

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program
1-SURE

Amendment 4

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 62 B has been amended to clarify establishing the guarantee price.

Subparagraph 63 C has been amended to add Buy-In 2 to list of NAP waived in crops.

Subparagraph 91 B has been amended to clarify RMA double-crop eligible acres.

Subparagraph 91 C has been amended to clarify eligible and ineligible acres.

Subparagraph 163 B has been amended to clarify how to calculate the late planting factor and provide examples to enter SURE guarantee adjustment factors.

Subparagraph 173 A has been amended to add a note about ARRA funding.

Subparagraph 174 A has been amended to clarify the calculation for waived in value loss crops and to add a note about ARRA funding.

Subparagraph 201 D has been amended to clarify what production to use when RMA data is not provided on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section "L" (Loss) Record.

Subparagraph 201 E has been amended to reference subparagraph 301 B for malting barley production.

Subparagraph 203 G has been amended to change references from historic yield to CEY.

Subparagraph 233 B has been amended to clarify the example.

Subparagraph 263 C has been amended to clarify references to acreage records.

Subparagraph 263 G has been amended to clarify disaster payment that will not be included in total farm revenue.

Subparagraph 263 H has been amended to add a note that the SURE Interim Workbook performs the imputed insurance indemnity and NAP payment calculation.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Paragraph 301 has been added to provide information about RMA data for malting barley endorsements.

Paragraph 302 has been added to provide information about RMA data for certified seed potato endorsements.

Subparagraph 321 G has been amended to clarify that COC may delegate authority to CED in routine cases, including cases where the producer only enters data into FSA-682, Part A, item 5.

Subparagraph 514 E has been amended to clarify that no further encryption is required when “Save to File” macro is used.

Subparagraph 515 E has been amended to clarify that users **must** be consistent when deciding to use either hyphens or blank spaces for line entries of crop/type/IU.

Paragraph 520 has been added to provide information about the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator.

Part 20 has been added to provide procedure for issuing 2008 Interim SURE payments.

Exhibit 4 has been amended to clarify multiple cropping codes.

Exhibit 5 has been amended to add California processed grapes.

Exhibit 6 has been amended to update the price for sugarcane.

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3, 4	3-3 through 3-6	1, pages 1, 2
5	4-1, 4-2	3, page 1 (add)
6 (add)	4-2.5, 4-2.6 (add)	4, pages 1, 2
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62 Historical Yield and Price Data (Continued)

B Guarantee Price

*--The guarantee price:

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

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

63 NAMP

A NAMP Applicability

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

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

B Determining NAMP

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

63 NAMP (Continued)

C Cap for NAP Crops

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

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

Note: There is no NAMP cap for insurable crops.

64 Guarantee Adjustment Factors

A Using Prevented Planting and Unharvested Factors

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

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

B Prevented Planting and Unharvested Factor Requirements

The prevented planting and unharvested factors must be:

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

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

65 Historical Marketing Percentages

A SURE Guarantee and Revenue Calculations

Historical marketing percentages will be used for SURE guarantee and revenue calculations.

A historical marketing percentage must be applied to NAP covered and waived-in crops when the total production for the crop is known, but the producer is unable to provide documentation reflecting how that production was actually marketed.

Example: A producer of grass seed stores grass material on the farm for a future market. The production of grass material is known, but the production of grass seed contained in the grass material is not known.

B Multiple Marketed Crops

Historical marketing percentages shall also be established for multiple marketed crops.

Example: A producer has an apple crop insured under a fresh policy. Some of the apples will be marketed as processed even though the insurance policy is for fresh only.

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

If a producer submits actual marketing records for the past 3 crop years, the average of these 3 years will be the producer's historical marketing percentage. If a producer **cannot** provide actual marketing records for the past 3 crop years, COC shall recommend a historical marketing percentage for the county for STC approval. COC's recommendation shall be based on the following:

- average marketing by producers within the county
- available warehouse, packer, or storage facility records
- information from trade associations, CSREES, State Departments of Agriculture, and other similar sources.

Part 4 Eligible Acreage**91 SURE Acreage****A Overview**

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

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

- taps for maple sap
- colonies for honey.

B Determining Eligible Acreage

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

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

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

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

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

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

B Determining Eligible Acreage (Continued)

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

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

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

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

- *--insured acreage considered to be double-cropped acreage by RMA
- acreage that is **not** insured must meet the double-cropping provisions in 2-CP to be considered eligible acreage
- use 2-CP double-cropping rules for crops that gain SURE eligibility through SDA, LR, or BF status, paid a buy-in fee, or were granted relief.

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

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

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

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

B Determining Eligible Acreage (Continued)

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

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

--*

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

B Determining Eligible Acreage (Continued)

*--

Initial Crop Planted	Subsequent Crop Planted	RMA indemnity earned?	FSA acceptable double-crop according to 2-CP?	Crops Eligible for SURE
Insured Wheat	NAP Soybeans	No wheat indemnity earned. Soybeans earned NAP payment.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
Buy-In Wheat	Insured Soybeans	Wheat, no coverage. Indemnity earned on soybeans.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
Buy-in Wheat	Buy-in Soybeans	Wheat, no coverage. Soybeans, no coverage.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
NAP Wheat	NAP Soybeans	Wheat NAP payment not earned. Soybeans NAP payment earned.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
NAP Wheat	Buy-in Soybeans	No wheat loss. Soybeans, no coverage.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
Insured Wheat Prevented Planted	Insured Soybeans	Wheat prevented planted indemnity earned and not disapproved by COC. SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record shows Multiple Cropping Code "DC" (Double-Cropping). Indemnity earned on soybeans.	Not applicable, RMA double-crop rules apply.	Wheat and soybeans.

--*

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

C Eligible Acreage Examples

This table provides examples of eligible acres.

*--

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

--*

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)**D Ineligible Acreage**

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

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

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

163 NAP Crops (Continued)

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors (Continued)

Late planting provisions do not apply to the following:

- crops with multiple planting periods
- crops with a growing season of 60 calendar days or less
- value loss crops
- fall-planted small-grain crops only intended for grain.

The table below is provided to show the adjustment factors for crops that are late planted.

IF the crop's days to maturity are...	AND crop acreage is planted after the final planting date by...	THEN the crop guarantee for that late planted acreage is reduced by...
61 to 120 calendar days	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent (expressed as 0.95).
	6 to 20 calendar days	5 percent plus an additional 1 percent for each day 6 through 20 (expressed as 0.80-0.94).
	21 or more calendar days	the lesser of prevented planted factor or 50 percent (expressed as 0.50-0.79).
121 calendar days and up	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent (expressed as 0.95).
	6 to 25 calendar days	5 percent plus an additional 1 percent for each day 6 through 25 (expressed as 0.75-0.94).
	26 or more calendar days	the lesser of prevented planted factor or 50 percent (expressed as 0.50-0.74).

Note: The crop guarantee for acreage planted 21, 26, or more calendar days beyond the final planting date (as applicable in the 2 cases shown in this table) is reduced by the lesser of the prevented planting factor or 50 percent. It is **important** to remember that a late planting factor is computed by subtracting the reduction percentage from 1.00 to arrive at the factor. The prevented planting factor is already determined, so do **not** subtract this figure from 1.00. Prevented planting factors vary from crop to crop and State to State, as displayed in NCT.

Example 1: Calculate the late planting factor by subtracting 0.50 from 1.00 (1.00 - .50 = 0.50). If the prevented planting factor from NCT is 0.55, then no subtraction from 1.00 necessary. Result of comparing the late planting factor of .50 to the prevented planted factor of .55; .50 is the lesser and is used at the guarantee adjustment factor for in this example.--*

163 NAP Crops (Continued)

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors (Continued)

***--Example 2:** Calculate the late planting factor by subtracting 0.50 from 1.00 ($1.00 - .50 = 0.50$). If the prevented planting factor from NCT is 0.40, then no subtraction from 1.00 necessary. Result of comparing the late planting factor of .50 to the prevented planted factor of .40; .40 is the lesser and is used as the guarantee adjustment factor for in this example.--*

Example 3: Producer A planted 100 acres of corn. 65 acres were timely planted before the final planting date and 35 acres of corn were planted 11 calendar days late. Prevented planting was not claimed. There is no adjustment factor applied to the 65 acres of timely planted corn. The crop guarantee for the 35 acres of late planted corn will be reduced by 11 percent; 5 percent for the first 5 days planted late and 1 additional percent for each additional calendar day which totals 11 percent. The guarantee adjustment factor that will be used in calculating guarantee will be .8900 ($1 - .11 = .89$).

Example 4: Producer B planted 100 acres of soybeans. 55 acres were timely planted before the final planting date and 45 acres of soybeans were planted 28 calendar days late. Prevented planting was not claimed. The crop guarantee for the 45 acres of late planted soybeans will be adjusted by the lesser of the prevented planting factor for soybeans or 50 percent. The prevented planting factor for soybeans in this example is .55. Begin by subtracting the late planting reduction from 1.00 ($1.00 - 0.50 = 0.50$) to arrive at the late planting factor of 0.50. Compare this to the prevented planted factor in NCT for the State and crop that in this example is 0.55. The lesser of the 2 is 0.50. As a result, the crop guarantee for the 45 acres of late planted soybeans will be multiplied by the guarantee adjustment factor of 0.50.

Example 5: Producer C planted 100 acres of soybeans. 55 acres were timely planted before the final planting date and 45 acres of soybeans were planted 28 calendar days late. Prevented planting was not claimed. The crop guarantee for the 45 acres of late planted soybeans will be adjusted by the lesser of the prevented planting factor for soybeans or 50 percent. The prevented planting factor for soybeans in this example is .40. Begin by subtracting the late planting reduction from 1.00 ($1.00 - 0.50 = 0.50$) to arrive at the late planting factor of 0.50. Compare this to the prevented planted factor in NCT for the State and crop that in this example is 0.40. The lesser of the 2 is 0.40. As a result, the crop guarantee for the 45 acres of late planted soybeans will be multiplied by the guarantee adjustment factor of 0.40.--*

Note: When loading the late planted acreage into SURE Interim Workbook, load the timely planted acreage under a separate line entry from the late planted acreage. The guarantee adjustment factor will only apply to the late planted acres.

172 Insured Value Loss Crops (Continued)

C Notice of Loss for Insured Value Loss Crops

Producers with crop insurance coverage on their value loss crops are **required** to file a notice of loss after every disaster event, regardless of severity. Only inventory loss, associated to notices of loss filed under the guidelines of the insurance policy, will be considered for SURE. County Offices shall not accept inventory loss associated to notices of loss filed specifically for SURE purposes. For inventory losses associated to notices of loss filed specifically for SURE purposes, the loss of inventory claimed will be excluded in determining guarantee for SURE.

173 NAP Value Loss Crops**A SURE Guarantee Calculation**

The crop guarantee for NAP covered value loss crops will be determined based on the following calculation:

The value of the inventory on hand immediately before the disaster (Field Market Value A) x Share x Coverage Level of 50 Percent (50 Percent Yield x 100 Percent Price) x Adjustment Factors x the SURE Multiplier.

***--Note:** See paragraph 196 for changes to this calculation because of ARRA funding.--*

B CCC-576 for NAP Value Loss Crops

For NAP purposes, CCC-576 is not required if the loss was not severe enough to warrant NAP assistance. As a result, producers having NAP coverage may or may not have filed CCC-576 for each disaster event impacting inventory. In cases where a producer did not file CCC-576 timely for NAP purposes, they are **required** to file FSA-682, Part A, “Unreported Disaster Events” for consideration of that inventory loss for SURE purposes.

Note: For situations where a FSA-682, Part A is filed, producers will be required to provide acceptable evidence according to 1-NAP to support Field Market Value A for that loss.

