

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program
1-SURE

Amendment 8

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Paragraph 3 has been amended to remove reference to prompt payment because prompt payment is not addressed at this time.

Paragraph 31 has been amended to add sugar beet cooperative share policy.

Paragraph 121 B has been amended to clarify the definition of SURE yield.

Paragraph 121.5 has been added to provide policy to reduce the weighted CC yield for special conditions. The adjusted weighted CC yield will be used in SURE Interim Workbook calculations.

Subparagraph 126 A has been amended to move PRF-RI and PRF-VI to subparagraph 162 B.

Subparagraph 162 B has been amended to add Plan Codes 13 and 14 and clarify that PRF provides coverage for perennial forage crops more than 1 year old.

Subparagraph 162 C has been amended to remove Plan Codes 13 and 14 and clarify the SURE guarantee calculation.

Subparagraph 235 F has been added to clarify county average quality adjustments for forage affected by excessive precipitation.

Paragraph 304 has been added to provide policy for PRF.

Paragraph 305 has been added to provide policy for sweet potatoes.

Subparagraph 341 C has been amended to correct instructions for item 40.

Subparagraph 515 F has been amended to clarify SURE Interim Workbook entries when guarantee adjustment factors are 0.000.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraphs 515 G and H have been amended to clarify that value loss crops are **not** entered in the SURE Interim Workbook if **no** loss occurred.

Subparagraph 519 A has been amended to clarify that if a loss record is provided the RMA guarantee basis may need to be split by stage when a portion of the acreage is unharvested.

Exhibit 2 has been amended to clarify the definition of SURE yield.

Exhibit 4 has been amended to add SY Yield Type and to clarify SURE Interim Workbook entries when guarantee adjustment factors are 0.000.

Exhibit 20 has been added to provide PRF prices and yields.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
3-6	1-3 through 1-6 2-3 through 2-6 5-1, 5-2 5-2.5, 5-2.6 (add) 5-7, 5-8 6-23, 6-24 8-16.5, 8-16.6 (add) 10-47, 10-48 10-49 through 10-66 (add) 10-67 (add) 11-53, 11-54 16-35 through 16-40 16-63, 16-64	1, pages 1, 2 2, pages 3, 4 4, pages 5, 6 pages 6.6, 6.6 pages 7-10 20, page 1 (add)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page No.

Part 6 SURE Guarantee (Continued)

Section 5 Calculating Expected Revenue

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

Section 6 Calculating SURE Guarantee

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

Section 7 ARRA Funding

196	Implications of ARRA to Crop Guarantee.....	6-81
197-200	(Reserved)	

Part 7 Determining Production

201	Production.....	7-1
202	Unavailable RMA Production Data	7-12
203	Harvested Production.....	7-13
204	When Final Use Differs From Intended Use (IU)	7-17
205	Assigned Production	7-18
206-230	(Reserved)	

Part 8 Quality

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

Part 9 Revenue

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

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page No.

Part 10 Adjusting RMA Data

291	Overview.....	10-1
292	Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data	10-3
293-300	(Reserved)	
301	Malting Barley Endorsements.....	10-31
302	Certified Seed Potato Endorsements.....	10-37
303	Peanuts	10-43
304	Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF).....	10-49
305	Sweet Potatoes	10-60
306-320	(Reserved)	

Part 11 Applying for SURE Benefits

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

Parts 12-15 (Reserved)

391-510 (Reserved)

Table of Contents (Continued)

	Page No.
Part 16 SURE Interim Workbook	
511 Function of the SURE Interim Workbook	16-1
512 Preparing Documents to Complete SURE Interim Workbook	16-3
513 SURE Interim Report.....	16-5
514 Accessing, Saving, Retrieving, and Transferring the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook	16-14
515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet.....	16-22
516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet	16-44
517 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Determining 10 Percent Loss Tool	16-54
518 Completing SURE Interim Workbook FSA-682, Page 2	16-62
519 Factoring RMA Data.....	16-63
520 RMA Net Indemnity Calculator.....	16-67
521-550 (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	20-1
702 Preparing to Issue Payments	20-5
703, 704 (Reserved)	
Section 2 General Payment Provisions	
705 Payment Limitation.....	20-11
706 Payment Eligibility	20-13
707 Funds Control	20-15
708 Financial System Provisions	20-17
719, 710 (Reserved)	
Section 3 Recording SURE Payment Data	
711 2008 Interim SURE Web-Based Software	20-31
712 Recording SURE Payment Data	20-32
713 Record Calculated Payment Web Page.....	20-33
714 Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page.....	20-35
715 Modifying/Deleting Previously Recorded SURE Payment Data	20-36
716 Modify/Delete Calculated Payment Web Page.....	20-38
717 Modify Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page.....	20-40
718 Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page	20-41
719, 720 (Reserved)	

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page No.

Part 20 2008 Interim SURE Payment Process

Section 4 Payment Reports

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

Exhibits

1	Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority
2	Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook
3	Menu and Screen Index
4	SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data
5	Crops Without NASS U.S. Prices
6	NASS U.S. Prices
7	COC-Established Maximum Average Loss Levels Based on Other County Losses
8-11	(Reserved)
12	SURE Plan/Coverage Code Chart
13-16	(Reserved)
17	RMA Quality Adjustments Table
18, 19	(Reserved)
20	PRF Price and Yield Chart for 2008 Crop Year
21	Multi-County Producer FSA-682 Process
22	Multi-County Producer FSA-682 Page Order
23	Multi-County Producer FSA-682 FAX Cover Sheet
24-29	(Reserved)
30	SURE Crops With CC Yields

3 General Information (Continued)

C Qualifying Loss (Continued)

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

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

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

3 General Information (Continued)

D Funding

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

E FSA-570 Not Applicable

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

F Assistance

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

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

* * *

3 General Information (Continued)

G Other Criteria

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

- controlled substance provisions
- fraud/FCIC

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

- equitable relief provisions.

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

H Modifying Provisions

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

I Forms

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

J Signature Requirements

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

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

Follow 1-CM for signature requirements.

K Public Information

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

31 Eligible Producers (Continued)

B Verifying Producer Eligibility (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

31 Eligible Producers (Continued)

C Deceased, Missing, or Incompetent Producers and Dissolved Entities

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

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

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

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

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

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

- documentation submitted does not clearly establish authority to enter into a contract or application on behalf of the deceased individual, closed estate, or dissolved entity
- FSA-682 from and request for issuing SURE payments to heirs of a deceased individual without documentation provided that establishes authority to enter into a contract or application on behalf of the deceased individual.

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

- SURE payments shall be issued using TIN of the eligible individual or the individual's estate, as applicable
- SURE payments may be issued in the names of the heirs, based on OGC's determination, according to 1-CM.

31 Eligible Producers (Continued)

C Deceased, Missing, or Incompetent Producers and Dissolved Entities (Continued)

If a producer is a general partnership or joint venture that was dissolved, **all** members of the general partnership or joint venture at the time of dissolution, or their representatives, must sign FSA-682 and associated forms.

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

***--D Sugar Beet Shares**

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

The RMA download provides an insurance record showing the insurance policy with the recorded producer as the joint venture or limited liability partnership.

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

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

E Change in Ownership

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

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

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

F Acreage Reporting

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

32 Crop Eligibility

A Definition of Farm

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

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

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

B Definition of Crop

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

C Definition of Eligible Crops

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

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

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

D Pilot Programs

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

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

E Acreage Reporting

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

Part 5 Yields

121 General Information

A Overview

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

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

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

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

- aquaculture
- Christmas trees
- nursery.

B Definition of SURE Yield

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

- is insured, the higher of 100 percent of the weighted CC yield, or:
 - weighted adjusted APH yield
 - weighted CEY for crops with no RMA established yield
- is covered by NAP, the higher of 100 percent of the weighted CC yield or weighted adjusted yield
- met RMPR by requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, or BF, paid a buy-in fee, or relief was granted, the higher of 65 percent of the weighted CEY yield or 65 percent weighted CEY.

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

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

C CC Yield

CC yield is established according to 1-DCP.

121 General Information (Continued)**D Weighting CC Yield**

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

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

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

--121.5 Adjustments to CC Yield for Special Conditions*A Overview**

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

The special conditions include:

- full season soybeans that are covered by a policy or plan of insurance, but double-cropped soybeans are covered by NAP or waived-in
- summer fallow wheat is covered by a policy or plan of insurance, but continuous-cropped wheat is covered by NAP or waived-in.

