

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program 1-SURE	Amendment 19
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Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Paragraph 35 has been amended to make clear that a separate FSA-217 is required for each program year for which a waiver under SDA, LR, and BF is sought.

Subparagraph 37 B has been amended to prodice current DAFP policy announced to SED's in July 2010.

Subparagraph 515 E has been amended to remove the SURE Data Query Tool as it was not available in 2008 and to clarify not to load ineligible acres.

Subparagraph 575 E has been amended to clarify procedure for entering acres and corrects the term "Compliance Query Tool" under Producer Share.

Subparagraph 614 C has been amended to update paragraph references.

Subparagraph 614 E and Exhibit 4 have been amended to clarify procedure about entering acres in the SURE Workbook.

Exhibit 6 has been amended to add final prices for 2010 SURE.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
	2-13, 2-14 2-21, 2-22 2-23 16-29, 16-30 17-61, 17-62 18-47, 18-48 18-53, 18-54	4, pages 1, 2 6, pages 5, 6

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)**B Purchase Requirements**

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

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

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

C Authorized Waivers

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

The following provides a list of those waivers:

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

***--Note:** *De minimis*, relief, and SDA/LR/BF are not limited to the 2008 crop year.--*

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)**D Buy-In 1 Waivers**

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

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

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

E SDA, LR, and BF Waivers

Producers who meet the SDA, LR, or BF requirements, as defined in the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, Section 2501 (e) (7 U.S.C. 2279(e)), do **not** have to *--meet RMPR. FSA-217 is required from producers seeking a waiver by program year.

Note: Producers must file a separate new FSA-217 for each program year for which an SDA, LR, or BF waiver is sought.--*

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 maybe 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 file the necessary paperwork and pay the administrative fee by the applicable deadline for NAP crops or applicable deadline for insurable crops, 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 45 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.

*--The total amount of relief fees that can be collected is **not** limited.--*

* * *

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, paragraph 46 **before** submitting equitable relief cases to STC.--*

H 7-CP Equitable Relief Cases

County Offices shall follow 7-CP for submitting equitable relief cases to STC. 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)

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

E Entering Crop Data (Continued)

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

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

From SIR 2008 FSA-578 data, enter crop data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
Acres	Acres	<p>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.</p> <p>*--Note: Do not load ineligible acres, such as <i>de minimus</i>, uninsured acres, etc.--*</p>
Prod. Share	Producer Share	<p>Enter producer's share as a number, with up to 4 decimal places. Use the FSA share, unless RMA data is available.</p> <p>If RMA and FSA shares differ (ie: 1.000 versus 0.5000), see subparagraph 292 B.</p> <p>RMA share is provided with 3 decimal places, FSA share is 4 decimal places. If RMA and FSA shares are technically the same but differ because of the decimal place (ie: 0.334 versus 0.3334), enter the RMA share.</p> <p>A value is required for all entries.</p>

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data

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

RMPP Code
P
P
P
B1

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

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
RMPP Code	Risk Management Purchase Requirement Code	<p>Manually enter or select 1 of the 5 following RMPP codes from the drop-down menu. Required for all entries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “P”, purchased coverage whether NAP or RMA policy • *--”B1”, Buy-In 1 whether NAP or CAT • “B2”, Buy-In 2 whether NAP or CAT--* • “R”, relief, whether NAP or CAT • “S”, SDA/LR/BF, without any purchased coverage or waivers. <p>Note: The RMPP 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.</p>

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.

575 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

E Entering Crop Data (Continued)

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

Acres	Prod. Share
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 according to the following.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
Acres	Acres	<p>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.</p> <p>Notes: Do not load ineligible acres, such as <i>de minimis</i>, uninsured acres, etc.</p> <p>*--Similar to FSA, RMA does not require acres to be taken in hundredths which may cause a discrepancy. If the State has elected to report acres in hundredths and the Compliance Query Tool is used to eliminate the data load process and the only difference in acres between FSA and RMA is hundredths, then the County Office is not required to change the FSA acres to match the RMA acres.--*</p>
Prod. Share	Producer Share	<p>Enter producer's share as a number, with up to 4 decimal places. Use the FSA share, unless RMA data is available.</p> <p>If RMA and FSA shares differ (ie: 1.000 versus 0.5000), see subparagraph 292 B.</p> <p>RMA share is provided with 3 decimal places, FSA share is 4 decimal places. If RMA and FSA shares are technically the same but differ because of the decimal place (ie: 0.334 versus 0.3334), enter the RMA share.</p> <p>*--If the Compliance Query tool is used to eliminate the data--* load process, then the County Office is not required to change the FSA share to match the RMA share, because of the difference in decimal place.</p> <p>A value is required for all entries.</p>

614 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

C Entering Producer Information

The following is an example of the Data Entry Worksheet, “Basic Information” data cells.

