

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program
1-SURE

Amendment 9

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 3 C has been amended to provide clarification for the 10 percent qualifying loss multiple market crops.

Subparagraph 5 C has been amended to clarify delegating authority for quality adjustment factors.

Paragraph 12 has been added to provide policy on misrepresentation, scheme, or device.

Subparagraph 34 A has been amended to clarify ineligible losses because of wildlife damage.

Subparagraph 34 B has been amended to clarify assigning production for ineligible causes of loss because of wildlife damage.

Subparagraph 35 G has been amended to clarify crop of economic significance and self-certification by the producer.

Subparagraph 62 A has been amended to clarify that CEY must be established for fruit insured under an RMA fresh fruit only policy.

Subparagraph 65 B has been amended to clarify multiple marketed crops

Subparagraph 65 C has been added to provide a list of crops that need a historical marketing percentage established.

Paragraph 100 has been added to provide policy on tolerance because of differences between FSA and RMA acreage.

Subparagraph 121 B was amended to correct a yield type.

Subparagraphs 162 A, B, and C were amended to add instructions for Written Agreement Codes "GP" and "SC".

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 165 A has been amended to clarify guarantee adjustments because of historical marketing percentages.

Subparagraph 185 A has been amended to clarify that expected revenue shall be calculated for eligible SURE crops.

Subparagraph 201 C has been amended to clarify SURE eligible crop as related to reporting total production.

Subparagraph 201 D has been amended:

- to provide additional information for RMA production
- by adding additional plan codes that require production to be provided.

Subparagraph 201 E has been amended to remove:

- fresh fruit policies because this information is now provided in paragraph 307
- when another producer's RMA production may be used because this information is now in subparagraph G

Subparagraph 201 G has been amended to clarify a buy-in producer's usage of another producer's production on the SURE Interim Report (this information has been moved from subparagraph E to G).

Subparagraph 201 L has been amended to provide clarification on identifying uninsurable acreage.

Subparagraph 201 M has been added to provide policy on historical marketing percentages for multiple market crops with unsold production.

Subparagraph 304 B has been amended to include an additional PRF combination.

Subparagraph 304 F has been amended to change "Actual Production" to "Net Production".

Subparagraph 305 G has been amended to correct IU in the instructions for entering processed production for sweet potatoes.

Paragraph 306 has been added to provide policy for California and Arizona Citrus.

Paragraph 307 has been added to provide policy for multiple market crops.

Paragraph 308 has been added to provide policy for Written Agreement Codes "GP" (Group Plan) and "SC" as referenced in subparagraphs 165 A, B, and C.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 515 F has been amended for clarity.

Subparagraph 515 J has been amended to clarify the Yield Determination Tool procedure.

Subparagraph 515 K has been amended to clarify the Weighted Average Yield Tool procedure.

Subparagraph 516 H has been amended to clarify the “Finalized by” field description.

Subparagraph 517 C has been amended to add paragraph reference for multiple marketed crops.

Subparagraph 708 E has been added to provide additional information on calculating the prompt payment due date for payments that are not issued timely to producers.

Paragraph 719 has been added to provide additional information on overpayments including:

- how debt basis codes are assigned when receivables are created
- when interest should be charged from the date of disbursement on overpayments.

Exhibit 4 has been amended to include additional instructions for Written Agreement Codes.

Exhibit 12 has been amended to move plan codes 13 and 14 and to correct the description for calculating the SURE guarantee for insured value-loss crops.

Exhibit 30 has been amended to remove “GP” (green peanuts) from the list of SURE crops with CC yields.

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3 General Information

A SURE Assistance

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

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

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

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

B Signup

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

C Qualifying Loss

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

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

In addition, the producer must have either of the following:

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

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

Actual production and normal production are defined in Exhibit 2.

3 General Information (Continued)

C Qualifying Loss (Continued)

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

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

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

--*

5 COC Delegation of Authority

A COC Responsibilities

COC is responsible for acting on all FSA-682's. This authority **cannot** be delegated beyond routine determinations, as provided in subparagraph C.

B COC Responsibilities That May Be Delegated

COC may delegate responsibility to CED for approving routine FSA-682's. Following are examples of routine FSA-682's:

- all information is accounted for and completed on FSA-682 with RMA data
- NAP covered crops for which CCC-576's have already been approved for the disaster crop year.

C COC Responsibilities That Shall Not Be Delegated

Under no circumstances shall COC delegate responsibility to CED for determinations involving any of the following:

- AGI in situations where certifications are questionable
- assigning production
- * * *
- ineligible loss conditions
- maximum loss level for the county or area
- normal marketing percentages for crops with multiple markets
- reducing yields.

Notes: COC employees making what could be interpreted as adverse decisions not mentioned herein **must** provide a right of appeal to COC **only** according to 1-APP.

--Under no circumstances shall COC delegate responsibility for requesting a county average quality adjustment factor from STC according to subparagraph 233 A.--

6 Outreach

A General Information

Every attempt shall be made to timely notify and publicize SURE to all potential participants.

Special emphasis shall be made to disseminate the information to potential participants who are a minority, SDA, LR, BF, underserved, or underrepresented.

B State Office Responsibilities

State Offices shall, through the State outreach coordinator, make every attempt to ensure that timely notification is provided appropriately at both the State and county levels.

A list of minority organizations in the State, for reference in disseminating disaster program information to minority groups, shall be maintained. The list shall include organization names, addresses, and name of the contact person. This list should consist of at least the following:

- Alaska Native organizations
- American Indian organizations
- Hispanic associations of colleges and universities
- historically black colleges and universities (1890 colleges and universities)
- Native American community colleges
- minority and ethnic newspapers and radios
- organizations for the handicapped
- organizations for the aging.

Ensure that the lists are mailed to County Offices for assistance with disseminating SURE information.

11 FSA Determination Appeals

A Producer Rights on Appealable Determinations

Participants have the right to appeal when there is a question of fact, a factual dispute (for example, amount of production, acres, etc.), or assertion about correctly applying a rule, regulation, or generally applicable provision.

Follow 1-APP for appealable determinations.

B Nonappealable Determinations

Generally applicable provisions are **not** appealable according to 1-APP, including but **not** limited to the following:

- NAMP's
- eligibility criteria
- signature requirements
- payment calculations.

Cases that do not have any disputes of fact are not appealable.

C Letters to Producers of Nonappealable Determinations

Letters notifying participants that a decision is not appealable must clearly explain to the participant the reasons that the decision is not appealable.

Note: Avoid using general and vague statements that do not sufficiently demonstrate the reasons that a decision is not appealable. Participants may request that SED or NAD Director review FSA's determination that an adverse decision is not appealable.

--12 Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device*A Determining Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device**

A participant who is determined to have deliberately misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination or otherwise used a scheme or device with the intent to receive benefits, to which the participant would not otherwise be entitled, will not be entitled to program payments under SURE as specified in subparagraph C. If a producer employed any practice for the purpose of causing or attempting to cause FSA to make a payment that otherwise would not have been made, COC shall impose a sanction according to subparagraph C.

Scheme and device may include, but is not limited to, 1 of the following:

- concealing any information having a bearing on the application of the program provisions
- submitting false information to FSA or any STC or COC
- any fraudulent representation
- creating fictitious entities for the purpose of concealing the interest of a person in the farming operation.

B Application of Sanctions

Sanctions will apply to the specific producer and all other interests the producer has in other entities or joint ventures for all crops, all units in all administrative counties, and all States.

C Sanctions

COC shall, upon determination of a violation according to subparagraph A:

- determine the producer ineligible for a SURE payment for the crop year of the violation plus 2 subsequent years and up to 5 years.
- demand a refund of all amounts paid to the producer, applicable to the crop year of the violation, with applicable interest.

Note: Interest accrues from the date of the original disbursement.

D Liability

The liability of any producer for any payment or refund which is determined to be due FSA is in addition to any other liability of the producer under any civil or criminal fraud statute or any other statute or provision of law.--*

13-20 (Reserved)

34 Ineligible Causes of Loss

A Ineligible Losses

Ineligible causes of loss include losses that are **not** the result of an eligible disaster, including but not limited to, the following:

- drifting herbicides
- failure to reseed or replant to the same crop in the county before the final planting date
- losses during storage
- losses initiated after harvest or because of conditions occurring outside the applicable crop year growing season
- losses **not** the result of disaster
- losses to crops not intended for harvest in the applicable crop year
- poor farming (management) practices
- wildlife.

***--Note:** Wildlife damage is considered an ineligible cause of loss for determining if the requisite 10 percent loss can be met according to Part 2, but is an eligible cause of loss for calculating SURE payment according to Part 7.--*

B Assigning Production for Ineligible Causes of Loss

COC shall assign production for the ineligible portion of the loss if the loss was not entirely because of an eligible cause.

***--Note:** Wildlife damage is considered an eligible cause of loss for calculating SURE payment according to Part 7 and does not require the assignment of production.--*

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR)**A Eligibility Requirements**

According to The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, basic requirements for RMPR are that for a producer to be eligible for assistance under SURE they **must** do the following for:

- insurable commodities, obtain a policy or plan of insurance for each crop, type and IU on the farm
- *--each noninsurable commodity by crop, type, and IU on the farm, file the required--* paperwork and pay the administrative fee by the applicable State application closing date for NAP.

