

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program
1-SURE

Amendment 10

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 3 C has been removed because it was incorporated into paragraph 3.5.

Paragraph 3.5 has been added to address qualifying loss.

Subparagraphs 21 G and H have been amended to clarify FSA-770 SURE.

Subparagraph 35 G has been realigned for clarity.

Subparagraph 35 I has been amended to add a note for clarity.

Subparagraph 62 A has been amended to add hybrid seed CEY.

Subparagraph 62 C has been amended to provide that seed companies or RO's are sources of information for establishing prices and yields for hybrid seed varieties.

Subparagraph 63 B has been amended to add a note about applying a .85 factor to NAMP for honey.

Subparagraph 63 D has been added to reference NAMP adjustments.

Paragraph 100 has been amended to clarify references to SURE eligible acres and physical location county.

Paragraphs 132 and 133 have been added to provide policy on blending RMA weighted adjusted yields when a producer has multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields.

Subparagraph 162 C has been amended to clarify handling AGR and AGR-Lite policies when producer also has MPCCI or NAP.

Subparagraph 162 C has been amended to provide instructions on how to calculate guarantee for hybrid seed policies.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 163 A has been amended to clarify the correct price adjustment percentage for honey.

Subparagraphs 172 A and C, 235 D, 292 C, and paragraphs 196 and 304 have been amended for clarity.

Subparagraph 172 D has been added to address producers of value loss crops that were not paid an indemnity by RMA.

Subparagraph 201 D has been amended to include skip-row cotton.

Subparagraph 201 E has been amended to clarify production for insured skip-row cotton.

Subparagraph 204 A has been amended to provide additional rules covering situations when the final use of the crop is different than IU.

Paragraph 206 has been added for grass seed also harvested as forage.

Subparagraph 304 D has been amended to clarify the yield used when establishing maximum average loss levels for PRF.

Subparagraph 304 F has been amended to clarify acres to use for guarantee when PRF and NAP acres match.

Subparagraph 307 E has been added for apples insured as all fresh production.

Paragraph 308 has been amended to add reference to Written Agreement Code “TP” and cite a specialty crop of Edamame Soybeans as an example.

Paragraph 309 has been added for insured raisins.

Paragraph 310 has been added for insured avocados.

Paragraph 311 has been added for insured pecans.

Exhibit 4 has been amended for raisin acres and avocado/pecan yields and Written Agreement Code “TP”.

Exhibit 6 has been amended to remove Edamame Soybeans.

Exhibit 6.5 has been added to provide NAMP adjustments.

Exhibit 30 has been amended to add Small Kabuli Garbanzo beans to the list of crops with CC yields.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

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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 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.

D FSA-570 Not Applicable

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

E Assistance

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

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

3 General Information (Continued)

F Other Criteria

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

- controlled substance provisions
- fraud/FCIC

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

- equitable relief provisions.

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

G Modifying Provisions

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

H Forms

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

I Signature Requirements

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

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

Follow 1-CM for signature requirements.

J Public Information

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

--3.5 Qualifying Loss*A Overview**

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.

Note: The 10 percent production loss threshold for multiple marketed crops, according to subparagraph 65 C, shall be calculated by crop type. See subparagraph 517 C about additional crop loss entries.

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.--*

***--3.5 Qualifying Loss (Continued)**

B Applying Quality Adjustments to Qualifying Loss

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 NAMP 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 SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record	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 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/her average quality adjustment met or exceeded the STC-established quality adjustment factor according to subparagraph 233 H.
	not provided by a SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record	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 quality adjustment 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 quality adjustment factor according to subparagraph 233 H.

--*

*--3.5 Qualifying Loss (Continued)

B Applying Quality Adjustments to 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 “L” (Loss) Record. Since the crop has a “L” (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 “L” (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 “L” (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 “L” (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 “L” (Loss) Record will **only** apply the “excessive moisture” quality adjustment factor of .9000.--*

--3.5 Qualifying Loss (Continued)*C Insured Avocados Used for Qualifying Loss**

Participants using insured avocados to meet the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility requirements according to subparagraph A may use CEY as the avocado yield.

Note: If the producer does not qualify for the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility using CEY, the producer may provide historical verifiable/reliable production records for most recent 3 years. In these cases, County Offices shall:

- determine the average avocado yield per acre based on the 3 prior years' acres and production
- use the calculated average yield in the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility calculation.

See subparagraph 310 B for the avocado price used to determine the value of the average and normal production, when calculating 50 percent loss for participants with multiple crops.

Note: This applies **only** to production for determining eligibility. It does **not** apply to production in determining total crop value for the total farm revenue calculation.

D Insured Pecans Used for Qualifying Loss

Participants using insured pecans to meet the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility requirements according to subparagraph A may use CEY as the pecan yield.

Note: If the producer does not qualify for the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility using CEY, the producer may provide historical verifiable/reliable production records for most recent 4 years. In these cases, County Offices shall:

- determine the average pecan yield per acre based on the 4 prior years' acres and production
- use the calculated average yield in the 10 percent production loss and/or 50 percent loss eligibility calculation.

See subparagraph 311 B for the pecan price used to determine the value of the average and normal production, when calculating 50 percent loss for participants with multiple crops.

Note: This applies **only** to production for determining eligibility. It does **not** apply to production in determining total crop value for the total farm revenue calculation.--*

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

E CED Action

CED or their designated representative shall:

- review each part of FSA-770 SURE that has been completed
- indicate whether or **not** they concur with the certification of items 5 through 28, as applicable, in item 30A
- sign and date items 30B and 30C.

F STC Action

STC or their designated representative shall determine:

- when County Offices are to complete FSA-770 SURE, if control deficiencies are found during CED, STC representative, or DD reviews
- whether the applicable FSA-770 SURE is necessary to avoid findings indicated by CORP reviews
- when additional internal controls are necessary to reduce improper payments.

When spot-checking information certified on FSA-770 SURE, STC or their representative shall:

- review each part of FSA-770 SURE that has been completed
- indicate whether or **not** they concur with the certification of items 5 through 28, as applicable, in item 31A
- sign and date items 31B and 31C.

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

G Example of FSA-770 SURE

The following is an example FSA-770 SURE.

*--

<p>This form is available electronically.</p> <p>FSA-770 SURE (07-16-10)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency</p> <p align="center">SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENT PROGRAM (SURE) CHECKLIST</p> <p><i>County Offices shall ensure that eligibility has been updated according to CCC-770 Eligibility before payments are issued for applicable producers.</i></p>		1. Producer Name		
		2. State Name	3. County Office Name	
		4. Crop Year		
Office Staff Actions:	Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
5. Has the CCC-770 2002 Eligibility or CCC-770 2008 Eligibility Checklist been completed, if required?	3-PL, paragraph 3 and 3-PL (Rev. 1), paragraph 3			
6. Has proper signature authority been verified for all signatures on the FSA-682?	1-CM, Part 25			
7. Were ownership and shares verified?	1-SURE, subparagraph 4 E, paragraph 31, and subparagraph 291 A			
8. Has documentation to support producer eligibility been accepted by the county committee?	1-SURE, paragraph 31			
9. Was a grower contract provided?	1-SURE, subparagraph 31 B			
10. Have all crops and acres in the county been reported on FSA-578?	1-SURE, subparagraph 31 F and subparagraph 32 E			
11. Does the producer on the SURE Interim report RMA section match the FSA producer of record?	1-SURE, paragraph 513			
12. If Item 11 is "NO", has the producer met one of the RMA exceptions?	1-SURE, subparagraph 35 I			
13. Were acres used in the SURE guarantee calculation limited to eligible crop acres?	1-SURE, paragraph 91			
14. If producer certifies production, was maximum average loss level procedure applied?	1-SURE, paragraphs 67 and 201			
15. Was the production from ineligible acreage removed from the production to count?	1-SURE, paragraph 201			
16. In cases where NAP production, RMA loss data, or APH data was not provided, was reliable/verifiable or certified production evidence submitted?	1-SURE, paragraph 201			
17. Was the correct price used for the National Average Market Price?	1-SURE, paragraph 63 and subparagraph 515 G			
18. Were NAP prices used to calculate the SURE guarantee for crops without crop insurance?	1-SURE, paragraph 164			
19. Were prices assigned correctly for insured crops with no RMA established yield?	1-SURE, subparagraph 162 C			
20. For waived in value loss crops, were the records provided by the producer to establish field market value A able to be verified?	1-SURE, subparagraph 174 A			
21. For those producers who historically propagate their own stock, were the records provided by the producer to establish beginning inventory or field market value A acceptable to the COC?	1-SURE, subparagraph 174 A			
22. Was yield data loaded correctly for NAP crops?	1-SURE, paragraph 124 and subparagraph 515 J			
23. Was RMA weighted adjusted yield loaded correctly for insured yield-based crops?	1-SURE, paragraph 125 and subparagraph 515 J			
24. Was correct CEY, including adjustments, loaded for yield-based crops by location county for:	1-SURE, paragraphs 123, 126 and subparagraph 515 F			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • producers meeting RMPR waiver • Insured crops with no RMA established yield? 				

--*

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

G Example of FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

*--

FSA-770 SURE (07-16-10)		Page 2 of 2		
Office Staff Actions:	Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
25. Was the weighted CC yield loaded correctly?	1-SURE, paragraphs 121, 121.5, 124, 125, 126 and subparagraph 515 J			
26. Was the quality adjustment only applied to harvested production?	1-SURE, paragraph 233			
27. If the producer chose to certify harvested production as quality affected, was the correct quality reduction factor entered for total OR excessive moisture and/or other?	1-SURE, subparagraph 322 J			
28. Were all payments included in total farm revenue entered correctly?	1-SURE, paragraph 263 and subparagraph 515 D			
29. Does each county, crop, crop type, and intended use combination entered in the SURE interim workbook have an approved CCC-576 on file, RMA record of loss on SURE interim report, OR an entry in FSA-682, Part A?	1-SURE, paragraph 336			
30. Has Administrative COC action been recorded on FSA-682, Part E for all applicable counties?	1-SURE, paragraphs 331 and 334			
31. Has Recording COC action been recorded on FSA-682, Part G?	1-SURE, paragraphs 341 and 334			
32A. Signature of Preparers	32B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)			
33A. I concur/do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated, accordingly:		<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur		
33B. CED Signature for Spot Check	33C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)			
34A. I concur/do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated, accordingly:		<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur		
34B. DD Signature for Spot Check	34C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)			
35. Remarks:				

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all of 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, political beliefs, genetic information, 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.

--*

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

H Completing FSA-770 SURE

This table provides instructions for completing FSA-770 SURE.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter name of the producer.
2	Enter applicable State's name.
3	Enter County Office name that is completing FSA-770 SURE.
4	Enter crop year for which disaster benefits are being requested.
*--5-31	Check (✓) "Yes", "No", or "N/A". Note: In item 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC-770 2002 is for 2008 SURE • CCC-770 2008 is for 2009-2011 SURE.
32A	County Office employee who completes items 5 through 31 shall sign as preparer. Note: By signing as preparer, this does not indicate that an employee checked items 5 through 31; only that this employee completed an item.
32B	County Office employee who signs item 32A enters the current date.
33A	When applicable, CED or designated representative indicates whether or not they concur with how items 5 through 31 were completed.
33B	CED or designated representative who completed item 33A signs.
33C	CED or designated representative who signed item 33B enters the current date.
34A	When applicable, STC or their representative indicates whether or not they concur with how items 5 through 31 were completed.
34B	STC or their representative who completed item 34A signs.
34C	STC or their representative who signed item 34B enters the current date.
35	Enter remarks.--*

22-30 (Reserved)

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.

For multiple market crops, according to subparagraph 65 C, the determination of a *de minimis* crop will be calculated by crop type.

Determination of *de minimis* is a self-certification by the producer; the expected value when determining a crop of economic significance is based on the known estimated value at the time of making the certification rather than the actual crop value as determined in paragraph 262.

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.

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

I RMA Insurance Exceptions

Producers will be considered in compliance with the RMPR requirement if their share in a crop is insured based on 1 of the following RMA crop policy rules.

- **Husband/Wife** – Either spouse insures all interest in the crop under 1 policy.
- **Landlord/Tenant** – Either the landlord or tenant may insure both parties' share with permission of the other party.
- **Landlord Undivided Interest** – Land is jointly and severally owned with 1 person being the responsible person.
- **Joint Ventures** – One of the member's TIN is used to insure the entire interest of the joint venture with all members agreeing and signing the policy, even if their SBI is less than 10 percent share.

Note: The exception on joint ventures does **not** apply to corporations or any other entities with members.

- **Revocable Trusts** – An individual beneficiary's or grantor's TIN is used to insure the entire interest of the revocable trust. Documentation may include a copy of the statement advising where the authority can be found.
- **DBA** – A producer with TIN for DBA with only the individual as sole proprietor can insure using either DBA's TIN or the individual's TIN. If DBA has SBI other than the individual, then DBA is **not** eligible for the exception.

Note: A producer is considered to have met RMPR as listed in this subparagraph must be on the SURE Interim Report, RMA Data Section, SBI as outlined in Part 16.

- **Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity** – A producer's share is insured under a policy purchased by another individual that transfers the insurance coverage to the producer. The original insured individual (transferor) transfers the insurance coverage to another person (transferee). The transferee's SBI must be listed on the SURE Interim Report. If not, it is the transferee's responsibility to contact the insurance company to request the SBI information be sent to RMA to be included on the SURE Interim Report.

***--Note:** If the transferee is not listed on the SURE Interim Report as SBI, and the insurance company cannot provide SBI information to RMA, the insured must provide FSA a hard copy of a valid RMA form titled, "Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity".--*

36 Equitable Relief for 2008

A Overview

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 provided special consideration to provide equitable relief in 2008 to eligible producers who failed to meet 2008 RMPR for SURE, because most sales closing dates for crop insurance and application closing dates for NAP occurred before the enactment.

Note: STC had authority to grant equitable relief on a case-by-case basis for producers who missed the 2008 deadline for obtaining coverage.

B Extent of Equitable Relief

Equitable relief was granted by STC, on a case-by-case basis, to an eligible producer who failed to meet 2008 RMPR when the determination was made that the producer made a good faith effort to comply, and when 1 of the following situations occurred:

- producer was unable to pay the 2008 buy-in fee for the crop by the September 16, 2008, deadline and the sales closing date for crop insurance or application closing date for NAP crops had passed
- late-planting a crop because of weather-related causes
- actual use of the crop that differs from IU was uninsurable.

