted for quality losses, **plus**

- for each noninsurable commodity on the farm, the product obtained by multiplying 100 percent of the NAP-established price for the commodity **times** the quantity of the commodity produced on the farm, adjusted for quality losses.

--Note:** This is the actual production that is used in both 10 percent and 50 percent eligibility calculations.**--

Crop

Crop means all acres based on crop, type, and IU.

Crop of Economic Significance

Crop of economic significance means any crop that contributed, or is expected to contribute, 5 percent or more of the total expected value of all crops grown by the producer.

Note: Crop of economic significance determination is based on crop, type, and IU, and includes all acreage regardless of planting periods.

Eligible Causes of Loss

Eligible causes of loss means causes that are the result of disaster, or disaster-related conditions, and apply to losses where the crop could not be planted or where crop production in quantity, quality, or both, was adversely affected.

Eligible Crops

Eligible crops means crops planted or prevented planted crops, types, IU's (excluding grazing), and practices:

- eligible for NAP according to 1-NAP
- for which Federal crop insurance is available.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Eligible Producer

Eligible producer means an individual or legal entity that assumes the ownership share interest, production, and market risk associated with the agricultural production of crops on the farm and is any of the following:

- citizen of the United States
- a lawful alien possessing a valid I-551
- partnership of citizens of the United States
- corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure organized under State law.

Note: 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 SURE assistance for that crop.

Excessive Moisture Quality Adjustment Factor

Excessive moisture quality adjustment factor means a quality adjustment factor for crops that are docked in quality because of excessive moisture (such as corn, grain sorghum)

Expected Revenue

Expected revenue means calculating the revenue based on yield based crops and value-loss crops, as follows:

- for yield-based crops, multiply SURE eligible acres x SURE yield x Historical Marketing Percentage x Price Used for the SURE Guarantee x Producer Share

•***--**for value-loss crops, multiply FMV A (– Any Allowable COC Adjustments) x Producer**--***
Share.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Farm

Farm means, for determining SURE eligibility, the entirety of all crop acreage in all counties that a producer planted or intended to be planted for harvest for normal commercial sale or on-farm livestock feeding, including native and improved grassland intended for haying.

Notes: For aquaculture, **except** for species for which an Aquaculture Grant Program payment was received, farm means all acreage used for aquatic species being produced in all counties that the producer intended to harvest for normal commercial sale.

For honey, farm means all bees and beehives in all counties that the participant intended to be harvested for a honey crop for normal commercial sale.

***--FMV A**

FMV A is the dollar value of the crop immediately **before** the eligible disaster event.

FMV B

FMV B is the dollar value of inventory immediately **after** the eligible disaster event.**--***

Harvested Production

Harvested production means all production of the eligible crop from the unit that can be supported by an acceptable record and certification by the producer, including but not limited to, production:

- gathered by hand
- mechanically harvested.

Imputed Insurance Indemnity and NAP Payment

Imputed Insurance Indemnity and NAP Payment means the amount a producer would have been paid if a plan of insurance had been obtained (CAT level coverage) or if a fee had been paid and paperwork filed for NAP for a crop and the producer would have been paid an indemnity or NAP payment for that crop. This applies **only** to producers that became eligible for SURE under the second buy-in or equitable relief and is added to the total farm value instead of an actual indemnity or NAP payment.

Normal Production

Normal production means the sum of the expected revenue for all crops on the farm.

Other Quality Adjustment Factor

Other quality adjustment factor means all crop grading factors as 1 average factor, **excluding** excessive moisture.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

RMA Guarantee Basis

RMA guarantee basis means a dollar amount that represents a portion of a crop's value that will be used to calculate a crop guarantee after all adjustments were applied throughout the insurance year based on a producer's insurance options.

Subsequent Crop

Subsequent crop means a crop planted after the initial crop regardless of whether it is an approved double-cropping scenario.

SURE Yield

SURE yield means, for a county, crop/crop type/IU that:

- is insured, the higher of 100 percent of the weighted CC yield, or:
  - weighted adjusted APH yield
  - weighted CEY for crops with no RMA established yield
- is covered by NAP, the higher of 100 percent of the weighted CC yield or weighted adjusted yield
- met RMPR by requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, or BF, paid a buy-in fee, or relief was

--**granted, the higher of 65 percent of the weighted CC yield or 65 percent weighted CEY.**--

Meeting more than 1 of the conditions in this subparagraph would allow the eligible crop to have more than 1 SURE yield if insurance is not provided for all farming practices or growing stages of the crop (paragraph 121.5).

--Note:** RMA will provide a guarantee basis for Group Risk Plan, GRIP, and PRF policies.**-- These policies do **not** have an RMA weighted adjusted yield provided by RMA; therefore, the comparison to the weighted CC yield does **not** apply and SURE yield will **not** be determined.

Total Quality Adjustment Factor

Total quality adjustment factor means quality factor for both crop grading factors and the excessive moisture factor.

Waived-In Crop Guarantees

Waived-in crop guarantees means the crop guarantees calculated for producers who are SDA, LR, or BF, including crops producers took advantage of meeting the risk management purchase requirement under Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, or received relief.

Menu and Screen Index

The following menus and screens are displayed in this handbook.

Menu or Screen	Title	Reference
SURE08MainMenu01	Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance (SURE) Home Page	711
SURE08Record01	Record Calculated Payment Page	713
SURE08Confirm01	Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page	714
SURE08Record01	Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page	716
SURE08Confirm01	Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page	717
SURE08Confirm01	Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page	718

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data

This table provides information to be used from the SURE Interim Report that may be used to complete the SURE Interim Workbook.

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
GROSS INDM	Gross Indemnity	RMA Indemnity	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, gross indemnities paid to a producer without subtracting the premium	See subparagraph 263 C for calculations. Enter result in the SURE Interim Workbook, "RMA Indemnity" field.
PROD PREMIUM	Producer Premium		Amount of premium paid by the producer is listed in "A" (Acreage) Record for yield-based crops and value loss crops.	
REC TYP	Record Type Code		These codes indicate the source record type: • "I", Insurance in Force • "A", Acreage • "L", Loss • "Y", Subsequent Year Yield • "S", "Substantial Beneficial Interest". There will be multiple record types included for the same unit. The record type indicator will key the user as to which record type and corresponding entry will be used for data entry into the SURE Interim Workbook. Each RMA label and Data Entry Workbook label contained in this table will explain which record type to use when multiple record types may include the same information.	No action required.
LOC ST…	Location State	Physical State	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, FSA State code for the physical location of the acreage.	If some or all of the records are not administrated by user's county, forward the report to the applicable administrative county.
LOC…CO	Location County	Physical County	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, FSA county code for the physical location of the acreage.	

