

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program
1-SURE

Amendment 2

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 3 C has been amended to clarify that the qualifying loss calculation compares the actual production to the normal production.

Subparagraphs 33 B and D have been clarified about salt water intrusion as an eligible cause of loss.

Subparagraph 35 A has been amended to clarify eligibility requirements for noninsurable commodities.

Subparagraph 61 B has been amended to add the guarantee price to the list of required data elements.

Subparagraph 62 B has been amended to clarify that SURE prices do **not** include transportation, storage, processing, packing, marketing, or other post-harvest expenses.

Subparagraph 63 B has been amended to clarify how NAMP is determined.

Subparagraph 201 D has been amended to clarify when the SURE Interim Report will provide production data and County Office using production data.

Subparagraph 233 E has been amended to clarify the example for the price basis.

Subparagraph 263 C has been amended to clarify the indemnity calculation.

Part 10 has been added to provide information on adjustments to RMA data.

Subparagraph 513 C has been amended to clarify how to access the report for RMA data for 2008 producers not in the name and address file.

Subparagraph 513 D has been amended to update data elements on the SURE Interim Report.

Subparagraphs 514 C, D, and E have been amended to clarify how to save, retrieve, and print a producer's SURE Interim Workbook.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 515 A has been amended to update the example of the SURE Interim Workbook Home Page.

Subparagraph 515 F has been amended to update RMPR and stage codes.

Subparagraph 516 E has been amended to correct the eligibility information.

Subparagraphs 516 J and 517 C have been amended to correct screen captures.

Paragraph 519 has been added to provide information on the tools used to factor RMA data.

Exhibit 4 has been amended to update RMA labels.

Exhibit 6 has been amended to add NASS U.S. prices for flax, sunflowers, millet, rapeseed, and canola.

Exhibit 12 has been amended to correct the SURE Plan Coverage Code Chart.

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3 General Information

A SURE Assistance

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

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

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

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

B Signup

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

C Qualifying Loss

Participants must have at least 1 crop of economic significance (defined in Exhibit 2) with a 10 percent production loss because of a natural disaster. The 10 percent threshold is *--determined by comparing the actual production on the SURE farm attributed to normal production for the crop. 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 expected revenue for the farm for that crop year.

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

3 General Information (Continued)

D 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.

E FSA-570 Not Applicable

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

F 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.

G Prompt Payment Interest

Prompt Payment Act provisions are applicable to SURE according to 61-FI, after **all** of the following have been completed:

- participant signs and completes FSA-682 along with all required forms, including forms listed in paragraph 321
- all documentation required from the participant has been submitted, such as production records, sales receipts, crop appraisals, quality tests, etc.
- County Office has received all software to calculate and issue SURE payments, including any necessary RMA data and the 2008 SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4)
- all participant referrals to RMA or OIG have been returned or cases completed
- participant appeals have been finalized for FSA-682's disapproved by COC.

32 Crop Eligibility (Continued)**F Late-Filed FSA-578's**

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

G Ineligible Crops

Crops **intended** for grazing.

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

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

- first year seeding for forage production

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

- immature fruit crops
- home gardens
- shrubs, vines, or trees (other than nursery) grown for the production of a crop

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

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

- by-products resulting from processing or harvesting a crop such as, but **not** limited to:
 - corn stalks or stovers
 - cottonseed
 - peanut shells
 - wheat or oat straw.

33 Eligible Causes of Loss

A Definition of Eligible Causes of Loss

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

B Disaster-Related Weather Conditions

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

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

C Weather-Related Insect and Disease Infestation

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

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

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

33 Eligible Causes of Loss (Continued)**D Drought**

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

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

* * *

33 Eligible Causes of Loss (Continued)

E Water Rationing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

34 Ineligible Causes of Loss

A Ineligible Losses

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

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

B Assigning Production for Ineligible Causes of Loss

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

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR)**A Eligibility Requirements**

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

- insurable commodities, obtain a policy or plan of insurance for each crop, type and IU on the farm
- *--each noninsurable commodity by crop, type, and IU on the farm, file the required--* paperwork and pay the administrative fee by the applicable State application closing date for NAP.

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

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

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

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

Note: For California grapes with an IU of processing, CEY must be the same within the county, regardless of crushing district.

62 Historical Yield and Price Data (Continued)**B Guarantee Price**

A historical average price is required to be established by STC for 2008 SURE crops by crop, type, and IU and includes value loss crops with the exception of nursery, floriculture, tropical finfish, mushrooms, and root stock. The 2008 price will be calculated using an Olympic average of 2002 through 2006 historical data. The NAP market price found on NCT will be used for the following crops:

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

Note: 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.

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.

*--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 using NASS or any other source data to establish any SURE price, exclude transportation, storage, processing, packing, marketing, or other 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 table.

*--

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

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.

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.

It is **not** COC's responsibility to determine a producer's amount of production. The producer must:

- retain and provide, when required, verifiable or reliable production evidence for all crops on the farm
- summarize all the production evidence
- account for all the crop's production for all eligible SURE crops of the SURE farm, (whether or not records reflect this production)
- provide the information in a manner that can be easily understood by COC.

Note: Regardless of the source of the production information or benefit data, SURE applicant is responsible and liable for any errors in reporting production as part of the FSA-682 process.

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE

RMA will provide production data to FSA for policies that are based on production or a combination of production and revenue. RMA production data will be used, unless adjusted *--according to subparagraph E.

The SURE Interim Report will provide production data for NAP crops. NAP production data will be used, unless adjusted according to subparagraph F.

In all cases, the SURE Interim Report will provide, if available, the subsequent year's:

- acreage used in calculating the subsequent year's yield
- yield calculated using the producer's certified production and acreage.--*

The following types of policies will have RMA production included on the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4):

- Revenue Assurance (Plan Code 25)
- Income Protection (Plan Code 42)
- Crop Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 44)
- *--Grower Yield Certification (Plan Code 86)--*
- APH (Plan Code 90)
- APH-Alternatively Rated (Plan Code 92)
- Indexed APH (Plan Code 96).

*--

IF...	THEN...
RMA production data is provided on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, Loss "L" Record	use production from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, Loss Record.
RMA production data is not provided on a Loss Record, but subsequent year's yield and acreage are provided on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, SY Record	calculate production by multiplying the subsequent year acreage by the subsequent year yield from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, SY Record.
RMA loss data is not on SURE Interim Report because loss threshold was not met or yield is not available	see subparagraphs G through J for acceptable production evidence.
producer received an insurance indemnity, but Record of Loss is not on SURE Interim Report	see subparagraph 263 C.
NAP production data is provided on the SURE Interim Report	use provided production.
producer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on NAP-covered crop did not file CCC-576 for payment or certify production for APH purposes • met RMPR on the crop by way of requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, BF, paid a buy-in fee, or was granted relief 	producer must provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.

--*

201 Production (Continued)**D Production for SURE (Continued)**

Some RMA policies do not require production records for loss purposes and do not require production reporting for APH purposes. Producers insured under these policies must provide acceptable production records according to subparagraphs G through J. These policies include:

- Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12)
- PRF-RI (Plan Code 13)
- PRF-VI (Plan Code 14)
- Pecan Revenue (Plan Code 41)
- Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Codes 50R and 50N)
- Fixed Dollar (Plan Code 51)
- Yield-Based Dollar Amt of Insurance (Plan Code 55)
- AGR-Lite (Plan Code 61)
- AGR (Plan Code 63)
- Group Risk Income Protection (Plan Code 73).

* * *

Production to count includes all actual and assigned production on the farm.

Note: Available production records, from any source, must be provided. See paragraph 205 for additional information on assigned production.

See subparagraph L for determining production not to count.

E Considerations for RMA Production

Fresh Fruit Policies – RMA insures many fresh fruit crops as fresh **only**. As a result, all RMA production is listed as fresh production on the SURE Interim Report. If there was production sold for processing or juice, this production must be accurately accounted for because there will be a different NAMP applied to fresh, processed, or juice and used to calculate the total crop value. Therefore, multiple-marketed crops that are certified or included on the SURE Interim Report, with the IU of fresh, will take into account both processed and juice production to calculate the total crop value. The production provided by RMA as fresh only policies will **not** be used for the production to count. Follow subparagraphs G through K for verifiable and reliable production or certified production.

Malting Barley – Malting barley is an endorsement to a feed barley policy. All production is reported 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. The production reported as malting barley by RMA will be ignored. Total crop value will be determined with feed barley (IU grain) production multiplied by NAMP for barley.