C Guarantee Adjustment Factors

Crop guarantees must be adjusted to reflect any NAP adjustments to guarantee because of producer harvest decisions applicable to each crop. Currently, the only adjustment factor applicable to NAP value loss crops is when a producer does not harvest the crop. The unharvested adjustment factor will be applied to the crop guarantee and will always reduce the crop guarantee.

Note: Prevented planting adjustment factors do not apply because value loss crops are not eligible for prevented planting.

174 Waived-In Value Loss Crops**A SURE Guarantee Calculation**

The crop guarantee for waived-in crops will be determined based on the following calculation:

The value of inventory on hand immediately before the disaster (Field Market Value A) x Share x Coverage Level (50 Percent Yield x 55 Percent Price for Insured Crops or 50 Percent Yield x 100 Percent Price for NAP Crops) x Adjustment Factors x the SURE Multiplier.

Note: See paragraph 196 for changes to this calculation because of ARRA funding.--*

Producers without NAP or crop insurance coverage must bring in acceptable evidence according to 1-NAP to support Field Market Value A to calculate the SURE guarantee. Producers with waived-in value loss crops must provide verifiable/reliable evidence to support their beginning inventory so Field Market Value A can be determined. An example of evidence that is always acceptable would be verifiable purchases of stocking inventory records/receipts.

If a producer **historically** propagates their own stock, records acceptable to COC must be provided to support the propagation of beginning inventory. Depending on the records provided, the propagation records may be used to establish Field Market Value A if the records reflect the inventory an age in close proximity to the actual disaster event. If propagation records are not in close proximity to the disaster event, they still may be used to establish a starting inventory; however, adjusted for normal mortality to estimate Field Market Value A.

B CCC-576 for Waived In Value Loss Crops

For producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance or NAP coverage, but were waived-in, FSA-682, Part A will be **required** to be filed.

C Guarantee Adjustment Factors

The same guarantee adjustment factor that applies to NAP value loss crops also applies to waived-in value loss crops (subparagraph 173 C).

175-180 (Reserved)

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).

FOR...	IF...	THEN...
RMA	RMA production data is provided on the SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record	use production from the SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record.
	RMA production data is not provided on the SURE *-Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record, but subsequent year's yield and subsequent acreage are provided on the SURE Interim Report "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record	calculate production by multiplying the subsequent year acreage by the subsequent year yield from the SURE Interim Report "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record.
	RMA production data is not on SURE Interim Report Loss "L" Record and subsequent year's yield and subsequent year's acreage are not provided on the SURE Interim Report "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record	producer must provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.--*
NAP	NAP production data is provided on the SURE Interim Report	use provided production.
	producer on NAP covered crop did not file CCC-576 for payment or certify production for APH purposes	producer must provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.
waived-in crops	producer met RMPR on the crop by way of requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, BF, paid a buy-in fee, or was granted relief	

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

For fresh fruit policies, RMA insures many fresh fruit crops as fresh **only**; therefore, 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

--For malting barley, see subparagraph 301 G.--

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.

203 Harvested Production (Continued)

F Production Commingled Between Eligible and Ineligible Acreage

Production from total acreage that is comingled among eligible and ineligible acreage shall be prorated to the respective acreage in proportion to the amount of eligible acreage.

Step	Action
1	Divide the total production for the crop by the total acreage. Round to whole number.
2	Multiply the result of step 1 by the eligible acreage amount. Round to whole number.
3	Result of step 2 is the production amount to attribute with the eligible acreage.

Example: Producer A harvested 4,000 bushels of soybeans, according to acceptable production evidence, from 250 acres. The producer planted 125 acres as an initial crop and the remaining 125 acres was a subsequently planted crop in an unapproved double-cropping system. Therefore, only the 125 acres of initial crop acreage is eligible for SURE. Producer A did not maintain separate records of production; all of the production was comingled.

Step	Action
1	4,000 bushels ÷ by 250 acres = 16 bushels per acre.
2	16 bushels x 125 (eligible acres) = 2,000 bushels.
3	2,000 bushels will be attributed to the eligible acreage.

Note: See Part 4 for determining ineligible acreage.

203 Harvested Production (Continued)

G Commingled Between Practice

Production from different practices, with separate established yields that are commingled before it, is a matter of record shall be prorated to the respective practice in proportion to the historic yield extensions according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	*--Multiply each crop's CEY for the practice times the crop's harvested acreage--* for the practice.
2	Total the results of step 1 for both the irrigated and nonirrigated practice.
3	Divide the result of step 1 by the result of step 2. Round to 4 decimal places.
4	Multiply the result of step 3 for each practice times the commingled production. Round to whole number.

Example: Producer A harvested 4,000 bushels of soybeans from 250 acres. The producer irrigated 125 acres; the remaining acreage was nonirrigated. Producer A did not maintain separate records of production for each practice. Producer A's historic yield for irrigated is 50 bushels per acre; nonirrigated is 32 bushels per acre.

Step	Action
1	*--125 x 50 bushels per acre (CEY for irrigated) = 6,250 bushels. 125 x 32 bushels per acre (CEY for nonirrigated) = 4,000 bushels.--*
2	6,250 bushels (irrigated) + 4,000 bushels (nonirrigated) = 10,250 bushels.
3	6,250 bushels (irrigated) ÷ 10,250 bushels = .609756, rounded to .6098 4,000 bushels (nonirrigated) ÷ 10,250 bushels = .3902439, rounded to .3902
4	4,000 total harvested production x .6098 (irrigated) = 2439.2, rounded to 2,439 bushels. 4,000 total harvested production x .3902 (nonirrigated) = 1560.8, rounded to 1,561 bushels.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

B Applying the Quality Adjustment Factor

NAMP will be adjusted by a quality adjustment factor **only** for that harvested production from eligible SURE acres located in a region or county that STC has determined was impacted by an adverse weather event. Because there is only 1 quality adjustment factor, the average adjustment to actual production must take into consideration **all** harvested production from that approved region or county. Producers are **not** allowed to have the quality adjustment factor apply to only a portion of the crop's harvested production in an approved region or county. If a producer does **not** have verifiable production records to reflect the quality characteristics from all harvested production in an approved region or county, production lacking verifiable evidence must be considered as having no adjustment in quality.

Any harvested production for a crop that is outside the STC-approved region or county is **not** eligible for the quality adjustment.

Example: STC has approved a quality adjustment factor for corn in County A as a result of freeze. Producer B has corn in County A as well as the adjacent County B. The quality adjustment factor will only be used to adjust NAMP of the total verifiable harvested production of the producer's corn in County A. The harvested corn production from County B will **not** have the quality adjustment factor applied to NAMP, unless a STC-approved quality adjustment factor for corn was established in County B.

*--If not already adjusted, County Offices must adjust all harvested production to standard moisture before applying the quality adjustment factor to NAMP that will then be multiplied by the total harvested production in the approved area to determine crop revenue for the production in the affected area.

Note: For all RMA crops with a loss record or APH data, and for all NAP crops with production, the moisture has already been adjusted. As stated in subparagraph 201 D, if a producer had NAP coverage, but does not have production, or if the producer met RMPR on the crop by way of requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, BF, paid a buy-in fee, or was granted relief, then the producer must provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraphs 201 G through J. If this evidence contains production for crops where moisture would be adjusted, but the adjustment has not been completed, then this would be the only time a County Office would have to adjust for standard moisture. Typically, most production evidence will already have the moisture adjusted.--*

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)**B Applying the Quality Adjustment Factor (Continued)**

When adjusting NAMP for other types of quality factors, for example small kernel size, foreign material, vomitoxin, etc., apply the quality adjustment factor to NAMP that will then be multiplied by the total harvested production in the approved area to determine the crop revenue for the production in the affected area.

In general, quality adjustment factors are to be determined based on the difference between actual price received and the normal market price.

***--Example:** The normal market price at the time of market is \$4.10 per bushel for corn. Because of quality factors documented on the warehouse receipt, the producer only receives \$3.50 per bushel for his crop. As a result, the factor considered for that production would be .8536 (see paragraph 66 for establishing quality adjustment factors).--*

All receipts for harvested production shall be considered when determining the average adjustment factor to determine whether or not a crop meets or exceeds the STC-established quality adjustment factor in the approved region or county. If the average factor meets or exceeds the STC-established quality adjustment factor, then the quality adjustment factor established by the STC shall be used to adjust NAMP before multiplying the total harvested production from the approved region or county by the adjusted NAMP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, all producer paid premiums for a unit that earned an indemnity will be summarized. This will be accomplished by associating each loss record with an acreage record * * *. 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 * * * 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 that are associated with loss records, per producer, per administrative county, will be subtracted from the total of all gross indemnities, per producer, per administrative county to calculate the net indemnity. It is reiterated that all SURE ineligible crops will be included in both of these totals. **If the difference is a negative number the net indemnity will be zero.**

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)

Use the following table to calculate net indemnity.

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. * * * 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>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 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)**

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.

*--Aquaculture grant, ELAP, LFP, LIP, and TAP payments will **not** be included in total farm revenue.--*

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

Note: * * * Aquaculture species that receive an aquaculture grant payment are **not** eligible for SURE assistance.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)**H Imputed Insurance Indemnity and 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.

***--Note:** The 2008 SURE Interim Workbook will perform this calculation. Do **not** adjust revenue to account for imprinted CAT or NAP payments.--*

264-290 (Reserved)

--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	$\$23,240 \times .75 = \$17,430.$
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	$3500 \text{ bushels} \times .75 = 2,625 \text{ bushels}.$
Share	SHR	1.00	No change.
Stage	STAGE	H	No change.

293-300 (Reserved)

--301 Malting Barley Endorsements*A Background**

Malting barley endorsements to barley RMA policies are available in some States and counties where approved varieties of malting barley are grown. The following endorsements create unique RMA data situations that require additional clarification and action:

- Malting Barley Endorsement Option A (Option Code “MA”)
- Malting Barley Endorsement Option B (Option Code “MB”).

B RMA Data for Malting Barley Endorsements

The SURE guarantee and revenue calculations **must** include **all** RMA guarantee basis, producer premiums, and gross indemnities, including the malting barley endorsement.

RMA will provide similar data on multiple units for producers with malting barley endorsements. The feed barley units contain all barley data and relate specifically to the feed barley (units are shown in traditional format as 0201 or 0202 for example). Another unit is created by RMA to capture the price, producer premiums, and gross indemnity amounts specific to the malting barley endorsement. Feed barley **must** be present on 1 or more units for the producer to have a malting barley endorsement. Generally only **1 unit number** is established for **all of the malting barley data** and is usually formatted as an even number (such as 0400 or 0900 for example). This malting barley unit number will be repeated on as many “A” (Acreage) and “L” (Loss) Records as necessary to match up to the feed barley units.