Note: Forage crops intended for grazing are **excluded** from this requirement.

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

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

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

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

Note: Producers who purchased insurance coverage in 2009:

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

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

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

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

G De Minimis Waivers

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

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

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

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

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

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

*--For multiple market crops, according to subparagraph 65 C, the determination of a *de minimis* crop will be calculated by crop type. Determination of *de minimis* is a self-certification by the producer; the expected value when determining a crop of economic significance is based on the known estimated value at the time of making the certification rather than the actual crop value as determined in paragraph 262.--*

H Relief Waiver

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

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

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

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

B Required Data Elements

The data elements required for SURE are:

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

62 Historical Yield and Price Data

A CEY's

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

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

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

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

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, SDA, LR, or BF), and NAP was not obtained. NAMP for these crops must be compared to the NAP market price and if the NAP price is lower than NAMP, NAP price will be used.

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

Note: There is no NAMP cap for insurable crops.

64 Guarantee Adjustment Factors

A Using Prevented Planting and Unharvested Factors

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

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

B Prevented Planting and Unharvested Factor Requirements

The prevented planting and unharvested factors must be:

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

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

65 Historical Marketing Percentages

A SURE Guarantee and Revenue Calculations

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

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

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

B Multiple Marketed Crops

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

Historical marketing percentages shall be established for multiple marketed crops.

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

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

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

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

65 Historical Marketing Percentages (Continued)***--C Crops Requiring a Historical Marketing Percentage**

Currently, the following crops have been identified as multiple market crops:

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

If STC's feel that they have crops that meet the same criteria, but are not included here, they should contact the National Office and provide the names of crops to be added to the list.--*

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. Only 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 not an approved double-crop by FSA STC. Only 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.

92 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)

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.

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"> • Pole • Snap • Wax. 	Mint
	Nursery
	Peppermint
	Perennials, such as the following:
Cabbage insured as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hybrid • Red. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blueberries • Raspberries • Strawberries.
	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: 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
- former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- Guam
- U.S. Virgin Islands.

93-99 (Reserved)

***--100 Tolerance**

A Differences between RMA and FSA Acreage

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

B Definition of Acreage Tolerance

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

C Tolerance Determination

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

Use the following step action table to calculate tolerance.

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

--*

***--100 Tolerance (Continued)**

D Tolerance Determination Example Table

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

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

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

E County Office Action for Tolerance Determinations

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

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

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*--100 Tolerance (Continued)

E Discrepancy in Acreage (Continued)

<p>WHEN the difference between the RMA and FSA acreage...</p>	<p>THEN the County Office shall...</p>
<p>exceeds tolerance (Continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • send AD-2007 to RMA according to 4-RM <p>Note: Do not wait for the results of AD-2007 from RMA before processing the application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when a crop is outside of tolerance and FSA acres are less than RMA acres, the County Office shall reduce the RMA guarantee basis for the crop/type/IU, by location county, before loading into the SURE Interim Workbook (subparagraph F). <p>Note: If RMA responds to AD-2007 indicating the reconciled acres are less than the acres that are currently used in calculating the SURE guarantee, recalculate the SURE guarantee using those acres and notify the producer of the discrepancy and request a refund of the unearned payment.</p>

--*

*--100 Tolerance (Continued)

F Discrepancy in Acreage Examples

The following examples demonstrate the actions required when a crop, type, and IU, in a location county has been determined to be outside of tolerance.

Example	Description
Out of Tolerance, FSA Acres Less Than RMA Acres	<p>For the location county, following step 1 of the table in subparagraph C, producer has a total of 99.0 acres of soybeans for grain from RMA data.</p> <p>Following step 2, the same producer for the same location county has reported to FSA a total of 87.0 acres of soybeans for grain.</p> <p>Following step 3, 99.0 RMA Acres - 87.0 FSA Acres = 12 acres.</p> <p>Following step 4, 99.0 RMA Acres x 5 Percent = 4.95 Acres. 10.0 acres is larger than 4.95 acres, so 10.0 acres is the allowable acreage.</p> <p>Following step 5, 12.0 acres is greater than 10.0 acres, so the crop acreage exceeds tolerance.</p> <p>87.0 FSA acres are less than 99.0 RMA acres; therefore, the RMA guarantee basis must be reduced, according to subparagraph E.</p> <p>Reduce the RMA guarantee basis as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87.0 FSA Acres ÷ 99.0 RMA Acres = 0.8787 • there are 3 RMA records used to determine the total RMA acreage • the 3 corresponding RMA guarantee basis provided with these records are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7,100 • \$3,100 • \$10,200 • each of these 3 records must be reduced as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7,100 x .8787 = \$6,239 Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis • \$3,100 x .8787 = \$2,724 Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis • \$10,200 x .8787 = \$8,963 Reduced RMA Guarantee Basis • load the reduced RMA guarantee basis and continue with the SURE Interim Workbook as usual. <p>Notes: No other data will change as a result of this reduction.</p> <p>Do not load 0.8787 as a Guarantee Adjustment Factor. This will cause the SURE Interim Workbook results to be in error.</p>

--*

*--100 Tolerance (Continued)

F Discrepancy in Acreage Examples (Continued)

Example	Description
Out of Tolerance, RMA Acres Less Than FSA Acres	<p>For the location county, following step 1 of the table in subparagraph C, producer has a total of 105.0 acres of oats for grain from RMA data.</p> <p>Following step 2, the same producer for the same location county has reported to FSA a total of 116.5 acres of oats for grain.</p> <p>Following step 3, 116.5 FSA Acres - 105.0 RMA Acres = 11.5 Acres.</p> <p>Following step 4, 105.0 RMA Acres x 5 Percent = 5.25 Acres. 10.0 acres is larger than 5.25 acres, so 10.0 acres is the allowable acreage.</p> <p>Following step 5, 11.5 acres is greater than 10.0 acres, so the crop acreage exceeds tolerance.</p> <p>105.0 RMA acres are less than 116.5 FSA acres; therefore, the RMA guarantee basis will not be reduced, according to subparagraph E.</p> <p>Load the RMA guarantee basis as provided and continue with the SURE Interim Workbook as usual.</p>

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101-120 (Reserved)

Part 5 Yields

121 General Information

A Overview

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

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

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

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

- aquaculture
- Christmas trees
- nursery.

B Definition of SURE Yield

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

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

C CC Yield

CC yield is established according to 1-DCP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The special conditions include:

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

B Adjusting CC Yield

CC yield shall be adjusted:

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

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

Section 3 Calculating Guarantee for Yield-Based Crops

161 Overview

A Formula

The general formula used to calculate a SURE guarantee for yield-based crops is:

Eligible Crop Acres x SURE Yield x Coverage Level x Price x Price Election x Adjustment Factors x Producer Share x SURE Multiplier.

There are several methods to calculate a guarantee for yield-based crops, based on the type of insurance policy a producer selects, NAP coverage, or waiver.

Note: RMA will provide a numeric plan code to easily identify the various plans of insurance for yield-based crops.

B Purpose

The purpose of this section is to:

- explain the various ways of calculating guarantee for insured yield-based crops regardless of the type of insurance policy elected by the producer
- calculate the guarantee for NAP yield-based crops
- calculate the guarantee for waived-in yield-based crops
- explain how to apply guarantee adjustment factors which reduce SURE guarantee for the crop.

162 Insured Crops

A Crops With an APH Yield

RMA will calculate an RMA guarantee basis for insured crops with an APH yield using all guarantee elements, with the exception of the SURE multiplier, based on a producer's crop insurance information.

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 are applied throughout the insurance year based on a producer's insurance options.

The SURE Program guarantee for the crop will be the result of multiplying the RMA guarantee basis for the crop by the applicable SURE multiplier.

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

- Revenue Assurance (Plan Code 25)
- Income Protection (Plan Code 42)
- Crop Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 44)
- APH (Plan Code 90)
- Indexed APH (Plan Code 96).

***--Note:** RMA policies with a Written Agreement Code of "SC" are considered Special Purpose Corn (for example, Blue Corn). The crop code must equal corn (0041) for these agreements. See subparagraph C and paragraph 308 for specific instructions on calculating a guarantee and expected revenue for these unique policies.--*

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

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

162 Insured Crops (Continued)

B Crops With a County or Producer Yield

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C Crops With No RMA Established Yield

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

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

162 Insured Crops (Continued)

C Crops With No RMA Established Yield (Continued)

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

- Dollar Amount of Insurance (Plan Code 50)
- Fixed Dollar (Plan Code 51)
- Yield-Based Dollar (Plan Code 55)
- AGR-Lite (Plan Code 61)
- AGR (Plan Code 63).
- *--written agreement policies with the following **Written Agreement Codes** on the SURE Interim Report RMA Section "A" (Acreage) Record:
 - "GP" for Group Risk Plan (Plan Code 12) or GRIP (Plan Code 73) for:
 - hybrid corn seed
 - hybrid grain sorghum
 - popcorn
 - sweet corn
 - any other specialty corn or grain sorghum
 - "SC" for any plan codes considered Special Purpose Corn (for example, Blue Corn); crop code must equal corn (0041).

