

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program
1-SURE

Amendment 7

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 10 C has been amended to remove reference to issuing payments to an estate.

Subparagraphs 21 G and H have been amended to provide updated example of and revised instructions for FSA-770 SURE.

Subparagraph 35 I has been amended to clarify the definition of Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity.

Subparagraph 36 I has been amended to correct date for 7-CP equitable relief cases.

Subparagraph 91 B has been amended to add additional examples and to clarify double-cropping rules when different producers of record farm the same land during the same crop year.

Subparagraph 171 B has been amended to add a note clarifying that **only** value loss crops that have experienced a loss because of disaster will be eligible for SURE.

Subparagraph 172 A has been amended to clarify that RMA will **not** be providing a guarantee basis for value loss crops and includes an updated formula for calculating a guarantee for insured value loss crops.

Subparagraphs 173 B and 174 B have been amended to clarify that COC will make a determination as to the disaster event, date of disaster, and evidence of inventory provided to support Field Market Value A and Field Market Value B.

Subparagraph 201 B has been amended to remove definitions for actual production by crop and actual production on the farm that no longer apply.

Subparagraph 201 D has been amended to clarify that a producer **must** provide acceptable production evidence when a "PW" indicator is present on a SURE Interim Report "Y" (Subsequent Year Yield) Record.

Subparagraph 201 E has been amended to clarify a buy-in producer's usage of another producer's production on the SURE Interim Report.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 262 C has been amended to clarify that ineligible losses **must** be added to Field Market Value B and that **only** value loss crops with a loss are loaded into the SURE Interim Workbook.

Subparagraph 263 C has been amended to clarify the net indemnity calculation. A note was added to clarify that total indemnities are divided equally among all units with a loss for value loss crops.

Subparagraph 292 B has been amended to provide examples demonstrating share discrepancies between RMA and FSA.

Subparagraph 292 C has been amended to provide an example explaining how to adjust RMA data for Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity.

Subparagraph 303 E has been amended to correct reference to the SURE Interim Workbook.

Subparagraphs 515 G and H have been amended to add rules for entering revenue data for value loss crops.

Exhibit 2 has been amended to add a note clarifying that actual production applies to qualifying loss calculations.

Exhibit 5 has been amended to add California table grapes and Oregon processed grapes.

Exhibit 6 has been amended to remove cigar filler binder tobacco type (054) that no longer applies.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
	1-19, 1-20 1-33 through 1-36 2-17 through 2-20 4-2.5, 4-2.6 6-41 through 6-54 7-1 through 7-6 9-3 through 9-6 9-9, 9-10 10-3 through 10-6 10-6.5, 10-6 (add) 10-7, 10-8 10-47, 10-48 16-37 through 16-40	2, pages 1, 2 5, page 1 6, pages 1, 2

10 Processing SURE Payments

A Issuing SURE Payments

SURE payments will be issued to eligible producers in an amount equal to 60 percent of the difference between the SURE guarantee and total farm revenue.

SURE payments may be issued to:

- eligible producers with a permanent TIN
- the individual members of a joint venture, using the individual member's TIN, when the joint venture does **not** have a permanent TIN.

Note: General partnerships **must** have a permanent TIN to receive SURE payments. SURE payments shall **not** be issued to the individual members of a general partnership when the general partnership does **not** have a permanent TIN.

B Assigning SURE Payments

SURE payments may be assigned according to 63-FI instructions.

To assign SURE payments, producers must:

- complete either CCC-36 or CCC-37
- submit the request to the administrative County Office.

10 Processing SURE Payments (Continued)

C Issuing SURE Payments to Deceased Individuals, Closed Estates, and Dissolved Entities

SURE payments for FSA-682’s involving deceased individuals, closed estates, or dissolved entities shall be made according to the following, provided **all** other eligibility requirements are met. Follow subparagraph 31 C for rules about authorized representative signing for deceased producer or dissolved entities.

IF participant is...	AND FSA-682 is signed by an authorized representative of the...	THEN SURE payments shall be issued...
an individual who died before FSA-682 was filed	deceased according to 1-CM	*--to any of the following, as applicable, using applicant’s TIN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deceased individual • individual’s estate • name of the heirs, based on OGC’s determination according to 1-CM, Part 26.--*
an entity that dissolved before FSA-682 filed	dissolved entity according to subparagraph 3 K	using applicant’s TIN.
an estate that closed before FSA-682 was filed	estate according to 1-CM	to qualified claimants executing FSA-325 according to 1-CM, paragraph 779.
an individual who dies, is declared incompetent, or is missing after filing FSA-682		

Note: Heirs **cannot** succeed to a loss or file their own FSA-682.