Example: Certain insurance policies, such as Crop Revenue Coverage, insure corn **only** intended as grain. If the corn is intended for silage, the coverage will **not** attach.

Note: 7-CP, paragraph 63 was used determine whether a producer made a good faith effort.

Part 3 SURE Crop Data**61 Required Crop Data****A Required Crop Data for Implementing SURE**

The SURE Program requires that STC's establish several data elements. All required crop data must be established **before** FSA-682 can be finalized. The data elements are used in SURE guarantee, expected revenue, and total farm revenue calculations.

B Required Data Elements

The data elements required for SURE are:

- CEY
- final planting date
- historical marketing percentage
- maximum average loss, as applicable
- *--guarantee price--*
- NAMP for prices not established by DAFP
- prevented planting factor
- quality adjustment factor, as applicable
- unharvested factor.

62 Historical Yield and Price Data

A CEY's

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

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

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

For fruit insured under an RMA fresh fruit only policy, CEY for fresh fruit **must** be established and used.

--For hybrid seed, CEY is 1 yield for all varieties grown in the county.--

62 Historical Yield and Price Data (Continued)

B Guarantee Price

The guarantee price:

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

The 2008 price will be calculated using an Olympic average of 2002 through 2006 historical data. The NAP market price found on NCT will be used for the following crops:

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

Note: If a NAP market price was not established in NCT, the price must be calculated using the same rules used to establish a NAP price according to 1-NAP, paragraph 108.

C Sources of Information

STC's must use the best available information when establishing crop CEY's and prices. Sources of information may include, but are not limited to:

- Federal crop insurance
- NASS (must be used if available) (Exhibit 5)
- CSREES
- County Agricultural Commissioners Office
- local markets
- COC's knowledge
- prices in similar areas
- *--for hybrid seed varieties, seed companies or RO's.--*

All SURE prices, including the guarantee price and NAMP, are on a harvested basis without the inclusion of transportation, storage, processing, packing, marketing, or other post-harvest expenses.

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

63 NAMP

A NAMP Applicability

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

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

B Determining NAMP

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

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

The 2008 marketing year price corresponds to the 2008 historic price entered in the 2010 NCT, if available.

Note: The 2010 NCT is not required to be updated for the 2008 SURE Program, but the 2008 historic prices required for establishing NAMP must be available by whatever means is the most efficient within a State.

If the 2008 historic price is not available, STC shall establish NAMP using the best data available identified in subparagraph 62 C.

***--Note:** To help ensure consistency in the SURE Program, a reduction factor of .85 will be applied to NAMP for all honey crops to account for harvest expenses. This is the same reduction applied to the guarantee price. See subparagraph 163 A.--*

63 NAMP (Continued)

C Cap for NAP Crops

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

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

Note: There is no NAMP cap for insurable crops.

***--D NAMP Adjustments**

RMA will adjust NASS data downward when establishing the insurance price for certain crops. These RMA adjustments are applied to recognize “on the tree” or “in field” prices and exclude harvest costs. For crops where RMA makes an adjustment to the insurance price, the 12-month NAMP established by STC’s, used to calculate crop revenue, may **not** be equitable or consistent to the insurance price.

States listed in Exhibit 6.5 have the authority to further adjust their NAMP **not** to exceed the RMA reduction provided for the specific crops and counties or crushing districts listed. This NAMP adjustment authority is **not** specific to NASS data **only** and may apply to other data sources when it is determined that harvest costs are included in that data set.

Exhibit 6.5 provides a list of crops, States, and areas within States that are authorized to make adjustments to NAMP. NAMP adjustments by State and county or crushing district **must** be consistent with NAMP established according to subparagraph 62 B.

Note: In Exhibit 6.5, potatoes for Colorado (CO) and 13 other States, and processing tomatoes, have a percentage for an adjustment. For these, NAMP is **multiplied** by the adjustment. For all other crops, the adjustment is **subtracted** from NAMP.

Example: For apples, the price adjustment is per lb. If the 12-month NAMP from NASS is captured in 42 lb bu for fresh apples, multiply (\$.03) times 42 lbs to come up with a (\$1.26) per bu adjustment.--*

64 Guarantee Adjustment Factors**A Using Prevented Planting and Unharvested Factors**

Prevented planting and unharvested factors are used to adjust the crop guarantee under SURE if the crop was prevented from planting or unharvested because of a natural disaster.

Prevented planting and unharvested factors, if not already established for NAP purposes, shall be established for all crops according to 1-NAP, paragraph 109.

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

B Prevented Planting and Unharvested Factor Requirements

The prevented planting and unharvested factors must be:

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

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

65 Historical Marketing Percentages

A SURE Guarantee and Revenue Calculations

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

--A historical marketing percentage must be applied to NAP covered, waived-in, and insured crops for which no guarantee basis is provided (Plan Codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, and 63) when-- the total production for the crop is known, but the producer is unable to provide documentation reflecting how that production was actually marketed.

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

B Multiple Marketed Crops

*--Multiple market crops are crops where the production is brought to 1 market and split into fresh, processing, and, if applicable, juice sales.

Historical marketing percentages shall be established for multiple marketed crops.

Example: A producer has an apple crop that is delivered to a packing house. Based on grading factors, the packing house split the production as fresh and processed.--*

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

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

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

100 Tolerance

A Differences between RMA and FSA Acreage

--SURE benefits for insured producers are based on RMA acres. SURE eligible RMA planted acres will be compared to SURE eligible FSA planted acres. If RMA and FSA planted-- acres differ, tolerance applies according to subparagraph B.

B Definition of Acreage Tolerance

--If a farm has both FSA and RMA SURE eligible planted acres for an insured crop,-- payment acres for the SURE guarantee calculation will be based on RMA acres determined eligible according to Part 4. However, if the planted acres of an insured crop for which an RMA guarantee basis is provided differs by more than the larger of 5 percent or 10 acres not to exceed 50 acres, the participant will be notified of the discrepancy and that refunds of unearned payments may be required.

C Tolerance Determination

Tolerance will be determined **only** for insured crops for which an RMA guarantee basis is *--provided. **Tolerance will apply to the total acres for the physical location county,--* crop, type, and IU.**

Use the following Step/Action table to calculate tolerance.

Step	Action
1	*--For RMA acreage, total the SURE eligible acreage from the “A” (Acreage) Records unless there are “L” (Loss) Records. If there are “L” (Loss) Records present, include the acres from the “L” (Loss) Records in the total instead of the acreage from the “A” (Acreage) Records.
2	For FSA acreage, total FSA-578 SURE eligible reported acreage unless there are--* determined acres present. If determined acres are present, include the determined acres in the total instead of the reported acres.
3	Compare the result of steps 1 and 2.
4	Calculate the tolerance threshold for the crop as follows: Result of step 1 x 5 percent or 10 acres, not to exceed 50 acres.
5	If step 3 is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equal to or less than step 4, then the acreage is within tolerance • greater than step 4, then the acreage exceeds tolerance.
6	See subparagraph E for handling tolerance determinations.

100 Tolerance (Continued)

D Tolerance Determination Example Table

The following calculation examples demonstrate using the Step/Action table in *-subparagraph C, for 4 crops in 1 physical location county.--*

Crop, type, IU	Result of Step 1 (RMA Acres)	Result of Step 2 (FSA Acres)	Result of Step 3 (Difference Between RMA and FSA Acres)	Result of Step 4 (5 Percent of Total RMA Acres)	Allowable Acreage Difference	Within Tolerance ?
Corn YEL GR	307.0	300.0	7.0	15.4	15.4	Y
Soybeans COM GR	21.1	25.2	4.1	1.1	10.0	Y
Oats SPR GR	702.4	759.3	56.9	35.1	35.1	N
Wheat HRW GR	1,149.4	1,237.9	88.5	57.5 <u>1/</u>	50.0 <u>1/</u>	N

1/ RMA Acres x 5 Percent = 57.5 Acres and 50 acres is the maximum allowable acreage.

E County Office Action for Tolerance Determinations

--Use the instructions in this table whenever there is a difference between SURE eligible RMA and FSA acreage for a specific crop/type/IU, by physical location county.--

WHEN the difference between the RMA and FSA acreage...	THEN the County Office shall...
is within tolerance	process FSA-682 using RMA acres determined eligible according to Part 4 to calculate the SURE guarantee.
exceeds tolerance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate the SURE guarantee based on the lesser of RMA acres or FSA acres determined eligible according to Part 4 <p>Note: Follow paragraph 12 for determining misrepresentation, scheme, or device.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> notify producer of discrepancy and request a refund of the unearned payment, if applicable <p>Note: Follow paragraph 715 to modify or delete a previously recorded SURE payment amount.</p>

130 Examples for Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

E Example 4: Dollar Amount of Insurance - Multiple Location Counties, Irrigated and Nonirrigated Practices (Continued)

Step	Action										
2	Weight Assigned Yield - FSA-578 records for administrative State and county 12-043 show the following.										
	Farm No.	Tract No.	Field No.	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	
	438	3	5	12-043	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	12.0	
	564	4	12	12-043	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	5.0	
	315	7	1	12-051	Corn	SWT	FH	01	NI	9.0	
	315	8	10	12-051	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	11.5	
	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Assigned Yield *--From Step 1--*	Extension		
	12-043	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	17.0	365	6,205		
	Totals							17.0		6,205	
	Weighted assigned yield $6,205 / 17.0 = 365$.										
	The weighted assigned yield for 12-043 is 365 crates.										
	Location St/Co	Crop	Crop Type	IU	Planting Period	Practice	Eligible Acres	Assigned Yield *--From Step 1--*	Extension		
	12-051	Corn	SWT	FH	01	NI	9.0	310	2,790		
	12-051	Corn	SWT	FH	01	I	11.5	365	4,198		
	Totals							20.5		6,988	
	Weighted assigned yield $6,988 / 20.5 = 341$.										
	The weighted assigned yield for 12-051 is 341 crates.										
3	Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield for fresh sweet corn for:										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-043 is equal to the weighted assigned yield that is 365 crates • 12-051 is equal to the weighted assigned yield that is 341 crates. 										

131 Example for Converting CC Yield for Silage

A Example 1: Determining CC Yield for FG or SG

In this example, the producer grew corn FG (silage). The CC yield for corn is for the IU of grain and must be converted from bushels to tons for comparison.

Step	Action																																																
1	<p>Determine Adjusted Yield - NAP database information is as follows:</p> <p>Unit 203 Corn/YEL/FG/01/NI Administrative State and county: 20-009</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Approved Yield</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Adjusted Yield</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2007</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2007</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2006</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16.75</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2006</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2005</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.90</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2005</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2004</td> <td style="text-align: center;">R</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11.26</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2004</td> <td style="text-align: center;">R</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2003</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2003</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70.91</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">59.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Approved Yield is $70.91 / 5 = 14.18$</td> <td colspan="3">Adjusted Yield is $59.65 / 4 = 14.91$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The adjusted yield for corn forage is 14.91 ton.</p>	Approved Yield			Adjusted Yield			2007	A	15.00	2007	A	15.00	2006	A	16.75	2006	A	16.75	2005	A	14.90	2005	A	14.90	2004	R	11.26	2004	R	11.26	2003	A	13.00	2003	A	13.00	Total		70.91	Total		59.65	Approved Yield is $70.91 / 5 = 14.18$			Adjusted Yield is $59.65 / 4 = 14.91$		
Approved Yield			Adjusted Yield																																														
2007	A	15.00	2007	A	15.00																																												
2006	A	16.75	2006	A	16.75																																												
2005	A	14.90	2005	A	14.90																																												
2004	R	11.26	2004	R	11.26																																												
2003	A	13.00	2003	A	13.00																																												
Total		70.91	Total		59.65																																												
Approved Yield is $70.91 / 5 = 14.18$			Adjusted Yield is $59.65 / 4 = 14.91$																																														
2	Weight Adjusted Yield - Since the producer has only 1 unit for the crop, the weighted adjusted yield is equal to the adjusted yield that is 14.91 ton.																																																
3	Weight CC Yield - Since the producer has only 1 farm with corn, the weighted CC yield is equal to the farm CC yield that is 195 bushels.																																																
4	<p>Convert Weighted CC Yield - The weighted CC yield must be converted from bushels to ton so that the weighted adjusted yield can be compared to the weighted CC yield.</p> <p>Divide the weighted CC yield by the conversion factor in Exhibit 30.</p> <p>$195 / 7.94 = 24.56$</p> <p>The converted weighted CC yield for corn FG (silage) is 24.56 ton.</p>																																																
5	<p>Determine SURE Yield - SURE yield is the higher of the weighted adjusted yield or the converted weighted CC yield.</p> <p>SURE yield for corn for forage is 24.56 ton.</p>																																																

***--132 Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields**

A Overview

The SURE Interim Workbook allows the entry of only one RMA weighted adjusted yield per crop, type, and IU. Follow this paragraph for producers with multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields.

A producer may have multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields because of the following:

- crop, type, and IU are covered by both of the following:
 - buy-up insurance
 - CAT coverage
- having coverage by meeting 1 of the exceptions in subparagraph 35 I and a policy or plan of insurance of their own
- having coverage by meeting 1 or more of the exceptions in subparagraph 35 I and **not** a policy or plan of insurance of their own.

Example: A landowner has multiple tenants who have covered his shares with their policies or plans of insurance.

B Blend Multiple Yields

The SURE Interim Workbook allows for the entry of only one RMA weighted adjusted yield per crop, type, and IU. Therefore, multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields for the same producer, crop, type, and IU must be blended into 1 yield to be loaded in the SURE Interim Workbook. Use the following table to blend multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields into 1 yield by physical location county, crop, type, and IU.

Step	Action
1	For each RMA acreage record on the SURE Interim Report, multiply the RMA acres by the RMA weighted adjusted yield.
2	Total acres from step 1.
3	Total extensions resulting from step 1.
4	Divide the total extensions from step 3 by the total acres from step 2. The result is a blended weighted adjusted yield.