201 Production (Continued)**E Considerations for RMA Production (Continued)**

Skip Row Crops - For 2008, all production from loss and yield data provided from RMA for skip row crops may be used without further adjustment or calculation.

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.

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.

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.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1000 \text{ bushels} \times \$2.40 = \$2400 \text{ (verifiable)} \\
 \underline{550 \text{ bushels} \times \$4 = \$2200 \text{ (self certified/reliable, price unaffected)}} \\
 \text{Total} = \$4600 \text{ (crop value)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\$4600 \text{ (crop value)} \div 1550 \text{ (total bushels)} = \$2.97$$

\$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:

$$\$4.20 \times .95 = \$3.99 \text{ adjusted NAMP.}$$

The adjusted NAMP would then be compared to the NAP market price of \$4. Because the adjusted NAMP is less than the NAP market price of \$4, the adjusted NAMP would be \$3.99.

G RMA Production on SURE Interim Report

The production associated to a RMA loss record on the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4) includes production adjustments because of reduced quality for many crops (Exhibit 17). For SURE purposes, County Offices do **not** need to be concerned with whether or not the production listed has been adjusted because of quality. If production has already been adjusted for quality, an increased indemnity is received and will already be considered when determining total farm revenue. As a result, County Offices shall follow the same procedure for all producers regardless of whether or **not** the crop indicates it was previously adjusted for quality by RMA.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities

Crop insurance indemnities received for all crops for which a producer has an interest will be counted as revenue for determining total farm revenue. Indemnities received may include indemnities for crops or acreage that is **not** eligible for SURE.

Example: Producer D has PRF-RI policy for grazed forage for which an insurance indemnity was received because of the lack of rainfall. Even though SURE does **not** include grazed forage as an eligible crop, the insurance indemnity received under PRF policy will be included in determining total farm revenue.

*--RMA provides the indemnity (GROSS INDM) through the SURE Interim Report on the loss record (REC TYP L) for each crop policy and unit as determined by RMA. RMA does not provide a loss record if an indemnity was not earned.

RMA also provides the unsubsidized producer paid premium (PROD PREMIUM) through the SURE Interim Report on the acreage record (REC TYP A) for yield based crops. The unsubsidized producer paid premium is located in the loss record (REC TYP L) for value loss crops.

For SURE purposes, FSA shall manually calculate the net indemnity for each producer that received an indemnity from RMA by administrative county. This will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook on the Data Entry Screen, under the Other Payment Amounts Section, "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field (see subparagraph 515 D), and included in the total farm revenue calculation.

This will be accomplished by adding together all of the gross indemnities provided for a producer per administrative county through the loss records. **Negative numbers will be included in this sum.**

In addition, all producer paid premiums for a unit that earned an indemnity will be summarized. This will be accomplished by associating each loss record with an acreage record for yield based crops (the producer paid premiums are located in the loss record for value loss crops). It is reiterated that **only** producer paid premiums for a unit that earned an indemnity will be included in this sum. All producer paid premiums for yield based crops 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).

The total of all producer paid premiums 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.--***

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)

*--Use the following table to calculate net indemnity.

Note: For yield based crops, the associated producer paid premium will be located in the acreage record. For value loss crops, the associated producer paid premiums will be located in the loss record for value loss crops.

Step	Action
1	<p>Determine all RMA crop data for the administrative county.</p> <p>Notes: The SURE Interim Report will provide records by RMA location State/county.</p> <p>In some instances, data for land administered in another location county would have to be requested for that administrative county.</p>
2	<p>For each producer, each loss record that is associated with each FSA administrative county will have to have the applicable acreage records matched for yield based crops. For value loss crops, the producer paid premium will be found on the loss record. The gross indemnities and applicable producer paid premiums must be identified for all crops.</p> <p>Notes: The records are provided by RMA crop/type/practice/plan/share/unit/coverage category.</p> <p>For yield based crops, 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.</p>
3	<p>Each gross indemnity on the loss records from step 2 will be summed and each applicable unsubsidized producer paid premium, on the acreage records for yield based crops, and on the loss record for value loss crops, that match the loss records will be summed.</p> <p>Note: Producer paid premiums on each acreage record that do not have a matching loss record will not be included in this sum.</p>
4	<p>The sum of the producer paid premiums will be subtracted from the sum of the gross indemnities.</p>
5	<p>The difference is entered into the SURE Interim Workbook “RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities” field.</p> <p>Note: If this difference is negative, enter zero.</p>

--*

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-non-irrigated, 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-non-irrigated, 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 <u>1/</u>
Total	\$5500	\$1000

1/ Unit 3 producer paid premium is not included in the total as there is not a loss record associated with the acreage record.

Step 4: \$5500 - \$1000 = \$4500

Step 5: Enter \$4500 into the SURE Interim Workbook “RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities” field.--*

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)

*--**Example 2:** This producer has 3 crops with 3 different units administered out of 1 county.

Step 1: Producer C is administered out of County D. There are 3 crop policies on 3 different units.

Step 2: Unit 1: crop - corn, type-grain, practice-non-irrigated, 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-non-irrigated, 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 <u>1/</u>
Total	\$5500	\$700

1/ Unit 3 producer paid premium is not included in the total as there is not a loss record associated with the acreage record.

Step 4: \$5500 - \$700 = \$4800

Step 5: Enter \$4800 into the SURE Interim Workbook “RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities” field.--*

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)**C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)**

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.

RMA indemnities will include indemnities paid for prevented planting claims.

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 instead of actual harvested production or delivered production according to an agreement or contract. The total guaranteed payments will be included in the total farm revenue if the crop is eligible to be included in the SURE guarantee. If the crop is not an eligible SURE crop or is produced on acreage determined ineligible for SURE, the guaranteed payments will **not** be included in the total farm revenue.

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.

LIP, or any payments received for livestock losses, will **not** be included in total farm revenue, only crop losses.

Emergency loan proceeds are **not** included in the total farm revenue.

Note: Aquaculture grant payments will not be included when calculating total farm revenue. 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 Imputed 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.

264-290 (Reserved)

--Part 10 Adjusting RMA Data*291 Overview****A Background**

Data from RMA may not match FSA records. The basic rule is that RMA data shall be used, provided it meets the requirements of the SURE Program. COC's must use the most accurate data and, if warranted, make changes to RMA data only for the situations addressed in this paragraph. These changes may affect SURE data elements. All changes must be supported by documentation and kept in the producer's file.

COC's must:

- determine each producer's eligibility according to Part 2, with special emphasis on subparagraph 35 I
- determine producer of record
- ensure that an eligible producer has an ownership share and risk in the crop
- review all available data to determine whether crops are considered initial or subsequent crops for SURE eligibility according to Part 4
- not apply acreage tolerance rules between FSA and RMA data.

Note: See paragraph 519 for tools to factor (adjust) RMA data by:

- eligible acres
- stage
- share.--*

***--291 Adjusting RMA Data (Continued)**

B RMA Data Elements That May Need To Be Adjusted

The following 7 RMA data elements may need to be adjusted if share and/or acreage data do not match.

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	Not all acres are initial or planted in an approved double cropping area.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	Need to adjust if acres and/or share differ.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	Only adjust if shares differ.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	Only adjust if shares differ.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	Only adjust when acres differ.
Share	SHR	Can be adjusted when an RMA exception is met according to subparagraph 35 I.
Stage	STAGE	Only adjust from "UH" (unharvested) to "H" (harvested).

Note: Always use reported acres to determine ratio between RMA and FSA acres.--*

*--292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data

A Producer of Record Discrepancies

The only person or entity eligible for SURE is the producer of record who has a risk and ownership share in the crop and meets all the requirements of Part 2.

If the producer of record provided by RMA does not match FSA records, then COC shall determine the correct producer of record to use for SURE.

If the producer of record meets 1 of RMA's approved exceptions according to subparagraph 5 I, where 1 producer can insure another producer's share, then proceed to subparagraph C.

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.--*

--292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)*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

Note: A revised RMA guarantee basis must be forwarded to FSA based on the producer's correct share in the crop for the applicable year.

- 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.

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.--*

***--292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)**

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

No other RMA data elements listed in the SURE Interim Report RMA Data Section are adjusted for SURE when only the share is different.

