

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Farm Service Agency  
Washington, DC 20250

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**Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program**  
**1-SURE**

**Amendment 12**

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**Approved by:** Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



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**Amendment Transmittal**

**A Reasons for Amendment**

Subparagraph 35 J has been amended to clarify RMPR.

Subparagraph 63 D and Exhibit 6.5 have been amended to update the paragraph reference.

Paragraph 65 has been amended to clarify HMP establishment and application.

Subparagraph 92 C has been amended to clarify crops not eligible for prevented planting.

Paragraph 134 has been added to provide policy for calculating the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis for peanuts that meet specific criteria.

Subparagraphs 172 B and D have been amended to clarify policy on the guarantee adjustment factor and value loss crops not paid an indemnity.

Subparagraph 201 I has been amended to update the reference for the requirements of verifiable records.

Subparagraph 292:

- A and B have been amended to provide guidance on sharing data with RMA
- C has been amended to clarify RMA data adjustment for RMA exceptions
- E has been amended to clarify harvested and unharvested acreage discrepancies for Example 1.

Subparagraph 303 C has been amended to clarify guidance on loading entries for RMA Guarantee Basis.

## **Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

### **A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)**

Subparagraph 307 D has been amended to clarify RMA insured crops.

Subparagraphs 312 D and E have been amended to provide guidance on calculating production count for hybrid corn seed and determining total crop value.

Subparagraph 517 C has been amended to update the reference for guidance on determining the 10 percent loss.

Subparagraph 522:

- A has been amended to provide the web site address for accessing the tolerance tool
- B has been amended to update and replace the previous example of the tolerance tool.

Paragraph 523 has been added to provide instructions for using the Peanut Tool.

Exhibit 2 has been amended to provide definitions for "FMV A" and "FMV B".

Exhibit 4 has been amended to add code "TP".

Exhibit 30 has been amended to:

- add "SD" as an intended use for barley
- remove the NAP Pay Code.

Field Market Value has been changed to FMV throughout the handbook.

**Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

<b>Page Control Chart</b>		
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## 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".--\*

## 35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

### \*--J Exception for Immature Trees

Producers are not required to meet RMPR, for the applicable crop year, on immature trees, bushes, or vines. However, if the producer has other crops that are planted or intended to be planted for harvest on the whole farm, excluding forage crops intended for grazing, those crops must meet RMPR and linkage requirements, according to subparagraph 35 F.

**Example:** Blueberry Hill Orchards, Inc. did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for the 2008 crop year, but paid the administrative fee, under Buy-in 2. The corporation suffered a total orchard loss, because of an eligible natural disaster in 2008. The producer completed a 2008 TAP application and the application was approved. The producer was paid to replant 50 acres of blueberry orchard. The blueberry bushes will not mature until 2011. Since the replanting is with seedlings, the crop is considered an immature crop, and is not required to meet RMPR for crop years 2009-2010 because insurance or NAP coverage is not available. The producer obtained crop insurance (at or equal to 70/100 level) by the next available crop insurance year (2011 crop year) and met linkage for 2008.--\*

## 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.

## 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 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 HMP's

**\*--A Overview**

Multiple market crops are brought to 1 market where the production is split into fresh, processed, and if applicable, juice sales with separate prices for each use.

STC's **shall** establish HMP's for multiple market crops produced in their State.

**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.

HMP 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.

**B Establishing STC HMP's**

COC's **shall** calculate and recommend HMP for each of the multiple market crops grown in their county for STC approval.

COC's recommendation shall be based on the following:

- NASS data
- any other source available to COC that accurately reflects local uses, such as:
  - average marketing by producers within the county
  - available warehouse, packer, or storage facility records
  - information from trade associations, National Institute of Food and Agriculture (formerly known as CSREES), State Departments of Agriculture and other similar sources.

**C Establishing Producer HMP's**

Producers may, at their option, submit to COC actual marketing records for the immediately preceding 3 years to determine and establish the producer's actual marketing history to be used in lieu of the STC-established HMP.

**Example:** For a 2009 multiple market crop, actual production records must be submitted for the 2006, 2007, and 2008 crop years.--\*

## 65 HMP's (Continued)

**D Crops Requiring HMP**

The following crops have been identified as multiple market crops.

**\*--Note:** If STC's feel that they have crops that meet the same criteria but are **not** included in the following list, STC should contact the National Office and provide the names of crops (as listed in 2-CP) to be added.--\*

- sweet potatoes
- APH-based perennial fruit crops including but not limited to:
  - apples
  - apricots
  - bananas
  - cherries
  - grapefruit
  - \*--(grapes are excluded)--\*
  - lemons
  - limes
  - oranges, including Mandarin
  - peaches
  - pears
  - plums
  - prunes
  - tangelos
  - tangerines.

\* \* \*

65 HMP's (Continued)

**\*--E Applying HMP's**

HMP's will be used for SURE Crop Guarantee calculations according to subparagraph 165 A and SURE Crop Revenue calculations according to subparagraph 201 M.

**The percent attributed to each market shall be determined by the following table.**

<b>IF the producer...</b>	<b>THEN the percent attributed to each market shall be...</b>
establishes an HMP according to subparagraph C	the producer's historical marketing average over the past 3 years.  <b>Note:</b> Acreage reports are not considered actual marketing records.
does not establish an HMP according to subparagraph C	STC approved HMP established according to subparagraph B.  <b>Note:</b> COC may use the current year production evidence, supporting a <b>lower percentage of the higher value market.</b>

**Notes:** For multiple market crops, **the 10 percent crop loss is calculated by crop and crop type** (not crop/type/IU). These crops may be insured differently by State. However, this procedure applies as long as the crop meets the definition of a multiple-marketed crop.

HMP's are **not** applied to insured crops for which an RMA Guarantee Basis is provided.

**F Non-Multiple Market Crops That May Require a HMP**

Producers may not be able to provide exact production figures to the FSA Office timely for certain harvested commodities. This may be because of the unique nature of the marketing of the crop. As a result, counties will need to establish a historic market percentage to determine the amount that would typically be marketed.

**Example:** A producer of grass seed may not know the exact pounds of PLS in the harvested grass production that is stored on the farm, in advance of the sale. Often in these situations, the actual Pure Live Seed or PLS volume (or other similar marketable unit of measure) is not accurately determined until the commodity is marketed. In these situations, producers may establish a historic market percentage according to subparagraph C and County Offices shall apply that percentage to the stored production provided by the producer.

**Note:** This subparagraph does not apply to multiple market crops.--\*

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

E Ineligible Acreage Examples

This table provides examples of ineligible acres.

