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

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program 1-SURE	Amendment 13

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs

Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 4 F has been amended to clarify FSA-683 applicable crop year.

Subparagraphs 9 C and D have been added to provide payment limitation and average AGI provisions for 2009 and future years.

Subparagraph 31 A has been amended to clarify additional guidelines for eligible producers.

Subparagraph 35 K has been added to provide guidelines for SBI exceptions.

Paragraph 37 has been added to provide guidelines for relief for 2009 and subsequent years.

Subparagraph 66 B has been amended to add 2009 for moisture level exemption.

Subparagraph 151 B has been amended to clarify ARRA benefits for the applicable crop year.

Subparagraph 162 B has been updated to reflect changes for 2009

Subparagraph 162 C has been amended to clarify that RMA acres are used. Also, Apiculture Rainfall (Plan Code 13) and Apiculture Vegetation (Plan Code 14) are added for 2009.

Paragraph 172 has been updated to reflect the changes for 2009.

Paragraph 196 has been updated to reference 2008.

Paragraph 197 has been added to provide procedure for closing the application process for 2008 SURE.

Subparagraph 201 B has been amended to remove procedure that is no longer applicable.

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 201 D has been amended to clarify additional plan codes for which producers must bring in production records and to add skip-row corn as required production records for 2009 and subsequent years.

Subparagraph 263 G has been amended to add an example of other disaster benefits and 263 I has been added to provide CAP payments and revenue.

Subparagraph 291 A has been amended by removing the acreage tolerance statement.

Paragraph 304 has been amended to reference multiple exhibit numbers by crop year and minor wording changes for clarity,

Subparagraphs 306 C and 307 D have been amended to remove reference to 2008.

Paragraph 313 has been added to provide procedure for ARH Cherry Pilot Program.

Subparagraph 321 A has been amended to clarify required forms.

Subparagraph 326 B has been amended to clarify processing FSA-682's for producers associated with single County Offices.

Subparagraph 326 D has been amended to clarify processing FSA-682's in the recording county of multi-county producers.

Subparagraph 342 A has been amended to clarify examples of 2008 FSA-682, Parts A and B.

Subparagraph 342 B has been amended to clarify examples of 2008 FSA-682, Parts C through E.

Subparagraph 342 C has been amended to clarify example of 2008 FSA-682, Parts F and G.

Subparagraph 342 D has been added to provide example of 2009 FSA-682, Parts A and B.

Subparagraph 342 E has been added to provide example of 2009 FSA-682, Parts C through E.

Subparagraph 342 F has been added to provide example of 2009 FSA-682, Parts F and G.

Paragraph 353 has been amended to clarify completing FSA-683 for 2008.

Part 17 has been added to provide instructions for the 2009 SURE.

Exhibit 4 has been amended to add a new stage code.

Exhibit 6 has been amended to add 2009 NASS prices.

Exhibit 6.5 has been amended to add 2009 RMA adjustments.

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Exhibit 12 has been amended to:

- clarify 2008 SURE Plan/Coverage Code Chart
- add 2009 SURE Plan/Coverage Code Chart

Exhibit 20 has been amended to provide prices and yields received from RMA and relate to the County Base Value for:

- 2009 PRF hay land policies
- 2010 PRF hay land policies.

Exhibit 51 has been added to provide a list of eligible 2009 Buy-In crops.

Page Control Chart		
TC	**Text**	**Exhibit**
1-4 4.5, 4.6 (remove) 5, 6 7, 8 (add)	1-2.5, 1-2.6 1-3, 1-4 1-11, 1-12 1-17, 1-18 2-1, 2-2 2-5, 2-6 2-17 through 2-20 2-21, 2-22 (add) 2-23 (add) 3-1 through 3-4 3-4.5, 3-4.6 3-7, 3-8 3-8.7, 3-8.8 4-1, 4-2 4-2.5, 4-2.6 4-3, 4-4 4-23, 4-24 4-25 5-1, 5-2 5-6 through 5-10 5-35 through 5-42 6-1 through 6-20 6-23 through 6-28 6-41 through 6-44 6-81 through 6-84 6-85, 6-86 (add)	1, pages 1, 2 page 3 (add) 2, pages 1, 2 3, page 1 4, pages 1-12 6, pages 1, 2 pages 3, 4 (add) 6.5, pages 1-6 page 7 page 8 (add) pages 9-14 (add) 12, page 1 page 2 (add) 20, page 1 page 2 (add) pages 3, 4 (add) 22, page 1 30, pages 1, 2 51, page 1 (add)

Page Control Chart (Continued)		
TC	**Text**	**Exhibit**
	7-1 through 7-4 7-4.7, 7-4.8 7-5 through 7-8 7-11, 7-12 8-9, 8-10 9-3 through 9-12 9-13 (add) 10-1 through 10-6 10-6.5, 10-6.6 10-7 through 10-72 10-73 through 10-86 10-87, 10-88 (add) 11-1, 11-2 11-5 through 11-56 11-56.5 through 11-56.8 (add) 11-57 through 11-64 11-73, 11-74 11-74.5, 11-74.6 (add) 11-75 through 11-78 11-131 through 11-150 11-151 16-75, 16-76 17-1 through 17-118 17-119	

Table of Contents

Page No.

Part 1 General Information and Administrative Provisions

1	Purpose and Coverage	1-1
2	Authorities	1-2
3	General Information	1-2.5
3.5	Qualifying Loss	1-3
4	Responsibilities	1-7
5	COC Delegation of Authority	1-13
6	Outreach	1-14
7	Conservation Compliance	1-17
8	Administrative Offset and Bankruptcies	1-17
9	Payment Limitations	1-18
10	Processing SURE Payments	1-19
11	FSA Determination Appeals	1-21
12	Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device	1-24
13-20	(Reserved)	
21	FSA-770 SURE	1-31
22-30	(Reserved)	

Part 2 Eligibility

31	Eligible Producers	2-1
32	Crop Eligibility	2-6
33	Eligible Causes of Loss	2-8
34	Ineligible Causes of Loss	2-11
35	Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR)	2-12
36	Equitable Relief for 2008	2-18
37	Equitable Relief for 2009 and Subsequent Years	2-21
38-60	(Reserved)	

Part 3 SURE Crop Data

61	Required Crop Data	3-1
62	Historical Yield and Price Data	3-2
63	NAMP	3-4
64	Guarantee Adjustment Factors	3-5
65	HMP's	3-6
66	Quality Adjustment Factors	3-7
67	Maximum Average Loss	3-9
68-90	(Reserved)	

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page No.

Part 4 Eligible Acres

91 SURE Acreage 4-1
92 Prevented Planting Acreage 4-5
93-99 (Reserved)
100 Tolerance 4-21
101-120 (Reserved)

Part 5 Yields

121 General Information 5-1
121.5 Adjustments to CC Yield for Special Conditions 5-2
122 County Expected Yields (CEY's) 5-2.5
123 CEY Adjustments 5-4
124 Crops With NAP Coverage 5-5
125 Insured Yield Based Crops With Coverage 5-6
126 Crops Waived of RMPR and Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield . 5-8
127 Examples for Crops Covered by NAP 5-10
128 Example of Insured Crops 5-24
129 Examples for Crops Waived of RMPR 5-26
130 Examples for Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield 5-29
131 Example for Converting CC Yield for Silage 5-34
132 Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields 5-35
133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields 5-37
134 Peanuts – RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis 5-42
135-150 (Reserved)

Part 6 SURE Guarantee

Section 1 Basic Information

151 Overview 6-1
152-155 (Reserved)

Section 2 Data Elements

156 Data Elements Required to Calculate Crop Guarantee 6-11
157-160 (Reserved)

Section 3 Calculating Guarantee for Yield-Based Crops

161 Overview 6-21
162 Insured Crops 6-22
163 NAP Crops 6-26
164 Waived-In Crops 6-29
165 Adjustment to Guarantee Because of Historical Marketing 6-30
166-170 (Reserved)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page No.

Part 6 SURE Guarantee (Continued)

Section 4 Calculating Guarantee for Value Loss Crops

171 Value Loss Crops 6-41
172 Insured Value Loss Crops 6-42
173 NAP Value Loss Crops 6-44
174 Waived-In Value Loss Crops 6-45
174-180 (Reserved)

Section 5 Calculating Expected Revenue

181 Expected Revenue 6-55
182 Expected Revenue for Insured Yield-Based Crops 6-56
183 Expected Revenue for NAP-Covered and Waived-In Yield-Based Crops 6-57
184 Expected Revenue for Value Loss Crops 6-58
185 Calculating Expected Revenue for the SURE Farm 6-59
186-190 (Reserved)

Section 6 Calculating SURE Guarantee

191 SURE Farm Guarantee 6-71
192-195 (Reserved)

Section 7 2008 ARRA Funding

196 Implications of ARRA to 2008 Crop Year SURE Crop Guarantee 6-81
197 Closing the Application Process for 2008 SURE 6-85
198-200 (Reserved)

Part 7 Determining Production

201 Production 7-1
202 Unavailable RMA Production Data 7-12
203 Harvested Production 7-13
204 When Final Use Differs From Intended Use (IU) 7-17
205 Assigned Production 7-18
206 Grass for Seed Also Harvested as Forage 7-23
207-230 (Reserved)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page No.

Part 8 Quality

231 Overview of Quality Losses 8-1
232 Quality Loss Commodities 8-3
233 Quality Loss General Requirements 8-4
234 Quality Loss Production 8-13
235 Hay and Forage Provisions 8-15
236 Spot Checks 8-17
237-260 (Reserved)

Part 9 Revenue

261 Revenue Overview 9-1
262 Actual Crop Value 9-2
263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue 9-4
264-290 (Reserved)

Part 10 Adjusting RMA Data

291 Overview 10-1
292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data 10-2
293-300 (Reserved)
301 Malting Barley Endorsements 10-31
302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements 10-37
303 Peanuts 10-43
304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) 10-49
305 Sweet Potatoes 10-60
306 California and Arizona Citrus 10-67
307 Multiple Marketed Crops, Excluding California and Arizona Citrus, Stone Fruit, and Florida Citrus 10-70
308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes “GP”, “SC”, or “TP” 10-72
309 Raisins 10-76
310 Avocados 10-78
311 Pecans 10-80
312 Hybrid Corn Seed 10-84
313 ARH Cherry Pilot Program 10-86
314-320 (Reserved)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page No.

Part 11 Applying for SURE Benefits

321 Applying for Benefits 11-1
322 FSA-682 Overview 11-5
323-325 (Reserved)
326 Processing FSA-682's 11-21
327 Interaction Between Counties for Multi-County Producers 11-24
328-330 (Reserved)
331 Reconsideration, Appeal, or Mediation of COC Determinations 11-31
332 Restrictions and Limitations 11-32
333-335 (Reserved)
336 Establishing Eligible Causes of Loss for SURE 11-41
337-340 (Reserved)
341 Completing FSA-682 for a Single County Producer 11-51
342 Examples of FSA-682 for 2008 and 2009 11-55
343 Completing FSA-682 in an Administrative County for a Multi-County Producer 11-58
344 Completing FSA-682 in Recording County for Multi-County Producer 11-62
345-350 (Reserved)
351 Completing FSA-682A 11-71
352 Examples of FSA-682A for 2008 and 2009 11-73
353 Completing FSA-683's for 2008 11-75
354 Completing Manual FSA-682's 11-77
355-379 (Reserved)
380 FSA-682 Corrections 11-131
381-385 (Reserved)
386 FSA-682 Cancellations Because of March 18, 2010, Quality Factor Changes ... 11-151
387-390 (Reserved)

Page No.

Parts 12-15 (Reserved)

391-510 (Reserved)

Part 16 2008 SURE Interim Workbook

511 Function of the SURE Interim Workbook 16-1
512 Preparing Documents to Complete SURE Interim Workbook 16-3
513 SURE Interim Report 16-5
514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook 16-14
515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet 16-22
516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet 16-44
517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool 16-54
518 Completing SURE Interim Workbook FSA-682, Page 2 16-62
519 Factoring RMA Data 16-63
520 RMA Net Indemnity Calculator 16-67
521 Blending Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields 16-69
522 Tolerance Tool 16-71
523 Peanut Tool 16-74
524-550 (Reserved)

Parts 17 2009 SURE Automation

Section 1 Compliance Tool Software

551 Accessing Software 17-1
552 Search Selection Screen 17-3
553 Producer Search 17-4
554 Farm Number Search 17-5
555 Producer Selection 17-6
556 State/County Selection 17-7
557 Producers Crop Data 17-8
558 Importing XML File Into SURE Workbook 17-12
559-570

Section 2 2009 SURE Workbook

571 SURE Workbook Function 17-31
572 Preparing Documents to Complete SURE Workbook 17-33
573 SIR 17-35
574 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the SURE Workbook 17-45
575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet 17-53

Page No.

Parts 17 2009 SURE Automation (Continued)

Section 2 2009 SURE Workbook (Continued)

576 Completing SURE Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet 17-84
577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools 17-94
578 Completing SURE Workbook FSA-682, Page 2 17-103
579 Factoring RMA Data 17-104
580 Blending Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields 17-111
581 Tolerance Tool 17-113
582 Peanut Tool 17-117
583-600 (Reserved)

Parts 18, 19 (Reserved)

601-700 (Reserved)

Part 20 2008 Interim SURE Payment Process

Section 1 SURE Payment Process

701 Web-Based SURE Payment Process 20-1
702 Preparing to Issue Payments 20-5
703, 704 (Reserved)

Section 2 General Payment Provisions

705 Payment Limitation 20-11
706 Payment Eligibility 20-13
707 Funds Control 20-15
708 Financial System Provisions 20-17
709, 710 (Reserved)

Section 3 Recording SURE Payment Data

711 2008 Interim SURE Web-Based Software 20-31
712 Recording SURE Payment Data 20-32
713 Record Calculated Payment Web Page 20-33
714 Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page 20-35
715 Modifying/Deleting Previously Recorded SURE Payment Data 20-36
716 Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Web Page 20-38
717 Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page 20-40
718 Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page 20-41
719 Handling Overpayments 20-42
720 (Reserved)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page No.

Part 20 2008 Interim SURE Payment Process (Continued)

Section 4 Payment Reports

721 Nonpayment Report 20-51
722 Payment History Report 20-55

Exhibits

1 Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority
2 Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook
3 Menu and Screen Index
4 SIR RMA Data
5 Crops Without NASS U.S. Prices
6 NASS U.S. Prices
6.5 SURE RMA Adjustments
7 COC-Established Maximum Average Loss Levels Based on Other County Losses
8-11 (Reserved)
12 SURE Plan/Coverage Code Charts
13-16 (Reserved)
17 RMA Quality Adjustments Table
18, 19 (Reserved)
20 PRF Price and Yield Charts
21 Multi-County Producer FSA-682 Process
22 Multi-County Producer FSA-682 Page Order
23 Multi-County Producer FSA-682 FAX Cover Sheet
24-29 (Reserved)
30 SURE Crops With CC Yields
31-50 (Reserved)
51 Eligible 2009 Buy-In Crops

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

*** * *** 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 *--SIR "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 SIR "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.

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
- ***--**2008 **only**, 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 SIR (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.

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.

*--C 2009 and Subsequent Year Payment Limitation

A producer receiving 2009 and subsequent year SURE, ELAP, LFP, and LIP payments is:

- subject to direct attribution provisions in 4-PL, Part 5

- in each year, limited to $100,000 per person and legal entity collectively received, directly and indirectly, from these programs.

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

D 2009 and Subsequent Year Average AGI Provisions

An individual or legal entity is ineligible for SURE payment if the individual's or legal entity's average nonfarm AGI exceeds $500,000 for the 3 consecutive taxable years immediately preceding the previous crop year. For example, 2009 AGI would be based on the taxable years of 2007, 2006, and 2005.

Note: Average AGI provisions found at 7 CFR Part 1400 and 4-PL, Part 6 in effect for 2009 and subsequent years are applicable.--*

Part 2 Eligibility

31 Eligible Producers

A Definition of Eligible Producer

***--[7 CFR 760.103]** Eligible producer means an individual or legal entity that meets 7 CFR 760.103 requirements 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.

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

--Federal, State, and local Governments, including public schools, do not meet 7 CFR 760.103 eligible producer criteria and are; therefore, ineligible for SURE, even if the Governmental body or school has insurance on NAP or otherwise meets RMPR or other program requirements.--

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)

*--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 and IU's 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.

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 ***--**SIR, RMA Data Section, SBI as outlined in Part 16 or 17, as applicable.**--***

- **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 SIR. 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 SIR.

  Note: If the transferee is not listed on SIR 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.

*--K SBI Exceptions

In the following 2 situations, RMA does **not** require producers to be listed on the SBI file:

- marriage occurring after sales closing dates
- producers that have less than 10 percent interest in the crop.

In both situations, County Offices have the authority to use the shares recorded by FSA.

Note: For marriages, acceptable evidence **must** be available to prove the marriage occurred after the sales closing date.**--***

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.

36 Equitable Relief for 2008 (Continued)

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 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.

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.

36 Equitable Relief for 2008 (Continued)

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.

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.

36 Equitable Relief for 2008 (Continued)

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 Equitable Relief for 2009 and Subsequent Years

A Overview

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 provided special consideration to provide equitable relief in certain situations to eligible producers who failed to meet 2008 RMPR for SURE.

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 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 buy-in fee for the crop 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 corn is intended for silage, the coverage will **not** attach.

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

*--37 Equitable Relief for 2009 and Subsequent Years (Continued)

C Equitable Relief Not Granted

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

- producer intentionally chose **not** to insure a covered crop under RMA or NAP

  Note: FSA has no obligation to prove that the producer intended not to obtain coverage; rather the producer must submit evidence supporting a conclusion on the failure to obtain coverage was inadvertent or accidental.

- 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.

D Equitable Relief Requests

Equitable relief requests **must** be initiated by the participant.

E Applicable Equitable Relief Fees

Producers granted relief for **not** meeting RMPR must pay a $250 per crop administrative fee.

Note: The administrative fee is $250 per crop, but **not** more than either of the following:

- $750 per producer per administrative county

- $2,250 total per producer for all counties less any previously paid fees for CAT and/or NAP.**--***

*--37 Equitable Relief for 2009 and Subsequent Years (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 H:

- 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 7-CP Equitable Relief Cases

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.

Note: FSA-321 is **not** needed, just a memorandum to STC.--*

38-60 (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, STC shall establish CEY for each crop, type, IU, practice, and planting period. CEY will be calculated using the Olympic average of 5 consecutive crop years immediately preceding the previous crop year's historical data. The yield established in the applicable year's NCT may be used if the yield was **not** overridden by an RMA**--T-Yield. If CEY was overridden or is not available, CEY must be established based on the following rules.

IF all 5 years of historic yield data is…	THEN…
available *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 price will be calculated using the Olympic average of the 5 consecutive crop years immediately preceding the previous crop year's 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	*****--the applicable 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	*****--the applicable 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.

Example: 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 (**not** applicable for 2009), 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.

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 *** * *** 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)

***--**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 and 2009, 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 *** * *** 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.

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 SIR**--
"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 SIR "L" (Loss) Record showing Multiple Cropping Code "DC" (Double-Cropping). Indemnity earned on soybeans. Multiple Cropping Code for soybeans on *****--SIR "L" (Loss) Record is irrelevant.	Not applicable, RMA double-crop rules apply.	Wheat and soybeans.
		No wheat loss and no SIR "L" (Loss) Record. Soybeans earned an indemnity.		Wheat and soybeans.
		No wheat or soybean loss. No SIR "L" (Loss) Records provided for either crop.		Wheat and soybeans.
		Wheat indemnity earned with SIR "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. *****--SIR "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 *** * *** 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. SIR "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. SIR "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 SIR "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 SIR**--*** "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.

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 physical location county, before loading into the SURE 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 *** * *** 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 * * * 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 *** * *** 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.**vbb**

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 SIR, CC Yield Data Section, for crops for**-- 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 Workbook according to *****--subparagraph 515 J for 2008 or subparagraph 574 K for 2009.**--***

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 *** * *** 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 SIR, RMA Data Section.--*****

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 SIR, RMA Data Section.--*

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 * * * 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 * * * 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 *** * *** 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		

--*

132 Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields

A Overview

The SURE * * * 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 * * * 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 * * * 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 SIR, 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 Workbook according to subparagraph 515 J for 2008. For 2009, the blended yield will be calculated within the SURE Workbook.--*

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 * * * Workbook. If the producer's SIR 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 * * * 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 for 2008. For 2009, the blended yield will be calculated according to paragraph 580.--*

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. SIR for this producer shows two RMA weighted adjusted yields. The two RMA weighted adjusted yields will be blended into 1 yield.