B Adjusting CC Yield

CC yield shall be adjusted:

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

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

--121.5 Adjustments to CC Yield for Special Conditions (Continued)*C Examples of a Crop Covered by NAP**

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

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

D Example of Waived-In Soybeans

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

122 County Expected Yields (CEY's)**A Establishing CEY's**

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

- consult with County Offices to determine yields that are needed; COC recommendations shall be documented in the COC minutes to indicate the source of the yield data used, the number of years in the average, etc.; STC representative shall concur with COC yield recommendations or work with COC to establish an acceptable yield
- use the following sources, in the order shown, based on the applicable crop years, to establish CEY recommendation:
 - NASS data
 - other government sources, such as Extension Service, State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census, etc.
 - other reliable sources, such as universities, buyers, and cooperatives

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

- yields shall be established by type, IU, planting period, and practice, if applicable
- STC minutes shall include yield determinations and documentation to support CEY's
- State Office shall verify that yields are comparable with yields established for adjoining counties and States.

125 Insured Yield-Based Crops With Coverage (Continued)***--D RMA Guarantee Basis**

For SURE purposes, RMA will:

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

E Determining SURE Yield

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

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

F Determining Adjusted RMA Guarantee

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

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

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

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

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

A Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

162 Insured Crops (Continued)**B Crops With a County or Producer Yield**

RMA will calculate a guarantee basis for all insured crops with policies based on a county or producer yield using the same procedure outlined in subparagraph A. The crop guarantee will be the result of multiplying the guarantee basis for the crop by the SURE multiplier.

Some types of county or producer yield-based plans of insurance include, but are not limited to:

- Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12)
- *--PRF Rainfall Index (Plan Code 13)
- PRF Vegetation Index (Plan Code 14)--*
- Pecan Revenue (Plan Code 41)
- Avocado Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 46)
- Group Risk Income Protection (Plan Code 73).

For a complete list of all RMA plan codes, see Exhibit 12.

Note: There are cases when ineligible insured acres are included in the RMA guarantee basis. County Offices shall adjust the RMA guarantee basis when ineligible acres are determined according to Part 4.

--PRF provides coverage for perennial forage crops more than 1 year old. See paragraph 304 for specific instructions on calculating a guarantee and expected revenue for perennial forage crops when a producer has a PRF policy.--

162 Insured Crops (Continued)

C Crops With No RMA Established Yield

*--These policies do not have an APH yield associated with them; therefore, RMA will not provide an RMA guarantee basis for these crops. For crops covered with these plans of insurance, the SURE crop guarantee calculation will use the following:

- assigned 100 percent of CEY
- assigned 100 percent of NAP price
- RMA policy coverage levels
- RMA policy price elections
- all adjustment factors used for NAP crops.--*

Plans with no RMA established yield include, but are not limited to:

* * *

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

For a complete list of all RMA plan codes, see Exhibit 12.

AGR and AGR-Lite policies insure the revenue of the entire farm rather than individual crops. Since AGR and AGR-Lite policies cover all eligible SURE crops, the individual crop guarantees will be calculated as insured crops using the provisions in subparagraph 156 A with the exception that the eligible crop acres will be determined from the automated FSA-578.

Note: Individual crops within the AGR and AGR-Lite policies may also be insured separately with MPC policy. The crop guarantee will be calculated separately for individual crops based on the plan of insurance obtained.

235 Hay and Forage Provisions (Continued)***--F 2008 and 2009 Forage Exception (Excessive Precipitation Only)**

For 2008 and 2009 mechanically harvested forage for hay, STC may waive the provisions in subparagraph 235 B, C, and D that require verifiable evidence by producers to support quality.

If waiver is elected by STC, additional documentation **must** be provided to show the county received above normal precipitation. Third party sources such as universities, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, or forage analysis labs, **must** document that this excessive precipitation did cause a reduction in hay quality that resulted in a reduction in value.

Documentation from third party sources **must**:

- support the procedure STC used in establishing quality adjustment factors as outlined in subparagraphs 66 B and 233 E
- show evidence that the average quality of forage in the county declined because of the excessive precipitation during normal harvest periods
- include tests from within the county for the applicable year that supports the reduction in quality; these test results may include, but are **not** limited to the following:
 - crude protein
 - total digestible nutrients
 - relative feed value
 - any documentation of price decline because of forage quality based on these test values--*

235 Hay and Forage Provisions (Continued)

***--F 2008 and 2009 Forage Exception (Excessive Precipitation Only) (Continued)**

- document each forage type, the timing of harvest may vary by types of forage; for forage types that have multiple cuttings throughout the year, evidence **must** show the excessive precipitation affected quality on average for the total production from all cuttings.

Example: The warm season native forage may **not** have been affected by the excessive precipitation while early harvested alfalfa was impacted.

Notes: As discussed in paragraph 304, pasture, rangeland, forage pilot polices do **not** distinguish between types of forage. As a result, STC **must** establish an average quality adjustment factor based all perennial forage types for producers who have PRF. This factor is in addition to the quality adjustment factor established by specific forage type that could be used for produces who did **not** purchase PRF.

If price was used in determining the quality adjustment factor for PRF, then the NASS “All Hay” price **must** be used.

Producers will still be **required** to certify that their production is eligible for the quality adjustment factor for forages on FSA-682. However, verifiable evidence is **not** required if STC elects to use the procedure in this subparagraph.

For producers who do **not** have verifiable production evidence and are eligible under this waiver, the following statement must be added to the ninth bullet in FSA-682, Part F:

“Exception in 1-SURE, subparagraph 235 F applies”.

The producer **must** initial and date this statement.--*

303 Peanuts (Continued)

E Price to Load Into the SURE Interim Workbook

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

When 2 or more “A” (Acreage) Records are present for the same unit **and** they contain **2 or more prices**, the RMA guarantee basis **must** be combined as outlined in subparagraph B.

County Offices shall:

- calculate the SURE guarantee from the RMA guarantee basis, as provided, that takes into account all applicable prices and adjustments used for this calculation

Note: The price that is loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook will **only** be used in the 10 percent and 50 percent crop loss calculations. Consequently, the price that is used to compute the expected revenue or normal production should match the guarantee price.

- for peanut units where more than 1 “A” (Acreage) Record is present because 2 or more prices are used to calculate the guarantee for the unit, prorate the price as follows:
 - add together all of the RMA guarantee basis for the unit
 - divide each RMA guarantee by this total to obtain the ratio for each price
 - multiply each price times the corresponding ratio and add together the result
 - *--load the resulting price into the SURE Interim Workbook.--*

Using the SURE Interim Report example in subparagraph D, the price to enter into the SURE Interim Workbook would be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \$676 + \$10,812 = \$11,488 \text{ Total of All RMA Guarantee Basis For the Unit} \\
 & \$676 \div \$11,488 = 0.0588 \text{ (or 5.88\%) of RMA Guarantee Basis for Price } \$0.2050 \\
 & \$10,812 \div \$11,488 = 0.9412 \text{ (or 94.12\%) of RMA Guarantee Basis for Price } \$ 0.2460 \\
 \\
 & \$0.2050 \times 0.0588 = \$0.0120 \\
 & \$0.2460 \times 0.9412 = \$0.2315 \\
 & \$0.0120 + \$0.2315 = \mathbf{\$0.2435 \text{ Price to Load Into the SURE Interim Workbook.}}
 \end{aligned}$$

303 Peanuts (Continued)**F Peanut Production**

Peanut units may have 1 or more “A” (Acreage) Records and 1 or more corresponding “L” (Loss) Records. Load production to count for each unit according to the following:

- when a unit **does not** have 1 or more corresponding “L” (Loss) Records, follow subparagraph 201 D for production to enter into the SURE Interim Workbook

Note: When **both** noncontract price and contract price peanuts exist on a unit, SY acres and SY yield to be used for production to count will capture **all production** for the unit, in the absence of an “L” (Loss) Record.

- when a peanut unit has 1 or more corresponding “L” (Loss) Records, add together the production to count from **all** “L” (Loss) Records for the unit and enter **1** time into the SURE Interim Workbook.

Note: When 2 or more prices (contract and noncontract) are present on a peanut unit, the entire loss for the unit may be captured on the contract price “L” (Loss) Record. There may or may not be an “L” (Loss) Record associated with the noncontract price “A” (Acreage) Record. However, all production to count for the unit will reside on the “L” (Loss) Record or Records, if at least 1 is present.

--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF)*A Background**

PRF Pilot Insurance Program is:

- a plan of insurance based on vegetative greenness or rainfall indices during a selected time period (called index intervals) within a grid. Losses are based on the actual experience of the grid, **not** an individual farm, during the index interval
- designed to give forage and livestock producers coverage on forage produced for grazing or harvested for hay.

SURE assistance will **only** be available on forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested; designated on the SURE Interim Report as, "063 hay land". Grazing is **not** eligible.

PRF-VI measures vegetative greenness and estimates plant condition. NAP coverage is **not** available with PRF-VI.