All RMA exceptions meeting the requirements of subparagraph 35 I must be supported by documentation and kept in the producer’s file. The producer meeting 1 of the exceptions must be listed as having SBI in the SURE Interim Report RMA Data Section.

The following examples demonstrate when to adjust specific data elements from the 2008 SURE Interim Report RMA Section.

Example #1: RMA Exception

Husband A signs a crop insurance policy using his name and TIN. Both husband and wife are covered by the policy. The husband lists his wife as having SBI. FSA records list the husband and wife as having a 50/50 share. For SURE, the wife meets RMPR because RMA allows a spouse to insure the other spouse’s share using 1 of their ID numbers.

The husband and wife must file their own application as both are 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, 25, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 50N, 73, 86, 90, 92, 96), adjust the following elements.

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	81	Not applicable for these plan codes because the RMA guarantee basis is provided. Note: Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	\$5,000	Multiply guarantee basis by revised share (.500), that is \$5,000 x .500 = \$2,500.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	\$4,000	Multiply gross indemnity by revised share (.500), that is \$4,000 x .500 = \$2,000.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	\$800	Multiply premium by revised share (.500), that is \$800 x .500 = \$400.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety as it is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.00	Adjust to .500 (1.00 x .500 = .500).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

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***--292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)**

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

Example #1: RMA Exception (Continued)

For RMA plan codes (13, 14, 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63), adjust the following elements.

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	81	FSA acres are used and must reflect the 50/50 share for the husband and wife. Note: Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	\$5,000	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 $\$4,000 \times .500 = \$2,000$.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	\$800	Multiply premium by revised share (.500), that is $\$800 \times .500 = \400 .
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety as it is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.00	Adjust to .500 ($1.00 \times .500 = .500$).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

Example #2: 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 those 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.

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***--292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)**

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

Example #3: Correct RMA shares

Joe has a crop insurance policy with a 75 percent share. FSA records list Joe as having a 67 percent share. The County Office determines that RMA records are correct which indicate Joe having a 75 percent share. The following steps shall be completed before Joe can receive a potential SURE payment.

Step	Action
1	Correct FSA share to match RMA share.
2	Use the share reported by RMA on the SURE Interim Report to determine a potential SURE payment.
3	Review other program payments to determine the producer’s eligibility for those payments.

D Prevented Planting Eligibility

Eligible and ineligible prevented planting acres are addressed in Part 4.

Disapproved prevented planting acres will not be eligible for SURE. However, all premiums and indemnities for eligible and/or ineligible prevented planting acres will be counted in the SURE revenue calculations, unless it meets the requirements in subparagraph 92 A.

E Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies

RMA data may show acres as being unharvested because of appraised acreage that was actually harvested as a use other than intended. The RMA stage code may not accurately reflect that the crop was harvested as another use.

RMA data shall be used unless FSA has adequate documentation that the crop has been mechanically harvested. Harvested includes mechanically harvested as forage (silage or hay). Documentation could include:

- FSA-578 certification and COC determination that acreage is eligible for LDP
- evidence the acreage was actually harvested for grain, hay, or silage.--*

--292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)*E Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies (Continued)**

When evidence exists indicating the crop was actually harvested, the County Office shall use the stage code of “H” (harvested) rather than “UH” (unharvested). Document the reason for the change in the producer’s folder.

Note: Whenever the stage code is changed from “UH” to “H”, the RMA production documentation must be reviewed. See the following examples.

Example 1: Corn for grain policies that are harvested for silage may appear on the SURE Interim Report as unharvested.

If RMA appraised the production for the intended use of grain and this was provided through the SURE Interim Report, then this production will be used. However, production will be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook as harvested.

If RMA indicates the crop was harvested and provides production through the SURE Interim Report with the final use of silage, then follow paragraph 204 for conversion to intended use.

If RMA indicates the crop was unharvested and does not provide production through the SURE Interim Report but there is evidence the crop was harvested for silage, then follow subparagraphs 201 G through K for acceptable production evidence (also subparagraph 204 for conversion to intended use if applicable). The crop will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook as harvested.

Note: The quality factor is applicable for corn with the intended use of grain in this situation and the quality factor applies to all harvested production. However, producers must certify that the crop meets the average quality threshold used to establish the quality factor to receive it. See Part 8.--*

--292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)*E Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies (Continued)**

Example 2: RMA indicates that apples are unharvested and provides appraised production through the SURE Interim Report. However this was a fresh only policy. Most of the apples did not meet quality for a fresh market. The appraisal provided by RMA was based on fresh apples only. However, the crop was actually harvested for processed. RMA production will not be used in these situations. Follow subparagraphs 201 G through K for acceptable production evidence. If marketing percentages are not supplied with the acceptable production evidence, historical marketing percentages established according to paragraph 65 will apply. The production will be entered as harvested.

Notes: Multiple market crops are an exception to the production being reported by crop/type/intended use. 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

There is currently no tolerance range for acreage data discrepancies between FSA and RMA. RMA acres shall be used if available and eligible. However, if acreage discrepancies exist that COC determines are unreasonable, or a potential scheme or device situation, a referral to RMA shall be initiated using AD-2007 according to 4-RM, Exhibit 6.--*

***--292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data (Continued)**

G Acre Changes Because of Subsequent Crop Determinations

Subsequent crop acres are only eligible for SURE benefits when planted in an approved double cropping area or multiple cropping area. Subsequent acres in an unapproved double cropping situation are not eligible for SURE; therefore any guarantee or production associated to such a crop will not be included in the calculations for a potential SURE payment.

Example: 100 acres of insured soybeans are reported to FSA with an RMA guarantee basis. FSA determined that 75 of the acres were initial and 25 were determined a subsequent crop. The 25 acres of soybeans determined subsequent are not eligible for SURE and must not be included in the guarantee calculation; production associated with these acres must not count towards revenue. FSA must adjust the RMA data to reflect only the 75 acres of initial crop, including acres and production.

All changes must be supported by documentation and kept in the producer’s file.

If RMA acres include subsequent acres, the following elements must be adjusted:

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment: 75% of the crop acreage is eligible for SURE
Acres	ACRES	100	75 acres, as only 75 acres are eligible.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	\$23,240	\$23,240 x .75 = \$17,430.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	\$12,500	No change.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	\$2,400	No change.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	3,500 bushels	3500 bushels x .75 = 2,625 bushels.
Share	SHR	1.00	No change.
Stage	STAGE	H	No change.

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293-320 (Reserved)

513 SURE Interim Report

A Background

The SURE Interim Report is being provided as a reference report that will summarize the following:

- data that has been loaded into System 36 for a producer
- any insurance data provided by RMA (Exhibit 4).

B Accessing the SURE Interim Report

From Menu FAX250, access the SURE Interim Report according to the following table.

Step	Menu	Action
1	FAX250	ENTER “3” or “4”, “Application Processing”, as applicable, and PRESS “Enter”.
2	FAX09002	Enter the appropriate county on the Office Selection Menu, if applicable, and PRESS “Enter”.
3	FAX07001	ENTER “11”, “PFC/DCP/Compliance” and PRESS “Enter”.
4	M00000	ENTER “1”, “NAP and Disaster” and PRESS “Enter”.
5	MH0000	ENTER “3”, “Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program” and PRESS “Enter”.
6	MHAE00	ENTER “1”, “2008 SURE Interim Report” and PRESS “Enter”.
7	MHAEPS01	Enter the appropriate printer on the Printer Selection Screen and PRESS “Enter”.
8	MHAERA01	On the Producer Selection Screen, users are required to enter 1 of the following and PRESS “Enter”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • last 4 digits of producer’s TIN • producer’s TIN and type • producer’s last name.

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

***--C Printing RMA Data for 2008 RMA Producers Not on Name and Address File**

If a producer is **not** in FSA's name and address file, or the producer's TIN does not match FSA's records, a report has been developed to print the RMA data. This report shall be accessed according to the following table.--*

Step	Menu	Action
1	FAX250	ENTER "3" or "4", "Application Processing", as applicable, and PRESS "Enter".
2	FAX09002	Enter the appropriate county on the Office Selection Menu, if applicable, and PRESS "Enter".
3	FAX07001	ENTER "11", "PFC/DCP/Compliance" and PRESS "Enter".
4	M00000	ENTER "1", "NAP and Disaster" and PRESS "Enter".
5	MH0000	ENTER "3", "Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program" and PRESS "Enter".
6	MHAE00	*--ENTER "2", "2008 RMA Producers Not On Name and Address File" and PRESS "Enter".--*
7	MHAEPS01	Enter the appropriate printer on the Printer Selection Screen and PRESS "Enter".
8	MHAER201	On the Producer Selection Screen, ENTER "X" next to producer's name and PRESS "Enter".