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)**E CED Action**

CED or their designated representative shall:

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

F STC Action

STC or their designated representative shall determine:

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

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

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

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

G Example of FSA-770 SURE

The following is an example FSA-770 SURE.

<p>This form is available electronically.</p> <p>FSA-770 SURE (04-22-10)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency</p> <p>SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE PAYMENT PROGRAM (SURE) CHECKLIST</p> <p><i>County Offices shall ensure that eligibility has been updated according to CCC-770 Eligibility before payments are issued for applicable producers.</i></p>		1. Producer Name			
		2. State Name	3. County Office Name		
		4. Crop Year			
Office Staff Actions:		Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
5. Has the CCC-770 2002 Eligibility or CCC-770 2008 Eligibility Checklists been completed, if required?		3-PL, paragraph 3 and 3-PL (Rev. 1), paragraph 3			
6. Has proper signature authority been verified for all signatures on the FSA-682?		1-CM, Part 25			
7. Has Administrative COC action been recorded on FSA-682, Part E for all applicable counties?		1-SURE, paragraphs 331 and 334			
8. Has Recording COC action been recorded on FSA-682, Part G?		1-SURE, paragraphs 341 and 334			
9. Has documentation to support producer eligibility been accepted by the county committee?		1-SURE, paragraph 31			
10. Does the producer on the SURE Interim report RMA section match the FSA producer of record?		1-SURE, paragraph 513			
11. If Item 10 is "NO", has the producer met one of the RMA exceptions?		1-SURE, paragraph 35I			
12. In cases where NAP production, or RMA loss data, or APH data is not provided, was reliable/verifiable or certified production evidence submitted?		1-SURE, paragraph 201			
13. If producer certifies production, was maximum average loss level procedure applied?		1-SURE, paragraphs 67 and 201			
14. Was the production from ineligible acreage removed from the production to count?		1-SURE, paragraph 201			
15. Were acres used in the SURE guarantee calculation limited to eligible crop acres?		1-SURE, paragraph 91			
16. Was NAP covered yield data loaded correctly for NAP crops? d for NAP-covered crops?		1-SURE, paragraph 124 and subparagraph 515J			
17. Was RMA weighted adjusted yield loaded correctly for insured crops?		1-SURE, paragraph 125 and subparagraph 515J			
18. Was correct CEY including applicable adjustments loaded by location/county for yield based crops for producer meeting RMPR waiver crops with no established yield?		1-SURE, paragraphs 123, 126 and subparagraph 515J			
19. Was the weighted CC yield loaded correctly?		1-SURE, paragraphs 121, 124, 125, 126 and subparagraph 515J			
20. Were NAP prices used to calculate the SURE guarantee for crops without crop insurance?		1-SURE, paragraph 164			
21. Were prices assigned correctly for insured crops with no RMA established yield?		1-SURE, paragraph 162			
22. If the producer chose to certify harvested production as quality affected, was the correct quality reduction factor entered for total OR excessive moisture and/or other?		1-SURE, subparagraph 322J			

21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

G Example of FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

FSA-770 SURE (04-22-10)		Page 2 of 2		
Office Staff Actions:	Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A
23. Were all payments included in total farm revenue entered correctly?	1-SURE, paragraph 263 and subparagraph 515D			
24. Was the correct price used for the National Average Market Price?	1-SURE, paragraph 63 and subparagraph 515G			
25. Was the quality adjustment only applied to harvested production?	1-SURE, paragraph 233			
26. Does each county, crop, crop type, and intended use combination entered in to the SURE interim workbook have an approved CCC-576 on file, RMA record of loss on SURE interim report, OR an entry in FSA-682, Part 2?	1-SURE, paragraph 336			
27A. Signature of Preparers	27B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)			
28A. I concur/do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated, accordingly:		<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur		
28B. CED Signature for Spot Check	28C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)			
29A. I concur/do not concur that the above items have been verified and updated, accordingly:		<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur		
29B. DD Signature for Spot Check	29C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)			
30. Remarks:				

