

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program
1-SURE

Amendment 5

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 3 C has been amended to clarify how quality adjustment applies to qualifying loss calculations.

Subparagraph 35 G has been amended to clarify that producers may not elect *de minimus* if they have already obtained NAP coverage or crop insurance.

Paragraph 66 has been amended to provide for multiple quality factors.

Subparagraph 231 A has been amended to clarify applying quality factors to NAMP.

Subparagraph 233 A has been amended clarify COC requests for quality factors.

Subparagraph 233 B has been amended to clarify applying quality factors to NAMP and provide additional examples.

Subparagraph 233 E and 302 D have been amended for clarity.

Subparagraph 233 H has been amended to clarify producers certifying quality factors.

Subparagraph 263 H has been amended to correct reference to imputed CAT or NAP payments.

Subparagraphs 301 C and D have been amended to instruct users to add together the feed barley and malt barley prices and enter the total into the SURE Interim Workbook.

Subparagraph 301 D has been amended to clarify the reference to the SURE Interim Report.

Subparagraph 301 F has been amended to add reference to the SURE Interim Workbook.

Subparagraph 301 G has been amended to correct the first row of table.

Paragraph 302 has been amended to instruct users to add together the potato and seed potato prices and enter the total into the SURE Interim Workbook.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Paragraph 303 has been added to provide information about RMA data for peanuts.

Subparagraphs 322 B, C, and J have been amended to clarify producer quality reductions certification on FSA-682, Part B.

Subparagraph 341 C, 343 C, and 344 C have been amended to clarify FSA-682, Part B, instructions for entering quality reductions.

Subparagraphs 342 A and 352 A, B, and E have been amended to display the revised FSA-682 and FSA-682 A.

Paragraph 380 has been added to clarify producer certifications for FSA-682 corrections.

Paragraph 386 has been added to clarify requirements for recertification when STC establishes new quality reduction factors.

Exhibit 2 has been amended to add definitions for actual production, expected revenue, and normal production.

Exhibit 4 has been amended to correct explanation of multiple cropping flag and reinstate gross indemnity, producer premium, record type code, location State, and location county.

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3 General Information

A SURE Assistance

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

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

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

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

B Signup

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

C Qualifying Loss

Participants must have at least 1 crop of economic significance (defined in Exhibit 2) with a *--10 percent production loss, adjusted for quality, because of a natural disaster. The 10 percent loss threshold is determined by comparing the actual production of a crop to the normal--* production for the crop. In addition, the producer must have either of the following:

- a portion of the SURE farm located in a natural disaster county designated by the Secretary, including contiguous counties
- an overall loss greater than 50 percent of the actual production on the farm compared to *--normal production for the farm for that crop year.

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

Actual production and normal production are defined in Exhibit 2.--*

3 General Information (Continued)

C Qualifying Loss (Continued)

*--The following table provides guidance for determining when to apply quality adjustments to harvested production for the 10 percent loss and 50 percent loss eligibility requirements.

Note: This table applies **only** to production for determining eligibility. It does **not** apply to production in determining total crop value for the total farm revenue calculation. Total crop value takes quality into account with an adjustment to the national average market price rather than the production as outlined in Part 8. **The quality adjustment factors only apply to harvested production.**

IF the crop is...	AND harvested production is...	AND the crop...	THEN...
insured	provided by a loss record on the SURE Interim Report.	is listed in Exhibit 17 with a "Yes" in the "Is there a Quality Adjustment" field.	quality adjustments have already been applied and no further adjustments to production shall apply unless the STC has established a separate quality adjustment factor for excessive moisture according to paragraph 66 and the producer certifies that their average quality adjustment factor for excessive moisture met or exceeded the STC established quality adjustment factor for excessive moisture according to subparagraph 233 H.
		is listed in Exhibit 17 with a "No" in the "Is there a Quality Adjustment" field.	apply the applicable quality adjustment factor according to paragraph 66 if the producer certifies that his average quality adjustment met or exceeded the STC established QA factor according to subparagraph 233 H.
	not provided by a loss record on the SURE Interim Report.	has been approved for a quality adjustment according to paragraph 66.	apply the applicable quality adjustment factor according to paragraph 66 if the producer certifies that his average quality adjustment met or exceeded the STC established QA factor according to subparagraph 233 H.
NAP or waived in according to subparagraph 35 C.		has been approved for a quality adjustment in the county.	apply the applicable quality adjustment factor according to paragraph 66 if the producer certifies that his average quality adjustment met or exceeded the STC established QA factor according to subparagraph 233 H.

--*

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.

G Prompt Payment Interest

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

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

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)**F Buy-In 2 Waivers**

ARRA authorized an additional waiver that allowed producers another opportunity to pay a buy-in fee for 2008 eligibility.

To meet RMPR, producers were allowed to pay a buy-in fee in an amount equal to the applicable CAT fee and/or NAP fee for crops that did not have either a crop insurance policy or NAP coverage by **May 18, 2009**.

All producers who elected to pay the buy-in fee for a crop under Buy-In 2 agreed to obtain a policy or plan of insurance for that crop at the 70/100 coverage level for each insurable commodity for the next available insurance year for which a policy is available.

Note: Producers who purchased insurance coverage in 2009:

- at or above the 70/100 coverage level for the crop for which a buy-in fee was paid will be considered as having met this requirement
- below the 70/100 coverage level for the crop for which a buy-in fee was paid will be required to purchase at least the 70/100 coverage level for the subsequent year.

For each noninsurable commodity, the producer shall be required to pay the administrative fee by the applicable State application closing date for NAP for the next year that NAP is available.

Note: Producers who purchased NAP coverage for 2009 for the crop for which a buy-in fee was paid will be considered as having met the linkage requirement.

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

G De Minimis Waivers

An eligible producer on a farm is **not** required to meet and may elect to waive RMPR on a crop as follows:

- *--that is **not** economically significant, **or--***
- for which the NAP fee exceeds 10 percent of the value of the NAP coverage.

Crop of economic significance means any crop that contributed, or is expected to contribute, 5 percent or more of the total expected value of all crops grown by the producer.

Example: A producer has a total expected farm value of production of \$100,000; 5 percent of \$100,000 is \$5,000. The producer has a small acreage of native grass for forage that is estimated to have a value of \$1,000. The native grass does **not** contribute at least 5 percent or \$5,000; therefore, the crop is **not** economically significant. The producer may elect native grass for forage as *de minimis* that will waive RMPR.

Notes: The *de minimis* waiver **only** applies to SURE.

*--Producers may not elect *de minimis* if they have already obtained NAP coverage or crop insurance.--*

H Relief Waiver

If a producer was unable to obtain a policy or plan of insurance or NAP coverage and/or pay the applicable buy-in fee by the applicable deadlines, and the producer showed good faith, the producer may be granted relief. If the producer is granted relief, then the producer is considered to have met RMPR.

Follow the equitable relief procedure paragraph 36 for processing requests of equitable relief.

66 Quality Adjustment Factors

A Quality Adjustment Overview

A quality adjustment factor will be used to reflect average price or quality discounts received by producers because of loss of quality or excessive moisture in disaster affected areas.

*--Quality adjustment factors will be set by county, crop, type, and IU. To recognize quality because of excessive moisture separately from other quality discounts STC's have the option of establishing 2 separate quality adjustment factors, 1 for crop grading standards and 1 for excessive moisture, or 1 quality adjustment factor that is all inclusive of quality because of grading standards and excessive moisture. The quality adjustment factors and applicability are defined as follows:

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

Note: The other quality adjustment factor can include crop grading factors associated to excessive moisture (such as poor quality grading on hay or cotton). It will **not** include the quality adjustment factor for crops that are docked in quality because of excessive moisture above the industry standard (such as corn, grain sorghum).

- excessive moisture quality adjustment factor means a quality adjustment factor for crops that are docked in quality because of excessive moisture (such as corn, grain sorghum)
- total quality adjustment factor means quality factor for **both** crop grading factors and the excessive moisture factor.

Note: States have the option of setting up 1 quality adjustment factor based on **all** quality factors affecting the crop (grading factors and excessive moisture).

Note: STC shall **only** establish either of the following in a county:

- 2 separate quality adjustment factors for other and excessive moisture
- 1 total quality adjustment factor for a crop, crop type, and IU.

County Offices shall provide supporting documentation to STC to assist them in determining whether or not 2 quality adjustment factors should be established to recognize other grading factors and excessive moisture separately or 1 total quality adjustment factor.--*

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

A Quality Adjustment Overview (Continued)

*--The producer will be **required** to certify to quality based on how STC establishes the quality adjustment factors for the county, crop, crop type, and IU.

Example: If STC establishes the other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factors, the producer will be **required** to certify **independently** that harvested production of the crop met or exceeded the other quality adjustment factor (grading factors) and or the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor.

Notes: The producer may independently qualify for either the other or excessive moisture quality adjustment factor and is **not** required to meet both to have NAMP adjusted by the applicable quality adjustment factor. However, if STC only establishes the total quality adjustment factor, the producer **must** be able to certify that the average quality adjustment for all their harvested production met or exceeded the total quality adjustment factor for the crop to qualify for the total quality adjustment factor.