Example	Description
1	Producer planted wheat followed by corn, and obtained insurance on both crops. Neither RMA nor FSA STC recognizes wheat followed by corn as an acceptable double-cropping practice. <b>Only</b> the initial crop acreage of wheat will be eligible. The corn acreage is ineligible for SURE.
2	Producer planted wheat followed by grain sorghum. Both crops were waived-in under Buy-In 1. The planting scenario of wheat followed by grain sorghum is <b>not</b> an approved double-crop by FSA STC. <b>Only</b> the initial acreage of wheat will be eligible for SURE. The grain sorghum acreage is ineligible for SURE.

92 Prevented Planting Acreage

A Prevented Planting Eligibility

For insured prevented planted acreage, COC will use the most accurate data available when determining eligible prevented planted acres, as follows:

- RMA data **must** show that the producer qualified for a prevented planting payment
- FSA will normally accept RMA’s determination of eligibility; however, COC may determine prevented planted acreage ineligible if documented evidence exists that supports the lack of prevented planting conditions; in these cases, a referral to RMA shall be initiated on AD-2007.

In situations where RMA data exists and FSA denied the prevented planting claim, COC shall **not** consider the prevented planted acreage eligible based on the RMA data if acreage has documented evidence of lack of prevented planting conditions according to 2-CP.

For prevented planted acreage that was **not** insured through RMA, COC **must** determine the producer met prevented planted provisions according to 2-CP, paragraph 24.

**Note:** This acreage includes NAP covered crops and crops that received a waiver for RMPR (buy-ins, SDA’s, relief, etc.), as described in Part 2.

B Prevented Planting Acreage Not Covered

For NAP covered crops and for crops that require a waiver for RMPR, eligible prevented planting coverage is provided for acreage that consists of at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the intended acreage to be planted.

92 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)

C Crops Not Eligible for Prevented Planting

This table provides crops that are **not** eligible for prevented planting benefits under SURE.

Prevented Planting Ineligible Crops	
Aquaculture (Including Ornamental Fish)	Maple Sap
Beans (Fresh Market) insured as follows:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pole</li> <li>• Snap</li> <li>• Wax.</li> </ul>	Mint
	Nursery
	Peppermint
	Perennials, such as the following:
Cabbage insured as follows:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hybrid</li> <li>• Red.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blueberries</li> <li>• Raspberries</li> <li>• Strawberries.</li> </ul>
	Perennial Forage Grown For Hay, Seed, or Grazing
Christmas Trees	Spearmint
Cultivated Wild Rice	Sweet Potatoes (Insured)
Floriculture	Tobacco
Ginseng Root and Ginseng Seed	Trees - Fruit and Nut
Grapes (Including Raisins)	Turfgrass Sod
Honey	Vegetables for Root Stock or Sets

\*--Note: For the prevented planting ineligible crops:

- when identified as “Insured”, prevented planting is **not** eligible under the insurance policy
- for counties where coverage is only offered under NAP, prevented planting provisions **may** apply.--\*

Prevented planting provisions are not applicable to the following because of the unique planting and harvesting practices in these areas and the limited eligible causes of loss:

- American Samoa
- \*--Common Wealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau--\*
- Guam
- U.S. Virgin Islands.

93-99 (Reserved)

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.					
	<b>Unit</b>	<b>RMA Acres</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Extension</b>
	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
	<b>Totals</b>	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 Peanuts – RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis****A Overview**

Paragraph 303 provides instructions for loading peanut data in the SURE Workbook when there are multiple “A” (Acreage) records on the SURE Interim Report.

RMA was to provide FSA with the RMA weighted adjusted yield and guarantee basis for peanuts covered by APH yield-based policies or plans of insurance. This is the same information RMA provides for all other insured APH yield-based crops. RMA is not able to provide the requested data for peanut policies with multiple “A” (Acreage) records. Since the correct information is not available, County Offices will calculate the RMA weighted adjusted yield and guarantee basis with the assistance of a tool for these particular situations.

The calculation for the peanut RMA weighted adjusted yield and guarantee basis is the same calculation used for the remaining insured APH yield-based crops.

**B RMA Data**

For producers with policies covering peanuts with multiple “A” (Acreage) records, the SURE Interim Report will not print the RMA weighted adjusted yield for any type of peanut on the producer’s report and the guarantee basis, as printed, will not be accurate.

**Note:** If the policy does not have multiple “A” (Acreage) records for any type of peanuts, all data will be on the SURE Interim Report, including the RMA weighted adjusted yield. Enter data in the SURE Interim Workbook according to Part 16.

**C RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis Calculations**

The RMA weighted adjusted yield is based on location county, insured acres, crop, crop type, and adjusted APH yield. The formula for calculating the weighted adjusted yield is the:

sum of (RMA acres times adjusted APH yield) divided by the sum of the RMA acres.

The guarantee basis is based on location county, insured acres, crop, crop type, and RMA weighted adjusted yield. The formula for calculating the guarantee basis is the:

guarantee basis divided by the APH yield times the RMA weighted adjusted yield.--\*

**\*--134 Peanuts – RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis (Continued)**

**D Peanut Tool**

The Peanut Tool was developed to assist Field Offices in calculating the RMA weighted adjusted yield and guarantee basis for peanut producers with multiple “A” (Acreage) records. See paragraph 523 for instructions on using the Peanut Tool.

If the producer has peanuts physically located in multiple counties but administered in only 1 county, RMA weighted adjusted yields and guarantee basis shall be calculated for each applicable county.--\*

**135-150 (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**:

- \*--FMV 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**:

- \*--FMV 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)**

**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**

\*--**FMV A** is the dollar value of the crop immediately **before** the eligible disaster event.

**FMV 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 event 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:

- **FMV-A and 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  
\*(FMV-A) x Share x Coverage Level x Price Election x Adjustment Factors\*  
x the SURE Multiplier.**

**Note:** Value loss for nursery only 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 FMV-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:** Anytime FMV-A exceeds the amount of insurance a participant has, an under-report factor will be applied.

**Example:** 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 purchase an endorsement to increase their amount of insurance 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 who produces 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 FMV-A and FMV-B will be available on the SURE Interim Report. However, a participant who produces 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 FMV-A. This document should be signed and dated by both the crop insurance agent and the participant.

Participants who 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 FMV-B may be calculated.

**Notes:** In some cases when an indemnity was not paid to a participant, their documentation may not be signed. All supporting documentation, including signed or not, is subject to COC approval. It is the burden of the participant to bring in verifiable/reliable evidence to support their FMV-A and FMV-B.