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21 FSA-770 SURE (Continued)

H Completing FSA-770 SURE

This table provides instructions for completing FSA-770 SURE.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter name of the producer.
2	Enter applicable State's name.
3	Enter County Office name that is completing FSA-770 SURE.
4	Enter crop year for which disaster benefits are being requested.
5-26	Check (✓) "Yes", "No", or "N/A". *--Notes: In item 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC-770 2002 is for 2008 SURE • CCC-770 2008 is for 2009-2011 SURE. Item 24 is for spot check purposes.--*
27A	County Office employee who completes items 5 through 26 shall sign as preparer. Note: By signing as preparer, this does not indicate that an employee checked items 5 through 26; only that this employee completed an item.
27B	County Office employee who signs item 27A enters the current date.
28A	When applicable, CED or designated representative indicates whether or not they concur with how items 5 through 26 were completed.
28B	CED or designated representative who completed item 28A signs.
28C	CED or designated representative who signed item 28B enters the current date.
29A	When applicable, STC or their representative indicates whether or not they concur with how items 5 through 26 were completed.
29B	STC or their representative who completed item 29A signs.
29C	STC or their representative who signed item 29B enters the current date.
30	Enter remarks.

22-30 (Reserved)

35 Risk Management Purchase Requirement (RMPR) (Continued)

I RMA Insurance Exceptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

36 Equitable Relief for 2008

A Overview

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

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

B Extent of Equitable Relief

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

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

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

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

36 Equitable Relief for 2008 (Continued)**C Equitable Relief Not Granted**

Equitable relief shall **not** be granted to a producer who failed to meet 2008 RMPR because of 1 of the following reasons:

- producer intentionally chose **not** to insure a covered crop under RMA or NAP
- a lack of good faith in reporting acreage or production
- ineligibility determinations rendered under RMA or NAP regulations
- producer was prohibited from insuring acreage because the producer did **not** timely pay the crop insurance premiums in a prior year
- relief request was after February 16, 2009, when STC relief was suspended according to subparagraph H.

D Equitable Relief Requests

Equitable relief requests must be initiated by the participant.

E Applicable Equitable Relief Fees

Producers granted relief for **not** meeting 2008 RMPR must pay a \$100 per crop administrative fee.

Note: The administrative fee is \$100 per crop, but **not** more than either of the following:

- \$300 per producer per administrative county
- \$900 total per producer for all counties less any previously paid fees for CAT and/or NAP.

36 Equitable Relief for 2008 (Continued)**F STC Action**

STC's shall do the following for relief cases submitted according to subparagraph I:

- review each request for equitable relief and clearly document in STC minutes the justification for granting or denying equitable relief
- include the following information in STC minutes when granting or denying equitable relief:
 - producer's name
 - program year
 - SURE Program
 - action taken by the producer.

G COC Action

COC shall do the following for relief cases submitted according to subparagraph I:

- review each equitable relief request and clearly document the justification for recommending equitable relief, along with all supporting documentation to STC
- document the justification for recommending equitable relief in COC minutes according to 7-CP, subparagraph 82 C **before** submitting equitable relief cases to STC.

H Suspending Special Consideration Equitable Relief for 2008

ARRA authorized an additional waiver for a second buy-in. This waiver allowed producers another opportunity to pay a buy-in fee to be eligible for SURE.

Since producers were given a second opportunity to pay a buy-in fee to meet 2008 RMPR, all STC relief provisions were suspended.

I 7-CP Equitable Relief Cases

--For requests for relief cases submitted after May 18, 2009, State and County Offices shall-- follow 7-CP for submitting equitable relief cases to DAFP. If relief is approved under 7-CP, follow subparagraph 35 F for collecting fees.

37-60 (Reserved)

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

B Determining Eligible Acreage (Continued)

*--Different producers farming the same land during the same crop year, does not initiate a new double-crop determination. Double-crop determinations are applied to the land, **not** according to producer.

Example: Jim planted and insured wheat in the fall and carried it to harvest. Scott timely planted and insured a subsequent crop on the same acreage. Since Scott was able to obtain coverage on the soybeans, the land, crop, and practice are considered to be eligible for double-cropping.

The same double-crop determinations for NAP in 2-CP would apply to this example. Determinations are applied to the land, not according to producer.--*

This table provides examples when certain double-cropping situations are eligible or ineligible.