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
CROP	Crop Code	Crop	RMA crop code and crop name.	Compare RMA crop/type/practice to FSA crop/type/IU/practice from the SURE Interim Report, FSA-578 Data (see 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5, if necessary). FSA crop/type/IU/practice shall be entered in the SURE Interim Workbook. **Note:** See Part 2, if the crop is not on FSA-578.
TYPE	Crop Type Code	Crop Type	RMA type code and type name.	
PRAC	Farming Practice Code	Practice	RMA practice code and practice name.	
ACRES	Acres	Acres	Acres from the "A" (Acreage) Record are reported acres.	RMA reported acres will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook for insured crops with plan codes with an RMA basis (paragraphs 91 and 162). If a portion of the acres are ineligible because of being subsequently planted, the reported acres will be used to split the RMA data. **Note:** RMA uses the lesser of the reported or determined acres to calculate the guarantee basis. RMA determined acres are informational only. For raisins, see paragraph 309. RMA data provided in the SURE Interim Report "ACRES" field represents the total tons of raisins insured, **not** acres.
			Acres from the "L" (Loss) Record are determined acres.	
SHR	Insured Share	Producer Share	RMA producer's share is displayed on the SURE Interim Report in 3 decimal places. The SURE Interim Workbook entry can be up to 4 decimal places.	If RMA share does not match FSA share for the acreage, see Part 2 to prorate the RMA data for the share. Enter the share as displayed on the SURE Interim Report (that is, if the RMA share equals 0.333 and FSA-578 share equals 0.3333; the SURE Interim Workbook entry shall be, "0.333"). The SURE Interim Workbook will automatically display the entry as, "0.3330".
PLAN	Insurance Plan Identifier	Plan Code	The plan code of insurance that the producer purchased.	Enter the plan code as displayed, except for Plan Code "50", use "50R" or "50N", accordingly. See Exhibit 12.
--COVERAGE-- CAT	Coverage Category		• "C", CAT • "A", Buy-Up.	No action required.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required	
AGR	AGR Policy Flag		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, as follows: • "**Y**" • "**N**".	**IF...**	**THEN...**
				"N"	**no** action is required. Indicates producer does **not** have both an AGR/AGR Lite policy and an MPCI policy.
				"Y"	see paragraph 162.
WRTN AGMT	Written Agreement Type		Listed in the "A" (Acreage) Record, code that indicates that the crop is insured with a written agreement. **Note**: The balance of the Written Agreement Codes may be found in RMA Manual 13, FCIC Appendix III, Exhibit 11-8 by applicable year.	***--**If the code is anything **other than** "GP", "TP", or "SC", **no--*** action is required.	
				For crops with the following Written Agreement Codes, it is necessary for County Offices to compare the "A" (Acreage) Record acreage and crop/type to FSA-578 data to determine which crop is included in the written agreement. Comparing the crop/type and acreage may be the only way to identify the crop and acreage. See paragraph 308 for more details.	
				IF the Written Agreement Code is…	**THEN load…**
				"SC", the producer has a "Special Purpose Corn" (such as Blue Corn, for example) and the **crop code must equal corn (0041) and applies to any plan code where present**	**all** corn included in the written agreement according to **paragraph 162 C.** County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level and price election, **and** apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops. **Note:** This is an insured crop and NAMP is **not** capped at the NAP price to calculate revenue.
				"GP", the producer has a Group Risk Plan or GRIP with hybrid grain sorghum, hybrid corn seed, popcorn, sweet corn, or any other specialty corn or grain sorghum. The **plan code must be either 12 or 73**	the crop and acreage included in the written agreement according to **paragraph 308 and subparagraph 162 C.** County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level percent and price election percent, **and** apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops. **Note:** This is treated as an insured crop and NAMP is **not** capped at the NAP price to calculate revenue.
				"TP", the producer has a variety, type, or practice of a crop for which a standard policy or plan of insurance is not available without a written agreement. The coverage may be based on a more standard variety or practice and type, rather than the actual crop insured under the written agreement. **Code "TP" may be used with multiple plan codes**.	the crop and acreage included in the written agreement according to **paragraph 308 and subparagraph 162 C.** County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level percent and price election percent, **and** apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops. **Note:** This is treated as an insured crop and NAMP is **not** capped at the NAP price to calculate revenue.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
STAGE	Stage Code	Stage Code	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, as follows: • "0", Harvested • "1", Unharvested • "2", Unharvested • "2G", Unharvested • "3", Unharvested • "3G", Unharvested • "4", Unharvested • "4G", Unharvested • "C", Harvested • "FL", Unharvested • "H", Harvested • "HD", Harvested • "HG", Harvested • "I", Unharvested • "M", Unharvested • "NC", Unharvested • "NR", check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested	Enter the "H", harvested; "PP", prevented; or "UH", unharvested code, as applicable, into the SURE Interim Workbook according to the stage codes provided by RMA. **Note:** If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", in the Interim Workbook, "Stage Code" field, select "PP" code.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
STAGE (Cntd)	Stage Code (Cntd)	Stage Code (Cntd)	• "P", check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested • "P2", Prevented • "PB", check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested • "PF", Prevented • "PT", Prevented • "S", Harvested • "UB", Unharvested • "UG", Unharvested • "UH", Unharvested • "US", Unharvested • "W1", Unharvested • "_", (blank), check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested.	Enter the "H", harvested; "PP", prevented; or "UH", unharvested code, as applicable, into the SURE Interim Workbook according to the stage codes provided by RMA. **Note:** If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", in the Interim Workbook, "Stage Code" field, select "PP" code.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
STAGE FCTR	Stage Code	Adjustment Factor #1	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, Reduction factor provided by RMA based on Stage Code	Enter the Stage Code factor as displayed. If 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank. If the Stage Code is "P2", "PF", or "PT", the Guarantee Reduction Code in the "A" (Acreage) Record is "P" or "E". Enter the Guarantee Reduction factor in the Interim Workbook, "Adjustment Factor #1" field, this factor supersedes the stage code factor provided by RMA.
UNIT	Unit Number	Unit Number	RMA Unit Number	Enter unit number as displayed.
ZERO ACRE	Zero Acre Flag		Listed in "A" (Acreage Record), as follows: • "I", Total insurable acres of Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (FRG) • "U", Uninsured acres - planted to the insured crop, but not insurable • "N", No history acres - never planted • "-", or BLANK, regular acreage report.	If the Zero Acre Flag is "I", "U", or "N", then no action is required. For informational purposes only. If the Zero Acre Flag is "-" or BLANK, then load acres into 2008 SURE Interim Workbook as provided, if applicable.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required

GUAR REDUC CDE	Guarantee Reduction	Guarantee Adjustment Code	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, as follows:
			• "L", Late Planting
			• "M", Maximum Late Planted Reduction
			• "P", Prevented Planting
			• "E", Eligible PP acres from another unit and/or crop
			• "F", First Year thinning for Pecan
			• "C", Percent Stand Limitation for Cherries
			• "D", Amount of Insurance Reduction for the following:
			  • Fixed Dollar Citrus (0215) in California
			  • Fixed Dollar Strawberries (0110)
			  • Reduction Other Than Percent Stand Limitation for Cherries (0057)
			• "_", No Reduction.
				Enter the Guarantee Reduction Code as displayed, **unless** the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E".
				