Note: A producer's RMA data is disseminated to the physical location State and county. Data printed on this report may need to be forwarded to the applicable FSA administrative County Office.

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

D Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report

The following data elements will print on the SURE Interim Report.

SURE Interim Report	
Source File	Data Included
Producer Data	Producer Name
	Last 4 Digits of ID
	ID Type
	Multi-County Information
2008 FSA-578 Data	Physical Location
	Crop
	Type
	Intended Use
	Status Code
	Practice
	Reported Acres
	Determined Acres
	Determined Indicator
	Share
	Planting Date
	Farm Number
	Tract Number
Field Number	

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

D Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

*--

SURE Interim Report	
Source File	Data Included
NAP Data – 2008 NAP Application for Coverage	Crop
	Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Other Fee Paid
	Transaction Number
	Amount Collected
	Refund Amount
NAP Data – 2008 NAP Approved Yield History File	Unit Number
	Crop
	Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Practice
	Approved Yield
	Unit of Measure
	Actual Production
Unit of Measure	
NAP Data – 2008 Notice of Loss File	Crop
	Type
	Planting Period
	Unit Number
	Disaster Begin Date
	Disaster Apparent Date
	Disaster End Date
	Approval Date
	Disapproval Date
Disaster Event	

--*

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

D Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

*--

SURE Interim Report	
Source File	Data Included
NAP Data - NAP Application for Payment	Crop
	Type
	Intended Use
	Practice
	Planting Period
	Unit
	Share
	Stage
	Crushing District
	Disaster Begin Date
	Loss Apparent Date
	Acres
	Actual Production
	Adjusted Production
	Adjusted Production Flag
	Assigned Production
	Eligible Prevented Planted Acres
	Assigned Prevented Planted Production
	Unit of Measure
	APH Yield
	APH Code
	Adjusted Yield
	Salvage Value
	COC Salvage Value
	Graduated Price
	Beginning Inventory
	Ending Inventory
Ineligible Cause of Loss	
Field Market Value A	
Field Market Value B	

--*

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

D Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

*--

SURE Interim Report	
Source File	Data Included
2008 NAP Buy-In 1 Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 CAT Buy-In 1 Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 NAP Relief Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 CAT Relief Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 NAP Buy-In 2 Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount
2008 CAT Buy-In 2 Data	Crop
	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Planting Period
	Gross Buy In Amount
	Transaction Number
	Refund Amount

--*

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

D Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data	
RMA Label	Data Entry Workbook Label
Gross Indemnity	RMA Indemnity (calculated)
Producer Premium	
Record Type Code	

Location State	Physical State
Location County	Physical County
Crop Code	Crop
Crop Type Code	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Status Code
Farming Practice Code	Practice
Acres	Acres
Insured Share	Producer Share
	RMPR Code
Insurance Plan Identifier	Plan Code
Coverage Category	
AGR Policy Flag	
Written Agreement Type	
Stage Code	Stage Code
Stage Code ***	*--Adjustment Factor #1
Unit Number	Unit Number
	Planting Period
Zero Acre Flag--*	

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

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

D Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data	
RMA Label	Data Entry Workbook Label
Guarantee Reduction * * *	Guarantee Adjustment Code
Guarantee Reduction Factor	Guarantee Adjustment Factor
Multiple Cropping * * *	Guarantee Adjustment Code
Multiple Cropping * * *	Guarantee Adjustment Factor
Option Code	Guarantee Adjustment Code
Option Code * * *	Guarantee Adjustment Factor
Unit of Measure	Unit of Measure
Crush District	Crushing District
Guarantee Basis	RMA Guarantee Basis
Coverage Level	Coverage Level * * *
--Price Election Percent--	Price Election * * *
	Yield (APH)
Yield	
Adjusted APH Yield	
Weighted Adjusted Yield	
	County Expected Yield
	Calculated Weighted Average Yield
	Historical Marketing Percentage
Price	Price
Production to Count	Production to Count
	Production Type
	2008 NAMF
	QA Factor
	Salvage Value
FMV-A	Field Market Value A
FMV-B	Field Market Value B

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

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

D Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

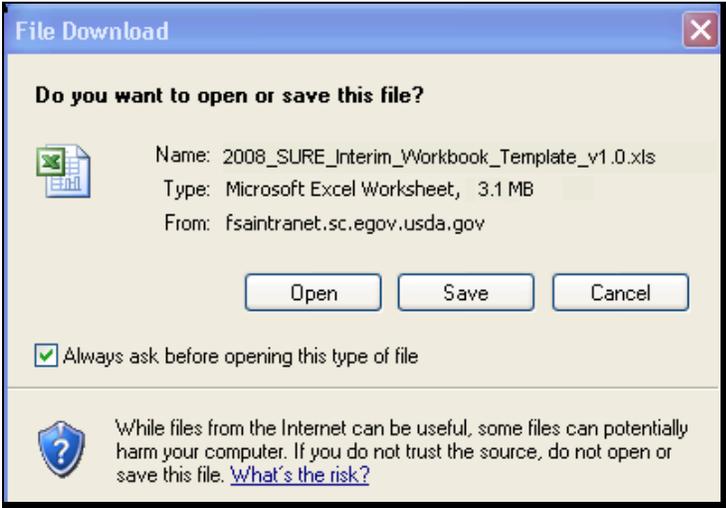
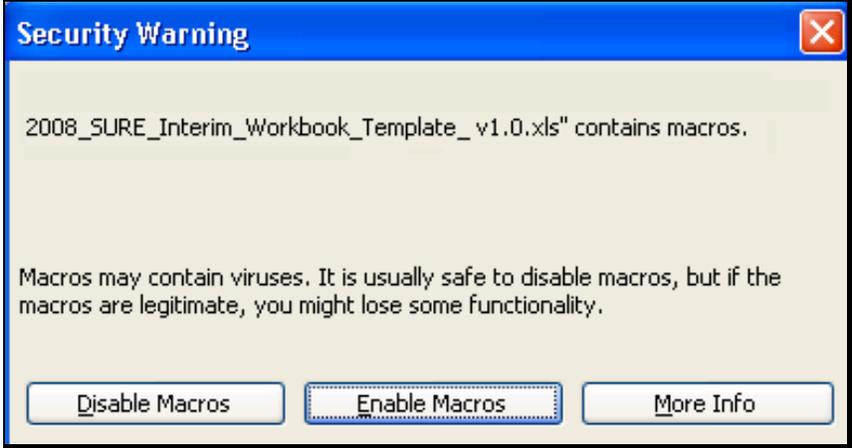
SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data	
RMA Label	Data Entry Workbook Label
Farm Serial Number	
Grid ID	
Gleaned Acreage Code	
SY - Yield	
SY - Acres	
--SY - Person Sharing--	
Date Planted	
Update Date	
Date of Loss - Primary	
Date of Loss - Secondary	
SBI - Approved Insurance Provider	
SBI - ID Number	
SBI - ID Type Code	
SBI - Name	
Source File	Data Included
2008 Payment Data	DCP Counter-Cyclical Payments
	DCP Direct Payments
	NAP Payments
	Price Support Payments
	--Price Support - CMA Payments--
	Other Disaster Payments

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

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook

A Accessing and Saving the SURE Interim Workbook Template

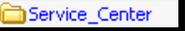
Follow these steps to access and save the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook template.

Step	Action	
1	Go to http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm on signup beginning date.	
2	<p>CLICK “2008_SURE_Interim_Workbook_Template_v1.0”. The File Download dialog box will be displayed. CLICK “Open”.</p> 	
3	<p>IF using... Office 2003</p>	<p>THEN... the Security Warning dialog box will be displayed; CLICK “Enable Macros”.</p> 

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

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

Before completing and saving a SURE Interim Workbook for a producer, a new folder will need to be created on the shared (S:) drive, as follows.