Initial Crop Planted	Subsequent Crop Planted	RMA indemnity earned?	FSA acceptable double-crop according to 2-CP?	Crops Eligible for SURE
Insured Wheat	Insured Soybeans	Wheat indemnity earned with SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record showing Multiple Cropping Code "DC" (Double-Cropping). Indemnity earned on soybeans. Multiple Cropping Code for soybeans on SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record is irrelevant.	Not applicable, RMA double-crop rules apply.	Wheat and soybeans.
		No wheat loss and no SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record. Soybeans earned an indemnity.		Wheat and soybeans.
		No wheat or soybean loss. No SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Records provided for either crop.		Wheat and soybeans.
		Wheat indemnity earned with SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record showing any Multiple Cropping Code other than "DC" (Double-Cropping), such as "IR". Indemnity earned on soybeans.		Wheat only. Note: When an indemnity is earned on the initial insured crop, any Multiple Cropping Code other than "DC" (Double-Cropping) indicates that the insured subsequently planted crop is not an approved double-crop.

91 SURE Acreage (Continued)

B Determining Eligible Acreage (Continued)

Initial Crop Planted	Subsequent Crop Planted	RMA indemnity earned?	FSA acceptable double-crop according to 2-CP?	Crops Eligible for SURE
Insured Wheat	NAP Soybeans	No wheat indemnity earned. Soybeans earned NAP payment.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
Buy-In Wheat	Insured Soybeans	Wheat, no coverage. Indemnity earned on soybeans.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
Buy-in Wheat	Buy-in Soybeans	Wheat, no coverage. Soybeans, no coverage.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
NAP Wheat	NAP Soybeans	Wheat NAP payment not earned. Soybeans NAP payment earned.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
NAP Wheat	Buy-in Soybeans	No wheat loss. Soybeans, no coverage.	Yes	Wheat and soybeans.
			No	Wheat only (initial crop is eligible).
Insured Wheat Prevented Planted	Insured Soybeans	Wheat prevented planted indemnity earned and not disapproved by COC. SURE Interim Report "L" (Loss) Record shows Multiple Cropping Code "DC" (Double-Cropping). Indemnity earned on soybeans.	Not applicable, RMA double-crop rules apply.	Wheat and soybeans.
*--Oats, producer elected crop as <i>de minimis</i>	Insured Corn	Oats not considered or entered into the SURE Interim Workbook. Corn earned an indemnity.	Yes	Corn only , which is considered the initial crop for SURE.
			No	
Wheat, insurable in the county for RMA determined acreage as uninsurable (not eligible for NAP).	NAP Soybeans	Soybeans earned a NAP payment.	Yes	Soybeans only , which is considered the initial crop for SURE.--*
			No.	

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

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

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

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

B Field Market Values

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

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

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

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

172 Insured Value Loss Crops

A SURE Guarantee Calculation

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

- *--Field Market Value A and Field Market Value B will be provided by RMA--*
- no acres will be considered
- a SURE yield will not be required
- a NAP price will not be used.

* * *

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

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

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

B Guarantee Adjustment Factors

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

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

172 Insured Value Loss Crops (Continued)

C Notice of Loss for Insured Value Loss Crops

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

173 NAP Value Loss Crops

A SURE Guarantee Calculation

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

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

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

B CCC-576 for NAP Value Loss Crops

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

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

C Guarantee Adjustment Factors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance or NAP coverage, but were waived-in, FSA-682, Part A, "Unreported Disaster Event", will be **required** to be filed. COC will then act on/approve the disaster event, dates of disaster, and evidence of inventory provided to support Field Market Value A and Field Market Value B.--*

C Guarantee Adjustment Factors

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

175-180 (Reserved)

Part 7 Determining Production

201 Production

A Overview

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

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

B Definitions

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

* * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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 year's:

- 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).

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)
- 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

For fresh fruit policies, RMA insures many fresh fruit crops as fresh **only**; therefore, all RMA production is listed as fresh production on the SURE Interim Report. If there was production sold for processing or juice, this production must be accurately accounted for because there will be a different NAMP applied to fresh, processed, or juice and used to calculate the total crop value. Therefore, multiple-marketed crops that are certified or included on the SURE Interim Report, with the IU of fresh, will take into account both processed and juice production to calculate the total crop value. The production provided by RMA as fresh only policies will **not** be used for the production to count. Follow subparagraphs G through K for verifiable and reliable production or certified production. For malting barley, see subparagraph 301 G.