				If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", select the prevented "PP" code in the Interim Workbook, "Stage Code" field.
				
				Note: Do **not** enter the Guarantee Reduction Code in the "Guarantee Adjustment Code" field if the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E".

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
GUAR REDUC FCTR	Guarantee Reduction Factor	Guarantee Adjustment Factor	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, Reduction factor provided by RMA based on Guarantee Reduction flag.	Enter the Guarantee Reduction factor as displayed, **unless** the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E". If 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank. If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", enter the factor in the Interim Workbook, "Adjustment Factor #1" field; this factor supersedes the Stage Code factor provided by RMA. **Note:** Do not enter the Guarantee Reduction factor in the "Guarantee Adjustment Factor" field if the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E".

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
MULTI CROP CDE	**Multiple Cropping Flag**	**Guarantee Adjustment Code**	**Listed in "L" (Loss) Record**	
These codes are applicable to the **first insured crop for which an indemnity was earned and a loss record is present.** If the first insured crop has an "L" (Loss) Record and the multiple crop code is "DC" (Double-Cropping) it indicates that a subsequent insured crop planted on the same acres did meet RMA double-cropping provisions. Any code other than "DC" (Double-Cropping) on the first insured crop, for which an indemnity was earned and a loss record is present, indicates that a subsequent insured crop planted on the same acres did not meet RMA double-cropping provisions. **Note:** The first insured crop for which an "L" (Loss) Record is present, may **not** be first crop planted. **Example**: If insured soybeans follow insured wheat and an indemnity is **not** earned on the wheat, but an indemnity **is** earned on the soybeans, these codes would be applicable to the soybeans.			• "**DC**", meets double-cropping requirements • "**FC**", 100 percent indemnity (second crop planted and no other code applies) • "**IR**", 65 percent indemnity reduction • "**NS**", reported no insured second crop • "**RI**", restore indemnity •***--**"**RP**", 65 percent reduction to prevented planting payment on first crop--***** • "**WI**", waive insurance on second crop.	See paragraph 91 to determine acreage eligibility and see examples of various double-crop scenarios. A further explanation of how RMA interprets and uses these codes can be seen at **www.rma.usda.gov/FTP/Publications/M13_Handbook/2008/approved/REC21EXH.PDF**, on pages 1 through 3.
These codes are only applicable to the second insured crop for which an indemnity was earned. "SW" also indicates that a crop loss record was filed on the first insured crop planted on the same acreage in the same year.			• "**SC**", 100 percent indemnity on second crop.	
			• "**SW**" waived indemnity on second crop acreage.	

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
MULTI CROP FCTR	Multiple Cropping Reduction	Guarantee Adjustment Factor	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, Reduction factor provided by RMA based on Multiple-Cropping flag.	Enter the multiple-cropping factor as displayed on the SURE Interim Report. If 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank.
OPTION CD	Option Code	Guarantee Adjustment Code	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, 2 or more characters that designate a producer's elected options.	Enter the first 2 characters of the option code as displayed, if applicable.
OPTION FCTR	Option Code Reduction	Guarantee Adjustment Factor	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, factor provided by RMA based on producer's option elections.	Enter the option code factor as displayed, unless the option code is blank, then no entry required. If 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank. **Note:** This factor may be lesser than or greater than 1.0.
UOM	Unit of Measure	Unit of Measure	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, RMA unit of measure.	Load the unit of measure as displayed.
CR DIST	Crush District	Crushing District	California grapes with IU of "Processing" only; for districts 1 through 17.	Load as displayed.
GUAR BASIS	Guarantee Basis	RMA Guarantee Basis	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, RMA guarantee basis, as defined in subparagraph 162 A.	Enter the guarantee basis as displayed, unless adjustments are required because of ineligible acres or share discrepancies.
COVERGE … LVL	Coverage Level	Coverage Level %	The coverage percentage selected by the producer when purchasing the insurance policy.	Enter coverage level as displayed.
PRICE ELC PCT	Price Election Factor	Price Election %	The price percentage selected by the producer when purchasing the insurance policy.	Enter price election percentage as displayed, unless the price election percent displayed is 0.0000, then enter 1.0000.
YIELD	Yield		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, APH before any adjustments. For avocados and pecans, it is the producer yield which is not an APH yield.	No action required. For informational purposes only, this will **not** be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook.
ADJ APH	Adjusted APH Yield		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, adjusted APH yield by RMA using the procedures outlined in Part 5.	
WTD ADJ YLD	Weighted Adjusted Yield		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, weighted adjusted APH yields by RMA using the procedures outlined in Part 5.	