Load the blended weighted adjusted yield as the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield in the SURE Interim Workbook according to subparagraph 515 J.--*

***--132 Multiple RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)**

C Weighted CC Yield

A producer with multiple RMA weighted adjusted yields shall have only 1 weighted CC yield for the administrative county, crop, type, and IU that will be loaded in the SURE Interim Workbook. If the producer's SURE Interim Report does not have a weighted CC yield for the administrative county, crop, type, and IU, then no weighted CC yield will be loaded in the SURE Interim Workbook.--*

*--133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields

A Example 1, CAT Level and Buy-up Coverage

In the following example, Jason Jones has corn for grain covered by both a buy-up and CAT policy. The SURE Interim Report for this producer shows two RMA weighted adjusted yields. The two RMA weighted adjusted yields will be blended into 1 yield.

Excerpts of the SURE Interim Report provide FSA-578 and RMA data as follows.

Producer ID/Name: ##### S JASON JONES												
<u>1 2008 FSA-578 DATA</u>												
LOCATION	CROP	TYPE	IU	STATUS	PRAC	RPT ACRES	DET ACRES	DET IND	SHARE	PLANT DATE	FARM TRACT	FIELD
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	N	112.10	0.00		1.0000	05-23-2008	5049 668	1
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	N	48.80	0.00		1.0000	05-22-2008	5308 2880	1
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	N	85.30	0.00		1.0000	05-22-2008	5308 4093	3
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	N	30.40	0.00		1.0000	05-23-2008	1573 1601	2
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	N	61.20	0.00		1.0000	05-23-2008	5048 1775	3
<u>12 2008 RMA DATA</u>												
REC	CROP	TYPE	PRAC	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERAGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC	PCT	
TYP	0041	CORN	016 Grain	003 Non-Irrigated	25	1.000	00103	A	0.7000	1.0000		
A	ACRES: 112.10	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE: 5.4000	GUAR BASIS: 67,264	UOM: BU							
	YIELD: 168.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000	PROD PREMIUM: 2,121	GRID ID:							
	ADJ APH: 168.00	OPTION CD: BY	OPTION FCTR: 1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE: 05-23-2008							
WTD	ADJ YLD: 158.74	LOC ST/CTY: 18/075	FSN: 5049	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010							

REC	CROP	TYPE	PRAC	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERAGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC	PCT	
TYP	0041	CORN	016 Grain	003 Non-Irrigated	25	1.000	00105	A	0.7000	1.0000		
A	ACRES: 48.80	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE: 5.4000	GUAR BASIS: 29,282	UOM: BU							
	YIELD: 135.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000	PROD PREMIUM: 859	GRID ID:							
	ADJ APH: 151.00	OPTION CD: BYYA	OPTION FCTR: 1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE: 05-22-2008							
WTD	ADJ YLD: 158.74	LOC ST/CTY: 18/075	FSN: 5308	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010							

REC	CROP	TYPE	PRAC	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERAGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC	PCT	
TYP	0041	CORN	016 Grain	003 Non-Irrigated	90	1.000	00100	C	0.5000	0.5500		
A	ACRES: 30.40	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE: 2.6200	GUAR BASIS: 7,053	UOM: BU							
	YIELD: 167.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000	PROD PREMIUM: 0	GRID ID:							
	ADJ APH: 177.11	OPTION CD: HRYA	OPTION FCTR: 1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE: 05-23-2008							
WTD	ADJ YLD: 177.11	LOC ST/CTY: 18/075	FSN: 1573	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010							

REC	CROP	TYPE	PRAC	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERAGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC	PCT	
TYP	0041	CORN	016 Grain	003 Non-Irrigated	90	1.000	00100	C	0.5000	0.5500		
A	ACRES: 61.20	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE: 2.6200	GUAR BASIS: 14,199	UOM: BU							
	YIELD: 167.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.0000	PROD PREMIUM: 0	GRID ID:							
	ADJ APH: 177.11	OPTION CD: HRYA	OPTION FCTR: 1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE: 05-23-2008							
WTD	ADJ YLD: 177.11	LOC ST/CTY: 18/075	FSN: 5048	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE: 04-12-2010							

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***--133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)**

A Example 1, CAT Level and Buy-Up Coverage (Continued)

Using RMA acres, blend the RMA weighted adjusted yields into 1 yield according to the following table.

Step	Action					
1	For each RMA acreage record for the crop, type, and IU, multiply RMA acres by RMA weighted adjusted yield. The following records are for corn for grain.					
	Unit	RMA Acres	x	RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield	=	Extension
	103	112.10	x	158.74	=	17,794.7540
	105	48.80	x	158.74	=	7,746.5120
		85.30	x	158.74	=	13,540.5220
	100	30.40	x	177.11	=	5,384.1440
		61.20	x	177.11	=	10,839.1320
Totals	337.80				55,305.0640	
2	Divide the total extension from step 1 by the total acres from step 1 to determine the blended weighted adjusted yield.					
	$55,305.0640 \div 337.80 = 163.72$					

Load the blended weighted adjusted yield as the SURE Interim Workbook RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield according to subparagraph 515 J.--*

*--133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)

B Example 2, Transfer of Coverage and Right to Indemnity

In the following example, Jack Jones has corn for grain covered by a policy of his own and is a transferee of part of Charlie Reed's policy. Jack's SURE Interim Report will display all corn acres he reported on FSA-578 and RMA data for his corn policy. RMA data for the transferred coverage is displayed on the transferor's SURE Interim Report along with the transferee's SBI information. Because Jack has 2 policies, he has 2 sets of data, including 2 RMA weighted adjusted yields and 2 weighted CC yields. The two RMA weighted adjusted yields will be blended into 1 yield. Only Jack's weighted CC yield will be loaded in the SURE Interim Workbook.

Excerpts of Jack's SURE Interim Report provide FSA-578 and RMA data.

Producer ID/Name: ##### S JACK JONES														
LOCATION	CROP	TYPE	IU	STATUS	PRAC	RPT ACRES	DET ACRES	DET	IND	SHARE	PLANT DATE	FARM	TRACT	FIELD
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	N	82.30	0.00			0.8000	05-16-2008	3019	2487	1B
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	N	71.80	0.00			0.8000	05-16-2008	3019	2336	1C
	CORN	YEL	GR	I	N	158.30	0.00			0.9500	05-19-2008	5873	2470	2C
 <u>12 2008 RMA DATA</u>														
REC	CROP	TYPE	PRAC	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERAGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC	PCT			
TYP	0041	CORN	016 Grain	003 Non-Irrigated	25	0.950	00103	A	0.7000	1.0000				
A	ACRES:	158.30	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE:	5.4000	GUAR BASIS:	31,765	UOM:	BU					
	YIELD:	50.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.0000	PROD PREMIUM:	2,949	GRID ID:						
	ADJ APH:	55.88	OPTION CD:	YA	OPTION FCTR:	1.0000	WRTN AGMT:	PLANT DATE:	05-19-2008					
WTD	ADJ YLD:	55.88	LOC ST/CTY:	08/121	FSN:	AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:	04-12-2010					
 <u>14 2008 CC YIELD DATA</u>														
CROP	TYPE	IU	WTD	CC	YLD	U	OM							
CORN	YEL	GR	26				BU							

--*

*--133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)

B Example 2, Transfer of Coverage and Right to Indemnity (Continued)

Excerpts of Charlie Reed's SURE Interim Report provide the following data.

Producer ID/Name: XXXX S CHARLIE REED										
<u>12 2008 RMA DATA</u>										
REC	CROP	TYPE	PRAC	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERAGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC PCT
TYP	0041	CORN	016 Grain	003 Non-Irrigated	25	0.800	00502	A	0.7000	1.0000
A	ACRES:	82.30	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE:	5.4000	GUAR BASIS:	14,873	UOM:	BU	
	YIELD:	53.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.0000	PROD PREMIUM:	1,375	GRID ID:		
	ADJ APH:	55.89	OPTION CD: YA	OPTION FCTR:	1.0000	WRTN AGMT:		PLANT DATE:	05-16-2008	
WTD	ADJ YLD:	59.76	LOC ST/CTY:	08/121	FSN:	AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:	04-12-2010	

REC	CROP	TYPE	PRAC	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERAGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC PCT
TYP	0041	CORN	016 Grain	003 Non-Irrigated	25	0.800	00504	A	0.7000	1.0000
A	ACRES:	159.40	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE:	5.4000	GUAR BASIS:	28,806	UOM:	BU	
	YIELD:	53.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.0000	PROD PREMIUM:	2,663	GRID ID:		
	ADJ APH:	59.88	OPTION CD: YA	OPTION FCTR:	1.0000	WRTN AGMT:		PLANT DATE:	05-18-2008	
WTD	ADJ YLD:	59.76	LOC ST/CTY:	08/121	FSN:	AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:	04-12-2010	

REC	CROP	TYPE	PRAC	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERAGE	CAT/LVL	PRICE	ELC PCT
TYP	0041	CORN	016 Grain	003 Non-Irrigated	25	0.800	00507	A	0.7000	1.0000
A	ACRES:	71.80	ZERO ACRE:	PRICE:	5.4000	GUAR BASIS:	12,975	UOM:	BU	
	YIELD:	57.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:	GUAR REDUC FCTR:	0.0000	PROD PREMIUM:	1,115	GRID ID:		
	ADJ APH:	63.95	OPTION CD: YA	OPTION FCTR:	1.0000	WRTN AGMT:		PLANT DATE:	05-16-2008	
WTD	ADJ YLD:	59.76	LOC ST/CTY:	08/121	FSN:	AGR:	N	UPDATE DATE:	04-12-2010	
<u>14 2008 CC YIELD DATA</u>										
CROP	TYPE	IU	WTD	CC YLD	UOM					
CORN	YEL	GR		29	BU					
SBI AIP: RH ID/NAME: ##### S JACK JONES										

--*

***--133 Examples of Blending Weighted Adjusted Yields (Continued)**

B Example 2, Transfer of Coverage and Right to Indemnity (Continued)

Using RMA acres for Jack, blend the RMA weighted adjusted yields into 1 according to the following table. Based on Jack’s FSA-578 report, unit 502 and 507 are the only units transferred to him from Charlie Reed. Only those units are used in the following calculations.

Step	Action					
1	For each RMA acreage record for the crop, type, and IU, multiply RMA acres by RMA weighted adjusted yield. The following records are for corn for grain.					
	Unit	RMA Acres	x	RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield	=	Extension
	103	158.30	x	55.88	=	8,845.8040
	502	82.30	x	59.76	=	4,918.2480
	507	71.80	x	59.76	=	4,290.7680
	Totals	312.40				18,054.8200
2	Divide the total extension from step 1 by the total acres from step 1 to determine the blended weighted adjusted yield.					
	$18,054.8200 \div 312.40 = 57.79$					

Load the following data in the SURE Interim Workbook:

- blended weighted adjusted yield as the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield according to subparagraph 515 J
- weighted CC yield of 26 according to subparagraph 515 J.--*

134-150 (Reserved)

Section 2 Data Elements

156 Data Elements Required to Calculate Crop Guarantee

A Insurable Yield-Based Crops

The following data elements are required to calculate a guarantee for each eligible **insurable yield-based crop on a farm**:

- eligible crop acres according to Part 4
- *--acres for hybrid seed will be based on female acres as provided by RMA in the SURE Interim Report "ACRE" field--*
- SURE yield according to Part 5
- coverage level
- price
- price election
- adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

Note: Insurable yield-based crops include insurable crops for which insurance coverage was purchased timely or for which a waiver was obtained.

B NAP Yield-Based Crops

The following data elements are required to calculate a guarantee for each eligible **NAP yield-based crop on a farm**:

- eligible crop acres according to Part 4
- *--acres for hybrid seed will be based on female acres from FSA-578--*
- SURE yield according to Part 5
- coverage level of 50 percent
- NAP price
- price election of 100 percent
- adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

Note: NAP yield-based crops include NAP crops for which the administrative fee was paid timely or for which a waiver was obtained.

156 Data Elements Required to Calculate Crop Guarantee (Continued)**C Insurable Value Loss Crops**

Value loss crops are unique in that, unlike yield-based crops, there are no acres, yields, or prices used in calculating a guarantee.

The following data elements are needed to calculate a guarantee for each eligible **insurable value loss crop on a farm**:

- Field Market Value A
- coverage level
- price election
- adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

Note: Insurable value loss crops include insurable crops for which insurance coverage was purchased timely or for which a waiver was obtained.

D NAP Value Loss Crops

The following data elements are needed to calculate a guarantee for each eligible **NAP value loss crop on a farm**:

- Field Market Value A
- coverage level for NAP (50 percent)
- price election
- adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

Note: NAP value loss crops include NAP crops for which the administrative fee was paid timely or for which a waiver was obtained.

E SURE Multiplier

The SURE multiplier:

- is a factor applied to the SURE guarantee
- for insurable crops is 115 percent and for NAP crops is 120 percent
- is an element of the SURE guarantee that can be changed by Congress to either increase or decrease potential benefits of the SURE Program (paragraph 196).

157-160 (Reserved)

162 Insured Crops (Continued)

B Crops With a County or Producer Yield

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

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

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

***--Note:** When Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12) and GRIP (Plan Code 73) policies are provided through a written agreement with a Written Agreement Code of “GP”, additional action is required. See subparagraph C and paragraph 308 for specific instructions on calculating a guarantee and expected revenue for these unique policies.--*

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

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

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

C Crops With No RMA Established Yield

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

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

162 Insured Crops (Continued)

C Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

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

- Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Code 50)

***--Note:** Raisins are covered under Plan Code 50; however, RMA is providing an RMA guarantee basis. County Offices are instructed to follow paragraph 309 for raisins.--*

- Fixed Dollar (Plan Code 51)
- Yield-Based Dollar (Plan Code 55)

***--Note:** Hybrid seed policies are insured under Plan Code 55. State Offices shall establish a price and yield for the hybrid variety according to paragraph 62. The SURE Interim Report will provide:

- acres, **female only**
- coverage level
- price election percentage.--*

- AGR-Lite (Plan Code 61)
- AGR (Plan Code 63)

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

Individual crops within the AGR and AGR-Lite policies may also be insured separately with an MPCCI policy or covered by NAP. In such an instance, those crops will be **excluded** from the AGR and AGR-Lite policy. The crop guarantee will be calculated separately for individual crops based on the plan of insurance or NAP coverage obtained, as follows:

- for insured crops, follow procedure for the applicable MPCCI plan code obtained
- for NAP crops, follow paragraph 163.--*

162 Insured Crops (Continued)

C Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

- written agreement policies with the following **Written Agreement Codes** on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section “A” (Acreage) Record:
 - “**GP**” for Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12) or GRIP (Plan Code 73) for:
 - hybrid corn seed
 - hybrid grain sorghum
 - popcorn
 - sweet corn
 - any other specialty corn or grain sorghum
 - “**SC**” for any plan codes considered Special Purpose Corn (for example, Blue Corn); crop code must equal corn (0041)
 - *--“**TP**” is used for multiple plan codes and insures special types and practices, such as Edamame Soybean varieties.--*

Note: The RMA guarantee basis provided for these written agreements shall **not** be used according to paragraph 308.