*--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)

E Considerations for RMA Production (Continued)

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.

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.

262 Actual Crop Value (Continued)

C Determining the Actual Crop Value for Value-Loss Crops

Revenue for value loss crops is the total value of inventory immediately following the eligible disaster known as Field Market Value B. NAMP's and quality adjustment factors will **not** apply to value loss crops. When determining the value of inventory immediately after the disaster (Field Market Value B), the same wholesale prices used to calculate the value of inventory immediately before the disaster for calculating guarantee will be used.

--Any crop inventory sold during the disaster, as well as any ineligible losses, must be-- included in calculating the value of inventory immediately after the disaster for Field Market Value B.

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

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

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

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

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

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue

A DCP Direct and CC, and ACRE Payments

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

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

There were **no** 2008 ACRE payments.

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Procedure for SURE payments to CMA producers will be included in a future amendment.

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

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

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities

Crop insurance indemnities received for all crops for which a producer has an interest will be counted as revenue for determining total farm revenue. Indemnities received may include indemnities for crops or acreage that is **not** eligible for SURE.

Example: Producer D has PRF-RI policy for grazed forage for which an insurance indemnity was received because of the lack of rainfall. Even though SURE does **not** include grazed forage as an eligible crop, the insurance indemnity received under PRF policy will be included in determining total farm revenue.

RMA provides the indemnity (GROSS INDM) through the SURE Interim Report on the loss record (REC TYP L) for each crop policy and unit as determined by RMA. RMA does not provide a loss record if an indemnity was not earned.

RMA also provides the unsubsidized producer paid premium (PROD PREMIUM) through the SURE Interim Report on the acreage record (REC TYP A) for yield based and value loss crops.

For SURE purposes, FSA shall manually calculate the net indemnity for each producer that received an indemnity from RMA by administrative county. This will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook on the Data Entry Screen, under the Other Payment Amounts Section, "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field (see subparagraph 515 D), and included in the total farm revenue calculation.

This will be accomplished by adding together all of the gross indemnities provided for a producer per administrative county through the loss records. **Negative numbers will be included in this sum.**

In addition, all producer paid premiums for a unit that earned an indemnity will be summarized. This will be accomplished by associating each loss record with an acreage *--record. There will be situations where there are several acreage records provided by RMA for the county/crop/type/practice/plan/share/unit/coverage category. If there is a loss associated with **any** of the acreage records the **entire** producer paid premiums associated with the unit will be included in the sum.

Example: A unit may have 3 acreage records because some of the acreage was timely planted, some was late planted, and some was prevented planted. However, only the prevented planted acreage record earned an indemnity. In this example the producer paid premiums included with the timely planted and late planted acreage that did not earn an indemnity will be included in the total.--*

It is reiterated that **only** producer paid premiums for a unit that earned an indemnity will be included in the sum. All producer paid premiums that are provided through the acreage record for a unit that did not earn an indemnity will not be included in this total (producer paid premiums will not be provided on value loss crops if the unit did not earn an indemnity).

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)

The total of all producer paid premiums that are associated with loss records, per producer, per administrative county, will be subtracted from the total of all gross indemnities, per producer, per administrative county to calculate the net indemnity. It is reiterated that all SURE ineligible crops will be included in both of these totals. **If the difference is a negative number the net indemnity will be zero.**

Use the following table to calculate net indemnity.

Step	Action
1	Determine all RMA crop data for the administrative county. Notes: The SURE Interim Report will provide records by RMA location State/county. In some instances, data for land administered in another location county would have to be requested for that administrative county.
2	For each producer, each loss record that is associated with each FSA administrative county will have to have the applicable acreage records matched. * * * The gross indemnities and applicable producer paid premiums must be identified for all crops. Notes: The records are provided by RMA crop/type/practice/plan/share/unit/coverage category. There may be 1 or more acreage records associated with each loss record or there may be 1 or more loss records associated with each acreage record.
3	Each gross indemnity on the loss records from step 2 will be summed and each applicable unsubsidized producer paid premium that matches the loss records will be summed. *--Note: Producer paid premiums on acreage records for a unit that does not have a loss will not be included in this sum.--*
4	The sum of the producer paid premiums will be subtracted from the sum of the gross indemnities.
5	The difference is entered into the SURE Interim Workbook "RMA (Crop Ins.) Indemnities" field. Note: If this difference is negative, enter zero.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)**C Crop Insurance Indemnities (Continued)**

RMA will notify FSA of all changes in indemnity payments. FSA will recalculate a producer's SURE payment if an indemnity has been modified. If the recalculation results in an overpayment compared to the original payment, the producer will owe the difference. If the recalculation results in an underpayment, a payment will be sent to the producer for the amount of the underpayment.