The following information is provided to assist County Offices in understanding how to read the Sure Interim Report for barley:

- RMA Section will provide separate records, by unit, for feed barley and malting barley; each will contain its own data, such as price, RMA guarantee basis, producer premiums, and gross indemnities
- feed barley unit “A” (Acreage) Record will **not** contain either of the following:
 - Malting Barley Endorsement Option A (Option Code “MA”)
 - Malting Barley Endorsement Option B (Option Code “MB”)--*

--301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)*B RMA Data for Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)**

- the Malting Barley Endorsement option code is located on the malting barley unit on the RMA Section “A” (Acreage) Record
- feed barley and corresponding malting barley units will have basic data repeated
- feed barley unit will contain the RMA price for just the feed barley
- malting barley unit will contain the price **increase** (\$4.50 versus **\$0.43** in chart) for the malting barley endorsement
- RMA Section does **not** list the feed barley units and corresponding malting barley unit entries in any specific order; County Offices will need to compare the records for the feed barley units that go along with the malting barley units; some suggestions are to match up the following:
 - yield, not the “Weighted Adjusted Yield”
 - acres in the “A” (Acreage) Record of the feed barley unit to the acres in the “L” (Loss) Record in the malting barley unit

Note: The “A” (Acreage) Record for the malting barley unit will have the acres zeroed out to avoid duplication.
- producer premium amounts that are reasonable compared to other units
- gross indemnity amounts that are reasonable compared to other units
- any other obvious entries that match between the 2 units.--*

--301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)*C Which Data Elements Must Match**

County Offices **must** add the feed barley and malting barley RMA guarantee basis together and enter the **total** into the SURE Interim Workbook **only** once, when the following RMA data elements, if present, are the same on the RMA Section “A” (Acreage) Record:

- Crop/Type/Practice
- Plan
- Share
- Coverage Level
- Price Election
- Unit of Measure (UOM)
- Guarantee Reduction Code
- Guarantee Reduction Factor
- Planting Date
- Stage Code
- Stage Code Factor
- Multiple Cropping Factor.--*

***--301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)**

D Data to Be Added Together

The only data that **must** be added together and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook when the entries in subparagraph C are the **same** is the **RMA guarantee basis**.

Example: The following table is a sample of elements included in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section. Units 0202 and 0207 had the same basic data elements match as listed in subparagraph C; however, **shares did not match**. In this example, 2 separate units were established for the feed barley.

- Unit 0202 had 188.5 acres of feed barley insured with a malting barley endorsement.
- Unit 0207 had 80.1 acres of feed barley insured with a malting barley endorsement.
- Unit 0400 was established just for the malting barley endorsement data.

Matching Records	Record Type	Unit	Price	Acres	Guarantee Basis	Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Producer Share
1	A	0202	\$4.50	188.5	\$25,780		\$1.344	1.0000
2	A	0207	\$4.50	80.1	\$10,954		\$564	0.7000
1	A	0400	\$0.43	0 <u>1/</u>	\$2,463		\$162	1.0000
2	A	0400	\$0.43	0 <u>1/</u>	\$1,046		\$68	0.7000

1/ Acres will be set to zero for the malting barley unit SURE Interim Report “A” (Acreage) Records. The “L” (Loss) and “Y” (Subsequent Year Yield) Records are **not** shown.

The “Matching Records” column entries with code “1” go with Unit 0202 and will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook only 1 time in this instance, with an RMA guarantee basis of $\$25780 + \$2463 = \$28243$. This **is because the shares are different** from Unit 0207. Otherwise, if all of the data elements as listed in subparagraph C matched, all of the RMA guarantee basis entries from all malting barley unit entries could have been added to together and then added to 1 of the feed barley units.

The “Matching Records” column entries with code “2” go with Unit 0207 and will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook only 1 time in this instance, with an RMA guarantee basis of $\$10954 + \$1046 = \$12,000$. **This is because the shares are different** as indicated in the table.

Note: The table is a capture of data from a SURE Interim Report. The order in which the units are presented is **not** typical of the how the units will appear in the SURE Interim Workbook. As stated in subparagraph B, the unit records are **not** in a specific order in relation to the feed barley unit records and corresponding malting barley unit records. Follow subparagraph B to match the records when applicable.--*

***--301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)**

E Malting Barley Endorsement Option Code Entries

County Offices are instructed to load the first 2 characters of the following, into the SURE Interim Workbook “Guarantee Adjustment Code” field, whenever present on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section provided regardless of other characters, even when more than 2 characters are present:

- “MA”, for Malting Barley Endorsement Option A
- “MB”, for Malting Barley Endorsement Option B.

F Option Code Reduction Factor

County Offices are instructed to load any option code reduction factor, **exactly** as provided by RMA, on the SURE Interim Report into the “Guarantee Adjustment Factor” field.--*

*--301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)

G Malting Barley Production

Malting barley is an endorsement to a feed barley policy. All production is recorded by crop/type/IU. For the cases of barley with IU of grain, all production reported by RMA as feed barley will be used for production reporting purposes (this applies to production to count on the “L” (Loss) Record or production calculated using the “Y” (Subsequent Year Yield) Record through the SY acres and SY yield in the absence of a “L” (Loss) record). The production reported through the malting barley endorsement by RMA will be ignored on all of the “L” (Loss) or “Y” (Subsequent Year Yield) Records (Option Codes “MB” or “MA” on the SURE Interim Report). Total crop value will be determined using the feed barley (IU grain) production.

IF...	THEN...
malting barley endorsement shows a loss and all feed barley units have a loss do not suffer a loss	the sum of the malting barley production to count and the sum of the feed barley production to count shall be compared.
total malting barley production to count is less than or equal to the total feed barley production to count	use the feed barley production to count as instructed in this subparagraph.
total malting barley production to count is greater than the feed barley production to count	<p>do not use the feed barley production. Producers will be required to provide actual barley production to calculate the total crop value.</p> <p>Note: Send these SURE Interim Reports as PDF files to Joe Fuchtman, National Office, by e-mail to joseph.fuchtman@wdc.usda.gov. County Offices that do not have the ability to scan and e-mail PDF files shall FAX the SURE Interim Reports to their State Office and the State Office shall scan and e-mail the PDF files to joseph.fuchtman@wdc.usda.gov.</p>
malting barley endorsement and all feed barley units do not suffer a loss	production for barley should be determined following subparagraph 201 D using feed barley records from the SURE Interim Report.

--*

*--302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements

A Background

Certified seed potato endorsements to RMA potato policies are available in some States and counties. The following endorsements create unique RMA data situations that require additional clarification and action:

- Certified Seed Lower Endorsement (Option Code “CL”)
- Certified Seed Higher Endorsement (Option Code “CH”).

B RMA Data for Certified Seed Potato Endorsements

The SURE guarantee and revenue calculations **must** include **all** RMA guarantee basis, producer premiums, and gross indemnities, including the certified seed potato endorsement.

RMA will provide similar data on multiple units for producers with seed potato endorsements. The potato units contain all potato data (units are shown in traditional format as 0201 or 0202 for example). Another unit is created by RMA to capture the price, producer premiums, and gross indemnity amounts specific to the seed potato endorsement. Potatoes **must** be present on 1 or more units for the producer to have a seed potato endorsement. Generally only **1 unit number** is established for **all of the seed potato data** and is usually formatted as an even number (such as 0400 or 0900 for example). This seed potato unit number will be repeated on as many “A” (Acreage) and “L” (Loss) Records as necessary to match up to the potato unit records.

The following information is provided to assist County Offices in understanding how to read the Sure Interim Report for potatoes:

- the Sure Interim Report RMA Section will provide separate records, by unit, for potatoes and certified seed potatoes; each will contain its own data, such as price, RMA guarantee basis, producer premiums, and gross indemnities
- potato unit “A” (Acreage) Record will **not** contain either of the following:
 - Certified Seed Lower Endorsement (Option Code “CL”)
 - Certified Seed Higher Endorsement (Option Code “CH”)--*

--302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)*B RMA Data for Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)**

- the Certified Seed Potato Endorsement option code is located on the certified seed potato unit on the RMA Section “A” (Acreage) Record
- potato and corresponding seed potato units will have basic data repeated
- potato unit will contain the RMA price for just the potato policy
- seed potato unit will contain the price **increase** for the seed potato endorsement
- the Sure Interim Report RMA Section does **not** list the potato units and corresponding certified seed potato unit entries in any specific order; County Offices will need to compare the records for the potato units that go along with the seed potato units; some suggestions are to match up the following:
 - yield, not the “Weighted Adjusted Yield”
 - acres in the “A” (Acreage) Record of the potato unit to the acres in the “L” (Loss) Record in the seed potato unit

Note: The “A” (Acreage) Record for the certified seed potato unit will have the acres zeroed out to avoid duplication.

- producer premium amounts that are reasonable compared to other units
- gross indemnity amounts that are reasonable compared to other units
- any other obvious entries that match between the 2 units.--*

--302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)*C Which Data Elements Must Match**

Counties **must** add together potato and seed potato RMA guarantee basis and enter the total into the SURE Interim Workbook only once when the following RMA data elements, if present, are the same on the “A” (Acre) Records:

- Crop/Type/Practice
- Plan
- Share
- Coverage Level
- Price Election
- Unit of Measure (UOM)
- Guarantee Reduction Code
- Guarantee Reduction Factor
- Planting Date
- Stage Code
- Stage Code Factor
- Multiple Cropping Factor.--*

***--302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)**

D Data to Be Added Together

The only data that **must** be added together and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook when the entries in subparagraph C are the **same** is the **RMA guarantee basis**.

Example: The following table is a sample of elements included in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section. Units 0201, 0203, and 0205 had the same basic data elements match, as listed in subparagraph C. In this example, 3 separate units were established for the potatoes.

- Unit 0201 has 31.0 acres of northern potatoes insured with a certified seed potato endorsement.
- Unit 0203 has 25.0 acres of northern potatoes insured with a certified seed potato endorsement.
- Unit 0205 has 57.0 acres of northern potatoes insured with a certified seed potato endorsement.
- Unit 0900 was established just for the certified seed potato endorsement data.

Matching Records	Record	Unit	Price	Acres	Guarantee Basis	Gross Indemnity	Premium	Producer Share
1	A	0201	\$6.40	31.0	\$8,549		\$475	1.0000
2	A	0203	\$6.40	25.0	\$6,895		\$377	1.0000
3	A	0205	\$6.40	57.0	\$15,719		\$873	1.0000
1	A	0900	\$1.00	0 <u>1/</u>	\$1,135		\$116	1.0000
1	A	0900	\$1.00	0 <u>1/</u>	\$1078		\$92	1.0000
1	A	0900	\$1.00	0 <u>1/</u>	\$2,087		\$213	1.0000

1/ Acres will be set to zero for the certified seed potato unit SURE Interim Report “A” (Acreage) Records. The “L” (Loss) and “Y” (Subsequent Year Yield) Records are **not** shown.

The “Matching Records” column entries with code “1” will be added together and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook with Unit 0201 one time, as follows. This includes all of the certified seed potato unit RMA guarantee basis and the 1 northern potato unit RMA guarantee basis. This is allowed since all of the data elements from subparagraph C match.

Unit 0201: \$8,549; Unit 0900 entries: \$1135 + \$1078 + \$2087 = \$4,300;
load Unit 0201 into the Sure Interim Report with a total RMA guarantee basis of: \$12,849 (\$8,549 + \$4,300)

The “Matching Records” column entries with codes “2” (Unit 0203) and “3” (Unit 0205) will be entered with their own RMA guarantee basis; Unit 0203 RMA guarantee basis is \$6,895 and Unit 0205 RMA Guarantee Basis is \$15,719.--*

***--302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)**

E Certified Seed Potato Endorsement Option Codes

County Offices are instructed to load the first 2 characters of the following, into the SURE Interim Workbook “Guarantee Adjustment Code” field, whenever present on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section provided regardless of other characters, even when more than 2 characters are present:

- “CL”, for Certified Seed Lower Endorsement
- “CH”, for Certified Seed Higher Endorsement.

F Option Code Reduction Factor

County Offices are instructed to load any option code reduction factor, **exactly** as provided by RMA on the Sure Interim Report, into the SURE Interim Workbook “Guarantee Adjustment Factor” field.--*

***--302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)**

G Seed Potato Production

Seed potatoes are an endorsement to a potato policy. All production for potatoes is recorded by crop/type/IU. For potatoes all production reported by RMA as nonseed potatoes will be used for production reporting purposes (this applies to production to count on the “L” (Loss) Record or production calculated using the “Y” (Subsequent Year Yield) Record through the SY acres and SY yield in the absence of a loss record. The production reported through the seed potato endorsement by RMA will be ignored on all of the “L” (Loss) or “Y” (Subsequent Year Yield) Records (Option Codes “CL” or “CH” on the SURE Interim Report). Total crop value will be determined using nonseed potato production.