PRF-RI uses data to determine the lack of rainfall and how it differs from normal rainfall within the grid during a selected index interval. Lack of rain is the **only** peril covered by PRF-RI; therefore, producers are allowed to purchase NAP for protection against other perils. NAP covers all mechanically harvested forage acres within the pay crop and pay type, **not** just PRF acres.

Under PRF:

- policyholders do **not** have to insure all their perennial forage acres
- obtaining PRF policy will enable a producer to meet RMPR for all perennial forage acres
- policyholders are **only** required to identify the number of acres within a grid and not the types of forage or location of that forage within the grid.--*

--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)*B PRF RMPR Combinations for Perennial Forage**

Producers with perennial forage acres may have the following coverage combinations:

- PRF **only**
- PRF-RI with NAP coverage
- PRF with a waiver
- PRF with MPCCI
- PRF-RI with NAP and MPCCI
- PRF-RI with NAP, MPCCI, and a waiver.

Notes: NAP coverage **cannot** be offered when a producer obtains a PRF-VI policy for perennial forage.

If a waiver is applicable with PRF or MPCCI, it will be treated as an insured crop.

If a waiver is applicable on PRF with additional NAP coverage, it will be treated as a NAP crop.

Relief is **not** applicable with PRF policies because all perennial forage acres do **not** have to be insured or covered under all intervals to meet RMPR.

C Acres

As noted in subparagraph B, a producer may chose **not** to insure all perennial forage acres with PRF. Some perennial forage acres may be covered by NAP, a separate MPCCI policy (for example, on alfalfa), and/or may include a waiver. Subparagraph F instructs how to determine which acres are to be assigned to a specific PRF RMPR combination.

Note: Perennial forage acreage from first year seeding is **ineligible** for SURE.--*

--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)*D Price and Yield Data for Perennial Forage With a PRF Policy**

RMA uses a county base value to determine a guarantee for PRF policies. The county base value is based on the preceding 3-year average NASS “all hay” price and yield, **excluding** the immediate preceding year. SURE will use these prices and yields to determine a SURE crop guarantee and expected revenue when NAP or a waiver is obtained along with PRF.

Note: The SURE price and yield will be equal to the price and yield in Exhibit 20.

Exhibit 20 provides each State’s 3-year average price and yield for crop year 2008.

NAMP for producers who purchase PRF will be the 2008 “all hay” NASS price, **except** when an MPCCI policy is obtained. If MPCCI is obtained, follow the establishment of NAMP for the specific type of forage covered under the MPCCI policy.

E Data Elements For the SURE Interim Workbook

A new crop name of PRF has been established for the SURE Interim Workbook and will include the following data entries:

- price election of 1.0000
- price from Exhibit 20 for applicable State
- yield from Exhibit 20 for applicable State
- total insured acres (sum of all intervals)
- total guarantee basis for PRF-hay land (sum all intervals)
- guarantee adjustments, if any.

Notes: Only summarize data elements for intervals when the guarantee adjustments are the same.

Follow subparagraph 263 C to determine net indemnity.--*

***--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)**

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF

For producers who purchase PRF, use the following tables to determine how to calculate a SURE crop guarantee, expected revenue, and actual production.

Note: The following tables use the original SURE multipliers of 115 percent for insured crops; however, ARRA adjustments found in SURE Interim Workbook, Part 6, Section 7 are applicable to these tables.

Table 1: PRF With No Other Coverage

Producer only has a PRF policy with no other coverage, such as NAP or a waiver.

How to Calculate PRF Policy With No Other Coverage	
Guarantee	Use RMA's guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier).
Expected Revenue	Calculate according to subparagraph 182 A.
Actual Production	All perennial forage production for the county (producer must provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J. Note: Perennial forage production from first year seeding is excluded .

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*--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 2: PRF With NAP

Producer has a PRF-RI policy and NAP coverage. NAP covers all perennial forage acres within the pay crop/pay type that may include PRF acres. To determine which NAP acres will be used to calculate guarantee, subtract PRF acres from FSA-578 eligible perennial forage acres.

How to Calculate PRF Policy With NAP	
Guarantee	<p>Guarantees for PRF and NAP acreages must be individually calculated; for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRF, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • NAP, calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – PRF acres) x price x SURE yield x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share x 120 percent (SURE multiplier for NAP). <p>Note: The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.</p>
Expected Revenue	<p>Expected revenues for PRF and NAP must be individually calculated; for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A • NAP, calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x share. <p>Note: The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.</p>
Actual Production	<p>Production will count from all perennial forage production for the county (producer must provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J). The production will be prorated by the ratio of PRF to NAP acres.</p> <p>Example: Producer A has 250 acres of forage on SURE farm. It is determined that 200 acres are PRF-RI. Producer A also has NAP coverage.</p> <p>Producer A submits production records for all forage on SURE farm that equal 625 tons; $625 \text{ ton} \div 250 \text{ acres} = 2.5 \text{ tons per acre}$; for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRF production: $200 \text{ acres} \times 2.5 \text{ tons per acre} = 500 \text{ tons}$ • NAP production: $50 \text{ acres} \times 2.5 \text{ tons per acre} = 125 \text{ tons}$. <p>Note: Perennial forage production from first year seeding is excluded.</p>

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*--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 3: PRF Policy With a Waiver

If a producer has PRF, RMPR is met for all perennial forage. If a producer did obtain a waiver, acres shall be determined using FSA-578. To determine which waiver acres will be used to calculate guarantee, subtract eligible PRF acres from FSA-578 eligible forage acres.

How to Calculate PRF Policy With a Waiver	
Guarantee	<p>Guarantees must be individually calculated for PRF and waivers; for.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRF, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • waivers, eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – PRF acres) x price x SURE yield x .65 x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share x 115 percent (SURE multiplier for waivers on an insured crop). <p>Note: A 65 percent factor is applied when assigning yields for waivers.</p>
Expected Revenue	<p>Expected revenues for PRF and waivers must be individually calculated; for.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A • waivers, calculate eligible acres (578 acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x share. <p>Note: The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.</p>
Actual Production	<p>All perennial forage production for the county (producer must provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J).</p> <p>All production may be entered into the workbook on 1 line entry for either PRF guarantee or waiver or may be split out by line entry. County Office preference.</p> <p>Note: Perennial forage production from first year seeding is excluded.</p>

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***--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)**

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 4: PRF With MPCCI

A producer has PRF and MPCCI policy (for example, on alfalfa) on perennial forage.

How to Calculate a PRF Policy With a MPCCI Policy	
Guarantee	<p>Guarantees for PRF and MPCCI must be individually calculated; for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRF, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • MPCCI, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier).
Expected Revenue	<p>For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A • MPCCI, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A.
Actual Production	<p>For MPCCI, acres covered under MPCCI policy shall capture production according to subparagraph 201 D.</p> <p>PRF will account for all the other perennial forage production for the county (producer must provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J).</p> <p>Note: Perennial forage production from first year seeding is excluded.</p>

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***--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)**

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 5: PRF, NAP, and MPCl

A producer has PRF policy with NAP and MPCl. To determine which acres to assign to each PRF RMPR combination, first subtract MPCl acres from FSA-578. Second, subtract PRF acres from FSA-578; the remaining acres are considered NAP acres.

How to Calculate PRF Policy With NAP and MPCl	
Guarantee	<p>Guarantees for MPCl, PRF, and NAP must be individually calculated; for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCl, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • PRF, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • NAP, calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – MPCl acres – PRF acres) x price x SURE yield x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share x 120 percent (SURE multiplier for NAP).
Expected Revenue	<p>Acres get split 3 ways, MPCl acreage is deducted from FSA-578 first, then PRF, the remaining acres are considered NAP acres; for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCl, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • NAP, calculate eligible acres (578 acres – MPCl acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x share.
Actual Production	<p>For MPCl, acres covered under MPCl policy shall capture production according to subparagraph 201 D.</p> <p>PRF and NAP will account for all of the other perennial forage production for the county that is not included under MPCl (producer must provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J).</p> <p>For PRF and NAP, production will be prorated in the same manner as found in Table 2, “Actual Production”.</p> <p>Note: Perennial forage production from first year seeding is excluded.</p>

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***--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)**

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 6: PRF, NAP, MPCl, and a Waiver

A producer has MPCl policy, PRF, NAP, and a waiver because **not** all forage pay crop/pay types were covered. For example, a producer may have MPCl on alfalfa, PRF on a portion of forage acres, NAP on mix forage, grass mix below 25 percent alfalfa, and a waiver on native grass.