RMA indemnities will include indemnities paid for prevented planting claims.

***--Note:** For value loss crops, RMA takes the total indemnity and divides it equally among the loss records for all units in the value loss crop in the SURE Interim Report.--*

D NAP Payments

Total payments paid under NAP for all crops for which a producer has an interest nationwide will be included in calculating total farm revenue. NAP payments received may include payments for crops or acreage that is not eligible for SURE.

Example: Producer D has NAP coverage for grazed forage for which a NAP payment was received because of drought. Even though SURE does not include grazed forage as an eligible crop, the NAP payment received will be included in determining total farm revenue.

NAP payments will include payments received for prevented planting claims.

E Guaranteed Payments to Contract Growers

Guaranteed payments to contract growers are issued to a producer instead of actual harvested production or delivered production according to an agreement or contract. The total guaranteed payments will be included in the total farm revenue if the crop is eligible to be included in the SURE guarantee. If the crop is not an eligible SURE crop or is produced on acreage determined ineligible for SURE, the guaranteed payments will **not** be included in the total farm revenue.

F Salvage Value

Salvage value is the dollar amount or equivalent for the quantity of the commodity that cannot be marketed or sold in any market recognized as a market for the crop and prices and yields are not available for use. The sum of the dollar amount of all crops sold as salvage will be included in calculating total farm revenue.

263 Payments Included in Total Farm Revenue (Continued)

F Salvage Value (Continued)

The loss of quality that resulted in the commodity becoming salvage must be because of eligible disaster conditions. The production of a crop or crop type for which there is no FSA-established price for the State or yield shall:

- be counted as salvage
- not be considered production of the crop for any purpose.

Example: A producer intended to grow potatoes for the fresh market. The low quality rendered the potatoes unmarketable for the intended market. The producer ends up selling the potatoes to neighbors for livestock feed. The potatoes shall be designated as “salvage” and not included in the production totals.

Note: Salvage value:

- determinations may apply to insured crops where RMA loss data is used
- applies to value loss crops
- does not include secondary use.

Example: A producer has hard red winter wheat with IU of grain. The grain production is multiplied by NAMP to determine the total crop value for the crop. The producer sold the wheat for grain and also baled the wheat straw and sold the wheat straw for bedding. The wheat straw is considered a byproduct and is not added into the total farm revenue calculation (does not count in total crop value or as salvage value).

G Other Disaster Benefits

The total value of any other disaster assistance payments provided by the Federal Government for the same loss for which the eligible participant applied for SURE will be included in total farm revenue.

Other disaster benefits would include payments such as ad hoc disaster programs or section 32 programs authorized by the Secretary.

*--Aquaculture grant, ELAP, LFP, LIP, and TAP payments will **not** be included in total farm revenue.--*

Emergency loan proceeds are **not** included in the total farm revenue.

Note: * * * Aquaculture species that receive an aquaculture grant payment are **not** eligible for SURE assistance.

292 Types of Discrepancies Between FSA and RMA Data

A Producer of Record Discrepancies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B Share Discrepancies

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

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

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

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

B Share Discrepancies (Continued)

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

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

***--Example #1: Correct FSA Shares**

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

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

Example #2: Correct RMA Shares

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

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

--*

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions

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

- RMA guarantee basis
- share
- indemnity
- premium.

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

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

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

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

The following examples demonstrate when to adjust specific data elements from the 2008 SURE Interim Report RMA Section.

Example #1: RMA Exception

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

The husband and wife must file their own application as both are producers of record.