If the producer certifies to both the other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factor, a combined factor will be entered into the SURE Workbook. States will provide the counties this combined factor.--*

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors

Data provided for justifying COC's recommended adjustment factor must include details of the disaster event as well as 1 or more of the following:

- price data, including quality discount information, from local regional buyers
- production data from local or regional buyers to support crop quality conditions
- loss adjustment records
- other data.

COC must thoroughly document the data used to justify the quality adjustment factor requested. The data must support that an eligible disaster caused the price reduction or quality discounts of the affected crop.

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

***--Example of Establishing Quality Adjustment Factor Based on Price** (this method may be used to establish the other quality adjustment factor and the total quality adjustment factor): NAMP was established at \$3 per bushel. The average county price received by producers was \$4 per bushel for the production unaffected by quality. The average price received by producers because of quality grading reductions was \$3.50 per bushel. COC shall recommend a quality adjustment factor of .8750 (\$3.50 divided by \$4).

Note: NAMP established at \$3 per bushel is **not** used in the calculation to determine a quality adjustment factor.

Example of Establishing Quality Adjustment Factor Based on Crop Grading Factors (this method may be used to establish the other quality adjustment factor and the total quality adjustment factor): COC determined the grading factors for the crop that were reduced because of quality that was low test weight and excessive moisture (total quantity only).--* Documentation was obtained from local elevators and verified through State crop association that reflected the average associated quality reduced grading factors and the applicable deductions. The local average market price was established at \$3.00 per bushel. The average quality factor deductions were determined to be \$.50 per bushel. \$3 (local market price) minus \$.50 (average grading factor deduction) = \$2.50. COC recommended quality adjustment factor shall be .8333 (\$2.50 divided by \$3).

Note: Loan rates and applicable loan deduction prices and deductions may be used to calculate the quality adjustment factor when basing the quality adjustment factor on grading factors.

In the SURE calculation, the quality adjustment factor will be applied to all harvested production; however, a producer must be able to meet or exceed the quality loss threshold when averaging all verifiable, reliable, or certified production for the entire crop.

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

***--Establishing Quality Adjustment Factor For Excessive Moisture:** The excessive moisture quality adjustment factor can be calculated separately from the other quality adjustment factor. The excessive moisture quality adjustment factor applies to crops that have quality factors associated to moisture content within the crop (it does **not** apply to crops that have grading factors associated to excessive moisture (such as color and nutritional content). The excessive moisture quality adjustment factor shall **only** apply to production having moisture in excess of the normal harvested moisture percentage.

Example: If producers normally harvest a crop between 15 and 20 percent moisture the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor will only apply to that production in excess of 20 percent moisture. As a result, quality factors for excessive moisture will be based on crop grading factors only. See the following table example.

	County Wide Moisture Levels	Discounts	Adjusted Price	QA Factor Excess Moisture
Base Expected Harvest Price \$4 Per Bushel Notes: Harvest price determined by STC/COC. This is not the NAMP or SURE price for the crop.	15.1 – 16.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	16.1 – 17.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	17.1 – 18.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	18.1 – 19.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	19.1 – 20.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	20.1 – 21.0	\$.06 per bushel	\$3.94	.985
	21.1 – 22.0	.12	3.88	.97
	22.1 – 23.0	.18	3.82	.955
	23.1 – 24.0	.24	3.76	.94
	24.1 – 25.0	.30	3.70	.925
	25.1 – 26.0	.36	3.64	.91
	26.1 – 27.0	.42	3.58	.895
	27.1 – 28.0	.48	3.52	.88
	28.1 – 29.0	.54	3.46	.865
29.1 – 30.0	.60	3.40	.85	
Note: For each additional point of moisture that COC determines is above average for the county, subtract an additional \$.06/point for drying discount.				
Calculation: .97 Quality Adjustment Factor for 22 Percent Moisture (\$4.00 - .12 = \$3.88/\$4.00 = .97)				

In this example the average moisture percentage that producers harvest their crop is 20 percent.--*

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

*--The following provisions apply:

- the moisture content set for recourse loans according to 8-LP, subparagraph 126 D must be consistent with the normal harvested moisture percentage used by STC's when determining the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor

IF...	THEN...
STC established the moisture content for recourse loans at 28 percent	only producers who harvested production in excess of 28 percent moisture will be eligible for the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor.
the moisture level is within the range set for non recourse loans	it is not eligible for the excessive moisture quality factor.

Note: For 2008, State Offices may request DAFP to make an exception to this policy.

- only crops that have excessive moisture because of a weather event are eligible; crops that are harvested early specifically for high moisture purposes (such as corn delivered directly to a feedlot) are **not** eligible.

Example: County A has an early freeze that does not allow corn to dry to normal levels in the field. On average, local and regional elevators are docking the price 5 cents per bushel for every percentage point that corn is above 20 percent moisture. The buying price for corn at local and regional markets average \$4 per bushel for corn with moisture at 15 percent or less. County A has acceptable evidence to show the average moisture content of the crop at harvest averaged 24 percent moisture. STC established a 20 percent moisture level for recourse loans. The average harvested moisture percent is above the moisture level within this State for recourse loans; therefore, the quality adjustment factor would be .95 (24 – 20 = 4 x .05 cents = \$.20, \$4.00 - .20 = \$3.80, \$3.80/\$4.00 = .95).--*

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

*--If separate quality adjustment factors are established for other and excessive moisture for the same crop, crop type, and IU in the county, the State Office shall calculate a combination factor to be used to adjust NAMP when determining crop revenue. This is necessary because a producer may be able to certify that their average quality loss on harvested production met or exceeded both quality adjustments for other and excessive moisture. Only 1 quality adjustment factor will be used in the SURE Workbook to adjust NAMP for a crop.

Note: This combined factor is **not** the total quality adjustment factor defined in this subparagraph.--*

Examples:County A requested STC to establish and approve a quality adjustment factor for other and excessive moisture for corn. The other quality adjustment factor established by STC is .8750. STC also established the excessive moisture quality adjustment factor of .95 as indicated in the previous example. State Offices shall provide the County Office an other quality adjustment factor, an excessive moisture quality adjustment factor, and a combined quality adjustment factor for cases when the producer can certify to both the other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factors. If the producer can certify to both quality adjustment factors, then the combined factor will be used to adjust NAMP.

County A other quality adjustment factor: .8750
 County A excessive moisture quality factor: .95

The combined factor will be determined as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1.000 - .8750 = .125 \\
 1.00 - .95 = \quad \underline{.05} \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad .175
 \end{array}$$

$$1.000 - .175 = .825$$

County A's Combined Factor is .825.--*

66 Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

B Basis for Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

*--Producer B certifies that the actual average quality reductions, based on standard grade for the harvested crop, met or exceeded the average other quality adjustment factor established by STC.

Producer C certifies that the actual average quality adjustment for the harvested crop met or exceeded the average excessive moisture quality adjustment factor established by STC.

Producer D certifies that both the actual average quality adjustments for other and excessive moisture were met or exceeded on all of their harvested production.

The following quality adjustment factors will apply to the applicable producer to adjust the corn NAMP for determining crop value:

- .8750 (other) for Producer B
- .95 (excessive moisture) for Producer C
- .825 (combined factor) for Producer D.--*

Part 7 Determining Production

201 Production

A Overview

For SURE, production to count includes all harvested production, appraised production, converted production and assigned production for all eligible crops on a farm. A crop's production is multiplied by the applicable NAMP for each crop, type, and IU to determine a total value amount that is included in the farm's revenue calculation.

Production from acreage determined ineligible according to Part 4 will **not** be included in production to count or in farm revenue.

B Definitions

The following terms are used in this part and apply to the 2008 crop year.

Actual production by crop on the SURE farm means the total amount of harvested and appraised production for a crop on the SURE farm.

Actual production on the farm (actual crop value) means the sum obtained by adding the following:

- for each insurable crop on the farm, excluding value loss crops, the product obtained by multiplying:
 - 100 percent of the per unit price for the crop used to calculate a crop insurance indemnity for the applicable crop insurance if a crop insurance indemnity is triggered; if a price is not available, then the price is 100 percent of the NAP established price for the crop, times
 - net production and converted production on the farm, adjusted for quality losses, plus
- for each noninsurable crop on the farm, excluding value loss crops, the product obtained by multiplying:
 - 100 percent of the per unit NAP established price for the crop, times
 - net production and converted production on the farm, adjusted for quality losses, plus
- for value loss crops, the value of inventory immediately after the disaster.

* * *

201 Production (Continued)**B Definitions (Continued)**

Appraised production means production determined by FSA, or an insurance provider approved by FCIC, that was unharvested, but was determined to reflect the crop's yield potential at the time of appraisal. An appraisal may be provided in terms of a potential value of the crop.

Assigned production means the amount of production assigned by COC that must be attributed, as follows:

- because of ineligible cause of loss
- when a producer certifies that an acceptable record of harvested production is not available from any source (assignment based on maximum average loss level applies (paragraph 67))
- if acreage was destroyed without consent and no appraisal exists (assignment based on maximum average loss level applies (paragraph 67))
- because of a guaranteed contract, payment, or similar arrangement.

Converted production means converting crop production when the crop is harvested for a use different than intended, such as corn intended for grain, but harvested for silage (subparagraph 204 B).

Harvested production means the total amount of harvested production for the crop supported by an acceptable record and certification by the producer. The production of any eligible crop harvested more than once in a crop year will include the total harvested production from all harvests.