IF...	THEN...
the seed potato endorsement shows a loss and all nonseed potato units have a loss	the sum of the seed potato production to count and the sum of the nonseed potato production to count shall be compared.
total seed potato production to count is less than or equal to the total nonseed potato production to count	use the nonseed potato production to count as instructed in this subparagraph.
total seed potato production to count is greater than the non-seed potato production to count	do not use the nonseed potato production. Producers will be required to provide actual potato production to calculate the total crop value. Note: Send these SURE Interim Reports as PDF files to Joe Fuchtman, National Office, by e-mail to joseph.fuchtman@wdc.usda.gov . County Offices that do not have the ability to scan and e-mail PDF files shall FAX the SURE Interim Reports to their State Office and the State Office shall scan and e-mail the PDF files to joseph.fuchtman@wdc.usda.gov .
seed potato endorsement and all nonseed potato units do not suffer a loss	production for potatoes should be determined following subparagraph 201 D using nonseed potato records from the SURE Interim Report.

--*

303-320 (Reserved)

321 Applying for Benefits (Continued)**C FSA-682 Approval or Disapproval**

The applicable COC is responsible for either approving or disapproving information on the FSA-682's. In cases involving multi-county producers, FSA-682 cannot be acted on by the recording COC until all the producers administrative COC's have acted and notified the recording county (Exhibits 21, 22, and 23).

Important: FSA-682 shall be complete and contain all required information **before** requesting the producer to sign FSA-682. **No** entries shall be made on FSA-682 by FSA employees, except entries designated for COC use, **after** the producer signs FSA-682. Any additions or corrections by the producer shall be initialed and dated by producer.

If COC determines the applicable FSA-682 should be disapproved, County Offices shall immediately notify the producer in writing of the disapproval. The letter to the producer shall include the following:

- notification that FSA-682 was disapproved
- reason or reasons for disapproval
- applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP.

D Late-Filed FSA-682's

Neither STC nor COC has authority to approve late-filed FSA-682's.

E Eligible Producers for SURE

See Part 2 for eligible producers for SURE. Each producer applying for SURE must sign FSA-682.

321 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

F General Signature Requirements

Signatures shall be accepted according to 1-CM.

Important: County Offices shall see 1-CM, Part 25 for signature requirements for general partnerships.

Notes: General partnerships must have a permanent TIN to receive any FSA payment. FSA payments shall not be issued to the individual members of a general partnership. FSA payments may be issued to:

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

G Delegation of Authority Requirements

COC or CED must act on all completed and signed FSA-682's submitted.

Exception: **Only** COC has authority to act on (approve or disapprove) FSA-682's submitted that use producer certification of production.

Note: COC may delegate approval authority to CED for routine cases where producer provides acceptable verifiable production evidence according to Part 7 and producers **did not** enter data into FSA-682, Part A, items 6 through 10B. Delegation must be documented in COC minutes. CED's shall **not** be delegated authority to:

- disapprove any FSA-682
- approve any FSA-682 where producer entered data into Part A, items 6 through 10B
- approve any FSA-682 where producer certified production
- approve any FSA-682 where production is adjusted
- approve any FSA-682, Part A where producer did not have approved CCC-576 or a RMA Record of Loss on file that covers all crops.

Important: FSA-682 shall be approved or disapproved as certified by the participant.

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

E Transferring SURE Interim Workbook Data to the Recording County

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

Note: The .xml file is automatically encrypted when the "Save to File" macro is used.
--No further encryption is required--

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

Warning: Using external drives, such as flash drives, thumb drives, jump drives, etc., is strictly **prohibited** and should **never** be used to transfer an .xml file from 1 computer to another.

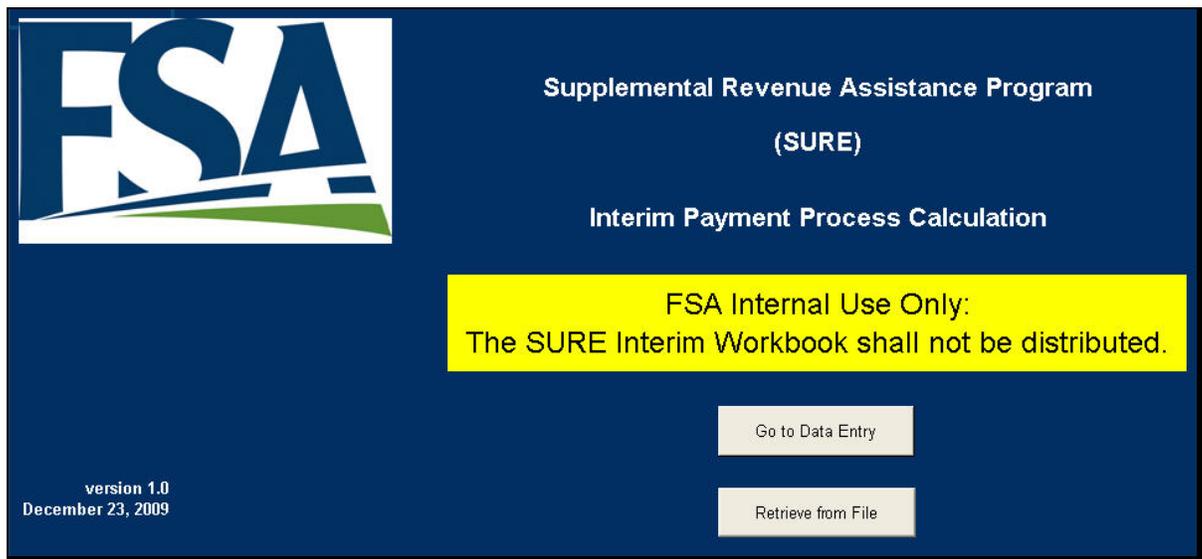
515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet

A Overview

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

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

*--



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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.

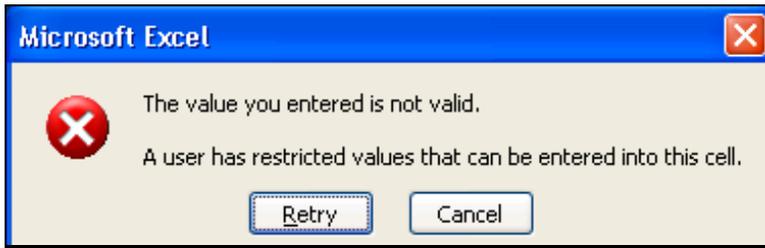
To enter RMA data, see Exhibit 4.

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

For all manually entered data, the entry **must** be a valid entry according to the tables in this paragraph and/or spelled correctly or the user will get the error message, “The value you entered is not valid. The user has restricted values that can be entered into this cell.”, displayed as follows.



515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

E Entering Crop Data (Continued)

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

Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Joe Iowa	Crop Type	Int. Use	Stat. Code	Practice
	Crop				
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	NI
	SOYBEANS	COM	GR	I	NI
	ALFALFA		FG	I	NI
	OATS	SPR	GR	I	NI

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

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Physical State and County Code (If Not Administrative County)	Enter State and county code for the physical State and county, if applicable. Only required if physical county is not administrative county; otherwise, leave blank. Do not enter a dash; code entered as “01001” will be displayed as “01-001”. State and county codes are listed in 1-CM, Exhibit 101.
Crop	Crop Name	Manually enter or select FSA crop name from drop-down menu. Required for all entries, according to 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5. The top 10 crops nationwide are at the top of the drop-down menu, followed by all other crops.
Crop Type	Crop Type	Enter 3-character FSA crop type (for example, “COM”). Entry must be a valid crop type code for the crop name that has been entered. Required for all entries, if applicable. If the cell turns red, an invalid code has been entered; enter valid code according to 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5.
Int. Use	Intended Use	Manually enter or select FSA IU from drop-down menu; *-- required for all entries, if applicable. When entering intended use, users must be consistent and use either “-” hyphens or “_” blank spaces for every line entry of crop/type/IU; multiple line entries of the same crop/type/IU cannot have a combination of “-” hyphens and “_” blank spaces.--*
Stat. Code	Status Code	Manually enter or select FSA first character status code from drop-down menu; required for all entries. If the cell turns red, a crop that was reported/entered on FSA-578 as a double crop does not meet the double cropping definition according to 2-CP, paragraph 73. Ensure that the status code has been entered correctly, matches FSA-578, and the crop is eligible for SURE according to Part 4. If so, the cell will remain red, continue with data entry.
Practice	Practice	Manually enter or select FSA practice from drop-down menu; irrigated (IR), non-irrigated (NI), or other (for value loss). Required for all entries.

***--520 RMA Net Indemnity Calculator**

A Overview

According to subparagraph 263 C, an RMA indemnity will need to be calculated for insured crops, to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.

The RMA Net Indemnity Calculator has been developed to assist the County Office user's in calculating the RMA indemnity to be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook.

The RMA Net Indemnity Calculator is available on the SURE Intranet web site at <http://fsaintranet.sc.gov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm>.

B Using the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator

Load the applicable "Gross Indemnity" and "Producer Premium" from the SURE Interim Report into the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator according to subparagraph 263 C. Users may also choose to load the optional data elements (crop, type, practice, plan, share, unit, and/or coverage category) for tracking purposes.

The gross indemnities and producer premiums will be totaled, and then producer premiums will be subtracted from gross indemnities and the result is displayed in the "RMA Net Indemnity" field.

RMA Net Indemnity Calculator									
									Clear Data
Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Additional Information (optional)							
		Crop	Type	Prac	Plan	Share	Unit	Cov Cat	
\$ 8,022	\$ 1,340	0053	THP	IR	90	1.0000	00100	C	
\$ 879	\$ 261	0041	YEL	NI	90	1.0000	00100	A	
\$ 1,577	\$ 136	1010	CON	IR	50	1.0000	00200	A	
\$ 10,478	\$ 1,737	RMA Net Indemnity is \$							8,741

When users are finished calculating RMA indemnity, they may refer to the message that will be displayed at the top of the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator indicating the amount that is to be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook, Other Payment Amounts Section, "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field.

The Net RMA Indemnity is \$ 8,741 --*

***--520 RMA Net Indemnity Calculator (Continued)**

B Using the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator (continued)

If an entry is negative, ENTER “-” **before** the number (such as -8022). The RMA Net Indemnity Calculator will automatically format the number “(8,022)”. The following provides an example of the calculation.

RMA Net Indemnity Calculator									
									Clear Data
Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Additional Information (optional)							
		Crop	Type	Prac	Plan	Share	Unit	Cov Cat	
\$ (8,022)	\$ 1,340	0053	THP	IR	90	1.0000	00100	C	
\$ 879	\$ 261	0041	YEL	NI	90	1.0000	00100	A	
\$ 1,577	\$ 136	1010	CON	IR	50	1.0000	00200	A	
\$ (5,566)	\$ 1,737	RMA Net Indemnity is Zero							

If the result is negative the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator will display the message “RMA Net Indemnity is Zero”. In this case, when users are finished calculating RMA indemnity, they may refer to the message that will be displayed at the top, indicating the amount that is to be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook. In this case, the amount is zero.

The Net RMA Indemnity is Zero

Note: Net Indemnity is calculated as a negative value, enter 0 on the workbook.

To clear all entries that have been entered CLICK “Clear Data”.