RMA's nursery crop provisions defined:

- 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"
- 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 (FMV 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 FMV A for that loss. COC will  
then act on/approve the disaster event, dates of disaster, and evidence of inventory  
provided to support FMV A and FMV 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**B Notice of Loss for Waived-In Value Loss Crops**

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

COC will then act on/approve the disaster event, dates of disaster, and evidence of inventory  
 \*--provided to support FMV A and FMV B.--\*

**C Guarantee Adjustment Factors**

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

**175-180 (Reserved)**



**183 Expected Revenue for NAP Covered and Waived-In Yield-Based Crops**

**A Computing Expected Revenue**

The expected revenue for crops having NAP coverage or that are waived-in will be computed using the following formula:

**Eligible SURE Acres x SURE Yield x 100 Percent of the NAP Price x Producer Share.**

**Example:** Eligible SURE acres from FSA-578 are 76 acres. SURE yield for the crop is 32 bushels per acre. NAP price is \$4.35. Producer share is .5000 obtained from FSA-578. In this example, the crops expected revenue is calculated as follows:  
 $76 \times 32 \times \$4.35 \times .5000 = \$5,290.$

**B SURE Yield To Be Used**

County Offices shall follow Part 4 to determine the eligible SURE acres and Part 5 to determine the SURE yield to be used.

**184 Expected Revenue for Value Loss Crops**

**A Calculating Expected Revenue**

Expected revenue for value loss crops will be calculated by crop/type/IU.

**B NAP Versus Insured Crops**

Since there are no acres, yields, or prices for value loss crops, expected revenue is calculated as follows:

- \*--for NAP crops and waived-in crops, FMV A, less any adjustments--\*
- for insured crops, guarantee basis (provided by RMA) less any adjustments, divided by coverage level and price election.

Part 7 Determining Production

201 Production

A Overview

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

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

\* \* \*

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

The following terms are used in this part. \* \* \*

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 201 Production (Continued)

**G Acceptable Production Records**

If the eligible crop was farm-stored, sold, fed to livestock, or disposed of by means other than commercial channels, acceptable production records for these purposes include any of the following:

- truck scale tickets
- appraisal information from LA acceptable to FSA
- contemporaneous reliable diaries
- other documentary evidence, such as contemporaneous reliable measurements.

Producers shall provide production records for the plans of insurance listed in subparagraph D, waived-in crops, multiple-marketed crops that are insured under one IU, and all RMA and NAP covered APH crops that do **not** have loss data or APH data.

**Producers without acceptable production records shall be assigned the COC-established maximum average loss level calculated according to paragraph 67.**

Because SURE covers all crops on the entire SURE farm and takes into account total crop value for all crops (even if the crop did not suffer a loss) acceptable production records, including RMA and NAP data or certified production, must be submitted for all crops included in the SURE farm.

**Producers with SURE eligible crops that have RMA loss data, APH data, or NAP production do not need to provide additional production records unless requested by COC.**

\*--Another producer's RMA production (for the RMA plan codes that provide production according to subparagraph D) may be used for 2008 and 2009 buy-in participant's production if FSA-578 information supports the share information.

**Example:** Producer A and Producer B share 50/50 on a crop. Producer A had RMA coverage on this crop with APH (Plan Code 90). Producer B did **not** have RMA coverage, but participated in the buy-in for SURE eligibility. If FSA 578 information supports the share of the interest in the crop, Producer A's production may be loaded into Producer B's SURE Interim Workbook with a 50 percent share specified. This will apply if a RMA loss record is present or the "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" are used to capture production. Producer B's folder should document where the production came from along with supporting FSA 578 information for proof of share.--\*

**201 Production (Continued)****H Verifiable Records**

Verifiable records of production are items that:

- may be verified by CCC through an independent source
- are used to substantiate the amount of production reported.

Verifiable records shall:

- be dated
- show final disposition, including specific quantity and price, for that end use
- be seasonal or crop-specific for commodities produced more than once in a calendar year
- be provided, if they exist, whenever a record of production is otherwise required by CCC.

**I Examples of Verifiable Production Records**

Verifiable records may include the following, provided that they meet the requirements of \*--subparagraph H:--\*

- sales receipts from buyers
- invoices from custom harvesting
- truck or warehouse scale tickets
- actual measurements or appraisals by FSA, RMA or reinsured companies, LA's, other USDA employees if performed as part of their work duties, Feed Company representatives, or STC-approved consultants
- similar records that represent actual and specific production data.

**Note:** Verifiable records do **not** include certifications, estimates, producer ledgers, or diaries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quality adjustment factors will apply on crops that:

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

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

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

## 262 Actual Crop Value (Continued)

**C Determining the Actual Crop Value for Value-Loss Crops**

Revenue for value loss crops is the total value of inventory immediately following the eligible disaster known as FMV B. NAMP's and quality adjustment factors will **not** apply to value loss crops. When determining the value of inventory immediately after the disaster (FMV B), the same wholesale prices used to calculate the value of inventory immediately before the disaster for calculating guarantee will be used. Any crop inventory sold during the disaster, as well as any ineligible losses, **must** be included in calculating the value of inventory immediately after the disaster for FMV B.--\*

For insured value loss crops, revenue will be determined based on the value of inventory determined immediately after the disaster as provided by RMA on the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4) as FMV B.--\*

**Note:** For 2008, crop insurance was only available for nursery and clams. Producers having an insurance policy for nursery and clams are required to report all losses, regardless of significance, to the insurance provider. If a producer has crop insurance and has not filed a notice of loss and now files FSA-682, Part A, "Unreported Disaster Events" for SURE purposes, the loss is not eligible for SURE. The value of inventory immediately before and after the disaster will not be included in calculating guarantee or revenue.

For NAP crops that suffered a qualifying loss the value of inventory calculated immediately after the disaster is known as FMVB. This will be used in determining crop revenue. That value will be included on the SURE Interim Report as FMV B.--\*

For value loss crops that either did not suffer a qualifying loss under NAP, or were waived-in and there is no record of the value immediately after the eligible disaster, producers must provide verifiable and reliable evidence that shows the inventory immediately after the disaster. Producers must identify the disaster and dates of the disaster for the qualifying losses in FSA-682, Part A. COC shall verify that the disaster did occur on the dates submitted. County Offices shall follow 1-NAP in assisting producers in documenting the value of the inventory immediately after the disaster as FMV B.--\*

**Note:** Only value loss crops showing a loss are to be loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook.

## 263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue

### A DCP Direct and CC, and ACRE Payments

Fifteen percent of the total DCP direct payments will be included in calculating total farm revenue. The total DCP CC payments will be included, as well as the total amount of ACRE payments.

**Notes:** This will include DCP and ACRE payments for crops that are not eligible for SURE.

There were **no** 2008 ACRE payments.

**Example:** Producer A had wheat acreage fail that was subsequently planted to cotton. Since wheat and cotton are not recognized as a normal double cropping practice the cotton acres subsequently planted after wheat are not eligible for SURE. Even though some cotton acres may not be eligible for SURE, if DCP or ACRE payment for cotton was issued, the payment will be counted as revenue when determining total farm revenue.