Excerpts of SIR 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

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

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
```

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 Workbook RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield according to subparagraph 515 J for 2008. For 2009, the blended yield will be calculated by the SURE Workbook according to paragraph 580.**--

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 SIR 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 SIR 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 Workbook.

Excerpts of Jack's SIR 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 SIR 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

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

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

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

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 *** * *** Workbook for 2008:

- *****--the blended weighted adjusted yield as the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield according to subparagraph 515 J

  Note: For 2009, the blended yield will be calculated by the SURE Workbook according to paragraph 580.

- weighted CC yield of 26 according to subparagraph 515 J for 2008 or subparagraph 575 K for 2009, as applicable.--*****

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 SIR.

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, SIR 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 SIR, including the RMA weighted adjusted yield. Enter data in the SURE Workbook according to Part 16 or 17, as applicable.**--***

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.

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 for 2008 **only**.**--***

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 SIR--***** "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)

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-RI (Plan Code 13)
- PRF-VI (Plan Code 14)
- Pecan Revenue (Plan Code 41)
- Avocado Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 46)
- ***--**ARH Cherries (Plan Code 47) starting in **2009--***
- GRIP (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:

- ***--**RMA acres determined eligible according to Part 4**--***
- 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:

•*--Apiculture-RI (Plan Code 13)

- Apiculture-VI (Plan Code 14)

  Notes: Use the number of colonies determined eligible according to Part 4 and recorded on FSA-578, according to 1-NAP.

  See subparagraphs 63 A for honey NCT price and 63 B for honey NAMP.--*

- 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. SIR 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 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 SIR--* 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 SIR (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 *** * *** Workbook, multiply the NCT price by .85 and enter the result. Enter a harvested (H) code, **not** an unharvested (UH) code, in the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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.

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 Workbook, according to subparagraph 515 G for 2008 or subparagraph 575 G for 2009.**--***

172 Insured Value Loss Crops

A SURE Guarantee Calculation

*--Currently, 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 Adjustment Factors x Share x Coverage Level x Price Election--
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 SIR. 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, whether 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.

*--Section 7 2008 ARRA Funding

196 Implications of ARRA to 2008 Crop Year SURE 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 2008 Crop Year SURE 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 2008 Crop Year SURE 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 2008 Crop Year SURE 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 Closing the Application Process for 2008 SURE

A Impact of ARRA on 2008 SURE Program Payment Applications

ARRA increased 2008 SURE Program benefits and expanded eligibility for participants. The stimulus authorized by ARRA changed the computation of the 2008 SURE payment based on increased guarantee calculation for both insurable crops and crops eligible for NAP coverage.

USDA's authorization to use ARRA funds for 2008 SURE Program payments ended September 30, 2010; therefore, the 2008 SURE Program payment application period **ended COB September 30, 2010.**

B Application Period Deadline

The **deadline** for 2008 SURE Program payment FSA-682's was **COB September 30, 2010**. **There are no provisions for late-filed FSA-682's**. FSA-682's **not** filed by **September 30**, regardless of the reasons, did **not** receive a payment because of lack of funding.

Note: FSA-682's **did not** have to be paid **by September 30, 2010**. However, FSA-682's **must** have been filed by **September 30, 2010**, to be eligible for SURE payment consideration.

C Processing 2008 SURE Applications Received After Conclusion of 2008 Application Period

Actions permitted following receipt of FSA-682's submitted after the September 30, 2010, deadline include the following:

- filing the original FSA-682 containing signatures of producers dated after the end of the application period in the farm file

- not acting on, not approving, nor disapproving FSA-682.**--***

***--197 Closing the Application Process for 2008 SURE (Continued)**

C Processing 2008 SURE Applications Received After Conclusion of 2008 Application Period (Continued)

County Offices will **not** discourage any producer from signing FSA-682 for the 2008 year at any time. **Except** as may be permitted under subparagraph D, FSA is **not** required to act on FSA-682's submitted after the September 30, 2010, deadline. Therefore, **except** as provided in subparagraph D, FSA offices and committees will **not** do any of the following:

- consider or render any sort of adverse decision or relief decision on FSA-682's for 2008 signed by anyone after the 2008 SURE program application period ended, **regardless** of the reason the individual or entity did not file FSA-682 before the application period passed

- forward any recommendation of approval of relief (**except** as may be provided in subparagraph D) for anyone who submitted FSA-682 after the application period passed

- provide any determination letter or other communication to the participant nor will the participant be afforded any right of appeal or appealability because FSA is making no decision on FSA-682.

D Exception for Considering Cases under Misinformation/Action

Producers are not entitled to the consideration of equitable relief under the misinformation/misaction provisions. Equitable relief and its consideration are discretionary. If a producer convinces COC and STC with documentary evidence that the producer detrimentally relied on some erroneous action, advice, or information of an authorized FSA representative that caused the producer to fail to timely file FSA-682 for 2008 SURE program benefits by the application deadline, COC and STC, as applicable, depending on facts in the case, may do either of the following:

- elect **not** to consider the matter and consider the matter closed

  Note: This is **not** a denied relief decision. See subparagraph C.

- consider the matter and make an appropriate relief recommendation to DAFP to approve the 2008 FSA-682 without stimulus funds.

Note: There is **no** authority to obligate stimulus funds after September 30, 2010. Therefore, FSA will make no decision or relief decision about extending funds that are no longer available.**--***

198-200 (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. *** * ***

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.

*--SIR will provide production data for NAP crops. NAP production data will be used, unless adjusted according to subparagraph F.

In all cases, SIR 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 SIR (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 SIR 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)

The following table provides production sources for RMA, NAP, and waived-in crops.

FOR…	IF…	THEN…
RMA	***--**RMA production data is provided on SIR "L" (Loss) Record	use production from SIR "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 SIR "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 SIR "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record.
	RMA production data is **not** on SIR Loss "L" Record and subsequent year's yield and subsequent year's acreage are **not** provided on SIR "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record	producer must provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.
NAP	NAP production data is provided on SIR--*****	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	

Notes: 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.

*****--For 2009, if corn has a value of 10130, 20130, 20136, 20230, or 11111 in the "Skip-Row Code" field of the "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) record, then RMA production may not be used on the "SY Yield" or "L" (Loss) records. Producers must provide production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.--*****

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)
- *****--Apiculture and PRF-RI (Plan Code 13)
- Apiculture and PRF-VI (Plan Code 14)--*****
- Pecan Revenue (Plan Code 41)
- Indexed Income Protection (Plan Code 45)
- Avocado Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 46)
- *****--ARH (Plan Code 47)--*****
- 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)
- GRIP (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.

201 Production (Continued)

E Considerations for RMA Production

Skip-Row Crops - Skip-row corn and grain sorghum may use RMA production for 2008. For *--cotton, and 2009 and subsequent skip-row corn, see note 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 *** * *** 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)

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 SIR RMA Data Section, "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 SIR (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.

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 SIR

The production associated to a RMA loss record on SIR (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.

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 SIR (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 SIR 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 *** * *** 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 SIR 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 SIR 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 Workbook on the Data Entry Screen, under the Other Payment Amounts Section, "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field (see subparagraph 515 D for 2008). For 2009, load premiums and indemnities according to subparagraph 575 D. The net indemnity will be calculated by the SURE Workbook.**--***

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**.

***--Notes:** For 2008, see paragraph 520 for using the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator

For 2009, see subparagraph 575 D for loading premiums and indemnities into the SURE Workbook.**--***

Use the following to calculate net indemnity.

Step	Action
1	Determine all RMA crop data for the administrative county. **Notes: SIR 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 * * * 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 SIR.**--***

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 *** * *** SURE *** * *** Workbook will perform this calculation. Do **not** adjust revenue to account for imputed CAT or NAP payments.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

*--I CAP Payments

[7 CFR 760.708] Any CAP payment issued to a producer will be considered farm revenue for 2009 SURE.

The regulation authorizing CAP specifically states that CAP payments will be counted as revenue for the producer under the 2009 SURE.

Example: Producer A applied for 2009 SURE. Producer A received a $1,562 CAP payment. Regardless of what crop or crops Producer A included on FSA-682, or what crops for which CAP payments were issued, the $1,562 CAP payment will be included in the total farm revenue as an "other disaster benefit".**--***

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.

*** * ***

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 *--SIR--*	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 share reported by RMA on SIR 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 SIR 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 SIR 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 SIR-- 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 SIR--*	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	Production will be entered into the SURE * * * 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 SIR--*	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 * * * 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. SIR 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 SIR 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. SIR 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 SIR--*	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 * * * 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 SIR--*	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 * * * 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 SIR as unharvested.

If RMA appraised the production for IU of grain and this was provided through SIR, then this production will be used. However, production will be entered into the SURE Workbook as harvested.

If RMA indicates the crop was harvested and provides production through SIR 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 SIR 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 * * * 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 SIR. 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 SIR--*	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 ***--**SIR 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 *** * *** Workbook **only** once
- prices and enter the **total** price into the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 SIR 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 SIR "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 *** * *** 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 *** **** 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 *** * *** 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 SIR. The order in which the units are presented is **not** typical of the how the units will appear in SIR's. 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 *** * *** Workbook "Guarantee Adjustment Code" field, whenever present on SIR 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 SIR into the SURE *** * *** 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 *--SIR). 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 SIR's 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 SIR's 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 SIR.

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 *****--SIR for potatoes:

- SIR 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

- ***--**SIR 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 *** * *** Workbook **only** once
- prices and enter the **total** price into the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 SIR 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 SIR "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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** Workbook with a total RMA--***** guarantee basis of: $12,849 ($8,549 + $4,300).

Note: The price to load into the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** Workbook "Guarantee Adjustment Code" field, whenever present on SIR 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 SIR, into the SURE *** * *** 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 SIR).**--*** 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 SIR's 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 SIR's 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 SIR.**--***

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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 SIR 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

SIR's 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 SIR RMA Data Section and enter into the SURE 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 *** * *** 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 SIR 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** Workbook with all required entries from SIR 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 * * * Workbook

When only **1 price** is present on the "A" (Acreage) Records for the peanut unit on SIR, load the price, as provided, into the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** Workbook.

Using SIR example in subparagraph D, the price to enter into the SURE *** * *** 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 * * * 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 SIR 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. *** * ***

NAMP for producers who purchase PRF will be the *** * *** "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 * * * Workbook

A new crop name of "PRF" has been established for the SURE *** * *** 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 applicable for 2008 SURE found in 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 *** * ***.
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 *** * *** • NAP, calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share *** * ***. **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 *** * *** • 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 *** * ***. **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 *** * *** • MPCI, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided *** * ***.
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 *** * *** • PRF, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided *** * *** • 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 *** * ***. **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 *** * ***, plus • PRF, use RMA's guarantee basis as provided *** * ***, 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 *** * ***. **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 SIR 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 SIR

RMA will provide a guarantee basis on SIR 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 SIR; **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 * * * Workbook

PRF policies should be entered in the SURE * * * 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 *** * *** 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 SIR 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 SIR RMA Section and enter into the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** Workbook only once, when SIR 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 SIR

The following is an example of SIR 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 SIR (Continued)

Example SIR 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 * * * 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 * * * 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 SIR (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 * * * Workbook.

Result: Unit 0100 will be loaded into the SURE * * * Workbook with all required entries from SIR 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 on FSA-682 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 * * * 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 *** * *** 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 SIR RMA Section from the "A" (Acreage) Records for sweet potato units into the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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.
*** * *** NAMP	Processed NAMP as applicable.

- follow the balance of SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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**" (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.
*** * *** NAMP	Processed NAMP as applicable.

- follow the balance of SURE *** * *** 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.--*****

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 SIR 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 *** * *** Workbook than what is provided on SIR to allow the correct data to be loaded into the SURE *** * *** 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 SIR RMA Section

This is an example of SIR 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	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE CAT/LVL		PRICE ELC PCT
	0041 Corn	015 Grain	002 Irrigated	90	1.000	0206	A	0.7500	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 SIR FSA-578 Data Section

This is an example of SIR 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 SIR RMA Section.
2	Do **not** use the RMA Guarantee Basis, yield, or price to load into the SURE *** * *** Workbook.
3	Load the crop with **Plan Code "63"** regardless of the plan code provided with the written agreement in SIR.
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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** Workbook
- there is **no yield** to load into the SURE *** * *** 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 SIR

SIR 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 SIR (Continued)

Element	Reference
YIELD	Not applicable. **Note:** County Offices **must** enter "**1.0**" in the "CEY" data field when completing the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** Workbook entry requirements (the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold calculations using this price will **not** be valid as calculated in the SURE *** * *** Workbook)
  - see paragraph 3.5 to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss thresholds
- there are acres to load into the SURE *** * *** Workbook
- there is **no** yield to load into the SURE *** * *** Workbook

  Note: The yield field contains the dollar value per acre and is **not** loaded into the SURE *** * *** Workbook or used in the SURE guarantee calculation.

- producers **must** provide production to count.

310 Avocados (Continued)

*--C Data Elements for Avocados on SIR

SIR 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. **Note:** County Offices shall leave these entries blank.