Net production means production to count; the total amount of harvested, appraised, and assigned production on the crop for the SURE farm.

Part 8 Quality**231 Overview of Quality Losses****A Quality Losses**

In addition to production losses, SURE will compensate producers for quality losses when production characteristics are reduced because of adverse weather. Unlike past ad hoc disaster programs, where quality was determined at the lowest level, for example bale, truckload, bin, and bunk for which verifiable records were available, quality for SURE purposes will be determined based on the average adjustments from all harvested production from that affected region or physical location county.

If the actual average adjustment factor for all harvested production meets or exceeds the ~~STC~~-established quality adjustment factor or factors for the region or physical location county, the producer's NAMP will be reduced by the quality adjustment factor (or combination of factors) in that county to reflect the reduction in price received. This provision applies independently to other, excessive moisture, or the total quality factors as indicated in subparagraph 66 A. The harvested production from the affected region or ~~physical location county~~ will be multiplied by the reduced NAMP to calculate the crop revenue. All crop revenues will then be summarized to calculate the actual crop value used in determining total farm revenue.

A quality loss adjustment factor will not be applied to unharvested production since quality characteristics cannot be determined when the crop is not harvested as intended. As a result, NAMP will not be reduced for quality for unharvested production.

231 Overview of Quality Losses (Continued)**B Applicability**

Quality adjustment factors **only** apply to yield based crops. Quality adjustment factors will **not** apply to value loss crops. Value loss crops, that are considered unmarketable in the current year because of disaster damage, shall have the full market value assigned when determining the value of inventory immediately after the disaster, because value loss crops can be rehabilitated and marketed in a later year. For value loss crops that are dead and completely unmarketable in any year, a zero value will be used in determining Field Market Value B.

Quality adjustment factors will apply on crops that:

- suffered loss because of an adverse weather event
- have available acceptable verifiable evidence of quantity harvested and quality loss.

Before a quality adjustment factor can be applied to NAMP for a crop, a producer must certify that the actual average quality reductions received for their harvested crop met or exceeded the average quality adjustment factor established by STC and either of the following:

- have filed a notice of loss for insured or CCC-576 for NAP covered crops
- file FSA-682, Part A, “Unreported Disaster Events” for SURE purposes for insured or NAP covered crops that did not suffer a qualifying loss or for waived in crops.

232 Quality Loss Commodities**A Eligible Commodities**

Eligible commodities for quality are yield-based:

- insurable crops
- NAP crops.

B Ineligible Commodities

Crops ineligible for quality losses are the following:

- value loss crops including, but not limited to, the following:
 - aquaculture
 - Christmas trees
 - crops with IU of root stock or sets
 - floriculture
 - ginseng root
 - mushroom
 - nursery
 - turfgrass sod
- specialty crops including, but not limited to, the following:
 - honey
 - maple sap
- prevented planted crops
- unharvested crops.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements**A Requesting a Quality Adjustment Factor**

In general, if a crop did not suffer significant quality losses in the county, COC is not required to establish quality adjustment factors. If a crop suffered significant quality losses, *--or was affected by excessive moisture because of weather related conditions, COC should recommend to STC a quality adjustment factor or factors for their approval. COC may request 1 or 2 quality adjustment factors that may be approved per county, per crop, as indicated in paragraph 66 (other, excessive moisture, or total). The other quality adjustment factor and total quality adjustment factor may be based on more than 1 quality condition. The excessive moisture quality adjustment factor is based on excessive moisture **only**.

If applicable, producers will be compensated for reduced quality when NAMP is adjusted by the STC-established quality adjustment factor determined according to paragraph 66.--*

Note: COC is responsible for determining if a price reduction was the result of quality factors or market conditions. A price reduction because of market conditions does not qualify for a quality loss.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

***--B Applying Quality Adjustment Factors**

NAMP will be adjusted by a quality adjustment factor, or combination of factors, **only** for that harvested production from eligible SURE acres located in a region or county that STC has determined was impacted by an adverse weather event. The average adjustment to actual production must take into consideration **all** harvested production from that approved region or county. This applies to the other, excessive moisture, and/or total quality adjustment factors as outline in paragraph 66. Producers are **not** allowed to have the quality adjustment factor, or combination of factors, apply to only a portion of the crop's harvested production in an approved region or county. If a producer does **not** have verifiable production records to meet the average quality adjustment for each independent factor of other, total, or excessive moisture, as applicable, for all harvested production in an approved region or county they should not be certifying they meet the quality adjustment factor (or combination of factors).--*

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

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

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

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

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

B Applying Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)

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

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

Example: The normal market price at the time of market is \$4.10 per bushel for corn.

--Because of quality factors documented from local markets, on average many producers are only receiving \$3.50 per bushel for the crop. As a result, the factor considered for producers certifying that their production meets the quality adjustment would be .8536 (see paragraph 66 for establishing quality-- adjustment factors).

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

*--**Note:** If the quality factor for crop, crop type, and IU at the county is established for the other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factors, there is a combination factor applied to NAMP according to paragraph 66. However, producers will certify separately to each factor and **must** meet the average threshold for each factor separately.

Example 1: County A has an other quality adjustment factor for corn at .8750 and an excessive moisture quality adjustment factor of .8875. Producer B certifies that they have enough verifiable production evidence to meet both quality factors. Producer B will have the combination factor of .7625 applied to their NAMP; however, they must meet the .8750 threshold and .8875 threshold separately. Only:

- other quality adjustment factors the verifiable production evidence can be used to determine the .8750 threshold
- excessive moisture quality adjustment factors from the verifiable evidence can be used to determine the .8875 threshold.--*

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

***--B Applying Quality Adjustment Factors (Continued)**

Example 2: County C has a total quality adjustment factor for corn at .8540. Excessive moisture is 1 of the quality issues that was used to determine the .8540 factor. Producer D certifies that all their harvested production meets the .8540 threshold. Producer D will have the .8540 quality adjustment factor applied to their NAMP. Any combination of the quality adjustment factors, including excessive moisture, from Producer D's verifiable evidence can be used to determine if the average quality adjustment factor set for corn for County C is met.--*

C When Quality Adjustment Factors Will Not Apply to Production

Quality adjustment factors will not apply to production:

- that is unmarketable because the production to count will be equal to zero
- that is unharvested

Note: All unharvested production will have the unadjusted NAMP applied.

- from acres that are not eligible for SURE.

D Exceptions for Excessive Moisture When Determining the Quality Adjustment Factor

There may be situations where the producer may incur excessive drying expenses because of excessive moisture. As a result, the actual price received may not be different from the normal market price. In these situations producers may still be eligible for an adjustment in quality if they have acceptable evidence of the actual moisture at time of harvest.

COC shall use local and regional elevators to determine price adjustments because of excess moisture.

Example: A county has an early freeze which does not allow the corn to dry to normal levels in the field. On average, local and regional elevators are docking the price 5 cents per bushel for every percentage point that corn is above 15 percent moisture. The buying price for corn at the local and regional markets average \$4.10 per bushel for corn with moisture content of 15 percent or less. Producer A dried all corn to acceptable moisture levels before marketing the crop. Producer A has acceptable evidence to show the moisture content of the crop at harvest averaged 25 percent moisture. As a result, the adjustment factor would have been .8780 ($25 - 15 = 10 \times .05 \text{ cents} = \$.50$, $\$4.10 - .50 = \3.60 , $\$3.60 \div \$4.10 = .8780$) had the crop not been dried before market. Even though Producer A received the normal market price, COC may apply the quality adjustment factor to NAMP if the STC-established quality adjustment factor met or exceeded .8780 and the producer had verifiable and reliable production records.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

***--E Calculating Quality Adjustment Factors**

In the SURE calculation, the quality adjustment factor will be applied to all harvested production. However, a producer **must** be able to meet or exceed the quality loss threshold when averaging all verifiable, reliable, or certified production for a crop in the county if selected for spot check. If a crop, crop type, and IU is set up with the option of having 2 quality adjustment factors (1 for other and 1 for excessive moisture), these thresholds **must** be met separately according to subparagraph B. To calculate the average, all verifiable harvested production in the county for a producer (spot check basis) will have the quality adjustment factors from the verifiable evidence applied to quantity or price, depending on which method was used to determine the quality factor or factors for a county according to paragraph 66. In this average, all the quality factors from the verifiable, reliable, and certified production for a producer meets or exceeds the approved quality adjustment factor for a crop if the producer's certification is correct.

The calculation for the average quality adjustment factor on a producer basis (spot check process) must be based on the same basis (price or quality as outlined in subparagraph 66) for which the quality adjustment factor was approved for a crop in a county.--*

Example for quality basis:

Approved loss threshold is 20 percent quality affected crop = .8000 factor:

- 1000 bushels verifiable production with 40 percent quality loss (.6000 factor)
- 550 bushels certified and reliable production
- 1550 bushels if total harvested production
- (40 percent quality affected crop = .6000 factor)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1000 \text{ bushels} \times 0.6 = 600 \text{ (verifiable)} \\
 \underline{550 \text{ bushels} \times 1.0 = 550 \text{ (self certified/reliable unaffected by quality)}} \\
 \text{Total} = 1150 \text{ (weighted factor)}
 \end{array}$$

$$1150 \div 1550 = .7400$$

.7400 is less than .8000 (meets threshold).