100 Percent of the CC and ACRE payments earned for the applicable crop year must be included in total farm revenue.

**Example:** Producer A received CC payment in 2008 for a 2007 crop. Since this payment was not for a 2008 crop, the CC payment would not be included in the 2008 total farm revenue. If Producer A received a CC payment in 2009 for a 2008 crop, this payment would be included when calculating the 2008 total farm revenue.

### B Market Loan Gains, Market Certificates, and LDP's

The total dollar value of market loan gains from commodity loans, LDP's, and commodity certificates will be included in the total farm revenue. This includes market gains and LDP's received on commodities and or acreage that are not eligible for SURE.

\* \* \*

**Examples:** Producer B has received LDP for wool and mohair. Even though livestock are not included under SURE, LDP received for wool and mohair will be included in determining total farm revenue.

Producer C had wheat acreage fail that was subsequently planted to corn. Producer C received a LDP for corn. Since wheat and corn are not recognized as a normal double cropping practice the corn acres subsequently planted after wheat are not eligible for SURE. Even though some corn acres may not be eligible for SURE, LDP for corn will be counted as revenue when determining total farm revenue.

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

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

COC's must:

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

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

- eligible acres
- stage
- share.--\*

291 Adjusting RMA Data (Continued)

**B RMA Data Elements That May Need To Be Adjusted**

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

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

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

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data

**A Producer of Record Discrepancies**

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

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

If the producer of record meets 1 of RMA’s approved exceptions according to subparagraph 35 I, where 1 producer can insure another producer’s share, then proceed to subparagraph C.

**\*--Notes:** Situations have been discovered where the producers between FSA and RMA do not match.

**Example:** 2008 FSA records show 100 percent for the JV and RMA records show 2 individuals with 50/50 shares.

Managers Bulletin 08-008 issued by RMA, allows the record to be corrected in the subsequent year. In these situations, the entity will be eligible for SURE.

These discrepancies shall be documented by 1 of the following methods:

- written statement from the insurance agent
- documented on AD-2007.--\*

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

If the producer of record does not meet 1 of the exceptions and is:

- incorrect on FSA records, then correct records according to 1-CM and process FSA-682's using the correct producer of record

**Note:** Changing the producer of record may affect the producer's eligibility for other programs including past program payments.

- correct on FSA records, then the following are applicable:
  - the producer is not eligible for SURE because the producer of record with RMA does not match the producer of record reported to FSA
  - advise the producer to notify the crop insurance company; if the crop insurance company will change the producer of record to match the correct producer of record reported to FSA, then FSA will re-consider the producer's FSA-682
  - notify RMA using AD-2007 according to 4-RM, Exhibit 6.

**B Share Discrepancies**

RMA data may show producer shares that differ from FSA. If shares differ, then COC shall determine:

- the producer's actual share in the crop, or what the share would have been if the crop had been produced
- if the FSA recorded share is correct; is the share difference because of an RMA exception according to subparagraph 35 I
  - if yes, see subparagraph C
  - if no, notify RMA using AD-2007 according to 4-RM, Exhibit 6

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

\*--In cases where the share between RMA and FSA are different, and there will be an increase in liability, RMA will not:

- correct RMA data
- provide FSA a revised guarantee basis.

County Offices are require to submit AD-2007 to RMA; however, County Offices will be able to process the SURE application without RMA concurrence of share as long as SURE guarantee reflects the lesser of RMA share or FSA share following the procedure in subparagraph 519 F.--\*

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

**B Share Discrepancies (Continued)**

- if the RMA recorded share is correct, correct FSA records.

**Note:** If COC determines a producer incorrectly reported shares to FSA, then COC shall review other program payments to determine the producer’s eligibility for those payments.

**Example #1: Correct FSA Shares**

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

Step	Action
1	Submit AD-2007 to RMA according to 4-RM, Exhibit 6, identifying the share discrepancy and wait for a response.
2	Once RMA agrees, a revised RMA guarantee basis will be sent to FSA for plans that RMA provides a guarantee basis, with updated share, indemnity and premium.
3	Use the revised guarantee basis to determine a potential SURE payment.

**Example #2: Correct RMA Shares**

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

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

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

### B Share Discrepancies (Continued)

\*--If the RMA share is incorrect:

- the guarantee must be based on the lesser of the RMA share or the FSA share
- revenue must be based on the FSA share.

**Note:** The “Factoring RMA Data by Share Differences” tool has been developed for cases when FSA shares and RMA shares do not match and it is not a result of the exception in subparagraph 35 I. Procedure for the new tool is provided in subparagraph 519 F.

This tool shall **not** be used when the share discrepancy **is** a result of 1 of the exceptions in subparagraph 35 I. Subparagraph 519 C provides instructions for using the “Factoring RMA Data by Share” tool when there are differences between RMA and FSA shares and they **do** not meet the exception in subparagraph 35 I.--\*

### C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions

A producer meeting 1 of the exceptions listed in subparagraph 35 I must have the following data elements adjusted according to their share:

- RMA guarantee basis
- share
- indemnity
- premium.

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

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

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

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

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

**Example 1: RMA Exception**

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

The husband and wife must file their own applications as each is producers of record.

The RMA data for the husband must be adjusted by 50 percent to account for the wife’s share. For RMA plan codes (12, 13, 14, 25, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 50 \*--(Nursery only), 73, 86, 90, 92, 96), adjust the following elements.--\*

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	81	Not applicable for these plan codes because the RMA guarantee basis is provided.  <b>Note:</b> Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	\$5,000	Multiply Guarantee Basis by revised share (0.5000), that is \$5,000 x 0.5000 = \$2,500.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	\$4,000	Multiply Gross Indemnity by revised share (0.5000), that is \$4,000 x 0.5000 = \$2,000.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	\$800	Multiply Premium by revised share (0.5000), that is \$800 x .500 = \$400.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54.00	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety as it is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.000	Adjust to 0.500 (1.000 x 0.5000 = .500).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

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

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

Example 1: RMA Exception (Continued)

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

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

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.  <b>Note:</b> 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.

## 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 (Continued)

For RMA plan codes (\* \* \* 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63), adjust the following.

Element	Abbreviation on SURE Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	75	FSA acres are used and <b>must</b> reflect the 1/3 share.  <b>Note:</b> Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS		Not applicable for these plan codes because the guarantee basis is not provided.
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 as because production is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.00	Adjust to .333 (1.00 x .333 = .333).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

## D Prevented Planting Eligibility

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

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

## E Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**\*--303 Peanuts****A Background**

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

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

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

**B When RMA Data for Peanuts Must be Combined**

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

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

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

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

**Note:** Price will **not** match.

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

**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" (Guarantee Basis is 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.

