Separate APH databases are required when new P/T(s) are specified or an existing P/T is divided on the county actuarial documents. Separate APH databases are required for each type specified in the 2010 actuarial filing for barley and soybeans, regardless of whether the transitional yields (T-Yields) are different. The FCIC 18010-01 Crop Insurance Handbook (CIH), Ex. 35, provides three options to divide APH databases when a P/T is divided: re-certification, apportionment, and attribution. This information is intended to supplement the information contained in the current edition of the CIH by providing an example of dividing barley into all others and specialty types. This information does not change any existing procedure.

Note: In the examples below, the insured did not elect yield substitution.

Example 1

In 2010, RMA divides the existing barley (Type 997) into five types: all others (872), malting (873), waxy hulled (874), waxy hulless (875), and hulless (876). Historically, the insured has produced three non-irrigated types of barley: all others, malting, and hulless. Therefore, the insured must separate prior year's history in the barley APH database to reflect the new type structure in the actuarial documents.

2009 APH Database (original APH database)

2009	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: No Type Specified (997)		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
1999	7200	120	A60
2000	6000	150	A40
2001	5435	140	A39
2002	9000	150	A60
2003	3108	42	A74
2004	5270	85	A62
2005	2066	30	A69
2006	404	117	A3
2007	966	10	A97
2008	4940	76	A65
			569/10
T-YLD 45	Approved APH		57

For APH crop years 2005-2008, the insured has separate production records of the three types of barley and will be able to re-certify the barley production by type. (Note: 2006 was a loss year and the loss records must be used in re-certification process). In the years 2002-2004 the insured does not have separate production records for the three types of barley, but the insured has the acreage of the three types of barley grown. For those years, the insured will apportion

the barley production by using the Multipurpose Production and Yield Worksheet [CIH Sec. 6F(1)]. For years 2000-2001, the insured does not have separate production records or acreage records. For those years, the insured will attribute the barley production to the type that normally has the highest yield (i.e., highest T-Yield or if T-Yields are the same, the highest yielding type designated by RMA). The steps used to separate prior year's history in the barley APH database according to Exhibit 35 of the CIH are illustrated in A, B, and C below.

A Re-certification.

For APH crop years 2005-2008, the insured has separate production records for the three types of barley and will be able to re-certify the barley production by type. (Note: 2006 was a loss year and the loss records must be used in re-certification process).

Ex. 35, Par. 1B(3) provides instructions to re-certify production. Remarks concerning these steps are provided below:

Step 1: Add the production from the acceptable production report filed for the current crop year (enter the assigned yield if carryover insureds acceptable production reports are not filed)

Step 2: Enter the certified/re-certified production, acres, actual yields, and assigned yields (for carryover insureds) into the resulting APH databases for crop year 2005-2009.

Step 3 Would not apply because other production history is available that could be apportioned or attributed. Also, Simple Average T – Yields (SA T-Yields) were not applicable in the prior year in this example. If they were, and there were less than 4 years of actual and assigned yields for the database, SA T-Yields would be recalculated and used to establish a 4-year APH database.

Step 4 Will not apply as there is remaining production to be separated.

After Re-certification

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: **All others (872)**		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2005	0	0	Z
2006	404	105	A4
2007	0	0	Z
2008	2720	40	A68
2009	5520	80	A69
T-YLD 45			

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: **Malting (873)**		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2005	2066	30	A69
2006	0	0	Z
2007	966	10	A97
2008	2220	36	A62
2009	2090	35	A60
T-YLD 45			

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: **Hulless (876)**		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2005	0	0	Z
2006	0	12	A0
2007	0	0	Z
2008	0	0	Z
2009	1134	14.8	A77
T-YLD 35			

B Apportionment.

Ex. 35, Par. 1B(4) provides instructions to apportion production, requiring the use of the Multipurpose Production and Yield Worksheet [CIH Sec. 6F(1)]. Remarks concerning these steps are provided below. In this example, production for years 2005-2008 have been re-certified and the insured only has the acreage by type for years 2002-2004, therefore production will be apportioned by type.

Step 1 Was completed prior to re-certification of production for years 2005-2008.

Step 2 Enter the acres, apportioned production and yields, and assigned yields (for carryover insureds) in the database. See the completed Multipurpose Production and Yield Worksheet.