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

H Producer Certification

*--The quality adjustment factors that may be applicable to a crop are other, excessive moisture, or total, according to paragraph 66.

IF States choose to set up...	THEN producers will...
both other and excessive moisture quality adjustment factors for a crop	certify to each quality adjustment factor separately.
only the total quality adjustment factor for a crop	only certify to the total quality adjustment factor.

--*

Producers requesting an approved quality adjustment factor apply for a crop in their area must certify that the:

- quality affecting the crop was caused by an eligible adverse weather event
- same basis that the quality adjustment factor was approved for (price or quality) was used to determine the producer’s quality loss
- average of the producer’s quality loss meets or exceeds the approved quality adjustment threshold.

Although producers are only required to certify that they have met the certification criteria in this subparagraph, they must maintain all verifiable documentation used for justification. The quality loss that they are certifying to must have either:

- a test from a State university or STC-approved lab
- sales evidence that shows a reduction in price or grade of the crop related to the loss in quality.

This documentation will be used in spot checks.

Example: A quality threshold has been approved based on quality (excessive moisture *--following a freeze) for all corn in a county at 24 percent or more moisture resulting in a .9500 quality adjustment factor. If the producer certifies that the threshold of 24 percent is met or exceeded, based on excessive moisture following the freeze, NAMP will be adjusted by the approved quality adjustment factor of .9500 for the producer’s total harvested corn production in the approved--* region or county. The producer must maintain verifiable documentation proving that the threshold was met or exceeded. If the total harvested production of corn for this producer in the approved region or county does not average 24 percent or more excessive moisture, the producer is not eligible for the quality adjustment.

233 Quality Loss General Requirements (Continued)

I COC Eligibility Determinations

COC is responsible for determining the following:

- if the reduction in quality or price was because of an eligible adverse weather event
- production evidence meets requirements for verifiable evidence if subject to spot check
- the average actual quality loss meets or exceeds the STC-established quality adjustment factor.

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

Producers that became eligible for SURE during Buy-In 2, or who received equitable relief, will have an imputed insurance indemnity or imputed NAP payment calculated for each crop that became eligible under Buy-In 2 provisions. The imputed insurance indemnity or NAP payment:

- will be included as part of the total farm revenue for the farm
- will be calculated as if the producer had CAT or NAP coverage on the crop, as applicable
- provisions apply to both yield-based crops and value loss crops.

The imputed insurance indemnity will be figured at the CAT coverage levels (50 percent of yield and 55 percent of price). The imputed NAP payment will be calculated using the NAP levels (50 percent of yield and 55 percent of price).

To determine whether the loss would have resulted in an insurance indemnity or NAP payment the eligible SURE acres for the crop, type, and IU, as determined according to Part 4 will be multiplied by the SURE yield used for calculating crop guarantee to determine expected production. The crop's expected production would then be multiplied by the applicable coverage level of 50 percent to determine the disaster level of production. Verifiable, reliable, or certified production that is provided according to Part 7 for determining the value of actual production will be subtracted from the disaster level of production to determine the number of eligible loss bushels for SURE payment. Eligible loss bushels for SURE will then be multiplied by the NAP market price as established in the NAP crop table.

Note: When calculating the imputed NAP payment, NAP unit provisions will not be followed.

In addition to the normal NAP payment calculation procedure, the NAP guarantee adjustment factors will be applied when calculating the imputed payment instead of using normal production assignment procedure. See subparagraph 163 for guarantee adjustment factors for NAP covered or waived-in crops.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

H Imputed Insurance Indemnity and NAP Payments (Continued)

If the actual production exceeds the disaster level of production, the imputed insurance indemnity or NAP payment will be calculated at zero. If actual production is less than the disaster level of production an imputed insurance indemnity or NAP payment will be included in the total farm revenue.

Example 1: Crop: Wheat (insurable)
 Eligible Acres: 62.6 Acres
 SURE Yield: 26 Bushels
 Producer Share: 100 Percent

62.6 Acre x 26 Bushels Per Acre (SURE Yield) x .5 (CAT Level) x
 100 Percent Share = 814 Bushels. (CAT Disaster Level of Production)

Producer’s actual production on this farm was 2410 bushels.

Since the production for this crop is 2410 bushels, the disaster level has been exceeded; therefore, an imputed insurance indemnity is calculated at zero.

Example 2: Crop: Wheat (insurable)
 Eligible Acres: 52.4 Acres
 SURE Yield: 28 Bushels
 Producer Share: 50 Percent
 Production to Count: 288 Bushels
 Insured Price: \$4.90

52.4 Acres x 28 Bushels Per Acre (SURE Yield) x .5 (CAT Level) x
 50 Percent Share = 367 Bushels. (CAT Disaster Level of Production)

Since producer’s actual production was less than the disaster level of production, an imputed insurance indemnity must be calculated as follows.

Share	Acres	Producer Acres	SURE Yield	Disaster Level Production	Net Production	Net Production For Payment	Payment Rate	NAP Imputed Payment
0.5	52.4	26.2 (52.4 x .5)	28 bushels per acre (SURE yield)	367 bushels (26.2 acres x 28 bushels per acre x .5)	288 bushels (11 bushels per acre x 26.2 acres)	79 bushels (367 bushels – 288 bushels)	\$2.70 (\$4.90 x .55)	\$213 (78.6 bushels x \$2.70)

This producer will have \$213 included as an imputed insurance indemnity in the total farm revenue calculation.

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

264-290 (Reserved)

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

County Offices **must** add together the feed barley and malting barley:

- *--RMA guarantee basis and enter the **total** into the SURE Interim Workbook **only** once
- prices and enter the **total** price into the SURE Interim Workbook **only** once.

The following RMA data elements, if present, **must** match on the RMA Section "A"--* (Acreage) Record:

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

301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)

D Data To Be Added Together

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

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

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

Matching Records	Record Type	Unit	Price	Acres	Guarantee Basis	Gross Indemnity	Producer Premium	Producer Share
1	A	0202	\$4.50	188.5	\$25,780		\$1,344	1.0000
2	A	0207	\$4.50	80.1	\$10,954		\$564	0.7000
1	A	0400	\$0.43	0 <u>1</u> /	\$2,463		\$162	1.0000
2	A	0400	\$0.43	0 <u>1</u> /	\$1,046		\$68	0.7000

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

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

*--**Note:** The price to load into the SURE Interim Workbook is the total of the feed barley and malting barley prices added together which, for our example Units 202 and 0207, is $\$4.50 + \$0.43 = \$4.93$.--*

301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)**D Data To Be Added Together (Continued)**

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

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

E Malting Barley Endorsement Option Code Entries

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

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

F Option Code Reduction Factor

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

301 Malting Barley Endorsements (Continued)

G Malting Barley Production

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

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

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

County Offices **must** add together potato and seed potato:

- *--RMA guarantee basis and enter the **total** into the SURE Interim Workbook **only** once
- prices and enter the **total** price into the SURE Interim Workbook **only** once.

The following RMA data elements, if present, **must** match on the RMA Section "A" (Acreage) Record:--*

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

302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)

D Data To Be Added Together

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 0201: \$8,549; Unit 0900 entries: \$1135 + \$1078 + \$2087 = \$4,300.

--Load Unit 0201 into the Sure Interim Workbook with a total RMA-- guarantee basis of: \$12,849 (\$8,549 + \$4,300).

*--**Note:** The price to load into the SURE Interim Workbook is the total of the potato and seed potato prices added together which, for our example Units 201, 203, and 0205, is \$6.40 + \$1.00 = \$7.40.--*

302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)

D Data To Be Added Together (Continued)

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

E Certified Seed Potato Endorsement Option Codes

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

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

F Option Code Reduction Factor

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

302 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements (Continued)

G Seed Potato Production

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

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

--303 Peanuts*A Background**

Peanut insurance policies allow a producer to elect a higher price based on Sheller Contracts. Certain peanut insurance policies require additional clarification and action for input into the SURE Workbook. Peanut producers may or may not have Sheller Contracts that make their production eligible to be insured at a higher price election. Further, while a producer may have Sheller Contracts that would cover the total potential production, the producer may choose to insure the peanuts at the contract price, which may vary, or the RMA price for noncontract peanuts.

Peanuts will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook just like all other insured APH yield-based crops; County Offices shall use the RMA guarantee basis and other RMA data as provided in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section when there are no "A" (Acreage) Records that provide an acreage **greater** than zero with an RMA guarantee basis of zero.

Producers who have multiple price elections on the same acreage will have 1 or more "A" (Acreage) Records with acreage greater than zero and an RMA guarantee basis of zero. There will also be other "A" (Acreage) Records with zero acreage and an RMA guarantee basis greater than zero.