<b>IF a quality condition is...</b>	<b>THEN....</b>
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 for fresh types 111, 114, and 115. Processing type 112 will have production entered for fresh and processed as applicable to production records.

Quality conditions must be documented with evidence on the producer’s production records (size, damaged, etc). Marketing conditions that change the marketing from historical are not an applicable quality condition.

**Example 1:** Producer A has 10 acres of common apples insured under a RMA fresh type of policy in County B. Producer A’s production records indicate 2,400 bu. apples produced: 800 bu. at fresh and 1,600 bu. at processed. Producer A’s production records also indicate that small size because of drought conditions sent the apples to a processed market. County B has determined that Producer A has a quality condition present that affected the intended use of the crop. In determining total crop value for the common apples 800 bu. will be charged the fresh NAMP and 1,600 bu. will be charged the processed NAMP.

**Example 2:** Producer C has 10 acres of common apples insured under a RMA fresh type of policy in County D. Producer C’s production records indicate 2,000 bu. apples produced: 800 bu. at fresh and 1,200 bu. at processed. Producer C’s production records do not indicate a quality condition present. County D has determined that a quality condition is not present. In determining total crop value for common apples all 2,000 bu. will be charged the fresh NAMP.--\*

312 Hybrid Corn Seed (Continued)

**B Data Elements for Hybrid Corn Seed (Continued)**

Element	Reference
Record Type	“L”.
STAGE	As provided.
STAGE FCTR	As provided.
PRICE	Blank
UOM	See a record above.
ACRES	As provided.
PROD TO COUNT	See subparagraph D.
GROSS INDM	As provided.
GLEANED ACRE	As provided.
MULTI CROP CDE	As provided.
MULTI CROP FCTR	As provided.
UPDATE DATE	As provided.

**C Calculating a SURE Guarantee for Hybrid Corn Seed**

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

**Notes:** To calculate the SURE guarantee for:

- NAP-covered hybrid corn seed, see subparagraph 163 A
- waived in hybrid corn seed, see subparagraph 162 C.

**D Production**

Hybrid corn seed “production to count” **will be** the total field corn equivalent or commercial corn equivalent. All other applicable aspects of subparagraph 201 apply regarding production.

**\*--Note:** If no field corn equivalent or commercial corn equivalent is provided on the settlement sheet, “Production to Count” shall be calculated by dividing dollars received by NAMP for CORN/YEL/GR.--\*

Producers **are required** to provide verifiable copies of the settlement sheets or other acceptable documentation from the seed corn company along with a copy of the contract. These documents will be the basis for determining production to count. Contracts and settlement sheets vary in description and nature by company. County Offices will be responsible for scrutinizing the documents to determine the following:

- producer has an ownership share in the crop
- producer has risk in the crop
- seed company is providing either the field corn equivalent or commercial corn equivalent **\*--in bushels, if not, see the "Note" in this subparagraph.--\***

**312 Hybrid Corn Seed (Continued)**

**E Determining Total Crop Value**

\*--The Total Crop Value for hybrid seed corn will be calculated by using “production to count” as determined in subparagraph D multiplied by the applicable year NAMP for CORN/YEL/GR.

**Example:** The 2008 NAMP for CORN/YEL/GR is \$4.06 according to Exhibit 6.--\*

**313-320 (Reserved)**

354 Completing Manual FSA-682's (Continued)

C Completing Manual FSA-682, Part D (Continued)

Item	Instruction
<b>Part D - Crop Information (Continued)</b>	
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter production type code:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "A" if the production for the line item was appraised according to Part 7</li> <li>• "C" if any part of the production for the line item is producer certified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Leave blank if the production in the line item was not appraised or certified.</li> </ul>
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter applicable total production for the acres in item 26 according to Part 7.</li> <li>• Leave blank if crop is value loss.</li> </ul>
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter total dollar value received for crop sold as salvage according to Part 7.</li> <li>• Leave blank if no part of the crop was sold for salvage.</li> </ul>
34A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•*--Enter the FMV A determined according to Part 6 for value loss.</li> <li>• Leave blank if crop is not value loss.</li> </ul>
34B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter the FMV B determined according to Part 6 for value loss.--*</li> <li>• Leave blank if crop is not value loss.</li> </ul>

354 Completing Manual FSA-682's (Continued)

C Completing Manual FSA-682, Part D (Continued)

Item	Instruction
<b>D – Crop Information – COC Use Only.</b>	
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter COC assigned production, according to Part 7, that <b>replaces (overrides)</b> the production in item 32 if COC determines either of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the production loss for acres in item 26 was entirely because of an ineligible cause of loss (Part 7) for ineligible causes of loss requiring COC to assign production</li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><b>Reminder:</b> Wildlife damage is considered an eligible cause of loss and does not require the assignment of production for calculating SURE payment according to Part 7. However, it is considered an ineligible cause of loss for determining if the requisite 10 percent loss can be met according to Part 2.</p> <li>• the maximum loss calculation applies and result of calculation is greater than production in item 32.</li> </li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leave blank if COC did not assign production.</li> </ul>
36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter COC assigned production according to Part 7 that <b>is in addition to</b> the production in item 32, if COC determines a portion of the production loss for acres in item 26 was because of an ineligible cause of loss.</li> <li>• Leave blank if COC did not assign production.</li> </ul>
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter COC determined total dollar value received for crop sold as salvage according to Part 9.</li> <li>• Leave blank if COC did not determine salvage value.</li> </ul>
38A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•*--Enter COC FMV A determined according to Part 6 for value loss.</li> <li>• Leave blank if crop is not value loss.</li> </ul>
38B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter COC FMV B determined according to Part 6 for value loss.--*</li> <li>• Leave blank if crop is not value loss.</li> </ul>

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

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

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

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

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

<b>SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data</b>	
<b>RMA Label</b>	<b>Data Entry Workbook Label</b>
Gross Indemnity	RMA Indemnity (calculated)
Producer Premium	
Record Type Code	
Location State	Physical State
Location County	Physical County
Crop Code	Crop
Crop Type Code	Crop Type
	Intended Use
	Status Code
Farming Practice Code	Practice
Acres	Acres
Insured Share	Producer Share
	RMPR Code
Insurance Plan Identifier	Plan Code
Coverage Category	
AGR Policy Flag	
Written Agreement Type	
Stage Code	Stage Code
*--Stage Factor--*	Adjustment Factor #1
Unit Number	Unit Number
	Planting Period
Zero Acre Flag	

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

513 SURE Interim Report (Continued)

E Data Elements on the SURE Interim Report (Continued)

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

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

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

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

\*--

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

--\*

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

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

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

G Entering Revenue Data

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

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

Enter revenue data in all yellow cells, as follows.