If a producer has PRF with NAP and a waiver, the acres included under the waiver will **not** be separately broken out. All acres outside PRF (and MPCl if applicable) will be treated as NAP acres (NAP multiplier for SURE guarantee), regardless of the NAP crop type/pay type covered. The waiver satisfied RMPR.

How to Calculate PRF Policy With NAP, MPCl, and a Waiver	
Guarantee	<p>Guarantees must be individually calculated for MPCl, PRF, and NAP (acres covered under the waiver will be included with NAP).</p> <p>MPCl acres will be subtracted from FSA-578 total perennial forage acres first, then PRF, then NAP. The remaining acres are considered waived acres and are included with NAP acres; for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCl, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier), plus • PRF, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier), plus • NAP (including waived acres), calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – MPCl acres – PRF acres) x price x SURE yield x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share x 120 percent (SURE multiplier for NAP).
Expected Revenue	<p>Acres get split 3 ways, MPCl acreage is deducted from FSA-578 first, then PRF, then NAP. The remaining acres are considered waived acres and are included with NAP acres; for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCl, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • NAP (including waived acres), calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – MPCl acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x share. <p>Note: The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.</p>

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***--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)**

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 6: PRF, NAP, MPCl, and a Waiver (Continued)

How to Calculate PRF Policy With NAP, MPCl, and a Waiver (Continued)	
Actual Production	<p>Production will count from all perennial forage production for the county (producer must provide according to paragraph 201).</p> <p>For MPCl, acres covered under MPCl policy shall capture production according to subparagraph 201 D.</p> <p>PRF and NAP (including waivers) will account for all of the other perennial forage production for the county that is not included under MPCl (producer must provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J).</p> <p>For PRF and NAP, production will be prorated in the same manner as found in Table 2, "Actual Production".</p> <p>Notes: The perennial forage production associated to waivers will be included with NAP.</p> <p>Perennial forage production from first year seeding is excluded.</p>

G Crop For 10 Percent and 50 Percent Qualifying Loss

When calculating a 10 percent and 50 percent production loss for PRF, all perennial forage crops more than 1 year old are combined as 1 crop.

H FSA-578 Data

Use data from FSA-578 to compare to the SURE Interim Report to verify data pertinent to calculating a potential SURE payment. The following is an example of FSA-578 with perennial forage.

Producer ID:/Name:								
Multiple County Producer:								
2008 FSA-578 DATA								
LOCATION	CROP	TYPE	IU	STATUS	PRAC	ACRES	SHARE	PLANT DATE
	ALFAL		FG	I	N	50	1.0000	04-01-2004
	MIXFG	GMA	FG	I	N	100	1.0000	04-01-2005
	GRASS	NAG	FG	I	N	100	1.0000	00-00-0000

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***--304 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) (Continued)**

I SURE Interim Report

RMA will provide a guarantee basis on the SURE Interim Report for PRF policies. SURE eligible PRF policies can be identified as, "type 063 hay land". Grazing land, "type 064" is **not** eligible for SURE.

A Zero Acre Code of "I" on the initial "A" (Acreage) Record (record with a 000 "Practice", indicates total insurable acres, **not** total insured acres (Exhibit 4, page 6). If acres from the remaining "A" (Acreage) Records do **not** equal the initial "A" (Acreage) Record acres, enter the acres calculated from the remaining "A" (Acreage) Records (records with a number assigned to "Practice").

The following is an example of a PRF SURE Interim Report; **only** Interval I had a loss. There are 500 PRF acres; 250 from Interval I and 250 from Interval II.

REC	CROP	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC	PCT
TYPE	0088	063 Hay land	000	13	0.000	0000	A	0.9000		1.0000	
Pasture, Rangeland, Forage											
A	Acres: 500.00	ZERO ACRE: I	PRICE: 61.0000	GUAR BASIS: 0	UOM: DOL						
	Yield: 2.47	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	GRID ID: 00014917						
	ADJ APH: 0.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR: 1.0000	WRN AGMT:	PLANT DATE: 00-00-0000						
	WTD ADJ YLD: 0.00	LOC ST/CTY: 01/001	FSN:	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE: 03-01-2009						
REC	CROP	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC	PCT
TYPE	0088	063 Hay land	221 Index Interval I	13	1.000	0000	A	0.9000		1.0000	
Pasture, Rangeland, Forage											
A	Acres: 250.00	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE: 61.0000	GUAR BASIS: 782	UOM: DOL						
	Yield: 2.47	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.000	PROD PREMIUM: 511	GRID ID: 00014917						
	ADJ APH: 0.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR: 1.0000	WRN AGMT:	PLANT DATE: 00-00-0000						
	WTD ADJ YLD: 0.00	LOC ST/CTY: 00/000	FSN:	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009						
L	STAGE: FL	STAGE FCTR: 1.0000	PRICE: 0.0000								
	UOM: DOL	ACRES: 250	PROD TO COUNT:	GROSS INDM: 2,713	GLEANED ACRE:						
		MULTI CROP CDE: NS	MULTI CROP FCTR: 1.0000	UPDATE DATE: 03-01-2010							
REC	CROP	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC	PCT
TYPE	0088	063 Hay land	222 Index Interval II	13	1.000	0000	A	0.9000		1.0000	
Pasture, Rangeland, Forage											
A	Acres: 250.00	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE: 61.0000	GUAR BASIS: 782	UOM: DOL						
	Yield: 2.47	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.000	PROD PREMIUM: 511	GRID ID: 00014917						
	ADJ APH: 0.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR: 1.0000	WRN AGMT:	PLANT DATE: 00-00-0000						
	WTD ADJ YLD: 0.00	LOC ST/CTY: 00/000	FSN:	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009						

J Entering PRF in the SURE Interim Workbook

PRF policies should be entered in the SURE Interim Workbook with crop name "PRF". MPCI policies should be entered using the applicable FSA crop name and type for which the insurance was obtained. For NAP or waivers, since PRF does **not** capture specific crop types included under PRF policy, the County Office shall select 1 forage crop and type for **all** remaining forage acres that will be loaded as NAP or a waiver.--*

--305 Sweet Potatoes*A Background**

Sweet potatoes are insured under Plan Code 92 that is an “APH – Alternatively Rated” policy. Sweet potato policies have a price established for the crop insurance guarantee; however, when a portion of the planted acreage is unharvested, a lower price is used to calculate the indemnity. Sweet potato policies with a portion of the planted acreage unharvested **require** additional clarification and action.

Sweet potatoes will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook just like all other insured APH yield-based crops when there are no “L” (Loss) Records **and** when the prices on the “A” (Acreage) Record and the corresponding “L” (Loss) Record are equal. County Offices shall use the RMA guarantee basis and other RMA data as provided in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section.

Note: Prevented planting coverage for sweet potatoes is not available.

Starting with 2008, sweet potatoes are insured for fresh market consumption, but cover production for fresh and processed sales and basically count tuberous roots 1 1/2 inches in diameter or larger and firm. Sweet potatoes planted solely for processing are **not** insurable. Production to count **must** be provided by the producer. If production evidence indicates that some production was sold for fresh and some for processed, counties will need to follow guidance in subparagraph G.--*

--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)*B When RMA Guarantee Basis May Be Added Together**

County Offices may add sweet potato unit data together from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section and enter into the SURE Interim Workbook only **once** when the following RMA basic data elements, if present, are the same as described on the:

- “A” (Acreage) Records:
 - “Crop/Type/Practice”
 - “Plan”
 - “Share”
 - “Unit”
 - “Coverage Level”
 - “Price Election Percentage”
 - “Price”
 - “Unit of Measure”
 - “Guarantee Reduction Code”
 - “Guarantee Reduction Factor”
 - “Option Code”
 - “Option Code Factor”

- “L” (Loss) Records:
 - “Stage”
 - “Stage Code Factor”
 - “Price”
 - “Unit of Measure”
 - “Multi Crop Code”
 - “Multi Crop Factor”.--*

*--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)

C Data To Be Added Together

The only data entries that would need to be added together from the “A” (Acreage) Record and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook only once, when the SURE Interim Report data entries in subparagraph C are the same, are the RMA guarantee basis and the acres.

Note: The producer premiums and gross indemnities are handled according to subparagraph 263 C.

D When RMA Guarantee Basis and Price Must Be Manually Adjusted

Sweet potato producers may or may **not** have more than one “L” (Loss) Record per “A” (Acreage) Record.

When the Stage Code on an “L” (Loss) Record is an:

- “I”, it means that the production from all of the acres on the record is considered “immature” and unharvested

Note: These “L” (Loss) Records will have a lower price than shown on the corresponding “A” (Acreage) Record and there will **not** be production to count. This will **require** additional County Office action.