ADJ APH	
WTD ADJ YLD	
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 * * * 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 * * * 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 *** * *** Workbook entry requirements (the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold calculations using this price will **not** be valid as calculated in the SURE *** * *** Workbook)
  - see paragraph 3.5 to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss thresholds
- there are acres to load into the SURE *** * *** Workbook
- there is **no** yield to load into the SURE *** * *** Workbook

  Note: The yield field contains the dollar value per acre and is **not** loaded into the SURE *** * *** Workbook or used in the SURE guarantee calculation.

- producers **must** provide production to count.

311 Pecans (Continued)

*--C Data Elements for Pecans on SIR

SIR for pecans 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. **Note:** County Offices shall leave these entries blank.
ADJ APH	
WTD ADJ YLD	
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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 ARH Cherry Pilot Program

A Background

Starting in 2009, sweet cherries are insured under ARH (Pilot Plan Code 47),. When calculating the SURE guarantee and revenue, ARH Cherry Pilot RMA Policies **require** additional action on the part of the County Office.

ARH cherries will be loaded into the SURE Workbook similar to crop policies in subparagraph 162 B, so the SURE guarantee will be calculated using the RMA Guarantee Basis as provided within the workbook environment. The price and yield are entered to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss thresholds.

B RMA Data for Sweet Cherries

Unique characteristics of ARH Cherry Pilot Program policies elements, for SURE Program implications are as follows:

- an RMA Guarantee Basis **will** be provided
- price field will be set to zero and requires user intervention, as follows:
  - RMA **acres** will be entered into the SURE Workbook
  - RMA will provide a yield in pounds and will be located in SIR "Yield" data field
  - RMA will **not** be providing;
    - adjusted APH yield (will be set to zero)
    - weighted adjusted yield (will be set to zero)
- producers **must** provide production to count.**--***

***--313 ARH Cherry Pilot Program (Continued)**

C Data Elements for ARH Cherries on SIR

SIR for Sweet Cherries will use the following RMA data elements from the A "Acreage" Record.

Element	Reference
Record Type	"**A**".
CROP	"**0057 Cherries**".
TYPE	As provided; for example, "**111 Fresh**" or "**112 Processing**".
PRAC	As provided.
PLAN	"47".
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 NCT price** for the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold calculations.
RMA Guarantee Basis	As provided.
UOM	Will display "DOL" for dollars on SIR, but RMA is providing a **yield** in pounds.
YIELD	As provided. County Offices will **load** the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold calculations..
ADJ APH	Not applicable, set to zero.
WTD ADJ YLD	Not applicable, set to zero.
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.

--*

***--313 ARH Cherry Pilot Program (Continued)**

D Calculating a SURE Guarantee for ARH Cherries

The SURE Workbook will calculate the SURE guarantee, revenue, and payment data with the elements entered into the workbook as provided in subparagraph C.

Notes: For waived-in ARH cherries, follow subparagraph 162 C to calculate the SURE guarantee.

For NAP-covered ARH cherries, follow subparagraph 163 A.

E Production

See subparagraph 201 G through J for production evidence requirements. Producers **must** bring in production evidence.**--***

314-320 (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

•*****--for 2008 **only**, 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)

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 SIR and any other supporting documentation.

B Parts of FSA-682 Applicable for Single County Producer

--**Follow paragraph 341 and Part 16 or 17, as applicable, 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 or 17, as applicable, 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 * * * 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 * * * 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

*** * *** 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 SIR--***** (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 or 17, as applicable, 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 or 17, as applicable.
4	Print FSA-682, page 2 according to Part 16 or 17, as applicable.
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 the 2008 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 or 17, as applicable, 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 Workbook according to Part 16 or 17, as applicable.
4	Print FSA-682, page 2 according to Part 16 or 17, as applicable.
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 or 17, as applicable, to send data from SURE 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 Workbook with COC determinations and send updates to recording county according to Part 16 or 17, as applicable.**--***
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 SIR 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 or 17, as applicable, 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 or 17, as applicable.
4	Print FSA-682, page 2 according to Part 16 or 17, as applicable.
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 or 17, as applicable.
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 or 17, as applicable.
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 or 17, as applicable.
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 the 2008 FSA-683, SIR 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 after 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 *** * *** Workbook *** * ***. 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 Workbook according to Part 16 or 17, as applicable. 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 about 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 SIR--*****
- producer completes FSA-682, Part A, "Unaffected Crops"
- producer completes FSA-682, Part A, "Unreported Disaster Events".

--Note:** RMA Record with "DC" Stage Code cannot be used to meet reporting requirements, unless COC determines producer has met reporting requirements.--**

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 RMA Record of Loss with "DC" Stage Code

A "DC" Stage Code in an RMA Record of Loss indicates a denied claim. The producer must provide additional information before COC can determine if the producer met reporting requirements under subparagraph 336 A.--*

I 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 SIR--*
- 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 or 17, as applicable, 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 or 17, as applicable, for completing SURE 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 Workbook process, **except** for cases outlined in paragraph 354. See Part 16 or 17, as applicable, for instructions on entering data into SURE 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 Examples of FSA-682 for 2008 and 2009

A Example of 2008 FSA-682, Part A and Part B

The following is an example of 2008 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	99-999	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
Any Producer	1234 Any Way Anytown, ST 99999	999-999-9999	

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)
Any County, ST	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)
Any County, ST	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 Examples of FSA-682 for 2008 and 2009 (Continued)

B Example of 2008 FSA-682, Parts C Through E

The following is an example of 2008 FSA-682, Parts C through E.

FSA-682 (03-15-10) Page 2 of 3

14. Producer's Name	15. Administrative State and County	16. Crop Year
Any Producer	Anywhere, St	2008

PART C – ADDITIONAL REVENUE INFORMATION

Type of Payment	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. Market Loan Gains	$ 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 ($)	Field Mkt Value 34A. A	Field Mkt Value 34B. B	COC Use Only: Production 35. Adjusted	COC Use Only: Production 36. Assigned	COC Use Only: 37. Salvage Value ($)	COC Use Only: Field Market Value 38A. A	COC Use Only: Field Market Value 38B. B
99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	19.10	100%	H	Purhcased	Bib-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	Boy-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 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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*--342 Examples of FSA-682 for 2008 and 2009 (Continued)

C Example of 2008 FSA-682, Parts F and G

The following is an example of 2008 FSA-682, Parts F and G.

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FSA-682 (03-15-10) Page 3 of 3

43. Producer's Name	44. Recording State and County	45. Crop Year
Any Producer	99-999	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/ Any Producer		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/ Any COC	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.***

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its program 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, genetic information, political beliefs, 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.

Page ___of ___

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*--342 Examples of FSA-682 for 2008 and 2009 (Continued)

D Example of 2009 FSA-682, Part A and Part B

The following is an example of 2009 FSA-682, Parts A and B

This form is available electronically. *See Page 3 for Privacy Act and Burden Statements.*

FSA-682 (01-05-11)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency	1. Recording State and County Code	2. Crop Year
	2009 SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS PROGRAM APPLICATION	99-999	2009

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
Any Producer	1234 Any Way Any Where, St. 99999	999-999-9999	

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)
Any County, St	

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)
Any County, St	Excessive Heat & Drought	June 1 – August 15, 2009

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 Examples of FSA-682 for 2008 and 2009 (Continued)

E Example of 2009 FSA-682, Parts C Through E

The following is an example of 2009 FSA-682, Parts C through E.

FSA-682 (01-05-11) Page 2 of 3

14. Producer's Name	15. Administrative State and County	16. Crop Year
Any Producer	Anywhere, St	2009

PART C – ADDITIONAL REVENUE INFORMATION

Type of Payment	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. Market Loan Gains	$ 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 ($)	Field Mkt Value 34A. A	Field Mkt Value 34B. B	COC Use Only: Production 35. Adjusted	COC Use Only: Production 36. Assigned	COC Use Only: 37. Salvage Value ($)	COC Use Only: Field Market Value 38A. A	COC Use Only: Field Market Value 38B. B
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 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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*--342 Examples of FSA-682 for 2008 and 2009 (Continued)

F Example of 2009 FSA-682, Parts F and G

The following is an example of 2009 FSA-682, Parts F and G.

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FSA-682 (01-05-11) Page 3 of 3

43. Producer's Name	44. Recording State and County	45. Crop Year
Any Producer	99-999	2009

PART F- PRODUCER CERTIFICATIONS

- My signature on the FSA-682 certifies that all information on the FSA-682 is accurate and correct. I certify that I have the authority to submit the FSA-682, and understand that it will be used to determine eligibility for the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program, but it is not a determination of an actual payment. I certify that I understand the eligibility requirements of the program.

- While I recognize that this application must be filed in the appropriate 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, depending upon the crop, 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 Parts A-D of this form 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 disapproved or reevaluated 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 understand that no person or legal entity, as defined and determined under the provisions of 7 CFR Part 1400 in effect for 2009 can receive directly and indirectly more than $100,000 total in 2009-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 or legal entity with an interest in this payment will exceed that level.

- Should any overpayment be made, the overpayment is due with interest from the date of disbursement.

- 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/ Any Producer		02-20-2011

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/ Any COC	03-16-2011

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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Page ___of ___

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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 or 17, as applicable, 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 or 17, as applicable, for completing SURE 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 Workbook process, **except** for cases outlined in paragraph 354. See Part 16 or 17, as applicable, for instructions on entering data into SURE 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 or 17, as applicable, for completing SURE 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 in FSA-682, Parts C and D is entered and printed through the SURE Workbook process, **except** for cases outlined in paragraph 354. See Part 16 or 17, as applicable, for instructions on entering data into SURE 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.

*--352 Examples of FSA-682A for 2008 and 2009

A Example of 2008 FSA-682A, Page 1

The following is an example of 2008 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	99-999	2008

C. Producer's Name	D. Administrative State and County
Any Producer	

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)
Any County, ST	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)
Any County, ST	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 Examples of FSA-682A for 2008 and 2009(Continued)

B Example of 2008 FSA-682A, Page 2

The following is an example of 2008 FSA-682A, page 2.

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FSA-682A (03-15-10) Page 2 of 2

E. Producer's Name	F. Administrative State and County	G. Crop Year
Any Producer		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)
Any County, ST	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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Page ___of ___

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*--352 Examples of FSA-682A for 2008 and 2009

C Example of 2009 FSA-682A, Page 1

The following is an example of 2009 FSA-682A, page 1.

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This form is available electronically.

See Page 2 for Privacy Act and Burden Statements.

FSA-682A (01-05-11)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency	A. Recording State and County Code	B. Crop Year
	CONTINUATION SHEET FOR 2009 SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS PROGRAM APPLICATION	99-999	2009

C. Producer's Name	D. Administrative State and County
Any Producer	

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)
Any County, ST	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)
Any County, ST	Excessive rain and flooding	10/3/09 - 10/15/09

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 Examples of FSA-682A for 2008 and 2009 (Continued)

D Example of 2009 FSA-682A, Page 2

The following is an example of 2009 FSA-682A, page 2.

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FSA-682A (01-05-11) Page 2 of 2

E. Producer's Name	F. Administrative State and County	G. Crop Year
Any Producer		2009

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)
Any County, ST	Deer ate it	June 15 through 30, 2009

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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Page ___of ___

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*--353 Completing FSA-683's for 2008

A When to Complete FSA-683's

For 2008 **only**, FSA-683's are completed by producers at the time FSA-682 is signed.

B Instructions for FSA-683

Follow this paragraph to complete FSA-683 for 2008.--*

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's for 2008 (Continued)

B Example of FSA-683

The following is an example of FSA-683.

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This form is available electronically.

FSA-683 (11-24-09) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency	1. State and County Code 99-999
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)* Any County County Farm Service Agency 1234 Any Road Anytown, ST 99999
	2B. Telephone Number *(Including Area Code)* 999-999-9999

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)*
Any Producer 1234 Any Way Anywhere, ST 99999	999-999-9999

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.

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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 * * * 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.	

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 * * * 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 Workbook according to Part 16 or 17, as applicable--*	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 * * * 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 * * * 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 * * * 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 *** * *** 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)

*--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)

*--Part 17 2009 SURE Automation

Section 1 Compliance Tool Software

551 Accessing Software

A Basic Information

2009 SURE Compliance Tool software is web-based software that queries 2009 FSA-578 data.

The 2009 SURE Compliance Tool will be used by FSA employees with Level II eAuthentication access.

B Accessing 2009 SURE Compliance Tool

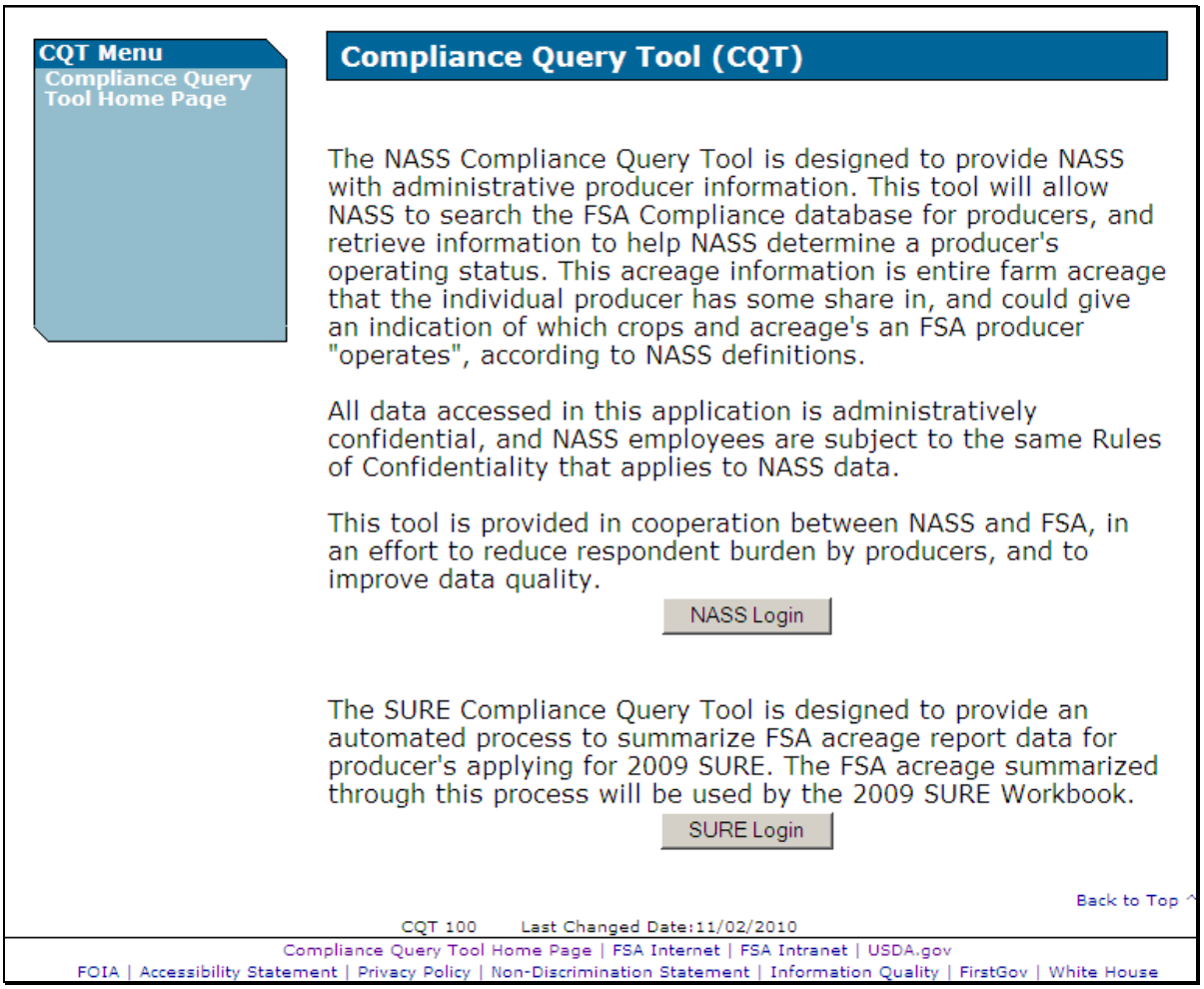
Access the Home Page from the FSA Applications Intranet web site at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/FSAIntranet_applications.html**. Under the Production Adjustment and Disaster Programs column, CLICK "**2009 SURE Compliance Tool**".

Note: Internet Explorer shall be used when accessing the Compliance Query Tool software.**--***

*--551 Accessing Software (Continued)

C Login Screen

After users click “2009 SURE Compliance Tool”, the following Compliance Query Tool (CQT) Screen will be displayed. CLICK “**SURE Login**” to continue.



D USDA eAuthentication

After users click “SURE Login”, the USDA eAuthentication Warning Screen will be displayed. Click “**I Agree**” to proceed or “**Cancel**” to end the process.

The eAuthentication Login Screen will be displayed. Users must:

- enter user ID
- enter password
- CLICK “**Login**”.

The Search Selection Screen will be displayed.--*

*--552 Search Selection Screen

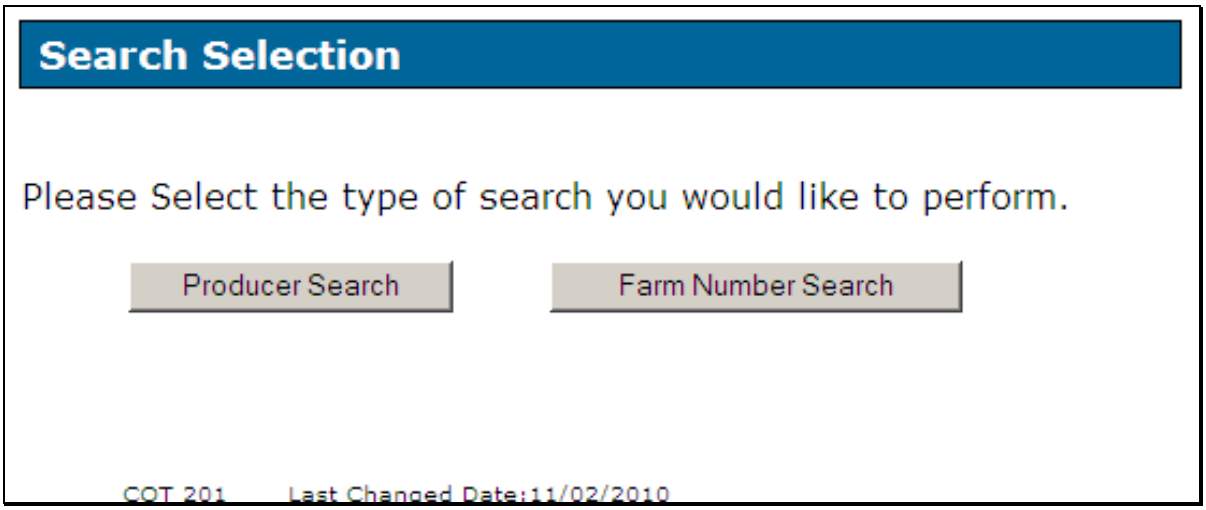
A Overview

After user is logged in and has been authenticated, the Search Selection Screen will be displayed. The Search Selection Screen allows users to search for 2009 compliance data through either of the following options:

- Producer Search
- Farm Number Search.

B Example Search Selection Screen

Following is an example of the Search Selection Screen.



C Action

Following is an explanation of the options available on the Search Selection Screen.

Option	Result
Producer Search	SCIMS Customer Search Screen will be displayed. See paragraph 553.
Farm Number Search	Farm Selection Screen will be displayed. See paragraph 554.

--*

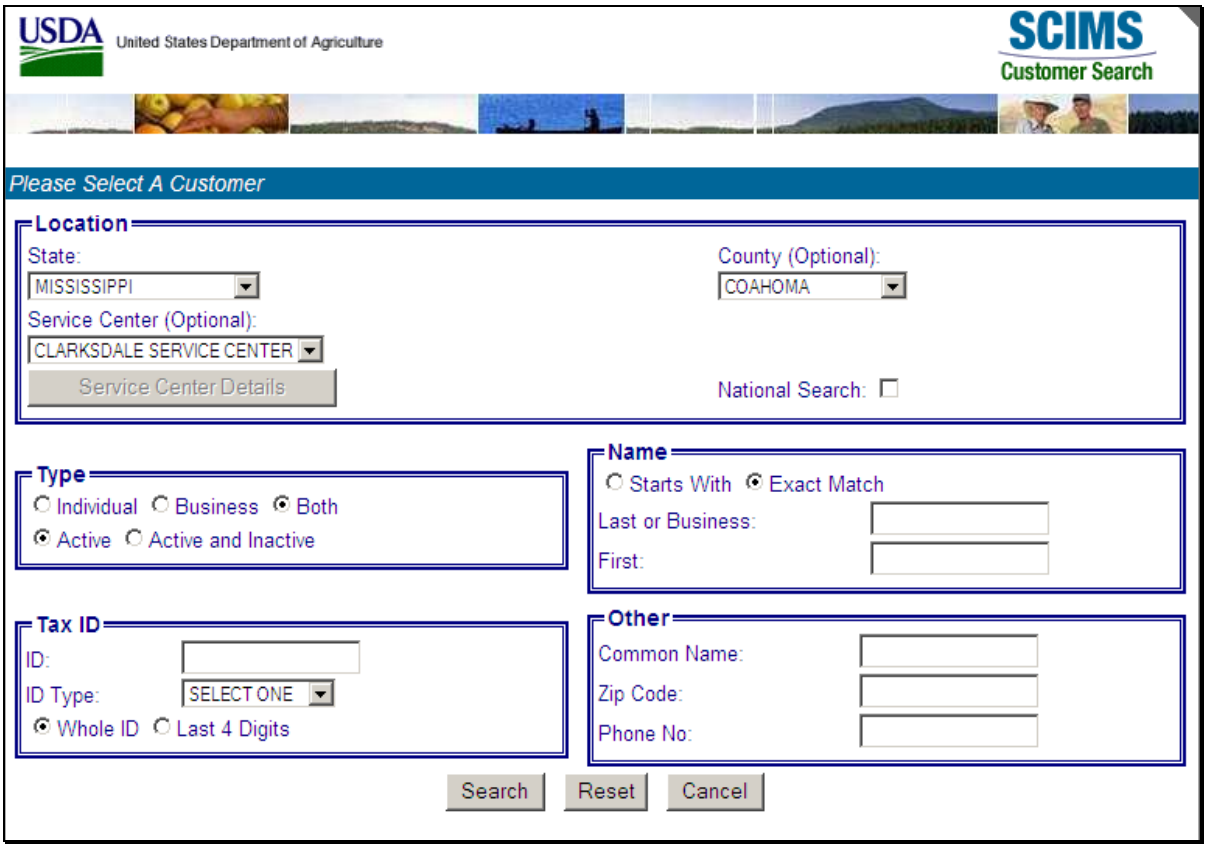
*--553 Producer Search

A Overview

After users click "Producer Search", the SCIMS Customer Search Screen will be displayed. The SCIMS Customer Search Screen accesses SCIMS to find the applicable producer. Producer can be selected by type, name, TIN, or other. See 1-CM for additional information on SCIMS.

B Example of SCIMS Customer Search Screen

Following is an example of the SCIMS Customer Search Screen. Users select customers based on search results by clicking the applicable producer. State/County Selection Screen will be displayed. See paragraph 556.



--*

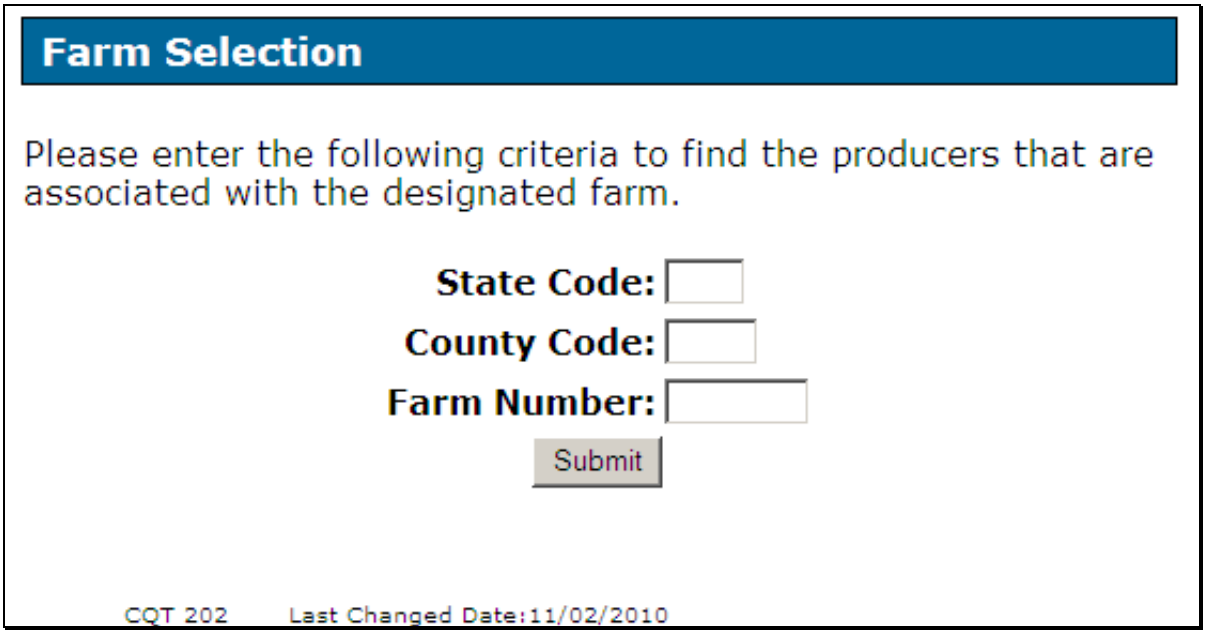
*--554 Farm Number Search

A Overview

After users click "Farm Number Search", the Farm Selection Screen will be displayed. The Farm Selection Screen allows users to access a producer's 2009 compliance data by entering the State code, county code, and farm number.

B Example Farm Selection Screen

Following is an example of the Farm Selection Screen.



C Action

Following is an explanation of the options available on the Farm Selection Screen.

Option	Action	Result
State Code	Enter a State code.	
County Code	Enter a county code that is associated with the State code entered.	
Farm Number	Enter a farm number that is associated with the State and county codes entered.	
Submit		Producer Selection Screen will be displayed. See paragraph 555.

--*

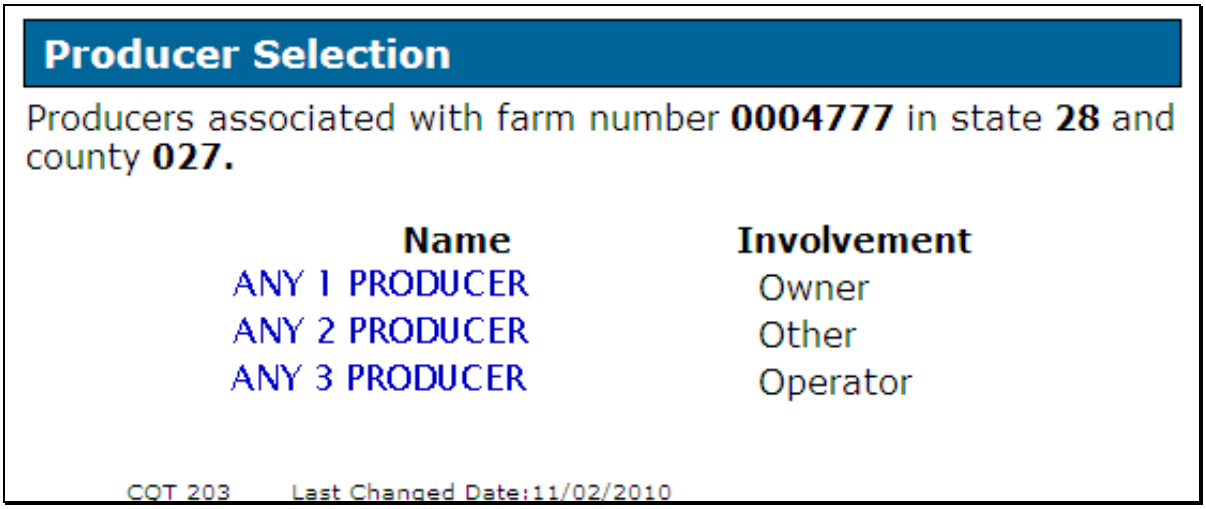
*--555 Producer Selection

A Overview

After users enter a State code, county code, and farm number, the Producer Selection Screen will be displayed. The Producer Selection Screen allows users to select the producer for which 2009 compliance data will be displayed.

B Example Producer Selection Screen

Following is an example of the Producer Selection Screen.



C Action

Click any of the displayed producer names. State/County Selection Screen will be displayed. See paragraph 556.

Note: If "Name Not Found" is displayed, TIN on FSA-578 could **not** be found in SCIMS. Verify that the correct information is loaded on FSA-578.--*

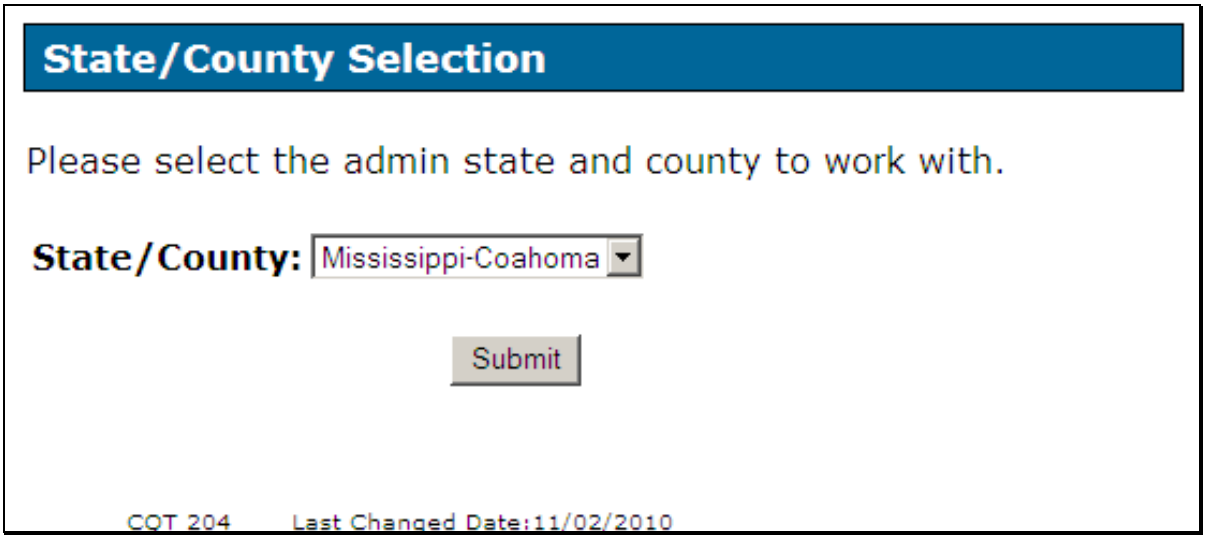
*--556 State/County Selection

A Overview

After users click a producer, the State/County Selection Screen will be displayed. Users must select an administrative State and county to display the select producers 2009 compliance data. The State/County drop-down menu will list all administrative county offices to which the selected producer is associated and 2009 compliance data has been reported.

B Example State/County Selection Screen

Following is an example of the State/County Selection Screen.



C Action