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
PRICE	Price	Price	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, RMA price that would be used to calculate an indemnity.	Enter the price as displayed. If the price is not listed, see Part 6 to determine the correct price for SURE Interim Workbook data entry. **Notes:** For the price to load into the SURE Interim Workbook for: • **Avocados**, see paragraph 310 • **Pecans**, see paragraph 311.
PROD TO COUNT	Production to Count	Production to Count	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, sum of net harvested and net appraised production, adjusted for moisture and quality. Production is provided from RMA on a unit basis if a loss has been filed.	The production to count shall be used for SURE Interim Workbook data entry, as applicable, according to Part 7.
***--**FMV A	FMV-A	FMV A	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), FMV A represents the value of the crop immediately before the disaster.	Enter FMV A as displayed.
FMV B	FMV-B	FMV B	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), FMV B represents the value of the crop immediately after the disaster.	Enter FMV B as displayed.**--***
FSN	Farm Serial Number		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, FSA FSN provided by RMA; may **not** be current or correct.	For informational purposes only.
GRID ID	Grid ID	-	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, PRF information to show the location of insured grids or areas of land covered by the policy.	No action required. Informational to indicate where insured land is located under a PRF policy.
GLEANED ACRE	Gleaned Acreage Code		Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, identifier for Salvage Value ("UG"/"HG")	If a code is present, a Salvage Value may be required. If blank, no action required. See subparagraph 263 F.
SY-YLD	SY Yield	Production to Count (see action item)	Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, yield per acre from the subsequent year's APH record.	When there is no "L" (Loss) Record for the unit, calculate production to count, as applicable, according to subparagraph 201 D. Enter the result in the SURE Interim Workbook. "Production to Count" field.
SY-ACRES	SY Acres		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, acres from the subsequent year's APH record.	
SY-YIELD TYPE	SY Yield Type		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, yield type indicator from the subsequent year's APH record.	If blank, no action required. If equal to "PW", see subparagraph 201 D.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
***--**SKIP-ROW	Skip-Row Code		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, lists indicates skip-row cotton.	If code is present (**only for cotton**) see subparagraph 201 D.**--***
SY SHARING WITH	SY Person Sharing		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, lists persons sharing in the risk, from the SBI file for the subsequent year.	No action required
PLANT DATE	Date Planted		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, date the crop was planted, as provided by RMA.	No action required. For informational purposes only. This is **not** the date that FSA uses to determine the late planting factor. It is used to determine eligible acres.
UPDATE DATE	Update Date		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, date of RMA data refresh.	No action required. Informational purposes only for reference of current status of data.
LOSS DATE 1	Date of Loss - Primary		Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, primary date of damage, for value loss crops only.	For value loss crops, these dates will be used to determine multiple disaster events. Each disaster event will be loaded as a separate line entry in the SURE Interim Workbook.
LOSS DATE 2	Date of Loss - Secondary		Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, secondary date of damage, for value loss crops only.	
AIP	SBI Approved Insurance Provider		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, approved insurance provider information.	No action required.
ID	SBI ID Number		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, last 4 digits of the producer's TIN in SBI file.	No action required.
TYPE	SBI ID Type Code		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, producer's ID type code in SBI file, as follows: • "S", SSN • "E", EIN.	No action required.
NAME	SBI Name		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, producer's name in SBI file, as provided by RMA.	SBI's are used to substantiate producer eligibility according to Part 2.

Crops Without NASS U.S. Prices

State	Crop	Crop Type
Alabama	Potatoes	Russet
Alabama	Potatoes	Red
Alabama	Potatoes	White
California	Cotton	Upland
California	Grapes	Processed
*--California	Grapes	Table--*
California	Potatoes	Group A
California	Potatoes	Group B
Florida	Potatoes	Group A
Georgia	Peaches	Fresh
Hawaii	Coffee	
Maryland	Potatoes	Russet
Maryland	Potatoes	Red
Maryland	Potatoes	White
New Mexico	Potatoes	Russet
New Mexico	Potatoes	White
New Mexico	Potatoes	Red
*--Oregon	Grapes	Processed--*
Texas	Cotton	Upland
Texas	Onions	Red
Texas	Onions	White
Texas	Onions	Yellow
Texas	Peaches	Fresh
Texas	Potatoes	Russet
Texas	Potatoes	Red
Texas	Potatoes	White

NASS U.S. Prices

This table provides NASS U.S. prices for determining NAMP.

Crop Code	Type Abbr	Crop Name	Type Name	Use	Unit of Measure	2008 NAMP
0001		Tobacco, Burley			LBS	1.669
0002	FCA	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (012)		LBS	1.757
	FCB	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (013)		LBS	1.757
	FCC	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (014)		LBS	1.757
	FCD	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (11a)		LBS	1.757
	FCE	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (11b)		LBS	1.757
0003		Tobacco, Virginia Fire-Cured			LBS	2.16
0004	FRA	Tobacco, Fire-Cured	Fire-Cured (022)		LBS	2.460
	FRB	Tobacco, Fire-Cured	Fire-Cured (023)		LBS	2.460
0005	DAA	Tobacco, Dark Air-Cured	Dark Air-Cured (035)		LBS	2.246
	DAB	Tobacco, Dark Air-Cured	Dark Air-Cured (036)		LBS	2.246
0007	* * *	* * *	* * *		* * *	* * *
	CFB	Tobacco, Cigar Filler Binder	Cigar Filler Binder (055)		LBS	3.495
0008	CBA	Tobacco, Cigar Binder	Cigar Binder (051)		LBS	5.805
	CBB	Tobacco, Cigar Binder	Cigar Binder (052)		LBS	3.495
0009		Maryland Tobacco			LBS	1.600
0010	CGA	Tobacco, Cigar Filler	Cigar Filler Tobacco (041)		LBS	1.700
0011	HRS	Wheat	Hard Red Spring Wheat	GR	BU	7.31
	HRW	Wheat	Hard Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
	HWR	Wheat	Hard White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
	HWS	Wheat	Hard White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	7.31
	SRW	Wheat	Soft Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
	SWS	Wheat	Soft White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	7.31
	SWW	Wheat	Soft White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
0016	SPR	Oats	Spring	GR	BU	3.15
	WTR	Oats	Winter	GR	BU	3.15
0018	LGR	Rice	Long Grain		LBS	0.168
	MGR	Rice	Medium Grain		LBS	0.168
	SGR	Rice	Short Grain		LBS	0.168
0022		Cotton, ELS			LBS	0.989
0031	COM	Flax	Common	SD	BU	12.70
	LIN	Flax	Linola	SD	BU	12.70
0038		Sugarcane		PR	LBS	0.113
0039		Sugar Beets		PR	TON	45.00

NASS U.S. Prices (Continued)

Crop Code	Type Abbr	Crop Name	Type Name	Use	Unit of Measure	2008 NAMP
0041	YEL	Corn	Yellow	GR	BU	4.06
	YEL	Corn	Yellow	SD	BU	4.06
0051	GRS	Sorghum	Grain	GR	BU	3.20
	HIF	Sorghum	Hybrid Interplanting Fg	SD	BU	3.20
	HIG	Sorghum	Hybrid	SD	BU	3.20
	HSF	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Fg	SD	BU	3.20
	HSG	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Gr	SD	BU	3.20
	HSS	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Su	SD	BU	3.20
0058		Cranberries		FH	BBL	57.70
		Cranberries		PR	BBL	57.70
0067	AUS	Peas	Austrian Peas	DE	LBS	0.224
0075	RUN	Peanuts	Runner Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
	SPE	Peanuts	Southeast Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
	SPW	Peanuts	Southwest Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
	VAL	Peanuts	Valencia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
	VIR	Peanuts	Virginia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
0078	NON	Sunflowers	Confectionery - Sunflower	GR	LBS	0.313
	OIL	Sunflowers	Sunflower Oil	GR	LBS	0.195
0080	DOP	Millet	Dove Proso	GR	BU	3.23
0081	COM	Soybeans	Common	GR	BU	9.97
	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
	LER	Soybeans	Lerado	GR	BU	9.97
0091	SPR	Barley	Spring Barley	GR	BU	3.82
	WTR	Barley	Winter Barley	GR	BU	3.82
0094		Rye		GR	BU	6.32
0129		Rapeseed		SD	LBS	0.253
0469		Macadamia Nuts			LBS	0.670
0711	FAL	Canola	Fall-Seeded	SD	LBS	0.187
	SPR	Canola	Spring Canola	SD	LBS	0.187