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

Element	Abbreviation on Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	81	Not applicable for these plan codes because the RMA guarantee basis is provided. Note: Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS	\$5,000	Multiply guarantee basis by revised share (.500), that is \$5,000 x .500 = \$2,500.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	\$4,000	Multiply gross indemnity by revised share (.500), that is \$4,000 x .500 = \$2,000.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	\$800	Multiply premium by revised share (.500), that is \$800 x .500 = \$400.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety as it is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.00	Adjust to .500 (1.00 x .500 = .500).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

--*

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

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

Example #1: RMA Exception (Continued)

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

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

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

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

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

A Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity occurs when an original insured transfers insurance coverage to another insured. The SURE Interim Report will identify the original insured (transferor) as the producer of record and the new producer of record (transferee) **must** be listed as SBI. If the transferee is **not** listed as SBI, it is the transferee’s responsibility to contact the insurance company and inquire why the Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity information has not been submitted to RMA so it can be provided on the SURE Interim Report as proof of transfer according to subparagraph 35 I. Any other types of documentation to support a Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity shall be considered insufficient.

Shares may differ between the transferor and the transferee.

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

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

--*

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

C RMA Data Adjustments for RMA Exceptions (Continued)

*--Example #2: Transfer of Coverage and Right to an Indemnity (Continued)

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

Element	Abbreviation on SURE Interim Report	RMA Data Currently Shows	Reason for Adjustment
Acres	ACRES	75	FSA acres are used and must reflect the 1/3 share. Note: Acres are always gross.
Guarantee Basis	GUAR BASIS		Not applicable for these plan codes because the Guarantee Basis is not provided.
Gross Indemnity	GROSS INDM	\$4,500	Multiply gross indemnity by revised share (.333); that is, \$4,500 x .333 = \$1,498.
Producer Premium	PROD PREMIUM	\$930	Multiply premium by revised share (.333); that is, \$930 x .333 = \$310.
Production to Count	PROD TO COUNT	54	Production will be entered into the SURE Interim Workbook in its entirety as because production is always gross.
Share	SHR	1.00	Adjust to .333 (1.00 x .333 = .333).
Stage	STAGE	H	Does not change.

--*

D Prevented Planting Eligibility

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

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

E Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If RMA appraised the production for the intended use of grain and this was provided through the SURE Interim Report, then this production will be used. However, production will be entered into the 2008 SURE Interim Workbook as harvested.

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

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

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

303 Peanuts (Continued)

E Price to Load Into the SURE Interim Workbook

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

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

County Offices shall:

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

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

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

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

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

$\$0.2050 \times 0.0588 = \0.0120

$\$0.2460 \times 0.9412 = \0.2315

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

304-320 (Reserved)

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

F Entering SURE Guarantee Data (Continued)

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

*--

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

--*

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

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

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

G Entering Revenue Data

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

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

Enter revenue data in all yellow cells, as follows.

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

--1/ Only enter Field Market Value A or Field Market Value B in the SURE Interim Workbook if a loss occurred, according to paragraphs 171 through 174. If no loss occurred, leave field blank.--

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

H Entering COC Determination Data

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

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

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

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

--1/ Only enter Field Market Value A or Field Market Value B in the SURE Interim Workbook if a loss occurred, according to paragraphs 171 through 174. If no loss occurred, leave field blank.--

515 Completing SURE Interim Workbook Data Entry Worksheet (Continued)

*--I Value Loss Tool

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

*--Actual Production on the Farm

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

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

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

Crop

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

Crop of Economic Significance

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

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

Eligible Causes of Loss

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

Eligible Crops

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expected Revenue

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

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

Crops Without NASS U.S. Prices

State	Crop	Crop Type
Alabama	Potatoes	Russet
Alabama	Potatoes	Red
Alabama	Potatoes	White
California	Cotton	Upland
California	Grapes	Processed
--California	Grapes	Table--
California	Potatoes	Group A
California	Potatoes	Group B
Florida	Potatoes	Group A
Georgia	Peaches	Fresh
Hawaii	Coffee	
Maryland	Potatoes	Russet
Maryland	Potatoes	Red
Maryland	Potatoes	White
New Mexico	Potatoes	Russet
New Mexico	Potatoes	White
New Mexico	Potatoes	Red
--Oregon	Grapes	Processed--
Texas	Cotton	Upland
Texas	Onions	Red
Texas	Onions	White
Texas	Onions	Yellow
Texas	Peaches	Fresh
Texas	Potatoes	Russet
Texas	Potatoes	Red
Texas	Potatoes	White

NASS U.S. Prices

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

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

NASS U.S. Prices (Continued)

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