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

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

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

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

164 Waived-In Crops

A Yield-Based Waiver Crops

Waived-in crops do not have individual insurance elections or NAP coverage. As a result, waived-in crops will have a guarantee calculated using the following:

- eligible crop acres according to Part 4
- SURE yield according to Part 5
- coverage level of 50 percent
- NAP price
- price election (55 percent for insured crops, 100 percent for NAP crops)
- NAP adjustment factors
- producer share
- SURE multiplier.

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors

The same guarantee adjustment factors will apply to waived-in crops as NAP crops. County Offices shall follow subparagraph 163 B for applying guarantee adjustment factors.

165 Adjustment to Guarantee Because of Historical Marketing**A Historical Market Percentages**

*--Historical marketing percentages apply to multiple market crops according to subparagraph 65 B. Separate crop guarantees will be calculated for each type of historical marketing (fresh, processed, or juice) for the following:

- NAP crops
- waived-in yield-based crops
- insured crops for which no RMA guarantee basis is provided (plan codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, and 63).

Historical marketing percentages are **not** applied to insured crops for which an RMA guarantee basis is provided.--*

B Individual Historical Market Percentages

Individual historical marketing percentages may be established for each producer if the producer submits actual marketing records for the past 3 years for COC to determine the producer's actual marketing history. For producers that do not have historical marketing records, STC historical marketing percentages will be used. State and County Offices shall follow paragraph 65 in establishing historical marketing percentages.

166-170 (Reserved)

185 Calculating Expected Revenue for the SURE Farm

A SURE Farm Expected Revenue Calculation

--The expected revenue for each eligible SURE crop will be calculated and added together-- to come up with the expected revenue for the SURE farm. The expected revenue for the SURE farm will then be multiplied by 90 percent to determine the maximum SURE guarantee allowed for the farm.

B SURE Guarantee Cap

The SURE guarantee for the farm will be the lesser of 90 percent of the expected revenue or the sum of all crop guarantees for the farm.

186-190 (Reserved)

201 Production (Continued)

C Producer Responsibilities

Each producer interested in obtaining a SURE payment must file FSA-682, provide accurate acreage and production reports, and provide an accurate certification of interests.

When filing FSA-682, the producer must furnish accurate information or certifications about any other assistance, payment, or grant benefit received for any of the producer's crops or interests on the farm, as defined for SURE, regardless of the crop or interest is covered in the farm's SURE guarantee according to paragraph 191. The producer's certification of interests will help FSA establish producer's eligibility.

FSA may assist producers with obtaining information on their interests in a farm, as of the date of certification, based on information already available to FSA from various sources. However, the producer is solely responsible for providing an accurate certification from which FSA can determine the producer's farm interests for the purposes of SURE.

As determined appropriate by FSA, the failure of a producer to provide accurate information or an accurate certification of interests as part of FSA-682 may render the producer ineligible for any SURE assistance. In general, producers are responsible for:

- providing accurate and complete information
- reporting the total amount of production for all SURE eligible crops on the SURE farm.

***--Note:** SURE eligible crops include all insurable or NAP coverable acres, regardless of whether insurance or NAP coverage was obtained. See examples in subparagraph E.--*

It is **not** COC's responsibility to determine a producer's amount of production. The producer must:

- retain and provide, when required, verifiable or reliable production evidence for all crops on the farm
- summarize all the production evidence
- account for all the crop's production for all eligible SURE crops of the SURE farm, (whether or not records reflect this production)
- provide the information in a manner that can be easily understood by COC.

Note: Regardless of the source of the production information or benefit data, SURE applicant is responsible and liable for any errors in reporting production as part of the FSA-682 process.

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE

RMA will provide production data to FSA for policies that are based on production or a combination of production and revenue. RMA production data will be used, unless adjusted according to subparagraph E.

The SURE Interim Report will provide production data for NAP crops. NAP production data will be used, unless adjusted according to subparagraph F.

In all cases, the SURE Interim Report will provide, if available, the subsequent years:

- acreage used in calculating the subsequent year’s yield
- yield calculated using the producer’s certified production and acreage.

The following types of policies will have RMA production included on the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4):

- Revenue Assurance (Plan Code 25)
- Income Protection (Plan Code 42)
- Crop Revenue Coverage (Plan Code 44)
- Grower Yield Certification (Plan Code 86)
- APH (Plan Code 90)
- APH-Alternatively Rated (Plan Code 92)
- Indexed APH (Plan Code 96).

*--According to subparagraph C, it is the producer’s responsibility for reporting all production from all SURE eligible acreage, including **all** acreage that is insurable or NAP coverable. Producers shall be questioned whether all of their production has been accounted for from SURE eligible acreage, including when RMA sources are used for production reporting.

IF...	THEN...
loss record present	<p>RMA provides production on the SURE Interim Report through the “L” (Loss) Record. If it is determined that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all fields in the unit were covered by insurance, the loss record accounts for all the production <p>Example: FSA-578 acres were 158.2. RMA determined acres from the loss record were 155.0. Because there is an “L” (Loss) Record present, all the production is accounted for on the unit regardless of the difference between FSA reported or RMA determined acres. Producer states the production from the loss record accounts for all production for the SURE eligible acres.</p>

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201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

*..

IF...	THEN...
loss record present (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a field was missed in coverage because the producer failed to report a field to RMA, producers will be required to submit verifiable and reliable production records according to subparagraphs G through J for production excluded from the “L” (Loss) Record; if production records are unavailable, COC shall assign production in addition to the production already accounted for on the loss record using maximum average loss levels according to subparagraph 205 B. <p>Example: Producer A has insurance on winter wheat in County B. FSA-578 shows 525 wheat acres on the SURE farm with IU of grain. RMA “L” (Loss) Record reflects 500 acres. Producer A is questioned about the acreage difference. It is determined a 25 acre field was not reported to RMA. RMA did not know about the 25 acre field; therefore, the 25 acre field was not included on the “L” (Loss) Record. Producer A must provide production records for the 25 acre field, or certify to production on which maximum average loss levels, according to subparagraph 205 B, will apply in addition to the production provided on the “L” (Loss) Record.</p>
no “L” (Loss) Record is present, but “SY Acre” and “SY Yield” is present	in the absence of a “L” (Loss) Record, “SY Acre” and “SY Yield” provided from RMA may be used for production reporting, if they capture all of the producer’s production for that unit. If it is determined that the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unit structure changed, the “SY acre” and “SY yield” shall not be used to capture production; producers will be required to submit verifiable and reliable production records according to subparagraphs G through J; if production records are unavailable, producer shall certify to production on which maximum average loss levels according to subparagraph 205 B will apply <p>Example: Producer C has 1 unit of wheat in County D and is applying for SURE in the 2008 year. The acreage from the “A” (Acreage) Record is 150. “SY acres” are 175. Producer C is questioned about the acreage difference and it is determined that the producer rented an additional 25 acres in 2009. Therefore, the unit structure from 2008 to 2009 has changed. The “SY acre” and “SY yield” cannot be used for production reporting purposes. Producer C must provide production evidence.</p>

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201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

*..

IF...	THEN...
no "L" (Loss) Record is present, but "SY Acre" and "SY Yield" are present (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "SY Acres" match the acres from the "A" (Acreage) Record, but FSA-578 acres do not match, then producers should be questioned to determine the reason the acres do not match; if a field was missed in coverage, "SY yield" may or may not have captured all of the production; the producer should be questioned to make certain that they reported all of their production to RMA and all of the production is reflected in "SY yield". <p>Example 1: Producer C has all of their corn in 1 unit in County D. FSA-578 acres are 110. RMA acres on the "A" (Acreage) Record and "SY acres" are 100. In gathering information from Producer C it was determined that 10 acres were underreported to RMA. However, Producer B reported 11,000 bushels to RMA for APH purposes from all 110 acres; therefore, even though the acres are underreported all the production is captured.</p> <p>Note: Notify RMA using AD-2007 according to 4-RM, in all cases it is discovered the RMA SY yield is incorrect.</p> <p>Example 2: Producer E in county F has 1 unit of wheat on the SURE Farm. FSA-578 reflects 525 acres of wheat intended for grain. RMA acres on the "A" (Acreage) Record and "SY acres" are 500. In gathering information from Producer E it was determined that 15,000 bushels of wheat were reported to RMA for APH purposes, but the production on the 25 acre field was not reported. "SY acre" and "SY yield" can be used to capture the production on the 500 acres. Producer A must provide production records for the 25 acre field or certify to production on which maximum average loss levels according to subparagraph 205 B will apply in addition to the 15,000 bushels calculated from the "SY acre" and "SY yield" records.</p>

--*

201 Production (Continued)

D Production for SURE (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E Considerations for RMA Production

* * *

Skip Row Crops - For 2008, all production from loss and yield data provided from RMA for skip row crops may be used without further adjustment or calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G Acceptable Production Records

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

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

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 F:

- 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.

201 Production (Continued)**L Production Not to Count for SURE**

Production from ineligible acreage will **not** be included in the production to count. Production from ineligible acreage includes the following:

- assigned production because of late-planting for NAP covered crops

Note: Follow procedure in paragraph 64 to compute a guarantee adjustment factor that will be applied to the guarantee to account for the late-planting.