2008 SURE RMA Adjustments

The following crops, States, and areas within States, are authorized to make adjustments to NAMP. NAMP adjustments by State and county or crushing district **must** be consistent with NAMP ***--**established according to subparagraph 63 B.**--***

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Blueberries	0012	90	Alabama	All	All	Fresh	$(0.27)	lb
						Processing	$(0.20)	lb
			All Other States (Excluding FL, GA, OR, WA)	All	All	Fresh	$(0.53)	lb
			All Other States (Excluding GA, ME) (Including OR, WA)	All	All	Processing	$(0.20)	lb
			FL	All	Rabbiteye	Fresh	$(0.27)	lb
					Southern Highbush	Fresh	$(1.35)	lb
			GA	All	Rabbiteye	Fresh	$(0.27)	lb
					Rabbiteye	Processing	$(0.20)	lb
					Southern Highbush	Fresh	$(0.27)	lb
			ME	All	Lowbush	Processing	$(0.13)	lb
			OR	All	All	Fresh	$(0.32)	lb
			WA	All	All	Fresh	$(0.49)	lb
Onions	0013	90	CO	Multiple	Reds	All	$(6.35)	cwt.
					Whites	All	$(6.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	$(5.75)	cwt.
			GA	Multiple	Yellows	All	$(4.85)	cwt.
			ID, OR, WA	Multiple	Whites, Reds	All	$(5.35)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	$(4.85)	cwt.
			KS	Multiple	Reds	All	$(6.35)	cwt.
					Whites	All	$(6.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	$(5.75)	cwt.
			MI	Multiple	Yellows, Whites, Reds	All	$(4.50)	cwt.
			NV	Multiple	Yellows, Whites, Reds	All	$(3.10)	cwt.
			NM	Multiple	Whites, Reds	All	$(8.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	$(4.55)	cwt.
			NY	Multiple	Whites, Reds	All	$(4.15)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	$(2.05)	cwt.
			OR, WA	Multiple	Yellows/ White	All	$(4.85)	cwt.
			TX	Multiple	Red	All	$(6.00)	cwt.
					White	All	$(6.00)	cwt.
					Whites, Reds	All	$(8.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	$(5.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	$(4.55)	cwt.
			UT	Multiple	Yellows, Whites, Reds	All	$(3.10)	cwt.

2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Avocados	0019	90	CA	All	Hass Varieties	All	$(0.10)	lb
			FL	All	Green Varieties	All	$(2.65)	55 lb bu
Peaches	0034	90	AL, AR, FL, MD, MO	Multiple	All	Fresh	$(5.25)	50 lb bu
			All Other Insured States	Multiple	All	Processing	$(1.40)	50 lb bu
			CO, NJ	Multiple	All	Fresh	$(5.50)	50 lb bu
			CT, MA, NH, RI, VT	Multiple	All	Fresh	$(7.10)	50 lb bu
			FL, GA, MI, SC	Multiple	All	Processing	$(1.55)	50 lb bu
			GA	Northern	All	Fresh	$(4.85)	50 lb bu
				Southern	All	Fresh	$(5.25)	50 lb bu
			IL, MS	Multiple	All	Fresh	$(5.75)	50 lb bu
			KY, TN	Multiple	All	Fresh	$(6.00)	50 lb bu
			LA	Multiple	All	Fresh	$(6.75)	50 lb bu
			MI, NY, PA, VA, WV	Multiple	All	Fresh	$(4.75)	50 lb bu
			NC, SC	Multiple	All	Fresh	$(4.85)	50 lb bu
			NY	Multiple	All	Processing	$(1.80)	50 lb bu
			OK	Multiple	All	Fresh	$(6.25)	50 lb bu
			TX	All Others	All	Fresh	$(7.00)	50 lb bu
				Hildago	All	Fresh	$(7.10)	50 lb bu
Prunes	0036	90	CA	Multiple	All	All	$(500.00)	$/per dried ton
Processing Beans	0046	90	All	All	Lima	All	$(100.00)	ton
			DE	All	Snap	All	$(48.00)	ton
			IL	All	Snap	All	$(33.00)	ton
			IN	All	Snap	All	$(46.00)	ton
			MD	All	Snap	All	$(48.00)	ton
			MI	All	Snap	All	$(41.00)	ton
			MN	All	Snap	All	$(30.00)	ton
			NJ	All	Snap	All	$(48.00)	ton
			NM	All	Snap	All	$(48.00)	ton
			NY	All	Snap	All	$(51.00)	ton
			NC	All	Snap	All	$(48.00)	ton
			OR	*--All counties except Malhuer--*	Snap	All	$(47.00)	ton
			PA	All	Snap	All	$(55.00)	ton
			TN	All	Snap	All	$(48.00)	ton
			TX	All	Snap	All	$(48.00)	ton
			VA	All	Snap	All	$(48.00)	ton
			WA	All	Snap	All	$(47.00)	ton
			WI	All	Snap	All	$(30.00)	ton

***--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Beans (Dry Edible)	0047	90	CA	All	Baby Lima	All	$(0.04)	lb
					Black-Eyed	All	$(0.04)	lb
					Garbanzo (Large Kabuli)	All	$(0.04)	lb
					Large Lima	All	$(0.05)	lb
Table Grapes	0052	90	CA	All	All	All	$(4.58)	lug (21-22 lb)
Grapes	0053	90	AR	All	All	All	$(100.00)	ton
			CA	Crush District 1	Multiple	All	$(175.00)	ton
				Crush District 2	Multiple	All	$(125.00)	ton
				Crush District 3	Multiple	All	$(175.00)	ton
				Crush District 4	Multiple	All	$(175.00)	ton
				Crush District 5	Multiple	All	$(70.00)	ton
				Crush District 6	Multiple	All	$(125.00)	ton
				Crush District 7	Multiple	All	$(70.00)	ton
				Crush District 8	Multiple	All	$(125.00)	ton
				Crush District 9	Multiple	All	$(35.00)	ton
				Crush District 10	Multiple	All	$(175.00)	ton
				Crush District 11	Multiple	All	$(70.00)	ton
				Crush District 12	Multiple	All	$(35.00)	ton
				Crush District 13	Multiple	All	$(35.00)	ton
				Crush District 14	Multiple	All	$(35.00)	ton
				Crush District 16	Multiple	All	$(125.00)	ton
				Crush District 17	Multiple	All	$(70.00)	ton
			CO	All	All	All	$(162.00)	ton
			ID	All	Juice Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
			MI	All	Juice Grapes	All	$(50.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	$(50.00)	ton
			MS	All	All	All	$(100.00)	ton
			MO	All	All	All	$(100.00)	ton
			NY	All	Juice Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
			NC	All	All	All	$(100.00)	ton
			OH	All	All	All	$(100.00)	ton