Note: The RMA Net Indemnity Calculator is an optional tool. If users choose to use the RMA Net Indemnity Calculator, the page shall be printed and filed in the producer’s program folder.--*

521-550 (Reserved)

Parts 17-19 (Reserved)

551-700 (Reserved)

--Part 20 2008 Interim SURE Payment Process*Section 1 SURE Payment Process****701 Web-Based SURE Payment Process****A Introduction**

The SURE payment process is an automated process that determines whether the producer is eligible to receive payment and the amount that can be sent to NPS for disbursement.

B Frequency of Payment Processing

Stimulus and SURE payments are processed nightly for the following:

- payment amounts recorded through the SURE payment process during the workday
- any payment on the Nonpayment Report will be reprocessed to determine if the condition previously preventing the payment has been corrected.

C High-Level Overview of the Payment Process

Because the SURE and stimulus payments were authorized under different legislation, the payment amounts must be handled separately. As such, the amounts recorded on the SURE Calculated Payments Web Page will be sent to NPS, if eligible, as 2 separate payments.--*

*--701 Web-Based SURE Payment Process (Continued)

C High-Level Overview of the Payment Process (Continued)

After the payment process is triggered, the stimulus payment will be processed first, followed by the SURE payment. The following is a high-level overview of the SURE payment process.

Step	Action		
1	Payment data is recorded and the payment process is triggered.		
2	System determines the producer level payment amounts recorded for each of the following:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stimulus payment amount original SURE payment amount. 		
	IF the amount is...	AND a payment was...	THEN...
	greater than \$0		go to step 3 for the applicable amount recorded.
\$0	previously issued		the payment process is discontinued for the applicable payment amount.
	not previously issued		
3	System reads SCIMS to obtain information for the payment entity.		
	IF the payment entity is...	AND the resident alien field is...	THEN...
	an individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Unknown” or “N/A” “Yes” 	go to step 4.
		“No”	the payment entity is not eligible for payment.
any business type other than individual		go to step 4.	
4	System determines whether there is a SURE payment for the payment entity in NPS.		
	IF a payment...		THEN...
	has not already been sent to NPS for the payment entity		go to step 5.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has been sent to NPS for the payment entity is signed 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has been sent to NPS for the payment entity is not signed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the payment in NPS is canceled and the new payment transaction is processed go to step 5. 	

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*--701 Web-Based SURE Payment Process (Continued)

C High-Level Overview of the Payment Process (Continued)

Step	Action																	
5	<p>For joint operations and entities, the system retrieves member data from the mainframe based on data uploaded from System 36.</p> <p>Note: If the payment entity is multi-county, then the joint operation/entity file data is retrieved from the county listed as the “Rc St & Cty” in the multi-county section of the MABDIG. See 2-PL for additional information about the MABDIG.</p>																	
6	<p>System checks the web-based subsidiary eligibility data to determine if the payment entity and members, if applicable, are eligible to receive payment.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>IF the payment entity is an...</th> <th>AND...</th> <th>THEN...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">individual</td> <td>is eligible to receive payment</td> <td>go to step 7.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>is not eligible to receive payment</td> <td>the producer will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">entity or joint operation</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the payment entity is eligible to receive payment at least 1 member is eligible to receive payment </td> <td>go to step 7.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>the payment entity is not eligible to receive payment</td> <td>the joint operation or entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the payment entity is eligible to receive payment at least 1 member is not eligible to receive payment </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> payment entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with message applicable message continue to step 7 for the eligible members. </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IF the payment entity is an...	AND...	THEN...	individual	is eligible to receive payment	go to step 7.	is not eligible to receive payment	the producer will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.	entity or joint operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the payment entity is eligible to receive payment at least 1 member is eligible to receive payment 	go to step 7.	the payment entity is not eligible to receive payment	the joint operation or entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the payment entity is eligible to receive payment at least 1 member is not eligible to receive payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> payment entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with message applicable message continue to step 7 for the eligible members. 		
IF the payment entity is an...	AND...	THEN...																
individual	is eligible to receive payment	go to step 7.																
	is not eligible to receive payment	the producer will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.																
entity or joint operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the payment entity is eligible to receive payment at least 1 member is eligible to receive payment 	go to step 7.																
	the payment entity is not eligible to receive payment	the joint operation or entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.																
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the payment entity is eligible to receive payment at least 1 member is not eligible to receive payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> payment entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with message applicable message continue to step 7 for the eligible members. 																

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*--701 Web-Based SURE Payment Process (Continued)

C High-Level Overview of the Payment Process (Continued)

Step	Action	
7	System controls payment limitation for payment entity and members of joint operations.	
	If the payment entity and/or members of joint operations have...	THEN...
	not reached payment limitation	go to step 8.
	reached payment limitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the payment will be reduced • go to step 8 but a message will be listed on the Nonpayment Report indicating payment limitation has been reached.
8	Payment history data is updated and the transaction is completed.	
	IF the payment amount is...	THEN...
	\$0	the process is discontinued and the payment entity and/or member is listed on the Nonpayment Report.
	greater than \$0	payment amount shall be sent to NPS for disbursement.
	negative	overpayment amount shall be sent to NRRS.

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***--702 Preparing to Issue Payments**

A Introduction

The 2008 Interim SURE payment process is an integrated process that reads a wide range of files to determine whether a payment should be issued and how much should be issued.

For payments to be calculated correctly, all supporting files must be updated correctly.

B Action to be Completed Before Issuing Payments

Before issuing any 2008 SURE payments, certain actions **must** be completed to ensure that the producer is eligible for payment. This table contains actions that **must** be completed **before** issuing SURE payments. COC, CED, or designee shall ensure that **all** actions are completed.

Item	Action
1	Ensure that all FSA-682 data has been recorded in the SURE Interim Workbook and the 2 nd party review is completed.
2	Ensure that FSA-682 has been approved by COC or their designee, as applicable.
3	Ensure that SCIMS data is updated for the producer, and each member of a joint operation or entity, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • customer name • citizenship country and resident alien status, if applicable • TIN • address.
4	Ensure that combined producer information is recorded in the web-based combined producer system according to 3-PL for producers applying for 2008 SURE benefits.
5	Ensure that all 2008 eligibility certifications and determinations have been recorded in the web-based eligibility system according to 3-PL.
6	Ensure that the 2008 entity and joint operation files are updated correctly according to 2-PL for the year for producers are seeking benefits.
7	Ensure that sufficient funds have been allocated to the county.
8	Ensure that the Financial Services System has been updated with all the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct deposit information • assignments and joint payee information, if CCC-36, CCC-37, or both were filed for SURE • bankruptcy status.
9	Ensure that the payment amounts calculated through the SURE Interim Workbook are recorded in the web-based SURE payment software according to paragraph 712.

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703, 704 (Reserved)

--Section 2 General Payment Provisions*705 Payment Limitation****A Rule**

Producers applying for 2008 SURE payments are subject to person provisions (see 1-PL for additional information).

Note: Producers applying for 2009 and future year SURE benefits are subject to direct attribution provisions. Additional information will be included about attribution provisions in a subsequent amendment.

B Payment Limitation

The payment limitation for the SURE Program is \$100,000, but payments for **all** of the following programs apply against this limitation:

- ELAP for honey bees and farm-raised fish
- ELAP for livestock
- LFP
- LIP
- stimulus payment authorized under ARRA
- SURE.

Note: Payment limitation will only be controlled in the system for the SURE and stimulus payments until fully automated payment processes are released for ELAP, LFP, and LIP.

Since the payment process for ELAP, LFP, and LIP have **not** been fully automated, County Offices must **manually** monitor payment limitation to ensure that the total payment amount issued does **not** exceed the \$100,000 payment limitation.

Note: A forthcoming directive will provide additional information to assist County Offices with monitoring payment limitation.--*

--705 Payment Limitation (Continued)*C Effect of AGI on Payment Limitation for Entities**

If a member of an entity is not eligible because of AGI provisions, the payment limitation for the entity is reduced by the ineligible member's ownership share in the operation. County Offices shall take this into consideration when controlling payment limitation.

Example: ABC Corporation has 2 members, each with a 50 percent share. Member 1 does not meet AGI provisions. The corporation has a \$100,000 payment limitation, but since Member 1 does not meet AGI provisions, the payment limitation for the corporation is reduced by 50 percent and the maximum payment that can be issued to the corporation is \$50,000.

Note: Other payment eligibility provisions, such as conservation compliance, fraud, etc., do **not** affect the payment limitation for the entity because AGI is the **only** payment eligibility that is checked for members of entities.--*

***--706 Payment Eligibility**

A Introduction

Producers applying for SURE benefits must be in compliance with certain 2008 payment eligibility provisions in addition to being an eligible SURE producer.

The SURE payment process reads the web-based eligibility system to determine whether a producer is eligible to be paid. If the producer is ineligible to be paid, the individual, joint operation, or entity will be placed on the Nonpayment Register with the appropriate message.

If the system is not updated to reflect the certifications on file and the determinations completed, the eligibility system must be updated before the producer can be paid.

B Payment Eligibility Requirements

This table indicates:

- which 2008 eligibility provisions are applicable for SURE
- for applicable provisions, which values updated in the subsidiary web-based eligibility system make the producer eligible for payment or not eligible for payment.

Note: See 3-PL for additional information on updating eligibility data.

Payment Eligibility Certification/ Determination	Applicable	Eligible	Not Eligible
Actively Engaged	No		
AD-1026	Yes	Certified	Not Filed
		Good Faith Determination	Awaiting Affiliate Certification
		COC Exemption	Affiliate Violation
Adjusted Gross Income	Yes	Compliant – CCC-526	Not Filed
		Compliant - Agent	Not Met – COC
		Exempt	Not Met – Producer
Beginning Farmer or Rancher	No		
Cash Rent Tenant	No		
Conservation Compliance (Farm Tract Eligibility)	Yes	In Compliance	In Violation
		Partial Compliance	No Association
		Reinstated	Past Violation
Controlled Substance	Yes	No Violation	Growing
			Trafficking
			Possession
Delinquent Debt	No		

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*--706 Payment Eligibility (Continued)

B Payment Eligibility Requirements (Continued)

Payment Eligibility Certification/ Determination	Applicable	Eligible	Not Eligible
Federal Crop Insurance	No		
Fraud, including FCIC Fraud	Yes	Compliant	Not Compliant
Foreign Person	No		
Gross Revenue for NAP	No		
Limited Resource Farmer or Rancher	No		
NAP Non-Compliance	Yes	Compliant	Not Compliant – COC
Permitted Entity	No		
Person Eligibility	Yes	COC Determination Completed	Not Filed Awaiting Determination Awaiting Revision
Socially Disadvantaged Farmer or Rancher	No		

C Payment Eligibility for Members of Entities and Joint Operations

This table identifies the payment eligibility provisions applicable to members of joint operations and entities.

IF for members of...	THEN the following provisions are applicable...
entities	AGI. Note: Eligible values listed in subparagraph B also apply to members of entities for AGI eligibility.
joint operations	the same rules for producers applying for benefits also apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st level members of joint operations • 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th level members of joint operations if the previous level member is a joint operation. Example: ABC Partnership has 2 members, an individual and another general partnership. Payment eligibility is also checked for the 2 nd level members of the 1 st level general partnership.

--*

--707 Funds Control*A E-Funds Accounts**

The following 2 accounts have been created for SURE and stimulus payments and both payments are subject to the funds control process:

- “Original SURE – 2746”
- “Stimulus - 2754”.

B State Office Access to the E-Funds Application

State Office specialists with access to programs categorized as “disaster programs” automatically have access to the SURE and stimulus accounts.

If access is required for a State Office employee that currently does not have access to the “disaster programs” category of accounts, a written request shall be e-mailed to Sandy Bryant at sandy.bryant@wdc.usda.gov with the name of the individual that needs access.