- production from acreage that is uninsurable or ineligible for NAP

***--Note:** If in the SURE Interim Report, RMA Data, Section 12, “A” (Acreage) Record, “Zero Acre” field, there is “U”, the acreage is uninsurable.--*

- production from any crop that is not eligible for a risk management plan (NAP or RMA) of protection
- production from any crop with IU of grazing
- production from any other acreage determined to be ineligible for SURE
- production from crops elected as *de minimis*
- production from subsequent crop acreage determined ineligible acreage
- short rate crops
- production from by products, for example, straw, stalks, stover, etc.

***--M Multiple Market Crops With Unsold Production**

Historical marketing percentages shall be established for multiple marketed crops according to subparagraph 65 B. Historical marketing percentages will apply to the production of multiple marketed crops when any of the following occur:

- appraisals are submitted as production evidence
- producers certify production
- production is currently in storage
- maximum average loss levels are used
- the total production is provided without a determination of market.--*

202 Unavailable RMA Production Data

A FCIC and MPCIC Settlement Sheets

If losses for insured crops are **not** reflected on the SURE Interim Report (Exhibit 4), producers may provide the following production evidence from FCIC or reinsured companies:

- loss adjustment settlement sheet
- copy of an official appraisal document from a certified LA.

Note: LA working papers are **not** acceptable.

B Disputed RMA Data

If RMA data is disputed by the producer, the County Office shall advise the producer to contact their crop insurance agent or the County Office may request assistance from the applicable RMA Regional Office through the State Office.

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

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

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

Documentation from third party sources **must**:

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

235 Hay and Forage Provisions (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example 2: RMA indicates that apples are unharvested and provides appraised production through the SURE Interim Report. However this was a fresh only policy. Most of the apples did not meet quality for a fresh market. The appraisal provided by RMA was based on fresh apples only. However, the crop was actually harvested for processed. RMA production will not be used in these situations. Follow subparagraphs 201 G through K for acceptable production evidence. If marketing percentages are not supplied with the acceptable production evidence, historical marketing percentages established according to paragraph 65 will apply. The production will be entered as harvested.

Notes: Multiple market crops are an exception to the production being reported by crop/type/IU. Production will be entered as crop/type/final use.

If the crop was harvested for salvage purposes only (did not go to a market of fresh, processed, or juice) the production remains unharvested and any appraised production provided by RMA may be used (see subparagraph 263 F).

F Acreage Data Discrepancies

--For acreage data discrepancies between FSA and RMA, County Offices shall follow paragraph 100.--

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

G Acre Changes Because of Subsequent Crop Determinations

Subsequent crop acres are only eligible for SURE benefits when planted in an approved double cropping area or multiple cropping area. Subsequent acres in an unapproved double cropping situation are not eligible for SURE; therefore any guarantee or production associated to such a crop will not be included in the calculations for a potential SURE payment.

Example: 100 acres of insured soybeans are reported to FSA with an RMA guarantee basis. FSA determined that 75 of the acres were initial and 25 were determined a subsequent crop. The 25 acres of soybeans determined subsequent are not eligible for SURE and must not be included in the guarantee calculation; production associated with these acres must not count towards revenue. FSA must adjust the RMA data to reflect only the 75 acres of initial crop, including acres and production.

All changes must be supported by documentation and kept in the producer’s file.

If RMA acres include subsequent acres, the following elements must be adjusted:

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment: 75% of the crop acreage is eligible for SURE
Acres	ACRES	100	75 acres, as only 75 acres are eligible.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	\$23,240	$\$23,240 \times .75 = \$17,430.$
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	\$12,500	No change.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	\$2,400	No change.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	3,500 bushels	$3500 \text{ bushels} \times .75 = 2,625 \text{ bushels}.$
Share	SHR	1.00	No change.
Stage	STAGE	H	No change.

293-300 (Reserved)

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

PRF Pilot Insurance Program is:

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

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

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

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

Under PRF:

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

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

B PRF RMPR Combinations for Perennial Forage

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

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

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

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

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

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

C Acres

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

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

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

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

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

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

E Data Elements For the SURE Interim Workbook

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

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

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF

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

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

Table 1: PRF With No Other Coverage

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 2: PRF With NAP

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 3: PRF Policy With a Waiver

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 4: PRF With MPCl

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

Table 5: PRF, NAP, and MPCl

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

F Calculating SURE Guarantee for PRF (Continued)

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

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

G Crop For 10 Percent and 50 Percent Qualifying Loss

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

H FSA-578 Data

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

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

305 Sweet Potatoes (Continued)

G Sweet Potato Production (Continued)

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

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

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

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

- follow the balance of SURE Interim Workbook procedure.

--306 California and Arizona Citrus*A Background**

There are RMA APH policies that cover grapefruit, lemons, Mandarin oranges, Minneola tangelos, navel oranges, sweet oranges, Valencia oranges, and Orlando tangelos citrus crops in the States of Arizona and California. **Only** the fresh production is insured under these policies. Insurance is **not** available for the processed production.

B Guarantee

The RMA guarantee basis is based on the insured producer's APH for fresh **only**. This RMA guarantee basis will be provided by RMA.

Buy-ins for these policies will have their SURE guarantee calculated according to paragraph 126. However, CEY used in the guarantee calculation must be based on fresh **only** according to subparagraph 62 A. Historical marketing percentages will **not** apply to the guarantee for buy-ins according to subparagraph 165 A as the SURE yield is for the fresh production **only**.

C Production

Because these plans of insurance only cover the percent of production historically sold as fresh, all the production for the crop is not included in the total crop value for SURE. There may be a portion of that production historically sold as fresh that may be marketed for processing. Therefore, production from RMA will **not** be used and producers will be required to submit production records as instructed in subparagraphs 201 G through J.

States shall establish historical marketing percentages for fresh production on these crops according to subparagraph 65 B. This historical marketing percentage will be used to prorate the production.

Example: Producer A in California has an RMA fresh only policy on navel oranges. Producer A submits verifiable and reliable production evidence of 1,000 boxes of production for the SURE farm. The California STC established historical marketing percentages of 85 percent fresh and 15 percent processing. Therefore, it can be determined that this producer would normally sell 850 boxes of the 1,000 boxes as fresh (1,000 boxes x STC historical marketing percentage of 85 percent).

Producer A's evidence also shows that of the 1,000 total box production, 450 boxes went to fresh markets and 550 boxes went to processed markets. The 450 boxes of actual fresh production will be subtracted from the 850 boxes. The remainder will be attributed to the processed production (850 boxes – 450 boxes = 400 boxes). The production to load for:

- fresh is 450 boxes
- processed is 400 boxes.--*

***--306 California and Arizona Citrus (Continued)**

C Production (Continued)

With these polices there is only 1 line in the workbook for the guarantee. However, 2 lines are needed to account for the differences in NAMP for the fresh and processed production. County offices shall:

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

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

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

--307 Multiple Marketed Crops, Excluding California and Arizona Citrus, Stone Fruit, and Florida Citrus*A Background**

Multiple market crops have unique characteristics in that the guarantee basis is calculated on the type of coverage obtained; however, total crop value is determined on the crop's actual use.

B NAP Covered Crops

The guarantee for multiple market crops covered under NAP will be calculated as instructed in paragraph 163. Historical marketing percentages will apply to multiple market crop guarantees according to subparagraph 165 A.

If CCC-576 was filed for the crop, NAP production will be captured on CCC-576 according to subparagraph 201 F. If CCC-576 was not filed, production reported for APH purposes will not be used as this will not capture fresh and processed production. Producers will be required to bring in 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.

C Waived-Ins

The guarantee for multiple marketed crops that were waived-in will be calculated according to paragraph 164. Historical marketing percentages will apply to multiple market crop guarantees according to subparagraph 165 A.

Producers will be required to bring in 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.

D RMA Insured Crops

All multiple market insured crops with an APH yield, or county or producer yield, will have the RMA guarantee basis provided by RMA. See subparagraphs 162 A and B for plan codes.

All multiple market insured crops without an RMA yield will not have the RMA guarantee basis provided by RMA. See subparagraph 162 C for plan codes and calculating the guarantee.--*

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

D RMA Insured Crops (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

--308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes “GP” and “SC”*A Background**

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

Written agreements for these crops can be based on the yellow corn price and yield. Therefore, **the RMA guarantee basis that is provided in the SURE Interim Report is not applicable or correct for purposes of the SURE Program.** These crops are **not** eligible for a standard policy or plan of insurance and insureds accept the terms of the written agreement to obtain some level of coverage. Written agreements are an option that meets RMPR for the crop.

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

Note: See table in subparagraph D.

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

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

***--308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes “GP” and “SC” (Continued)**

B Example of SURE Interim Report RMA Section

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

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

C Example of SURE Interim Report FSA-578 Data Section

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

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

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

- acres (38.3)
- Crop Type (BLU)
- FSN
- plant date
- any other unique indicators that match to the written agreement.--*

***--308 Crops with Written Agreement Codes “GP” and “SC” (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

E Production

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

309-320 (Reserved)

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

The following provides RMPR Code special situations.