- “M”, it means that the production from that acreage was “mature” and all of the acres on the record may or may **not** have been unharvested, according to this table.

IF...	THEN the price will be...
all acres on the “L” (Loss) Record were unharvested	lower than the price shown on the corresponding “A” (Acreage) Record and there will be production to count, requiring additional County Office action.
only some of the acres on the “L” (Loss) Record were unharvested	the same as shown on the corresponding “A” (Acreage) Record, not requiring additional County Office action.

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--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)*E Example of SURE Interim Report**

The following is an example of a SURE Interim Report RMA Section for sweet potatoes. This subparagraph will describe when and how the RMA guarantee basis and price **must** be manually adjusted.

- 1st “A” (Acreage) Record for Unit 0100 lists acres of 10.00, guarantee basis of \$15,439, price of **\$16.7091**, and premium of \$0 (CAT level).
 - 2nd “A” (Acreage) Record for Unit 0100 lists acres of 30.00, guarantee basis of \$46,318, price of **\$16.7091**, and premium of \$0 (CAT level).
 - 1st “L” (Loss) Record for Unit 0100 lists stage code of “M”, stage factor of 1.0000, price of **\$16.7091**, acres of 10.00, production to count of 230, gross indemnity of \$13,326, multi crop code of “NS”, and multi crop factor of 1.0000.
 - 2nd “L” (Loss) Record for Unit 0100 lists stage code of “M”, stage factor of 1.0000, price of **\$10.2182 1/**, acres of 10.0, production to count of 160.00 **2/**, gross indemnity of \$8,542, multi crop code of “NS”, and multi crop factor of 1.0000.
 - 3rd “L” (Loss) Record for Unit 0100 lists stage code of “M”, stage factor of 1.0000, price of **\$10.2182 1/**, acres of 20.0, production to count of 120.00 **2/**, gross indemnity of \$18,209, multi crop code of “NS”, and multi crop factor of 1.0000.
- 1/** Prices for 2nd and 3rd “L” (Loss) Records were reduced, according to sweet potato policy regulations, because all acres were unharvested.
- 2/** Production to count in 2nd and 3rd “L” (Loss) Records come from appraisals, because all acres in the record were unharvested.--*

*--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)

E Example of SURE Interim Report (Continued)

Example SURE Interim Report RMA Section for sweet potatoes.

REC TYPE	CROP 0085	TYPE 997 No type Spec	PRACTICE 002 Irrigated	PLAN 92	SHR 1.000	UNIT 00100	COVERGE CAT/LVL C 0.5000	PRICE ELC PCT 0.5500
A	Acres Yield: ADJ APH: WTD ADJ YLD:	10.00 336.00 336.00 336.00	ZERO ACRE: GUAR REDUC CDE: OPTION CD: LOC ST/CTY: 22/123	PRICE: 16.7091 GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.000 OPTION FACTR: 1.0000 FSN: 1234	GUAR BASIS: 15,439 PROD PREMIUM: 0 WRTN AGMT: PLANT DATE: AGR: N UPDATE DATE:		UOM: CWT GRID ID: 06-02-2008 12-17-2009	
A	Acres Yield: ADJ APH: WTD ADJ YLD:	30.00 336.00 336.00 336.00	ZERO ACRE: GUAR REDUC CDE: OPTION CD: LOC ST/CTY: 22/123	PRICE: 16.7091 GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.000 OPTION FACTR: 1.0000 FSN: 1234	GUAR BASIS: 46,318 PROD PREMIUM: 0 WRTN AGMT: PLANT DATE: AGR: N UPDATE DATE:		UOM: CWT GRID ID: 05-30-2008 12-17-2009	
L	STAGE: M UOM: CWT		STAGE FCTR: 1.0000 ACRES: 10.00 MULTI CROP CODE: NS	PROD TO COUNT: 230.0 MULTI CROP FCTR:	PRICE: 16.7091 GROSS INDM: 13,326 MULTI CROP FCTR: 1.0000		GLEANED ACRE: UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009	
L	STAGE: M UOM: CWT		STAGE FCTR: 1.0000 ACRES: 10.00 MULTI CROP CODE: NS	PROD TO COUNT: 160.0 MULTI CROP FCTR:	PRICE: 10.2182 GROSS INDM: 8,542 MULTI CROP FCTR: 1.0000		GLEANED ACRE: UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009	
L	STAGE: M UOM: CWT		STAGE FCTR: 1.0000 ACRES: 20.00 MULTI CROP CODE: NS	PROD TO COUNT: 120.0 MULTI CROP FCTR:	PRICE: 10.2182 GROSS INDM: 18,209 MULTI CROP FCTR: 1.0000		GLEANED ACRE: UPDATE DATE: 12-17-2009	
Y	SY YLD:	12.75	SY ACRES:	40.0	SHARING WITH:			

Take the following actions for the acres.

- Add the 2 acreage entries together from the “A” (Acreage) Records and enter for Unit 0100 into the SURE Interim Workbook on **1 line**.

Note: In this example the total acres of the “A” (Acreage) Records and the total acres of the “L” (Loss) Records are equal. If they do **not** match, County Offices are instructed to enter the lesser of the 2 into the SURE Interim Workbook “Acreage Data” field, adjusting these instructions as needed.

- Some sweet potato producers plant seed sweet potatoes in a small field designated as a “seed bed”. The vines that grow from these seed potatoes are harvested as transplant vines to be planted into other actual fields by a machine that resembles a tree planter. These vines may be harvested multiple times as the seed sweet potatoes are quite prolific. The seed potatoes that are planted in the “seed bed” are usually planted very early (March for example) and the vines that grow from them are harvested as seedling vines and transplanted into the actual sweet potato fields. The acres, where the transplants are planted, are covered by insurance; however, the “seed bed” acres are **not** insured. RMPR is **not** an issue in this situation as it is part of a whole operation and the sweet potatoes are insured for crop/type/IU. **Not** all growers use this “seed bed” method.--*

*--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)

E Example of SURE Interim Report (Continued)

To adjust the RMA guarantee basis, follow the steps in this table:

Step	Action
1	Add together all the acres from the “L” (Loss) Records for each of the 2 prices separately (from our example , add 10 acres + 20 acres for 30 acres at the lower price and use 10 acres for the higher price). Note: Retain these acreages for upcoming math.
2	Divide the lower price by the higher price from the “L” (Loss) Records ($\$10.2182 \div \$16.7091 = 0.6115$). Note: Retain this factor for upcoming math.
3	Add together the RMA guarantee basis from the “A” (Acreage) Records ($\$15,439 + 46,318 = \$61,757$).
4	Divide the result of step 3 by the total acres for the unit ($\$61,757 \div 40 \text{ acres} = \$1,544$).
5	Multiply the result of step 4 times the number of acres with the higher price (same as “A” (Acreage) Record ($10.0 \text{ acres} \times \$1,544 = \$15,440.00$). Note: This is the first number of the adjusted RMA guarantee basis.
6	Multiply the result of step 4 times the factor from step 2 x the number of acres attributed to the lower price ($\$1,544 \times 0.6115 \times 30 \text{ acres} = \$28,325$). Note: This is the second number of the adjusted RMA guarantee basis.
7	Add together the result of step 5 and step 6 ($\$15,440 + \$28,325 = \$43,765$). Note: This is the adjusted RMA guarantee basis to load into the SURE Interim Workbook.

Result: Unit 0100 will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook with all required entries from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, including the following combined and **adjusted** data:

- 40 acres
- \$11.84 adjusted price (see subparagraph F for price calculation)
- \$43,765 adjusted RMA guarantee basis (whole dollars)
- County Offices should enter “**SP**”, as the Guarantee Reduction Code
- County Offices should enter “**0.6115**”, as the Guarantee Reduction Factor.

Note: County Offices may want to enter a note in the “remarks” section that the Guarantee Reduction Code “**SP**” is only to highlight the entry in the “Guarantee Reduction Factor” field and is **not** a listed code. This data field highlight will serve as a reminder to County Offices to load the Guarantee Reduction Factor from step 2.--*

***--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)**

F Price to Load into the SURE Interim Workbook

The SURE crop guarantee for sweet potatoes is calculated from the RMA guarantee basis that takes into account all applicable prices and adjustments used for that calculation. The “price” that is loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook will only be used in the 10 percent and 50 percent crop loss calculations. Consequently, the price that is used to compute the Expected Revenue or Normal Production and Actual Production **must** match the guarantee price, as adjusted, if applicable.

County Offices are instructed to load the **RMA price provided** on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section from the “A” (Acreage) Records for sweet potato units into the SURE Interim Workbook:

- when there are **no** associated “L” (Loss) Records
- when **all** corresponding “L” (Loss) Records contain the **same price** as the “A” (Acreage) Records.