User shall use the drop-down menu to select the applicable State/County.

CLICK "**Submit**" and the Producers Crop Data Screen will be displayed. See paragraph 557.--*

*--557 Producers Crop Data

A Overview

Producers Crop Data Screen displays all 2009 compliance data reported by the selected producer in the selected administrative State and County Office.

Producers Crop Data Screen provides the ability to:

- combine multiple records into 1 unit
- mark acreage records as eligible for SURE
- save eligible acreage to an XML file that can be exported into the 2009 SURE Workbook.

B Example Producers Crop Data Screen

Following is an example of the Producers Crop Data Screen.

Producers Crop Data

Any 1 Producer
123 Main Street
Anywhere, MS 99999

Year: 2009 **Admin State:** Mississippi **Admin County:** Coahoma

Update

☐ Eligible	Unit Number	Location (if not admin)	Crop Name	Crop Type	Intended Use	Crop Status	Irrigated Practice	Reported Acres	Determined Acres	Producer Share	Planting Date	Farm Number	Tract Number	Field Number
☐			BARLEY	SPR	GM	I	I	553.20		31.7	2009-02-25	0004777	8992	3
☐			BARLEY	SPR	GM	I	I	500.00		31.7	2009-03-01	0004777	8992	4
☐			BARLEY	SPR	GM	IP	I	112.50		31.7	1900-01-01	0004777	8992	5
☐			CHRISTMAS TREES	DOU	RS	I	N	1,200.00		2	2009-01-01	0004776	8991	1
☐			CHRISTMAS TREES	SCO	FH	I	N	846.00		2	2009-01-01	0004776	8991	2
☐			PEAS	AUS	DE	I	I	700.00		31.7	2009-03-30	0004777	8992	2
☐			PEAS	AUS	DE	IP	I	58.30		31.7	1900-01-01	0004777	8992	1

Update

Ineligible crops

Location	Crop Name	Crop Type	Intended Use	Crop Status	Irrigated Practice	Reported Acres	Determined Acres	Producer Share	Planting Date	Farm Number	Tract Number	Field Number
28-027	WILDLIFE FOOD PLOT			I	N	0.30		2	2009-01-01	0004776	8991	3

Back to Top

COT 205 Last Changed Date:11/02/2010

--*

*--557 Producers Crop Data (Continued)

C Field Descriptions and Actions

The following table provides the field descriptions and actions for the Producers Crop Data Screen.

Field/Button	Description	Action
Producer Name and Address	Name and address of the selected producer will be displayed.	
Year	2009 will be displayed.	
Admin State	Administrative State selected on the State/County Selection Screen will be displayed.	
Admin County	Administrative County selected on the State/County Selection Screen will be displayed.	
Eligible	Manual selection.	Check (✓) the "**Eligible**" box next to the crops that are eligible for 2009 SURE. If all displayed crops are eligible for 2009 SURE, check (✓) the "**Eligible**" box in the header to select all crops.
Unit Number	Manual entry. Unit number is a unique number that can be used to summarize multiple acreage line items into 1 line item. Users can enter the RMA or NAP unit number, if applicable, or any other unique number.	Enter a unit number for the acreage line item. If the same unit number is entered for multiple acreage line items, the line items will be considered 1 unit if all of the following match: • location • crop • crop type • intended use • status • practice • share. If any of the preceding items are different, the acreage line items will be considered separate units.
Update	Summarizes all selected line items to allow for exporting into an XML file. See subparagraph D.	
Ineligible Crops	Lists crops that are ineligible for 2009 SURE. These crops **cannot** be selected for eligibility. See subparagraph 32 G for ineligible crops.	

--*

*--557 Producers Crop Data (Continued)

D Summarized Acreage

After all acreage line items have been selected, unit numbers added, and "Update" has been clicked, the selected acreage line items will be summarized into a separate table that can be exported into an XML file to be used in the 2009 SURE Workbook.

Following is an example of summarized acreage line items.

Summarized data to be exported.

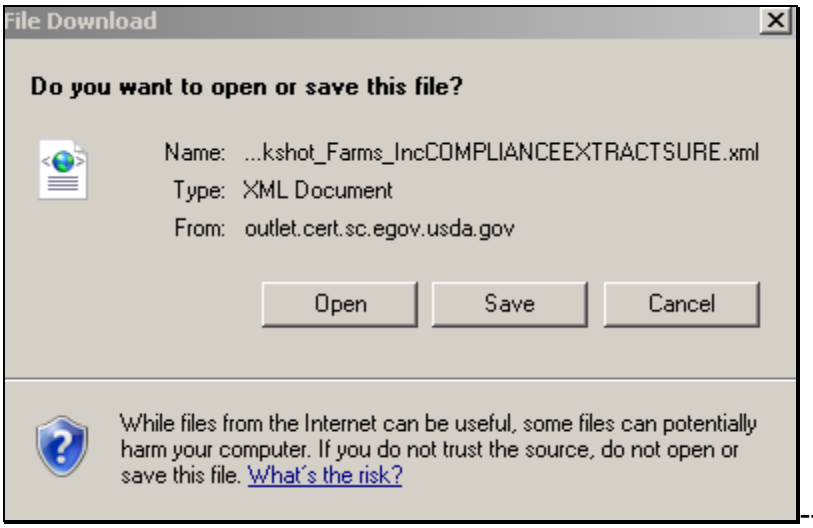
Unit Number	Location	Crop Name	Crop Type	Intended Use	Crop Status	Irrigated Practice	Reported Acres	Producer Share
1		BARLEY	SPR	GM	I	I	1,053.20	31.7
2		BARLEY	SPR	GM	IP	I	112.50	31.7
3		CHRISTMAS TREES	DOU	RS	I	N	1,200.00	2
4		CHRISTMAS TREES	SCO	FH	I	N	846.00	2
5		PEAS	AUS	DE	I	I	700.00	31.7
6		PEAS	AUS	DE	IP	I	58.30	31.7

Update Export

CLICK "**Export**" to save the data to an XML file.

E Action

After "**Export**" is clicked, the following File Download dialog box will be displayed. CLICK "**Save**".



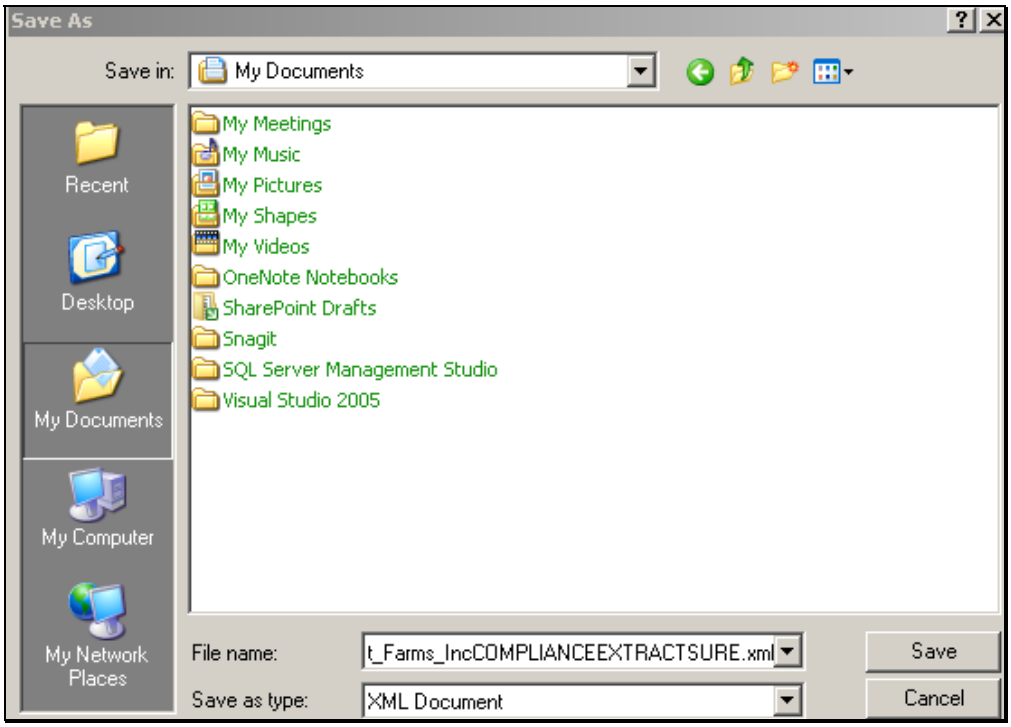
--*

***--557 Producers Crop Data (Continued)**

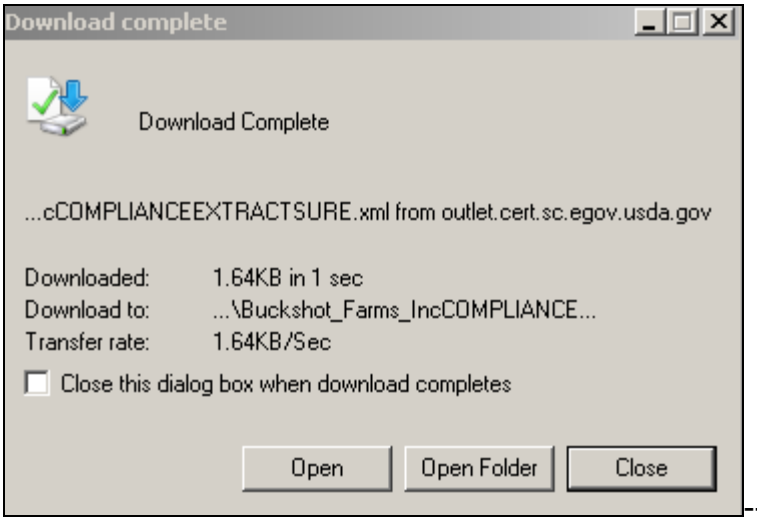
E Action (Continued)

After users click "Save", the following Save As dialog box will be displayed. Navigate to the "**S:\Service_Center\FSA\2009_SURE**" folder and CLICK "**Save**" to save the XML file.

Note: If the "**2009_SURE**" folder does **not** exist, create the folder according to subparagraph 573 B.



The following Download complete dialog box will be displayed. CLICK "**Close**" to return to the 2009 SURE Compliance Tool.



--*

*--558 Importing XML File Into SURE Workbook

A Overview

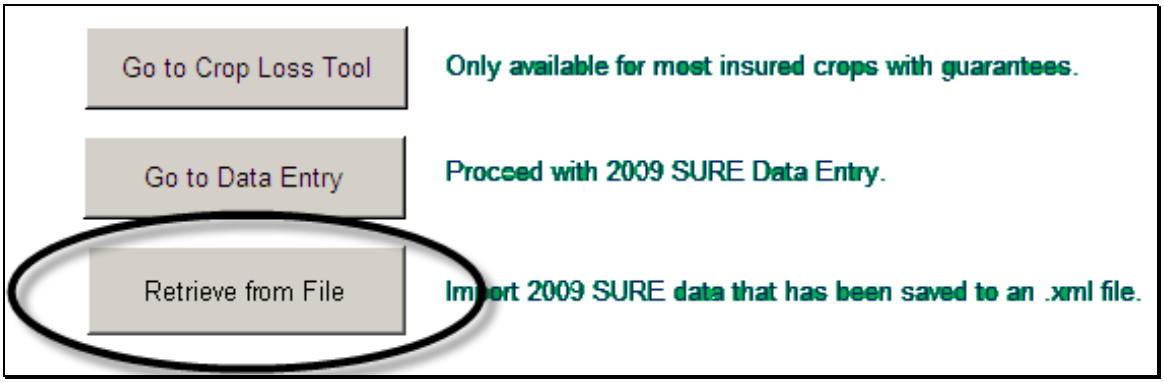
After the XML file is saved to "S:\Service_Center\FSA\2009_SURE", the file can be imported into the 2009 SURE Workbook.

To import the XML file, the user will use the "Retrieve from File" button in the 2009 SURE Workbook.

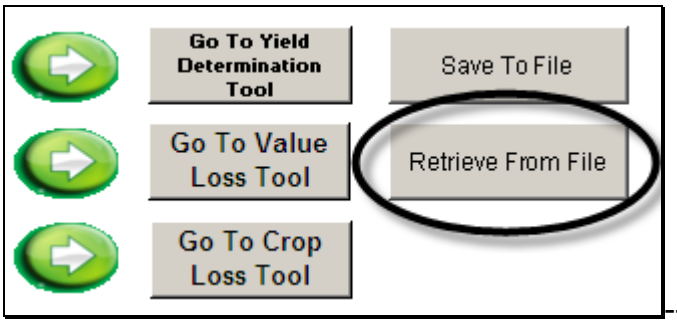
B "Retrieve from File" Button

Within the 2009 SURE Workbook, on the Main Menu Page or Data Entry Worksheet, CLICK "**Retrieve from File**".

Following is an example of the "Retrieve from File" button on the Main Menu Page.



Following is an example of the "Retrieve from File" button on the Data Entry Worksheet.



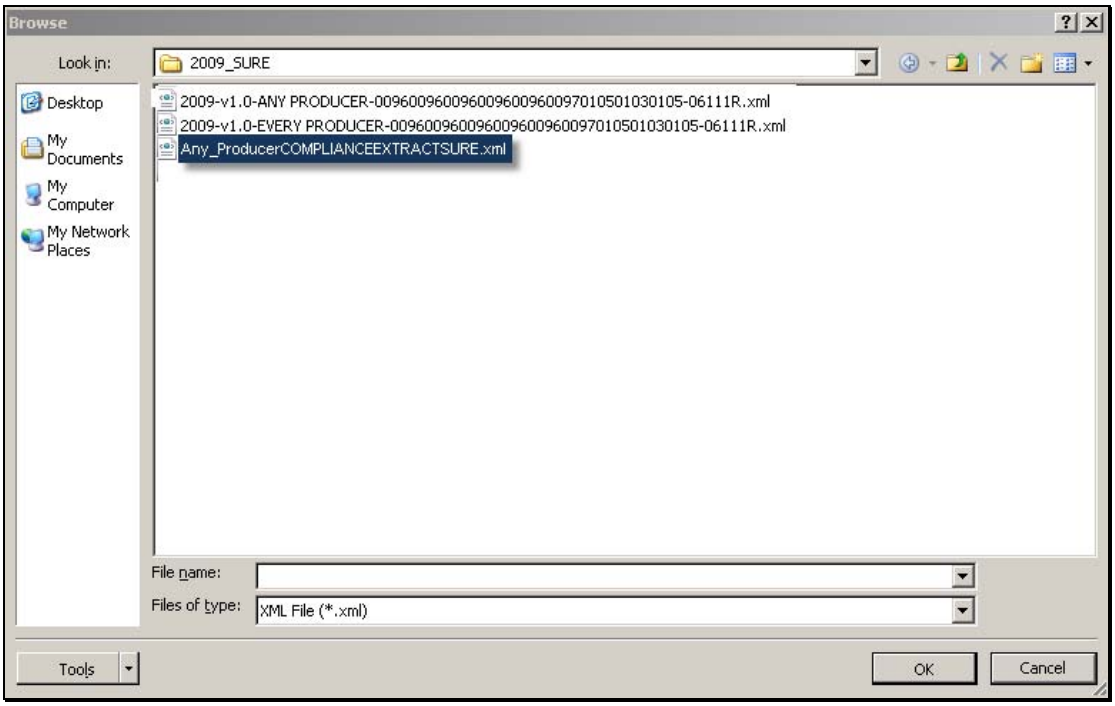
--*

*--558 Importing XML File to SURE Workbook (Continued)

B Retrieve from File (Continued)

After users click "Retrieve from File", the following Browse dialog box will be displayed. The folder is automatically defaulted to "**S:\Service_Center\FSA\2009_SURE**". Select the applicable XML file that was extracted from the 2009 SURE Compliance Tool and CLICK "**OK**" to complete the retrieval.

Note: The extracted SURE Compliance Tool file will be named "**XXXXX(*producername*)complianceextractsure.xml**" (XXXXX will be replaced with the administrative State and county code.



The acreage data from the 2009 SURE Compliance Tool will be displayed on the Data Entry Worksheet in the 2009 SURE Workbook as provided in the following example. Complete the remainder of the 2009 SURE Workbook according to paragraph 575.

Note: The SURE Compliance Tool **cannot** be used if the county uses the Crop Loss Tool.

Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Int. Use	Stat. Code	Prac-tice	Acres	Prod. Share	RMPR Code	Plan/ Cov. Code	Stage Code		Unit #	Plt Per.		Guarantee Adjustments					Unit of Meas
										H UH PP	Adj. Fact. 1			Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 2	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 3	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 4	
	BARLEY	SPR	GM	I	IR	1,053.20	.3170	P				1								BU
	BARLEY	SPR	GM	IP	IR	112.50	.3170	P				2								BU
	CHRISTMAS TREES	DOU	RS	I	NI	1,200.00	.0200	P				3								
	CHRISTMAS TREES	SCO	FH	I	NI	846.00	.0200	P				4								
	PEAS	AUS	DE	I	IR	700.00	.3170	P				5								LBS
	PEAS	AUS	DE	IP	IR	58.30	.3170	P				6								LBS

--*

559-570 (Reserved)

571 SURE Workbook Function

A Overview

The SURE Workbook provides a series of Excel worksheets used to complete a manual calculation of SURE payment, including the following:

- Data Entry
- Yield Determination Tool
- Weighted Average Yield Tool
- Value Loss Tool
- Farm Summary
- 10 Percent Loss Tool
- FSA-682, page 2
- Crop Loss Tool
- Blended RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield Tool
- RMA Net Indemnity Tool.

One SURE Workbook will be completed per producer, per administrative county. Only the crops and acreage administered in that county will be entered into the SURE Workbook. Each line entry of crop data shall be entered into the SURE 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 Workbook accommodates 100 line entries. If additional line entries are **required**, an additional SURE Workbook will need to be completed. For more information on saving additional SURE Workbooks for a producer whose workbook exceeds 100 line entries in 1 administrative county, see subparagraph 575 C.--*

*--571 Function of the SURE Workbook (Continued)

B Handling Single-County Producers

If the administrative and recording county **are** the same and the producer is **not** multi-county, the SURE 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.

C Handling Multi-County Producers

If the administrative and recording county are **not** the same and the producer **is** multi-county, the administrative county shall:

- complete the SURE Workbook in its entirety for the crops and acreage administered in that county
- transmit the SURE Workbook to the recording county.

In this situation, the recording county shall:

- complete the SURE Workbook in its entirety for the crops and acreage administered in that county
- collect all the SURE Workbooks from all administrative counties with which the producer is associated
- summarize all SURE Workbooks **before** the resulting SURE payment amount can be entered in the payment software to be processed.**--***

*--572 Preparing Documents to Complete SURE Workbook

A Preparing Documents

The SURE Workbook process is a completely manual process. The SURE 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 Workbook will ease the SURE 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 the 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 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://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=sure.--*

*--572 Preparing Documents to Complete SURE Workbook (Continued)

D Production Evidence

Producers may need to provide verifiable, reliable, and/or certifiable production records. Date-stamp and write the county's 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 Workbooks

County Offices shall work with producers to complete the SURE Workbook for each producer applying for SURE for the eligible crops and acreage administered in that county.--*

***--573 SIR**

A Background

SIR 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 SIR

From Menu FAX250, access SIR 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	MHAEYR	ENTER "**2**", "2009 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program" and PRESS "**Enter**".
7	MHAE00	ENTER "**1**", "2009 SURE Information Report" and PRESS "**Enter**".
8	MHAEPS01	Enter the appropriate printer on the Printer Selection Screen and PRESS "**Enter**".
9	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.

SIR shall be reprinted **before** issuing payments to ensure that the most current data is being used.**--***

***--573 SIR (Continued)**

C Printing RMA Data for 2009 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	MHAEYR	ENTER "**2**", "2009 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program" and PRESS "**Enter**".
7	MHAE00	ENTER "**2**", "2009 RMA Producers Not On Name and Address File" and PRESS "**Enter**".
8	MHAEPS01	Enter the appropriate printer on the Printer Selection Screen and PRESS "**Enter**".
9	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
- 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 SIR 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.**--***

***--573 SIR (Continued)**

D Printing Data From the 2009 RMA Producer Data Change Report

A producer's RMA data may change. The 2009 RMA Producer Data Change Report has been developed to notify County Offices of producers whose RMA data has changed. County Offices shall access the 2009 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	MHAEYR	ENTER "**2**", "2009 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program" and PRESS "**Enter**".
7	MHAE00	ENTER "**3**", "2009 RMA Data Changes Report", and PRESS "**Enter**".
8	MHAEPS01	Enter the appropriate printer on the Printer Selection Screen and PRESS "**Enter**".
9	MHAER301	Enter the last update date to display a list of producers whose RMA data has changed since the last update date.
10	MHAER302	ENTER "**X**" next to the producer's name to print the producer's 2009 SIR, 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: Any change to producer data will be underlined.**--***

***--573 SIR (Continued)**

E Data Elements on SIR

The following data elements will print on SIR.

SIR	
Source File	**Data Included**
Producer Data	Producer Name
	Last 4 Digits of ID
	ID Type
	Multi-County Information, if applicable (displays current year data)
2009 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

--*

***--573 SIR (Continued)**

E Data Elements on SIR (Continued)

SIR	
Source File	**Data Included**
NAP Data – 2009 NAP Application for Coverage	Crop
	Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Other Fee Paid
	Transaction Number
	Amount Collected
	Refund Amount
NAP Data – 2009 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 – 2009 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

--*

***--573 SIR (Continued)**

E Data Elements on SIR (Continued)

SIR	
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

--*

***--573 SIR (Continued)**

E Data Elements on SIR (Continued)

SIR	
Source File	**Data Included**
2009 CAT Buy-In Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2009 NAP Relief Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2009 CAT Relief Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount

--*

***--573 SIR (Continued)**

E Data Elements on SIR (Continued)

SIR - 2009 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.**--***

***--573 SIR (Continued)**

E Data Elements on SIR (Continued)

SIR - 2009 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
	2009 NAMP
	QA Factor
	Salvage Value
FMV-A	FMV A
FMV-B	FMV B

Note: See Exhibit 4 for more information on RMA data elements.**--***

***--573 SIR (Continued)**

E Data Elements on SIR (Continued)

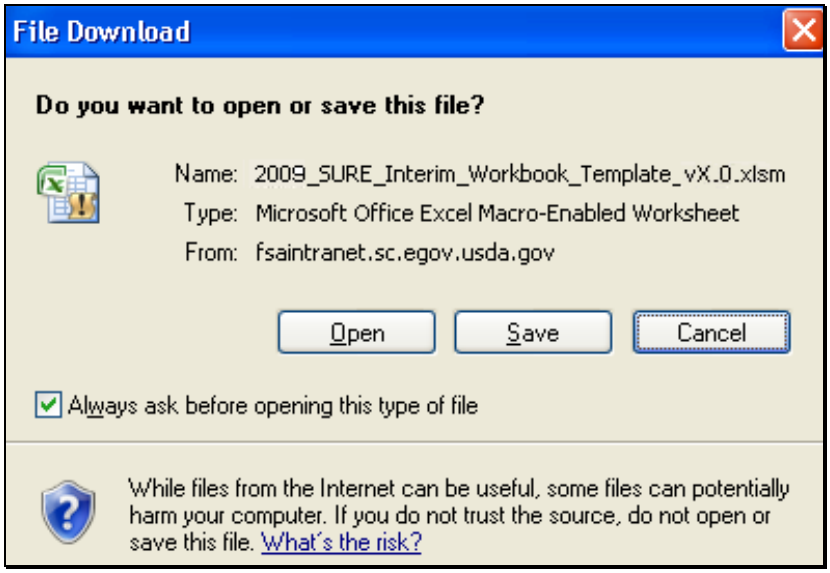
SIR - 2009 RMA Data	
RMA Label	**Data Entry Workbook Label**
Farm Serial Number	
Grid ID	
Gleaned Acreage Code	
SY - Yield	
SY - Acres	
SY - Yield Type	
SY - Person Sharing	
Date Planted	
Update Date	
Date of Loss - Primary	
Date of Loss - Secondary	
SBI - Approved Insurance Provider	
SBI - ID Number	
SBI - ID Type Code	
SBI - Name	
Source File	**Data Included**
2009 Payment Data	Price Support - CMA Payments
2009 CC Yield Data	Crop
	Type
	IU
	Weighted Counter-Cyclical Yield
	Unit of Measure

Note: See Exhibit 4 for more information on RMA data elements.**--***

*--574 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the SURE Workbook

A Accessing and Saving the SURE Workbook Template

Follow these steps to access and save the SURE Workbook template.

Step	Action
1	Go to **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm** on signup beginning date.
2	CLICK "**2009_SURE__Workbook_Template_vX.0**". The File Download dialog box will be displayed. CLICK "**Open**". 

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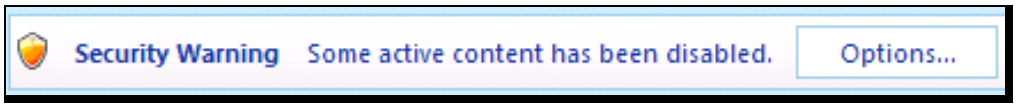
*--574 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the SURE Workbook (Continued)

A Accessing and Saving the SURE Workbook Template (Continued)

Step	Action
3	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 Workbook is opened. **Warning:** Do **not** attempt to permanently enable macros; this will make the SURE Workbook unusable and could potentially create a security breach.

--*

*--574 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the SURE Workbook (Continued)

A Accessing and Saving the SURE Workbook Template (Continued)

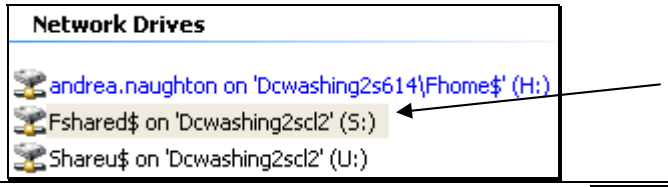
Step	Action
4	Save the document as follows: • CLICK "**Office Button**" → • scroll to "**Save as**" • CLICK "**Excel Macro Enabled Workbook**" • navigate to user's desktop • CLICK "**Save**". By following these steps, the document will be placed on the user's desktop with an icon. The document will be named, "**2009_SURE__Workbook_Template_vX.0.xlsm**". 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 Workbook template saved to a user's desktop for the purposes of summarizing multi-county data. For additional SURE Workbook templates, name them as follows: "2009_SURE__Workbook_Template_vX.0.2.xlsm" "2009_SURE__Workbook_Template_vX.0.3.xlsm".

Note: The SURE Workbook is for FSA internal use **only** and shall **not** be distributed.--*

*--574 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the SURE Workbook (Continued)

B Creating a New Folder in Which to Save All SURE Workbook Data

Before completing and saving a SURE 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 "**(S:) drive**". 
3	DOUBLE-CLICK folder, "**Service_Center**" .
4	DOUBLE-CLICK folder, "**FSA**" .
5	Left-click "**Make a new Folder**" , , or if neither of these buttons are available right-click in blank white area within the folder window, left-click "**New**", left-click "**Folder**".
6	A new folder will be created 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, "**2009_SURE**".

Note: Creating the new "2009_SURE" folder **only needs to be done 1 time at each Service Center**. All SURE 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, "**2009_SURE**", with the underscore **exactly** as displayed here.**--***

*--574 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the SURE Workbook (Continued)

C Saving a Producer's SURE Workbook

After a producer's SURE Workbook has been started, the user shall save the data, as follows.

Step	Action
1	CLICK "**Save to File**" [Save to File] from the Data Entry or Farm Summary Worksheet.
2	The following Browse For Folder dialog box will be displayed. To save an XML file to the "S:\Service_Center\FSA\2009_SURE" folder that was created by following subparagraph B, CLICK "**OK**". **Note:** If the "2009_SURE folder" was **not** created, the following Browse For Folder dialog box will be displayed. CLICK "**Cancel**" and return to subparagraph B to create the folder as instructed.

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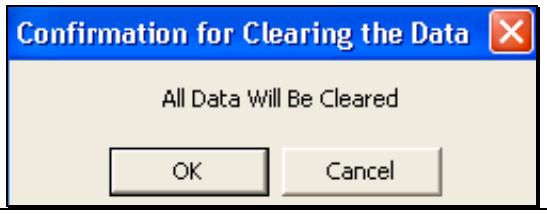
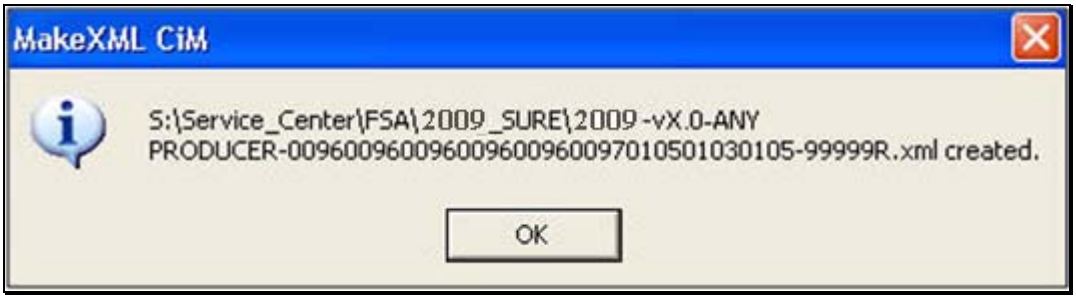
*--574 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the SURE Workbook (Continued)

C Saving a Producer's SURE Workbook (Continued)

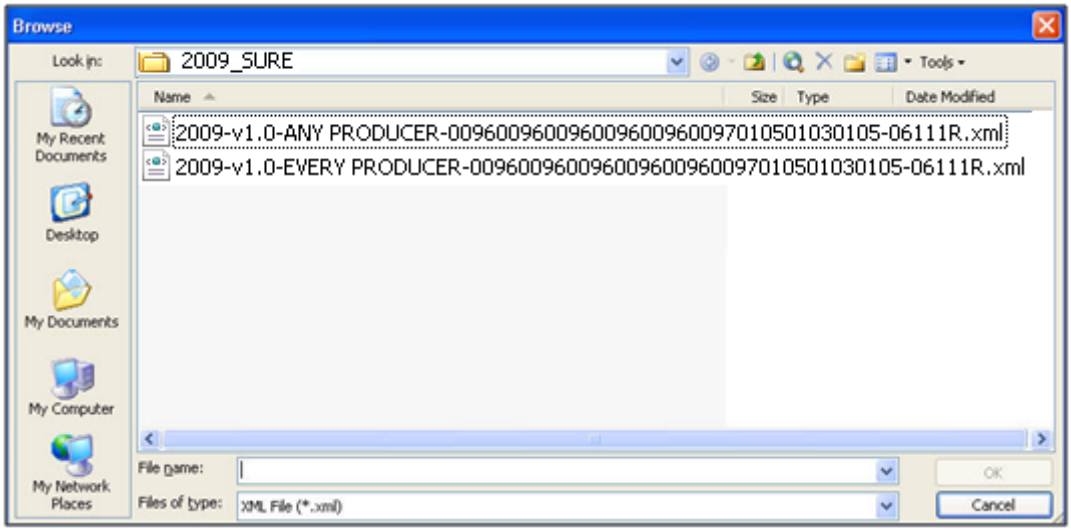
Step	Action
3	When users click "OK" on the Browse For Folder dialog box, the Confirmation for Clearing the Data dialog box will be displayed, CLICK "**OK**". 
4	The file will be automatically named and the 9-digits of the producer's ID will be automatically encrypted. The pre-established naming convention includes the following: • 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 Workbook will clear all manual entries and the data will be saved to the folder location indicated.

--*

*--574 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the SURE Workbook (Continued)

D Retrieving a Producer's SURE Workbook Data

Follow this table to retrieve a producer's SURE Workbook data; for example, to continue work, make changes, or summarize multi-county information.

Step	Action
1	Open the SURE Workbook template from the desktop and CLICK "**Retrieve From File**" Retrieve From File from the Data Entry Worksheet or Start Page.
2	After users click "Retrieve From File", the following Browse dialog box will be displayed with the content of the "S:\Service_Center\FSA\2009_SURE" folder where the user has saved the producer's SURE 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 "2009_SURE_Workbook_Template_vX.0.xlsm".

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***--574 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the SURE Workbook (Continued)**

E Transferring SURE Workbook Data to the Recording County

After a multi-county producer's SURE 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 and administrative counties shall coordinate with each other to timely complete and transmit the completed SURE Workbook and any other data needed to conduct and execute the 2009 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.

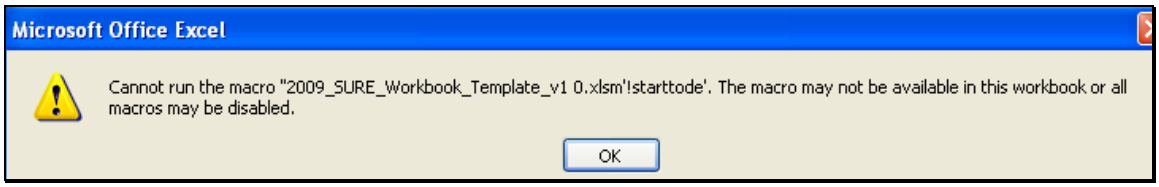
Note: When a recording county receives an XML file by e-mail, the file **must** be saved to the 2009 SURE folder, and opened from the 2009 SURE folder.**--***

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet

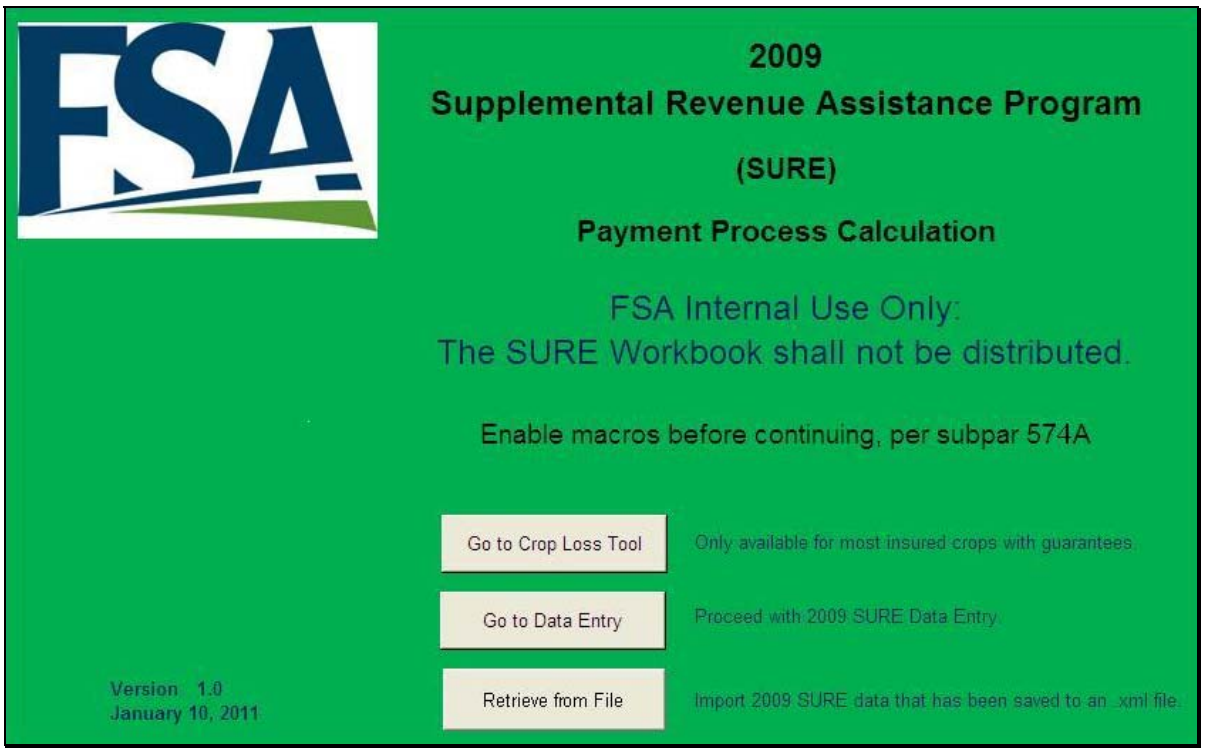
A Overview

When the SURE Workbook is opened, the Start Page will be displayed with the following:

- disclaimer, “FSA Internal Use Only: The SURE Workbook shall not be distributed.”
- reminder, “Enable macros before continuing per subpar 574 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 Crop Loss Tool” button, to access the Crop Loss Tool (see paragraph 577 for completing the 2009 Crop Loss Tool)
- “Go to Data Entry” button, to access the Data Entry Worksheet
- “Retrieve from File” button, to import a saved XML file.



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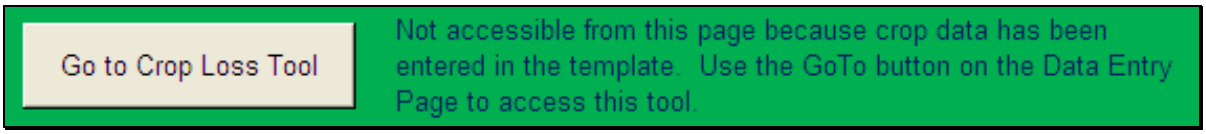
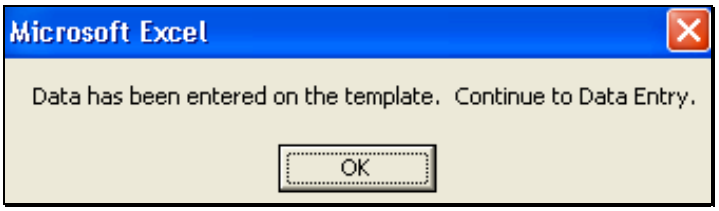
*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

A Overview (Continued)

If there is data in the SURE Workbook while the user is on the Start Page, the following message will be displayed next to "Go to Crop Loss Tool".



Note: If data has been entered in the SURE Workbook and users click "Go to Crop Loss Tool" when this text is displayed, the following Microsoft Excel dialog box error message will be displayed.



When users click "OK", the Data Entry Worksheet will be displayed.

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.

Notes: For 2009, unit of measure, price, and NAMP only have to be entered once for a county/crop/type/IU. These data cells on subsequent lines for the same county/crop/type/IU will be darkened to indicate that this data has already been accepted and is not needed to be entered again. This applies to all crops **except** peanuts.

For crops that could have different prices or NAMP's, such as peanuts, these cells will remain yellow and will have to be manually entered.--*

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

A Overview (Continued)

On the Data Entry Worksheet, cells that are:

- yellow will normally be completed, but are not always required to 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.

2009 Data Entry

Clear All Data | Sort Data | Go to 1st Crop Line

SURE Template Version: 1.0

Basic Information		
Producer Name:	Any Producer	
ID Number (9 Digits):	999999999 ID Type:	S
Recording Co, St Name	Anywhere, ST	
Admin. Co, St Name	Anywhere, ST	
Admin. St Co Code	99-999	
Crop Year	2009	
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	

Other Payment Amounts:		