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

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

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

**H Entering COC Determination Data**

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

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

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

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

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

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

I Value Loss Tool

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

**Additional Crop Loss Entries - Quality Adjustment Factor** - If an additional quality adjustment factor is needed to determine the 10 percent loss according to

\*--subparagraph 3.5 C, paragraph 66, and Part 8, users should enter the factor according to--\* the following steps.

Step	Action																																							
1	On the 10% Loss Tool, enter the factor in the “Additional Crop Loss Entries – Enter Prod QA Factor, if applicable” field.																																							
	<p>The screenshot shows the 10% Loss Tool interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Clear All Loss Data' and 'Calculate Another Crop'. Below these are sections for 'Crop Loss Calculation for --- Enter Crop Name on First Entry Line', 'Information from Other Administrative Counties', '10% Loss Calculations', and 'Additional Crop Loss Entries'. The 'Additional Crop Loss Entries' section has a field for 'Enter Prod. QA Factor, if appl.' which is highlighted with a double-headed arrow. A 'Recalc Loss %' button is also visible. The table below shows data for crop 99-997 Corn with a loss percentage of 83%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Select Crops</th> <th>St-Co</th> <th>Crop</th> <th>Type</th> <th>IU</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)</th> <th>Value of Normal Production</th> <th>Value of Actual Production</th> <th>Value of Normal Production</th> <th>Value of Actual Production</th> <th>Additional Crop Loss Entries</th> <th>Loss %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PASTE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$ -</td> <td>\$ -</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>99-997</td> <td>Corn</td> <td>YEL</td> <td>Gr</td> <td>100.00</td> <td></td> <td>\$ 142,857</td> <td>\$ 23,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>83%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Additional Crop Loss Entries	Loss %	PASTE									\$ -	\$ -				99-997	Corn	YEL	Gr	100.00		\$ 142,857	\$ 23,000				83%
Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Additional Crop Loss Entries	Loss %																												
PASTE									\$ -	\$ -																														
	99-997	Corn	YEL	Gr	100.00		\$ 142,857	\$ 23,000				83%																												
2	After the user has entered the factor in the “Additional Crop Loss Entries – Enter Prod QA Factor, if applicable” field, CLICK “Recalc Loss %”																																							
	<p>The screenshot shows the 10% Loss Tool interface. The 'Recalc Loss %' button is highlighted with a circle and an arrow. The 'Additional Crop Loss Entries' field now contains the value '9000'. The table below shows the revised loss percentage of 83%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Select Crops</th> <th>St-Co</th> <th>Crop</th> <th>Type</th> <th>IU</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)</th> <th>Value of Normal Production</th> <th>Value of Actual Production</th> <th>Value of Normal Production</th> <th>Value of Actual Production</th> <th>Additional Crop Loss Entries</th> <th>Loss %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PASTE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$ -</td> <td>\$ -</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>99-997</td> <td>Corn</td> <td>YEL</td> <td>Gr</td> <td>100.00</td> <td></td> <td>\$ 142,857</td> <td>\$ 20,700</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9000</td> <td>83%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Additional Crop Loss Entries	Loss %	PASTE									\$ -	\$ -				99-997	Corn	YEL	Gr	100.00		\$ 142,857	\$ 20,700			9000	83%
Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Additional Crop Loss Entries	Loss %																												
PASTE									\$ -	\$ -																														
	99-997	Corn	YEL	Gr	100.00		\$ 142,857	\$ 20,700			9000	83%																												
3	After users click “Recalc Loss %”, the revised loss percent calculation will be displayed.																																							
	<p>The screenshot shows the 10% Loss Tool interface. The final loss percentage is displayed as 85%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Select Crops</th> <th>St-Co</th> <th>Crop</th> <th>Type</th> <th>IU</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)</th> <th>Value of Normal Production</th> <th>Value of Actual Production</th> <th>Value of Normal Production</th> <th>Value of Actual Production</th> <th>Additional Crop Loss Entries</th> <th>Loss %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PASTE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$ -</td> <td>\$ -</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>99-997</td> <td>Corn</td> <td>YEL</td> <td>Gr</td> <td>100.00</td> <td></td> <td>\$ 142,857</td> <td>\$ 20,700</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9000</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Additional Crop Loss Entries	Loss %	PASTE									\$ -	\$ -				99-997	Corn	YEL	Gr	100.00		\$ 142,857	\$ 20,700			9000	85%
Select Crops	St-Co	Crop	Type	IU	Acres	Optional Identifier (County, Unit #, Other)	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Value of Normal Production	Value of Actual Production	Additional Crop Loss Entries	Loss %																												
PASTE									\$ -	\$ -																														
	99-997	Corn	YEL	Gr	100.00		\$ 142,857	\$ 20,700			9000	85%																												



522 Tolerance Tool

A Overview

According to paragraph 100, SURE benefits for insured crops 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, a tolerance applies according to subparagraph 100 B. When the difference has been determined, the guarantee basis may need to be reduced.

The Tolerance Tool has been developed to assist County Office users in calculating the difference between SURE eligible RMA planted acres and SURE eligible FSA planted acres and to reduce the guarantee basis by this difference, when applicable.

\*--The Tolerance Tool is available on the SURE Intranet web site located at <http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/default.htm>.--\*

B Using the Tolerance Tool

From the 2008 SURE Interim Report, Section 12, 2008 RMA Data, enter data for all yellow cells as follows.

Label	Definition and Rule
State and County	Enter the Administrative State and county.
Producer Name	Enter the producer's name.
Crop	Enter the crop for which tolerance is being determined.
Type	Enter the 3-character FSA crop type. Entry must be a valid crop type for the crop entered.
Use	Enter the intended use for the crop and crop type entered. Entry must be a valid intended use for the crop and crop type entered.

The "Summarized Tolerance Information" Section of the Tolerance Tool is for informational purposes only. This section summarizes the information entered in the "Acreage Information" Section, and displays the Tolerance Determination and provides, if applicable, the Guarantee Basis Reduction used in reducing the RMA Guarantee Basis. The resulting entries are based solely on the entries made in the "Acreage Information" section of the Tolerance Tool. All data entered in the Tolerance Tool is required, as applicable.