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

D Guarantee Adjustment Factors

Crop guarantees must be adjusted to reflect any RMA adjustments to guarantee because of producer planting decisions, harvest decisions, and specific policy provisions applicable to each crop. Adjustment factors will be applied to guarantee and will always reduce the crop guarantee. Crops that are insured will have adjustment factors already included in the RMA guarantee basis, if applicable.

Note: Adjustment factors will be provided by RMA and included in the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4); however, they shall not be used to further reduce the RMA guarantee basis. The listed factors will be used to assist the County Office in calculating expected revenue.

For crops where no RMA acreage or RMA guarantee basis is provided, County Offices should follow the provisions in subparagraph B. See list of plan codes in subparagraph C.

163 NAP Crops**A Yield-Based NAP Covered Crops**

The guarantee for yield-based NAP crops will be calculated using the producer's NAP information with the exception that the eligible acres will be determined according to Part 4, the SURE yield will be calculated according to Part 5, and the price election is 100 percent.

*--The price for honey posted on NCT is based on a processing price, **not** an "in field" price. To reflect an "in field" price, a .85 factor has been established to adjust the NCT price.

When entering a price for honey into the SURE Interim Workbook, multiply the NCT price by .85 and enter the result. Enter a harvested (H) code, **not** an unharvested (UH) code, in the SURE Interim Workbook "Stage Code" field.

See subparagraph 63 B for adjusting NAMP for honey.--*

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors

Crop guarantees must be adjusted to reflect any NAP adjustments to guarantee because of producer planting and harvest decisions applicable to each crop. Adjustment factors will be applied to guarantee and will always reduce the crop guarantee.

The following adjustment factors apply to NAP crops:

- late planting
- prevented planting
- unharvested.

Section 4 Calculating Guarantee for Value Loss Crops**171 Value Loss Crops****A Overview**

Value loss crops are crops where the plant or commodity is sold, rather than a product of the plant. Value loss crops do not lend themselves to yield loss calculations or production loss situations. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Christmas trees
- crustaceans
- flowers
- mushrooms
- ornamental nursery
- tropical fish
- turfgrass sod.

Value loss crops are unique in that acres, yields, or prices are not used to calculate the guarantee. Guarantee will be based on the value of the inventory immediately on hand before the disaster event.

B Field Market Values

Field Market Value A is the dollar value of the crop immediately **before** the eligible disaster event.

Field Market Value B is the dollar value of inventory immediately **after** the eligible disaster event.

***--Note:** Only value loss crops that have experienced a loss:

- because of an eligible disaster even will be considered when determining the SURE guarantee and revenue
- should be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook, according to subparagraph 515 G.--*

172 Insured Value Loss Crops

A SURE Guarantee Calculation

For 2008, nursery and clams are the **only** 2 value loss crops for which insurance coverage is provided. Nursery is provided under a Dollar Plan of Insurance (Plan Code 50) and clams are provided under an Aquaculture Dollar Plan (Plan Code 43). Both enable a producer to elect a dollar amount of insurance that covers their inventory. These dollar plans of insurance are different than what was explained under Section 3 of this part because of the following:

- *--Field Market Value A (FMV-A) and Field Market Value B (FMV-B) will be provided by RMA for participants who were paid an indemnity--*
- no acres will be considered
- a SURE yield will not be required
- a NAP price will not be used.

*--**Note:** For insured participants who did not receive an indemnity, see subparagraph D.--*

To calculate the crop guarantee for insured value loss crops, FSA will use the following formula:

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

*--**Note:** Value loss for nursery is **not** calculated on a per crop or size basis; it is based on--* total inventory on hand.

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors

Each value loss crop guarantee must reflect any RMA adjustments to guarantee because of a producer under reporting inventory when the Field Market Value A exceeds the starting inventory or peak inventory, if applicable. Adjustment factors will always reduce the crop guarantee. Crops that are insured will have adjustment factors already included in the RMA guarantee basis, if applicable.

Note: RMA offers a peak endorsement that allows producers to increase the amount of insurance during times when inventory is elevated because of certain market demands, such as Christmas, spring planting, etc. Producers who do not take advantage of the peak endorsement provision may have a guarantee adjustment factor applied.

172 Insured Value Loss Crops (Continued)

C Notice of Loss for Insured Value Loss Crops

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

***--D Insured Value Loss Crops Not Paid an Indemnity**

A participant of a value loss crop that earns an indemnity payment from RMA will have the participant's loss information transmitted electronically to FSA by RMA. The participant's Field Market Value A (FMV-A) and Field Market Value B (FMV-B) will be available on the SURE Interim Report. However, a participant of a value loss crop that did **not** earn an indemnity payment from RMA will **not** have loss information provided electronically to FSA from RMA. A participant in this situation must provide FSA with a document from their crop insurance agent that establishes Field Market Value A (FMV-A), including the date Field Market Value A (FMV-A) was determined. This document must be signed and dated by both the crop insurance agent and the participant.

Participants that did not earn an indemnity payment must also bring in a copy of the appraisals performed immediately following the disaster events, signed and dated by LA, or other acceptable documentation, so that a Field Market Value B (FMV-B) may be calculated.

Note: RMA's nursery crop provisions define:

- Field Market Value A (FMV-A) as, "the value of undamaged insurable plants in the basic unit, immediately prior to the occurrence of any loss, as determined by our appraisal"
- Field Market Value B (FMV-B) as, "value remaining for the insurable plants in the basic unit, immediately following the occurrence of the loss, as determined by appraisal, plus any reduction in value because of uninsured causes".--*

173 NAP Value Loss Crops

A SURE Guarantee Calculation

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

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

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

B CCC-576 for NAP Value Loss Crops

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

Note: For situations where a FSA-682, Part A is filed, producers will be required to provide acceptable evidence according to 1-NAP to support Field Market Value A for that *--loss. COC will then act on/approve the disaster event, dates of disaster, and evidence of inventory provided to support Field Market Value A and Field Market Value B.--*

C Guarantee Adjustment Factors

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

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

Section 7 ARRA Funding

196 Implications of ARRA to Crop Guarantee

A Overview

ARRA provided additional assistance to eligible producers under the SURE Program by increasing the coverage level and price election or the SURE multiplier, whichever is higher, used in the calculation of the crop guarantee. The original formula for calculating the SURE guarantee is:

Eligible SURE Acres x SURE Yield x Coverage Level x Price x Price Election x Guarantee Adjustment Factors x Producer Share x SURE Multiplier (115 percent for insured crops and 120 percent for NAP crops).

ARRA also authorized Buy-In 2 that allowed producers who did not timely purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage or take advantage of Buy-In 1, to pay a fee equal to the administrative CAT or NAP fee between February 17 and May 18, 2009, to meet the risk management purchase requirement. As a result, County Offices will be dealing with 2 groups of SURE participants for additional ARRA funding:

- **group 1** consists of crops where insurance or NAP coverage was purchased timely, producers who paid a buy-in fee before September 16, 2008, (Buy-In 1) or were granted relief for the Buy-In 1 deadline

Note: Producers who are considered SDA, LR, or BF will have their crops included in group 1.

- **group 2** consists of producers who paid a buy-in fee between February 17, 2009, and May 18, 2009, (Buy-In 2) or were granted relief by DAFP after the Buy-In 2 deadline.

Note: Crops that become eligible under Buy-In 2 will have their guarantees calculated using 70 percent coverage level, 100 percent price election, and the applicable SURE multiplier.

196 Implications of ARRA to Crop Guarantee (Continued)

B Insured Crop Guarantee Recalculations

For crops in group 1 that are insurable crops, ARRA allows the crop guarantee to be calculated based on the higher of the original SURE guarantee calculation with the exception of either of the following:

- SURE multiplier will be increased from 115 percent to 120 percent
- producer's coverage level will be increased to 70 percent and the producer's price election will be increased to 100 percent.

The following table provides the data elements within the original crop guarantee that may change because of ARRA funding.

ARRA Funding for Insured Crops			
	Coverage Level	Price Election	SURE Multiplier
Original	Producer Selected	Producer Selected	115 Percent
*--ARRA-1	Producer Selected	Producer Selected	120 Percent
ARRA-2--*	70 Percent	100 Percent	115 Percent

For crops in group 2 that are insurable crops, ARRA allows the crop guarantee to be calculated as follows:

Eligible SURE Acres x SURE Yield x 70 Percent Coverage Level x Price x 100 Percent Price Election x Guarantee Adjustment Factors x Producer Share x SURE Multiplier of 115 Percent.

The following chart provides the data elements that are applicable in calculating crop guarantee for crops for which Buy-In 2 provisions were elected.

ARRA Funding for Buy-In 2 Insurable Crops			
	Coverage Level	Price Election	SURE Multiplier
Original	N/A	N/A	N/A
*--ARRA-1	N/A	N/A	N/A
ARRA-2--*	70 Percent	100 Percent	115 Percent

Note: There is no original crop guarantee calculation since the producer would not have this crop included without ARRA and Buy-In 2.

196 Implications of ARRA to Crop Guarantee (Continued)

C NAP Crop Guarantee Recalculations

For crops in group 1 that are considered NAP crops, ARRA allows the crop guarantee to be calculated based on the higher of the original SURE guarantee calculation with the exception of either of the following:

- SURE multiplier will be increased from 120 percent to 125 percent
- producer’s coverage level will be increased to 70 percent from the current NAP coverage level of 50 percent.

The following chart provides a visual of the data elements within the original crop guarantee that may change because of ARRA funding.

ARRA Funding for NAP Crops			
	Coverage Level	Price Election	SURE Multiplier
Original	50 Percent	100 Percent	120 Percent
*--ARRA-1	50 Percent	100 Percent	125 Percent
ARRA-2--*	70 Percent	100 Percent	120 Percent

Note: The increase in coverage level to 70 percent will always result in the higher SURE benefit than the 5 percent increase in the SURE multiplier as shown in this table.

196 Implications of ARRA to Crop Guarantee (Continued)

C NAP Crop Guarantee Recalculations (Continued)

For crops in group 2 that are considered NAP crops, ARRA allows the crop guarantee to be calculated as follows:

Eligible SURE Acres x SURE Yield x 70 Percent Coverage Level x Price x 100 Percent Price Election x Guarantee Adjustment Factors x Producer Share x SURE Multiplier of 120 Percent.

The following chart provides a visual of the data elements that are applicable in calculating crop guarantee for crops for which Buy-In 2 provisions were elected.

ARRA Funding for Buy-In 2 Noninsurable Crops			
	Coverage Level	Price Election	SURE Multiplier
Original	N/A	N/A	N/A
*--ARRA-1	N/A	N/A	N/A
ARRA-2--*	70 Percent	100 Percent	120 Percent

Note: There is no original crop guarantee calculation since the producer would not have this crop included without ARRA and Buy-In 2.

197-200 (Reserved)

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

The following table provides production sources for RMA, NAP, and waived-in crops.

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

***--Note:** If cotton has a value in the "Skip-Row Code" field of the "Y" record, then RMA production may **not** be used on the "L" (Loss) Record or "SY Yield". Producers **must** provide production evidence according to subparagraphs G through J.

Applicable Skip-Row Codes for cotton are as follows:

- for Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and all States east of these States, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 111, 112, 117, and 118--*

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

- *--for New Mexico and the following counties in Texas: Baylor, Concho, Runnels, Schleicher, Shackelford, Sutton, Taylor, Throckmorton, Val Verde, Wilbarger, and all counties west of these counties, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, and 217
- for Kansas, Oklahoma, and all Texas counties not previously listed in this note, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, and 317.--*

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

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

- Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12)
- PRF-RI (Plan Code 13)
- PRF-VI (Plan Code 14)
- Pecan Revenue (Plan Code 41)
- Indexed Income Protection (Plan Code 45)
- Avocado Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 46)
- Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Codes 50R and 50N)
- Fixed Dollar (Plan Code 51)
- Yield-Based Dollar Amt of Insurance (Plan Code 55)
- AGR-Lite (Plan Code 61)
- AGR (Plan Code 63)
- Group Risk Income Protection (Plan Code 73).

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

Note: Available production records, from any source, must be provided. See paragraph 205 for additional information on assigned production. See subparagraph L for determining production not to count.

E Considerations for RMA Production

*--Skip-Row Crops - Skip-row corn and grain sorghum may use RMA production for 2008. For cotton, see rate in subparagraph D to determine when RMA production may **not** be used.--*

Winter Coverage Endorsements - Because of initial crop/subsequent crop rules, production may or may not count on the winter coverage endorsements. If winter wheat is planted in the fall and is lost during the winter, and the producer elects to receive an indemnity on this loss, this is considered as the initial crop by FSA. Production to count will be on this crop only; regardless what is planted after (subsequent crop) this failed winter crop. However, if the producer elects not to receive an indemnity and plants spring wheat with continued coverage under this endorsement, the spring wheat production will count as the initial crop.

*--Fruit Policies and Multiple Marketed Crops - For all multiple marketed crops, follow paragraph 307. Florida citrus and stone fruit policies that cover fresh apricots, fresh freestone peaches, fresh nectarines, processing apricots, processing cling peaches, and processing freestone peaches in California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington are **not** considered multiple market crops. For these policies, production provided from RMA may have been converted from other uses on the "SY Yield" and "L" (Loss) Records. Therefore, these producers will be **required** to provide production records according to subparagraphs G through J. Follow subparagraph 204 A when final use differs from IU to determine total crop value for all nonmultiple market crops.--*

201 Production (Continued)**F Considerations for NAP Covered Production**

Multiple-Marketed Crops (even with IU of fresh) - The production will be used as reported on CCC-576 for fresh, processed, or juice and total crop value will be determined based on this production.

Secondary Use Production - Will be counted as production for SURE purposes. Any crop that is harvested for secondary use and reported as production on CCC-576 will be converted to IU, if possible, using 8-LP, subparagraph 536 D.

Salvage Value - Will **not** be counted as production. The dollar value will be added into the total farm revenue calculation. See subparagraph 263 F for determining salvage value.