DCP	Direct Payments	$ 8,000.00
	CC Payments	
ACRE	Direct Payments	
	ACRE Payments	
Price Support (LDP, MG, Market Certs.)	CMA:	
FSA Settlements		
RMA Settlements		
Other Disaster Payments		
Guar. Pmts./Contract Growers		

Other Payment Amounts:	
NAP Payments	

Information Only (No Data Entry)	
RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities	$ 15,000.00
Imputed CAT/NAP Amt:	$ 30,434.00

FSA SURE Intranet

SURE Guarantee Information

Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Int. Use	Stat. Code	Prac-tice	Acres	Prod. Share	RMPR Code	Plan/ Cov. Code	Stage Code H UH PP	Stage Code Adj. Fact. 1	Unit #	Plt Per.	Adj. Cd.	Guarantee Adjustments Adj. Fact. 2	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 3	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 4	Unit of Meas	Cr. Dist	RMA Guar. Basis ($)	RMA Elections Cov. Level	RMA Elections Price Elect.
	Alfalfa		FG	I	NI	19.10	1.0000	P	NY	H		100	01							TON				
	Corn	YEL	GR	I	NI	390.00	1.0000	P	25	H		102								BU		297,022	.7500	1.0000
	Oats	SPR	GR	I	NI	29.00	1.0000	R	IY	H										BU				
	Soybeans	COM	GR	I	NI	313.90	1.0000	P	25	H		102								BU		177,923	.7500	1.0000

Revenue Data

Yield (APH)	County Exp. Yield	SURE Yield (Do Not Enter Data)	Hist. Mrkt. %	Price ($)	Production to Count	Prod Type	2009 NAMP ($)	QA Factor	Salvage Value ($)	RMA Net Indemnity Producer Premium	RMA Net Indemnity Gross Indemnity
4.22		4.22		4.7500	31,600.00		3.5000				
		147		11.5000	15,695.00		7.0000			800.00	10,800.00
	78	51		84.0000	76.40		88.0000				
		43		3.8500	2,320.00		1.8000			400.00	5,400.00

COC Determinations (only required for adjustments)

Value Loss Crops Only: Fld Mrkt Val A ($)	Value Loss Crops Only: Fld Mrkt Val B ($)	Adjusted Production (Overrider Production to count)	Assigned Production (Added to Production)	Salvage Value ($) (Overrider Salvage Value)	Value Loss Crops Only: Fld Mrkt A ($) (Overrider FMV A)	Value Loss Crops Only: Fld Mrkt B ($) (Overrider FMV B)

Note: Screen captures are for example purposes **only**.--*

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

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.
FSA SURE Intranet	This icon is located immediately under the NAP Payments and RMA Indemnities Information Section on top of the Data Entry Worksheet. This icon is a link to the SURE web site where the SURE Workbook template and tools are located.
Go To Yield Determination Tool	See subparagraph K.
Go To Value Loss Tool	See subparagraph J.
Go To Crop Loss Tool	See subparagraph I.
Save To File	See subparagraph 574 C.
Retrieve From File	See subparagraph 574 D.

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):	999999999 **ID Type:**	S
Recording Co, St Name	Anywhere, ST	
Admin. Co, St Name	Anywhere, ST	
Admin. St Co Code	99-999	
Crop Year	2009	
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	

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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

C Entering Producer Information (Continued)

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 Workbook will need to be completed according to subparagraph 571 A. This additional SURE 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 Workbook will have a producer name entry of "Any Producer" the second SURE Workbook will have a producer name of "Any Producer 2". This step **must** be completed, in these cases, or 1 workbook will overwrite the other and data will be **lost**. In addition, these 2 SURE Workbooks will need to be summarized together as if the producer is multi-county, according to subparagraph 576 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 573 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 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 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 Workbook defaults to "**2009**".
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 2009 Web Eligibility.

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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

D Other Payment Amounts

The following is an example of the Data Entry Worksheet, "Other Payment Amounts".

Other Payment Amounts:		
DCP	Direct Payments	$ 8,000.00
	CC Payments	
ACRE	Direct Payments	
	ACRE Payments	
Price Support (LDP, MG, Market Certs.)		
	CMA:	
FSA Settlements		
RMA Settlements		
Other Disaster Payments		
Guar. Pmts./Contract Growers		

The following provides instructions for completing a portion of the "Other Payment Amounts" 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 2009. 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 2009.
ACRE	Direct Payments **1/**	Enter 100 percent of the total ACRE direct payment, including peanuts, the producer received in that administrative county for program year 2009. Only 15 percent of the total ACRE direct payment will apply against the revenue; however, the user shall enter 100 percent of the total ACRE direct payment; the Data Entry Worksheet will calculate the 15 percent.
	ACRE Payments **1/**	Enter total ACRE ACRE payments the producer received in that administrative county for program year 2009.
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 2009.
Enter amount here for CMA producers **2/**		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 2009.

1/ DCP Direct and DCP CC, ACRE Direct and ACRE ACRE, and LDP payment amounts are found in the 2009 SURE Payments Report. If disbursements and receivables are found for any of these program categories, subtract the receivable from the disbursement **before** entering payment amount into the SURE Workbook.

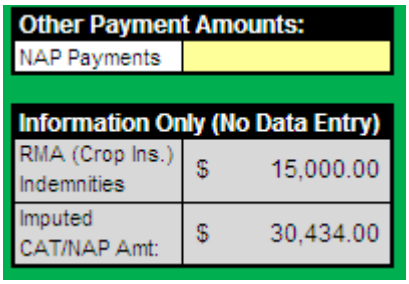
2/ CMA payments are found in SIR 2009 Section 10.--*

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

D Other Payment Amounts (Continued)

Field	Definition and Rule
FSA Settlements	Enter total FSA settlement payments, **not** including FLP settlements, the producer received in the administrative county for program year 2009. 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.
RMA Settlements	Enter total RMA settlement payments the producer received in the administrative county for program year 2009. RMA settlements include payments to the producer because 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 2009.
Guaranteed Payment to Contract Growers	Enter total guaranteed payments to contract growers the producer received in the administrative county for program year 2009. The producer will have to certify to this payment amount, if applicable.

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet that displays NAP payments and RMA indemnities:



Other Payment Amounts:	
NAP Payments	

Information Only (No Data Entry)	
RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities	$ 15,000.00
Imputed CAT/NAP Amt:	$ 30,434.00

The following provides instructions for completing a portion of the "Other Payment Amounts" fields.

Field	Definition and Rule
NAP Payments	Enter the whole dollar amount from the SURE Payments Report.
RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities	RMA gross indemnities and producer premiums are included in the crop data entry with the result automatically entered here. Manual entry is **not** allowed in this cell. If the net indemnity is equal to or less than zero, a dash "-" will be displayed.
Imputed CAT/NAP Amt:	Imputed CAT/NAP payments are automatically calculated according to subparagraph 263 H, when applicable. Manual entry is **not** allowed in this cell.

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*--575 Completing SURE 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.

The following is an example the Data Entry Worksheet crop data cells.

Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Int. Use	Stat. Code	Prac-tice
	Alfalfa		FG	I	NI
	Corn	**YEL**	**GR**	**I**	**NI**
	Oats	SPR	GR	I	NI
	Soybeans	COM	GR	I	NI

After an entry has been made on a line, the color of the line will become brighter and the data will be bolded.

From SIR 2009 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 11 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.

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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

E Entering Crop Data (Continued)

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
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.

The following is an example the Data Entry Worksheet crop data cells.

Acres	Prod. Share
19.10	1.0000
390.00	1.0000
29.00	1.0000
313.90	1.0000

From SIR 2009 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. **Note:** Do **not** load ineligible acres, such as *de minimis*, uninsured acres, etc.
Prod. Share	Producer Share	Enter producer's share as a number, with up to 4 decimal places. A value is required for **all** entries.

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*--575 Completing SURE 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
B
P

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 4 following RMPR codes from the drop-down menu. Required for **all** entries. • "**P**", purchased coverage whether NAP or RMA policy. • "**B**", Buy-In for 2009 **only** applies for insured crops listed in Exhibit 51 and **must** have a plan code coverage of "**IY**" or "**IV**". • "**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.

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*--575 Completing SURE 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 ("B") , or relief ("R") **and** they have **also** certified as SDA, LR, or BF ("S"), then the user would enter the "**P**", "**B**", 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 ("B"), 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.

The following is an example of a portion of the Data Entry Worksheet SURE guarantee data cells.

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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

From SIR RMA data, or as determined by the user, enter SURE guarantee data in all yellow cells, as follows.

<table>
<tr><th>Label</th><th>Full Name</th><th>Definition and Rule</th></tr>
<tr><td>Plan/ Cov. Code</td><td>Plan Code/ Coverage Code</td><td>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.
<table>
<tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>25</td><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td></tr>
<tr><td>50N</td><td>50R</td><td>51</td><td>55</td><td>61</td><td>63</td><td>73</td><td>90</td><td>92</td><td>96</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
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”.</td></tr>
</table>

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*--575 Completing SURE 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 SIR 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: Grapefruit is an insurable crop in County A, but the producer did **not** purchase crop insurance, they paid the fee for Buy-In. 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, 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, 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, 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, relief, or has certified to SDA, LR, or BF, then the plan coverage code would be "NV" for the noninsurable value-based crop.--*

*--575 Completing SURE 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		100	01
H		102	
H			
H		102	

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	SIR 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 Workbook as "**PP**".
Stage Code: Adj. Fact. 1	Stage Code: Adjustment Factor 1	SIR 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 SIR 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.

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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Unit #	Unit Number	SIR RMA Data or NAP Data	Enter RMA or NAP unit number. Required for all crops with purchased coverage (NAP, RMA).
Plt Per.	Planting Period	SIR NAP, Buy-In, or Relief Data	Enter 2-digit FSA planting period (for example, “01”, “02”); required for all NAP coverable crops.

Note: See Exhibit 4 for more information.

This 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	SIR 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 SIR 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	SIR 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.--*

*--575 Completing SURE 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 Elect.
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	SIR 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	SIR 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	SIR 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	SIR 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	SIR 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.

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*--575 Completing SURE 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 (Do Not Enter Data)	Hist. Mrkt. %	Price ($)
4.22		4.22		4.7500
		147		11.5000
	78	51		84.0000
		43		3.8500

Enter SURE guarantee data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Yield (APH)	Actual Production History	SIR 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 "B", "R", and "S" RMPR Code entries and purchased whole farm revenue policies (for example AGR and AGR-Lite), except for value loss. The SURE Workbook will factor 65 percent of the entered CEY for "B", "R", and "S" types of coverage.
SURE Yield	SURE Yield	SURE Workbook Calculates	The SURE Workbook will determine the SURE Yield after 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 or a message will display in the workbook saying "Warning: Total of HMP for all uses of the acres must equal 100 percent." Each county/crop/type/use must be the same or a message will be displayed in the workbook saying "Warning: HMP should be the same for all crop/type/use in the county unless there are differences for specific acreages." 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.

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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Price	Price	SIR NAP or RMA Data or STC Determined	For insured crops, where an RMA price is provided on SIR, 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.

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	2009 NAMP ($)	QA Factor	Salvage Value ($)	RMA Net Indemnity			
					Producer Premium	Gross Indemnity	Fld Mrkt Val A ($)	Fld Mrkt Val B ($)
31,600.00		3.5000						
15,695.00		7.0000			800.00	10,800.00		
76.40		88.0000						
2,320.00		1.8000			400.00	5,400.00		

Enter revenue data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Production to Count	Production to Count	SIR RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter the production as provided by RMA, NAP or the producer. Required for all entries except value loss, do not enter for 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 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. **Note:** "Production Type" field **must** be blank when quality adjustment factor is being applied.

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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

G Entering Revenue Data (Continued)

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
2009 NAMP ($)	2009 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. **Example:** For 20 percent loss approved, County Office would enter ".8000" in the SURE Workbook. The calculation defaults to "1.000" if no value is entered (paragraph 66). Use the following table to determine when to enter quality adjustment factor:

This table provides when to include quality adjustment factor.

Crop Type	Type of Approved Quality Adjustment Factor	Entry for Data Entry Worksheet	Entry for Crop Loss Tool
Insured with "L" (Loss) Record present in SIR and listed in Exhibit 17 with "yes".	Separate Moisture and Other Quality factors.	Enter Combined Quality Adjustment Factor	Enter Moisture Quality Adjustment **only**
	Total Quality (1 factor).	Enter Total Quality Adjustment Factor	No entry for Quality Adjustment
All Others (on Exhibit 17 with a "no", or not listed on Exhibit 17).	Separate Moisture and Other Quality factors.	Enter Combined Quality Adjustment	Enter Combined Quality Adjustment
	Total Quality (1 factor).	Enter Total	Enter Total

Note: When a quality adjustment factor is entered for an "All Others" crop on the Data Entry Worksheet, the SURE Workbook will automatically transfer the quality adjustment factor to the Crop Loss Tool. For insured crops listed in Exhibit 17 with a "yes", and have an "L" (Loss) Record present in SIR, the quality adjustment factor **must** be entered manually in the Crop Loss Tool, when applicable, according to this table.**--***

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

G Entering Revenue Data (Continued)

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Salvage Value ($)	Salvage Value in Dollars	SIR RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter salvage value in whole dollars, if applicable.
RMA Net Indemnity	Producer Premium	SIR	Enter the whole dollar amount as reported in the "A" (Acreage) Record of SIR
	Gross Indemnity	SIR	Enter the whole dollar amount as reported in the "L" (Loss) Record of SIR
Value Loss Crops Only - Fld Mrkt A ($) **1/**	Field Market Value A in Dollars	SIR RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter FMV A in whole dollars, if applicable.
Value Loss Crops Only - Fld Mrkt B ($) **1/**	Field Market Value B in Dollars	SIR 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 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 Workbook.**--***

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

H Entering COC Determination Data

The following is an example of the Data Entry Worksheet COC Determinations data cells.

COC Determinations (only required for adjustments)				
Adjusted Production (Overrides Production to count)	Assigned Production (Added to Production)	Salvage Value ($) (Overrides Salvage Value)	Value Loss Crops Only	
			Fld Mrkt A ($) (Overrides FMV A)	Fld Mrkt B ($) (Overrides FMV B)

Enter revenue data in all light green cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
COC Determinations - Adjusted Production	COC Adjusted Production	COC Determined	Enter COC adjusted production. This amount will override the producer's production to count.
COC Determinations - Assigned 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 ($) **1/**	COC Field Market Value A in Dollars	COC Determined	Enter COC FMV A in whole dollars, for value loss crops **only**. This amount will override the producer's FMV A.
COC Determinations - Value Loss Crops Only - Fld Mrkt B ($) **1/**	COC Field Market Value B in Dollars	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 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 Workbook.--*

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

I Crop Loss Tool

See paragraph 577 for information on the Crop Loss Tool.

Note: Data will **not** transfer from the Data Entry Worksheet to the Crop Loss Tool using the "Go To Crop Loss Tool" button.

J Value Loss Tool

The SURE Workbook features a Value Loss Tool. The Value Loss Tool may be used for noninsurable or NAP value loss crops without CCC-576 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 Workbook provides a Value Loss Tool Worksheet to assist users in calculating "Field Market Value A" and "Field Market Value 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

Ineligible Inventory	Graduated Price	Field Market Value A	Field Market Value B
		$ 1,350	$ 1,151
500	$0.0175	$ 350	$ 271
200	$0.0250	$ 1,000	$ 880

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.—*

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

J Value Loss Tool (Continued)

FMV A and FMV B are calculated for each line item. The blue cells display the FMV A and FMV B totaled for all line items entered. Users manually enter the calculated FMV A and FMV B on the Data Entry Worksheet. Value Loss Tool does **not** interface with the Data Entry Worksheet, all entries are manual and resulting "Field Market Value A" and "Field Market Value B" fields **must** be manually transferred to the Data Entry Worksheet by the user. To return to the Data Entry Worksheet, CLICK "**Go To Data Entry**".

Note: The Value Loss Tool is optional. If users choose to use the Value Loss Tool, the page shall be printed and filed in the producer's SURE Program folder.

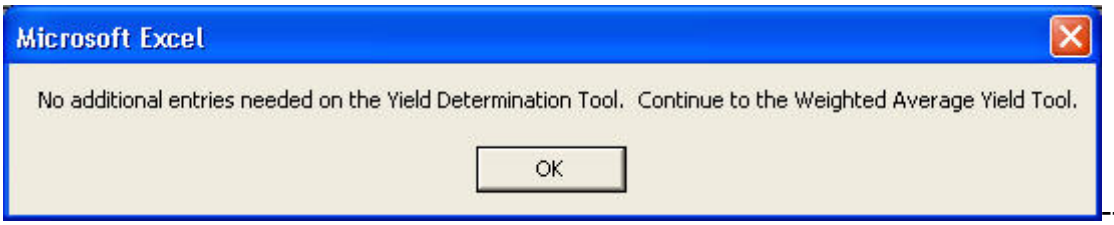
K Yield Determination Tool

The SURE Workbook features a Yield Determination Tool. When all crop data entry is complete, CLICK **"Go To Yield Determination Tool"**; the SURE Workbook will navigate the user to the Yield Determination Tool to enter applicable yields.

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 Workbook, the "SURE Yield" field will need to be recalculated. Either of the following will reset the "**Go To Yield Determination Tool**" 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 "Go To Yield Determination Tool".

If crops entered on the Data Entry Worksheet do **not** have a CC yield or NAP APH, the following message will be displayed. CLICK "**OK**" to continue to the Weighted Average Yield Tool.



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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

K Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

Weighted **CC yields** are provided in SIR Section 11, 2009 CC Yield Data, if the producer has established CC yield for the crop on any farm in the applicable SURE program year. The following is an example of the SIR Section 11, 2009 CC Yield Data.

11 2009 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 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. See Exhibit 30 for a list of SURE crops with CC yields.

Note: Users may receive CC yield for Peanuts "GP" (green peanuts) on SIR Section 11, 2009 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 the following as crops for which CC yields apply:

- insured corn, yellow, grain
- insured soybeans, common, grain
- waived-in oats, spring, grain.

The user has entered the Weighted CC Yield from SIR Section 11, 2009 CC Yield Data.

2009 Yield Determination Tool

Counter-Cyclical Yields

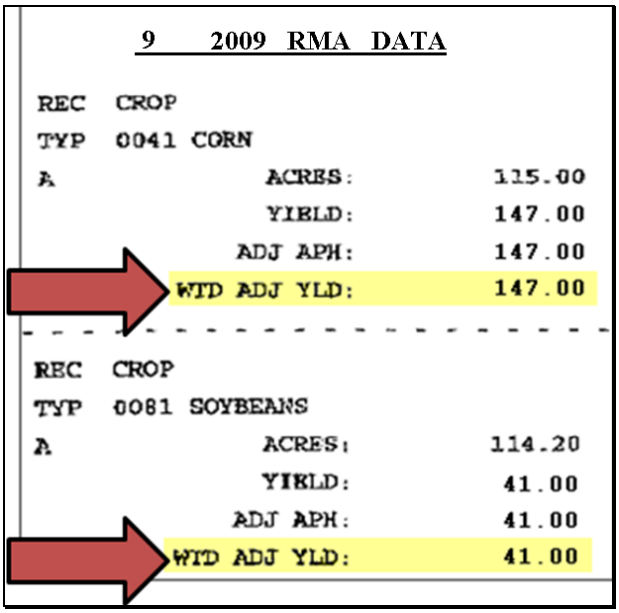
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Use	UOM	CC Yield
	Insured Corn	YEL	gr	bu	145
	Insured Soybeans	COM	gr	bu	43
	Waived-in Oats	SPR	gr	bu	24

Note: If the producer does **not** have an established CC yield in the applicable SURE program year for the crop, the user shall leave the cell **blank**.--*

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

K Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield - RMA weighted adjusted yield is provided in SIR, Section 9, 2009 RMA Data.