C Requests for Additional State-Level Allocations

An initial allocation has been established for each account for each State. State Offices are responsible for allocating funds to County Offices. When the allocated funds for the State have been exhausted, State Offices shall send an e-mail to **all** of the following specifying the additional allocation needed for each account:

- Sandy Bryant at sandy.bryant@wdc.usda.gov
- Steve Peterson at steve.peterson@wdc.usda.gov
- Tracey Smith at tracey.smith@wdc.usda.gov
- Tina Nemec at tina.nemec@wdc.usda.gov
- Lenior Simmons at lenior.simmons@wdc.usda.gov.

Note: Funds are limited so State Offices shall ensure that amounts are requested based **only** on approved FSA-682’s. A reserve is **not** available to provide allocations based on projected amounts.--*

--707 Funds Control (Continued)*D Allocating Funds to County Offices**

Authorized State Office users shall allocate funds to County Offices based on the amounts computed through the SURE Interim Workbook process. However, amounts paid to entities and joint operations will be attributed to members, so the actual payment amount may differ slightly from the amount calculated through the SURE Interim Workbook process.

Example: ABC Partnership is comprised of 2 members, each with a 50 percent share. The calculated SURE payment is \$101. Amounts are attributed to members in whole dollars, so each member would be attributed \$52, resulting in a final payment for ABC Partnership of \$102.

If the State Office only allocated \$101 for the SURE payment for ABC Partnership, then the payment will not be issued because of insufficient funds.

Recommendation: State Offices should allocate a small amount more than what is calculated through the SURE Interim Workbook process to account for these rounding differences.--*

***--708 Financial System Provisions**

A Administrative Offset

SURE payments are subject to administrative offset.

B Assignments

SURE and stimulus payments are assignable and jointly payable. If a producer elects to assign the payment or make the payment jointly payable, CCC-36 or CCC-37, as applicable, shall be filed according to 63-FI in the producer's eligibility recording county.

County Offices shall establish the assignment or joint payment in the Financial Services System using the following program codes:

- "08SURETF", for SURE payments
- "08SURERA", for stimulus payments.

C Bankruptcy

SURE and stimulus payments shall be issued to producers involved in bankruptcy proceedings according to guidance provided by the OGC regional attorney.

Note: County Offices shall not record the manually calculated payment amounts in the automated system until guidance is received from the OGC regional attorney.

D Direct Deposit

County Offices shall verify direct deposit information has been recorded correctly in the Financial Services System.--*

709, 710 (Reserved)

***--Section 3 Recording SURE Payment Data**

711 2008 Interim SURE Web-Based Software

A Introduction

Because an automated application process is **not** available, the amounts calculated through the SURE Interim Workbook **must** be recorded in the web-based SURE payment process.

B Accessing the SURE Home Page

To access the SURE Home Page, go to FSA’s Applications Intranet web site at **http://intranet.fsa.usda.gov/fsa/FSAIntranet_applications.html**. Under Production Adjustment & Disaster Programs, CLICK “**2008 Interim SURE Payment Process**”.

Note: Internet Explorer shall be used when accessing the 2008 SURE Interim Process.

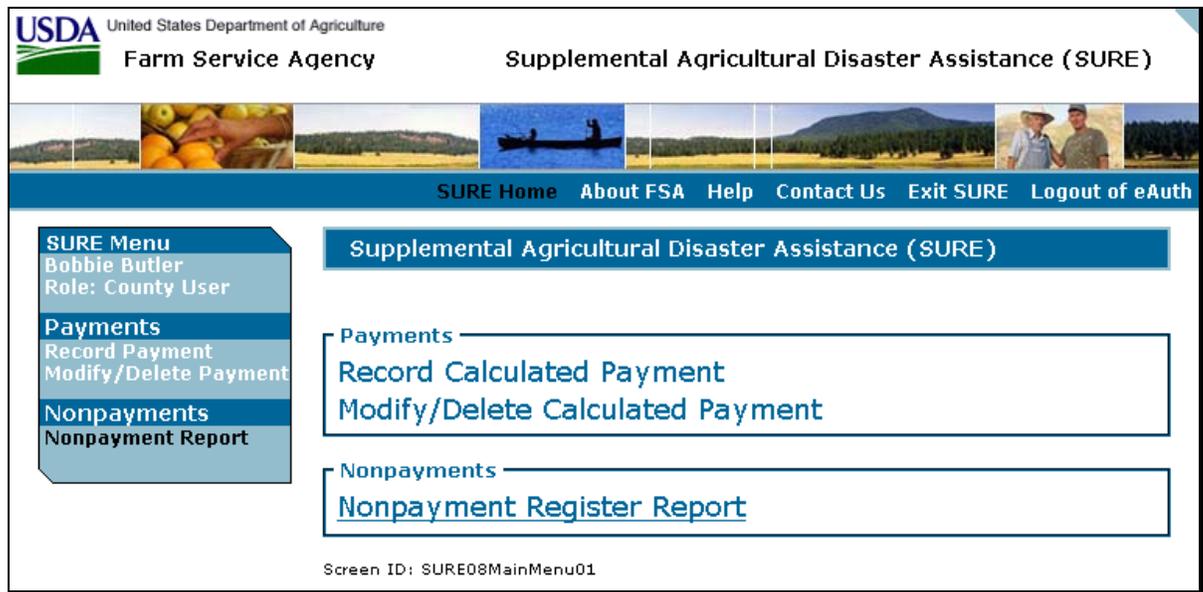
Users will be prompted to login through the USDA eAuthentication Login Screen. On the USDA eAuthentication Login Screen, users **must**:

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

The SURE Home Page will be displayed.

C Example of SURE Home Page

The following is an example of the Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance (SURE) Home Page for the 2008 SURE interim payment process.



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***--712 Recording SURE Payment Data**

A Introduction

Manually calculated SURE payment amounts **must** be recorded in the web-based system to initiate the payment process. The Record Calculated Payment Page allows the user to record the manually calculated SURE payment amounts.

B Authorized Users

Since a “SURE Farm” is defined as all crop acreage in all counties that is planted or intended to be planted, the payment data recorded in the SURE payment process represents crop data for all farms, tracts, and crops on a nationwide basis. As such, only 1 county will be allowed to record the SURE payment information.

The County Office that is designated as the “recording county” for the producer in the subsidiary eligibility system is the County Office that shall record SURE payment data. Any authorized user associated with the subsidiary recording county is allowed to record SURE payment data.

C Recording Payment Amounts

This table provides the steps for recording SURE payment amounts.

Step	Action	Result
1	On the SURE Home Page, CLICK “Record Calculated Payment”.	The SCIMS Search Page will be displayed.
2	The SCIMS Search Page provides various options for selecting a producer. Record the producer information using the desired option and select the applicable producer to continue.	The Record Calculated Payment Page will be displayed indicating the selected producer name.
3	On Record Calculated Payment Page, users shall record the following amounts computed by the SURE Interim Workbook process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “original SURE Payment Amount” • “Stimulus Payment Amount”. CLICK “Submit” to continue with the process. Note: See paragraph 713 for additional information.	The Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page will be displayed with the payment amounts recorded.
4	On the Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page, CLICK “Confirm” to record the payment amounts entered. Note: See paragraph 714 for additional information.	The SURE Home Page will be redisplayed.

--*

***--713 Record Calculated Payment Web Page**

A Example of the Record Calculated Payment Page

The following is an example of the Record Calculated Payment Page.

B Information from the SURE Interim Workbook

Calculated payment amounts from the 2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary, FSA County Office Use Only Section shall be recorded in the web-based payment process as indicated in the following example.

Producer Name BRITTANY BRADSHAW Recording County Audrain Mo		2008 SURE Program Farm and Eligibility Summary		FSA County Office Use Only Original SURE Payment Amount \$ 11,184 Stimulus SURE Payment Amount \$ 6,793 Data Loaded by: wdc 1/27/2010 2nd Party Rev: wdc 1/27/2010 Finalized by:	
Farm Data Enter data for up to six additional counties:					
County:	Audrain MO	Monroe Co Missouri			
1. Program Guarantee (Original)	\$ 157,422	\$ 37,772			
2. Program Guarantee (Stimulus)	\$ 166,526	\$ 39,989			
3. Expected Revenue	\$ 241,693	\$ 56,937			
4. Estimated Crop Value	\$ 122,817	\$ 34,945			
5. Other Revenue	\$ 18,535	\$ 257			
6. Disaster Declaration ("x")	x	x			

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***--713 Record Calculated Payment Web Page (Continued)**

C Page Options

The following options are available on the Record Calculated Payment Page.

Option	Action
"Submit"	Continues the process of recording SURE payment data after amounts have been recorded in both of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Original SURE Payment Amount" field • "Stimulus Payment Amount" field.
"Cancel"	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page without updating the payment amounts.

D Error Messages

The following error messages may be displayed depending on the data recorded.

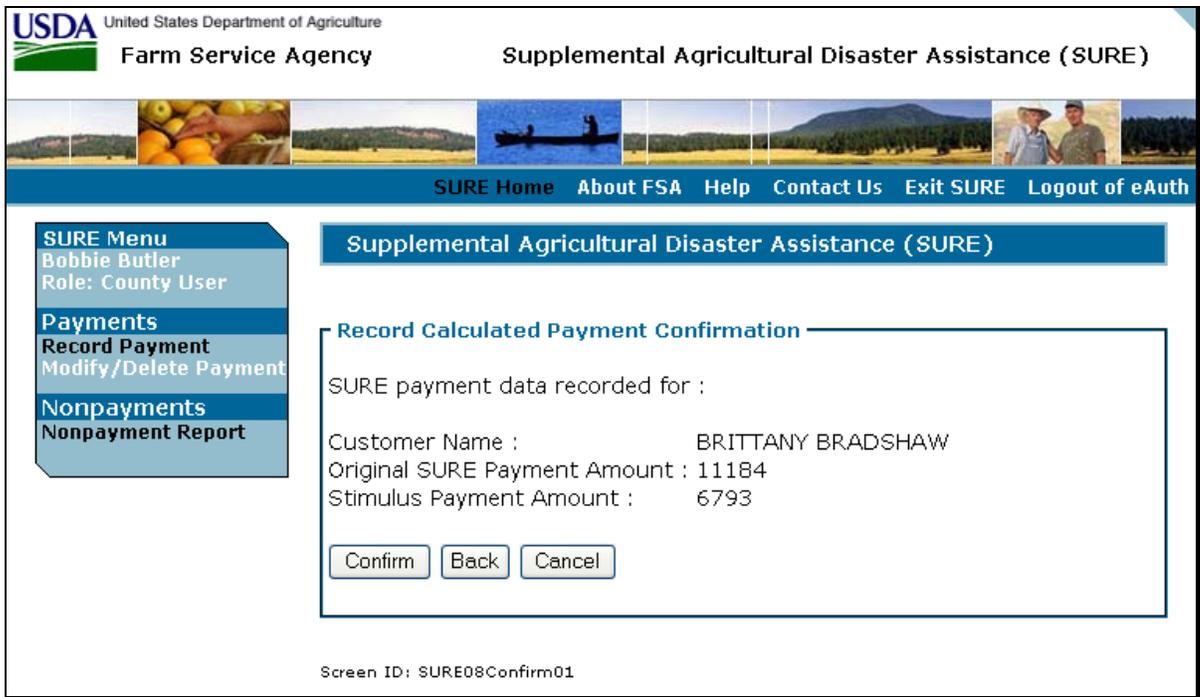
Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
Payment data can only be recorded by the recording county for the producer.	User attempted to record the SURE payment data is not an authorized user for the producer's designated recording county.	County Offices shall ensure that the SURE payment information is sent to the county designated as the producer's subsidiary recording county. See 3-PL for additional information on the subsidiary recording county.
The amount recorded in each field must be in whole dollars.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount was not entered in whole dollars. • An amount was not entered in each field. An amount must be entered, even if 1 amount is \$0. • Amounts entered include dollar signs or commas. 	Correct the amounts recorded in each field ensuring that only numeric data is entered without dollar signs or commas.
An amount must be entered for each type of payment. The amount can be \$0 for one of the payment amounts, but not both.	User attempted to record \$0 in each payment amount field. If the calculated payment amounts from the SURE Interim Workbook are \$0 for the SURE payment and the stimulus payment, then there is no need to record payment amounts in the SURE payment process.	
Payment for producer already exists.	Amounts have already been recorded for the selected producer.	Re-access the recorded payment information through the "Modify/Delete Calculated Payment" option on the SURE Home Page, according to paragraph 715.