Acreage Information	
Identifier (optional)	Optional entry – County Office may enter a unique identifier, i.e., unit number, to assist in identifying the line entry.
RMA Acreage\Loss	<p>SURE eligible acres are taken from the "A" record of SIR and entered in the column under the "Acreage" heading unless an "L" record on SIR exists. If there is an "L" record present on SIR, SURE eligible acres are taken from the "L" record and entered in the column under the heading "Loss".</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Paragraph 100 instructs users to total all RMA acreage when doing a manual calculation. The Tolerance Tool will perform this calculation and requires that each acreage amount is entered individually on a separate line. If acres are entered under "Acreage", the "Loss" cell will be grayed out. If acres are entered under "Loss", the "Acreage" cell will be grayed out. Only enter acres once per line entry, either under "Acreage" or "Loss", as applicable.</p>

522 Tolerance Tool (Continued)

**B Using the Tolerance Tool (Continued)**

<b>Acreage Information</b>	
FSA Reported/Determined	<p>Enter the reported acreage from SIR in the column under the “Reported” heading unless determined acres are available. If determined acres are available enter the applicable acres in the column under the heading “Determined”.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Paragraph 100 instructs users to total all FSA acreage when doing a manual calculation. The Tolerance Tool will perform this calculation and requires that each acreage amount is entered individually on a separate line. If acres are entered under “Reported”, the “Determined” cell will be grayed out. If acres are entered under “Determined”, the “Reported” cell will be grayed out. Only enter acres once per line entry, either under “Reported” or “Determined”, as applicable.</p>
<b>Guarantee Basis Information</b>	
Identifier (optional)	Optional entry – County Office may enter a unique identifier, i.e., unit number, to assist in identifying the line entry.
Original	Enter the RMA Guarantee Basis from SIR for the applicable acreage line entry entered in the “Acreage Information” Section.
Reduced	<p>If the Tolerance Tool determines tolerance has been exceeded, and determines that the RMA Guarantee Basis must be reduced, the Tolerance Tool will calculate and display the Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis in this column for the applicable acreage based on the calculated reduction found *--in the “Guarantee Basis Reduction” field in the “Summarized--* Tolerance Information” Section of the Tolerance Tool.</p> <p>This “Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis” must be entered in the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook in the “RMA Guarantee Basis” field for the applicable acreage line entry. This “Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis” supersedes the RMA Guarantee Basis provided on the SIR.</p> <p>If the tolerance tool does <b>not</b> calculate a “Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis”, no further action is required for tolerance. Use the RMA Guarantee Basis as provided on the SIR.</p>

\*\*\*

522 Tolerance Tool (Continued)

B Using the Tolerance Tool (Continued)

\*--The following are examples of the Tolerance Tool.

Example 1:

2008 SURE Program					State and County	Anywhere, ST		
Reducing Guarantee Basis for Tolerance					Producer Name	Any Producer		
					Crop	Corn		
					Type	YEL		
					Use	GR		
Summarized Tolerance Information (Informational Only)								
Farm Data	Total RMA Acres for Tolerance	Total FSA Acres for Tolerance	Absolute Difference	5% of the Total RMA Acres for Tolerance	Tolerance Threshold	Tolerance Determination	Reduce RMA Guarantee Basis	Guarantee Basis Reduction
	348.50	321.50	27.00	17.43	17.43	Exceeds	Yes	0.9225
Identifier (optional)	Acreage Information		FSA		Guarantee Basis Information			
	RMA Acreage	Loss	Reported	Determined	Identifier (opt.)	Original	Reduced	
	73.50		71.00			\$ 11,427	\$ 10,541	
	115.30			109.50		\$ 88,359	\$ 76,899	
		159.70		141.00		\$ 111,566	\$ 102,920	
	348.5		321.5					

Example 2:

2008 SURE Program					State and County	Anywhere, ST		
Reducing Guarantee Basis for Tolerance					Producer Name	Any Producer		
					Crop	Soybeans		
					Type	CON		
					Use	GR		
Summarized Tolerance Information (Informational Only)								
Farm Data	Total RMA Acres for Tolerance	Total FSA Acres for Tolerance	Absolute Difference	5% of the Total RMA Acres for Tolerance	Tolerance Threshold	Tolerance Determination	Reduce RMA Guarantee Basis	Guarantee Basis Reduction
	229.00	276.70	47.70	11.45	11.45	Exceeds	No	
Identifier (optional)	Acreage Information		FSA		Guarantee Basis Information			
	RMA Acreage	Loss	Reported	Determined	Identifier (opt.)	Original	Reduced	
	123.90			151.50		\$ 11,037		
		39.60		53.50		\$ 43,723		
	55.50		71.70			\$ 12,369		
	229.0		276.7					

Note: The screen captures are for example purposes only.--\*

**\*--523 Peanut Tool**

**A Overview**

As provided in paragraph 134, the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield is not printed on the SURE Interim Report and the Guarantee Basis provided is not correct for producers with multiple “A” (Acreage) Records. RMA is not able to provide the requested data for producers with multiple “A” (Acreage) Records because of multiple contract prices. Since the correct information is not available for producers in this situation, County Offices will calculate the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis with the assistance of a tool.

The Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis will be calculated for only those records that do not contain an RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield.

The Peanut Tool:

- was developed to assist Field Offices in calculating the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis for peanuts
- is available for download on the SURE Intranet at <http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/sure/Default.htm>.

**B Using the Peanut Tool**

The following is an example of the Peanut Tool.

The screenshot shows the Peanut Tool interface. At the top left is a red button labeled "Clear Entries". Below it is a form for "Producer Name:" with a dropdown menu set to "Any Producer". A printer icon is visible in the top right corner. The main area is titled "Peanut Tool" and contains a table with the following columns: Phys. St/Co (if not Admin), Crop Type, Unit, RMA Plan Code, RMA Acres, Adjusted APH Yield, Current RMA Guarantee, RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield, and Guarantee Basis. The table has 8 rows of data, with the first 7 rows having yellow highlighted cells for input. The last row is empty.

Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop Type	Unit	RMA Plan Code	RMA Acres	Adjusted APH Yield	Current RMA Guarantee	RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield	Guarantee Basis
	RUN	201	90	87.10	3802.00	\$ 11,878	2,897.99	\$ 9,054
	RUN	202	90	51.70	1375.00	\$ 3,141	2,897.99	\$ 6,620
	SPW	202	90	42.10	850.00	\$ 1,407	973.86	\$ 1,612
	SPW	203	90	51.30	1075.50	\$ 2,168	973.86	\$ 1,963
99-999	RUN	401	90	35.80	875.70	\$ 1,248	915.88	\$ 1,305
99-999	RUN	401	90	62.50	938.90	\$ 2,105	915.88	\$ 2,053

From the SURE Interim Report, enter data in all yellow cells as follows. All data entered in the Peanut Tool is required with the exception of the Physical State and county if it is not applicable. Multiple types and/or counties may be loaded in the tool at the same time. The tool will calculate the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis by county/crop/type.--\*

\*--523 Peanut Tool (Continued)

**B Using the Peanut Tool (Continued)**

Label	Definition and Role
Producer Name	Enter the producer's name.
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Enter the physical location for the county if multiple counties are administered in 1 county.
Crop Type	Enter or select the 3-character FSA crop type code. Entry must be a valid peanut crop type code.
Unit	Enter the RMA unit number.
RMA Plan Code	Enter the RMA insurance plan code.
RMA Acres	Enter the RMA acres from the "A" (Acreage) record. Acres will display in hundredths.
Adjusted APH Yield	Enter the adjusted APH yield from the "A" (Acreage) record. The yield will display in hundredths.
Current RMA Guarantee	Enter the RMA Guarantee Basis in whole dollars.