Special Situation 1: If Producer A has purchased coverage (“P”) or is participating in Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, or relief (“R”) **and** they have **also** certified as SDA, LR, or BF (“S”), then the user would enter the “**P**”, “**B1**”, “**B2**”, or “**R**” accordingly, **not** “S”. Although the producer may have certified to being SDA/LR/BF, if the producer paid for coverage or participation, it should be coded to indicate purchased coverage.

Special Situation 2: If Producer B has **not** purchased coverage (“P”) **and** is * * * participating in Buy-In 1, Buy-In 2, or relief (“R”) **and** they have certified as SDA, LR, or BF (“S”), then the user would enter “S” because the producer has **not** paid for coverage * * *, but is still eligible to participate in SURE.

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.

Plan/ Cov. Code
25
25
NY
IY

From the SURE Interim Report RMA data, or as determined by the user, enter SURE guarantee data in all yellow cells, as follows.

Label	Full Name	Definition and Rule										
Plan/ Cov. Code	Plan Code/ Coverage Code	Manually enter, or select from the drop-down menu, the RMA plan or other coverage code; required for all entries. RMA plan codes are as follows.										
		12	13	14	25	41	42	43	44	45	46	50N
		50R	51	55	61	63	73	86	90	92	96	
		<p>Note: RMA will provide plan code “50”, the user must select “50N” (Dollar Plan of Insurance for Nursery crops (0073)) or “50R” (Dollar Plan of Insurance for crops other than Nursery).</p> <p>Other coverage codes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “IY”, insurable yield-based crop without purchased insurance coverage • “IV”, insurable value-based crop without purchased insurance coverage • “NY”, noninsurable yield-based crop with or without purchased NAP coverage • “NV”, noninsurable value-based crop with or without purchased NAP coverage. <p>The Plan/Coverage Code (Exhibit 12) data entry is extremely important; it drives the Data Entry Worksheet calculations. Different plan and coverage types require different calculations and the codes dictate which calculations are used. NAP crops do not have a plan code number and will be coded “NY” or “NV”. If RMPR code is “P”, the Plan/Coverage Code will either be an RMA Plan Code number, “NY”, or “NV”.</p>										

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

*--J Yield Determination Tool

The SURE Interim Workbook features a Yield Determination Tool. When all crop data entry is complete, CLICK “Go”; the SURE Interim Workbook will navigate the user to the Yield Determination Tool to enter applicable yields.

After Data Loading, go to the Yield Determination Tool			
		GO	
Yield (APH)	County Exp. Yield	SURE Yield	Hist. Mrkt. %
4.22			
	78		

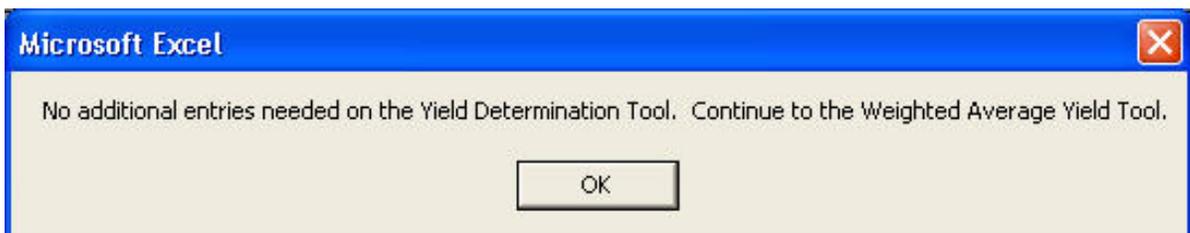
Note: Screen capture for example purposes **only**.

If any additional crop line entries are loaded into the Data Entry Worksheet, or the “Yield (APH)” or “County Exp. Yield” entries are changed in the SURE Interim Workbook, the “SURE Yield” field will need to be recalculated. Either of the following will reset the “Go” button, to re-run the Yield Determination Tool and Weighted Average Yield Tool, according to this subparagraph:

- Changing the “Yield (APH)” or “County Exp. Yield” entries
- Clicking the “Go To Yield Determination Tool”



If crops entered on the Data Entry Worksheet do **not** have a CC yield or NAP APH, the user will get the following message. CLICK “OK” to continue to the Weighted Average Yield Tool.



--*

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

J Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

CC Yields - Weighted CC yields are provided in 2008 SURE Interim Report, Section 14, *-2008 CC Yield Data, if the producer has established CC yield for the crop on any farm in the applicable program year. The following is an example of the 2008 SURE Interim Report, Section 14, 2008 CC Yield Data.

14 2008 CC YIELD DATA					
CROP	TYPE	I U	WTD CC YLD	UOM	
CORN	YEL	GR	145	BU	
OATS	SPR	GR	24	BU	
SOYBN	COM	GR	43	BU	

The SURE Interim Workbook has been designed to retrieve SURE crops that the user has loaded on the Data Entry Worksheet for which CC yields apply to the Yield Determination Tool. A list of SURE crops with CC yields is in Exhibit 30.

Note: Peanuts with IU of “GP” (green peanuts) have been removed from Exhibit 30. Users may receive CC yield for Peanuts “GP” (green peanuts) on the SURE Interim Report, Section 14, 2008 CC Yield Data and the Yield Determination Tool may prompt users to enter CC yield for Peanuts “GP” (green peanuts); however, CC yield for Peanuts “GP” (green peanuts) should **not** be entered in the Yield Determination Tool because the yield for Peanuts “GP” (green peanuts) was assigned in 2002 for DCP.

In the following example, the Yield Determination Tool has identified Insured Corn YEL GR, Insured Soybeans COM GR and Waived-In Oats SPR GR as crops for which CC yields apply. The user has entered the Weighted CC Yield from the SURE Interim Report, Section 14, 2008 CC Yield Data.

Yield Determination Tool					
Counter-Cyclical Yields					
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Use	UOM	CC Yield
	Insured Corn	YEL	gr	bu	145
	Insured Soybeans	COM	gr	bu	43
	Waived-in Oats	SPR	gr	bu	24

Note: If the producer does **not** have an established CC yield in the applicable program year for the crop, the user shall leave the cell **blank.--***

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

J Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

RMA Weighted Adjusted APH - RMA weighted adjusted APH is provided in 2008 SURE *-Interim Report, Section 12, 2008 RMA Data. On the SURE Interim Report this data element is called the weighted adjusted yield or “WTD ADJ YLD”.

12 2008 RMA DATA			
REC	CROP		
TYP	0041 CORN		
A	ACRES:		115.00
	YIELD:		147.00
	ADJ APH:		147.00
	WTD ADJ YLD:		147.00

REC	CROP		
TYP	0081 SOYBEANS		
A	ACRES:		114.20
	YIELD:		41.00
	ADJ APH:		41.00
	WTD ADJ YLD:		41.00

The SURE Interim Workbook has been designed to identify SURE crops that the user has loaded on the Data Entry Worksheet for which the RMA weighted adjusted APH applies to the Yield Determination Tool, using the RMPR Code and Plan Code.

Note: Plan codes 12, 13, 14, 41, 46, and 73 will **not** have an RMA weighted adjusted APH.

*--In the following example, the Yield Determination Tool has identified Insured Corn YEL GR and Insured Soybeans COM GR as insured crops for which RMA weighted adjusted APH applies. The user has entered the RMA weighted adjusted APH from SURE Interim Report, Section 12, 2008 RMA Data.

Yield Determination Tool						
Counter-Cyclical Yields					RMA WTD ADJ APH	
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Use	UOM		CC Yield
	Insured Corn	YEL	gr	bu	145	147
	Insured Soybeans	COM	gr	bu	43	41
	Waived-in Oats	SPR	gr	bu	24	

Note: If the producer has a CC yield, but no RMA WTD ADJ APH, no entries are required.

If the producer has an RMA WTD ADJ APH, but no CC yield, no entries are required.--*

If any crops are added or removed from the Data Entry Worksheet, any CC yields or RMA weighted adjusted APH’s that have been entered on the Yield Determination Tool will be deleted, the cells will turn orange and the message “Crop entries changed, review data.” will be displayed. This indicates that a crop has been added or removed from the Data Entry Worksheet and the CC yield and RMA weighted adjusted APH entries need to be re-entered. After the CC yields and RMA weighted adjusted APH’s are re-entered, and the user either clicks “Go To Data Entry” or “Go To Weighted Average Yield Tool”, the orange coloring and message will no longer be displayed.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

J Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

NAP Adjusted Yield - The annual yield data for NAP is provided in 2008 SURE Interim Report, Section 3, 2008 NAP Approved Yield History File.

*--

CROP YEAR	YIELD	YLD TYPE
2007	1.77	A
2006	1.68	R
2005	1.70	A
2004	1.60	O
2003	1.59	P
2002	1.79	A

--*

The SURE Interim Workbook has been designed to identify SURE crops that the user has loaded on the Data Entry Worksheet for which the NAP adjusted APH applies to the Yield Determination Tool, using the RMPR Code and Coverage Code.

*--In the following example, the Yield Determination Tool has identified NAP Alfalfa FG as a noninsured crop with purchased coverage for which NAP adjusted APH applies. The user has entered **all** of the annual yield data for NAP, including year, yield and yield type from SURE Interim Report, Section 3, 2008 NAP Approved Yield History File.