Basic Information		
Producer Name:	Any Producer	
ID Number (9 Digits):	999999999	ID Type: S
Recording County	StCo Code 11-001	District of Columbia DC
Admin. County	StCo Code 11-001	District of Columbia DC
Put an "x" in cell if:	Land is in a Disaster County	x
	Producer is multi-county	x
	Producer is SDA/LR/BF	

The following 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 611 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 (1 recording county, 1 nonrecording) will need to be summarized together as if the producer is multi-county, *--according to subparagraph 615 D.--*
ID Number (9-digits)	Enter producer’s TIN as it appears in SCIMS, without dashes. If producer is not in SCIMS, see paragraph 607.
ID Type	Use the drop-down menu to select “ S ” (Social Security) or “ E ” (EIN).
Recording County StCo Code	Enter the FSA State and county code for the producer’s recording State and county. Do not enter a dash or slash; a code entered as “01001” will be displayed as “01-001”. See 1-CM, Exhibit 101 for FSA State and county codes. The State and county name will be populated automatically based on the State and county code entered.
Admin County StCo 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”. See 1-CM, Exhibit 101 for FSA State and county codes.

*--614 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

C Entering Producer Information (Continued)

Field	Definition and Rule
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.
Producer is multi-county	Enter “X” if the producer is eligible for SURE in more than 1 county. User shall mark “X” manually for recording county workbook for a multiple county producer. “X” will be populated automatically if the recording and admin county code differ. An error message will be displayed if multi-county flag is deleted and other county data is present on the Farm Summary.
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 2010 Web Eligibility.

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614 Completing SURE Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

E Entering Crop Data (Continued)

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

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

From 2010 SIR, enter crop data in yellow cells according to the following.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
Acres	Acres	<p>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 (subject to tolerance according to paragraph 100), for all other types of coverage use FSA acres. Not required for value loss crops. See Part 4 for more information on acres.</p> <p>Notes: Do not load ineligible acres, such as <i>de minimis</i>, uninsured acres, etc.</p> <p>*--Similar to FSA, RMA does not require acres to be taken in hundredths which may cause a discrepancy. If the State has elected to report acres in hundredths and the SURE Data Query Tool is used to eliminate the data load process and the only difference in acres between FSA and RMA is hundredths, then the County Office is not required to change the FSA acres to match the RMA acres.--*</p>
Prod. Share	Producer Share	<p>Enter producer's share as a number, with up to 4 decimal places. Use the FSA share, unless RMA data is available.</p> <p>If RMA and FSA shares differ (ie: 1.000 versus 0.5000), see subparagraph 292 B.</p> <p>RMA share is provided with 3 decimal places, FSA share is 4 decimal places. If RMA and FSA shares are technically the same but differ because of the decimal place (ie: 0.334 versus 0.3334), enter the RMA share.</p> <p>If the SURE Data Query Tool is used to eliminate the data load process, then the County Office is not required to change the FSA share to match the RMA share, because of the difference in decimal place.</p> <p>A value is required for all entries.</p>

***--614 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.

RMPP Code
P
P
B
P

Enter user determined SURE guarantee data in yellow cells according to the following.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
RMPP Code	Risk Management Purchase Requirement Code	<p>Manually enter or select 1 of the 3 following RMPP codes from the drop-down menu. Required for all entries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “P”, purchased coverage whether NAP or RMA policy. • “R”, relief, whether NAP or CAT. • “S”, SDA/LR/BF, without any purchased coverage or waivers. <p>Note: The RMPP code (see Exhibit 12, subparagraph C, page 3) is an extremely important data entry; that drives the calculations in the Data Entry Worksheet. Different coverage types require different calculations and the codes dictate which calculations are used.</p>

The following provides RMPP code special situations.

Special Situation 1: If Producer A **has** purchased coverage (“**P**”) or is participating in relief (“**R**”) **and** they have **also** certified as SDA, LR, or BF (“**S**”), then the user would enter the “**P**” 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 **not** participating in 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.--*

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		<p>These codes indicate the source record type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I”, Insurance in Force • “A”, Acreage • “L”, Loss • “Y”, Subsequent Year Yield • “S”, “Substantial Beneficial Interest”. <p>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.</p>	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.	
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.	

SIR RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
ACRES	Acres	Acres	<p>Acres from the "A" (Acreage) Record are reported acres.</p> <p>Acres from the "L" (Loss) Record are determined acres.</p>	<p>RMA reported acres will be loaded into the SURE Workbook for insured crops with plan codes with an RMA basis. See 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.</p> <p>Notes: RMA uses the lesser of the reported or determined acres to calculate the guarantee basis. RMA determined acres are informational only.</p> <p>For raisins, see paragraph 309. RMA data provided in SIR "ACRES" field represents the total tons of raisins insured, not acres.</p> <p>*--Similar to FSA, RMA does not require acres to be taken in hundredths which may cause a discrepancy. If the State has elected to report acres in hundredths and the SURE Data Query Tool is used to eliminate the data load process and the only difference in acres between FSA and RMA is hundredths, then the County Office is not required to change the FSA acres to match the RMA acres.--*</p>
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.	<p>Enter producer's share as a number, with up to 4 decimal places. Use the FSA share, unless RMA data is available.</p> <p>If RMA and FSA shares differ (ie: 1.000 versus 0.5000), see subparagraph 292 B.</p> <p>RMA share is provided with 3 decimal places, FSA share is 4 decimal places. If RMA and FSA shares are technically the same but differ because of the decimal place (ie: 0.334 versus 0.3334), enter the RMA share.</p> <p>If the SURE Data Query Tool is used to eliminate the data load process, then the County Office is not required to change the FSA share to match the RMA share, because of the difference in decimal place.</p> <p>A value is required for all entries.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "C", CAT • "A", Buy-Up. 	No action required.