As each row of data is entered, the RMA Weighted Adjusted Yield and Guarantee Basis will be calculated and displayed in the applicable fields.

**C Navigation Buttons**

This table provides navigation buttons and functions.

Button	Function
	When clicked the "Confirmation for Clearing the Data" box will be displayed. Click on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "OK" to clear the data</li> <li>• "Cancel" to return to the tool.</li> </ul>
	Print the document.

--\*

**\*--523 Peanut Tool (Continued)**

**D Loading Data in the SURE Interim Workbook**

After all RMA Weighted Adjusted Yields and Guarantee Basis have been calculated, follow paragraph 303 to combine remaining data as applicable and load the data in the SURE Interim Workbook.

**E Printing and Filing Peanut Tool Document**

Print the document and file in the producer's program folder.--\*

**524-550 (Reserved)**

**Parts 17-19 (Reserved)**

**551-700 (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 (HELC) 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, 291, 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
FMV	Field Market Value	156,171, 172, 174, 184, 231, 262, 354, 513, 515, Ex. 4
GRIP	Group Risk Income Protection	121, 162, 308, Ex. 2
HMP	historical marketing percentages	65
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	Text, Ex. 2, 12
RI	rainfall index	162, 201, 263, 304
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	Text, Ex. 2, 12
SAF	share adjustment factor	519
SBI	Substantial Beneficial Interest	35, 513, Ex. 4
SIR	Sure Interim Report	312, 522
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

Re delegations of Authority

This table lists re delegations of authority in this handbook.

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

## Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

### \*--Actual Production on the Farm

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

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

**\*--Note:** This is the actual production that is used in both 10 percent and 50 percent eligibility calculations.--\*

### Crop

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

### Crop of Economic Significance

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

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

### Eligible Causes of Loss

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

### Eligible Crops

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Excessive Moisture Quality Adjustment Factor**

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

**Expected Revenue**

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

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

## Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

### Farm

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

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

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

### \*--FMV A

FMV A is the dollar value of the crop immediately **before** the eligible disaster event.

### FMV B

FMV B is the dollar value of inventory immediately **after** the eligible disaster event.--\*

### Harvested Production

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

- gathered by hand
- mechanically harvested.

### Imputed Insurance Indemnity and NAP Payment

Imputed Insurance Indemnity and NAP Payment means the amount a producer would have been paid if a plan of insurance had been obtained (CAT level coverage) or if a fee had been paid and paperwork filed for NAP for a crop and the producer would have been paid an indemnity or NAP payment for that crop. This applies **only** to producers that became eligible for SURE under the second buy-in or equitable relief and is added to the total farm value instead of an actual indemnity or NAP payment.

### Normal Production

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

### Other Quality Adjustment Factor

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

## Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

### RMA Guarantee Basis

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

### Subsequent Crop

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

### SURE Yield

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

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

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

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

### Total Quality Adjustment Factor

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

### Waived-In Crop Guarantees

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required	
AGR	AGR Policy Flag		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Y"</li> <li>• "N"</li> </ul>	<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
				"N"	no action is required. Indicates producer does <b>not</b> 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.  <b>Note:</b> 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 <b>other than</b> "GP", "TP", or "SC", <b>no--*</b> 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.	
				<b>IF the Written Agreement Code is...</b>	<b>THEN load...</b>
				"SC", the producer has a "Special Purpose Corn" (such as Blue Corn, for example) and the <b>crop code must equal corn (0041) and applies to any plan code where present</b>	<b>all</b> corn included in the written agreement according to <b>paragraph 162 C</b> . County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level and price election, <b>and</b> apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops.  <b>Note:</b> This is an insured crop and NAMP is <b>not</b> 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 <b>plan code must be either 12 or 73</b>	the crop and acreage included in the written agreement according to <b>paragraph 308 and subparagraph 162 C</b> . County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level percent and price election percent, <b>and</b> apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops.  <b>Note:</b> This is treated as an insured crop and NAMP is <b>not</b> 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. <b>Code "TP" may be used with multiple plan codes.</b>	the crop and acreage included in the written agreement according to <b>paragraph 308 and subparagraph 162 C</b> . County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level percent and price election percent, <b>and</b> apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops.  <b>Note:</b> This is treated as an insured crop and NAMP is <b>not</b> 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	<p>Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "0", Harvested</li> <li>• "1", Unharvested</li> <li>• "2", Unharvested</li> <li>• "2G", Unharvested</li> <li>• "3", Unharvested</li> <li>• "3G", Unharvested</li> <li>• "4", Unharvested</li> <li>• "4G", Unharvested</li> <li>• "C", Harvested</li> <li>• "FL", Unharvested</li> <li>• "H", Harvested</li> <li>• "HD", Harvested</li> <li>• "HG", Harvested</li> <li>• "I", Unharvested</li> <li>• "M", Unharvested</li> <li>• "NC", Unharvested</li> <li>• "NR", check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", in the Interim Workbook, "Stage Code" field, select "PP" code.</p>

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required
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.  <b>Notes:</b> For the price to load into the SURE Interim Workbook for:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Avocados</b>, see paragraph 310</li> <li>• <b>Pecans</b>, see paragraph 311.</li> </ul>
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	FMV A	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), FMV A represents the value of the crop immediately before the disaster.	Enter FMV A as displayed.
FMV B	FMV-B	FMV B	Listed in "L" (Loss) Record, for value-loss crops (nursery and clams only), FMV B represents the value of the crop immediately after the disaster.	Enter FMV B as displayed.--*
FSN	Farm Serial Number		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, FSA FSN provided by RMA; may <b>not</b> 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 ( <b>only for cotton</b> ) 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 <b>not</b> 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"> <li>• "S", SSN</li> <li>• "E", EIN.</li> </ul>	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.

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 63 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.			

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
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	*--All counties except Malhuer--*	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			

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

<b>Crop Name</b>	<b>Type Name</b>	<b>Type Abbrev</b>	<b>2-CP Crop Code</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>IU</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Conversion Factor</b>
Sorghum	Grain Hybrid	GRS	0051	***	GR, SD	BU	
		HIG			SG	TON	5.56 <u>2/</u>
Sorghum, Dual Purpose			0052	***	GR	BU	
					SG	TON	5.56 <u>2/</u>
Soybeans	Common Lerado	COM LER	0081	***	GR, SD	BU	
Sunflowers	Confectionary Oil	NON OIL	0078	***	GR, SD	LBS	
Wheat	Hard Amber Durum	HAD	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.

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