Step 3 Would not apply at this point because other production history is available that could be attributed. Additionally, the insured has more than 4-years of production history.

Step 4 Will not apply as there is remaining production to be separated.

Multipurpose Production and Yield Worksheet

Crop Year	1 Type	2 Planted Acres	3 Transitional Yield	4 Yield Extension	5 Factor	6 Yield
2002	All others	50	45	2250	1.44	65
2002	Malting	50	45	2250	1.44	65
2002	Hulless	50	35	1750	1.44	50
2003*	All others	30	45			74
2003*	Malting	12	45			74
2003*	Hulless	0	35			0
2004	All others	30	45	1350	1.47	66
2004	Malting	30	45	1350	1.47	66
2004	Hulless	25	35	875	1.47	51

* For 2003, the production is prorated to the planted acres of each applicable type since all of the barley production was from types with the same T-Yield [CIH Ex. 35 Par. 1B(2)(b)].

Col. 1 - Type
Col. 2 - Planted Acres
Col. 3 - Transitional Yield
Col. 4 - Yield Extension (Col. 2 x Col. 3)
Col. 5 - Factor (total commingled production for crop year ÷ total yield extensions from Column 4 for crop year)
Col. 6 - Yield (Col. 3 x Col. 5)

After Re-certification and Apportionment

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: **All others (872)**		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2002	3250	50	A65
2003	2220	30	A74
2004	1980	30	A66
2005	0	0	Z
2006	404	105	A4
2007	0	0	Z
2008	2720	40	A68
2009	5520	80	A69
T-YLD 45			

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: **Malting (873)**		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2002	3250	50	A65
2003	888	12	A74
2004	1980	30	A66
2005	2066	30	A69
2006	0	0	Z
2007	966	10	A97
2008	2220	36	A62
2009	2090	35	A60
T-YLD 45			

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: **Hulless (876)**		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2002	2500	50	A50
2003	0	0	Z
2004	1275	25	A51
2005	0	0	Z
2006	0	12	A0
2007	0	0	Z
2008	0	0	Z
2009	1134	14.8	A77
T-YLD 35			

C Attribution.

Ex. 35, Par. 1B(5) provides instructions to attribute production to the type with the highest T-Yield or if the T-Yields are the same, to the highest yielding type designated by RMA. In this example, production for years 2005-2008 has been re-certified and production for years 2002-2004 has been apportioned by type. Therefore, production for years 2000-2001 must be attributed to the highest yielding type. For this example, RMA has designated the all others type as the highest yielding type. For years 2000-2001; the insured only planted these types, the all others (872) and hulless (876). Remarks concerning these steps are provided below:

For the higher yielding type:

Step 1 Was completed prior to re-certification of production for years 2005-2008.

Step 2 Enter the production, acres, actual yields and assigned yields in the APH database.

Step 3 Would not apply because insured has more than 4-years of production history.

Step 4 Calculate the approved APH yield according to applicable Category B procedure for the higher yielding type. Cups will not apply because original APH database was divided.

For the lower yielding type(s):

Step 1 Was completed prior to re-certification of production for years 2005-2008.

Step 2 Divide the lower yielding type(s) T-Yield for each type by the highest yielding type T-Yield to calculate a percentage factor. A percentage factor would need to be calculated for each lower yielding type, if the lower yielding type(s) were produced in prior years. For example, hulless T-Yield of 35 (lower yielding) divided by the all others T-Yield of 45 (highest yielding type):

35/45= .78 (rounded to two places) or 78 percent.

Step 3 Apply the percentage factor calculated in Step 2 to the approved yield for the highest yielding type to calculate the Determined Yield for the lower yielding type. A Determined Yield would need to be calculated for each lower yielding type, if the lower yielding types were produced in prior years. For example, the insured's approved APH yield for the all others type is 53. Although the Determined Yield for hulless (41 = 53 x .78) is higher than the T-Yield (35), an APH database cannot be updated with a Determined Yield greater than the T-Yield. In this case, the APH database is updated with the T-Yield and identified with the F yield descriptor. If the calculated Determined Yield is equal to or less than the T-Yield, the APH database is updated with the Determined Yield and identified with the F yield descriptor.

Step 4 Calculate the approved APH yield following the applicable Category B procedure.