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***--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Grapes (Continued)	0053	90	OR	Benton	All	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Clackamas	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Douglas	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Hood River	Juice Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
				Jackson	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Josephine	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Lane	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Linn	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Marion	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Morrow	Juice Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
				Polk	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Umatilla	Juice Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
				Wasco	Juice Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
				Washington	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
				Yamhill	Wine Grapes	All	$(142.00)	ton
			PA	All	Juice Grapes	All	$(100.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	$(100.00)	ton
			TX	All	All	All	$(100.00)	ton
			WA	All	Juice Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	$(78.00)	ton

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***--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Apples	0054	90	**Regions -** **West:** AZ, CA, UT, CO, NM; **Central:** IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI; **Northwest:** ID, OR, WA; **South Central:** AR, GA, TN; **Southeastern:** NC, SC, VA; **Northeast I:** MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV; **Northeast II:** CT. MA, RI; **Northeast III:** ME, NH, VT	Multiple	All	Fresh, Varietal Group A, Varietal Group B	$(0.03)	**Region Units -** **West:** AZ, CA, UT: box/35 lb CO: bu/40 lb NM: bu/42 lb; **Central:** IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI: bu/42 lb; **Northwest:** ID, OR, WA: box/35 lb **South Central:** AR, GA, TN: bu/42 lb **Southeastern:** NC, SC, VA: bu/42 lb **Northeast I:** MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV: bu/42 lb **Northeast II:** CT. MA, RI: bu/42 lb **Northeast III:** ME, NH, VT: bu/42 lb
Apples	0055	90	**Regions -** **West:** AZ, CA, UT CO NM **Central:** IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI **Northwest:** ID, OR, WA **South Central:** AR, GA, TN **Southeastern:** NC, SC, VA **Northeast I:** MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV **Northeast II:** CT, MA, RI **Northeast III:** ME, NH, VT	Multiple	All	Processing	$(0.02)	**Region Units -** **West:** AZ, CA, UT: box/35 lb CO: bu/40 lb NM: bu/42 lb **Central:** IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI: bu/42 lb **Northwest:** ID, OR, WA: box/35 lb **South Central:** AR, GA, TN: bu/42 lb **Southeastern:** NC, SC, VA: bu/42 lb **Northeast I:** MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV: bu/42 lb **Northeast II:** CT, MA, RI: bu/42 lb **Northeast III:** ME, NH, VT: bu/42 lb

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2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Cabbage	0072	90	IL, MI, NY, OH, WI	All	All	Processing	$(0.20)	cwt.
			VA, WI	All	All	Fresh	$(1.50)	cwt.
			All Other States	All	All	Fresh	$(3.00)	cwt.
Potatoes	0084	90	CA	San Joaquin	All	All	$(3.50)	cwt.
			CO, ID, ME, MI, MN, MT, NE, NY, ND, OH, OR, PA, WA, WI	All	All	CO (Fall)	-7.0%	cwt.
			FL	All	Table Stock	All	$(1.60)	cwt.
			TX	All	All	Spring	$(0.90)	cwt.
			TX	All	All	Summer	$(3.50)	cwt.
Tomatoes (Fresh Market)	0086	90	AL, GA, Northern FL, SC	All	All	All	$(4.26)	25 lb box
			AR	All	All	All	$(3.30)	20 lb box
			CA	All	All	All	$(3.91)	25 lb box
			MD, VA	All	All	All	$(4.86)	25 lb box
			PA	All	All	All	$(5.19)	25 lb box
			TN	All	All	All	$(3.72)	25 lb box
Tomatoes	0087	90	*--All States except CA--*	All	All	All	-11.9%	not applicable
Pears	0089	90	CA	All	Bartlett	All	$(75.00)	ton
			CA	All	All Other Types	All	$(75.00)	ton
			OR, WA	All	Anjou/Bosc	All	$(75.00)	ton
					Bartlett	All	$(75.00)	ton
					Comice	All	$(75.00)	ton
					All Other Types	All	$(75.00)	ton
			PA	All	All	All	$(75.00)	ton
Plums	0092	90	CA	Multiple	All	All	$(1.34)	$/per 28-lb lug
Fresh Apricots	0218	90	CA	All	All	All	$(2.29)	24 lb lug
			ID	All	All	All	$(1.40)	24 lb lug
			OR	All	All	All	$(1.40)	24 lb lug
			WA	All	All	All	$(1.40)	24 lb lug
Processing Apricots	0219	90	CA	All	All	All	$(146.00)	ton

***--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Fresh Nectarines	0220	90	CA	All	All	Early	$(1.60)	25 lb lug
						Late	$(1.60)	25 lb lug
						Mid	$(1.60)	25 lb lug
Processing Cling Peaches	0221	90	CA	All	All	Extra Early	$(75.00)	ton
						Nonextra Early	$(75.00)	ton
Processing Freestone	0222	90	CA	All	All	All	$(59.00)	ton
Fresh Freestone Peaches	0223	90	CA	All	All	Early	$(1.34)	22 lb lug
						Late	$(1.34)	22 lb lug
						Mid	$(1.34)	22 lb lug
			ID	All	All	All	$(2.53)	22 lb lug
			OR	All	All	All	$(2.53)	22 lb lug
			UT	All	All	All	$(2.13)	22 lb lug
			WA	All	All	All	$(2.53)	22 lb lug
Coffee	0256	90	HI	Hawaii	All	All	$(0.45)	lb
				Honolulu	All	All	$(0.16)	lb
				Kauai	All	All	$(0.16)	lb
				Maui	All	All	$(0.16)	lb

--*

COC-Established Maximum Average Loss Levels Based on Other County Losses

County: _____ **Disaster Year:** _____

Crop	Unit of Measure	Practice (IR/NI)	Intended Use	STC Established County Yield	Maximum Average Loss Level (Average County Yield Produced Based On Other County Or Area Losses)	Percent Maximum Loss 1 Minus (Average County Yield Divided By the STC Established Yield)

Cause of Loss:	**Dates of Occurrence:**
Basis for Determination:	

CED Signature:	**Date:**	**DD Signature:**	**Date:**

State Office Use Below This Line		
Date Received From County Office:		
Date STC Reviewed:	**STC Concurrence (check (✓) one)**	
Date Returned to County Office:	**Yes:**	**No:**