If production has been assigned because of ineligible causes of loss and documented on CCC-576, column 40, this production shall be used.

NAP provisions require production to be assigned when crops are late-planted. This assigned production will **not** be included in the SURE production to count. Late-planted reductions will be based on guarantee adjustment factors according to subparagraph 64 A.

Production will be reported to the physical location State/physical location county level by crop/type/IU for SURE purposes. This will pose a problem in certain situations because of NAP unit structure. Basic units in NAP are setup with all land administered by a county for which a producer has 100 percent share, including owner-operator and cash rented land. For crops included in NAP units that cover more than 1 county:

- determine the eligible acreage for each physical location county
- prorate production using procedure in subparagraph 203 F, to determine applicable production for each physical location county.

G Acceptable Production Records

The producer must submit verifiable or reliable production records to substantiate production to COC. If the eligible crop was sold or otherwise disposed of through commercial channels, acceptable production records include any of the following:

- commercial receipts
- settlement sheets
- ledger sheets or load summaries from warehouse, processor, or buyer
- appraisal information from LA acceptable to FSA.

204 When Final Use Differs From Intended Use (IU)**A Overview**

This paragraph applies to SURE crops on which there was not a production determination from RMA or NAP records.

When the final use of the crop is different from IU, the following rules apply:

- for all crops covered by LDP conversion methods, production will be converted according to subparagraph B
- *--for all crops that do **not** have FSA-established conversion methods, STC's have the authority to establish conversion methods based on industry standards
- for all nonmultiple market crops that have a different final use because of marketing or quality conditions, NAMP for IU will be used (with quality adjustment factor applied, if the crop suffered an eligible quality loss)--*
- for all crops grazed for which grazing was not IU, assign production according to paragraph 201
- for crops sold in a market that is not a recognized market for the crop with no established county average yield and market price, a **salvage value** will be determined for the final use
- *--for all crops that do **not** fit into salvage, do **not** have an established conversion method, or do **not** have any production records for IU, production **must** be certified or assigned with applicable maximum average loss levels to IU.--*

Note: See paragraph 263 for determining salvage value.

B Grain Crops Harvested as Other Than Grain

For crops with IU of grain, but harvested as silage, ensilage, cobbage, hay, cracked, rolled, crimped, or for other uses, adjust to whole grain equivalent according to 8-LP, subparagraph 536 D.

Use LDP procedures in 8-LP for all crops with IU of grain, even if the crop is ineligible for LDP, such as speltz, triticale, buckwheat, millet, etc.

205 Assigned Production**A Using Assigned Production**

There are 2 types of assigned production, as follows:

- **added** assigned production that is **in addition** to production from RMA, NAP, or producer provided production
- **override** assigned production that **replaces** production from RMA, NAP, or producer provided production.

Assigned production provisions shall be determined by COC as needed for production from all, or only part, of SURE eligible crop acreage by crop, type, and IU, in the following cases:

- when acceptable production records for harvested acres are not available from any source
- if unharvested acreage has not been appraised by FSA, RMA, a company reinsured by FCIC, or other appraiser acceptable to CCC

205 Assigned Production (Continued)

C Assigning Production for Ineligible Loss

COC shall assign production to any acreage when a portion of the acreage has losses that are attributed to an ineligible cause. Production can be assigned on insured and NAP covered acreage. Therefore, this subparagraph applies to production data that is provided by RMA, NAP, verifiable and reliable production provided by the producer, certified production (added assignment), or factored into the assigned production if COC determines that part of the loss was because of ineligible causes for SURE (other than a natural disaster).

Notes: If COC determines that all of the loss on a crop on a SURE farm is attributed to an ineligible cause, COC shall determine if the producer still meets either of the following:

- 10 percent loss on another crop of economic significance when a portion of the farm is located within a Secretarial-declared disaster or contiguous county
- greater than 50 percent loss on the entire SURE farm for farms not within a Secretarial-declared disaster or contiguous county.

IF FSA-682 does...	THEN...
not meet either of these losses	FSA-682 shall be disapproved and the producer shall be given appeal rights.
meets the eligibility requirements	production will be assigned at the maximum average loss level set for that crop in the county.

COC's do not have authority to adjust a unit's historic yield if COC determines that part or all of the loss is attributable to an ineligible cause.

205 Assigned Production (Continued)

C Assigning Production for Ineligible Loss (Continued)

COC shall:

- require a producer to provide any needed information to substantiate the loss
- assign production for any loss not attributable to an approved disaster condition
- if assigning production for ineligible causes of loss, such as improper cultural practices, ensure that the specific reasons for assigning production are thoroughly documented

Note: COC's shall consider whether all cultural practices required to produce the applicable yield were applied, including the following:

- seeding rates
- seed quality
- low germination seed
- fertilization
- weed control
- crop type or variety not suitable for soil type
- organically grown crop with expected yield based on conventional method
- close-sown crop planted without use of pre-emergence herbicide or herbicide tolerant seed
- crop type or variety not suitable for nonirrigation practice.

See paragraph 11 for producer notification requirement.

- record the assigned production on FSA-682
- document in COC minutes:
 - the basis for the assignment
 - the quantity of production assigned
 - how the amount of assigned production was calculated or determined.

--206 Grass for Seed Also Harvested as Forage*A Overview**

Typically, grass intended for seed will be cut for hay at least once before harvest for seed. The residual from the seed harvest will usually be baled for hay. RMA will only allow one IU to be covered by an insurance policy and 2-CP only allows only one IU for this situation. Generally, a seed producer must be certified and the producer will usually elect to cover their grass seed harvest rather than forage.

B IU

For the SURE Program, only a single IU for the acreage will be included in the SURE calculation. Any other IU of the crop on the same acreage will **not** be eligible for SURE and will **not** be counted in the guarantee or revenue.

Notes: If more than one IU on the same acreage exists, the participant will choose which IU will have SURE benefits. **All** eligibility requirements apply.

All NAP payments and insurance indemnities received, regardless of IU, count as revenue.--*

207-230 (Reserved)

235 Hay and Forage Provisions**A Eligibility**

Producers of hay or forage may be eligible for quality losses if the quality loss was attributed to an eligible disaster condition. Deterioration of the crop because of storage practices is **not** eligible for a quality adjustment. For example, flood damage to the quality of a hay crop stored in the field would **not** be an eligible quality loss.

B Documentation

*--Producers **must** maintain written verifiable evidence indicating both the quality loss and the amount of the affected production. The quality loss verifiable evidence **must** be specific for the affected quantity. Producers will certify production for quality loss determinations, but must maintain all production evidence for spot check purposes.--*

Example 1: The forage consultant provided a hay test taken using the third cutting of hay and actual measurements corresponding to the forage analysis sample. A hay test taken using third cut hay, in this example, will **only** be applicable to the production from the third cut and may **not** be used to document losses from other cuttings.

Example 2: Producer provides a statement from Custom Harvest Company that they baled approximately 400 round bales of hay in 2008 for Clay Farms weighing approximately 700 lbs. per bale. The applicant had 1 forage analysis that was dated June 15, 2008; however, it did **not** indicate the amount of production. There was **no** documentation showing from which quantity this analysis was taken. In determining the actual average quality adjustment factor, **all** production will be calculated at the unadjusted NAMP because the applicant could **not** provide acceptable verifiable evidence to substantiate the quantity and quality of the affected production.

235 Hay and Forage Provisions (Continued)

C Production Documentation

The affected production as certified must be able to be documented using verifiable evidence, such as sales receipts or actual measurements. The documentation must be dated and contain specific production information related to the quality affected crop (bushels, pounds, tons, etc.). If spot-checked, COC shall determine whether the documentation provided substantiates the crop, production, and year of the requested quality loss adjustment. Any harvested production considered reliable, certified, or determined using maximum average loss will be considered as having no adjustment factor applied in determining the average quality adjustment factor for the harvested production.

D Forage Measurements

Actual measurements to verify production for a particular year must have been taken before *--harvesting the next year's crop to document the year of production. The quality test deadline is in subparagraph 234 B. Acceptable farm-stored forage measurements and quality production documentation **must** be taken by the following:--*

- FSA employees, if done as part of an official measurement service
- FSA certified LA's
- Extension Service or USDA employees acting in an official capacity
- feed company consultants approved by COC
- private feed and forage consultants approved by COC
- RMA or reinsured company appraisers.

Note: Using sales receipts to document production eliminates the need for an on-farm hay or forage measurement.

E COC Guidelines for Approval of Forage Measurements

COC's shall review applicant's documents from feed and forage consultants and make approvals based on whether or not the documents meet the requirements for hay and forage quality loss determinations. COC's shall ensure that certification for quantities not affected by quality losses are applied the full NAMP.

Applicants are required to submit all forage tests for affected quantities if requested during spot check.

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

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

Example #2: Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity

A Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity occurs when an original insured transfers insurance coverage to another insured. The SURE Interim Report will identify the original insured (transferor) as the producer of record and the new producer of record (transferee) **must** be listed as SBI. If the *--transferee is **not** listed on the SURE Interim Report as SBI, and the insurance company cannot provide SBI information to RMA, the insured must provide FSA a hard copy of a valid RMA form titled, "Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity".--*

Shares may differ between the transferor and the transferee.

Angela, an individual with a 100 percent share, transfers her Right to an Indemnity to Tim, Melonie, and Ryan, each with a 1/3 share. The SURE Interim Report shows Angela's share of 100 percent. RMA data needs to be adjusted to account for the new producers of record share difference. For RMA plan codes (12, 25, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 50N, 73, 86, 90, 92, 96), adjust the following elements.

Element	Abbreviation on SURE Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	75	Not applicable for these plan codes because the RMA guarantee basis is provided. Note: Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	\$6,000	Multiply guarantee basis by revised share (.333); that is, \$6,000 x .333 = \$1,998.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	\$4,500	Multiply gross indemnity by revised share (.333); that is, \$4,500 x .333 = \$1,498.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	\$930	Multiply premium by revised share (.333); that is, \$930 x .333 = \$310.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety because production is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.00	Adjust to .333 (1.00 x .333 = .333).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

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

PRF Pilot Insurance Program is:

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

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

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

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

Under PRF:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C Acres

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

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

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

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

Note: The SURE price and yield will be equal to the price and yield in Exhibit 20. Exhibit 20 provides each State’s 3-year average price and yield for crop year 2008.

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

--When establishing maximum average loss levels for PRF, the yield from Exhibit 20 shall be used as the benchmark for normal production. This will be compared to the current year production for “all hay” to determine the loss level.--

E Data Elements For the SURE Interim Workbook

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

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

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

Follow subparagraph 263 C to determine net indemnity.

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF

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

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

Table 1: PRF With No Other Coverage

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 2: PRF With NAP

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 3: PRF Policy With a Waiver

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 4: PRF With MPCl

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 5: PRF, NAP, and MPCl

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

How to Calculate PRF Policy With NAP and MPCl	
Guarantee	<p>Guarantees for MPCl, PRF, and NAP must be individually calculated. For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCl, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • PRF, use RMA’s guarantee basis as provided x 115 percent (SURE multiplier) • NAP, calculate eligible acres (FSA-578 acres – MPCl acres – PRF acres) x price x * * * yield x .70 x 1.00 x adjustment factors x share x 120 percent (SURE multiplier for NAP). <p>*--Note: The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.--*</p>
Expected Revenue	<p>Acres get split 3 ways, MPCl acreage is deducted from FSA-578 first, then PRF, the remaining acres are considered NAP acres. For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCl, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • PRF, calculate according to subparagraph 182 A, plus • NAP, calculate eligible acres (578 acres – MPCl acres – PRF acres) x price x yield x share. <p>*--Note: The price and yield are provided in Exhibit 20.--*</p>
Net Production	<p>For MPCl, acres covered under MPCl policy shall capture production according to subparagraph 201 D.</p> <p>PRF and NAP will account for all of the other perennial forage production for the county that is not included under MPCl (producer must provide according to subparagraphs 201 G through J).</p> <p>For PRF and NAP, production will be prorated in the same manner as found in Table 2, “Net Production”.</p> <p>Note: Perennial forage production from first year seeding is excluded.</p>

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

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

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

G Crop For 10 Percent and 50 Percent Qualifying Loss

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

H FSA-578 Data

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

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

***--307 Multiple Market Crops, Excluding California and Arizona Citrus, Stone Fruit, and Florida Citrus (Continued)**

D RMA Insured Crops (Continued)

See subparagraph 165 A to determine whether historical marketing percentages apply to the guarantee for the insured multiple market crop.

On most APH-based plans of insurance, multiple market crop loss records will have processed production converted to fresh. RMA APH's on the "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" will not have a breakdown of fresh and processed production. Therefore, all RMA covered multiple market crops producers will be required to submit production records according to subparagraphs 201 G through J. When the County Office is not able to determine fresh and processed production, historical marketing percentages may apply according to subparagraph 201 M.

Most RMA covered multiple market crops will only have 1 guarantee. However, NAMP is established by crop, type, and IU according to subparagraph 63 B. Multiple production line entries will be required in the SURE Interim Workbook to capture the correct NAMP. County Offices shall:

- enter all production to count that was determined as fresh on the same line as the guarantee basis, using NAMP for fresh
- enter all production to count that was determined as processed using NAMP for processed, on a new line, with the following guidance about which entries to load and which entries to load as zeros

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

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

307 Multiple Market Crops, Excluding California and Arizona Citrus, Stone Fruit, and Florida Citrus (Continued)

***--E RMA Insured Apples, Types 111, 114, 115 (Fresh), Type 112 (Processing)**

The guarantee provided from RMA is based on all production insured as:

- fresh under types 111, 114, and 115
- processing under type 112.

These guarantees will be used as provided from RMA.

Many producers with fresh types of coverage have part or all of their production produced for processing. Therefore, total crop value under these plans will be determined differently depending on the situation.

IF a quality condition is...	THEN....
present	County Offices shall follow subparagraph D to determine total crop value based on how the production was marketed using the applicable NAMP.
not present	producers must submit production records according to subparagraph D; however, total crop value will be determined based on NAMP for IU in determining the crop guarantee (IU of fresh for fresh types, IU of processing for processing types) for all production.

--*

--308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes “GP”, “SC”, or “TP”--

A Background

RMA provides crop insurance through written agreements when other policies or plans of insurance are not readily available for the location, or the crops and/or practices are not supported actuarially.