--*

***--714 Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page**

A Example of the Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page

The following is an example of the Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.



B Page Options

The following options are available on the Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.

Option	Action
"Confirm"	Records the payment amounts and triggers the payment process.
"Back"	Returns to the Record Calculated Payment Page so the amounts can be modified, if necessary.
"Cancel"	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page without updating the payment amounts.

--*

***--715 Modifying/Deleting Previously Recorded SURE Payment Data**

A Introduction

Previously entered payment amounts can be modified or deleted. From the SURE Home Page, CLICK “Modify/Delete Calculated Payment”.

B Affect on Previously Processed Payments

Modifying or deleting previously recorded payment amounts impacts previously processed payments in different ways depending on whether the original payment was sent to NPS and certified and signed. This table describes how a previously recorded payment is affected when the amounts are modified or deleted.

IF previously recorded payment amounts are...	AND previously recorded payment amounts were...	AND the payment in NPS was...	THEN...
modified	not sent to NPS because of a nonpayment condition		system will trigger the payment to reprocess the payment transaction.
	sent to NPS	certified and signed	system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine whether the producer is overpaid or underpaid. A transaction will be sent to NPS or NRRS, as applicable.
		either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not certified • certified, but not signed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • original amount in NPS will be canceled and the system will retrigger the payment to reprocess • new payment amount will be listed in NPS for certification and signature, provided all eligibility requirements are met.
deleted	not sent to NPS because of a nonpayment condition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • payment amounts will be deleted • system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine whether the producer is overpaid • a receivable may be created in NRRS if a portion of the original payment amount was certified/signed.
		certified and signed	system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine the overpayment amount for the producer. A transaction will be sent to NRRS.
	either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not certified • certified, but not signed 	original amount in NPS will be canceled.	

--*

--715 Modifying/Deleting Previously Recorded SURE Payment Data (Continued)*C Modifying Payment Amounts**

This table provides the steps for modifying SURE payment amounts.

Step	Action	Result
1	On the SURE Home Page, CLICK “Modify/Delete Calculated Payment”.	The SCIMS Search Page will be displayed.
2	The SCIMS Search Page provides various options for selecting a producer. Record the producer information using the desired option and select the applicable producer to continue.	The Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page will be displayed indicating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selected producer • payment amounts previously recorded.
3	Modify the payment amounts, as applicable, and CLICK “Modify” to continue with the process. Note: See paragraph 717 for additional information.	The Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page will be displayed with the payment amounts recorded.
4	On the Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page, CLICK “Confirm” to accept the changes. Note: See paragraph 718 for additional information.	The SURE Home Page will be redisplayed.

D Deleting Payment Amounts

This table provides the steps for deleting SURE payment amounts.

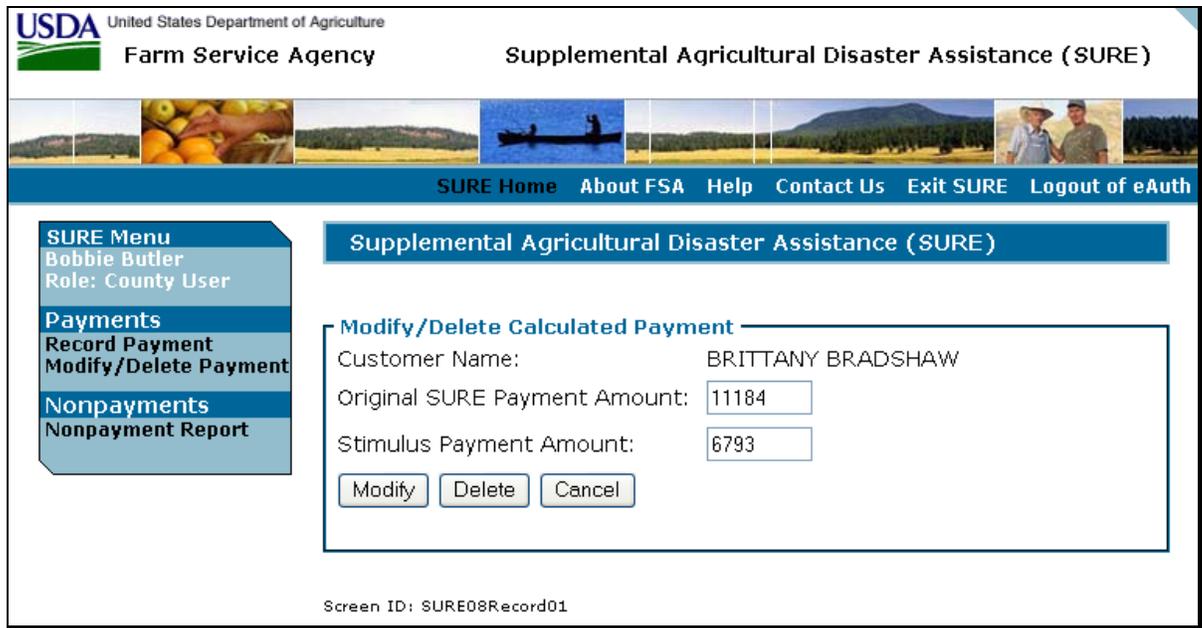
Step	Action	Result
1	On the SURE Home Page, CLICK “Modify/Delete Calculated Payment”.	The SCIMS Search Page will be displayed.
2	The SCIMS Search Page provides various options for selecting a producer. Record the producer information using the desired option and select the applicable producer to continue.	The Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page will be displayed indicating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selected producer • payment amounts previously recorded.
3	CLICK “Delete” to continue with the process. Note: See paragraph 717 for additional information.	The Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page will be displayed with the payment amounts recorded.
4	On the Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page, CLICK “Confirm Delete” to accept the changes. Note: See paragraph 719 for additional information.	The SURE Home Page will be redisplayed.

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***--716 Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Web Page**

A Example of the Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page

The following is an example of the Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page.



B Page Options

The following options are available on the Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page.

Option	Action
"Modify"	Continues the process of recording the revised SURE payment data for both of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Original SURE Payment Amount" field • "Stimulus Payment Amount" field.
"Delete"	Deletes the previously recorded SURE payment data.
"Cancel"	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page without updating the payment amounts.

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***--716 Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Web Page (Continued)**

C Error Messages

The following error messages may be displayed depending on the data recorded.

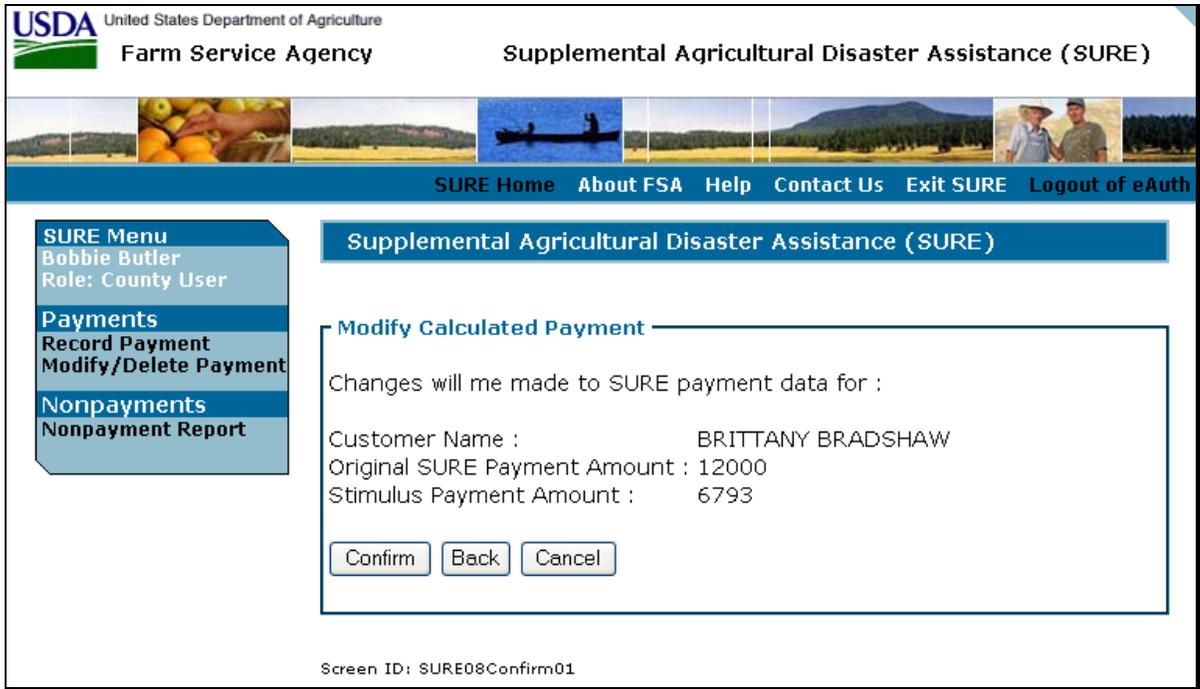
Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
You are not authorized to modify or delete payment requests for the recording county of producer (producer name).	User attempting to modify or delete the SURE payment data is not an authorized user for the producer’s designated recording county.	County Offices shall ensure that the SURE payment information is sent to the county designated as the producer’s subsidiary recording county. See 3-PL for additional information on the subsidiary recording county.
The amount recorded in each field must be in whole dollars.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amounts entered must be in whole dollars. • An amount must be recorded in each field, even if 1 amount is \$0. • Amounts entered include dollar signs or commas. 	Correct the amounts recorded in each field ensuring that only numeric data is entered without dollar signs or commas.

--*

***--717 Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page**

A Example of the Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page

The following is an example of the Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.



B Page Options

The following options are available on the Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.

Option	Action
"Confirm"	Records the modified payment amounts and triggers the payment re-process.
"Back"	Returns to the Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page so the amounts can be modified, if necessary.
"Cancel"	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page without updating the payment amounts.

--*

***--718 Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page**

A Example of the Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page

The following is an example of the Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.



B Page Options

The following options are available on the Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.

Option	Action
“Confirm Delete”	Deletes the recorded payment data and triggers the payment re-process. A receivable will be established in NRRS if payments have been certified and signed.
“Cancel”	Discontinues the process and returns to the SURE Home Page without updating the payment amounts.

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719, 720 (Reserved)

--Section 4 Payment Reports*721 Nonpayment Report****A Purpose of the Report**

The Nonpayment Report provides information to County Office users about payments that could not be issued, in full or in part. County Offices shall use the information on the report to determine if corrective action is needed to properly issue SURE and stimulus payments.

B Accessing the Report

On the SURE Home Page, CLICK “Nonpayment Report”.

C Availability of the Report

The initial release of the software only allows users associated with the eligibility recording county to view the Nonpayment Report. A future release will allow any FSA user to view the Nonpayment Report.

D Information on the Report

The Nonpayment Report for SURE includes information at the **payment entity level** that specifies why a payment was not issued in full. However, because of the expedited release schedule, the information provided on the report is limited.