Step	Action
1	Do either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the desktop, double-click “My Computer”  • at the bottom left corner of user’s screen, right-click “Start” and left-click “Explore”. 
2	Double-click the (S:) drive. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Network Drives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  andrea.naughton on 'Dcwashing2s614\Fhome\$' (H:)  Fshared\$ on 'Dcwashing2scl2' (S:) ←  Shareu\$ on 'Dcwashing2scl2' (U:) </div>
3	Double-click the folder, “ Service_Center ” 
4	Double-click the folder, “ FSA ” 
5	Left-click “Make a new Folder”  ,  , or if neither of these buttons are available right-click in the blank white area within the folder window, left-click “ New ”, left-click “ Folder ”.
6	A new folder will be placed in the S:\Service_Center\FSA folder, the default name of the new folder will be “New Folder”  . The folder needs to be renamed, go to step 7.
7	Right-click, “ New Folder ” and left-click “ Rename ”.
8	Rename the folder, “ 2008_SURE ” 

Note: Creating the new “2008_SURE” folder **only needs to be done 1 time at each Service Center**. All SURE Interim Workbook data can be saved to this location.

Important: The naming format of this folder is **extremely important** for the SURE Workbook “Save” function to operate. Ensure that the folder is named, “2008_SURE”, with the underscore exactly as displayed here.

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

C Saving a Producer’s SURE Interim Workbook

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

Step	Action
1	*--CLICK “Save To File”  from Data Entry or Farm Summary Screen.--*
2	<p>The following Browse For Folder dialog box will be displayed. To save an .xml file to the “S:\Service_Center\FSA\2008_SURE” folder that was created by following subparagraph B, CLICK “OK”.</p>  <p>Note: If the “2008_SURE folder” was not created, the Browse For Folder dialog box will be displayed as follows.</p>  <p>CLICK “Cancel” and return to subparagraph B to create the folder as instructed.</p>

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

C Saving a Producer’s SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

Step	Action
3	<p>When users click “OK” on the Browse for Folder dialog box, a Confirmation for Clearing the Data dialog box will be displayed, CLICK “OK”.</p>  <p>The image shows a dialog box titled "Confirmation for Clearing the Data" with a red 'X' icon in the top right corner. The text inside the dialog box reads "All Data Will Be Cleared". Below the text are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".</p>
4	<p>*--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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • year • State and county code • 9 digits of producer’s ID (encrypted) • producer’s name. <p>A MakeXML.CiM dialog box will be displayed with the following message, CLICK “OK”.</p>  <p>The image shows a dialog box titled "MakeXML CiM" with a red 'X' icon in the top right corner. On the left is an information icon (a lowercase 'i' in a blue circle). To the right of the icon, the text reads: "S:\Service_Center\FSA\2008_SURE\2008-19191R-JOE IOWA-009900980097010001010098010601040106.xml created." Below the text is an "OK" button.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">--*</p> <p>After users click “OK”, the SURE Interim Workbook will clear all manual entries and the data will be saved to the folder location indicated.</p>

514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook (Continued)

D Retrieving a Producer’s SURE Interim Workbook Data

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

Step	Action
1	Open the SURE Interim Workbook template from the desktop and CLICK Retrieve From File from the Start Page or Data Entry.
2	After users click “Retrieve From File”, the following Browse dialog box will be displayed with the content of the “S:\Service_Center\FSA\2008_SURE” folder where the user has saved the producer’s SURE Interim Workbook data. The user will select the producer’s .xml file and CLICK “OK”. <div data-bbox="396 772 1464 1444" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">--*</p> After user has selected the appropriate .xml file and clicked “OK”, the data will populate into the blank “2008_SURE_Interim_Workbook_Template_v1.0”.

**514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook
(Continued)**

E Transferring SURE Interim Workbook Data to the Recording County

After a multi-county producer's SURE Interim Workbook has been completed in an administrative county, the administrative county can e-mail the encrypted .xml file to the recording county.

--The recording county and administrative county/counties shall coordinate with each other-- to timely complete and transmit the completed 2008 SURE Interim Workbook and any other data needed to conduct and execute the 2008 SURE Program.

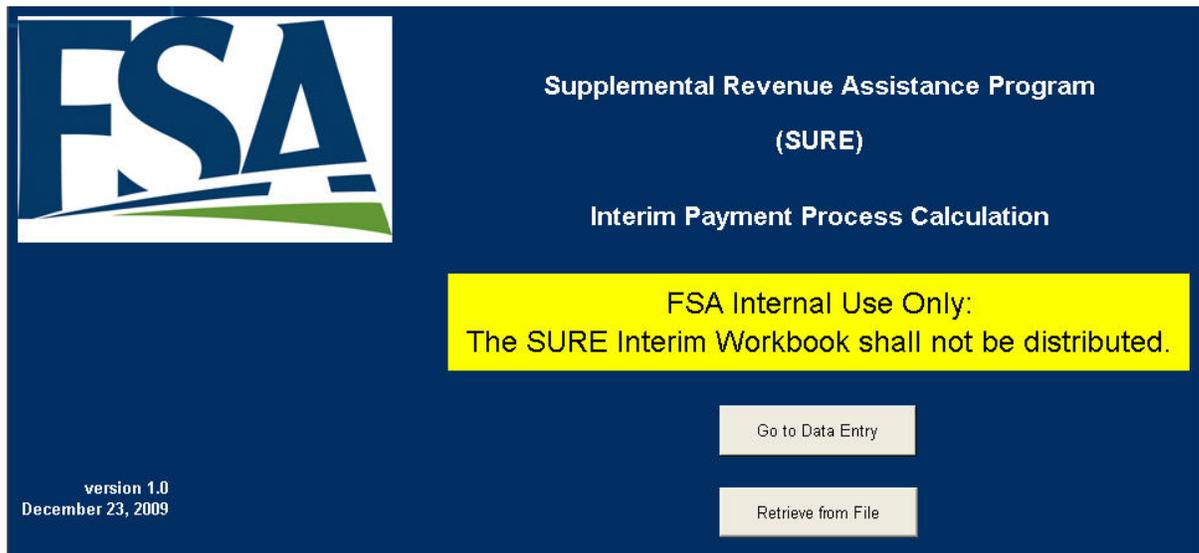
515 **Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet**

A Overview

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

- disclaimer message, “FSA Internal Use Only: The SURE Interim Workbook shall not be distributed.”
- version number and date
- “Go to Data Entry” button, to access the Data Entry Worksheet.

*--



--*

The Data Entry Worksheet contains producer’s basic information, other payment amounts, crop data, SURE guarantee data, SURE revenue data, and COC determinations used to calculate SURE payment. The data will be entered by a County Office employee.

To enter RMA data, see Exhibit 4.

As data is entered, the applicable cells will highlight or dim accordingly.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

E Entering Crop Data (Continued)

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

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

From the SURE Interim Report 2008 FSA-578 data, enter crop data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
Acres	Acres	Enter eligible RMA or FSA acres in tenths or hundredths, as applicable. Acres will display in hundredths. Required for all yield-based crop entries. Use RMA acres for insured crops, for all other types of coverage use FSA acres. Not required for value loss crops. For more information on acres, see Part 4.
Prod. Share	Producer Share	Enter producer’s share as a number, with up to 4 decimal places. A value is required for all entries.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data

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

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 worksheet. Different coverage types require different calculations and the codes dictate which calculations are used.</p>

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

The following provides plan/coverage code examples.

- Example 1:** If the producer purchased a “Revenue Assurance” type policy, the user could see on SURE Interim Report RMA Section and the Plan Code Chart that “Revenue Assurance” policies have a plan code of “25”. The user would select plan code 25 from the drop-down menu.
- Example 2:** Oats are an insurable crop in County A, but the producer did **not** purchase crop insurance, they paid the fee for Buy-In 1. The user would select “IY” from the drop-down menu because it was an insurable yield-based crop without an RMA plan code.
- Example 3:** Watermelons are a noninsurable crop in County A and the producer purchased NAP coverage. The user would select “NY” from the drop-down menu because it was a NAP-covered yield-based crop.
- Example 4:** If the crop is an insurable yield-based crop and the producer **has not** purchased an RMA policy; therefore, does **not** have a plan code, but the producer **has** paid the fee for Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, relief, or has certified to SDA, LR, or BF, then the plan coverage code would be “IY” for the insurable yield-based crop.
- Example 5:** If the crop is an insurable value-based crop, and the producer **has not** purchased an RMA policy; therefore, does not have a plan code but the producer **has** paid the fee for Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, relief, or has certified to SDA, LR, or BF, then the plan coverage code would be “IV” for the insurable value-based crop.
- Example 6:** If the crop is a noninsurable yield-based crop and the producer **has** either purchased NAP coverage **or has** paid the fee for Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, relief, or has certified to SDA, LR, or BF, then the plan coverage code would be “NY” for the noninsurable yield-based crop.
- Example 7:** If the crop is a noninsurable value-based crop and the producer **has** either purchased NAP coverage or paid the fee for Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, relief, or has certified to SDA, LR, or BF, then the plan coverage code would be “NV” for the noninsurable value-based crop.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