*--Written agreements for these specialty crops can be based on the yellow corn, regular grain sorghum, or common soybean prices and yields, rather than the actual variety insured under the written agreement. Therefore, **the RMA guarantee basis that is provided in the SURE Interim Report is not reflective of the specialty crops insured and is not correct for purposes of the SURE Program.** These crops or varieties/practices are **not** eligible for a standard policy or plan of insurance and insureds accept the terms of the written--* agreement to obtain some level of coverage. Written agreements are an option that meets RMPR for the crop.

*--Written Agreement Codes “GP”, “SC”, and “TP” **require** additional action by County--* Offices. This includes loading a different plan code into the SURE Interim Workbook than what is provided on the SURE Interim Report to allow the correct data to be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook for these unique cases, as follows.

Note: See table in subparagraph D.

- “GP”:
- is **only** used for Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12) or GRIP (Plan Code 73)
- pertains to **only** the following crops:
 - hybrid grain sorghum
 - hybrid corn seed
 - popcorn
 - sweet corn
 - any other specialty corn or grain sorghum.
- “SC” is used for multiple plan codes and considered Special Purpose Corn (for example, Blue Corn) and the crop code must equal corn (0041).
- *--“TP” is used for multiple plan codes and insures special types and practices, such as Edamame Soybean varieties.

Note: Written Agreement Codes “GP”, “SC”, and “TP” are an indication to County--* Offices that 1 or more of these crops are covered under a written agreement. **These crops must have a guarantee calculated according to subparagraph 162 C.**

--308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes “GP”, “SC”, or “TP” (Continued)--

B Example of SURE Interim Report RMA Section

This is an example of a SURE Interim Report RMA Section for a crop that has a Written Agreement Code of “SC”. This subparagraph will show how to identify the pertinent Written Agreement Code.

REC TYPE	CROP	TYPE	PRACTICE	PLAN	SHR	UNIT	COVERGE CAT/LVL	PRICE ELC PCT			
	0041 Corn	015 Grain	002 Irrigated	90	1.000	0206	A 0.7500	1.000			
A	Acres	38.30	ZERO ACRE:			PRICE: 4.7500	GUAR BASIS: 21,763		UOM:	BU	
	Yield:	167.00	GUAR REDUC CDE:			GUAR REDUC FCTR: 0.000	PROD PREMIUM: 590		GRID ID:		
	ADJ APH:	167.00	OPTION CD:	OPTION FACTR:	1.0000	WRN AGMT: SC	PLANT DATE: 05-20-2008				
	WTD ADJ YLD:	159.44	LOC ST/CTY: 31/047		FSN: 1230	AGR: N	UPDATE DATE: 02-12-2010				
L	STAGE: UH		STAGE FCTR: 1.0000			PRICE: 4.7500					
	UOM: BU		ACRES: 38.30	PROD TO COUNT: 0.000		GROSS INDM: 22,795	GLEANED ACRE:				
			MULTI CROP CODE:	WI		MULTI CROP FCTR: 1.0000	UPDATE DATE: 02-12-2010				
Y	SY YLD:	0.00	SY ACRES:	38.3		SHARING WITH:					

C Example of SURE Interim Report FSA-578 Data Section

This is an example of a SURE Interim Report FSA Data Section for a crop that has a Written Agreement Code of “SC”. This subparagraph will describe how to identify the crop that matches the applicable written agreement policy.

CROP	TYPE	IU	STATUS	PRAC	RPT ACRES	DET ACRES	SHARE	PLANT DATE	FARM	TRACT	FIELD
ALFALFA	FG	I	N		34.7	0.00	1.0000	04-10-2000	1233	2492	2B
CORN	BLU	GR	IF	I	38.30	0.00	1.0000	05-20-2008	1230	2222	1B
CORN	YEL	GR	I	I	18.10	0.00	1.0000	05-07-2008	1234	6666	1
CORN	YEL	GR	I	I	21.9	0.00	1.0000	05-07-2008	1233	2492	2A

Note: There may be **no** indication that a crop is related to a written agreement other than the code. In this example, the only way to identify the specific crop is by:

- acres (38.3)
- Crop Type (BLU)
- ***--FSN (matches in this example, but **not** typically)--***
- plant date
- any other unique indicators that match to the written agreement.

***--308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes “GP”, “SC”, or “TP” (Continued)**

D Determining What to Dataload for Codes “GP”, “SC”, or “TP”

Follow these steps to determine what to load for crops with Written Agreement Codes of “GP”, “SC”, or “TP”.

Step	Action
1	Determine which crop/type/IU and acreage in the FSA-578 data matches the Written Agreement Code “GP”, “SC”, or “TP” in the SURE Interim Report RMA Section.--*
2	Do not use the RMA guarantee basis, yield, or price to load into the SURE Interim Workbook.
3	Load the crop with Plan Code “63” regardless of the plan code provided with the written agreement in the SURE Interim Report.
4	Follow the procedure in subparagraph 162 C for the applicable acreage to assign the appropriate price, yield, and NAMP.
5	Use the appropriate unit of measure, yield, and price for the actual crop/type/IU from FSA-578. Note: In the example, the unit of measure (UOM) is bu, but blue corn in this State/county is in lbs. Load as lbs and ensure that the price and yield are consistent with the unit of measure.)

Result: Unit 0206 from the example would be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook with:

- 38.3 acres
- 100 percent of CEY for the crop/type/IU from FSA-578 (irrigated blue corn for grain)
- 100 percent of the NAP price for the crop/type/IU from FSA-578 (irrigated blue corn for grain)
- RMA coverage level (0.7500)
- RMA price election (1.000)
- all adjustment factors used for NAP crops (“UH” factor for applicable State).

E Production

Producers will be required to submit production evidence according to subparagraphs 201 G *--through J for all crops with Written Agreements Codes of “GP”, “SP”, and “TP”. This will be required regardless if the Written Agreement Codes are based on APH policies. The appropriate NAMP will be applied by crop/type/IU of the actual specialty crop.--*

***--309 Raisins**

A Background

Raisins are insured under Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Code 50). Plan Code 50 is referred to as “50R”, “Dollar Amount of Insurance - Regular (Non-Nursery)” in Exhibit 12.

When calculating the SURE guarantee and revenue, raisin RMA policies **require** additional County Office action.

B RMA Data for Raisins

Unique characteristics of raisin policies for SURE Program implications are as follows:

- an RMA guarantee basis **will** be provided for raisin Dollar Plans
- there are **no acres** to load into the SURE Interim Workbook
- there is **no yield** to load into the SURE Interim Workbook
- producers **must** provide production to count
- the “Y” (Yield) Record will **not** display “SY Yield” or “SY Acres”.

C Data Elements for Raisins on the SURE Interim Report

The SURE Interim Report for raisins will use the following “A” (Acreage) Record RMA data elements.

Element	Reference
Record Type	“ A ”.
CROP	“ 0037 Raisins ”.
TYPE	“ 997 No Type Specified ”.
PRAC	Either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “092 Hand Harv-All Type Trays” • “093 Mechanical Harv-Continuous Tray”.
PLAN	50
SHR	As provided.
UNIT	As provided.
COVERAGE CAT/LVL	As provided.
PRICE ELC PCT	As provided.
ACRES	Total tons of raisins insured (laid out in trays to dry).
ZERO ACRE	Not applicable.
PRICE	As provided.
RMA Guarantee Basis	As provided.
UOM	Ton.

--*

*--309 Raisins (Continued)

C Data Elements for Raisins on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

Element	Reference
YIELD	Not applicable. Note: County Offices must enter “1.0” for the yield when completing the SURE Interim Workbook.
ADJ APH	Not applicable.
WTD ADJ YLD	Not applicable.
GUAR REDUC CDE	Not applicable.
GUAR REDUC FCTR	Not applicable.
PROD PREMIUM	As provided.
GRID ID	Not applicable.
OPTION CODE	Not applicable.
OPTION FCTR	Not applicable.
WRTN AGMT	As provided.
PLANT DATE	Not applicable.
LOC ST/CTY	As provided.
FSN	As provided.
AGR	As provided.
UPDATE DATE	As provided.

D Calculating a SURE Guarantee for Raisins

There will be **no** guarantee adjustment codes or factors applied to the SURE guarantee for raisins.

The SURE Interim Workbook will calculate the SURE guarantee, revenue, and payment data with the elements entered as provided in subparagraph C.

Note: To calculate the SURE guarantee for:

- waived-in raisins, follow subparagraph 162 C
- NAP-covered raisins, follow subparagraph 163 A.

E Production

RMA will **not** provide production for raisins on the “L” (Loss) Record or provide the “SY Acres” and “SY Yield” to determine production. Producers will be required to bring in production records or certify to their production with maximum average loss levels applicable when records are not available. See subparagraphs 201 G through J.--*

--310 Avocados*A Background**

Avocados are insured under Avocado Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 46). When calculating the SURE guarantee and revenue, avocado RMA policies **require** additional County Office action.

Avocados will be loaded as a Group B crop policy, so the SURE guarantee will be calculated based on the RMA guarantee basis provided within the SURE Interim Workbook. The reference to price is only to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold.

B RMA Data for Avocados

Unique characteristics of avocado policies, for SURE Program implications are as follows:

- an RMA guarantee basis **will** be provided for Avocado Revenue Plans
- price field will be suppressed and **requires** user intervention as follows:
 - users will load “**\$1.01**” into the price field only to satisfy SURE Interim Workbook entry requirements (the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold calculations using this price will **not** be valid as calculated in the SURE Interim Workbook)
 - see paragraph 3.5 to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss thresholds
- there are acres to load into the SURE Interim Workbook
- there is **no** yield to load into the SURE Interim Workbook

Note: The yield field contains the dollar value per acre and is **not** loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook or used in the SURE guarantee calculation.

- producers **must** provide production to count.--*

*--310 Avocados (Continued)

C Data Elements for Avocados on the SURE Interim Report

The SURE Interim Report for avocados will use the following RMA data elements from the "A" (Acreage) Record.

Element	Reference
Record Type	"A".
CROP	"0019 Avocados".
TYPE	As provided. Example, "055 Hass".
PRAC	As provided.
PLAN	"46".
SHR	As provided. (Compare as with other crops.)
UNIT	As provided.
COVERAGE CAT/LVL	As provided.
PRICE ELC PCT	As provided.
ACRES	As provided.
ZERO ACRE	As provided.
PRICE	Load, "\$1.01".
RMA Guarantee Basis	As provided.
UOM	"LBS".
YIELD	Not applicable.
ADJ APH	
WTD ADJ YLD	Note: County Offices shall leave these entries blank.
GUAR REDUC CDE	As provided.
GUAR REDUC FCTR	As provided.
PROD PREMIUM	As provided.
GRID ID	As provided.
OPTION CODE	As provided.
OPTION FCTR	As provided.
WRTN AGMT	As provided.
PLANT DATE	Not applicable.
LOC ST/CTY	As provided.
FSN	As provided.
AGR	As provided.
UPDATE DATE	As provided.

--*

***--310 Avocados (Continued)**

D Calculating a SURE Guarantee for avocados

The SURE Interim Workbook will calculate the SURE guarantee, revenue, and payment data with the elements entered as provided in subparagraph C.

Note: To calculate the SURE guarantee for:

- waived-in avocados, follow subparagraph 162 C
- NAP-covered avocados, follow paragraph 163 A.

E Production

See subparagraph 201 D for production requirements.

311 Pecans

A Background

Pecans are insured under Pecan Revenue (Plan Code 41). When calculating the SURE guarantee and revenue, pecan RMA policies require additional County Office action.

Pecans will be loaded as a Group B crop policy, so the SURE guarantee will be calculated based on the RMA guarantee basis provided within the SURE Interim Workbook. The reference to price is only to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold.--*

--311 Pecans (Continued)*B RMA Data for Pecans**

Unique characteristics of pecan policies, for SURE Program implications are as follows:

- an RMA guarantee basis **will** be provided for pecan revenue plans
 - price field will be suppressed and requires user intervention, as follows:
 - users will load NCT price into the price field only to satisfy SURE Interim Workbook entry requirements (the 10 percent and 50 percent loss threshold calculations using this price will **not** be valid as calculated in the SURE Interim Workbook)
 - see paragraph 3.5 to calculate the 10 percent and 50 percent loss thresholds
 - there are acres to load into the SURE Interim Workbook
 - there is **no** yield to load into the SURE Interim Workbook
- Note:** The yield field contains the dollar value per acre and is **not** loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook or used in the SURE guarantee calculation.
- producers **must** provide production to count.--*

*--311 Pecans (Continued)

C Data Elements for pecans on the SURE Interim Report

The SURE Interim Report for avocados will use the following RMA data elements from the "A" (Acreage) Record.

Element	Reference
Record Type	"A".
CROP	"0020 Pecans".
TYPE	As provided. Example, "999 All Varieties".
PRAC	As provided.
PLAN	"41".
SHR	As provided.
UNIT	As provided.
COVERAGE CAT/LVL	As provided.
PRICE ELC PCT	As provided.
ACRES	As provided.
ZERO ACRE	As provided.
PRICE	Load NCT price.
RMA Guarantee Basis	As provided.
UOM	"DOL". (Not used in the calculation.)
YIELD	Not applicable.
ADJ APH	
WTD ADJ YLD	Note: County Offices shall leave these entries blank.
GUAR REDUC CDE	As provided.
GUAR REDUC FCTR	As provided.
PROD PREMIUM	As provided.
GRID ID	As provided.
OPTION CODE	As provided.
OPTION FCTR	As provided.
WRTN AGMT	As provided.
PLANT DATE	Not applicable.
LOC ST/CTY	As provided.
FSN	As provided.
AGR	As provided.
UPDATE DATE	As provided.

--*

***--311 Pecans (Continued)**

D Calculating a SURE Guarantee for pecans

The SURE Interim Workbook will calculate the SURE guarantee, revenue, and payment data with the elements entered as provided in subparagraph C.

Notes: To calculate the SURE guarantee for:

- waived-in pecans, follow subparagraph 162 C
- NAP-covered pecans, follow subparagraph 163 A.