NASS U.S. Prices (Continued)

C 2010 NASS U.S. Prices

The following provides NASS U.S. prices for determining NAMP.

Crop Code	Type Abbr	Crop Name	Type Name	Use	Meas	2010 Price
0001		Tobacco Burley			LBS	1.549
0002	FCA	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (012)		LBS	1.690
	FCB	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (013)		LBS	1.690
	FCC	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (014)		LBS	1.690
	FCD	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (11a)		LBS	1.690
	FCE	Tobacco Flue Cured	Flue Cured (11b)		LBS	1.690
0003		Tobacco Virginia Fire Cured			LBS	2.000
0004	FRA	Tobacco Fire Cured	Flue Cured (022)		LBS	2.467
	FRB	Tobacco Fire Cured	Flue Cured (023)		LBS	2.467
0005	DAA	Tobacco Dark Air Cured	Dark Air Cured (035)		LBS	2.242
	DAB	Tobacco Dark Air Cured	Dark Air Cured (036)		LBS	2.242
0008	CBA	Tobacco Cigar Binder	Cigar Binder (051)		LBS	6.188
0010	CGA	Tobacco Cigar Filler	Cigar Filler Tobacco (041)		LBS	1.750
0011	HRS	Wheat	Hard Red Spring Wheat	GR	BU	6.49
	HRW	Wheat	Hard Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	5.37
	HWR	Wheat	Hard White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	5.37
	HWS	Wheat	Hard White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	6.49
	SRW	Wheat	Soft Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	5.37
	SWS	Wheat	Soft White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	6.49
	SWW	Wheat	Soft White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	5.37
0016	SPR	Oats	Spring	GR	BU	2.52
	WTR	Oats	Winter	GR	BU	2.52
0018	LGR	Rice	Long Grain		LBS	NA
	MGR	Rice	Medium Grain		LBS	NA
	SGR	Rice	Short Grain		LBS	NA
0022		Cotton, ELS			LBS	*--1.790
0031	COM	Flax	Common	SD	BU	12.20
	LIN	Flax	Linola	SD	BU	12.20--*
0038		Sugarcane		PR	LBS	NA
0039		Sugar Beets		PR	TON	NA

NASS U.S. Prices (Continued)

C 2010 NASS U.S. Prices

Crop Code	Type Abbr	Crop Name	Type Name	Use	Meas	2010 Price
0041	YEL	Corn	Yellow	GR	BU	5.18
	YEL	Corn	Yellow	SD	BU	5.18
0051	GRS	Sorghum	Grain	GR	BU	5.02
	HIF	Sorghum	Hybrid Interplanting Fg	SD	BU	5.02
	HIG	Sorghum	Hybrid	SD	BU	5.02
	HSF	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Fg	SD	BU	5.02
	HSG	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Gr	SD	BU	5.02
	HSS	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Su	SD	BU	5.02
0058		Cranberries		FH	BBL	46.50
		Cranberries		PR	BBL	46.50
0067	AUS	Peas	Austrian Peas	DE	LBS	0.171
0075	RUN	Peanuts	Runner Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.225
	SPE	Peanuts	Southeast Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.225
	SPW	Peanuts	Southwest Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.225
	VAL	Peanuts	Valencia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.225
	VIR	Peanuts	Virginia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.225
0078	NON	Sunflowers	Confectionery - Sunflower	GR	LBS	*--0.2660
	OIL	Sunflowers	Sunflower Oil	GR	LBS	0.2260
0080	DOP	Millet	Dove Proso	GR	BU	4.54--*
0081	COM	Soybeans	Common	GR	BU	11.30
	EDA	Soybeans	Edamame Soybeans	GR	BU	11.30
	LER	Soybeans	Lerado	GR	BU	11.30
0091	SPR	Barley	Spring Barley	GR	BU	3.22
	WTR	Barley	Winter Barley	GR	BU	3.22
0094		Rye		GR	BU	5.03
0129		Rapeseed		SD	LBS	*--0.234
0469		Macadamia Nuts			LBS	0.750
0711	FAL	Canola	Fall Seeded	SD	LBS	0.193
	SPR	Canola	Spring Canola	SD	LBS	0.193--*

Note: For all price entries with “NA”, prices are not currently available and will be updated when the price becomes available.