```
9    2009 RMA DATA

REC  CROP
TYP  0041 CORN
A                ACRES:        115.00
                 YIELD:        147.00
               ADJ APH:        147.00
           WTD ADJ YLD:        147.00
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
REC  CROP
TYP  0081 SOYBEANS
A                ACRES:        114.20
                 YIELD:         41.00
               ADJ APH:         41.00
           WTD ADJ YLD:         41.00
```

The SURE Workbook has been designed to identify SURE crops that the user has loaded on the Data Entry Worksheet for which the RMA weighted adjusted yield applies to the Yield Determination Tool, using the RMPR Code and Plan Code.

Note: Plan codes 12, 13, 14, 41, 46, 47, and 73 will **not** have an RMA weighted adjusted yield.--*

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

K Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

In the following example, the Yield Determination Tool has identified the following as insured crops for which RMA weighted adjusted yield applies:

- insured corn, yellow, grain
- insured soybeans, common, grain.

The user has entered the RMA weighted adjusted APH from SIR Section 9, 2009 RMA Data.

2009 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 has a CC yield, but no RMA weighted adjusted yield, no entries are required.

If the producer has an RMA weighted adjusted yield, 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 yields 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 yield entries need to be re-entered.

After the CC yields and RMA weighted adjusted yields 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.

Note: The SURE Workbook allows for entering only one RMA weighted adjusted yield per crop, crop type, and IU. See paragraph 132 for reasons for multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields. See paragraph 580 for instructions for using the "Blended RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield Tool," that can be accessed by the "Go to the Blended RMA Wtd Adj Yld Tool" button on the top of the "2009 Yield Determination Tool."

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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

K Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

NAP Adjusted Yield - The annual yield data for NAP is provided in SIR Section 3, 2009 NAP Approved Yield History File.

CROP YEAR	YIELD	YLD TYPE
2008	1.77	A
2007	1.68	R
2006	1.70	A
2005	1.60	O
2004	1.59	P
2003	1.79	A

The SURE 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 SIR Section 3, 2009 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 and Plt. Per.	UOM	Message	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type
	Alfalfa		Fg	I	NI	19.10	100/01	Ton	Adj Yld: 1.69 Ton	2008	1.77	A	2007	1.68	R	2006	1.70	A	2005	1.60	O

Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type
2004	1.59	P	2003	1.79	A

Note: The user will enter **every** year, yield, and yield type present in SIR Section 3, 2009 NAP Approved Yield History File. The Yield Determination Tool has been designed to remove the applicable replacement yields.**--***

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

K Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

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 Workbook is saved and retrieved, the orange coloring and message will no longer be displayed.

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 Worksheet, CLICK **"Go to Data Entry".**

L Weighted Average Yield Tool

The SURE 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 Workbook will navigate the user to the Weighted Average Yield Tool.

The following is an example of the Weighted Average Yield Tool.

2009 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

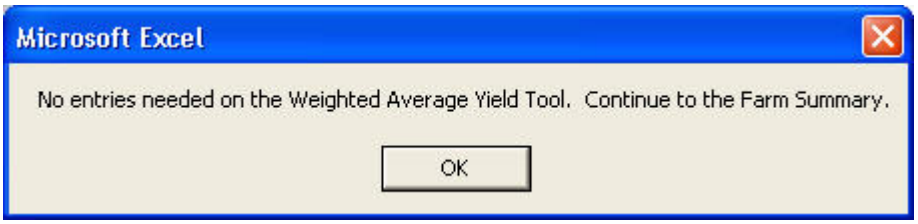
Crops that require the yields to be weighted using the Weighted Average Yield Tool are NAP yield based crops, waived-in yield based crops, and insured crops with plan codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63.

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, 47, 50N, 73, 86, 90, 92, 96, and NAP value loss crops.--*

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

L Weighted Average Yield Tool (Continued)

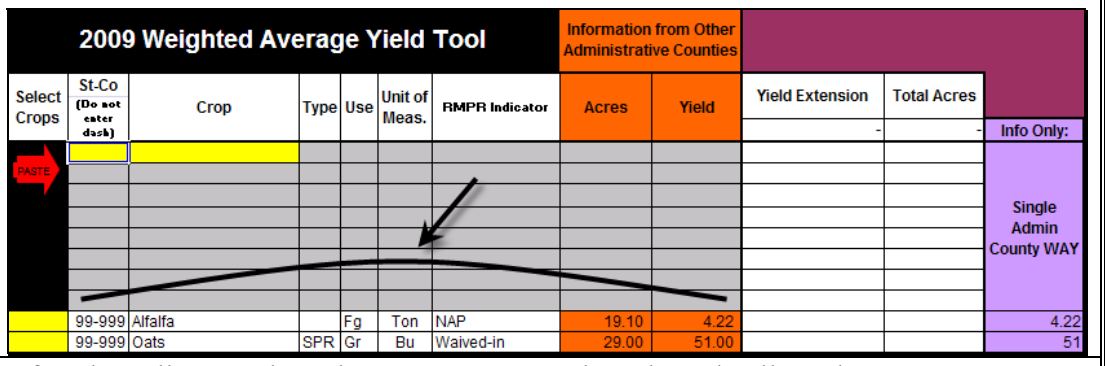
If crops entered on the Data Entry Worksheet do **not** require a weighted average yield, the following Microsoft Excel dialog box will be displayed. CLICK "**OK**" to continue to the farm summary.



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 Workbooks for the producer and navigate to the **"Weighted Average Yield Tool"** on **all** SURE Workbooks.
2	Click **1 administrative county's** SURE 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:
4	After the cells are selected, RIGHT-CLICK the selected cells and LEFT-CLICK "**Copy**".
5	Click on the other administrative county's SURE Workbook.

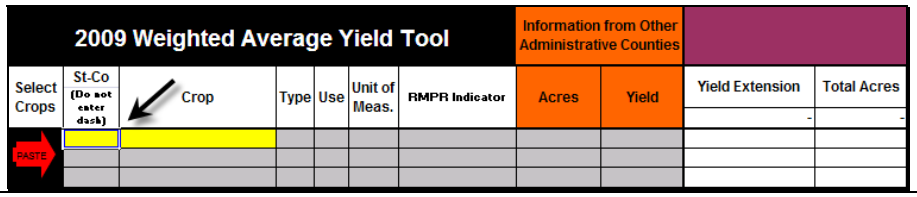
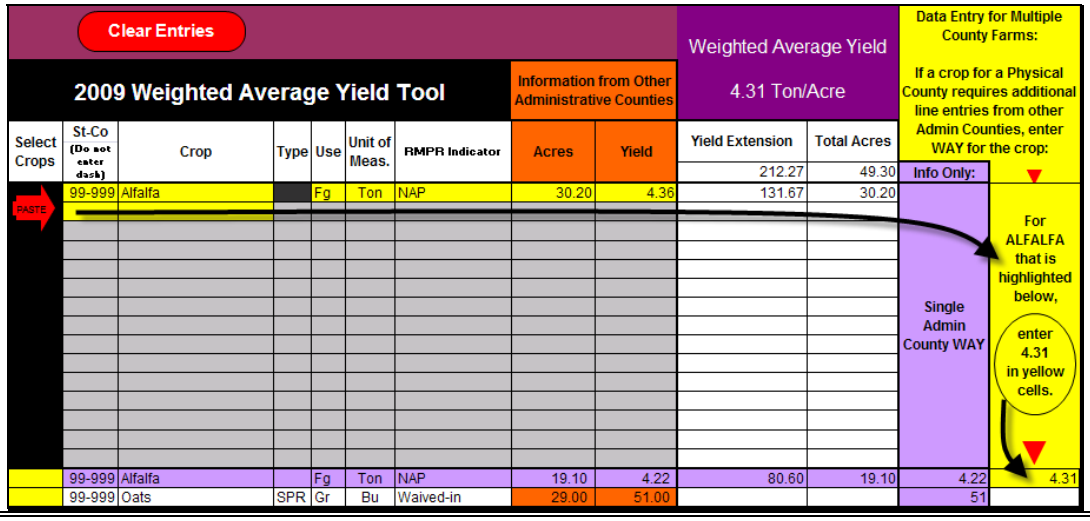


2009 Weighted Average Yield Tool							Information from Other Administrative Counties				
Select Crops	St-Co (Do not enter dash)	Crop	Type	Use	Unit of Meas.	RMPR Indicator	Acres	Yield	Yield Extension	Total Acres	Info Only:
PASTE									-	-	
											Single Admin County WAY
	99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	Ton	NAP	19.10	4.22			4.22
	99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	Bu	Waived-in	29.00	51.00			51

--*

*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

L Weighted Average Yield Tool (Continued)

Step	Action
6	On the other administrative county's SURE Workbook CLICK the top left yellow cell in the "St-Co" column (see reference arrow in this example). 
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 Workbook. 

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*--575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

L Weighted Average Yield Tool (Continued)

After the weighted average yield calculation has completed, CLICK **"Go To Farm Summary"** to continue.

To go back to Data Entry Worksheet, CLICK **"Go to Data Entry".**

M 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 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 577 for more information about the 10% Loss Tool.--*

*--576 Completing SURE 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 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
- disclaimer statement
- FSA County Office Use Only portion.

Producer Name	
Any Producer	
Recording County	
Anywhere, St	

2009 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary

FSA County Office Use Only		
SURE Payment Amount		$ 190,616
	Initials	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
Data Loaded by:	aaa	12/12/2010
2nd Party Rev:	bbb	12/14/2010
Ap:	ccc	12/20/2010

Farm Data

Enter data for up to six additional counties:

County:	99-999						
1. Program Guarantee	$ 595,692						
2. Not Applicable for 2009							
3. Expected Revenue	$ 769,456						
4. Estimated Crop Value	$ 231,364						
5. Other Revenue	$ 46,634						
6. Disaster Declaration ("x")	x						

Eligibility Information

Farm Requirement	7. Located in a Disaster County?			Yes
	8. Production Loss % for the farm			55%
Crop Requirement	9. Does at least one crop have the required 10% loss? (yes =			x
	10. Crops with a 10% loss (List at least one crop, if applicable.)	corn	oats	soybeans

Payment Information

Calculated Payment Amount	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)	$ 277,998
	15. SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 13 - Item 14)). Zero if negative.	$ 190,616

DISCLAIMER: The payment data reflected on this farm summary is the result of the SURE payment calculation process. Payment amounts are subject to payment eligibility and payment limitation requirements and may vary.

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.--*

*--576 Completing SURE 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	$ 595,692
2. Not Applicable for 2009	
3. Expected Revenue	$ 769,456
4. Estimated Crop Value	$ 231,364
5. Other Revenue	$ 46,634
6. Disaster Declaration ("x")	x

Item	Title	Content
1	Program Guarantee	SURE guarantee calculated from the data entered into the Data Entry Worksheet. Used to calculate the SURE payment amount.
2	Not Applicable for 2009	Stimulus is **not** available in 2009 SURE.
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.

--*

*--576 Completing SURE Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet

D Farm Data for Other Counties

Only in cases where the producer is a multi-county producer and this SURE 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 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	$ 595,692	$ 4,654
2. Not Applicable for 2009		
3. Expected Revenue	$ 769,456	$ 6,226
4. Estimated Crop Value	$ 231,364	$ 6,544
5. Other Revenue	$ 46,634	$ 750
6. Disaster Declaration ("X")	X	X

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

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 and administrative county's SURE Workbooks.

The following are the instructions for the **recording county** to follow on the **recording county's** SURE 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	

--*

*--576 Completing SURE Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet

D Farm Data for Other Counties (Continued)

The following are the instructions for the **recording county** to follow on the **administrative county**'**s** SURE 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 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.

If the user needs to remove the pasted data, the user shall:

- ENTER "**D**" (for delete) in the cell above the pasted county data
- PRESS "**Enter**"
- CLICK "**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:

To Delete a County
Enter a "D" above the county, press "enter" and click on this box.

County:	99-999	99-998		
		D		
1. Program Guarantee	$ 595,692	$ 4,654		
2. Not Applicable for 2009				
3. Expected Revenue	$ 769,456	$ 6,226		
4. Estimated Crop Value	$ 231,364	$ 6,544		
5. Other Revenue	$ 46,634	$ 750		
6. Disaster Declaration ("x")	x			

--*

*--576 Completing SURE Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet

D Farm Data for Other Counties (Continued)

Each SURE Workbook is only able to summarize 6 additional county workbooks. If a recording county has a producer with more than 6 additional workbooks to summarize, the following procedure will need to be followed:

Step	Action
1	Complete the workbook with the maximum 6 additional workbooks.
2	Create a second workbook for the same recording county.
3	Only complete the "Basic Information" block on the Data Entry Worksheet showing the same recording county. Do **not** enter **any** crop or payment data.
4	Go to the farm summary page.
5	Add the remaining administrative counties.
6	Save the file adding a "2" at the end of the file name so it will not overwrite the first recording county workbook.
7	Send the two XML files to the National Office by e-mail. The files will be merged and returned as 1 file.

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	54%

Notes: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

If a producer is multi-county and the "copy and paste" process has been performed as described in subparagraph D, the percentage displayed in item 8 will represent the revenue loss for all counties included in the summarization.**--***

*--576 Completing SURE Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet

E Eligibility Information (Continued)

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 this message is displayed, complete the SURE Workbook process and see Part 11 to determine COC action based on eligibility criteria.

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, ENTER "**X**" in item 9. After this has been completed, the SURE payment amount will be displayed in the Payment Information portion.

Note: To determine if 10 percent production loss has been met, see paragraph 577.

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 this message is displayed, complete the SURE Workbook process and see Part 11 to determine COC action based on eligibility criteria.--*

*--576 Completing SURE Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet

F SURE Information

The following data will be automatically calculated.

Item	Title and Rule
11	Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 1) (from subparagraph C or D)
12	90 percent of Expected Revenue Cap (90 percent 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 percent times (Item 13 - Item 14)). Zero if negative.

Payment Information			
Calculated Payment Amount	11. Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 1)	$	600,346
	12. 90% of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3)	$	698,114
	13. SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 11 or Item 12)	$	600,346
	14. Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 + Total of Item 5)	$	254,858
	15. SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 13 - Item 14)). Zero if negative.	$	207,293

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

G Disclaimer Statement

The following disclaimer will print on the bottom of the Farm Summary Worksheet.

DISCLAIMER: The payment data reflected on this farm summary is the result of the SURE payment calculation process. Payment amounts are subject to payment eligibility and payment limitation requirements and may vary.

--*

*--576 Completing SURE Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet

H FSA County Office Use Portion

The following data will be automatically calculated.

Item	Definition and Rule
SURE Payment Amount	Automatically calculated. This SURE payment amount will be entered into the payment software for SURE payment processing.
Data Loaded by	FSA employee that completed the SURE Workbook will enter their initials and date completed.
2nd Party Rev	FSA employee that completed the required second-party review of the SURE Workbook will enter their initials and date completed.
Finalized by	When **all** the following necessary summarization is done and FSA-682 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 Workbook, regardless of whether the SURE Workbook is for a multi-county producer.

FSA County Office Use Only		
SURE Payment Amount	$	207,293
	Initials	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
Data Loaded by:	aaa	12/12/2010
2nd Party Rev:	bbb	12/14/2010
Finalized by:	ccc	12/20/2010

Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.--*

*--576 Completing SURE Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet

I Errors

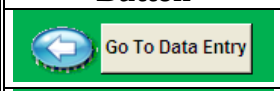
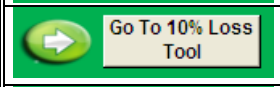
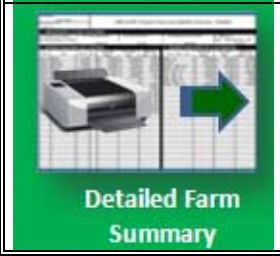
If any cell on the Farm Summary Worksheet contains, "**#VALUE!**" or "**#N/A**", go back to the Data Entry Worksheet and make sure each applicable highlighted or yellow cell is completed for each crop.

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 user to the Data Entry Worksheet.
	Returns user to the SURE Workbook-generated FSA-682, page 2 (subparagraph 578 B).
	Returns user to the 10 Percent Loss Tool.
	Prints the following summaries: • Data Entry • Yield Determination Tool, if applicable • Loss Percentage Tool for multi-county farms, if applicable • Farm Summary • FSA-682, page 2 (subparagraph 578 B) • 10 Percent Loss Tool.
	Prints the Farm Summary Page only.
	Prints a Detailed Farm Summary (subparagraph K).

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*--576 Completing SURE Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet

K Example of Detailed Farm Summary

The following is an example of a Detailed Farm Summary.

Producer Name	2009 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary - Detailed
Any Producer	
Administrative County	
Anywhere, St	

A. Administrative County Information

Information for Crops in this Administrative County	1. Total Crop Guarantees	2. Total Other Revenue	3. Total Estimated Crop Value	4. Difference (Items 1 minus 2 minus 3)
	$595,692	$46,634	$231,364	$317,694

B. Detailed Information by Line Entry / **C. Detailed Information by Crop/Type/Use**

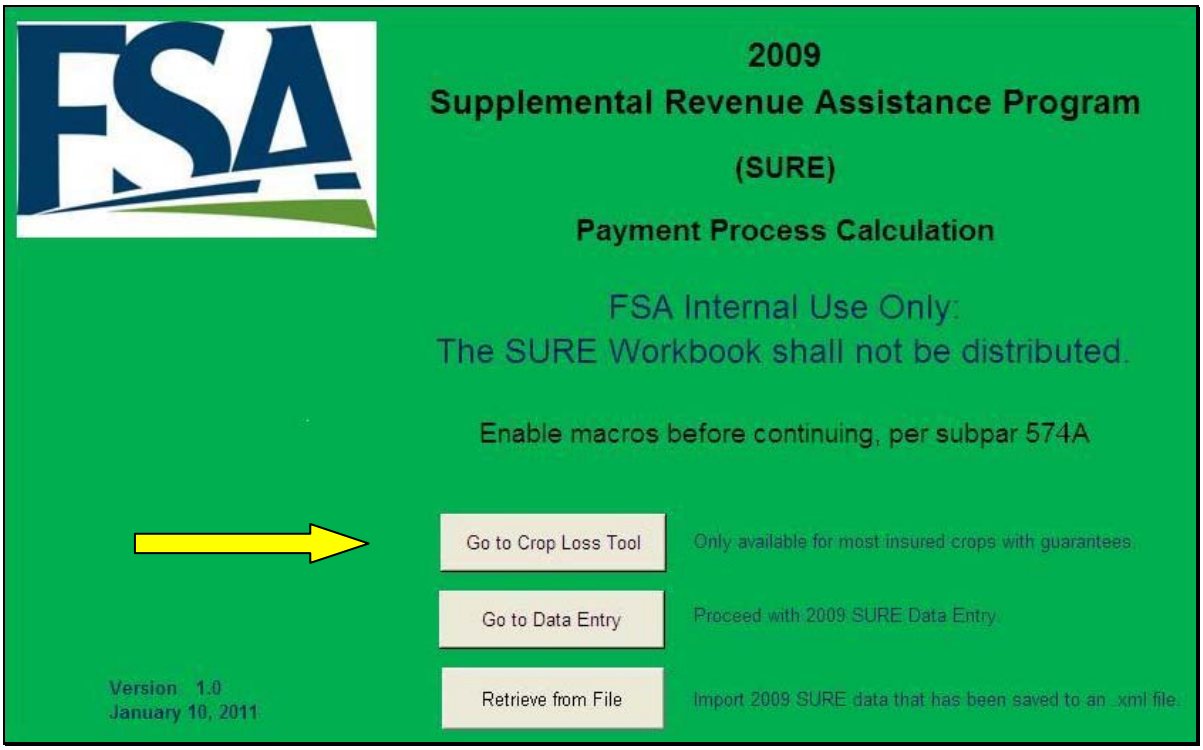
5. St-Co	6. Crop	7. Acres	8. Unit	9. Guarantee	10. Crop Value	11. Difference (Items 9 - 10)	12. Crop - Type - Use	13. Guarantee	14. Crop Value	15. Difference (Items 13 - 14)
99-999	Alfalfa	19.10	100	$ 230	$ 110,600	$ (110,370)	Alfalfa - Fg	$ 230	$ 110,600	$ (110,370)
99-999	Corn	390.00	102	$ 341,575	$ 109,865	$ 231,710	Corn - YEL - Gr	$ 341,575	$ 109,865	$ 231,710
99-999	Oats	29.00		$ 39,290	$ 6,723	$ 32,567	Oats - SPR - Gr	$ 39,290	$ 6,723	$ 32,567
99-999	Soybeans	313.90	102	$ 214,597	$ 4,176	$ 210,421	Soybeans - COM - Gr	$ 214,597	$ 4,176	$ 210,421

--*

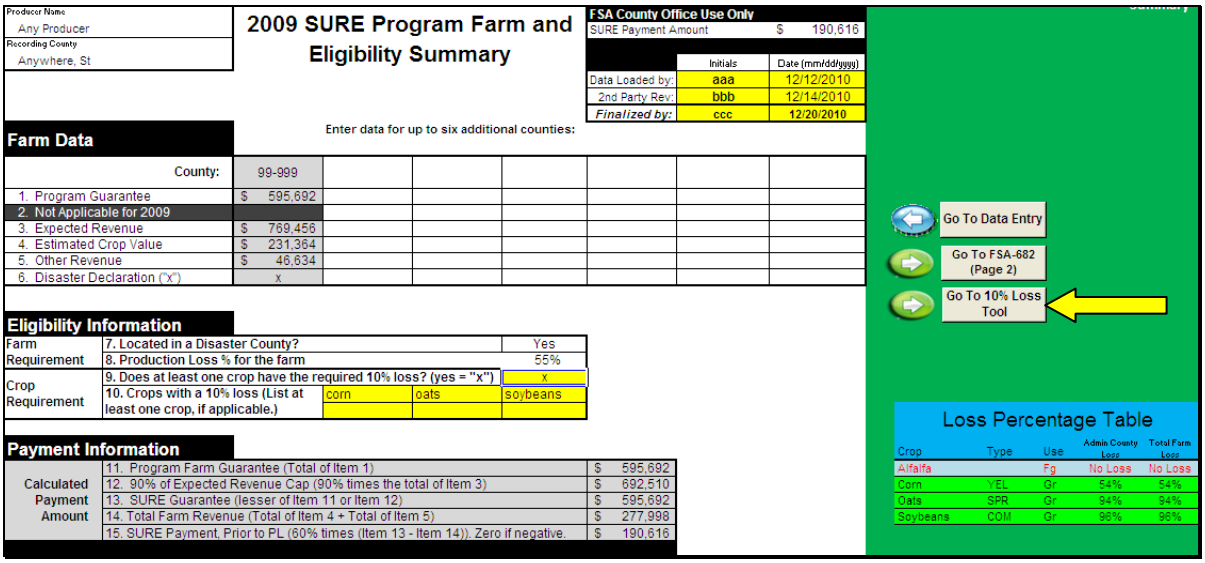
*--577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools

A Overview

There are 2 Crop Loss Tools in the SURE Workbook. The first is an optional preliminary crop loss tool called the "2009 Crop Loss Tool" and is accessed by the "Go to Crop Loss Tool" on the startup page of the SURE Workbook.



The second crop loss tool is called the "10% Loss Tool" and is accessed by the "Go To 10% Loss Tool" button on the Farm Summary Page.



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*--577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools (Continued)

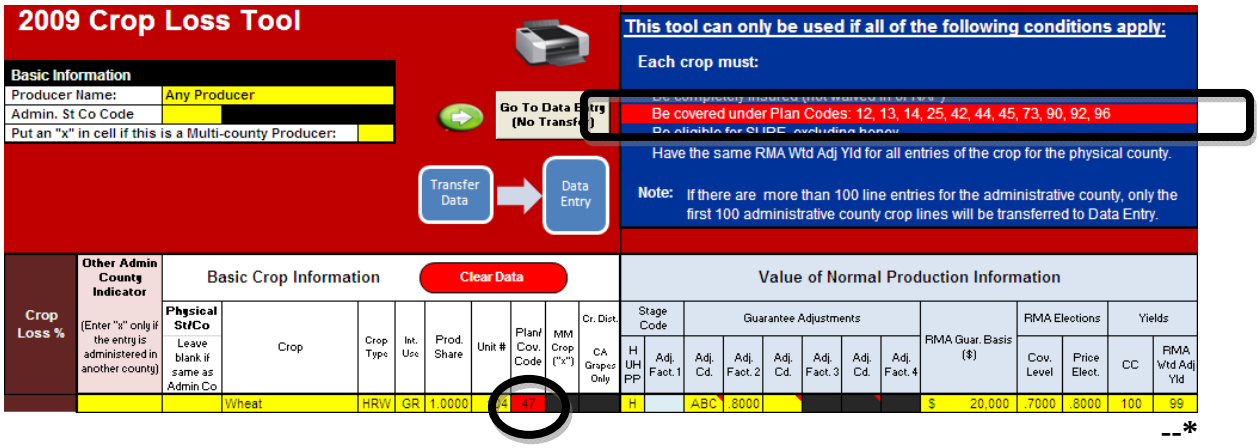
B 2009 Crop Loss Tool

The 2009 Crop Loss Tool:

- is optional
- calculates a loss percentage **only** for insured crops that have a guarantee basis provided by RMA
- **requires** that only minimal data need to be entered
- provides a preliminary method for determining when a producer has met the 10 percent or 50 percent loss requirement for farms where all crops are as follows:
  - completely insured (not waived-in or NAP)
  - covered under plan code 12, 13, 14, 25, 42, 44, 45, 73, 90, 92, or 96 (RMA guarantee provided)
  - eligible for SURE, excluding honey
  - have the same RMA "WTD ADJ YLD" for all acres of the same crop within a physical county.

If an entered crop does **not** meet these specifications, the requirement being violated will turn red in the blue box in the upper portion of the 2009 Crop Loss Tool as well as the data in the Basic Crop Information. This **must** be corrected **before** work in the 2009 Crop Loss Tool may continue.

In the following example, "47" has been entered in the column for "Plan/Cov. Code." This has caused the cell to turn red with the following line of requirements turning red in the blue box in the upper right hand corner, "Be covered under Plan Codes 12, 13, 14, 25, 42, 44, 45, 73, 90, 92, 96." Because this crop does **not** meet this requirement, the wheat crop insured under a "Plan Code 47" **cannot** be included in the Crop Loss Tool and **must** be removed.



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***--577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools (Continued)**

B 2009 Crop Loss Tool (Continued)

When all crops on the farm do not fall under the requirements in this subparagraph, the entire SURE Workbook will need to be completed and the 10% Loss Tool will be used to determine eligibility based on crop losses.

Notes: When all crops on the farm have met requirements of the 2009 Crop Loss Tool, and a 2009 Crop Loss Tool has been completed, the tool may show that the producer is **not** eligible for SURE. In this case, the producer **must** be made aware of the results of the 2009 Crop Loss Tool. It is the producer's responsibility to decide whether or not to proceed with the complete SURE Workbook.

The only way the 2009 Crop Loss Tool can be accurate is if **all** crops on the farm have met the 2009 Crop Loss Tool requirements, and **all** crops have been included in the 2009 Crop Loss Tool. The 2009 Crop Loss Tool only allows limited data and is only to be used as a preliminary determination of eligibility based on production loss. There is always a possibility that the results of the 10% Loss Tool will differ from those of the 2009 Crop Loss Tool after the entire SURE Workbook has been completed, especially when crop loss is close to the 10 percent or 50 percent level. The results of the 2009 Crop Loss Tool **must always** be verified with the Loss Percentage Table **after** the SURE Workbook is completed to ensure that a producer eligible for SURE.

Minimum data is required to be entered in the 2009 Crop Loss Tool because only the loss is being calculated. Data from other counties may be entered to determine if the total farm meets the 50 percent production loss requirement or if similar crops in multiple counties will meet the 10 percent crop loss requirement.**--***

*--577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools (Continued)

B 2009 Crop Loss Tool (Continued)

When data from other counties are entered, an "**X**" **must** be placed in the "Other Administrative county Indicator" column to the immediate left of the Basic Crop Information. If an "**X**" is **not** entered, that crop will be transferred to the Data Entry Worksheet when data is transferred to the Data Entry Worksheet.

For detailed instructions on entering data in all of the other columns of the 2009 Crop Loss Tool, see paragraph 575.

2009 Crop Loss Tool

Basic Information	
Producer Name:	Any Producer
Admin. St Co Code	99-999
Put an "x" in cell if this is a Multi-county Producer:	

If all crops have been entered for the SURE Farm, the production loss for the 50% Farm Requirement is:
69%

Go To Data Entry (No Transfer)

Transfer Data → Data Entry

This tool can only be used if all of the following conditions apply:

Each crop must:

Be completely insured (not waived in or NAP)
Be covered under Plan Codes: 12, 13, 14, 25, 42, 44, 45, 73, 90, 92, 96
Be eligible for SURE, excluding honey
Have the same RMA Wtd Adj Yld for all entries of the crop for the physical county.

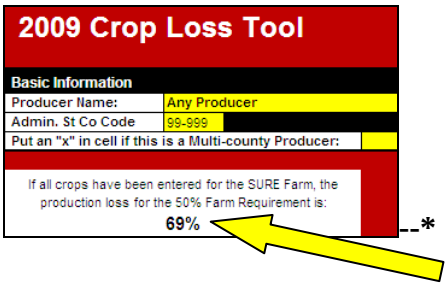
Note: If there are more than 100 line entries for the administrative county, only the first 100 administrative county crop lines will be transferred to Data Entry.

Crop Loss %	Other Admin County Indicator (Enter "x" only if the entry is administered in another county)	Basic Crop Information: Physical St/Co (Leave blank if same as Admin Co)	Crop	Crop Type	Int. Use	Prod. Share	Unit #	Plan/ Cov. Code	MM Crop ("x")	Cr. Dict. CA Grapes Only	Value of Normal Production Information: Stage Code H UH PP	Stage Code Adj. Fact. 1	Guarantee Adjustments Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 2	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 3	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 4	RMA Guar. Basis ($)	RMA Elections Cov. Level	Price Elect.	Yields CC	RMA Wtd Adj Yld