For sweet potato units where the price is **not** the same on the “A” (Acreage) Records and the corresponding “L” (Loss) Records, determine the price to enter into the SURE Interim Workbook according to this table.

Step	Action
1	Add together all of the acres from the “L” (Loss) Records for each of the 2 prices separately (from our example in subparagraph E, add 10 acres + 20 acres for 30 acres at the lower price and use 10 acres for the higher price).
2	Multiply the total acres for each times the 2 applicable prices (from our example in subparagraph E, 30 acres x \$10.2182 = \$306.55 and 10 acres x \$16.7091 = \$167.09).
3	Add the results together (\$306.55 + \$167.09 = \$473.64).
4	Divide the result by the total of all acres (\$473.64 ÷ 40 acres = \$11.84).
5	Load the resulting price of \$11.84 into the SURE Interim Workbook “Price Data” field.

G Sweet Potato Production

Sweet potatoes are insured with a blended price for the processed and fresh production. However, States will have an established NAMP for fresh and processed (NAMP is established by crop, type, IU according to subparagraph 63 B). Producers will be **required** to submit actual production records for processed and fresh according to subparagraphs 201 G through J.--*

*--305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)

G Sweet Potato Production (Continued)

Historical marketing percentages are to be established for multiple marketed crops as instructed in subparagraph 65 B. For appraisals that are completed and submitted for production evidence, these historical marketing percentages shall be applied. The historical marketing percentages shall also apply to certified production or the maximum average loss levels for producers that are unable to submit production records and certify to their production.

When a producer provides production evidence that includes both fresh and processed sales, or when historical marketing percentages apply to appraised or certified production, production to count **must** be entered on separate lines in the SURE Interim Workbook. This will allow entering fresh and processed production to be associated with the correct NAMP to calculate SURE revenue correctly. When this is necessary, County Offices shall:

- enter all production to count that was marketed as fresh on the same line as the RMA guarantee basis, as determined in subparagraph E, using NAMP for fresh sweet potatoes
- enter all production to count that was marketed as processed using NAMP for processed sweet potatoes, on a new line, with the following guidance about which entries to load and which entries to load as zeroes

Item	Entry
Crop	"Potatoes Sweet".
Intended Use	"FH".
Status Code	As applicable.
Practice	As applicable.
Acres	"0" (all acres were entered on the first line).
Producer Share	As applicable.
RMPR Code	"P".
Plan/Coverage Code	"92".
Stage Code	Leave blank.
Stage Code Adjustment	Leave blank.
Unit #	As applicable.
RMA Guarantee Basis	"0" (entered on first line).
Coverage Level	As applicable.
Price Election	As applicable.
Price	"0" (not needed to enter production).
Production to Count	Production to count for processed sales of sweet potatoes as provided by the producer.
2008 NAMP	Processed sweet potato NAMP.

- follow the balance of SURE Interim Workbook procedure.--*

306-320 (Reserved)

341 **Completing FSA-682 for a Single County Producer (Continued)**

C Completing FSA-682, Part B (Continued)

Item	Instruction
12A-12C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU.
13A	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of all factors, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13B	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13C	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of any cause other than excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).

Note: Entry is allowed only in either of the following items for a crop:

- 13A
- 13B and/or 13C.

D Completing FSA-682, Parts C and D

Information in FSA-682, Parts C and D is entered and printed through the SURE Interim Workbook process, **except** for cases outlined in paragraph 354. See Part 16 for instructions on entering data into SURE Interim Workbook and printing FSA-682, page 2.

E Completing FSA-682, Part E

Complete FSA-682, Part E according to this table.

Item	Instruction
Part E – Administrative COC Approvals for Parts A Through D	
COC does not take action until the producer has signed FSA-682.	
Note: For single county producers, COC is required to only sign in Part G.	
Check (✓) “Yes” if the State and county in item 15 had a secretarial designation or was contiguous to a secretorially designated county for the crop year in item 16; otherwise, check (✓) “No”.	
39	Leave blank.
40	*--Leave blank.--*
41	Leave blank.
42	Leave blank.

341 Completing FSA-682 for a Single County Producer (Continued)

F Completing FSA-682, Part F

Complete FSA-682, Part F according to this table.

Item	Instruction
Page 3 Header	
43	Enter producer's name.
44	Enter State and county name. Note: Recording and administrative State and county is the same.
45	Enter crop year.
Part F – Producer Certification	
46	Producer signs FSA-682 after all required information in Parts A through D for all crop, crop type, and IU's with eligible acreage in which the producer has an interest in the county is complete.
47	If: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the producer signing is not signing in the representative capacity, leave blank • anyone other than the producer is signing in a representative capacity; enter the title or relationship to the producer/applicant.
48	Enter date signed.

G Completing FSA-682, Part G

Complete FSA-682, Part G according to this table.

Item	Instruction
Part G – Recording COC Approvals	
Note: For single county producers, COC signs in Part G.	
49A	Determination of approval/disapproval for FSA-682.
49B	Signature of COC or designee.
49C	Date signed by COC or designee

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Unit #	Unit Number	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data or NAP Data	Enter RMA or NAP unit number. Required for all crops with purchased coverage (NAP, RMA).
Plt Per.	Planting Period	SURE Interim Report - NAP, Buy-In 1, Relief, or Buy-In 2 Data	Enter 2-digit FSA planting period (for example, “01”, “02”); required for all NAP coverable crops.

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

Guarantee Adjustments					
Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 2	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 3	Adj. Cd.	Adj. Fact. 4
IR	0.35				

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

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Guarantee Adjustments: Adj. Cd.	Guarantee Adjustment Codes	SURE Interim Report RMA Data or User Determined	Enter Guarantee Adjustment Code, if applicable. For insured crops, this is required for crops with an RMA adjustment code and factor on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, including guarantee, reduction, multiple-cropping, and option codes. For other types of coverage, this is required for late planted crops. The Data Entry Worksheet can hold up to 3 adjustment codes.
Guarantee Adjustments: Adj. Fact. 2, 3, 4	Guarantee Adjustment Factors 2, 3, 4	SURE Interim Report RMA Data or STC Determined	Enter RMA guarantee adjustment factor; if applicable. Enter value as a number with up to 4 decimal places. The calculation defaults to “1.000” if no value is entered. The Data Entry Worksheet can hold up to *--3 adjustment factors. If any of the Guarantee Adjustment Factors are 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank.--*

Note: See Exhibit 4 for more information.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

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

Unit of Meas	Cr. Dist	RMA Guar. Basis (\$)	RMA Elections	
			Cov. Level	Price Election
TON				
BU		297,022	.7500	1.0000
BU				
BU		177,923	.7500	1.0000

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

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Unit of Meas	Unit of Measure	SURE Interim Report – RMA or NAP Data or Producer Certified Production	Manually enter or select the unit of measure for the crop from the drop-down menu. Must match the RMA or NAP unit of measure. This is an important entry, as it drives the rounding rules for the yields.
Cr. Dist	Crushing District	SURE Interim Report – RMA or NAP Data	Only required for California grapes with IU of processed (PR). Enter the crushing district for the crop, according to 1-NAP, subparagraph 757 A or RMA data.
RMA Guar. Basis (\$)	RMA Guarantee Basis in Dollars	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data	Enter RMA Guarantee Basis in whole dollars as provided by RMA. Required for RMA crops with purchased coverage, as applicable.
RMA Elections - Cov. (%)	RMA Elections - Coverage Level Percentage	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data	Enter RMA coverage level as a number with up to 4 decimal places as provided by RMA. Required for all RMA crops with purchased coverage.
RMA Elections – Price (%)	RMA Elections - Price Election Percentage	SURE Interim Report – RMA Data	Enter RMA price election as a number with up to 4 decimal places as provided by RMA. Required for all RMA crops with purchased coverage.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