B When RMA Data for Peanuts Must be Combined

The SURE Interim Reports RMA Section will provide data elements on **multiple "A"** (Acreage) Records for producers with peanuts for which **2 or more** prices are guaranteed on select acreages within **1** unit. This will be evident when there are 2 or more "A" (Acreage) Records present for the same unit number and 1 or more of these "A" Records contain a zero "0" in the acreage data field **and** contain an RMA guarantee basis. **Additionally**, 1 "A" (Acreage) Record will contain acres and an RMA guarantee basis.--*

--303 Peanuts (Continued)*C Which Data Elements Must Match**

Counties **must** add together peanut unit data from the SURE Interim Report, RMA Section 12, 2008 RMA Data, and enter into the SURE Interim Workbook only **once** when the following RMA data elements, if present, are the same, and 2 or more prices are elected as outlined in subparagraph B:

- Unit
- Crop/Type/Practice
- Plan
- Share
- Coverage Election
- Price Election Percentage

Note: Price will **not** match.

- Unit of Measure (UOM)
- Guarantee Reduction Code
- Guarantee Reduction Factor
- Planting Date
- Stage Code
- Stage Code Factor
- Multiple Cropping Factor, from “L” (Loss) Record, if present.--*

*--303 Peanuts (Continued)

D Data To Be Added Together

The RMA guarantee basis **must** be added together from the “A” (Acreage) Records with zero acres and entered into the SURE Interim Workbook **once** when the data elements in subparagraph C are the same.

Follow the procedure in subparagraph 263 C for producer premium and indemnity and subparagraph F for production to count.

The following is an example of a SURE Interim Report RMA Section that displays the following:

- 1st “A” (Acreage) Record for Unit 00200 lists 0.00 acres with a guarantee basis of \$676, a price of \$0.2050, and a premium of \$32
- 2nd “A” (Acreage) Record for Unit 00200 lists 0.00 acres with a guarantee basis of \$10,812, a price of \$0.2460, and a premium of \$511
- 3rd “A” (Acreage) Record for Unit 00200 lists 64.50 acres with a guarantee basis of \$0, a price of \$0, and a premium of \$0.

Example.

REC TYPE	CROP	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE CAT/LVL	PRICE ELC PCT
	0075	084 Runners	002 Irrigated	90	0.250	00200	A 0.7500	1.0000
A	Acres	0.00	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE:	0.2050	GUAR BASIS:	676	UOM: LBS
	Yield:	0.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	32	GRID ID:
	ADJ APH:	0.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:	1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE:	00-00-0000
WTD ADJ YLD:	0.00	LOC ST/CTY:	48/115	FSN:		AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:
								12-17-2009
A	Acres	0.00	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE:	0.2460	GUAR BASIS:	10,812	UOM: LBS
	Yield:	0.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	511	GRID ID:
	ADJ APH:	0.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:	1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE:	00-00-0000
WTD ADJ YLD:	0.00	LOC ST/CTY:	48/115	FSN:		AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:
								12-17-2009
A	Acres	64.50	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE:	0.0000	GUAR BASIS:	0	UOM: LBS
	Yield:	3906.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.000	PROD PREMIUM:	0	GRID ID:
	ADJ APH:	4286.51	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:	1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE:	05-18-2008
WTD ADJ YLD:	4223.62	LOC ST/CTY:	48/115	FSN:	54321	AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:
								12-17-2009
REC TYPE	CROP	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE CAT/LVL	PRICE ELC PCT
	0075	084 Runners	002 Irrigated	90	1.000	00200	A 0.0000	0.0000
Y	SY YLD:	4,626.00		SY ACRES:	64.50		SHARING WITH:	

Note: There were no “L” (Loss) Records for Unit 00200; accordingly, for this example producer premiums are **not** applicable to the net indemnity calculation.--*

--303 Peanuts (Continued)*D Data To Be Added Together (Continued)**

For this example, the user would take the following actions:

- add the RMA guarantee basis entries together and enter for Unit 00200 into the SURE Interim Workbook on **1 line** using the acreage provided
- producer premium and gross indemnity are **not** loaded according to subparagraph 263 C because there is **no** "L" (Loss) Record for this unit
- load applicable price per subparagraph E.

For this example, the result would be that Unit 00200 will be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook with all required entries from the SURE Interim Report RMA Section, including the following combined data:

- 64.50 acres
- \$0.2435 price (see subparagraph E for price calculation)
- $\$676 + \$10,812 = \$11,488$ RMA guarantee basis
- producer premiums **not** loaded according to subparagraph 263 C.--*

*--303 Peanuts (Continued)

E Price to Load Into the SURE 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 Report.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \$676 + \$10,812 &= \$11,488 \text{ Total of All RMA Guarantee Basis For the Unit} \\ \$676 \div \$11,488 &= 0.0588 \text{ (or 5.88\%) of RMA Guarantee Basis for Price } \$0.2050 \\ \$10,812 \div \$11,488 &= 0.9412 \text{ (or 94.12\%) of RMA Guarantee Basis for Price } \$ 0.2460 \end{aligned}$$

$$\$0.2050 \times 0.0588 = \$0.0120$$

$$\$0.2460 \times 0.9412 = \$0.2315$$

$$\$0.0120 + \$0.2315 = \mathbf{\$0.2435 \text{ Price to Load Into the SURE Interim Workbook.--*}}$$

--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.--*

304-320 (Reserved)

321 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

H Withdrawing FSA-682's

An approved FSA-682 may be withdrawn at any time.

Note: Producers must repay all SURE payments received under FSA-682 that is withdrawn.

322 FSA-682 Overview

A Overview

FSA-682 includes data for all of the crops in which the producer has an interest in all counties. This paragraph provides a general overview of FSA-682 parts and itemizes when a part has to be completed, by the producer, by the recording county, or by the administrative county.

Note: Producers have the flexibility to file FSA-682 in any administrative County Office in which they have a farming interest. If a producer chooses to file all data in 1 county, County Offices shall share the SURE Interim Report and any other supporting documentation.

B Parts of FSA-682 Applicable for Single County Producer

Follow paragraph 341 and Part 16 to complete FSA-682 for a producer with all land administered by 1 county.

Part		Purpose	Completed By
A	Unaffected Crops	Identify SURE crops that did not suffer a loss.	Producer.
	Unreported Disaster Events	Record cause of loss and management practices for SURE crops without approved CCC-576 or RMA Record of Loss on file.	Producer.
B	Quality Reduction	<p>Producer’s certification that average of harvested production of SURE crop met *--or exceeded the applicable county quality reduction or reductions.</p> <p>Note: Entry is allowed only in either of the following items for a crop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13A • 13B and/or 13C. 	<p>Physical location county, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • producer (items 11 through 12C) • County Office (item 13A or 13B and/or 13C, as applicable).--*
C	Additional Revenue	Verify producer payments where FSA does not have automated record of payment amount.	County Office in SURE Interim Workbook based on producer information.
D	Crop Information	Verify eligible acres and production for SURE crops. Allow for entry of COC production adjustments.	County Office in SURE Interim Workbook based on producer information.
E	Administrative COC Approval	Record whether Secretarial or contiguous county designation applies. Subject to reconsideration and signature may be left blank for single county producer.	COC.
F	Producer Certification	Record of producer’s agreement with information on FSA-682 and request to participate.	Producer after entry of all data.
G	Recording COC Approval	Record of COC approval or disapproval of FSA-682.	COC.

322 FSA-682 Overview (Continued)

C Parts of FSA-682 Applicable for Multi-County Producer

Follow paragraphs 343 and 344 and Part 16 to complete FSA-682 for a producer with land administered by more than 1 county.

Part		Description	Completed By
A	Unaffected Crops	Record SURE crops that did not suffer a loss.	Producer for crops in each administrative county.
	Unreported Disaster Events	Record cause of loss and management practices for SURE crops without approved CCC-576 or RMA Record of Loss on file.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producer for crops in each administrative county (items 11 through 12C). • County Office (item 13).
B	Quality Reduction	<p>Record producer’s certification that average of harvested production of *--SURE crop met or exceeded the applicable county quality reduction or reductions.</p> <p>Note: Entry is allowed only in either of the following items for a crop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13A • 13B and/or 13C. 	<p>Each administrative County Office, by physical location county, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • producer (items 11 through 12C) • County Office (item 13 A or 13B and/or 13C, as applicable).--*
C	Additional Revenue	Verify producer payments where FSA does not have automated record of payment amount.	Each administrative County Office in SURE Interim Workbook based on producer information.
D	Crop Information	Verify eligible acres and production for SURE crops. Allow for entering COC production adjustments.	Each administrative County Office in SURE Interim Workbook based on producer information.
E	Administrative COC Approval	<p>Record the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretarial or contiguous county designation • if COC determinations are subject to reconsideration • administrative COC approval or disapproval of Parts A through D for county. 	Each administrative COC (except recording COC) after producer signs FSA-682.
F	Producer Certification	Producer’s agreement with information on FSA-682 and request to participate.	Producer once for entire FSA-682.
G	Recording COC Approval	Record of COC approval or disapproval of FSA-682.	Recording COC after all administrative COC’s have signed in Part E.

322 FSA-682 Overview (Continued)**D Crops Recorded on FSA-682**

As covered in Part 2, a crop for SURE is each unique combination of crop, crop type, and IU for the producer. With the exception of acreage listed in subparagraph E, all crops in which the producer has an interest for all counties should be on FSA-682. As covered in Part 2, these include:

- crop acreage that is planted or intended to be planted for harvest
- fish that are intended to be harvested for sale
- bees and beehives that are intended to be harvested for a honey crop
- inventory of value loss that suffered loss because of eligible disaster event.