Crop Information for NAP Adjusted Yield										NAP Yields														
Phys. St/Co (if not Admin)	Crop	Crop Type	Use	Stat. Code	Practice	Acres	Unit	Plt. Per.	UOM	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type	Year	Yield	Yld Type			
	NAP Alfalfa		Fg	I	NI	19.10	100	1	Ton	2007	1.77	A	2006	1.68	R	2005	1.7	A	2004	1.6	O	2003	1.59	P
	Insured Corn	YEL	Gr	I	NI	390.00	102		Bu															
	Waived-in Oats	SPR	Gr	I	NI	29.00			Bu															
	Insured Soybeans	COM	Gr	I	NI	313.90	101		Bu															

Year	Yield	Yld Type	Adj NAP Yield												
2002	1.79	A													1.69

--*

Note: The user will enter **every** year, yield, and yield type present in SURE Interim Report, Section 3, 2008 NAP Approved Yield History File. The Yield Determination Tool has been designed to remove the applicable replacement yields.

If any of the following NAP crop data; State and county code, crop, type, IU, status code, practice, acres, unit, planting period, or unit of measure changes, the cells will turn orange and the message “Crop entries changed, review data.” will be displayed. This indicates 1 of these data entries has changed on the Data Entry Worksheet and the NAP yield data entries need to be reviewed. After the SURE Interim Workbook is saved and retrieved, the orange coloring and message will no longer be displayed.

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

J Yield Determination Tool (Continued)

After all yield entry has been completed on the Yield Determination Tool, CLICK “Go To Weighted Average Yield Tool” to continue.



To go back to data entry, the user may CLICK “Go to Data Entry”.



K Weighted Average Yield Tool

The SURE Interim Workbook features a Weighted Average Yield Tool. When all crop data and yield entry is complete, and the user has clicked “Go To Weighted Average Yield Tool”, the SURE Interim Workbook will navigate the user to the Weighted Average Yield Tool.

The following is an example of the Weighted Average Yield Tool.

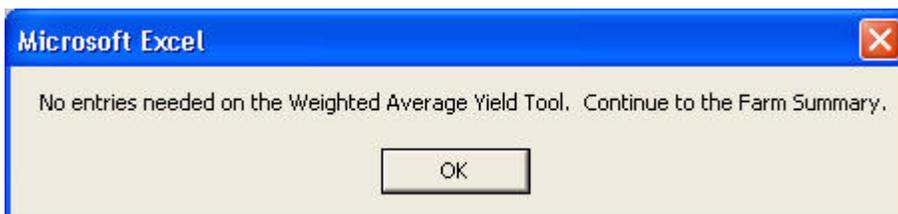
*--

Weighted Average Yield Tool							Information from Other Administrative Counties				
Select Crops	St-Co (Do not enter dash)	Crop	Type	Use	Unit of Meas.	RMPR Indicator	Acres	Yield	Yield Extension	Total Acres	
	99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	Ton	NAP	19.10	4.22			Info Only: 4.22
	99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	Bu	Waived-in	29.00	51.00			51

Crops that require the yields to be weighted using the Weighted Average Yield Tool are NAP yield based crops, waived-in yield based crops, and insured crops with plan codes 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63.

Crops that do **not** require the yields to be weighted using the Weighted Average Yield Tool are insured crops with plan codes 12, 13, 14, 25, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50N, 73, 86, 90, 92, 96, and NAP value loss crops.--*

If crops entered on the Data Entry Worksheet do **not** require a weighted average yield, the following dialog box will be displayed. CLICK “OK” to continue to the farm summary.



515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

K Weighted Average Yield Tool (Continued)

Multiple County Weighted Average Yields - If the producer is active in multiple counties and grows the same crop in the same physical county, but is administered in multiple counties, then the Weighted Average Yield data from **1 administrative county must** be added to the other administrative county’s Weighted Average Yield Tool for the yields to be weighted, according to the following instructions.

***--Note:** Using the Weighted Average Yield Tool in this manner is **rare**.

Step	Action																																																																																								
1	Open all SURE Interim Workbooks for the producer and navigate to the “Weighted Average Yield Tool” on all SURE Interim Workbooks.																																																																																								
2	Click 1 administrative county’s SURE Interim Workbook on the taskbar.																																																																																								
3	For the common crop that is grown in the same physical county, select the cells “St-Co”, “Crop”, “Type”, “Use”, “Unit of Meas.”, “RMPR Indicator”, “Acres”, and “Yield”, according to the following example:																																																																																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Weighted Average Yield Tool</th> <th colspan="2">Information from Other Administrative Counties</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Select Crops</th> <th>St-Co (Do not enter dash)</th> <th>Crop</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Use</th> <th>Unit of Meas.</th> <th>RMPR Indicator</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Yield</th> <th>Yield Extension</th> <th>Total Acres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <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> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>99-999</td> <td>Alfalfa</td> <td></td> <td>Fg</td> <td>Ton</td> <td>NAP</td> <td>19.10</td> <td>4.22</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>99-999</td> <td>Oats</td> <td>SPR</td> <td>Gr</td> <td>Bu</td> <td>Waived-in</td> <td>29.00</td> <td>51.00</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Weighted Average Yield Tool							Information from Other Administrative Counties				Select Crops	St-Co (Do not enter dash)	Crop	Type	Use	Unit of Meas.	RMPR Indicator	Acres	Yield	Yield Extension	Total Acres										-	-																																			99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	Ton	NAP	19.10	4.22				99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	Bu	Waived-in	29.00	51.00		
Weighted Average Yield Tool							Information from Other Administrative Counties																																																																																		
Select Crops	St-Co (Do not enter dash)	Crop	Type	Use	Unit of Meas.	RMPR Indicator	Acres	Yield	Yield Extension	Total Acres																																																																															
									-	-																																																																															
	99-999	Alfalfa		Fg	Ton	NAP	19.10	4.22																																																																																	
	99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	Bu	Waived-in	29.00	51.00																																																																																	
4	After the cells are selected, RIGHT-CLICK the selected cells and LEFT-CLICK “Copy” .																																																																																								
5	Click on the other administrative county’s SURE Interim Workbook.																																																																																								
6	On the other administrative county’s SURE Interim Workbook CLICK the top left yellow cell in the “St-Co” column, see reference arrow in this example.																																																																																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Weighted Average Yield Tool</th> <th colspan="2">Information from Other Administrative Counties</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Select Crops</th> <th>St-Co (Do not enter dash)</th> <th>Crop</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Use</th> <th>Unit of Meas.</th> <th>RMPR Indicator</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Yield</th> <th>Yield Extension</th> <th>Total Acres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <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> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Weighted Average Yield Tool							Information from Other Administrative Counties				Select Crops	St-Co (Do not enter dash)	Crop	Type	Use	Unit of Meas.	RMPR Indicator	Acres	Yield	Yield Extension	Total Acres										-	-																																																							
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									-	-																																																																															

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515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

K Weighted Average Yield Tool (Continued)

*--

Step	Action
7	<p>CLICK red “Paste” arrow, the copied data will populate to the appropriate cells.</p> <p>The Weighted Average Yield calculation will be performed for all lines of the same physical county, crop, type, use, and unit of measure.</p> <p>After the “St-Co”, “Crop”, “Type”, “Use”, “Unit of Meas.”, “RMPR Indicator”, “Acres”, and “Yield” data is entered, follow the instructions for “Data Entry for Multiple County Farms”, shown on the right side of the following screen capture.</p> <p>The multiple county weighted average yield must be entered manually by the user, where the instructions indicate.</p>

Weighted Average Yield Tool							Information from Other Administrative Counties		Weighted Average Yield		Data Entry for Multiple County Farms:
Select Crops	St-Co (Do not enter dash)	Crop	Type	Use	Unit of Meas.	RMPR Indicator	Acres	Yield	Yield Extension	Total Acres	If a crop for a Physical County requires additional line entries from other Admin Counties, enter WAY for the crop:
	99-999	Alfalfa	Fg	Ton	NAP		30.20	4.36	212.27	49.30	Info Only: ▼
									131.67	30.20	For ALFALFA that is highlighted below, enter 4.31 in yellow cells.
	99-999	Alfalfa	Fg	Ton	NAP		19.10	4.22	80.60	19.10	Single Admin County WAY
	99-999	Oats	SPR	Gr	Bu	Waived-in	29.00	51.00			4.31
											51

--*

After the weighted average yield calculation has completed, CLICK “Go To Farm Summary” to continue.



To go back to data entry, the user may CLICK “Go to Data Entry”.



516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

F SURE Information

The following Original data will be automatically calculated.

Item	Title
11	Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 1) (from subparagraph C or D)
12	90 percent of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3) (subparagraph C or D)
13	SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 11 or Item 12)
14	Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 plus Total of Item 5) (subparagraph C or D)
15	SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 13 - Item 14)). Zero if negative.

*--

Payment Information		
Original	11. Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 1)	\$ 595,692
	12. 90% of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3)	\$ 692,510
	13. SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 11 or Item 12)	\$ 595,692
	14. Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 + Total of Item 5)	\$ 247,564
	15. SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 13 - Item 14)). Zero if negative.	\$ 208,877

--*

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

The following total payment data will be automatically calculated.

Item	Title
16	Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 2) (from subparagraph C or D)
17	90% of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3) (from subparagraph C or D)
18	SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 16 or Item 17)
19	Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 + Total of Item 5) (from subparagraph C or D)
20	SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 18 - Item 19)). Zero if negative.