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

*--

Yield (APH)	County Exp. Yield	SURE Yield	Hist. Mrkt. %
4.22		4.22	
	78	51	

--*

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

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Yield (APH)	Actual Production History	SURE Interim Report –NAP Data	Enter NAP approved yield in hundredths, as applicable. Required for purchased NAP yield-based crops.
County Exp. Yield	County Expected Yield	STC Determined or COC Determined	Enter 100 percent of CEY as determined by STC or COC, if applicable. Required for all “B1”, “B2”, “R”, and “S” RMPR Code entries and purchased whole farm revenue policies (for example AGR and AGR-Lite), except for value loss. The SURE Interim Workbook will factor 65 percent of the entered CEY for “B1”, “B2”, “R”, and “S” types of coverage.
--SURE Yield	SURE Yield	SURE Interim Workbook Calculates	The SURE Interim Workbook will determine the SURE Yield once all data entry is complete and all yield data is complete on the Yield Determination Tool.--
Hist. Mrkt %	Historical Marketing Percentage	STC Determined or COC Approved	Enter the Historical Marketing Percentage as determined by STC or producer certified and COC approved. Must total 100 percent for all IU’s of the crop/type. * * * Required for multiple-market crops with IU of FH, PR, JU. This cell will highlight if the crop has IU of FH, PR, or JU, if the crop is not a multiple-market crop no entry is required. Enter the value as a whole number. The calculation defaults to 100 percent if no value is entered. For more *--information, see paragraph 65. For insured multiple market crops, only applicable to plan codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, and 63.--*
Price	Price	SURE Interim Report –NAP or RMA Data or STC Determined	For insured crops, where an RMA price is provided on the SURE Interim Report, use RMA price. For all other situations, use the NAP price as determined by STC. Required for all entries and policies without a specific yield or price, except value loss. For more information, see Part 6.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

G Entering Revenue Data

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

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

Enter revenue data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
Production to Count	Production to Count	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter the production as provided by RMA, NAP or the producer. Required for all entries except value loss.
Prod. Type	Production Type Indicator	User Determined	Manually enter or select the production type indicator from the drop-down menu, if applicable. Valid options are certified (C), appraised (A), or blank “_”. “C” indicates to the user that maximum average loss applies. If maximum average loss applies, calculate the production outside of the SURE Interim Workbook. Only if the maximum average production is greater than the producer’s certified production to count, enter the maximum average loss production in the “COC Adjusted Production” field. Not applicable to value loss crops.
2008 NAMP (\$)	2008 National Average Market Price	STC Determined	Enter regional NAMP for the crop year, as determined by STC. Required for all crops except value loss (paragraph 63).
QA Factor	Quality Adjustment Factor	STC Determined	Enter quality adjustment factor, as determined by STC, if applicable. Required for crops with quality affected because of disaster, except value loss. Enter the value as a number with up to 4 decimal places. The calculation defaults to “1.000” if no value is entered (paragraph 66).
Salvage Value (\$)	Salvage Value	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter salvage value in whole dollars, if applicable.
Value Loss Crops Only -Fld Mrkt A (\$) <u>1/</u>	Field Market Value A	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Producer	Enter Field Market Value A in whole dollars, if applicable.
Value Loss Crops Only -Fld Mrkt B (\$) <u>1/</u>	Field Market Value B	SURE Interim Report - RMA or NAP Data or Appraised	Enter Field Market Value B in whole dollars, if applicable.

1/ Only enter Field Market Value A or Field Market Value B in the SURE Interim Workbook if a loss occurred, according to paragraphs 171 through 174. If no loss *--occurred, do **not** enter this value loss crop into the SURE Interim Workbook.--*

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

H Entering COC Determination Data

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

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

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

Label	Full Name	Source	Definition and Rule
COC Determinations - Adjusted Production (Overrides Production to Count)	COC Adjusted Production	COC Determined	Enter COC adjusted production. This amount will override the producer's production to count.
COC Determinations - Assigned Production (Added to Production)	COC Assigned Production	COC Determined	Enter COC assigned production. This amount will be added to the producer's production to count.
COC Determinations - Salvage Value	COC Salvage Value	COC Determined	Enter COC salvage value in whole dollars. This amount will override the producer's salvage value.
COC Determinations - Value Loss Crops Only - Fld Mrkt A (\$) <u>1</u> /	COC Field Market Value A	COC Determined	Enter COC Field Market Value A in whole dollars, for value loss crops only. This amount will override the producer's Field Market Value A.
COC Determinations - Value Loss Crops Only - Fld Mrkt B (\$) <u>1</u> /	COC Field Market Value B	COC Determined	Enter COC Field Market Value B in whole dollars, for value loss crops only. This amount will override the producer's Field Market Value B.

1/ Only enter Field Market Value A or Field Market Value B in the SURE Interim Workbook if a loss occurred, according to paragraphs 171 through 174. If no loss *--occurred, do **not** enter this value loss crop into the SURE Interim Workbook.--*

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

*--I Value Loss Tool

The SURE Interim Workbook features a Value Loss Tool. This tool may be used for noninsurable or NAP value loss crops without a NAP application for payment on file and that have graduated prices. To navigate to the Value Loss Tool, CLICK “Go To Value Loss Tool” from the Data Entry Worksheet.



The SURE Interim Workbook provides a Value Loss Tool Worksheet to assist users in calculating “Field Market Value A” and “Field Market Value B” fields for value loss crops. Users enter the crop, type, IU, graduated price code, beginning inventory, ending inventory, ineligible inventory, and graduated price for all line entries of the same value loss crop, type, and IU.

Value Loss Tool			Graduated Price Code	Beginning Inventory	Ending Inventory
Crop	Type	Int. Use			
Mollusk	MUS	FH	010	20,000	15,000
Mollusk	MUS	FH	012	40,000	35,000

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

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

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

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

519 Factoring RMA Data

A Overview

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

- if the share provided by RMA differs from the FSA shares, the RMA Indemnity, RMA Producer Premium, and the RMA Guarantee Basis need to be split by share, according to subparagraph 292 C
- if the total acres provided by RMA include acres eligible and ineligible for SURE, the RMA Guarantee Basis and RMA Production to Count will need to be split by SURE eligible and ineligible acres, according to subparagraph 292 C
- *--if a loss record is provided by RMA and a portion of the acreage is unharvested, the RMA Guarantee Basis may need to be split by stage.--*

B Tools for Factoring RMA Data

Three external worksheets have been developed to assist field offices in factoring or splitting the RMA data.

These external worksheets are available for download from the SURE Intranet site at <http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm>.

Users shall click on 1 of the following 3 links on the SURE Intranet site to open, save, complete, and print the document:

- “Factoring RMA Data by Share”
- “Factoring RMA Data by Eligible Acres”
- “Factoring RMA Data by Stage”.

519 Factoring RMA Data (Continued)

C Factoring RMA Data by Share

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

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

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

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

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

*--

Factoring RMA Data by Share							
Enter RMA Data here	FSA Crop Name	Type	IU	Share	Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Guarantee Basis
	CORN	YEL	FG	0.7500	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 10,000
				0.2500	\$ 2,666.67	\$ 500.00	\$ 3,333
				0.2500	\$ 2,666.67	\$ 500.00	\$ 3,333
				0.1250	\$ 1,333.33	\$ 250.00	\$ 1,667
				0.1250	\$ 1,333.33	\$ 250.00	\$ 1,667
				0.7500			

--*

Note: Screen capture for example purposes only.

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, 304, 516, 705
BF	beginning farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 201, 196, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
CC	counter-cyclical	121, 261, 263, 515, Ex. 8
CEY	county expected yield	Text, Ex. 12
DBA	doing business as	35
ELAP	Emergency Assistance for Livestock Program	9, 32, 263, 705
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	130, 162, 201, 235, 263, 304, Ex. 2, 12
RI	rainfall index	162, 201, 263, 304
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
SY	subsequent year	301-303, 513, Ex. 4
VI	vegetation index	130, 162, 201, 304

Redelegations of Authority

This table lists redelegations of authority in this handbook.

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

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Farm**

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

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

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

Harvested Production

Harvested production means all production of the eligible crop from the unit that can be supported by an acceptable record and certification by the producer, including but not limited to, production:

- gathered by hand
- mechanically harvested.

***--Normal Production**

Normal production means the sum of the expected revenue for all crops on the farm.

Other Quality Adjustment Factor

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

RMA Guarantee Basis

RMA guarantee basis means a dollar amount that represents a portion of a crop's value that will be used to calculate a crop guarantee after all adjustments were applied throughout the insurance year based on a producer's insurance options.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Subsequent Crop

Subsequent crop means a crop planted after the initial crop regardless of whether it is an approved double-cropping scenario.

SURE Yield

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

- is insured, the higher of 100 percent of the weighted CC yield, or:
 - weighted adjusted APH yield
 - weighted CEY for crops with no RMA established yield
- is covered by NAP, the higher of 100 percent of the weighted CC yield or weighted adjusted yield
- met RMPR by requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, or BF, paid a buy-in fee, or relief was granted, the higher of 65 percent of the weighted CEY yield or 65 percent weighted CEY.

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

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

Total Quality Adjustment Factor

Total quality adjustment factor means quality factor for both crop grading factors and the excessive moisture factor.