E Acreage Not on FSA-682

Acreage that would **not** appear on FSA-682 includes acreage according to Part 4:

- in which the producer does not have an interest
- of *de minimis* crops
- considered uninsurable
- considered subsequent.

F Production to Count on FSA-682

Production to count is recorded on FSA-682 at the physical location county, crop, crop type, IU, stage code, and share level. The production may need to be prorated or combined according to Part 7 if the RMA Record of Loss, NAP production records, or the production evidence submitted by a producer is not provided for the crop, crop type, and IU in the physical location county.

Production that does not meet the requirements in Part 7 for verifiable and reliable is subject to the maximum loss calculation. See Part 7 for explanation of production to count.

322 FSA-682 Overview (Continued)**G Producer Payments Included on FSA-682**

2008 producer payments for which FSA does not have automated records available through County Office records must be provided by the producer. The producer is responsible for providing the amount of the following payments to their administrative county:

- RMA indemnities
- FSA settlements
- RMA settlements
- marketing loan gains
- guaranteed payments received by contract growers.

Note: Payments for crops which the producer declared *de minimis* or in which the producer does not have an interest according to Part 2 are excluded.

H Timing of Producer Signature

The producer shall not sign FSA-682 until all parts A through D are complete for all administrative counties. COC **cannot** act on any part of FSA-682 until the producer has signed Part F.

I Causes of Loss

The producer is responsible for providing sufficient information to enable the responsible COC to determine the cause of a loss. The required information can be obtained:

- from a previously approved CCC-576 or RMA Record of Loss included on 2008 SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4)
- using data from Part A as entered by the producer on FSA-682.

See Part 7 and paragraph 336 for more information on COC determinations for eligible causes of loss.

322 FSA-682 Overview (Continued)**J Quality Affected Production**

The producer may choose to certify harvested production as quality affected by price adjustments equal to or greater than the quality reduction factor established by COC for that *-SURE crop for either of the following:

- total, all quality adjustment factors
- excessive moisture quality adjustment factor and/or other quality adjustment factor (cause other than excessive moisture).

On a SURE crop, the producer **cannot** certify to any of the following quality adjustment factor combinations:

- total and excessive moisture
- total and other
- total, excessive moisture, and other.

If selected for spot check, the producer is responsible for providing verifiable production evidence that the average quality reduction for all harvested production of the SURE crop--* met or exceeded the county average (Part 8).

323-325 (Reserved)

341 Completing FSA-682 for a Single County Producer

A Completing FSA-682

Follow this paragraph and Part 16 to complete FSA-682 for a single county producer applying for SURE. See paragraph 343 for handling FSA-682's in an administrative county for a multi-county producer. See paragraph 344 for handling FSA-682's in a recording county for a multi-county producer.

See Part 16 for completing SURE Interim Workbook and completing FSA-682, page 2.

B Completing FSA-682, Part A

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

Item	Instruction
1	Enter recording State and county code for the producer. Note: If producer is not multi-county, the recording county and administrative county are the same.
2	Enter crop year.
3A	Enter producer's name.
3B	Enter producer's address.
3C	Enter producer's phone number.
4	Entry is optional because the recording county and administrative county are the same.

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

B Completing FSA-682, Part A (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part A – Unaffected Crops and Unreported Disaster Events	
<p>Note: Items 5A through 10B are completed by the producer.</p>	
<p>If applicable, producer completes items 5A and 5B only if the producer considers 1 or more of their crops that will be included in Part D as not affected by an eligible disaster event.</p>	
5A	Producer enters physical location State and county for the crops in item 5B.
5B	Producer enters crops that were not affected by an eligible disaster event in the State and county in item 5A.
<p>If applicable, producer completes items 6 through 10B for each physical location State and county/disaster event/crop combination that was not already on CCC-576 approved for FSA NAP covered crops or on RMA Record of Loss.</p>	
6	Producer enters State and county code for the county in which the crop is physically located
7	Producer enters disaster event that caused the loss.
8	Producer enters date the disaster event occurred.
9A-9C	<p>Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU affected by disaster event in item 7.</p> <p>Note: If additional unrecorded causes of loss occurred, separate Part B’s must be filed for each applicable event.</p>
10A	Producer describes cultivation practices for expected crop production, before and after date of damage, on affected crop acreage, such as fertilizer amounts, cultivation, seeding rate and variety, pesticides, and herbicide amounts, irrigation measures, etc.
10B	Producer describes what has been done with the damaged crop acreage.

C Completing FSA-682, Part B

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

Item	Instruction
Part B – Quality Reduction Information	
<p>Note: Items are optional. Items 11 through 12C are completed by the producer. Item 13 is completed by the County Office.</p>	
<p>Items 11 through 13 are completed only if producer is certifying that a crop suffered an average quality reduction at least equal to the county’s average quality factor for the crop.</p>	
<p>Note: Part B is completed for each administrative county where the producer has an interest.</p>	
11	Producer enters physical location State and county for crop, crop type, and IU that will be entered in 12A through 12C.

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

C Completing FSA-682, Part B (Continued)

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

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

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

D Completing FSA-682, Parts C and D

Information in FSA-682, Parts C and D is entered and printed through the SURE 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	Check (✓) “Yes” if any COC action for Parts A through D is subject to reconsideration; otherwise, check (✓) “No”. See paragraph 331 for further information on items subject to reconsideration.
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

342 Example of FSA-682

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

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

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This form is available electronically. FSA-682 (03-15-10)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency		See Page 3 for Privacy Act and Burden Statements.		
SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS PROGRAM APPLICATION				1. Recording State and County Code 19-191	2. Crop Year 2008	
3A. Producer's Name Joe Iowa	3B. Producer's Address (City, State and Zip Code) 1234 Any Way Winning, IA 43210	3C. Producer's Telephone Number (Include Area Code) 111-555-1111	4. Administrative State and County			
Each producer must report crops by administrative county. Accordingly, complete Parts A – D for the land administered by the county indicated in Item 4.						
PART A – UNAFFECTED CROPS AND UNREPORTED DISASTER EVENTS						
5. The crop(s) listed below were unaffected by any disaster during the crop year identified in Item 2.						
A. Physical Location State and County			B. Crop(s)			
Winneshiek, IA			Oats			
Complete Items 6 through 10B only for damaged crops that do not have an approved Notice of Loss or RMA Loss Record.						
6. Physical Location State and County Winneshiek, IA		7. What disaster event(s) caused the loss(es)? Excessive Heat & Drought		8. Disaster Event Date(s) June 1 - August 15, 2008		
The following crop, crop type, and intended use suffered low yields due to the disaster event in Item 7 during the crop year identified in Item 2.						
9A. Crop	9B. Crop Type	9C. Intended Use	10A. What cultivation and management practices were employed on damaged/low yield crop acreage?	10B. What was done with crop acreage?		
Alfalfa		FG	The first cutting was taken off the acreage but the acreage was untouched after the first cutting.	The acreage will be left until the next crop season.		
PART B – QUALITY REDUCTION INFORMATION						
List the location, crop, crop type, and intended use for such crops below that suffered an average verifiable quality reduction on harvested production equal to or greater than the approved quality reduction percentage in Items 13A OR 13B and/or 13C, as applicable.						
11. Physical Location State and County	12A. Crop	12B. Crop Type	12C. Intended Use	13. Approved Quality Reduction		
				A. Total	B. Excessive Moisture	C. Other

Page ___ of ___

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342 Example of FSA-682 (Continued)

C Example of FSA-682, Parts F and G

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

*--

FSA-682 (03-15-10)		Page 3 of 3
43. Producer's Name Joe Iowa	44. Recording State and County 19-191	45. Crop Year 2008
PART F - PRODUCER CERTIFICATIONS		
<p>- While I recognize that this report must be filed administrative county by administrative county, I understand that for purposes of calculating ultimate program eligibility my "farm" for the purposes of the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program, is the sum of all of the following in which I have an interest for all counties: eligible crop acreage that is planted or intended to be planted for harvest; fish that are intended to be harvested for sale; bees and beehives that are intended to be harvested for a honey crop; and value loss crops that suffered an inventory loss due to an eligible disaster event.</p> <p>- I certify that I have obtained NAP coverage, an eligible (see instructions) policy or plan of insurance, purchased buy-in coverage, received relief, or elected de minimis exception for all crops (for which NAP coverage is available or are insurable under the federal crop insurance program, excluding crop insurance pilot programs) in which I have an interest in all counties; or I am applying for a waiver as a Socially Disadvantaged Producer, Limited Resource Producer, or Beginning Farmer or Rancher.</p> <p>- I have reviewed all Parts A-D and certify by my signature below, that the information for all crops in each respective county is true and correct.</p> <p>- I certify that I have filed an acreage report for all crops in all counties nationwide in which I, as producer, have an interest.</p> <p>- I certify that I have reported all of my eligible production for all eligible commodities on my farm.</p> <p>- I certify that all information reported on this form is true and correct and I understand that if any information is determined to be in error then the application may be denied and may result in a determination of ineligibility completely or in part and other criminal or civil penalties or sanctions.</p> <p>- I certify that all information provided to support this application, including marketing contract(s) or Community Supported Agriculture Agreements if applicable, is true and correct.</p> <p>- I certify that I have signed and submitted FSA-683, "Statement of Compliance with Program Provisions of the 2008 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE) and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provision".</p> <p>- I understand that if I am unable to provide verifiable documentation at the time of a spot-check to support my average quality adjustment statements in Part B, I will be ineligible for quality adjustment on my harvested production and will repay any resulting overpayment.</p> <p>- I understand that USDA will be conducting spot-checks for this program and I authorize FSA access to any records held by elevators, processors, contractors, or any other agency or organization that maintains records or substantiating evidence for which I am basing this certification for the purposes of verifying such information contained in this form or is otherwise necessary to determine eligibility under this SURE program.</p> <p>- I understand that payments are subject to the provisions, including modifications, in the actual program regulations and statutory authorities, as may be amended.</p>		
46. Producer's Signature (By) /s/ Joe Iowa	47. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity	48. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 12/12/2009
PART G - RECORDING COC APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF APPLICATION		
49A. COC Action on Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved	49B. COC Signature /s/ Wilma E. Camaorwa	49C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 1/6/2010
<p>NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 760 and the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-246). The information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for program benefits. Payments may be made under the program to which the form applies only to the extent permitted by applicable authorities.</p> <p>This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act, as it is required for administration of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (see Section 1601 of Pub. L. 110-246, Title I, Subtitle F - Administration).</p> <p>The provisions of criminal, civil, and privacy statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</p> <p><small>The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.</small></p>		
		Page ___ of ___