SURE Plan/Coverage Code Chart

RMPR Code	RMPR Code Name
P	Purchased
B1	Buy-In 1
B2	Buy-In 2
R	Relief
S	SDA/LR/BF
Plan Code	**RMA Plan Code Name**
12	Group Risk Plan
13	PRF Rainfall Index
14	PRF Vegetation Index
25	Revenue Assurance
41	Pecan Revenue
42	Income Protection
43	Aquaculture Dollar
44	Crop Revenue Coverage
45	Indexed Income Protection
46	Avocado Revenue Coverage
50	*See Split Below For SURE Interim Workbook Process*
50N	Dollar Amount of Insurance - Nursery (Crop 0073)
50R	Dollar Amount of Insurance - Regular (Non-Nursery)
51	Fixed Dollar
55	Yield-Based Dollar Amount of Insurance
61	Adjusted Gross Revenue-Lite
63	Adjusted Gross Revenue
73	Group Risk Income Protection
86	Grower Yield Certification
90	Actual Production History
92	APH - Alternatively Rated
96	Indexed APH
SURE Interim Workbook Coverage Code	**SURE Interim Workbook Coverage Code Name**
IY	Insurable Yield-Based
IV	Insurable Value-Based
NY	NAP Covered/Coverable Yield-Based
NV	NAP Covered/Coverable Value-Based

SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 25, 42, 44, 45, 86, 90, 92, 96, IY: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee using RMA guarantee basis as provided and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.

SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 12, 13, 14, 41, 46, 73: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee using RMA guarantee basis as provided and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.

SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee by assigning 100 percent of CEY, after weighting according to this handbook and assigning 100 percent of the NAP price and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for each crop covered by the policy or plan of insurance.

SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 43, 50N, IV: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee by multiplying FMVA times coverage level times price election provided by RMA times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.

RMA Quality Adjustments Table

Crop	Is there a Quality Adjustment?
Almonds	No
Apples	Yes
Avocado (CA)	No
Avocado (FL)	No
Barley	Yes
Beans, Dry	Yes
Beans, Processing	No
Blueberries	Yes
Buckwheat (new program for 2010)	Yes
Cabbage	Yes
Canola	Yes
Cherries	Yes
Citrus Fruit (AZ and CA)	Yes
Citrus Fruit, Dollar (CA)	No
Citrus Fruit (FL)	Yes
Citrus Fruit (TX)	Yes
Corn	Yes
Cotton, ELS	Yes
Cotton, Upland	Yes
Cranberries	Yes
Cucumbers	Yes
Figs	Yes
Flax	Yes
Forage	No
Grapes	Yes
Grapes, Table	Yes
Hybrid Seed, Corn	Yes
Hybrid Seed, Sorghum	Yes
Macadamia Nuts	No
Millet	Yes
Mint	No
Mustard	Yes
Oats	Yes
Onions	Yes
Pasture, Rangeland, Forage	No
Peanuts	Yes
Pears	Yes
Peas, Dry	Yes
Peas, Green	Yes

RMA Quality Adjustments Table (Continued)

Crop	Is there a Quality Adjustment?
Pecans	Yes
Peppers, Chile	No
Peppers, Fresh Market	Yes
Plums	Yes
Popcorn	Yes
Potatoes, Central and Southern	Yes
Potatoes, Northern	Yes
Processing Pumpkins	No
Prunes	Yes
Raisins	Yes
Rapeseed	No
Rice	Yes
Rice, Wild	No
Rye	Yes
Safflower	Yes
Sorghum, Grain	Yes
Soybeans	Yes
Squash, Winter	Yes
Stonefruit Apricots, Fresh Apricots, Processing Nectarines, Fresh Peaches, Clingstone, Processing Peaches, Freestone, Fresh Peaches, Freestone, Processing	Yes
Strawberries (2008 only, no program in 2009)	Yes
Sugar Beets	Yes
Sugarcane	No
Sunflowers	Yes
Sweet Corn, Fresh Market	Yes
Sweet Corn, Processed	Yes
Sweet Potatoes	Yes
Tobacco	Yes
Tomatoes, Fresh Market	Yes
Tomatoes, Processed	Yes
Walnuts	Yes
Wheat	Yes

Note: This table lists insurable crops and indicates whether a policy provides for quality adjustments.

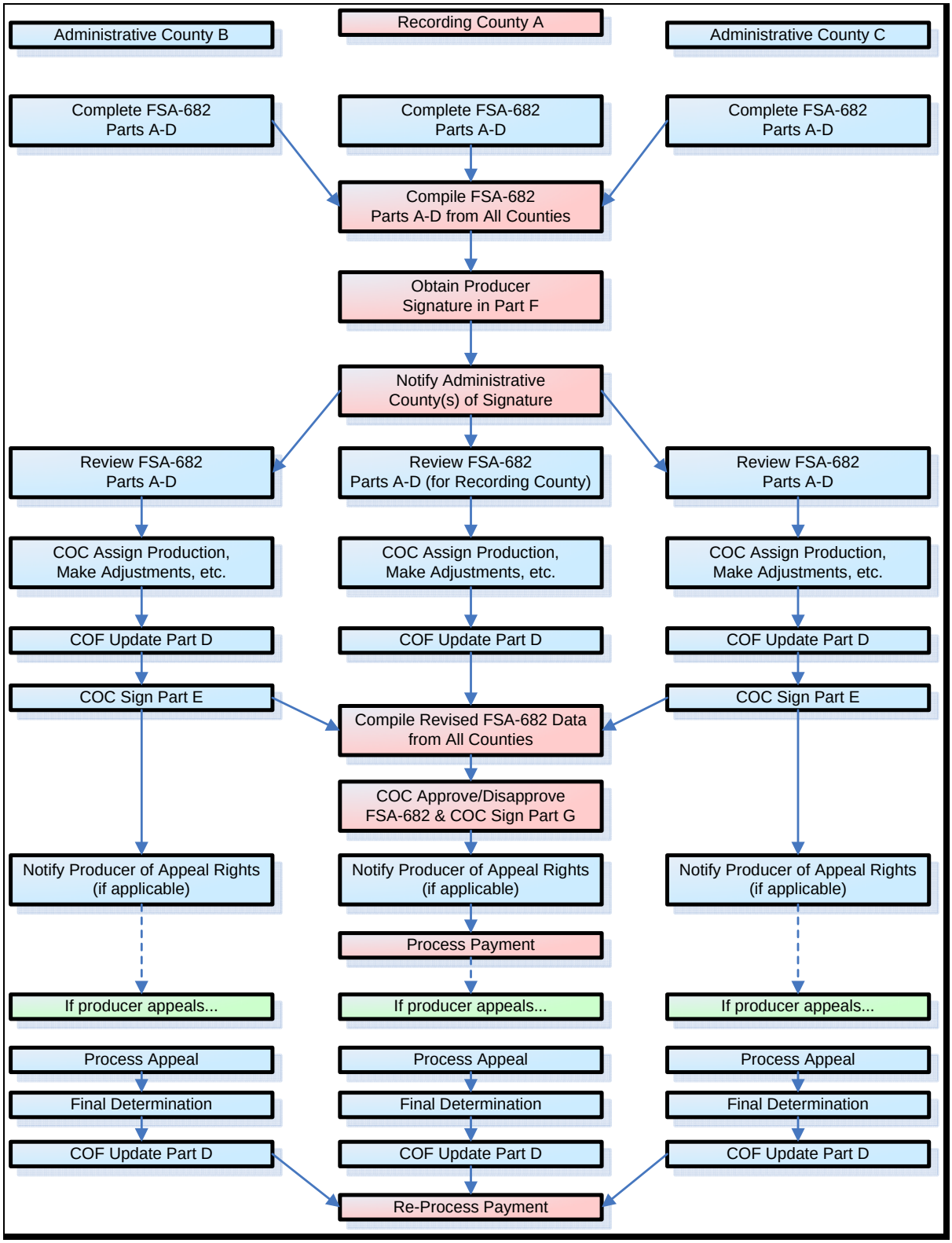
PRF Price and Yield Chart for 2008 Crop Year