*--

Total Payment (Original and Stimulus)	16. Program Farm Guarantee (Total of Item 2)	\$ 680,685
	17. 90% of Expected Revenue Cap (90% times the total of Item 3)	\$ 692,510
	18. SURE Guarantee (lesser of Item 16 or Item 17)	\$ 680,685
	19. Total Farm Revenue (Total of Item 4 + Total of Item 5)	\$ 247,564
	20. SURE Payment, Prior to PL (60% times (Item 18 - Item 19)). Zero if negative.	\$ 259,873
Item 15 and Item 20 are informational. Refer to "FSA County Office Use Only" Section to load payment data.		

--*

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

516 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Farm Summary Worksheet (Continued)

G Disclaimer Statement

The following disclaimer will print on the bottom of the Farm Summary Worksheet.

“The payment data reflected on this farm summary is the result of the SURE Interim payment calculation process and is intended to be a preliminary payment amount only. To receive a payment, a producer must sign the FSA-683 Statement of Compliance with Program Provisions of the 2008 SURE and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provisions. Payment amounts are subject to payment eligibility requirements and may vary.”

H FSA County Office Use Portion

The following data will be automatically calculated.

Item	Definition and Rule
Original SURE Payment Amount	Automatically calculated, representing SURE payment amount according to the rules before ARRA was passed. This SURE payment amount will be entered into the payment software for congressional reporting purposes.
Stimulus SURE Payment Amount	Automatically calculated, representing SURE payment amount according to the rules after ARRA was passed. This SURE payment amount will be entered into the payment software for congressional reporting purposes and SURE payment processing.
Data Loaded by	FSA employee that completed the SURE Interim Workbook will enter their initials and date completed.
2nd Party Rev	FSA employee that completed the required second-party review of the SURE Interim Workbook will enter their initials and date completed.
Finalized by	When all the following necessary summarization is done and the application is ready for payment, the FSA recording county employee that completed all of the following will complete the “Finalized by” field: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • confirmed with all counties that all the administrative county workbooks are complete, including the COC determinations, if applicable • ensured all COC determinations for all counties have been made and entered, if necessary • summarized all workbooks together, if applicable. <p>*--Note: “Finalized by” will only be displayed on recording county’s SURE Interim Workbook, regardless of whether the SURE Interim Workbook is for a multi-county producer.--*</p>

FSA County Office Use Only		
Original SURE Payment Amount	\$	208,877
Stimulus SURE Payment Amount	\$	50,996
	Initials	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
Data Loaded by:	ABC	3/1/2010
2nd Party Rev:	DEF	3/1/2010
Finalized by:	WDC	3/3/2010

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

The “Original SURE Payment Amount” and “Stimulus SURE Payment Amount” will **not** be displayed until the “Data Loaded by:” initials and date are entered.

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

C 10 Percent Loss Tool (Continued)

Additional Crop Loss Entries - Multiple Market Exception - If a crop that has been *-entered meets the multiple market exception according to paragraph 65, users should enter-* the information according to the following steps.

Step	Action
1	On the 10% Loss Tool, ENTER "X" in the "Enter "X" if Multiple Market exception applies" field, for at least 1 line of the crop/type to which the exception applies.
2	After the user has entered "X" in the "Enter "X" if Multiple Market exception applies" field for the lines of the crop/type to which the exception applies, CLICK "Recalc Loss %".

708 Financial System Provisions**A Administrative Offset**

SURE payments are subject to administrative offset.

B Assignments

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

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

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

C Bankruptcy

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

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

D Direct Deposit

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

708 Financial System Provisions (Continued)***--E Payment Due Date**

61-FI provides general guidance for determining payment due dates for various programs. The SURE payment system sends the current system date to NPS as the payment due date. The system **cannot** determine the payment due date because of numerous factors. County Offices shall manually determine the payment due date by determining the later of the following:

- date producer signed FSA-682
- date information was provided to FSA by RMA
- date policy decision was made increasing the amount payable to the producer, such as the decision to include the comparison of the CC payment yield when determining the SURE yield
- date producer filed payment eligibility documentation, including the following:
 - AD-1026
 - CCC-502
 - CCC-526
- if the producer is an entity or joint operation, date members filed the requisite payment eligibility documentation
- availability of software to compute or process the payment.

If the payment is **not** issued within 30 calendar days after the later of the dates in this subparagraph, then prompt payment interest is payable to the producer. County Offices shall:

- manually determine the payment due date based on the factors identified in this subparagraph
- follow the provisions of 61-FI for issuing the interest payment.

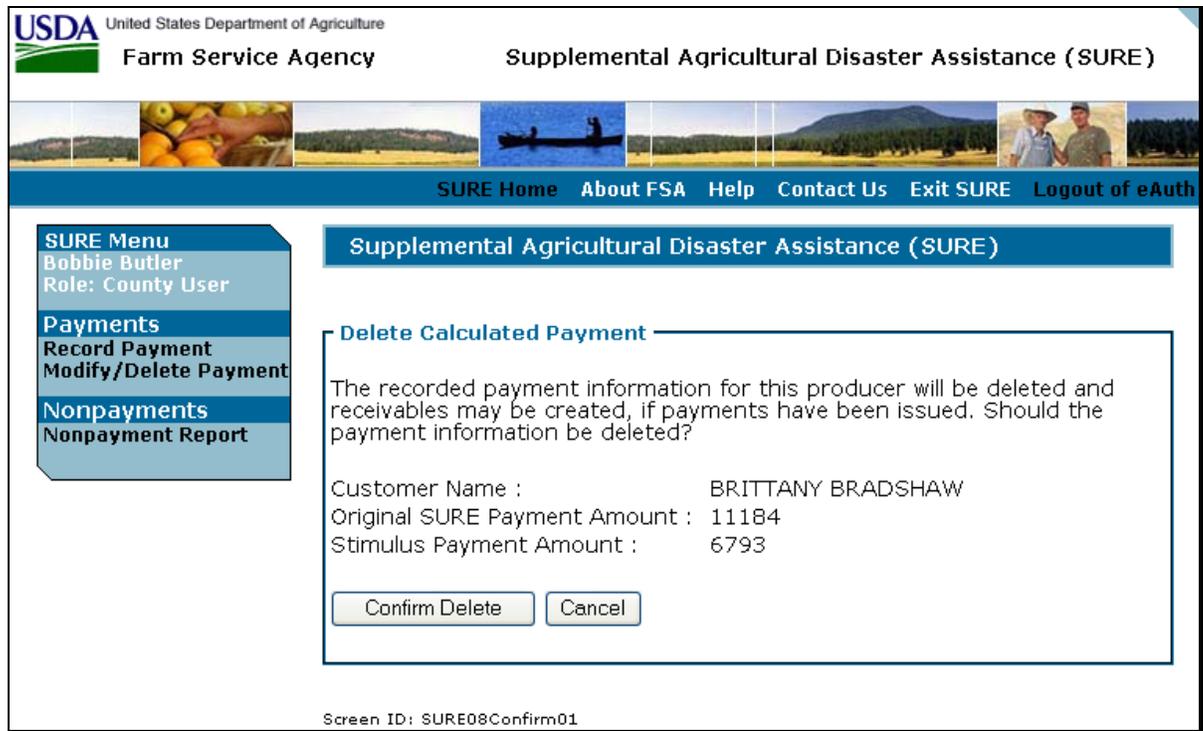
Note: Software is being modified to allow for issuing interest payments for SURE payments. Additional FI procedure will be issued when the software modifications have been completed.--*

709, 710 (Reserved)

718 Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Web Page

A Example of the Delete Calculated Payment Confirmation Page

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



B Page Options

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

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

--719 Handling Overpayments*A Introduction**

The SURE payment process is an integrated process that reads data from many systems to determine whether payments issued to a producer were earned in-full or in-part. These systems include:

- 2008 Interim SURE Payment Process where payment amounts from the SURE Interim Workbook are recorded
- subsidiary system including data about eligibility, combined producer, and entity file data
- SCIMS.

If something changes in any of these systems, the SURE payment process is automatically triggered to recalculate the payment. The producer is overpaid if the information that has been changed results in the current calculated amount to be less than the amount originally paid to the producer.

B Transferring Overpayment Amounts to NRRS

For any overpayment amount calculated as \$1 or greater, the system will automatically transfer the overpayment to NRRS. Users do **not** have the option of “holding” the overpayment to correct a condition that caused an erroneous overpayment to be computed.

Warning: Because the system is integrated with other systems, it is critical that County Offices do **not** make unnecessary changes to producer information that could cause an overpayment to be computed. County Offices are required to update the system properly, but removing flags or deleting data to “trigger” the system to function could worsen the situation.

C Handling Debts Less than \$100

County Offices shall follow 58-FI for handling receivables less than \$100.--*

***--719 Handling Overpayments (Continued)**

D Debt Basis Codes

The system automatically assigns the debt basis code to the receivable when it is transferred to NRRS, based on the type of condition that generated the overpayment. The following are the debt basis codes used for SURE payments.