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343 Completing FSA-682 in an Administrative County for a Multi-County Producer

A Completing FSA-682

Follow this paragraph and Part 16 to complete FSA-682 for land administered in the county for a multi-county producer applying for SURE. See paragraph 341 for handling FSA-682's for a single county producer. See paragraph 344 for handling FSA-682's in a recording county for a multi-county producer.

See Part 16 for completing SURE Interim Workbook and completing FSA-682, page 2.

343 Completing FSA-682 in an Administrative County for a Multi-County Producer (Continued)

B Completing FSA-682, Part A

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

Item	Instruction
Note: Items 1 through 4 and Part A are completed for each administrative county where the producer has an interest.	
1	Enter recording State and county code for the producer.
2	Enter crop year.
3A	Enter producer's name.
3B	Enter producer's address.
3C	Enter producer's phone number.
4	Enter administrative State and County Office name.
Part A – Unaffected Crops and Unreported Disaster Events	
Note: Items 5A through 10B are completed by the producer.	
If applicable, producer completes items 5A and 5B only if the producer considers 1 or more of their crops that will be included in Part D as not affected by an eligible disaster event.	
5A	Producer enters physical location State and county for the crops in item 5B.
5B	Producer enters crops that were not affected by an eligible disaster event in the State and county in item 5A.
If applicable, producer completes items 6 through 10B for each physical location State and county/disaster event/crop combination that was not already on CCC-576 approved for FSA NAP covered crops or on RMA Record of Loss.	
6	Producer enters State and county code for the county in which the crop is physically located.
7	Producer enters weather-related disaster event that caused the loss.
8	Producer enters date the disaster event occurred.
9A-9C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU affected by disaster event in item 7. Note: If additional unrecorded causes of loss occurred, separate Part B's must be filed for each applicable event.
10A	Producer describes cultivation practices for expected crop production, before and after date of damage, on affected crop acreage, such as fertilizer amounts, cultivation, seeding rate and variety, pesticides, and herbicide amounts, irrigation measures, etc.
10B	Producer describes what has been done with the damaged crop acreage.

343 Completing FSA-682 in an Administrative County for a Multi-County Producer (Continued)

C Completing FSA-682, Part B

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

Item	Instruction
Part B – Quality Reduction Information	
<p>Note: Items are optional. Items 11 through 12C are completed by the producer. Item 13 is completed by the County Office.</p>	
<p>Items 11 through 13 are completed only if producer is certifying that a crop suffered an average quality adjustment at least equal to the county’s average quality adjustment for the crop.</p>	
<p>Note: Part B is completed for each administrative county where the producer has an interest.</p>	
11	Producer enters physical location State and county for crop, crop type, and IU that will be entered in 12A through 12C.
12A-12C	Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU.
*--13A	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of all factors, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13B	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).
13C	If producer is certifying to quality loss because of any cause other than excessive moisture, the County Office enters approved quality factor set for the crop, crop type, and IU in the State and county in item 11 (Part 8).

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

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

D Completing FSA-682, Parts C and D

Information in FSA-682, Parts C and D is entered and printed through the SURE 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.

344 **Completing FSA-682 in Recording County for Multi-County Producer (Continued)**

C Completing FSA-682, Part B

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

Item	Instruction
Part B – Quality Reduction Information	
<p>Note: Items are optional. Items 11 through 12C are completed by the producer. Item 13 is completed by the County Office.</p>	
<p>Items 11 through 13 are completed only if producer is certifying that a crop suffered an average quality adjustment at least equal to the county’s average quality adjustment for the crop.</p>	
<p>Note: Part B is completed for each administrative county where the producer has an interest.</p>	
11	<p>Producer enters physical location State and county for crop, crop type, and IU that will be entered in 12A through 12C.</p>
12A-12C	<p>Producer enters crop, crop type, and IU.</p>
*--13A	<p>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).</p>
13B	<p>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).</p>
13C	<p>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).</p>

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 on 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.

344 **Completing FSA-682 in Recording County for Multi-County Producer (Continued)**

E Completing FSA-682, Part E

Complete FSA-682, Part E according to this table **after** the producer has signed FSA-682.

Part E – Administrative COC Approvals for Parts A Through D	
COC does not take action until the producer has signed FSA-682.	
Note: The recording COC is required to only sign in Part G.	
Check (✓) “Yes” if the State and county in item 15 had a secretarial designation or was contiguous to a secretarially designated county for the crop year in item 16; otherwise, check (✓) “No”.	
Item	Instruction
39	Leave blank.
40	Check (✓) “Yes” if any COC action for Parts A through D is subject to reconsideration; otherwise, check (✓) “No”. See paragraph 331 for further information on items subject to reconsideration, appeal, or mitigation.
41	Leave blank.
42	Leave blank.

F Completing FSA-682, Part F

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

Header	
43	Enter producer’s name.
44	Enter State and county name.
45	Enter crop year.
Part F – Producer Certification	
46	Producer signs FSA-682 after all required information in Parts A through D for all applicable administrative counties has been received and is part of FSA-682.
47	If: <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.

Notify administrative counties that producer has signed FSA-682 and wait for notification from administrative counties on their COC action.

344 Completing FSA-682 in Recording County for Multi-County Producer (Continued)

G Completing FSA-682, Part G

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

Item	Instruction
Part G – Recording COC Approvals	
Signed only after all applicable administrative COC’s have acted on information in Parts A through D, signed in Part E, and all Parts A through E are part of FSA-682.	
49A	Determination of approval/disapproval for FSA-682.
49B	Signature of COC or designee.
49C	Date signed by COC or designee.

Notify other administrative counties of approval/disapproval.

345-350 (Reserved)

352 Example of FSA-682A

A Example of FSA-682A, Page 1

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

*--

This form is available electronically. FSA-682A (03-15-10)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency		See Page 2 for Privacy Act and Burden Statements. A. Recording State and County Code 37-179		B. Crop Year 2008	
CONTINUATION SHEET FOR SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS PROGRAM APPLICATION							
C. Producer's Name Amanda Jo Tillman				D. Administrative State and County			
Each producer must report crops by administrative county. Accordingly, complete Part A for the land administered by the county indicated in Item D.							
PART A – UNAFFECTED CROPS AND UNREPORTED DISASTER EVENTS							
5. The crop(s) listed below were unaffected by any disaster during the crop year identified in Item B.							
A. Physical Location State and County				B. Crop(s)			
Union, NC				Broccoli			
Complete Items 6 through 10B only for damaged crops that do not have an approved Notice of Loss or RMA Loss Record.							
6. Physical Location State and County Union, NC				7. What disaster event(s) caused the loss(es)? Excessive rain & flooding		8. Disaster Event Date(s) 10/3/08 - 10/15/08	
The following crop, crop type, and intended use suffered low yields due to the disaster event in Item 7 during the crop year identified in Item B.							
9A. Crop	9B. Crop Type	9C. Intended Use	10A. What cultivation and management practices were employed on damaged/low yield crop acreage?			10B. What was done with crop acreage?	
Cabbage	NAP	FH	Planted into clean tilled soil & applied fertilizer			destroyed	
Sweet Potato	BEA	FH	Planted slips into clean tilled beds & applied 10-10-10 fertilizer			destroyed	

Page ___ of ___

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352 Example of FSA-682A (Continued)

B Example of FSA-682A, Page 2

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

*--

FSA-682A (03-15-10)		Page 2 of 2	
E. Producer's Name Amanda Jo Tillman		F. Administrative State and County	
		G. Crop Year 2008	
PART A – UNAFFECTED CROPS AND UNREPORTED DISASTER EVENTS (continued)			
6. Physical Location State and County Union, NC		7. What disaster event(s) caused the loss(es)? Deer ate it	
8. Disaster Event Date(s) June 15 through 30, 2008			
The following crop, crop type, and intended use suffered low yields due to the disaster event in Item 7 during the crop year identified in Item G.			
9A. Crop	9B. Crop Type	9C. Intended Use	10A. What cultivation and management practices were employed on damaged/low yield crop acreage?
Cucumbers	COM	FH	Planted into clean, fallow ground & fertilizer applied at normal rates
			Harvested what deer didn't eat
6. Physical Location State and County		7. What disaster event(s) caused the loss(es)?	
8. Disaster Event Date(s)			
The following crop, crop type, and intended use suffered low yields due to the disaster event in Item 7 during the crop year identified in Item G.			
9A. Crop	9B. Crop Type	9C. Intended Use	10A. What cultivation and management practices were employed on damaged/low yield crop acreage?
<p>NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 760 and the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-246). The information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for program benefits. Payments may be made under the program to which the form applies only to the extent permitted by applicable authorities.</p> <p>This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act, as it is required for administration of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (see Section 1601 of Pub. L. 110-246, Title I, Subtitle F - Administration).</p> <p>The provisions of criminal, civil, and privacy statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</p> <p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its program and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.</p>			
Page ___ of ___			

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354 Completing Manual FSA-682's (Continued)

D Completing Manual FSA-682, Part E

Complete FSA-682, Part E according to this table **after** the producer has signed FSA-682.