Example: ABC Corporation has 2 members, each with a 50 percent share. Member 1 does **not** meet AGI provisions, so the payment is reduced by 50 percent. The Nonpayment Report will list the following:

- ABC Corporation instead of Member 1
- reason for the reduction as, “ AGI”.

In this example, Member 1 is not listed even though the reason for the reduction applies specifically to Member 1.

County Offices shall review the information on the Nonpayment Report for the payment entity and all members to determine the error condition that may need to be corrected.--*

***--721 Nonpayment Report (Continued)**

D Information on the Report (Continued)

The following information will be displayed/printed on the Nonpayment Report.

Field	Description
Program	Indicates whether the payment is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURE payment authorized under the 2008 Farm Bill • stimulus payment authorized under the Recovery Bill.
State	State abbreviation and county name for the payment entity's eligibility recording county.
County	
Producer	Name of the payment entity where a payment was reduced or could not be issued.
Reason	Reason the payment was reduced or could not be issued.

E Reasons for Nonpayment

Producers with a nonpayment condition are listed on the Nonpayment Report in alphabetical order by common customer name. The following table identifies the error messages that may be listed on the Nonpayment Report, the reason for the error, and the corrective action that may be taken to resolve the error, if applicable.

Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
No Eligibility Record	Producer or member does not have an active eligibility record.	Ensure that the producer or member is linked to the FSA County Office in SCIMS.
No Entity File Record	Producer or member data is not recorded in the joint operation or entity file or the data has not uploaded to the mainframe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the joint operation or entity file data is recorded for 2008 and at least 4 calendar days to 2 weeks have passed since the data was last updated. • If the joint operation or entity is multi-county, ensure that the joint operation or entity file data is recorded in the county listed as the "Rc St & Cty" on MABDIG for 2008.
Share Discrepancy Greater Than 1%	Member shares for a joint operation or entity do not equal 100 percent and the discrepancy is greater than 1 percent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Office shall contact State Office. • State Office shall contact PECD for assistance.

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*--721 Nonpayment Report (Continued)

E Reasons for Nonpayment (Continued)

Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
Producer or member's business type is not eligible for payment	The business type for the producer or a member of a joint operation or entity is not eligible for payment, such as an estate using a Social Security number.	Review the information recorded in SCIMS and the joint operation/entity file, as applicable, to ensure that both of the following are correct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • business type in SCIMS • entity type on System 36.
Invalid Tax ID Number	The producer or member of a joint operation or entity has not provided a valid TIN.	Verify that the producer or member has not provided a valid TIN. If a valid TIN has been provided, update SCIMS with the correct TIN.
Invalid Business Type	Producer or member's business type is not eligible for payment, such as a Federal entity.	Verify that the business type for the producer or member is recorded correctly in SCIMS.
Entity Type Mismatch	Producer or member's entity type on the 2008 joint operation or entity file does not match the business type in SCIMS.	Follow 1-CM, paragraph 196 to correct System 36 data for any of the 3 most current years that are in error.
Not Linked in SCIMS	Producer or member is not linked in SCIMS for the county where the entity file data is recorded.	Ensure that the producer or member is linked to the FSA County Office in SCIMS.
Payment Limitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SURE and stimulus payment amounts recorded through the Record Calculated Payment Page exceed \$100,000. • The effective payment limitation has been reduced for an entity because 1 or more members do not meet AGI provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify the payment amounts recorded exceed the \$100,000 limitation and have been recorded properly. • If the effective payment limitation has been reduced for an entity because of a member not meeting AGI, verify the member's eligibility has been updated correctly based on the documentation provided by the member for 2008.

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*--721 Nonpayment Report (Continued)

E Reasons for Nonpayment (Continued)

Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
Not U.S. Citizen or Resident Alien	Producer is not a U.S. citizen or a legal resident alien.	Ensure that the citizenship and resident alien information in SCIMS is updated correctly based on documentation provided by the producer.
AD-1026	Producer or member is not compliant with AD-1026 certification provisions.	Check the subsidiary eligibility data to ensure that it is updated correctly based on the documentation filed by the producer and the determinations made by COC for 2008. See 3-PL for additional information for updating eligibility data.
AGI	Producer or member is not compliant with adjusted gross income provisions.	
Conservation Compliance	Producer or member is not compliant with conservation compliance provisions.	
Controlled Substance	Producer or member is not compliant with controlled substance provisions.	
Fraud	Producer or member has a fraud violation.	
NAP Non-Compliance	Producer or member has a NAP noncompliance violation.	
Person	Producer or member is not compliant with person provisions.	
SURE Payment not processed because of Stimulus Failure	The stimulus payment could not be processed and should be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the applicable message.	Review the Nonpayment Report to determine why the stimulus payment could not be processed and take the appropriate corrective action.

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***--722 Payment History Report**

A Introduction

Because of the expedited process for release of the SURE payment software, development has **not** been completed on the Payment History Report that shows the payment information sent to NPS after payment eligibility and payment limitation provisions have been applied.

B Projected Release Date

Efforts are underway to provide a Payment History Report, but a projected release date has **not** been determined.--*

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority

Reports

None.

Forms

This table lists all forms that are referenced in this handbook.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification (Assembled as a component with AD-1026 Appendix)		7, 321, 512
AD-2007	FSA/RMA Compliance Referral Form		1, 92, 292
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		10, 702, 708
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		10, 702, 708
CCC-502	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review		9, 321
CCC-509	Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) Contract and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Contract		31
CCC-526	2008 Payment Eligibility Average Adjusted Gross Income Certification		321, 706
CCC-576	Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program		Text
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan		31
FSA-217	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification		4, 321, 515
FSA-325	Application for Payments of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		10, 31
FSA-570	Waiver of Eligibility for Emergency Assistance		3
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		Text, Ex. 4
FSA-682	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	342, 354, 518	Text, Ex. 21-23
FSA-682A	Continuation Sheet for Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	352	326, 351, Ex. 21-23
FSA-683	Statement of Compliance With Program Provisions of the 2008 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provisions	353	4, 321, 326, 516
FSA-770 SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) Program Checklist	21	
I-551	Permanent Resident Card or Resident Alien Card		31, Ex. 2

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
AGR	adjusted gross revenue	126, 130, 162, 201, 513, 515, Ex. 4
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Pub. L. 111-005) (Stimulus)	35, 36, 151, 173, 174, 196, 516, 705
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, 263, 705
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, 163, 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

Redelegations of Authority

This table lists redelegations of authority in this handbook.

Redelegation	Reference
In routine cases, COC may redelegate, in writing, to CED the authority to act on, or sign, as applicable, FSA-682's.	5

Menu and Screen Index

The following menus and screens are displayed in this handbook.

Menu or Screen	Title	Reference
SURE08MainMenu01	Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance (SURE) Home Page	711
SURE08Record01	Record Calculated Payment Page	713
SURE08Confirm01	Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page	714
SURE08Record01	Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Page	716
SURE08Confirm01	Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Page	717
SURE08Confirm01	Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page	718

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data

This table provides information to be used from the SURE Interim Report that may be used to complete the SURE Interim Workbook.

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RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
MULTI CROP CDE	Multiple Cropping Flag	Guarantee Adjustment Code	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record	
<p>These codes are applicable to the first insured crop for which an indemnity was earned and a loss record is present.</p> <p>If the first insured crop has a "L" (Loss) Record and the multiple crop code is "DC" (Double-Cropping) it indicates that a subsequent insured crop planted on the same acres did meet RMA double-cropping provisions. Any code other than "DC" (Double-Cropping) on the first insured crop, for which an indemnity was earned and a loss record is present, indicates that a subsequent insured crop planted on the same acres did not meet RMA double-cropping provisions.</p> <p>Note: The first insured crop for which a "L" (Loss) Record is present, may not be first crop planted.</p> <p>Example: If insured soybeans follow insured wheat and an indemnity is not earned on the wheat, but an indemnity is earned on the soybeans, these codes would be applicable to the soybeans.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "DC", meets double-cropping requirements • "FC", 100 percent indemnity (second crop planted and no other code applies) • "IR", 65 percent indemnity reduction • "NS", reported no insured second crop • "RI", restore indemnity • "RP", restore premium • "WI", waive insurance on second crop. 	<p>See paragraph 91 to determine acreage eligibility and see examples of various double-crop scenarios.</p> <p>A further explanation of how RMA interprets and uses these codes can be seen at www.rma.usda.gov/FTP/Publications/M13_Handbook/2008/approved/REC21EXH.PDF, on pages 1 through 3.</p>
<p>These codes are only applicable to the second insured crop for which an indemnity was earned. It also indicates that a crop loss record was filed on the first insured crop planted on the same acreage in the same year.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "SC", 100 percent indemnity on second crop. • "SW" waived indemnity on second crop acreage. 	

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SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
CROP	Crop Code	Crop	RMA crop code and crop name.	Compare RMA crop/type/practice to FSA crop/type/IU/practice from the SURE Interim Report, FSA-578 Data (see 2-CP, Exhibit 10.5, if necessary). FSA crop/type/IU/practice shall be entered in the SURE Workbook. Note: See Part 2, if the crop is not on FSA-578.
TYPE	Crop Type Code	Crop Type	RMA type code and type name.	
PRAC	Farming Practice Code	Practice	RMA practice code and practice name.	
ACRES	Acres	Acres	Acres from the "A" (Acreage) Record are reported acres.	RMA reported acres will be loaded *--into the SURE Workbook for insured crops with plan codes with an RMA basis (paragraphs 91 and 162). If a portion of the--* acres are ineligible because of being subsequently planted, the reported acres will be used to split the RMA data. Note: RMA uses the lesser of the reported or determined acres to calculate the guarantee basis. RMA determined acres are informational only.
			Acres from the "L" (Loss) Record are determined acres.	
SHR	Insured Share	Producer Share	RMA producer's share is displayed on the SURE Interim Report in 3 decimal places. The SURE Workbook entry can be up to 4 decimal places.	If RMA share does not match FSA share for the acreage, see Part 2 to prorate the RMA data for the share. Enter the share as displayed on the SURE Interim Report (that is, if the RMA share equals 0.333 and FSA-578 share equals 0.3333; the SURE Workbook entry shall be, "0.333"). The SURE Workbook will automatically display the entry as, "0.3330".
PLAN	Insurance Plan Identifier	Plan Code	The plan code of insurance that the producer purchased.	Enter the plan code as displayed, except for Plan Code "50", use "50R" or "50N", accordingly (see Exhibit 12).
COVERGE CAT	Coverage Category		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "C", CAT • "A", Buy-Up. 	No action required.

Crops Without NASS U.S. Prices

State	Crop	Crop Type
Alabama	Potatoes	Russet
Alabama	Potatoes	Red
Alabama	Potatoes	White
California	Cotton	Upland
--California	Grapes	Processed--
California	Potatoes	Group A
California	Potatoes	Group B
Florida	Potatoes	Group A
Georgia	Peaches	Fresh
Hawaii	Coffee	
Maryland	Potatoes	Russet
Maryland	Potatoes	Red
Maryland	Potatoes	White
New Mexico	Potatoes	Russet
New Mexico	Potatoes	White
New Mexico	Potatoes	Red
Texas	Cotton	Upland
Texas	Onions	Red
Texas	Onions	White
Texas	Onions	Yellow
Texas	Peaches	Fresh
Texas	Potatoes	Russet
Texas	Potatoes	Red
Texas	Potatoes	White

NASS U.S. Prices

This table provides NASS U.S. prices for determining 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	*-- 0.113 --*
0039		Sugar Beets		PR	TON	45.00

NASS U.S. Prices (Continued)

Crop Code	Type Abbr	Crop Name	Type Name	Use	Unit of Measure	2008 NAMP
0041	YEL	Corn	Yellow	GR	BU	4.06
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 --*