IF the reason the payment entity/member is overpaid is because of...	THEN the discovery/debt basis reason sent to NRRS is...
payment eligibility because of fraud	10-423.
payment limitation issues	10-426.
payment eligibility, except fraud	10-427.
prior payments exceed the current payment	10-428.

E Charging Interest

Interest shall be charged on receivables from the date the original payment was disbursed if COC determines the producer is ineligible because of the following reasons:

- producer signed to information on FSA-682 that is subsequently determined inaccurate
- producer erroneously or fraudulently represented any act affecting a payment eligibility determination, including the following:
 - “person” determination requirements not being met
 - certification to AGI provisions
 - violation of conservation compliance provisions
 - violation of controlled substance provisions
- producer knowingly adopted a scheme or device that tended to defeat the purposes of the SURE Program.--*

***--719 Handling Overpayments (Continued)**

E Charging Interest (Continued)

Interest shall **not** be charged from date of disbursement if:

- overpayment resulted based on revised information that the producer would not have had reason to know was invalid, such as the calculation of the RMA guarantee basis
- FSA National, State, or County Office erred
- producer voluntarily refunds the payment that was issued and COC has not determined that the producer is ineligible.

Note: Software does not currently support charging interest from the date of disbursement. Any receivable established is sent to NRRS with the current system date. If the receivable is not repaid within 30 calendar days from the date the initial notification letter is issued, interest will start accruing from the date the receivable was established.

If COC determines that the producer is ineligible and interest should be charged from the date of disbursement:

- County Offices shall contact their State Office for assistance
- State Offices shall contact OBF for guidance.--*

720 (Reserved)

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Delegations of Authority

Reports

None.

Forms

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

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELIC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification (Assembled as a component with AD-1026 Appendix)		7, 321, 512, 706, 708, 721
AD-2007	FSA/RMA Compliance Referral Form		1, 92, 100, 201, 292
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		10, 702, 708
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		10, 702, 708
CCC-502	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review		9, 321
CCC-509	Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) Contract and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Contract		31
CCC-526	2008 Payment Eligibility Average Adjusted Gross Income Certification		321, 706
CCC-576	Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program		Text
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan		31
FSA-217	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification		4, 321, 515
FSA-325	Application for Payments of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		10, 31
FSA-570	Waiver of Eligibility for Emergency Assistance		3
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		Text, Ex. 4
FSA-682	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	342, 354, 518	Text, Ex. 21-23
FSA-682A	Continuation Sheet for Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Application	352	326, 351, Ex. 21-23
FSA-683	Statement of Compliance With Program Provisions of the 2008 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) and Waiver of Finality of Payment Provisions	353	4, 321, 326, 516
FSA-770 SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) Program Checklist	21	
I-551	Permanent Resident Card or Resident Alien Card		31, Ex. 2

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
AGR	adjusted gross revenue	126, 130, 162, 201, 513, 515, Ex. 4
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Pub. L. 111-005) (Stimulus)	35, 36, 151, 173, 174, 196, 304, 516, 705
BF	beginning farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 201, 196, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
CC	counter-cyclical	121, 261, 263, 515, Ex. 8
CEY	county expected yield	Text, Ex. 12
DBA	doing business as	35
ELAP	Emergency Assistance for Livestock Program	9, 32, 263, 705
GRIP	Group Risk Income Protection	121, 162, 308, Ex. 2
HRW	hard red winter	100
IU	intended use	Text, Ex. 2, 4
LR	limited resource farmer or rancher	6, 35, 121, 126, 129, 191, 196, 201, 354, 515, Ex. 2, 12
MPCI	Multiple Peril Crop Insurance	91, 162, 202, 304, Ex. 4
NAMP	national average market price	Text, Ex. 5
NCT	national crop table	62, 63, 163, 233
NRRS	National Receipts and Receivables System	701, 715, 718, 719
PRF	pasture, rangeland, forage	130, 162, 201, 235, 263, 304, Ex. 2, 12
RI	rainfall index	162, 201, 263, 304
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	Text, Ex. 2, 12
SBI	Substantial Beneficial Interest	35, 513, Ex. 4
SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments	Text, Ex. 2, 4, 12, 22, 23
SY	subsequent year	301-303, 513, Ex. 4
VI	vegetation index	130, 162, 201, 304

Redelegations of Authority

This table lists redelegations of authority in this handbook.

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

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Farm

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

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

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

Harvested Production

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

- gathered by hand
- mechanically harvested.

*--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.--*

RMA Guarantee Basis

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

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Subsequent Crop

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

SURE Yield

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

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

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

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

RMA Label	RMA Label Description	Data Entry Workbook Label	Description	Action Required	
AGR	AGR Policy Flag		Listed in "A" (Acreage) Record, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Y" • "N". 	IF...	THEN...
				"N"	no action is required. Indicates producer does not have both an AGR/AGR Lite policy and an MPCCI policy.
				"Y"	see paragraph 162.
WRTN AGMT	Written Agreement Type		*--Listed in the "A" (Acreage) Record, code that indicates that the crop is insured with a written agreement. Note: The balance of the written agreement codes may be found in RMA Manual 13, FCIC Appendix III, Exhibit 11-8 by applicable year.	If the code is anything other than "GP" or "SC", no action is required.	
				For crops with the following Written Agreement Codes, it is necessary for County Offices to compare the "A" (Acreage) Record acreage and crop/type to FSA-578 data to determine which crop is included in the written agreement. Comparing the crop/type and acreage may be the only way to identify the crop and acreage. See paragraph 308 for more details.	
				IF the Written Agreement Code is...	THEN load...
				"SC", the producer has a "Special Purpose Corn" (such as Blue Corn, for example) and the crop code must equal corn (0041) and applies to any plan code where present	all corn included in the written agreement according to paragraph 162 C. County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level and price election, and apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops. Note: This is an insured crop and NAMP is not capped at the NAP price to calculate revenue.
				"GP", the producer has a Group Risk Plan or GRIP with hybrid grain sorghum, hybrid corn seed, popcorn, sweet corn, or any other specialty corn or grain sorghum. The plan code must be either 12 or 73	the crop and acreage included in the written agreement according to paragraph 308 and subparagraph 162 C. County Offices assign a yield and price, use RMA policy coverage level percent and price election percent, and apply all adjustment factors used for NAP crops. Note: This is treated as an insured crop and NAMP is not capped at the NAP price to calculate revenue.--*

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"> • "0", Harvested • "1", Unharvested • "2", Unharvested • "2G", Unharvested • "3", Unharvested • "3G", Unharvested • "4", Unharvested • "4G", Unharvested • "C", Harvested • "FL", Unharvested • "H", Harvested • "HD", Harvested • "HG", Harvested • "I", Unharvested • "M", Unharvested • "NC", Unharvested • "NR", check with producer to see if acreage was harvested or unharvested 	<p>Enter the "H", harvested; "PP", prevented; or "UH", unharvested code, as applicable, into the SURE Workbook according to the stage codes provided by RMA.</p> <p>Note: If the Guarantee Reduction Code is "P" or "E", in the Interim Workbook, "Stage Code" field, select "PP" code.</p>

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Interim Report - 2008 RMA Data (Continued)

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

SURE Plan/Coverage Code Chart

*--

RMPR Code		RMPR Code Name	
P		Purchased	
B1		Buy-In 1	
B2		Buy-In 2	
R		Relief	
S		SDA/LR/BF	
Plan Code		RMA Plan Code Name	
12		Group Risk Plan	
13		PRF Rainfall Index	
14		PRF Vegetation Index	
25		Revenue Assurance	
41		Pecan Revenue	
42		Income Protection	
43		Aquaculture Dollar	
44		Crop Revenue Coverage	
45		Indexed Income Protection	
46		Avocado Revenue Coverage	
50		<i>See Split Below For SURE Interim Workbook Process</i>	
50N		Dollar Amount of Insurance - Nursery (Crop 0073)	
50R		Dollar Amount of Insurance - Regular (Non-Nursery)	
51		Fixed Dollar	
55		Yield-Based Dollar Amount of Insurance	
61		Adjusted Gross Revenue-Lite	
63		Adjusted Gross Revenue	
73		Group Risk Income Protection	
86		Grower Yield Certification	
90		Actual Production History	
92		APH - Alternatively Rated	
96		Indexed APH	
SURE Interim Workbook			
Coverage Code		SURE Interim Workbook Coverage Code Name	
IY		Insurable Yield-Based	
IV		Insurable Value-Based	
NY		NAP Covered/Coverable Yield-Based	
NV		NAP Covered/Coverable Value-Based	
SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 25, 42, 44, 45, 86, 90, 92, 96, IY: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee using RMA guarantee basis as provided and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.			
SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 12, 13, 14, 41, 46, 73: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee using RMA guarantee basis as provided and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.			
SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 50R, 51, 55, 61, 63: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee by assigning 100 percent of CEY, after weighting according to this handbook and assigning 100 percent of the NAP price and multiply times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for each crop covered by the policy or plan of insurance.			
SURE Guarantee Calculation Code for 43, 50N, IV: Calculate the SURE crop guarantee by multiplying FMVA times coverage level times price election provided by RMA times the SURE multiplier of 115 percent for insured crops.			

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SURE Crops With CC Yields

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

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

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

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

*--SURE Crops With CC Yields (Continued)

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

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

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

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