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

Stage Code		Unit #	Plt Per
H UH PP	Adj. Fact. 1		
H		102	
H		101	
H		100	01
H			

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

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Stage Code: H, UH, PP	Stage Code: Harvested, Unharvested, Prevented Planted	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data, NAP Data, or Other CCC-576	Manually enter or select FSA stage code from drop-down menu. Options are “ H ”, harvested; “ UH ”, *--unharvested; and “ PP ”, prevented planted. Required for all entries. RMA prevented codes are “P2”, “PF”, “PT”; they will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook as “ PP ”.--*
Adj. Fact. 1	Stage Code: Adjustment Factor 1	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data or STC Determined; 1-NAP, subparagraph 109 A	Enter adjustment factor as determined by the State Office or provided by RMA, if applicable. For insured crops, data comes from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section and the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “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.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

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

Yield (APH)	County Exp. Yield	Calculated Weighted Average Yield	Hist. Mrkt. %	Price (\$)
				4.7500
				11.5000
4.22		4.22		84.0000
	78	51		3.8500

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

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Yield (APH)	Actual Production History	SURE Interim Report –NAP Data	Enter NAP-approved yield in hundredths, as applicable. Required for purchased NAP yield-based crops.
County Exp. Yield	County Expected Yield	STC Determined or COC Determined	Enter 100 percent of CEY as determined by STC or COC, if applicable. Required for all “B1”, “B2”, “R”, and “S” RMPR Code entries and purchased whole farm revenue policies (for example AGR and AGR-Lite), except for value loss. The SURE Interim Workbook will factor 65 percent of the entered CEY for “B1”, “B2”, “R”, and “S” types of coverage.
Calculated Weighted Average Yield	Calculated Weighted Average Yield	SURE Interim Workbook Calculates	The SURE Interim Workbook features a Weighted Average Yield Tool. When all crop data entry is complete, CLICK “ Transfer ”; the SURE Interim Workbook will calculate the Weighted Average Yield and populate it into the applicable field (see *--subparagraph I).--*
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/IU. 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.
Price	Price	SURE Interim Report –NAP or RMA Data or STC Determined	For insured crops, where an RMA price is provided on the SURE Interim Report, use RMA price. For all other situations, use the NAP price as determined by STC. Required for all entries and policies without a specific yield or price, except value loss. For more information, see Part 6.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

G Entering Revenue Data

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

Revenue Data					Value Loss Crops Only	
Production to Count	Prod Type	2008 NAMP (\$)	QA Factor	Salvage Value (\$)	Fld Mrkt Val A (\$)	Fld Mrkt Val B (\$)
		31,600.00				3.5000
15,695.00		7.0000				
76.40		88.0000				
2,320.00	C	1.8000				

Enter revenue data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Production to Count	Production to Count	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter the production as provided by RMA, NAP or the producer. Required for all entries except value loss.
Prod. Type	Production Type Indicator	User Determined	Manually enter or select the production type indicator from the drop-down menu, if applicable. Valid options are certified (C), appraised (A), or blank. "C" would indicate to the user that maximum average loss applies. Required for all entries except value loss.
2008 NAMP (\$)	2008 National Average Market Price	STC Determined	Enter regional NAMP for the crop year, as determined by STC. Required for all crops except value loss (paragraph 63).
QA Factor	Quality Adjustment Factor	STC Determined	Enter quality adjustment factor, as determined by STC, if applicable. Required for crops with quality affected because of disaster, except value loss. Enter the value as a number with up to 4 decimal places. The calculation defaults to "1.000" if no value is entered (paragraph 66).
Salvage Value (\$)	Salvage Value	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter salvage value in whole dollars, if applicable.
Value Loss Crops Only -Fld Mrkt A (\$)	Field Market Value A	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter Field Market Value A in whole dollars, if applicable.
Value Loss Crops Only -Fld Mrkt B (\$)	Field Market Value B	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Appraised	Enter Field Market Value B in whole dollars, if applicable.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

E Eligibility Information

The following Farm Requirement items will be automatically populated from the Data Entry Worksheet or calculated.

Item	Title
7	Located in a Disaster County?
8	*--Production Loss % for the farm

Eligibility Information		
Farm Requirement	7. Located in a Disaster County?	Yes
	8. Production Loss % for the farm	46.43%

--*

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

If producer is multi-county and the “copy and paste” process has been performed as described in subparagraph D, item 8 will be displayed with the revenue loss percentage for all of the counties included in the summarization.

If the revenue loss is less than 50 percent and the land is **not** located in a disaster county or a county contiguous to a disaster county, the user will get the following message.

Farm must have land located in, or contiguous to, a county designated as a disaster area by the Secretary or the revenue loss on the farm must be greater than 50%.

If the user gets this message, complete the SURE Interim Workbook process and see Part 11 to determine COC action based on eligibility criteria.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

E Eligibility Information (Continued)

The following Crop Requirement data must be manually entered by the user.

Item	Title
9	Does at least 1 crop have a 10 percent production loss? (yes = "x") (no, blank)
10	Crops with a 10 percent production loss. (List at least 1 crop, if applicable.)

Crop Requirement	9. Does at least one crop have the required 10%"loss"? (yes = "x")			x
	10. Crops with a 10% production loss (List at least one crop, if applicable.)	Corn		

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

If at least 1 crop has a 10 percent production loss, mark Item 9 with an "X". After this has been completed, SURE payment amount will be displayed in the Payment Information portion.

Note: To determine if 10 percent production loss has been met, see paragraph 517.

If no crops have a production loss of 10 percent or greater, leave item 9 blank. If left blank, the following message will be displayed.

*** Farm is not eligible for payment because there was not a crop on the farm that had at least a 10% production loss.**

If the user gets this message, complete the SURE Interim Workbook process and see Part 11 to determine COC action based on eligibility criteria.

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

I Errors

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

Note: Not all highlighted cells are required.

Do **not** enter any values in a cell that is grayed out. If a value is entered, it is displayed in white font and it may corrupt the calculation. To remove it, navigate to the cell and PRESS “Delete”.

J Navigation Buttons

This table provides Farm Summary Worksheet navigation buttons and functions.

Button	Function
	Returns the user back to the Data Entry Worksheet.
	Returns the user to the SURE Interim Workbook-generated FSA-682, page 2.
	Returns the user to the 10 Percent Loss Tool.
<p>*--</p>  <p>--*</p>	<p>Print all 4 spreadsheets, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Entry • Farm Summary • 10 Percent Loss Tool • FSA-682, page 2.

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool**A Loss Percentage Table**

The Loss Percentage Table has been provided to assist in determining if at least 1 crop of economic significance had a production loss of at least 10 percent. The Loss Percentage Table may be used for either of the following:

- single-county producers
- multi-county producers with either of the following:
 - no common crops between counties
 - a crop that meets the 10 percent loss requirement and is **not** a common crop between counties.

If the applicant is a multi-county producer and in each county they have a crop in common and no other crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement, the user shall use the 10 Percent Loss Tool for the common crop, see subparagraph L.

When all data entry is complete and Weighted Average Yield Tool has been run:

- CLICK “**Go To Farm Summary**” on the Data Entry Worksheet
- 10 Percent Loss Tool will run automatically
- after the 10 Percent Loss Tool calculation is complete, the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary will be displayed.

On the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, the Loss Percentage Table will be displayed in the lower right of the screen.

517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

Item **Title**

11 On the recording county SURE Interim Workbook, click the top, left, yellow cell in the “St-Co” column (circled in this example).

Clear All Loss Data Calculate Another Crop							10% Loss Calculations			
Crop Loss Calculation Worksheet for --- Enter Crop Name on First Entry Line							Information from Other Administrative Counties		Crop Loss:	
Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	Use	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production
									\$ -	\$ -

12 CLICK “red Paste arrow”; the copied data will populate to the appropriate cells.

The 10 percent loss calculation will be performed for all lines of the same crop, type, IU.

The recalculated loss percentage includes the loss for the common crop in both counties and will be displayed in the “Recalc. Loss %” column on the right (circled in this example).