71%			Wheat	HRW	GR	1.0000	104	90			H		ABC	.6000					$ 20,000	.7000	.8000	100	99
71%			Wheat	HRW	GR	1.0000	103	90			H								$ 35,000	.7000	.8000		99
64%			Apples	COM	FH	1.0000	102	90	X		H								$ 28,000	.9000	1.0000		
64%			Apples	COM	PR	1.0000	101	90	X		H								$ 17,000	.9000	1.0000		

Clear Data

Value of Actual Production Information: Price ($)	Production to Count	Prod Type	Prod. QA Factor	Salvage Value ($)	COC Determinations (adjustments): Adjusted Prod. (Override Production to Count)	Assigned Prod. (Added to Production to Count)	Salvage Value ($) (Overrides Salvage Value)
$ 4.0000	3000						
$ 4.0000	4800						
$ 0.5400	32250		0.8500				
$ 0.2700	12700		0.8500				

When completed, the 2009 Crop Loss Tool will show the total farm loss just below the Basic Information block in the upper left corner of the tool.

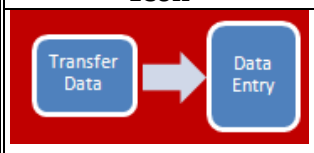


*--577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools (Continued)

B 2009 Crop Loss Tool (Continued)

For each individual crop, the tool will display the crop loss to the left in the Basic Crop Information Section.

Crop Loss %	Other Admin County Indicator (Enter "x" only if the entry is administered in another county)	Basic Crop Information									Clear Data
		Physical St/Co Leave blank if same as Admin Co	Crop	Crop Type	Int. Use	Prod. Share	Unit #	Plan/ Cov. Code	MM Crop ("x")	Cr. Dist CA Grapes Only	
71%			Wheat	hrw	gr	1.0000	104	90			
71%			Wheat	hrw	gr	1.0000	103	90			
64%			Apples	Com	FH	1.0000	102	90	x		
64%			Apples	Com	PR	1.0000	101	90	x		

Icon	Action
	Transfers data from the 2009 Crop Loss Tool to Data Entry Worksheet and the 10% Loss Tool. Since the 2009 Crop Loss Tool only uses minimum data, each data line must be completed after data has been transferred to Data Entry Worksheet. After transferred, data will remain in the 2009 Crop Loss Tool until the workbook is "Saved to File." After the file has been saved, data will not be displayed in the 2009 Crop Loss Tool when the file is retrieved.
	Provides access to the Data Entry Worksheet of the SURE Workbook. Using this button, **no** data will transfer. Data will remain in the 2009 Crop Loss Tool until the workbook is "Saved to File." After the file has been saved, data will **not** be displayed in the 2009 Crop Loss Tool when the file is retrieved.
	Clears all data in the 2009 Crop Loss Tool.
	Prints the 2009 Crop Loss Tool **only**.

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*--577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools (Continued)

B 2009 Crop Loss Tool (Continued)

When data is saved to file, no data will be retained in the 2009 Crop Loss Tool. After retrieval of the file, the 2009 Crop Loss Tool will not contain any data.

Quality adjustment data from the 2009 Crop Loss Tool will only transfer to Data Entry Worksheet if the crop is **not** listed in Exhibit 17 with a "yes", indicating that the crop has already been adjusted by RMA. If the crop is listed in Exhibit 17 with a "yes", the quality adjustment data will **not** transfer to Data Entry Worksheet or the 10% Loss Tool. Quality adjustment data will have to be entered manually for these crops when applicable. See subparagraph 575 G.

C 10% Loss Tool

The 10% 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, with all county workbooks merged into the recording county workbook, with counties having crops in common and no crops by county meeting the 10 percent loss requirement, the 10 % Loss Tool will calculate the loss for each common crop for the total farm and display the results in the Loss Percentage Table.

The 10 % 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 automatically populate in the lower portion (white cells) of the 10 % Loss Tool.

10% Loss Tool — Clear All Loss Data

St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Additional Crop Loss Entries: Enter "x" if Crop is a Multiple Market Crop	Additional Crop Loss Entries: Enter Prod. QA Factor, if appl.	Loss % for Anywhere, ST
99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	19.10	$ 383	$ 150,100			No Loss
99-999	Corn	YEL	Gr	390.00	$ 396,029	$ 180,493			54%
99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	29.00	$ 124,236	$ 6,418			94%
99-999	Soybeans	COM	Gr	313.90	$ 248,808	$ 8,932			96%

The only data that will be manually entered will be the 2 columns under "Additional Crop Loss Entries". The first column is for multiple market crops. ENTER "**X**" in this column for all multiple market crops. This allows for multiple market crops (with different IU) to be combined as 1 crop for the 10 percent loss calculation.

The second column that may need a manual entry is for quality adjustment. Crops that are not listed with a "yes" in Exhibit 17, and have a Quality Adjustment Factor entered on the Data Entry Worksheet, will have the Quality Adjustment Factor automatically pulled over from the Data Entry Worksheet. For crops in Exhibit 17 that have a "yes," see subparagraph 575 G for instructions on when to enter an applicable Quality Adjustment Factor.**--***

*--577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools (Continued)

C 10% Loss Tool (Continued)

10% Loss Tool

Crop changes. Review data.

Clear All Loss Data

Go To Farm Summary

Go To Data Entry

St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Additional Crop Loss Entries: Enter "x" if Crop is a Multiple Market Crop	Additional Crop Loss Entries: Enter Prod. QA Factor, if appl.	Loss % for Anywhere, ST
10-000	Wheat	HRW	Gr	1200.00	$ 44,643	$ 12,000			70%
10-000	Wheat	HRW	Gr	2250.00	$ 62,500	$ 19,200			70%
10-000	Apples	COM	Fh	150.00	$ 31,111	$ 14,803	x	.8500	64%
10-000	Apples	COM	Pr	125.00	$ 18,889	$ 2,915	x	.8500	64%
10-000	Corn	YEL	Gr	100.00	$ 25,714	$ 36,000			No Loss

Whenever changes are made to crop data, a tan block will be displayed in the 10% Loss Tool title block with the following text, "Crop changes. Review data.". Any blocks that have turned tan in the data entry portion of the 10% Loss Tool should be reviewed for accuracy.

The last column of the 10% Loss Tool shows the loss percentage for the county for each crop/type/IU. For multiple market crops that have an "X" entered, loss is calculated by crop/type.

Actions that can be taken from this tool are as follows.

Icon	Action
Clear All Loss Data	Clears all manually entered data. Only data in the columns under "Additional Crop Loss Entries" can be entered manually.
Go To Farm Summary	Farm Summary Page will be displayed.
Go To Data Entry	Data Entry Worksheet will be displayed.

If the 10 % Loss Tool shows "**#N/A**" or "**#VALUE!**" CLICK "**Clear All Loss Data**." This will clear any manual entries in the 10% Loss Tool and reset the 10% Loss Tool calculator.**--***

*--577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools (Continued)

D Loss Percentage Table

After any needed additional data has been entered and the 10% Loss Tool is complete, access the Farm Summary Page to review the 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 will show crop losses for the administrative county as well as the total farm.

On the Farm Summary Page, the Loss Percentage Table will be displayed in the lower right of the screen.

The Loss Percentage Table calculates the crop loss percentage for the crops loaded in the Data Entry Worksheet for the administrative county. For multiple county producers, the SURE Workbook will calculate crop losses for similar crops in different counties that have been merged with the workbook and show the total loss under "Total Farm Loss" in the Loss Percentage Table.

In the following example for a single county, apples and wheat meet the 10 percent loss requirement. On the Farm Summary Page, item:

- 9 (subparagraph 576 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 apples or wheat); only 1 crop is required to meet the 10 percent loss requirement to qualify.

Loss Percentage Table

Crop	Type	Use	Admin County Loss	Total Farm Loss
Apples	COM	Fh	58%	
Apples	COM	Pr	58%	
Corn	YEL	Gr	No Loss	
Wheat	HRW	Gr	70%	

--*

*--577 Completing SURE Workbook Crop Loss Tools (Continued)

D Loss Percentage Table (Continued)

In the following example, no crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement. On the Farm and Summary page, item:

- 9 (subparagraph 576 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	Admin County Loss	Total Farm Loss
Apples	COM	Fh	8%	
Apples	COM	Pr	8%	
Corn	YEL	Gr	No Loss	
Wheat	HRW	Gr	7%	

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 Workbook process and see Part 11 to determine COC action based on eligibility criteria.

For multiple county producers, the SURE Workbook will use crop data for similar crops from counties that have been merged into the workbook to determine a total farm loss for the crop. This will be shown in the last column of the Loss Percentage Tool.

In this example, corn, oats, and soybeans show the losses for this administrative county. The total loss shows the losses for all crops for all counties merged with this administrative county workbook. For multiple county farms, the "Total Farm Loss" must be used for determining if a crop meets the 10 percent loss requirement.

Loss Percentage Table

Crop	Type	Use	Admin County Loss	Total Farm Loss
Alfalfa		Fg	No Loss	No Loss
Apples	COM	Fh		64%
Apples	COM	Pr		64%
Corn	YEL	Gr	54%	48%
Oats	SPR	Gr	94%	94%
Soybeans	COM	Gr	96%	96%
Wheat	HRW	Gr		70%

--*

*--578 Completing SURE Workbook FSA-682, Page 2

A FSA-682, Page 2

FSA-682, page 2 is generated from the SURE Workbook. When the SURE 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 Workbook from the county with which the producer is associated.

No data entry is required on 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	2009

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	Relief	Insurable		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		

--*

*--579 Factoring RMA Data

A Overview

There may be situations where the RMA data that is received on SIR must be factored or split before it is loaded into the SURE 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”.**--***

*--579 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)

C Factoring RMA Data by Share

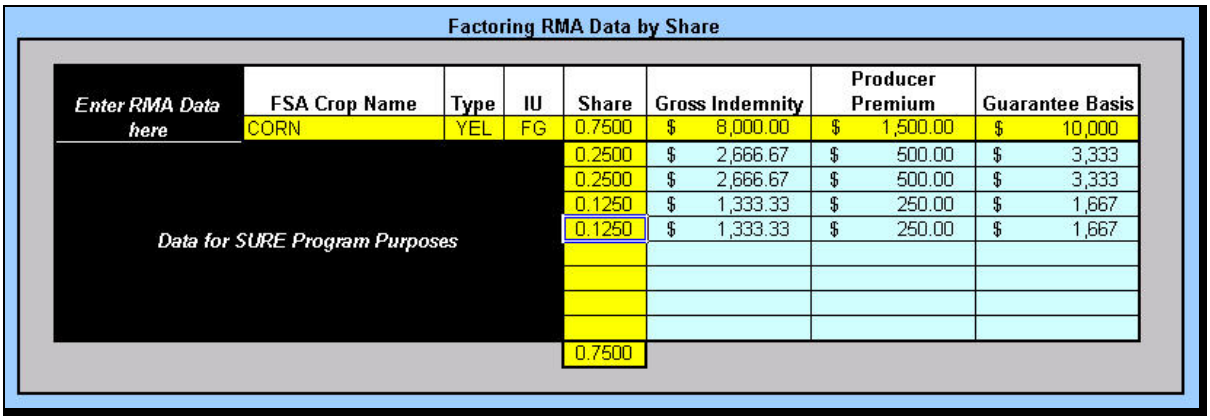
If the share provided by RMA differs from the FSA shares, the RMA Indemnity, RMA Producer Premium, and RMA Guarantee Basis need to be split by share, according to subparagraph 292 C.

To split or factor the RMA Indemnity, RMA Producer Premium, and 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 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 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 SURE Workbook.
	Producer Premium	Resulting factored **RMA Producer Premium** to be entered into the SURE Workbook.
	Guarantee Basis	Resulting factored **RMA Guarantee Basis** to be entered into the SURE Workbook.

The following is an example of the Factoring RMA Data by Share Tool:



Factoring RMA Data by Share

	FSA Crop Name	Type	IU	Share	Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Guarantee Basis
Enter RMA Data here	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**.--*

*--579 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 in the preceding cells.
	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 SURE Workbook.
	Production to Count	Resulting factored **RMA Production to Count** to be entered into the SURE 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**.--*

*--579 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 in the preceding cells.
	Type	
	IU	
	Stage	
	Acres	
	Guarantee Basis	Resulting factored RMA Guarantee Basis to be entered into the SURE 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**.--*

***--579 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 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**.--*

***--579 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)**

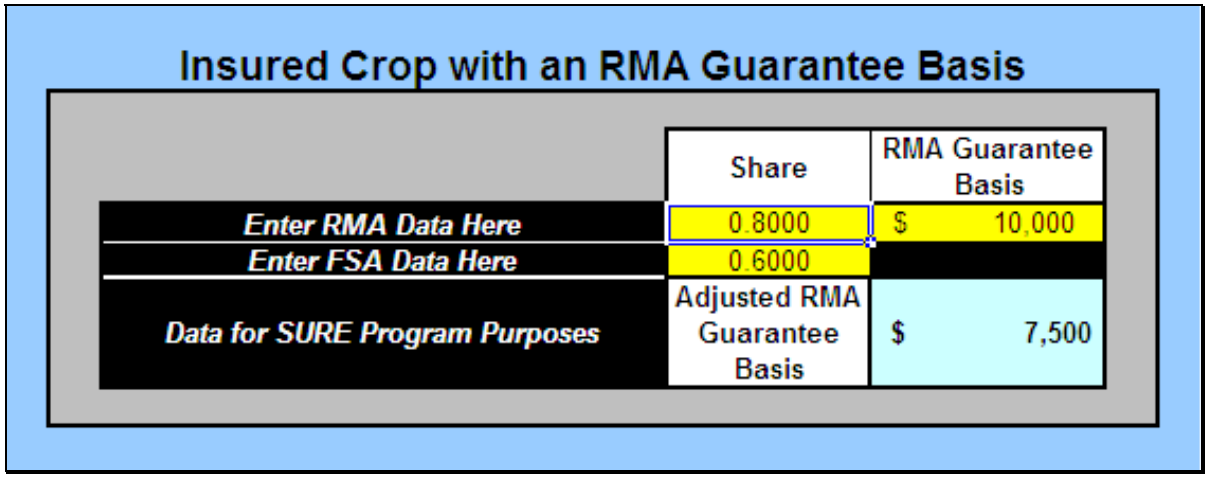
G Adjusted RMA Guarantee Basis for an Insured Crop With an RMA Guarantee Basis

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 "A" (Acreage) 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 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**.**--***

***--579 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)**

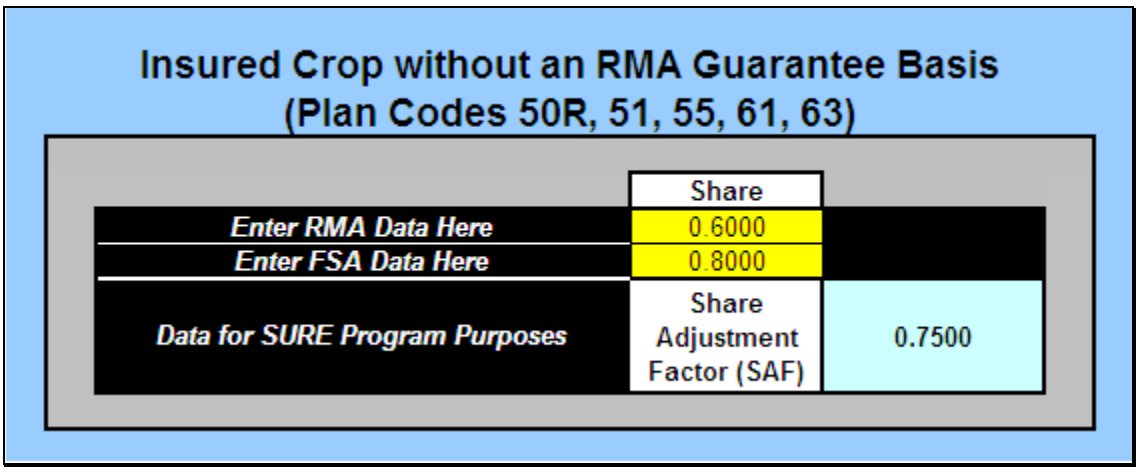
H SAF for an Insured Crop Without an RMA Guarantee Basis

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 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**.**--***

*--580 Blending Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields

A Overview

The SURE Workbook allows entering only **one** RMA weighted adjusted yield per crop, crop type, and IU. See paragraph 132 for reasons for a producer having multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields.

B Accessing RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield Tool

From the Yield Determination Tool, CLICK "**Go to the Blended RMA Wtd Adj Yld**". The 2009 RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield Tool will be displayed.

2009 RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield Tool | Clear Entries | Go To Yield Determination Tool

Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Int Use	Unit Number	Coverage Level	Price Election	RMA Acres	RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield	Blended RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield
	Wheat	HRW	gr	100	0.6500	1.0000	30.00	40.33	35.89
	Wheat	HRW	gr	200	0.5000	0.5500	8.00	17.00	35.89
	Wheat	HRW	gr	100	0.6500	1.0000	4.00	40.33	35.89

Enter the RMA Acres and RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield data from SIR 2009 RMA Data.

Label	Definition and Rule
RMA Acres	Enter the RMA acres from the "A" (Acreage) 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.

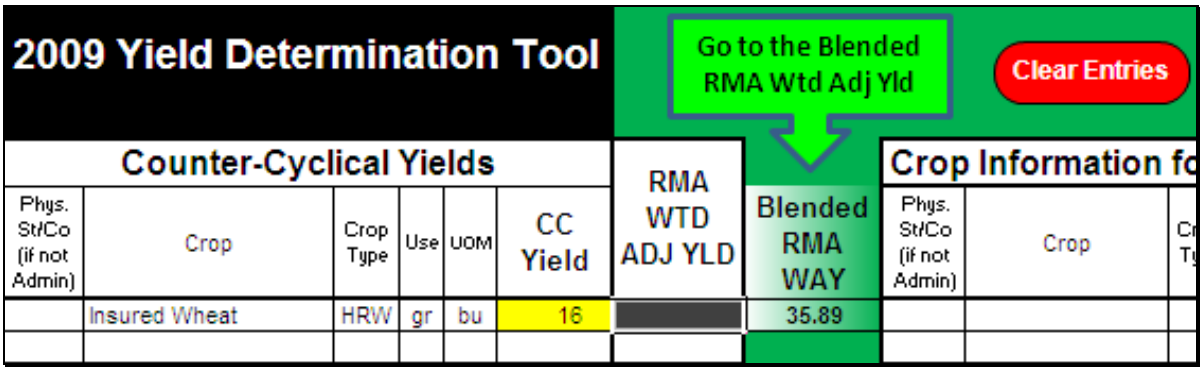
As acres and yields are entered, the blended yield will be displayed in the "Blended RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield" field.

To clear entered data, click "**Clear Entries**".--*

*--580 Blending Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)

C Yield Determination Tool

After entering all RMA acres and RMA weighted adjusted yields, continue with the workbook by clicking "**Go to Yield Determination Tool**". The 2009 Yield Determination Tool will be displayed.



The blended weighted adjusted yield will be displayed in the "Blended RMA WAY" field. The workbook will compare this value to the CC yield, if applicable, to determine the SURE yield for the farm. Continue with completing the workbook.--*

*--581 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 web site located at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/default.htm**.

B Using the Tolerance Tool

From SIR RMA Data Section, 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 IU for the crop and crop type entered. Entry **must** be a valid IU for the crop and crop type entered.

--*

***--581 Tolerance Tool (Continued)**

B Using the Tolerance Tool (Continued)

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, 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)	County Office may enter a unique identifier; that is, unit number, to assist in identifying the line entry.
RMA Acreage\Loss	SURE eligible acres are taken from SIR "A" (Acreage) Record and entered under the "Acreage" column unless an "L" (Loss) Record exists. If there is an "L" (Loss) Record on SIR, SURE eligible acres are taken from the "L" (Loss) Record and entered under the "Loss" column. **Note:** Paragraph 100 instructs users to total all RMA acreage when making a manual calculation. The Tolerance Tool will perform this calculation and requires that each acreage amount be entered individually on a separate line. If acres are entered in the "Acreage" cell, the "Loss" cell will be grayed out. If acres are entered in the "Loss" cell, the "Acreage" cell will be grayed out. Only enter acres once per line entry, either in "Acreage" or "Loss" cell, as applicable.
FSA Reported/ Determined	Enter the reported acreage from SIR under the "Reported" column unless determined acres are available. If determined acres are available, enter the applicable acres under the "Determined" column. **Note:** Paragraph 100 instructs users to total all FSA acreage when making a manual calculation. The Tolerance Tool will perform this calculation and requires that each acreage amount be entered individually on a separate line. If acres are entered in "Reported" cell, the "Determined" cell will be grayed out. If acres are entered in "Determined" cell, the "Reported" cell will be grayed out. Only enter acres once per line entry, either in "Reported" or "Determined" cell, as applicable.

--*

***--581 Tolerance Tool (Continued)**

B Using the Tolerance Tool (Continued)

Guarantee Basis Information	
Identifier (Optional)	County Office may enter a unique identifier; that is, 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 SURE 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 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 SIR.

--*

*--581 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	COM
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**.--*

*--582 Peanut Tool

A Overview

As provided in paragraph 134, the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield is **not** printed on SIR 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 **only** for 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 SIR, 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 Peanut Tool will calculate the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis by county/crop/type.--*

*--582 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
	Click and the "Confirmation for Clearing the Data" box will be displayed. Click either of the following: • "**OK**" to clear the data • "**Cancel**" to return to the tool.
	Print the document.

--*

***--582 Peanut Tool (Continued)**

D Loading Data in the SURE 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 Workbook.

E Printing and Filing Peanut Tool Document

Print the document and file in the producer's program folder.**--***

583-600 (Reserved)

Parts 18, 19 (Reserved)

601-700 (Reserved)

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, 706, 708, 721
AD-1026A	Supplemental to AD-1026 (Continuation)		512, 572
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, 575
FSA-321	Finality Rule and Equitable Relief		37
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

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, 573, 575, Ex. 4
ARH	Actual Revenue History	201, 313
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	Text, Ex. 2, 12
CAP	Crop Assistance Program	263
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	Text, Ex. 4
GRIP	Group Risk Income Protection	121, 162, 201, 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	Text, 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, 51
RI	rainfall index	162, 201, 263, 304
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	Text, Ex. 2, 12
SAF	share adjustment factor	519, 579
SBI	Substantial Beneficial Interest	35, 513, 573, Ex. 4
SIR	SURE Information Report **Note:** For 2008, SIR stood for SURE Interim Report.	Text, Ex. 4
SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments	Text, Ex. 2, 4, 12, 22, 23
SY	subsequent year	201, 301-303, 305, 307-309, 513, 573, Ex. 4
VI	vegetation index	130, 162, 201, 304

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

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 meets 7 CFR 760.103 requirements 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.

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

--**Federal, State, and local Governments, including public schools, do not meet 7 CFR 760.103 eligible producer criteria and are; therefore, ineligible for SURE, even if the Governmental body or school has insurance on NAP or otherwise meets RMPR or other program requirements.**--

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.

Menu and Screen Index

The following menus and screens are displayed in this handbook.

Menu or Screen	Title	Reference
	SCIMS Customer Search Screen	553
CQT 100	Compliance Query Tool (CQT) Screen	551
CQT 201	Search Selection Screen	552
CQT 202	Farm Selection Screen	554
CQT 203	Producer Selection Screen	555
CQT 204	State/County Selection Screen	556
CQT 205	Producers Crop Data	557
SURE08Confirm01	Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page	714
SURE08Confirm01	Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page	717
SURE08Confirm01	Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page	718
SURE08MainMenu01	Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance (SURE) Home Page	711
SURE08Record01	Record Calculated Payment Page	713
SURE08Record01	Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page	716

--SIR RMA Data--

This table provides information to be used from SIR that may be used to complete the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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.	

--SIR 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 SIR, FSA-578 Data (see 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5, if necessary). FSA crop/type/IU/practice shall be entered in the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 SIR "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 SIR in 3 decimal places. The SURE *** * *** 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 SIR (that is, if the RMA share equals 0.333 and FSA-578 share equals 0.3333; the SURE *** * *** Workbook entry shall be, "0.333"). The SURE *** * *** 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.

--SIR 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.

--SIR 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 •***--**"DC", Denied Claim**--*** • "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 *** * *** Workbook according to the stage codes provided by RMA. **Notes:** If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", in the SURE *** * *** Workbook, "Stage Code" field, select "PP" code. ***--**Stage Code "DC" applies to any claim inspected by the adjuster and denied, resulting in no indemnity payment. Ask the producer why the claim was denied to determine SURE eligibility. Reasons span a wide range.**--***