After Re-certification, Apportionment, and Attribution

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: **All others (872)**		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2000	6000	150	A40
2001	5435	140	A39
2002	3240	50	A65
2003	2220	30	A74
2004	1980	30	A66
2005	0	0	Z
2006	404	105	A4
2007	0	0	Z
2008	2720	40	A68
2009	5520	80	A69
			425/8
T-YLD 45	Approved APH		53

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: **Malting (873)**		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2000	0	0	Z
2001	0	0	Z
2002	3240	50	A65
2003	888	12	A74
2004	1980	30	A66
2005	2066	30	A69
2006	0	0	Z
2007	966	10	A97
2008	2220	36	A62
2009	2090	35	A60
			493/7
T-YLD 45	Approved APH		70

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: **Hulless (876)**		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2000	0	0	Z
2001	0	0	Z
2002	2520	50	A50
2003	0	0	Z
2004	1275	25	A51
2005	0	0	Z
2006	0	12	A0
2007	0	0	Z
2008	0	0	Z
2009	1134	14.8	A77
			178/4
T-YLD 35	Approved APH		45

Example 2

In this example, the insured has only produced feed barley, which is not one of the new specialty types but is considered an all other type (872). Therefore, only the type name and code will be changing on the APH database, after the inclusion of the current year's production report, and cups would apply. Re-certification is not required.

Original APH Database

2009	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: No Type Specified (997)		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2003	7300	100	A73
2004	10200	150	A68
2005	12150	150	A81
2006	2225	30	A74
2007	7035	105	A67
2008	2100	24.8	A85
			448/6
T-YLD 45	Approved APH		75

Resulting APH Database

2010	Crop: Barley (0091)		
UNIT # 00101	Practice: NI (003)		
	Type: All Others (872)		
Year	Production	Acres	Yield
2003	7300	100	A73
2004	10200	150	A68
2005	12150	150	A81
2006	2225	30	A74
2007	7035	105	A67
2008	2100	24.8	A85
2009	938	134	A7
			455/7
	Average yield:		65
	Cupped yield:		67
T-YLD 45	Approved APH:		67

Example 3

Insured has produced both feed and malting barley in the past and has insured malting barley under Option A. For 2009, the insured had 2 optional units (OUs) each with an APH database for his type 997 (no type specified) barley and a basic unit (BU) for his option A malting barley. The insured has only produced the all other type and malting type barley in prior years. Therefore, the insured will need to separate the type 997 (no type specified) barley APH databases into all other and malting types following the procedures in Exhibit 35 (see example 1 above for a demonstration).

> Note: To be considered the malting barley type, the barley only has to be an approved malting barley variety. Approved malting barley varieties will include all varieties recommended for malting by the American Malting Barley Association (AMBA) for the current crop year or any variety grown under the terms of a malting barley contract. Barley does not have to meet the malting barley quality standards to be considered the malting barley type. However, to qualify as malting barley under option A and to be included in the option A malting barley APH database the barley not only has to be an approved malting barley variety, it also must meet the malting barley quality standards.

Because there has been no changes to what is considered malting barley under the malting barley Endorsement Option A, there are no changes for the Option A APH databases. However, the approved APH yield used to determine the production guarantee for Option A will be the lesser of the approved APH yield calculated for the **malting barley type** (instead of feed barley as in previous years) by unit and practice or the average APH yield calculated for the malting barley Option A APH database.

Example 4

Insured has produced both feed and malting barley in the past and has insured malting barley under Option B. For 2009, the insured had 2 OUs each with an APH database for type 997 (no type specified) barley. The insured has only produced the all other type and malting type barley in prior years. Therefore, the insured will need to separate the type 997 (no type specified) barley APH databases into all other and malting types for 2010 following the procedures in Exhibit 35 (see example 1 above for a demonstration).

> Note: To be considered the malting barley type, the barley only has to be an approved malting barley variety. Approved malting barley varieties will include all varieties recommended for malting by the AMBA for the current crop year or any variety grown under the terms of a malting barley contract. Barley does not have to meet the malting barley quality standards to be considered the malting barley type.

The yield used to calculate the production guarantee for Option B is the result of multiplying the **malting barley** approved APH yield (by unit/location/practice) by a contracted malting barley APH bushel factor. See Ex. 22 Par. 1D(4) for procedures to calculate the production guarantee for Option B, only use the approved APH yield from the malting barley APH database instead of feed barley APH database. The all other type database is not used.