E Production

See subparagraph 201 D for production requirements.--*

312-320 (Reserved)

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Delegations 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, 706, 708, 721
AD-2007	FSA/RMA Compliance Referral Form		1, 92, 100, 201, 292
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		10, 702, 708
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		10, 702, 708
CCC-502	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review		9, 321
CCC-509	Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) Contract and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Contract		31
CCC-526	2008 Payment Eligibility Average Adjusted Gross Income Certification		321, 706
CCC-576	Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program		Text
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan		31
FSA-217	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification		4, 321, 515
FSA-325	Application for Payments of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		10, 31
FSA-570	Waiver of Eligibility for Emergency Assistance		3
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		Text, Ex. 4
FSA-682	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	342, 354, 518	Text, Ex. 21-23
FSA-682A	Continuation Sheet for Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	352	326, 351, Ex. 21-23
FSA-683	Statement of Compliance With Program Provisions of the 2008 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provisions	353	4, 321, 326, 516
FSA-770 SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) Program Checklist	21	
I-551	Permanent Resident Card or Resident Alien Card		31, Ex. 2

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
AGR	adjusted gross revenue	126, 130, 162, 201, 513, 515, Ex. 4
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Pub. L. 111-005) (Stimulus)	35, 36, 151, 173, 174, 196, 304, 516, 705
BF	beginning farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 201, 196, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
CC	counter-cyclical	121, 261, 263, 515, Ex. 8
CEY	county expected yield	Text, Ex. 12
DBA	doing business as	35
ELAP	Emergency Assistance for Livestock Program	9, 32, 263, 705
GRIP	Group Risk Income Protection	121, 162, 308, Ex. 2
HRW	hard red winter	100
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, 304, Ex. 4
NAMP	national average market price	Text, Ex. 5
NCT	national crop table	62, 63, 163, 233
NRRS	National Receipts and Receivables System	701, 715, 718, 719
PRF	pasture, rangeland, forage	130, 162, 201, 235, 263, 304, Ex. 2, 12
RI	rainfall index	162, 201, 263, 304
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	Text, Ex. 2, 12
SBI	Substantial Beneficial Interest	35, 513, Ex. 4
SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments	Text, Ex. 2, 4, 12, 22, 23
SY	subsequent year	201, 301-303, 305, 307-309, 513, Ex. 4
VI	vegetation index	130, 162, 201, 304

Redelegations of Authority

This table lists redelegations of authority in this handbook.

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

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 Interim 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 Interim 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 Interim 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. *--For raisins, see paragraph 309. RMA data provided in the SURE Interim Report "ACRES" field represents the total tons of raisins insured, not acres.--*
SHR	Insured Share	Producer Share	RMA producer's share is displayed on the SURE Interim Report in 3 decimal places. The SURE Interim 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 Interim Workbook entry shall be, "0.333"). The SURE Interim 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	
AGR	AGR Policy Flag		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Y" "N" 	IF...	THEN...
				"N"	no action is required. Indicates producer does not have both an AGR/AGR Lite policy and an MPCPI policy.
				"Y"	see paragraph 162.
WRTN AGMT	Written Agreement Type		*--Listed in the "A" (Acreage) Record, code that indicates that the crop is insured with a written agreement. Note: The balance of the Written Agreement Codes may be found in RMA Manual 13, FCIC Appendix III, Exhibit 11-8 by applicable year.	If the code is anything other than "GP" or "SC", no action is required.	
				For crops with the following Written Agreement Codes, it is necessary for County Offices to compare the "A" (Acreage) Record acreage and crop/type to FSA-578 data to determine which crop is included in the written agreement. Comparing the crop/type and acreage may be the only way to identify the crop and acreage. See paragraph 308 for more details.	
				IF the Written Agreement Code is...	THEN load...
				"SC", the producer has a "Special Purpose Corn" (such as Blue Corn, for example) and the crop code must equal corn (0041) and applies to any plan code where present	all corn included in the written agreement according to paragraph 162 C . County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level and price election, and apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops. Note: This is an insured crop and NAMP is not capped at the NAP price to calculate revenue.
			"GP", the producer has a Group Risk Plan or GRIP with hybrid grain sorghum, hybrid corn seed, popcorn, sweet corn, or any other specialty corn or grain sorghum. The plan code must be either 12 or 73	the crop and acreage included in the written agreement according to paragraph 308 and subparagraph 162 C . County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level percent and price election percent, and apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops. Note: This is treated as an insured crop and NAMP is not capped at the NAP price to calculate revenue.-_*	
			--"TP", the producer has a variety, type, or practice of a crop for which a standard policy or plan of insurance is not available without a written agreement. The coverage may be based on a more standard variety or practice and type, rather than the actual crop insured under the written agreement. Code "TP" may be used with multiple plan codes.	the crop and acreage included in the written agreement according to paragraph 308 and subparagraph 162 C . County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level percent and price election percent, and apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops. Note: This is treated as an insured crop and NAMP is not capped at the NAP price to calculate revenue.-_	

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
STAGE	Stage Code	Stage Code	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "0", Harvested • "1", Unharvested • "2", Unharvested • "2G", Unharvested • "3", Unharvested • "3G", Unharvested • "4", Unharvested • "4G", Unharvested • "C", Harvested • "FL", Unharvested • "H", Harvested • "HD", Harvested • "HG", Harvested • "I", Unharvested • "M", Unharvested • "NC", Unharvested • "NR", check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested 	Enter the "H", harvested; "PP", prevented; or "UH", unharvested code, as applicable, into the SURE Interim Workbook according to the stage codes provided by RMA. Note: If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", in the Interim Workbook, "Stage Code" field, select "PP" code.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
PRICE	Price	Price	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, RMA price that would be used to calculate an indemnity.	Enter the price as displayed. If the price is not listed, see Part 6 to determine the correct price for SURE Interim Workbook data entry. *--Notes: For the price to load into the SURE Interim Workbook for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avocados, see paragraph 310 • Pecans, see paragraph 311.--*
PROD TO COUNT	Production to Count	Production to Count	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, sum of net harvested and net appraised production, adjusted for moisture and quality. Production is provided from RMA on a unit basis if a loss has been filed.	The production to count shall be used for SURE Interim Workbook data entry, as applicable, according to Part 7.
FMV A	FMV-A	Field Market Value A	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), Field Market Value A represents the value of the crop immediately before the disaster.	Enter Field Market Value A as displayed.
FMV B	FMV-B	Field Market Value B	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), Field Market Value B represents the value of the crop immediately after the disaster.	Enter Field Market Value B as displayed.
FSN	Farm Serial Number		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, FSA FSN provided by RMA; may not be current or correct.	For informational purposes only.
GRID ID	Grid ID	-	Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, PRF information to show the location of insured grids or areas of land covered by the policy.	No action required. Informational to indicate where insured land is located under a PRF policy.
GLEANED ACRE	Gleaned Acreage Code		Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, identifier for Salvage Value ("UG"/"HG")	If a code is present, a Salvage Value may be required. If blank, no action required. See subparagraph 263 F.
SY-YLD	SY Yield	Production to Count (see action item)	Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, yield per acre from the subsequent year's APH record.	When there is no "L" (Loss) Record for the unit, calculate production to count, as applicable, according to subparagraph 201 D. Enter the result in the SURE Interim Workbook. "Production to Count" field.
SY-ACRES	SY Acres		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, acres from the subsequent year's APH record.	
SY-YIELD TYPE	SY Yield Type		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, yield type indicator from the subsequent year's APH record.	If blank, no action required. If equal to "PW", see subparagraph 201 D.

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
--SKIP-ROW	Skip-Row Code		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, lists indicates skip-row cotton.	If code is present (only for cotton) see subparagraph 201 D.--
SY SHARING WITH	SY Person Sharing		Listed in "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record, lists persons sharing in the risk, from the SBI file for the subsequent year.	No action required
PLANT DATE	Date Planted		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, date the crop was planted, as provided by RMA.	No action required. For informational purposes only. This is not the date that FSA uses to determine the late planting factor. It is used to determine eligible acres.
UPDATE DATE	Update Date		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, date of RMA data refresh.	No action required. Informational purposes only for reference of current status of data.
LOSS DATE 1	Date of Loss - Primary		Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, primary date of damage, for value loss crops only.	For value loss crops, these dates will be used to determine multiple disaster events. Each disaster event will be loaded as a separate line entry in the SURE Interim Workbook.
LOSS DATE 2	Date of Loss - Secondary		Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, secondary date of damage, for value loss crops only.	
AIP	SBI Approved Insurance Provider		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, approved insurance provider information.	No action required.
ID	SBI ID Number		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, last 4 digits of the producer's TIN in SBI file.	No action required.
TYPE	SBI ID Type Code		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, producer's ID type code in SBI file, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "S", SSN • "E", EIN. 	No action required.
NAME	SBI Name		Listed in "S" (SBI) Record, producer's name in SBI file, as provided by RMA.	SBI's are used to substantiate producer eligibility according to Part 2.

NASS U.S. Prices

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

Crop Code	Type Abbr	Crop Name	Type Name	Use	Unit of Measure	2008 NAMF
0001		Tobacco, Burley			LBS	1.669
0002	FCA	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (012)		LBS	1.757
	FCB	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (013)		LBS	1.757
	FCC	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (014)		LBS	1.757
	FCD	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (11a)		LBS	1.757
	FCE	Tobacco, Flue-Cured	Flue-Cured (11b)		LBS	1.757
0003		Tobacco, Virginia Fire-Cured			LBS	2.16
0004	FRA	Tobacco, Fire-Cured	Fire-Cured (022)		LBS	2.460
	FRB	Tobacco, Fire-Cured	Fire-Cured (023)		LBS	2.460
0005	DAA	Tobacco, Dark Air-Cured	Dark Air-Cured (035)		LBS	2.246
	DAB	Tobacco, Dark Air-Cured	Dark Air-Cured (036)		LBS	2.246
0007	***	***	***		***	***
	CFB	Tobacco, Cigar Filler Binder	Cigar Filler Binder (055)		LBS	3.495
0008	CBA	Tobacco, Cigar Binder	Cigar Binder (051)		LBS	5.805
	CBB	Tobacco, Cigar Binder	Cigar Binder (052)		LBS	3.495
0009		Maryland Tobacco			LBS	1.600
0010	CGA	Tobacco, Cigar Filler	Cigar Filler Tobacco (041)		LBS	1.700
0011	HRS	Wheat	Hard Red Spring Wheat	GR	BU	7.31
	HRW	Wheat	Hard Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
	HWR	Wheat	Hard White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
	HWS	Wheat	Hard White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	7.31
	SRW	Wheat	Soft Red Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
	SWS	Wheat	Soft White Spring Wheat	GR	BU	7.31
	SWW	Wheat	Soft White Winter Wheat	GR	BU	6.57
0016	SPR	Oats	Spring	GR	BU	3.15
	WTR	Oats	Winter	GR	BU	3.15
0018	LGR	Rice	Long Grain		LBS	0.168
	MGR	Rice	Medium Grain		LBS	0.168
	SGR	Rice	Short Grain		LBS	0.168
0022		Cotton, ELS			LBS	0.989
0031	COM	Flax	Common	SD	BU	12.70
	LIN	Flax	Linola	SD	BU	12.70
0038		Sugarcane		PR	LBS	0.113
0039		Sugar Beets		PR	TON	45.00

NASS U.S. Prices (Continued)

Crop Code	Type Abbr	Crop Name	Type Name	Use	Unit of Measure	2008 NAMP
0041	YEL	Corn	Yellow	GR	BU	4.06
	YEL	Corn	Yellow	SD	BU	4.06
0051	GRS	Sorghum	Grain	GR	BU	3.20
	HIF	Sorghum	Hybrid Interplanting Fg	SD	BU	3.20
	HIG	Sorghum	Hybrid	SD	BU	3.20
	HSF	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Fg	SD	BU	3.20
	HSG	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Gr	SD	BU	3.20
	HSS	Sorghum	Hybrid Standardplant Su	SD	BU	3.20
0058		Cranberries		FH	BBL	57.70
		Cranberries		PR	BBL	57.70
0067	AUS	Peas	Austrian Peas	DE	LBS	0.224
0075	RUN	Peanuts	Runner Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
	SPE	Peanuts	Southeast Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
	SPW	Peanuts	Southwest Spanish Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
	VAL	Peanuts	Valencia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
	VIR	Peanuts	Virginia Peanuts	NP	LBS	0.230
0078	NON	Sunflowers	Confectionery - Sunflower	GR	LBS	0.313
	OIL	Sunflowers	Sunflower Oil	GR	LBS	0.195
0080	DOP	Millet	Dove Proso	GR	BU	3.23
0081	COM	Soybeans	Common	GR	BU	9.97
	***	***	***	***	***	***
	LER	Soybeans	Lerado	GR	BU	9.97
0091	SPR	Barley	Spring Barley	GR	BU	3.82
	WTR	Barley	Winter Barley	GR	BU	3.82
0094		Rye		GR	BU	6.32
0129		Rapeseed		SD	LBS	0.253
0469		Macadamia Nuts			LBS	0.670
0711	FAL	Canola	Fall-Seeded	SD	LBS	0.187
	SPR	Canola	Spring Canola	SD	LBS	0.187

***--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments**

The following crops, States, and areas within States, are authorized to make adjustments to NAMP. NAMP adjustments by State and county or crushing district **must** be consistent with NAMP established according to subparagraph 62 B.

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Blueberries	0012	90	Alabama	All	All	Fresh	\$(0.27)	lb
						Processing	\$(0.20)	lb
			All Other States (Excluding FL, GA, OR, WA)	All	All	Fresh	\$(0.53)	lb
			All Other States (Excluding GA, ME) (Including OR, WA)	All	All	Processing	\$(0.20)	lb
			FL	All	Rabbiteye	Fresh	\$(0.27)	lb
					Southern Highbush	Fresh	\$(1.35)	lb
			GA	All	Rabbiteye	Fresh	\$(0.27)	lb
					Rabbiteye	Processing	\$(0.20)	lb
					Southern Highbush	Fresh	\$(0.27)	lb
			ME	All	Lowbush	Processing	\$(0.13)	lb
			OR	All	All	Fresh	\$(0.32)	lb
			WA	All	All	Fresh	\$(0.49)	lb
Onions	0013	90	CO	Multiple	Reds	All	\$(6.35)	cwt.
					Whites	All	\$(6.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	\$(5.75)	cwt.
			GA	Multiple	Yellows	All	\$(4.85)	cwt.
			ID, OR, WA	Multiple	Whites, Reds	All	\$(5.35)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	\$(4.85)	cwt.
			KS	Multiple	Reds	All	\$(6.35)	cwt.
					Whites	All	\$(6.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	\$(5.75)	cwt.
			MI	Multiple	Yellows, Whites, Reds	All	\$(4.50)	cwt.
			NV	Multiple	Yellows, Whites, Reds	All	\$(3.10)	cwt.
			NM	Multiple	Whites, Reds	All	\$(8.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	\$(4.55)	cwt.
			NY	Multiple	Whites, Reds	All	\$(4.15)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	\$(2.05)	cwt.
			OR, WA	Multiple	Yellows/ White	All	\$(4.85)	cwt.
			TX	Multiple	Red	All	\$(6.00)	cwt.
					White	All	\$(6.00)	cwt.
					Whites, Reds	All	\$(8.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	\$(5.00)	cwt.
					Yellows	All	\$(4.55)	cwt.
UT	Multiple	Yellows, Whites, Reds	All	\$(3.10)	cwt.			