Waived-In Crop Guarantees

Waived-in crop guarantees means the crop guarantees calculated for producers who are SDA, LR, or BF, including crops producers took advantage of meeting the risk management purchase requirement under Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, or received relief.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
STAGE (Cntd)	Stage Code (Cntd)	Stage Code (Cntd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “P”, check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested • “P2”, Prevented • “PB”, check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested • “PF”, Prevented • “PT”, Prevented *** • “S”, Harvested • “UB”, Unharvested • “UG”, Unharvested • “UH”, Unharvested • “US”, Unharvested • “W1”, Unharvested • “_”, (blank), check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested. 	<p>Enter the “H”, harvested; “PP”, prevented; or “UH”, unharvested code, as applicable, into the SURE Workbook according to the stage codes provided by RMA.</p> <p>Note: If the Guarantee Reduction Code is “P” or “E”, in the Interim Workbook, “Stage Code” field, select “PP” code.</p>

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
STAGE FCTR	Stage Code	Adjustment Factor #1	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, Reduction factor provided by RMA based on Stage Code	Enter the Stage Code factor as displayed. *--If 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank.--* If the Stage Code is "P2", "PF", or "PT", the Guarantee Reduction Code in the "A" (Acreage) Record is "P" or "E". Enter the Guarantee Reduction factor in the *--Interim Workbook, "Adjustment Factor #1" field, this factor supersedes the stage--* code factor provided by RMA.
UNIT	Unit Number	Unit Number	RMA Unit Number	Enter unit number as displayed.
ZERO ACRE	Zero Acre Flag		Listed in "A" (Acreage Record), as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "T", Total insurable acres of Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (FRG) • "U", Uninsured acres - planted to the insured crop, but not insurable • "N", No history acres - never planted • "-", or BLANK, regular acreage report. 	If the Zero Acre Flag is "T", "U", or "N", then no action is required. For informational purposes only. If the Zero Acre Flag is "-" or BLANK, then load acres into 2008 SURE Interim Workbook as provided, if applicable.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
GUAR REDUC CDE	Guarantee Reduction	Guarantee Adjustment Code	<p>Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "L", Late Planting • "M", Maximum Late Planted Reduction • "P", Prevented Planting • "E", Eligible PP acres from another unit and/or crop • "F", First Year thinning for Pecan • "C", Percent Stand Limitation for Cherries • "D", Amount of Insurance Reduction for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed Dollar Citrus (0215) in California • Fixed Dollar Strawberries (0110) • Reduction Other Than Percent Stand Limitation for Cherries (0057) • " _ " , No Reduction. 	<p>Enter the Guarantee Reduction Code as displayed, unless the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E".</p> <p>If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", select the prevented "PP" code in the Interim Workbook, "Stage Code" field.</p> <p>Note: Do not enter the Guarantee Reduction Code in the "Guarantee Adjustment Code" field if the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E".</p>

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
GUAR REDUC FCTR	Guarantee Reduction Factor	Guarantee Adjustment Factor	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, Reduction factor provided by RMA based on Guarantee Reduction flag.	<p>Enter the Guarantee Reduction factor as displayed, unless the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E".</p> <p>*--If 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank.--*</p> <p>If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", enter the factor in the Interim *--Workbook, "Adjustment Factor #1" field; this factor--* supersedes the Stage Code factor provided by RMA.</p> <p>Note: Do not enter the Guarantee Reduction factor in the "Guarantee Adjustment Factor" field if the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E".</p>

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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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 an "L" (Loss) Record and the multiple crop code is "DC" (Double-Cropping) it indicates that a subsequent insured crop planted on the same acres did meet RMA double-cropping provisions. Any code other than "DC" (Double-Cropping) on the first insured crop, for which an indemnity was earned and a loss record is present, indicates that a subsequent insured crop planted on the same acres did not meet RMA double-cropping provisions.</p> <p>Note: The first insured crop for which an "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. "SW" 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
MULTI CROP FCTR	Multiple Cropping Reduction	Guarantee Adjustment Factor	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, Reduction factor provided by RMA based on Multiple-Cropping flag.	Enter the multiple-cropping factor as displayed on the SURE Interim Report. *--If 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank.--*
OPTION CD	Option Code	Guarantee Adjustment Code	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, 2 or more characters that designate a producer's elected options.	Enter the first 2 characters of the option code as displayed, if applicable.
OPTION FCTR	Option Code Reduction	Guarantee Adjustment Factor	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, factor provided by RMA based on producer's option elections.	Enter the option code factor as displayed, unless the option code is blank, then no entry required. *--If 0.000 or 1.000, enter 1.000 or leave blank.--* Note: This factor may be lesser than or greater than 1.0.
UOM	Unit of Measure	Unit of Measure	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, RMA unit of measure.	Load the Unit of Measure as displayed.
CR DIST	Crush District	Crushing District	California Grapes with IU of "Processing" only; for districts 1 through 17.	Load as displayed.
GUAR BASIS	Guarantee Basis	RMA Guarantee Basis	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, RMA guarantee basis, as defined in subparagraph 162 A.	Enter the guarantee basis as displayed, unless adjustments are required because of ineligible acres or share discrepancies.
COVERGE ... LVL	Coverage Level	Coverage Level %	The coverage percentage selected by the producer when purchasing the insurance policy.	Enter coverage level as displayed.
PRICE ELC PCT	Price Election Factor	Price Election %	The price percentage selected by the producer when purchasing the insurance policy.	Enter price election percentage as displayed, unless the price election percent displayed is 0.0000, then enter 1.0000.
YIELD	Yield		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, APH before any adjustments. For avocados and pecans, it is the producer yield which is not an APH yield.	No action required. For informational purposes only, this will not be entered into the SURE Workbook.
ADJ APH	Adjusted APH Yield		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, adjusted APH yield by RMA using the procedures outlined in Part 5.	
WTD ADJ YLD	Weighted Adjusted Yield		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, weighted adjusted APH yields by RMA using the procedures outlined in Part 5.	

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
PRICE	Price	Price	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, RMA price that would be used to calculate an indemnity.	Enter the price as displayed. If the price is not listed, see Part 6 to determine the correct price for SURE Interim Workbook data entry.
PROD TO COUNT	Production to Count	Production to Count	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, sum of net harvested and net appraised production, adjusted for moisture and quality. Production is provided from RMA on a unit basis if a loss has been filed.	The production to count shall be used for SURE Interim Workbook data entry, as applicable, according to Part 7.
FMV A	FMV-A	Field Market Value A	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), Field Market Value A represents the value of the crop immediately before the disaster.	Enter Field Market Value A as displayed.
FMV B	FMV-B	Field Market Value B	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), Field Market Value B represents the value of the crop immediately after the disaster.	Enter Field Market Value B as displayed.
FSN	Farm Serial Number		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, FSA FSN provided by RMA; may not be current or correct.	For informational purposes only.
GRID ID	Grid ID	-	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, PRF information to show the location of insured grids or areas of land covered by the policy.	No action required. Informational to indicate where insured land is located under a PRF policy.
GLEANED ACRE	Gleaned Acreage Code		Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, identifier for Salvage Value ("UG"/"HG")	If a code is present, a Salvage Value may be required. If blank, no action required. See subparagraph 263 F.
SY-YLD	SY Yield	Production to Count (see action item)	Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, yield per acre from the subsequent year's APH record.	When there is no "L" (Loss) Record for the unit, calculate production to count, as applicable, according to subparagraph 201 D. Enter the result in the SURE Workbook. "Production to Count" field.
SY-ACRES	SY Acres		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, acres from the subsequent year's APH record.	
--SY-YIELD TYPE	SY Yield Type		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, yield type indicator from the subsequent year's APH record.	If blank, no action required. If equal to "PW", see subparagraph 201 D.--
SY SHARING WITH	SY Person Sharing		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, lists persons sharing in the risk, from the SBI file for the subsequent year.	No action required

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

PRF Price and Yield Chart for 2008 Crop Year

The following prices and yields were received from RMA and relate to the County Base Value for PRF hay land policies.

Commodity	State	2008 PRF Yield Ton Per Acre	2008 PRF Price/Ton
Hay All (Dry)	Alabama (01)	2.47	\$ 61.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Colorado (08)	2.64	\$105.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Idaho (16)	3.73	\$111.6667
Hay All (Dry)	New York (36)	1.91	\$116.6667
Hay All (Dry)	North Dakota (38)	1.45	\$ 58.1667
Hay All (Dry)	Oklahoma (40)	1.61	\$ 87.1667
Hay All (Dry)	Oregon (41)	3.15	\$115.3333
Hay All (Dry)	Pennsylvania (42)	2.53	\$132.0000
Hay All (Dry)	South Carolina (45)	2.33	\$ 63.6667
Hay All (Dry)	South Dakota (46)	1.67	\$ 67.0000
Hay All (Dry)	Texas (48)	1.93	\$ 99.6667
Hay All (Dry)	Wyoming (56)	2.04	\$ 79.3333