Clear All Loss Data Calculate Another Crop							10% Loss Calculations			
Crop Loss Calculation Worksheet for Corn							Information from Other Administrative Counties		Crop Loss:	
Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	Use	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production
	19-031	Corn	YEL	Gr	112.00		\$ 70,560	\$ 35,280	\$ 466,589	\$ 396,280
									\$ 70,560	\$ 35,280

517 **Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)****C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)**

If the crop does **not** meet 10 percent loss requirement the user may click either of the following:

- “**Clear Entries**” to remove pasted data and repeat steps 8 through 12 for other common crops until the user determines 10 percent loss for a crop
- “**Calculate Another Crop**” to remove pasted data while preserving the recalculated preliminary loss percentage calculated for the previous crop.

If no crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement, the producer is **not** eligible.

To return to the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, CLICK “**Go To Farm Summary**”.

On the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, the user shall leave item:

- 9 (subparagraph 516 E) blank to indicate that no crops meet the 10 percent loss requirement
- 10 (subparagraph 516 E) blank.

If items 9 and 10 are left blank, no SURE payment will be calculated and the following message will be displayed.

*** Farm is not eligible for payment because there was not a crop on the farm that had at least a 10% production loss.**

If the crop meets the 10 percent loss requirement, return to the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, CLICK “**Go To Farm Summary**” and do the following:

- in item 9 (subparagraph 516 E), ENTER “**x**” to indicate that at least 1 crop meets the 10 percent loss requirement
- in item 10 (subparagraph 516 E), enter at least 1 crop that meets the 10 percent loss requirement.

--519 Factoring RMA Data*A Overview**

There may be situations where the RMA data that is received on the 2008 SURE Interim Report must be factored or split before it is loaded into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook. These situations may include, but are not limited to:

- if the share provided by RMA differs from the FSA shares, the RMA Indemnity, RMA Producer Premium, and the RMA Guarantee Basis need to be split by share, according to subparagraph 292 C
- if the total acres provided by RMA include acres eligible and ineligible for SURE, the RMA Guarantee Basis and RMA Production to Count will need to be split by SURE eligible and ineligible acres, according to subparagraph 292 C
- if no loss record is provided by RMA and a portion of the acreage is unharvested, the RMA Guarantee Basis will need to be split by stage.

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”.--*

***--519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)**

C Factoring RMA Data by Share

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

To split or factor the RMA Indemnity, RMA Producer Premium and the RMA Guarantee Basis by share, the user shall use the “Factoring RMA Data by Share” tool.

The user will need to enter data in the cells highlighted in yellow; the resulting factored data will be in blue, as described below:

Section	Entry Label	Description
Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Enter FSA Crop Name.
	Type	Enter FSA Crop Type.
	IU	Enter FSA Intended Use for the crop.
	Share	Enter total RMA share for the crop.
	Gross Indemnity	Enter total RMA Indemnity for the crop.
	Producer Premium	Enter total RMA Producer Premium for the crop.
	Guarantee Basis	Enter total RMA Guarantee Basis for the crop.
Data for SURE Program Purposes	Share	Enter FSA shares for the crop, must total to RMA share.
	Gross Indemnity	Resulting factored RMA Indemnity to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.
	Producer Premium	Resulting factored RMA Producer Premium to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.
	Guarantee Basis	Resulting factored RMA Guarantee Basis to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.

The following is an example of the “Factoring RMA Data by Share” tool:

Factoring RMA Data by Share							
Enter RMA Data here	FSA Crop Name	Type	IU	Share	Indemnity	Premium	Guarantee
	CORN	YEL	FG	0.7500	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 10,000
				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
Data for SURE Program Purposes							
				0.7500			

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

***--519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)**

D Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres

If the total acres provided by RMA include acres eligible and ineligible for SURE, the RMA Guarantee Basis and RMA Production to Count will need to be split by SURE eligible and ineligible acres, according to subparagraph 292 G.

To split or factor the RMA Guarantee Basis and RMA Production to Count by SURE eligible and ineligible acres, the user shall use the “Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres” tool.

The user will need to enter data in the cells highlighted in yellow; the resulting factored data will be in blue, as described in the following table.

Section	Entry Label	Description
Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Enter FSA Crop Name.
	Type	Enter FSA Crop Type.
	IU	Enter FSA Intended Use for the crop.
	Unit of Meas	Enter FSA Unit of Measure for the crop.
	Reported Acres	Enter total RMA Acres for the crop.
	Guarantee Basis	Enter total RMA Guarantee Basis for the crop.
	Production to Count	Enter total RMA Production to Count for the crop.
Enter SURE Eligible Acres Here	Crop	Entries carried down from data entered above.
	Type	
	IU	
	Unit of Meas	
	Reported Acres	Enter total SURE Eligible Acres, as determined by the user.
	Guarantee Basis	Resulting factored RMA Guarantee Basis to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.
	Production to Count	Resulting factored RMA Production to Count to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.

The following is an example of the “Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres” tool:

Clear Data

Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres

Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Type	IU	Unit of Meas	Acres	Guarantee	Production
	CORN	YEL	FG	TON	50.00	\$10,000	1200.00

Enter SURE Eligible Acres Here	Crop	Type	IU	Unit of Meas	Acres	Guarantee	Production
	CORN	YEL	FG	TON	25.00	\$5,000	600.00

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

***--519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)**

E Factoring RMA Data by Stage

If no loss record is provided by RMA and a portion of the acreage is unharvested, the RMA Guarantee Basis will 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 below:

Section	Entry Label	Description
Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Enter the FSA Crop Name
	Type	Enter the FSA Crop Type
	IU	Enter the FSA Intended Use for the crop
	Stage	Stage code, no entry required
	Reported Acres	Enter the total RMA Acres by stage, next to the corresponding stage code for the crop
	Guarantee Basis	Enter the total RMA Guarantee Basis for the crop
RMA Guarantee for SURE Program Purposes	Crop	Entries carried down from data entered above.
	Type	
	IU	
	Stage	
	Reported Acres	
	Guarantee Basis	Resulting factored RMA Guarantee Basis to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook

The following is an example of the “Factoring RMA Data by Stage” tool:



Factoring RMA Data by Stage

Enter RMA Data Here	FSA Crop Name	Type	IU	Stage	Acres	Guarantee
	CORN	YEL	FG	H	35.00	\$ 10,000
				UH	9.75	
				PP	5.25	

RMA Guarantee for SURE Program Purposes	Crop	Type	IU	Stage	Acres	Guarantee
	CORN	YEL	FG	H	35.00	\$ 7,000
				UH	9.75	\$ 1,950
				PP	5.25	\$ 1,050

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

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
AD-2007	FSA/RMA Compliance Referral Form		1, 92, 292
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		10
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		10
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
CCC-576	Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program		Text
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan		31
FSA-217	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification		4, 321, 515
FSA-325	Application for Payments of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		10, 31
FSA-570	Waiver of Eligibility for Emergency Assistance		3
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		Text, Ex. 4
FSA-682	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	342, 354, 518	Text, Ex. 21-23
FSA-682A	Continuation Sheet for Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	352	326, 351, Ex. 21-23
FSA-683	Statement of Compliance With Program Provisions of the 2008 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provisions	353	4, 321, 326, 516
FSA-770 SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) Program Checklist	21	
I-551	Permanent Resident Card or Resident Alien Card		31, Ex. 2

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
AGR	adjusted gross revenue	126, 130, 162, 201, 513, 515, Ex. 4
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Pub. L. 111-005) (Stimulus)	35, 36, 151, 196, 516
BF	beginning farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 201, 196, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
CEY	county expected yield	Text, Ex. 12
DBA	doing business as	35
ELAP	Emergency Assistance for Livestock Program	9, 32
IU	intended use	Text, Ex. 2, 4
LR	limited resource farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 196, 201, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
MPCI	Multiple Peril Crop Insurance	91, 162, 202, Ex. 4
NAMP	national average market price	Text, Ex. 5
NCT	national crop table	62, 63, 233
PRF	pasture, rangeland, forage	126, 130, 162, 201, 263, Ex. 12
RI	rainfall index	126, 162, 201, 263
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	Text, Ex. 2, 12
SBI	Substantial Beneficial Interest	35, 513, Ex. 4
SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments	Text, Ex. 2, 4, 12, 22, 23
VI	vegetation index	126, 130, 162, 201