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*--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Avocados	0019	90	CA	All	Hass Varieties	All	\$(0.10)	lb
			FL	All	Green Varieties	All	\$(2.65)	55 lb bu
Peaches	0034	90	AL, AR, FL, MD, MO	Multiple	All	Fresh	\$(5.25)	50 lb bu
			All Other Insured States	Multiple	All	Processing	\$(1.40)	50 lb bu
			CO, NJ	Multiple	All	Fresh	\$(5.50)	50 lb bu
			CT, MA, NH, RI, VT	Multiple	All	Fresh	\$(7.10)	50 lb bu
			FL, GA, MI, SC	Multiple	All	Processing	\$(1.55)	50 lb bu
			GA	Northern	All	Fresh	\$(4.85)	50 lb bu
				Southern	All	Fresh	\$(5.25)	50 lb bu
			IL, MS	Multiple	All	Fresh	\$(5.75)	50 lb bu
			KY, TN	Multiple	All	Fresh	\$(6.00)	50 lb bu
			LA	Multiple	All	Fresh	\$(6.75)	50 lb bu
			MI, NY, PA, VA, WV	Multiple	All	Fresh	\$(4.75)	50 lb bu
			NC, SC	Multiple	All	Fresh	\$(4.85)	50 lb bu
			NY	Multiple	All	Processing	\$(1.80)	50 lb bu
			OK	Multiple	All	Fresh	\$(6.25)	50 lb bu
			TX	All Others	All	Fresh	\$(7.00)	50 lb bu
				Hildago	All	Fresh	\$(7.10)	50 lb bu
Prunes	0036	90	CA	Multiple	All	All	\$(500.00)	\$/per dried ton
Processing Beans	0046	90	All	All	Lima	All	\$(100.00)	ton
			DE	All	Snap	All	\$(48.00)	ton
			IL	All	Snap	All	\$(33.00)	ton
			IN	All	Snap	All	\$(46.00)	ton
			MD	All	Snap	All	\$(48.00)	ton
			MI	All	Snap	All	\$(41.00)	ton
			MN	All	Snap	All	\$(30.00)	ton
			NJ	All	Snap	All	\$(48.00)	ton
			NM	All	Snap	All	\$(48.00)	ton
			NY	All	Snap	All	\$(51.00)	ton
			NC	All	Snap	All	\$(48.00)	ton
			OR	Other Counties	Snap	All	\$(47.00)	ton
			PA	All	Snap	All	\$(55.00)	ton
			TN	All	Snap	All	\$(48.00)	ton
			TX	All	Snap	All	\$(48.00)	ton
			VA	All	Snap	All	\$(48.00)	ton
WA	All	Snap	All	\$(47.00)	ton			
WI	All	Snap	All	\$(30.00)	ton			

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*--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Beans (Dry Edible)	0047	90	CA	All	Baby Lima	All	\$(0.04)	lb
					Black-Eyed	All	\$(0.04)	lb
					Garbanzo (Large Kabuli)	All	\$(0.04)	lb
					Large Lima	All	\$(0.05)	lb
Table Grapes	0052	90	CA	All	All	All	\$(4.58)	lug (21-22 lb)
Grapes	0053	90	AR	All	All	All	\$(100.00)	ton
			CA	Crush District 1	Multiple	All	\$(175.00)	ton
				Crush District 2	Multiple	All	\$(125.00)	ton
				Crush District 3	Multiple	All	\$(175.00)	ton
				Crush District 4	Multiple	All	\$(175.00)	ton
				Crush District 5	Multiple	All	\$(70.00)	ton
				Crush District 6	Multiple	All	\$(125.00)	ton
				Crush District 7	Multiple	All	\$(70.00)	ton
				Crush District 8	Multiple	All	\$(125.00)	ton
				Crush District 9	Multiple	All	\$(35.00)	ton
				Crush District 10	Multiple	All	\$(175.00)	ton
				Crush District 11	Multiple	All	\$(70.00)	ton
				Crush District 12	Multiple	All	\$(35.00)	ton
				Crush District 13	Multiple	All	\$(35.00)	ton
				Crush District 14	Multiple	All	\$(35.00)	ton
				Crush District 16	Multiple	All	\$(125.00)	ton
				Crush District 17	Multiple	All	\$(70.00)	ton
				CO	All	All	All	\$(162.00)
			ID	All	Juice Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton
			MI	All	Juice Grapes	All	\$(50.00)	ton
					Wine Grapes	All	\$(50.00)	ton
			MS	All	All	All	\$(100.00)	ton
MO	All	All	All	\$(100.00)	ton			
NY	All	Juice Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton			
		Wine Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton			
NC	All	All	All	\$(100.00)	ton			
OH	All	All	All	\$(100.00)	ton			

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*--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure	
Grapes (Continued)	0053	90	OR	Benton	All	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Clackamas	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Douglas	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Hood River	Juice Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton	
					Wine Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton	
				Jackson	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Josephine	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Lane	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Linn	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Marion	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Morrow	Juice Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton	
					Wine Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton	
				Polk	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Umatilla	Juice Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton	
					Wine Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton	
				Wasco	Juice Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton	
					Wine Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton	
				Washington	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				Yamhill	Wine Grapes	All	\$(142.00)	ton	
				PA	All	Juice Grapes	All	\$(100.00)	ton
					All	Wine Grapes	All	\$(100.00)	ton
				TX	All	All	All	\$(100.00)	ton
				WA	All	Juice Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton
			All		Wine Grapes	All	\$(78.00)	ton	

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*--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Apples	0054	90	Regions - West: AZ, CA, UT, CO, NM; Central: IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI; Northwest: ID, OR, WA; South Central: AR, GA, TN; Southeastern: NC, SC, VA; Northeast I: MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV; Northeast II: CT, MA, RI; Northeast III: ME, NH, VT	Multiple	All	Fresh, Varietal Group A, Varietal Group B	\$(0.03)	Region Units - West: AZ, CA, UT: box/35 lb CO: bu/40 lb NM: bu/42 lb; Central: IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI: bu/42 lb; Northwest: ID, OR, WA: box/35 lb South Central: AR, GA, TN: bu/42 lb Southeastern: NC, SC, VA: bu/42 lb Northeast I: MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV: bu/42 lb Northeast II: CT, MA, RI: bu/42 lb Northeast III: ME, NH, VT: bu/42 lb
Apples	0055	90	Regions - West: AZ, CA, UT CO NM Central: IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI Northwest: ID, OR, WA South Central: AR, GA, TN Southeastern: NC, SC, VA Northeast I: MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV Northeast II: CT, MA, RI Northeast III: ME, NH, VT	Multiple	All	Processing	\$(0.02)	Region Units - West: AZ, CA, UT: box/35 lb CO: bu/40 lb NM: bu/42 lb Central: IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI: bu/42 lb Northwest: ID, OR, WA: box/35 lb South Central: AR, GA, TN: bu/42 lb Southeastern: NC, SC, VA: bu/42 lb Northeast I: MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV: bu/42 lb Northeast II: CT, MA, RI: bu/42 lb Northeast III: ME, NH, VT: bu/42 lb

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*--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Cabbage	0072	90	IL, MI, NY, OH, WI	All	All	Processing	\$(0.20)	cwt.
			VA, WI	All	All	Fresh	\$(1.50)	cwt.
			All Other States	All	All	Fresh	\$(3.00)	cwt.
Potatoes	0084	90	CA	San Joaquin	All	All	\$(3.50)	cwt.
			CO, ID, ME, MI, MN, MT, NE, NY, ND, OH, OR, PA, WA, WI	All	All	CO (Fall)	-7.0%	cwt.
			FL	All	Table Stock	All	\$(1.60)	cwt.
			TX	All	All	Spring	\$(0.90)	cwt.
			TX	All	All	Summer	\$(3.50)	cwt.
			Tomatoes (Fresh Market)	0086	90	AL, GA, Northern FL, SC	All	All
AR	All	All	All	\$(3.30)	20 lb box			
CA	All	All	All	\$(3.91)	25 lb box			
MD, VA	All	All	All	\$(4.86)	25 lb box			
PA	All	All	All	\$(5.19)	25 lb box			
TN	All	All	All	\$(3.72)	25 lb box			
Tomatoes	0087	90	Other States	All	All	All	-11.9%	not applicable
Pears	0089	90	CA	All	Bartlett	All	\$(75.00)	ton
			CA	All	All Other Types	All	\$(75.00)	ton
			OR, WA	All	Anjou/Bosc	All	\$(75.00)	ton
					Bartlett	All	\$(75.00)	ton
					Comice	All	\$(75.00)	ton
					All Other Types	All	\$(75.00)	ton
PA	All	All	All	\$(75.00)	ton			
Plums	0092	90	CA	Multiple	All	All	\$(1.34)	\$/per 28-lb lug
Fresh Apricots	0218	90	CA	All	All	All	\$(2.29)	24 lb lug
			ID	All	All	All	\$(1.40)	24 lb lug
			OR	All	All	All	\$(1.40)	24 lb lug
			WA	All	All	All	\$(1.40)	24 lb lug
Processing Apricots	0219	90	CA	All	All	All	\$(146.00)	ton

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*--2008 SURE RMA Adjustments (Continued)

Crop	Crop Code	Plan Code	State	County	Type	Practice	Adjustment Amount	Unit of Measure
Fresh Nectarines	0220	90	CA	All	All	Early	\$(1.60)	25 lb lug
						Late	\$(1.60)	25 lb lug
						Mid	\$(1.60)	25 lb lug
Processing Cling Peaches	0221	90	CA	All	All	Extra Early	\$(75.00)	ton
						Nonextra Early	\$(75.00)	ton
Processing Freestone	0222	90	CA	All	All	All	\$(59.00)	ton
Fresh Freestone Peaches	0223	90	CA	All	All	Early	\$(1.34)	22 lb lug
						Late	\$(1.34)	22 lb lug
						Mid	\$(1.34)	22 lb lug
			ID	All	All	All	\$(2.53)	22 lb lug
			OR	All	All	All	\$(2.53)	22 lb lug
			UT	All	All	All	\$(2.13)	22 lb lug
			WA	All	All	All	\$(2.53)	22 lb lug
Coffee	0256	90	HI	Hawaii	All	All	\$(0.45)	lb
				Honolulu	All	All	\$(0.16)	lb
				Kauai	All	All	\$(0.16)	lb
				Maui	All	All	\$(0.16)	lb

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SURE Crops With CC Yields

This table provides a list of SURE crops with CC yields.

Crop Name	Type Name	Type Abbrev	2-CP Crop Code	NAP Pay Code	IU	Unit of Measure	Conversion Factor
Barley	Hulless Spring Waxy Winter	HUL SPR WXY WTR	0091	0091	GR, GS	BU	
Beans <u>1/</u>	*--Garbanzo, Small Desi Garbanzo, Large Kabuli Garbanzo, Small Kabul	GAD GAR GAS--*	0047	0047	DE, FH, SD	LBS	
Canola	Fall Seeded Spring	FAL SPR	0711	0711	SD	LBS	
Corn	White Yellow	WHE YEL	0041	0041	GR, SD	BU	
					FG (silage)	TON	7.94 <u>2/</u>
Cotton, Upland			0021	0021		LBS	
Crambe			0714	0714	SD	LBS	
Flax	Common Linola	COM LIN	0031	0031	SD	BU	
Lentils <u>1/</u>			0401	0401	DE	LBS	
Mustard	Brown Oriental Yellow	BWN ORN YEL	0130	0130	SD	LBS	
Oats	Hulless	HUL	0016	0016	GR, GS	BU	
	Spring Winter	SPR WTR			GR, GS, SD		
Peanuts	Runner Southeast Spanish Southwest Spanish Valencia Virginia	RUN SPE SPW VAL VIR	0075	0075	* * * NP	LBS	
Peas <u>1/</u>	Austrian Green Umatilla Wrinkled Yellow	AUS GRN UMA WSD YEL	0067	0067	DE, SD	LBS	
Rapeseed			0129	0129	SD	LBS	
Rice	Long Grain Medium Grain Small Grain	LGR MGR SGR	0018	0018		LBS	
Safflower			0079	0079	SD	LBS	
Sesame			0396	0396	SD	LBS	

1/ Crops do not have a CC yield for 2008.

2/ For IU of silage, convert the CC yield from BU to TON by dividing CC yield by the conversion factor. Conversion factors are from 1-DCP, subparagraph 141 A.

*--SURE Crops With CC Yields (Continued)

Crop Name	Type Name	Type Abbrev	2-CP Crop Code	NAP Pay Code	IU	Unit of Measure	Conversion Factor
Sorghum	Grain Hybrid	GRS HIG	0051	0051	GR, SD	BU	
					SG	TON	5.56 <u>2/</u>
Sorghum, Dual Purpose			0052	0051	GR	BU	
				0050 <u>3/</u>	SG	TON	5.56 <u>2/</u>
Soybeans	Common Lerado	COM LER	0081	0081	GR, SD	BU	
Sunflowers	Confectionary Oil	NON OIL	0078	0078	GR, SD	LBS	
Wheat	Hard Amber Durum	HAD	0011	0011	GR, GS, SD	BU	
	Hard Red Spring	HRS					
	Hard Red Winter	HRW					
	Hard White Winter	HWR					
	Hard White Spring	HWS					
	Soft Red Winter	SRW					
	Soft White Spring	SWS					
Soft White Winter	SWW						

1/ Crops do not have a CC yield for 2008.

2/ For IU of silage, convert the CC yield from BU to TON by dividing CC yield by the conversion factor. Conversion factors are from 1-DCP, subparagraph 141 A.

3/ 0050 is the same as Forage Sorghum that is **not** included in this list.--*