--SIR 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 *** * *** Workbook according to the stage codes provided by RMA. **Note:** If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", in the SURE *** * *** Workbook, "Stage Code" field, select "PP" code.

--SIR 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 SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** Workbook as provided, if applicable.

--SIR 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 SURE *** * *** 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".

--SIR 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 SURE *** * *** 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".

--SIR 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.	

--SIR 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 SIR. 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 *** * *** 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.	

--SIR 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 *** * *** Workbook data entry. **Notes:** For the price to load into the SURE *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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 *** * *** 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.

--SIR RMA Data (Continued)--

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
SKIPROW	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 *** * *** 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.

NASS U.S. Prices

--A 2008 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
	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)

--A 2008 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

NASS U.S. Prices (Continued)

***--B 2009 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	2009 NAMP
0001		Tobacco Burley			LBS	1.709
0002	FCA	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (012)		LBS	1.754
0002	FCB	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (013)		LBS	1.754
0002	FCC	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (014)		LBS	1.754
0002	FCD	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (11a)		LBS	1.754
0002	FCE	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (11b)		LBS	1.754
0003		Tobacco Virginia Fire Cured			LBS	2.100
0004	FRA	Tobacco Fire Cured	Flue Cured (022)		LBS	2.468
0004	FRB	Tobacco Fire Cured	Flue Cured (023)		LBS	2.468
0005	DAA	Tobacco Dark Air Cured	Dark Air Cured (035)		LBS	2.242
0005	DAB	Tobacco Dark Air Cured	Dark Air Cured (036)		LBS	2.242
0007	CFB	Tobacco Cigar Filler Binder	Cigar Filler Binder (055)		LBS	**1**/
0008	CBA	Tobacco Cigar Binder	Cigar Binder (051)		LBS	5.039
0008	CBB	Tobacco Cigar Binder	Cigar Binder (052)		LBS	**1**/
0009		Maryland Tobacco			LBS	1.790
0010	CGA	Tobacco Cigar Filler	Cigar Filler Tobacco (041)		LBS	1.700
0011	HRS	Wheat	Hard Red Spring Wheat	GR	BU	5.23
0011	HRW	Wheat	Hard Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	4.71
0011	HWW	Wheat	Hard White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	4.71
0011	HWS	Wheat	Hard White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	5.23
0011	SRW	Wheat	Soft Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	4.71
0011	SWS	Wheat	Soft White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	5.23
0011	SWW	Wheat	Soft White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	4.71
0016	SPR	Oats	Spring	GR	BU	2.02
0016	WTR	Oats	Winter	GR	BU	2.02
0018	LGR	Rice	Long Grain		LBS	0.140
0018	MGR	Rice	Medium Grain		LBS	0.140
0018	SGR	Rice	Short Grain		LBS	0.140
0022		Cotton, ELS			LBS	1.170
0031	COM	Flax	Common	SD	BU	8.15
0031	LIN	Flax	Linola	SD	BU	8.15
0038		Sugarcane		PR	LBS	**1**/
0039		Sugar Beets		PR	TON	**1**/

1/ These prices are currently unavailable.**--***

NASS U.S. Prices (Continued)

***--B 2009 NASS U.S. Prices (Continued)**

Crop Code	Type Abbr	Crop Name	Type Name	Use	Unit of Measure	2009 NAMP
0041	YEL	Corn	Yellow	GR	BU	3.55
0041	YEL	Corn	Yellow	SD	BU	3.55
0051	GRS	Sorghum	Grain	GR	BU	3.22
0051	HIF	Sorghum	Hybrid Interplanting Fg	SD	BU	3.22
0051	HIG	Sorghum	Hybrid	SD	BU	3.22
0051	HSF	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Fg	SD	BU	3.22
0051	HSG	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Gr	SD	BU	3.22
0051	HSS	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Su	SD	BU	3.22
0058		Cranberries		FH	BBL	49.30
0058		Cranberries		PR	BBL	49.30
0067	AUS	Peas	Austrian Peas	DE	LBS	0.227
0075	RUN	Peanuts	Runner Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.217
0075	SPE	Peanuts	Southeast Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.217
0075	SPW	Peanuts	Southwest Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.217
0075	VAL	Peanuts	Valencia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.217
0075	VIR	Peanuts	Virginia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.217
0078	NON	Sunflowers	Confectionery - Sunflower	GR	LBS	0.2210
0078	OIL	Sunflowers	Sunflower Oil	GR	LBS	0.1380
0080	DOP	Millet	Dove Proso	GR	BU	2.90
0081	COM	Soybeans	Common	GR	BU	9.59
0081	EDA	Soybeans	Edamame Soybeans	GR	BU	9.59
0081	LER	Soybeans	Lerado	GR	BU	9.59
0091	SPR	Barley	Spring Barley	GR	BU	2.61
0091	WTR	Barley	Winter Barley	GR	BU	2.61
0094		Rye		GR	BU	4.93
0129		Rapeseed		SD	LBS	0.263
0469		Macadamia Nuts			LBS	0.700
0711	FAL	Canola	Fall Seeded	SD	LBS	0.162
0711	SPR	Canola	Spring Canola	SD	LBS	0.162

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***--SURE RMA Adjustments**

A 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.

***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

A 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

***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

A 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

***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

A 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

***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

A 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

***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

A 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.
					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
					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

***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

A 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

***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

B 2009 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

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	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Blueberries	0012	AL	All	All	Fresh	$ (0.35)	lb
					Processing	$ (0.15)	lb
		All Other States (Excluding OR and WA)	All	All	Fresh	$ (0.55)	lb
		All Other States (Including OR and WA)	All	All	Processing	$ (0.21)	lb
		FL	All	Rabbiteye	Fresh	$ (0.28)	lb
				Southern Highbush	Fresh	$ (1.35)	lb
		GA	All	Rabbiteye	Fresh	$ (0.28)	lb
				Rabbiteye	Processing	$ (0.21)	lb
				Southern Highbush	Fresh	$ (0.28)	lb
		ME	All	Lowbush	Processing	$ (0.15)	lb
		OR	All	All	Fresh	$ (0.34)	lb
		WA	All	All	Fresh	$ (0.51)	lb
Onions	0013	CO	All	Red	All	$ (6.35)	cwt.
				White	All	$ (6.00)	cwt.
				Yellow	All	$ (5.75)	cwt.
		GA	All	Yellow	All	$ (5.10)	cwt.
		ID, OR, WA	All	White & Red	All	$ (5.35)	cwt.
				Yellow	All	$ (4.85)	cwt.
		KS	All	Red	All	$ (6.35)	cwt.
				White	All	$ (6.00)	cwt.
				Yellow	All	$ (5.75)	cwt.
		MI	All	Yellow, White, & Red	All	$ (4.50)	cwt.
		NV, UT	All	Yellow, White, & Red	All	$ (3.45)	cwt.
		NM	All	White & Red	All	$ (8.20)	cwt.
				Yellow	All	$ (4.90)	cwt.
		NY	All	White & Red	All	$ (4.15)	cwt.
				Yellow	All	$ (2.05)	cwt.
		OR, WA	All Others	Yellow & White	All	$ (5.10)	cwt.
		TX	All	Red	All	$ (6.35)	cwt.
			All	White	All	$ (6.35)	cwt.
			All	White & Red	All	$ (8.20)	cwt.
			All Others	Yellow	All	$ (4.90)	cwt.
			141, 371, 389	Yellow	All	$ (4.90)	cwt.
Avocados	0019	CA	All	Hass Varieties	All	$ (0.10)	lb
		FL	All	Green Varieties	All	$ (2.80)	55 lb bu

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***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

B 2009 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Peaches	0034	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC	All	All	Fresh	$ (5.00)	50 lb bu
		All Other States	All	All	Processing	$ (1.50)	50 lb bu
		CO	All	All	Fresh	$ (6.10)	50 lb bu
		CT, MA, NH, RI, VT	All	All	Fresh	$ (7.25)	50 lb bu
		FL, GA, SC	All	All	Processing	$ (1.70)	50 lb bu
		MI	All	All	Processing	$ (1.55)	50 lb bu
		AR, MD, MO	All	All	Fresh	$ (5.50)	50 lb bu
		MI	All	All	Fresh	$ (4.35)	50 lb bu
		MS, NJ, OK	All	All	Fresh	$ (5.70)	50 lb bu
		KY	All	All	Fresh	$ (6.25)	50 lb bu
		LA	All	All	Fresh	$ (7.10)	50 lb bu
		IL, NY	All	All	Fresh	$ (5.60)	50 lb bu
		NY	All	All	Processing	$ (2.10)	50 lb bu
		LA	All	All	Fresh	$ (7.10)	50 lb bu
		VA	All	All	Fresh	$ (4.75)	50 lb bu
		TN	All	All	Fresh	$ (5.90)	50 lb bu
		TX	All Others	All	Fresh	$ (7.20)	50 lb bu
			Hildago	All	Fresh	$ (7.60)	50 lb bu
Processing Beans	0046	All	All	Lima	All	$ (100.00)	ton
		DE	All	Snap	All	$ (51.00)	ton
		IL	All	Snap	All	$ (29.00)	ton
		IN	All	Snap	All	$ (36.00)	ton
		MD	All	Snap	All	$ (51.00)	ton
		MI	All	Snap	All	$ (36.00)	ton
		MN	All	Snap	All	$ (29.00)	ton
		NJ	All	Snap	All	$ (51.00)	ton
		NM	All	Snap	All	$ (51.00)	ton
		NY	All	Snap	All	$ (51.00)	ton
		NC	All	Snap	All	$ (51.00)	ton
		OR	All Others	Snap	All	$ (48.00)	ton
		PA	All	Snap	All	$ (57.00)	ton
		TN	All	Snap	All	$ (51.00)	ton
		TX	All	Snap	All	$ (51.00)	ton
		VA	All	Snap	All	$ (51.00)	ton
		WA	All	Snap	All	$ (48.00)	ton
		WI	All	Snap	All	$ (29.00)	ton
Beans (Dry Edible)	0047	CA	All	Baby Lima	All	$ (0.04)	lb
			All	Blackeye	All	$ (0.04)	lb
			All	Garbanzo (Large Kabuli)	All	$ (0.04)	lb
			All	Large Lima	All	$ (0.05)	lb

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***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

B 2009 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Table Grapes	0052	CA	All	All	All	$ (5.12)	lug (21-22 lb)
Grapes	0053	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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***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

B 2009 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Grapes (Continued)	0053	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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***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

B 2009 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Apples	0054	**Regions - West:** CA, AZ, UT, CO, NM **Central:** IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI **Northwest:** WA, OR, ID **South Central**: AR, TN, GA **Southeastern:** NC, SC, VA **Northeast I**: MD, PA, NJ, WV, NY **Northeast II:** MA, CT, RI **Northeast III:** ME, NH, VT	All	All	Fresh, Varietal Group A, Varietal Group B	$ (0.03)	**Region Units - West:** CA, AZ, UT: box/35 lb CO: bu/40 lb NM: bu/42 lb **Central:** IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI: bu/42 lb **Northwest:** WA, OR, ID: box/35 lb **South Central:** AR, TN, GA: bu/42 lb **Southeastern**: NC, SC, VA: bu/42 lb **Northeast I**: MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV: bu/42 lb **Northeast II:** MA, CT, RI bu/42 lb **Northeast III:** ME, NH, VT bu/42 lb
Apples	0055	**Regions – West:** CA, AZ, UT, CO, NM **Central:** IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI **Northwest:** WA, OR, ID **South Central:** AR, TN, GA **Southeastern:** NC, SC, VA **Northeast I:** MD, PA, NJ, WV, NY **Northeast II:** MA, CT, RI **Northeast III:** ME, NH, VT	All	All	Processed	$ (0.02)	**Region Units – West:** CA, AZ, UT box/35 lb CO bu/40 lb NM bu/42 lb **Central:** IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI bu/42 lb **Northwest:** WA, OR, ID box/35 lb **South Central:** AR, TN, GA bu/42 lb **Southeastern:** NC, SC, VA bu/42 lb **Northeast I:** MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV bu/42 lb **Northeast II:** MA, CT, RI bu/42 lb **Northeast III:** ME, NH, VT bu/42 lb

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***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

B 2009 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Cabbage	0072	All Other States	All	All	Fresh	$ (2.95)	cwt.
		IL, MI, NY, OH, WI	All	All	Processing	$ (0.20)	cwt.
		VA, WI	All	All	Fresh	$ (1.48)	cwt.
Potatoes	0084	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)	-8.0%	cwt.
		FL	All	Table Stock	All	$ (1.60)	cwt.
		TX	All	All	Spring	$ (0.90)	cwt.
			All	All	Summer	$ (3.50)	cwt.
Tomatoes (Fresh Market)	0086	AL, GA, SC, Northern FL	All	All	All	$ (4.14)	25 lb box
		AR	All	All	All	$ (3.47)	20 lb box
		CA	All	All	All	$ (3.73)	25 lb box
		PA	All	All	All	$ (5.46)	25 lb box
		TN	All	All	All	$ (3.91)	25 lb box
		VA, MD	All	All	All	$ (5.11)	25 lb box
Tomatoes	0087	Other States	All	All	All	-13.2%	N/A
Pears	0089	CA	All	All Other Types	All	$ (77.00)	ton
			All	Bartlett	All	$ (77.00)	ton
		OR, WA	All	All Other Types	All	$ (83.00)	ton
			All	Anjou/Bosc	All	$ (83.00)	ton
			All	Bartlett	All	$ (83.00)	ton
			All	Comice	All	$ (83.00)	ton
		PA	All	All	All	$ (80.00)	ton
Clams	0107	FL	All	All	All	$ (0.10)	per clam
		MA	All	All	All	$ (0.08)	per clam
		SC	All	All	All	$ (0.04)	per clam
		VA	All	All	All	$ (0.06)	per clam
Fresh Apricots	0218	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	CA	All	All	All	$ (146.00)	ton

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***--SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)**

B 2009 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Fresh Nectarines	0220	CA	All	All	Early	$ (1.60)	25 lb lug
			All	All	Late	$ (1.60)	25 lb lug
			All	All	Mid	$ (1.60)	25 lb lug
Processing Cling Peaches	0221	CA	All	All	Extra-Early	$ (75.00)	ton
			All	All	Non-Extra-Early	$ (75.00)	ton
Processing Freestone	0222	CA	All	All	All	$ (59.00)	ton
Fresh Freestone Peaches	0223	CA	All	All	Early	$ (1.34)	22 lb lug
			All	All	Late	$ (1.34)	22 lb lug
			All	All	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	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
Prunes	0036	CA	All	All	All	$ (500.00)	dried ton
Plums	0092	CA	All	All	All	$ (1.34)	28 lb lug

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*--SURE Plan/Coverage Code Charts

A 2008 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 * * * 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 * * * Workbook Coverage Code	**SURE * * * 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 FMV A times coverage level times price election provided by RMA times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.	

***--SURE Plan/Coverage Code Charts**

B 2009 SURE Plan/Coverage Code Chart

RMPR Code	RMPR Code Name
P	Purchased
B	Buy-In
R	Relief
S	SDA/LR/BF
Plan Code	**RMA Plan Code Name**
12	Group Risk Plan
13	PRF Rainfall Index
13	Apiculture Rainfall Index
14	PRF Vegetation Index
14	Apiculture 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
47	Actual Revenue History
50	*SEE SPLIT BELOW FOR SURE 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
90	Actual Production History
92	APH - Alternatively Rated
96	Indexed APH
SURE Workbook Coverage Code	**SURE 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, 90, 92, 96, IY: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee using the RMA Guarantee Basis as provided and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops. Group A (subparagraph 162 A).

SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 12, 13 PRF, 14 PRF, 41, 46, 47, 73: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee using RMA Guarantee Basis as provided and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops. Group B – no RMA WTD ADJ YLD, no CC Yield (subparagraph 162 B).

SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 13 Api, 14 Api, 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee by assigning 100 percent of the 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. Group C, no RMA Guarantee Basis (subparagraph 162 C).

SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 43, 50N and IV: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee by multiplying FMV A times coverage level times price election times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.

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***--PRF Price and Yield Charts**

A 2008 Crop Year PRF Price and Yield Data--*

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

***--PRF Price and Yield Charts**

B 2009 Crop Year PRF Price and Yield Data

The following prices and yields were received from RMA and relate to the county base value for 2009 PRF hay land policies.

Commodity	State	2009 PRF Yield Ton Per Acre	2009 PRF Price/Ton
Hay All (Dry)	Alabama	2.13	$ 66.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Colorado	2.78	$123.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Georgia	2.20	$ 66.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Idaho	3.73	$123.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Kansas	2.22	$ 92.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Missouri	1.74	$ 82.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Montana	1.96	$ 75.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Nebraska	2.29	$ 76.5000
Hay All (Dry)	New York	1.81	$113.6667
Hay All (Dry)	North Carolina	2.10	$ 75.1667
Hay All (Dry)	North Dakota	1.63	$ 57.1667
Hay All (Dry)	Oklahoma	1.70	$102.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Oregon	3.07	$132.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Pennsylvania	2.46	$146.3333
Hay All (Dry)	South Carolina	2.10	$ 84.3333
Hay All (Dry)	South Dakota	1.74	$ 79.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Texas	2.12	$121.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Utah	3.70	$107.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Virginia	2.29	$103.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Wyoming	2.07	$ 95.1667

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***--PRF Price and Yield Charts**

C 2010 Crop Year PRF Price and Yield Data

The following prices and yields were received from RMA and relate to the county base value for 2010 PRF hay land policies.

Commodity	State	2010 PRF Yield Ton Per Acre	2010 PRF Price/Ton
Hay All (Dry)	Alabama	2.00	$ 87.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Arizona	7.71	$155.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Arkansas	2.01	$ 88.3333
Hay All (Dry)	California	5.75	$153.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Colorado	2.75	$143.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Connecticut	2.02	$200.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Delaware	2.50	$184.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Florida	2.77	$117.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Georgia	1.97	$ 79.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Idaho	3.80	$154.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Illinois	3.04	$122.5000
Hay All (Dry)	Indiana	2.95	$131.5000
Hay All (Dry)	Iowa	3.52	$111.1667
Hay All (Dry)	Kansas	2.29	$106.5000
Hay All (Dry)	Kentucky	2.01	$105.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Louisiana	2.57	$ 76.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Maine	1.74	$158.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Maryland	2.67	$184.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Massachusetts	2.00	$194.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Michigan	2.59	$123.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Minnesota	2.60	$105.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Mississippi	2.33	$ 64.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Missouri	1.88	$ 96.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Montana	1.86	$ 91.1667
Hay All (Dry)	Nebraska	2.26	$ 89.8333
Hay All (Dry)	Nevada	3.46	$150.6667
Hay All (Dry)	New Hampshire	1.99	$191.0000
Hay All (Dry)	New Jersey	1.97	$143.3333
Hay All (Dry)	New Mexico	4.28	$172.3333
Hay All (Dry)	New York	1.96	$123.3333
Hay All (Dry)	North Carolina	1.97	$ 87.1667
Hay All (Dry)	North Dakota	1.44	$ 66.1667

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***--PRF Price and Yield Charts**

C 2010 Crop Year PRF Price and Yield Data (Continued)

Commodity	State	2010 PRF Yield Ton Per Acre	2010 PRF Price/Ton
Hay All (Dry)	Ohio	2.57	$128.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Oklahoma	1.74	$100.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Oregon	2.96	$165.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Pennsylvania	2.48	$162.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Rhode Island	2.10	$199.0000
Hay All (Dry)	South Carolina	1.83	$101.6667
Hay All (Dry)	South Dakota	1.78	$ 92.1667
Hay All (Dry)	Tennessee	1.98	$ 84.8333
Hay All (Dry)	Texas	2.17	$129.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Utah	3.68	$131.5000
Hay All (Dry)	Vermont	1.80	$155.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Virginia	2.11	$126.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Washington	3.98	$167.3333
Hay All (Dry)	West Virginia	1.72	$ 88.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Wisconsin	2.43	$ 85.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Wyoming	2.09	$109.0000

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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 * * * Workbook.

Administrative County (B)

FSA-682, page 1.
FSA-682A pages, as needed.
FSA-682, page 2's from the SURE * * * Workbook.

Recording County (C)

FSA-682, page 1.
FSA-682A pages, as needed.
FSA-682, page 2's from the SURE * * * 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.

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.

***--Eligible 2009 Buy-In Crops**

The following crops are the only crops eligible for 2009 Buy-In, if insured.

State Name	RMA Crop Code	Crop Name
All States	0073	Nursery
Arizona	0201	Grapefruit
	0202	Lemons
	0205	Mandarins
	0206	Minneola Tangelos
	0215	Navel Oranges
	0216	Sweet Oranges
	0217	Valencia Oranges
	0237	Orlando Tangelos
California	0019	Avocados
	0201	Grapefruit
	0202	Lemons
	0205	Mandarins
	0206	Minneola Tangelos
	0215	Navel Oranges
	0216	Sweet Oranges
	0217	Valencia Oranges
	0237	Orlando Tangelos
Florida	0044	Fresh Market Sweet Corn
	0083	Peppers
	0086	Fresh Market Tomatoes
	0245	Citrus I – Early and Midseason Oranges
	0246	Citrus II – Late Oranges (Ju)
	0247	Citrus III – Grapefruit (Ju) for Freeze
	0248	Citrus IV – Tangelos and Tangerines
	0249	Citrus V – Murcott Honey Oranges
	0250	Citrus VI – Lemons and Limes
	0251	Citrus VII – Grapefruit (Fh) and Oranges (Ju) for Freeze
	0252	Citrus VIII – Navel Oranges
Georgia	0044	Fresh Market Sweet Corn
	0072	Cabbage
Hawaii	0023	Macadamia Nuts
Texas	0072	Cabbage
	0224	Early and Midseason Oranges
	0225	Late Oranges
	0226	All Other Grapefruit
	0228	Ruby Red Grapefruit
	0238	Rio Red and Star Ruby

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