IF Part E is for...	THEN follow...
single county producer	subparagraph 341 E.
administrative county for multi-county producer	subparagraph 343 E.
recording county for multi-county producer	subparagraph 344 E.

--380 FSA-682 Corrections*A Certifying FSA-682 Information**

The producer must certify all of the data is true and correct on all pages of the FSA-682, whether a manual page or page generated by the SURE Interim Workbook. Certifying incorrect information may result in a denial of program benefits.

B Correcting FSA-682 Information

If the producer's data on an originally signed FSA-682 must be corrected for any reason, the County Office shall do either of the following:

- generate a new corrected FSA-682 and:
 - mark the old FSA-682, "Canceled"
 - mark the new FSA-682, "Revision"
 - have the producer sign and date the revision
 - include both the original and revised FSA-682's in the producer's SURE folder
 - if applicable, process according to this handbook
- line through the incorrect entry on the original FSA-682, enter the revised data, and :
 - ensure that both the producer and a County Office employee initial and date the revised entry
 - ensure that both the original and revised entries are legible
 - if applicable, process according to this handbook.

Note: Entries by COC do **not** require producer signature.--*

*--380 FSA-682 Corrections (Continued)

C Processing Corrected FSA-682

The following table provides examples of types of corrections.

IF the only correction was...	THEN...	AND...
changing the yield, or other data element not printed on Page 2	reprocess SURE Interim Workbook according to Part 16	follow Part 20 if payment changed.
buy-in crop was included on application, but producer now elects crop as <i>de minimus</i>	mark the old FSA-682 as canceled	producer completes applicable FSA-682 pages, reprocess FSA-682, SURE Interim Workbook, and payments according to this handbook.
producer adds crop as unaffected in Part A	producer and a County Office employee initial and date revised entry	COC acts to assign production according to Part 7, if applicable. Reprocess FSA-682, SURE Interim Workbook, and payments according this handbook, as needed.
changing either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total RMA indemnities • other payment in Part C 	original Page 1 may be retained	reprocess FSA-682, SURE Interim Workbook, and payments according to this handbook.

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381-385 (Reserved)

***--386 FSA-682 Cancellations Because of March 18, 2010, Quality Factor Changes**

A Background

As of March 18, 2010, State Office may establish 1 of the following for SURE crops:

- total quality adjustment factor for all causes
- excessive moisture quality adjustment factor and other quality adjustment for quality adjustment other than excessive moisture.

To accommodate the change from the previous single quality factor (Approved Quality Reduction), FSA-682, Part B, Quality Reduction Information Section has been modified.

B Processing FSA-682's With Quality Factors That Changed

County Offices shall notify producers who had previously certified to a quality adjustment factor, if the State Office has changed the quality factors for the applicable crop. If the producer fails to complete a new FSA-682 within 45 calendar days of the notification, the COC shall disapprove the existing FSA-682.

The previous FSA-682 shall be marked "Canceled" and kept in the SURE folder. Follow this handbook for processing the new FSA-682, including SURE Interim Workbook updates, all required COC determinations, and payment processing.

C Handling FSA-682's With Unchanged Quality Factors

No specific action is required if STC set a total quality adjustment factor for the crops to which the producer had previously certified to a quality reduction. The total quality percentage is considered equivalent, for SURE Program purposes, to the "Approved Quality Reduction" percentage on the previous FSA-682 version.

D Handling FSA-682's With No Quality Factors

No specific action is required if the producer had **no** entry in Part B, Quality Reduction Information, for a crop.--*

387-390 (Reserved)

Parts 12-15 (Reserved)

391-510 (Reserved)

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

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
AGR	adjusted gross revenue	126, 130, 162, 201, 513, 515, Ex. 4
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Pub. L. 111-005) (Stimulus)	35, 36, 151, 173, 174, 196, 516, 705
BF	beginning farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 201, 196, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
CC	counter-cyclical	121, 261, 263, 515
CEY	county expected yield	Text, Ex. 12
DBA	doing business as	35
ELAP	Emergency Assistance for Livestock Program	9, 32, 263, 705
IU	intended use	Text, Ex. 2, 4
LR	limited resource farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 196, 201, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
MPCI	Multiple Peril Crop Insurance	91, 162, 202, Ex. 4
NAMP	national average market price	Text, Ex. 5
NCT	national crop table	62, 63, 163, 233
PRF	pasture, rangeland, forage	126, 130, 162, 201, 263, Ex. 12
RI	rainfall index	126, 162, 201, 263
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	Text, Ex. 2, 12
SBI	Substantial Beneficial Interest	35, 513, Ex. 4
SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments	Text, Ex. 2, 4, 12, 22, 23
SY	subsequent year	301-303, 513, Ex. 4
VI	vegetation index	126, 130, 162, 201

Redelegations of Authority

This table lists redelegations of authority in this handbook.

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

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

*--Actual Production

Actual production means the sum of the value of all crops produced on the farm. The actual production on the farm shall equal the sum obtained by adding the following:

- for each insurable commodity on the farm, the product obtained by multiplying 100 percent of the price election for the commodity used to calculate an indemnity for an applicable policy of insurance if an indemnity is triggered **times** the quantity of the commodity produced on the farm, adjusted for quality losses, **plus**
- for each noninsurable commodity on the farm, the product obtained by multiplying 100 percent of the NAP-established price for the commodity **times** the quantity of the commodity produced on the farm, adjusted for quality losses.--*

Crop

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

Crop of Economic Significance

Crop of economic significance means any crop that contributed, or is expected to contribute, 5 percent or more of the total expected value of all crops grown by the producer.

Note: Crop of economic significance determination is based on crop, type, and IU, and includes all acreage regardless of planting periods.

Eligible Causes of Loss

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

Eligible Crops

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

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

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Eligible Producer**

Eligible producer means an individual or legal entity that assumes the ownership share interest, production, and market risk associated with the agricultural production of crops on the farm and is any of the following:

- citizen of the United States
- a lawful alien possessing a valid I-551
- partnership of citizens of the United States
- corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure organized under State law.

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

***--Excessive Moisture Quality Adjustment Factor**

Excessive moisture quality adjustment factor means a quality adjustment factor for crops that are docked in quality because of excessive moisture (such as corn, grain sorghum)

Expected Revenue

Expected revenue means calculating the revenue based on yield based crops and value-loss crops, as follows:

- for yield-based crops, multiply SURE eligible acres x SURE yield x Historical Marketing Percentage x Price Used for the SURE Guarantee x Producer Share
- for value-loss crops, multiply Field Market Value A (– Any Allowable COC Adjustments) x Producer Share.--*

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 eligible crops:

- for which the producer has NAP coverage is the weighted approved yield
- that are insured yield based crops for which the producer has coverage is the weighted adjusted actual production history yield
- for which the producer met RMPR by requesting a waiver as SDA, LR, or BF, paid a buy-in fee, or was granted relief is weighted using 65 percent of the county expected yield
- for which the producer has coverage, but RMA does not establish a yield is weighted using 100 percent of the county expected yield.

***--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

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

*--

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
GROSS INDM	Gross Indemnity	RMA Indemnity	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, gross indemnities paid to a producer without subtracting the premium	See subparagraph 263 C for calculations.
PROD PREMIUM	Producer Premium		Amount of premium paid by the producer is listed in "A" (Acreage) Record for yield-based crops and value loss crops.	Enter result in the SURE Interim Workbook, "RMA Indemnity" field.
REC TYP	Record Type Code		<p>These codes indicate the source record type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "I", Insurance in Force • "A", Acreage • "L", Loss • "Y", Subsequent Year Yield • "S", "Substantial Beneficial Interest". <p>There will be multiple record types included for the same unit. The record type indicator will key the user as to which record type and corresponding entry will be used for data entry into the SURE Workbook. Each RMA label and Data Entry Workbook label contained in this table will explain which record type to use when multiple record types may include the same information.</p>	No action required.
LOC ST...	Location State	Physical State	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, FSA State code for the physical location of the acreage.	If some or all of the records are not administrated by user's county, forward the report to the applicable administrative county.
LOC...CO	Location County	Physical County	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, FSA county code for the physical location of the acreage.	

--*

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

*--

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