The following prices and yields were received from RMA and relate to the County Base Value for PRF hay land policies.

Commodity	State	2008 PRF Yield Ton Per Acre	2008 PRF Price/Ton
Hay All (Dry)	Alabama (01)	2.47	$ 61.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Colorado (08)	2.64	$105.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Idaho (16)	3.73	$111.6667
Hay All (Dry)	New York (36)	1.91	$116.6667
Hay All (Dry)	North Dakota (38)	1.45	$ 58.1667
Hay All (Dry)	Oklahoma (40)	1.61	$ 87.1667
Hay All (Dry)	Oregon (41)	3.15	$115.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Pennsylvania (42)	2.53	$132.0000
Hay All (Dry)	South Carolina (45)	2.33	$ 63.6667
Hay All (Dry)	South Dakota (46)	1.67	$ 67.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Texas (48)	1.93	$ 99.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Wyoming (56)	2.04	$ 79.3333

Multi-County Producer FSA-682 Process

The following is a flowchart of the steps administrative and recording counties follow to complete a multi-county producer's FSA-682.



Multi-County Producer FSA-682 Page Order

If FSA-682 is for a multi-county producer, the recommended FSA-682 page order in the recording county is as follows.

Administrative County (A)

FSA-682, page 1.
FSA-682A pages, as needed.
FSA-682, page 2's from the SURE Interim Workbook.

Administrative County (B)

FSA-682, page 1.
FSA-682A pages, as needed.
FSA-682, page 2's from the SURE Interim Workbook.

Recording County (C)

FSA-682, page 1.
FSA-682A pages, as needed.
FSA-682, page 2's from the SURE Interim Workbook.
FSA-682, page 3.

Note: Administrative or recording counties may use the **"Page __ of __"** in the lower-right corner of FSA-682 and FSA-682A to assist tracking the number of pages from each county.

Multi-County Producer FSA-682 FAX Cover Sheet

The following is an example cover sheet that may be used for FAXes between the administrative county and the recording county.

FarmPrograms
FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SURE Multi-County
FAX Cover Sheet

To: _____

From: _____

Date: _____ FAX #: _____

Producers: _____

Total pages including cover: _____

FSA Form	Pages Sent	Received
FSA-682, Page 1	_____	_____
FSA-682A, Page 1	_____	_____
FSA-682A, Page 2	_____	_____
FSA-682, Page 2 (Unsigned via Workbook)	_____	_____
FSA-682, Page 2 (COC Signed)	_____	_____
FSA-682, Page 3 (Signed)	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

Comments: _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

SURE Crops With CC Yields

This table provides a list of SURE crops with CC yields.

Crop Name	Type Name	Type Abbrev	2-CP Crop Code	* * *	IU	Unit of Measure	Conversion Factor
Barley	Hulless Spring Waxy Winter	HUL SPR WXY WTR	0091	* * *	GR, GS, *--SD--*	BU	
Beans 1/	Garbanzo, Small Desi Garbanzo, Large Kabuli Garbanzo, Small Kabul	GAD GAR GAS	0047	* * *	DE, FH, SD	LBS	
Canola	Fall Seeded Spring	FAL SPR	0711	* * *	SD	LBS	
Corn	White Yellow	WHE YEL	0041	* * *	GR, SD	BU	
					FG (silage)	TON	7.94 2/
Cotton, Upland			0021	* * *		LBS	
Crambe			0714	* * *	SD	LBS	
Flax	Common Linola	COM LIN	0031	* * *	SD	BU	
Lentils 1/			0401	* * *	DE	LBS	
Mustard	Brown Oriental Yellow	BWN ORN YEL	0130	* * *	SD	LBS	
Oats	Hulless	HUL	0016	* * *	GR, GS	BU	
	Spring Winter	SPR WTR			GR, GS, SD		
Peanuts	Runner Southeast Spanish Southwest Spanish Valencia Virginia	RUN SPE SPW VAL VIR	0075	* * *	NP	LBS	
Peas 1/	Austrian Green Umatilla Wrinkled Yellow	AUS GRN UMA WSD YEL	0067	* * *	DE, SD	LBS	
Rapeseed			0129	* * *	SD	LBS	
Rice	Long Grain Medium Grain Small Grain	LGR MGR SGR	0018	* * *		LBS	
Safflower			0079	* * *	SD	LBS	
Sesame			0396	* * *	SD	LBS	

1/ Crops do not have a CC yield for 2008.

2/ For IU of silage, convert the CC yield from BU to TON by dividing CC yield by the conversion factor. Conversion factors are from 1-DCP, subparagraph 141 A.

SURE Crops With CC Yields (Continued)

Crop Name	Type Name	Type Abbrev	2-CP Crop Code	* * *	IU	Unit of Measure	Conversion Factor
Sorghum	Grain Hybrid	GRS HIG	0051	* * *	GR, SD	BU	
					SG	TON	5.56 2/
Sorghum, Dual Purpose			0052	* * *	GR	BU	
				* * *	SG	TON	5.56 2/
Soybeans	Common Lerado	COM LER	0081	* * *	GR, SD	BU	
Sunflowers	Confectionary Oil	NON OIL	0078	* * *	GR, SD	LBS	
Wheat	Hard Amber Durum Hard Red Spring Hard Red Winter Hard White Winter Hard White Spring Soft Red Winter Soft White Spring Soft White Winter	HAD HRS HRW HWR HWS SRW SWS SWW	0011	* * *	GR, GS, SD	BU	

1/ Crops do not have a CC yield for 2008.

2/ For IU of silage, convert the CC yield from BU to TON by dividing CC yield by the conversion factor. Conversion factors are from 1-DCP, subparagraph 141 A.

*** * ***