Re delegations 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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
STAGE (Cntd)	Stage Code (Cntd)	Stage Code (Cntd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “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 • “R”, check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested • “RR”, Harvested • “RS”, check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested • “RT”, check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested • “S”, Harvested • “UB”, Unharvested • “UG”, Unharvested • “UH”, Unharvested • “US”, Unharvested • “W1”, Unharvested • “_”, (blank), check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested. 	<p>Enter the “H”, harvested; “PP”, prevented; or “UH”, unharvested code, as applicable, into the SURE Workbook according to the stage codes provided by RMA.</p> <p>Note: If the Guarantee Reduction Code is “P” or “E”, in the Interim Workbook, “Stage Code” field, select “PP” code.</p>

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
STAGE FCTR	Stage Code ***	*** Adjustment *--Factor #1--*	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, Reduction factor provided by RMA based on Stage Code	Enter the Stage Code factor as displayed. If the Stage Code is "P2", "PF", or "PT", the Guarantee Reduction Code in the "A" (Acreage) Record is "P" or "E". Enter the Guarantee Reduction factor in the Interim Workbook, "Stage Code Adjustment Factor" field; this factor overrides 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "I", Total insurable acres of Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (FRG) • "U", Uninsured acres - planted to the insured crop, but not insurable • "N", No history acres - never planted • "-", or BLANK, regular acreage report. 	If the Zero Acre Flag is "I", "U", or "N", then no action is required. For informational purposes only. If the Zero Acre Flag is "-" or BLANK, then load acres into 2008 SURE Interim Workbook as provided, if applicable.--

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
GUAR REDUC CDE	Guarantee Reduction ***	Guarantee Adjustment Code	<p>Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed Dollar Citrus (0215) in California • Fixed Dollar Strawberries (0110) • Reduction Other Than Percent Stand Limitation for Cherries (0057) • " _ " , No Reduction. 	<p>Enter the Guarantee Reduction Code as displayed, unless the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E".</p> <p>If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", select the prevented "PP" code in the Interim Workbook, "Stage Code" field.</p> <p>Note: Do not enter the Guarantee Reduction Code in the "Guarantee Adjustment Code" field if the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E".</p>

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
PRICE	Price	Price	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, RMA price that would be used to calculate an indemnity.	Enter the price as displayed. If the price is not listed, see Part 6 to determine the correct price for SURE Interim Workbook data entry.
PROD TO COUNT	Production to Count	Production to Count	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, sum of net harvested and net appraised production, adjusted for moisture and quality. Production is provided from RMA on a unit basis if a loss has been filed.	The production to count shall be used for SURE Interim Workbook data entry, as applicable, according to Part 7.
FMV A	FMV-A	Field Market Value A	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), Field Market Value A represents the value of the crop immediately before the disaster.	Enter Field Market Value A as displayed. For informational purposes only, not used in calculations.
FMV B	FMV-B	Field Market Value B	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), Field Market Value B represents the value of the crop immediately after the disaster.	Enter Field Market Value 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-- 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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
PLANT DATE	Date Planted		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, date the crop was planted, as provided by RMA.	No action required. For informational purposes only. This is not the date that FSA uses to determine the late planting factor. It is used to determine eligible acres.
UPDATE DATE	Update Date		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, date of RMA data refresh.	No action required. Informational purposes only for reference of current status of data.
LOSS DATE 1	Date of Loss - Primary		Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, primary date of damage, for value loss crops only.	For value loss crops, these dates will be used to determine multiple disaster events. Each disaster event will be loaded as a separate line entry in the SURE Interim Workbook.
LOSS DATE 2	Date of Loss - Secondary		Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, secondary date of damage, for value loss crops only.	
AIP	SBI Approved Insurance Provider		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, approved insurance provider information.	No action required.
ID	SBI ID Number		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, last 4 digits of the producer's TIN in SBI file.	No action required.
TYPE	SBI ID Type Code		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, producer's ID type code in SBI file, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "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

This table provides NASS U.S. prices for determining NAMF.

Crop Code	Type Abbr	Crop Name	Type Name	Use	Unit of Measure	2008 NAMF
0001		Tobacco, Burley			LBS	1.669
0002	FCA	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (012)		LBS	1.757
0002	FCB	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (013)		LBS	1.757
0002	FCC	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (014)		LBS	1.757
0002	FCD	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (11a)		LBS	1.757
0002	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
0004	FRB	Tobacco, Fire-Cured	Fire-Cured (023)		LBS	2.460
0005	DAA	Tobacco, Dark Air-Cured	Dark Air-Cured (035)		LBS	2.246
0005	DAB	Tobacco, Dark Air-Cured	Dark Air-Cured (036)		LBS	2.246
0007	CFA	Tobacco, Cigar Filler Binder	Cigar Filler Binder (054)		LBS	3.495
0007	CFB	Tobacco, Cigar Filler Binder	Cigar Filler Binder (055)		LBS	3.495
0008	CBA	Tobacco, Cigar Binder	Cigar Binder (051)		LBS	5.805
0008	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
0011	HRW	Wheat	Hard Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
0011	HWR	Wheat	Hard White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
0011	HWS	Wheat	Hard White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	7.31
0011	SRW	Wheat	Soft Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
0011	SWS	Wheat	Soft White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	7.31
0011	SWW	Wheat	Soft White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
0016	SPR	Oats	Spring	GR	BU	3.15
0016	WTR	Oats	Winter	GR	BU	3.15
0018	LGR	Rice	Long Grain		LBS	0.168
0018	MGR	Rice	Medium Grain		LBS	0.168
0018	SGR	Rice	Short Grain		LBS	0.168
0022		Cotton, ELS			LBS	0.989
0031	COM	Flax	Common	SD	BU	*-- 12.70
0031	LIN	Flax	Linola	SD	BU	12.70 --*
0038		Sugarcane		PR	LBS	<u>1/</u>
0039		Sugar Beets		PR	TON	<u>1/</u>

1/ Price not available.

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
0041	YEL	Corn	Yellow	SD	BU	4.06
0051	GRS	Sorghum	Grain	GR	BU	3.20
0051	HIF	Sorghum	Hybrid Interplanting Fg	SD	BU	3.20
0051	HIG	Sorghum	Hybrid	SD	BU	3.20
0051	HSF	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Fg	SD	BU	3.20
0051	HSG	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Gr	SD	BU	3.20
0051	HSS	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Su	SD	BU	3.20
0058		Cranberries		FH	BBL	57.70
0058		Cranberries		PR	BBL	57.70
0067	AUS	Peas	Austrian Peas	DE	LBS	0.224
0075	RUN	Peanuts	Runner Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
0075	SPE	Peanuts	Southeast Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
0075	SPW	Peanuts	Southwest Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
0075	VAL	Peanuts	Valencia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
0075	VIR	Peanuts	Virginia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
0078	NON	Sunflowers	Confectionery - Sunflower	GR	LBS	*-- 0.313
0078	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
0081	EDA	Soybeans	Edamame Soybeans	GR	BU	9.97
0081	LER	Soybeans	Lerado	GR	BU	9.97
0091	SPR	Barley	Spring Barley	GR	BU	3.82
0091	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
0711	SPR	Canola	Spring Canola	SD	LBS	0.187 --*

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		<i>See Split Below For SURE Interim Workbook Process</i>	
50N		Dollar Amount of Insurance - Nursery (Crop 0073)	
50R		Dollar Amount of Insurance - Regular (Non-Nursery)	
51		Fixed Dollar	
55		Yield-Based Dollar Amount of Insurance	
61		Adjusted Gross Revenue-Lite	
63		Adjusted Gross Revenue	
73		Group Risk Income Protection	
86		Grower Yield Certification	
90		Actual Production History	
92		APH - Alternatively Rated	
96		Indexed APH	
SURE Interim Workbook			
Coverage Code		SURE Interim Workbook Coverage Code Name	
IY		Insurable Yield-Based	
IV		Insurable Value-Based	
NY		NAP Covered/Coverable Yield-Based	
NV		NAP Covered/Coverable Value-Based	
SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 25, 42, 44, 45, 86, 90, 92, 96, IY: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee using the RMA guarantee basis as provided and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.			
SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 12, 41, 46, 73: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee using the RMA guarantee basis as provided and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.			
SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 13, 14, 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee by assigning 100 percent of CEY, after weighting according to the 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 the RMA guarantee basis provided by RMA time the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.			

