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PEANUT LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2018 and Succeeding Crop Years

**RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
KANSAS CITY, MO. 64133**

TITLE: PEANUT LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK	NUMBER: 20075L 20075L-1
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2018 and Succeeding Crop Years	ISSUE DATE: November 22, 2017
SUBJECT: Provides the loss adjustment procedures and instructions for administering the Peanut Crop Insurance Program	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division
	APPROVED: /s/ Richard Flournoy Deputy Administrator for Product Management

REASONS FOR ISSUANCE

Major Changes: See changes or additions in text, which have been highlighted. Three stars (***) identify where information has been removed. The handbook was reformatted into parts, sections, and paragraphs.

Revised procedures to allow contract prices and the weighted average projected price to be used in calculating liability and indemnities for peanuts under the revenue plan of coverage.

PEANUT LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

Peanut Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook							
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FILING INSTRUCTIONS

This handbook replaces the 2015 Peanut Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, FCIC-20075L (11-2014). This handbook is effective for the 2018 and succeeding crop years and is not retroactive to any prior crop year determinations.

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PART 1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1 General Information

A. Purpose and Objective

The RMA-issued loss adjustment standards for this crop are the official standard requirements for adjusting losses in a uniform and timely manner. The RMA-issued standards for this crop and crop year are in effect as of the signature date for this crop handbook at www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/20000/index.html.

This handbook remains in effect until superseded by reissuance of either the entire handbook or selected portions (through amendments, bulletins, or FADs). If amendments are issued for a handbook, the original handbook as amended shall constitute the handbook. A bulletin or FAD can supersede either the original handbook or subsequent amendments.

B. Related Handbooks

The following table identifies handbooks that shall be used in conjunction with this handbook.

Handbook	Relation/Purpose
CIH	Provides overall general underwriting (not crop specific) process.
DSSH	Provides the form standards and procedures for use in the sales and service of crop insurance contracts.
GSH	General administrative procedures
LAM	Provides overall general loss adjustment (not crop-specific) process.

- (1) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions general (not crop specific) to loss adjustment are identified in the GSH and LAM.
- (2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions specific to Peanuts loss adjustment and this handbook are in Exhibits 1 and 2, herein.

C. CAT Coverage

Refer to the CIH, GSH, and LAM for provisions and procedures not applicable to CAT coverage.

2 AIP Responsibilities

A. Utilization of Standards

All AIPs shall utilize these standards for both loss adjustment and loss training for the applicable crop year. These standards, which include crop appraisal methods, claims completion instructions, and form standards, supplement the general (not crop-specific) loss adjustment standards identified in the LAM.

B. Form Distribution

The following is the minimum distribution of forms completed by the adjuster and signed by the insured (or the insured's authorized representative) for the loss adjustment inspection:

- (1) One legible copy to the insured; and
- (2) The original and all remaining copies as instructed by the AIP.

C. Record Retention

It is the AIP's responsibility to maintain records (documents) as stated in the SRA and described in the LAM.

D. Form Standards

- (1) The entry items and completion instructions in Exhibits 3 and 5 are the minimum requirements for the Peanut Appraisal Worksheet and PW (hereafter referred to as "Production Worksheet"). All entry items are "Substantive" (they are required).
- (2) The Privacy Act and Non-Discrimination statements are required statements that must be printed on all forms or provided to the insured as a separate document. These statements are not shown on the example form(s) in Exhibits 4 and 6. The current Non-Discrimination Statement and Privacy Act Statement can be found on the RMA website at: <http://www.rma.usda.gov/regs/required.html> or successor website.
- (3) The certification statement required by the current DSSH must be included on the Production Worksheet directly above the insured's signature block immediately followed by the statement below:

"I understand the certified information on this Production Worksheet will be used to determine my loss, if any, to the above unit. The insurance provider may audit and approve this information and supporting documentation. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States, subsidizes and reinsures this crop insurance."

- (4) Refer to the DSSH for other crop insurance form requirements (such as point size of font, and so forth).

3-10 (Reserved)

PART 2 POLICY INFORMATION

The AIP is to determine that the insured has complied with all policy provisions of the insurance contract. CP which are to be considered in this determination, include (but are not limited to):

11 Insurability

The following may not be a complete list of insurability requirements. Refer to the BP, CP, and SP for a complete list.

(1) The insured must elect to insure all peanuts with either revenue protection or yield protection by the sales closing date.

(2) Insured Crop

The crop insured will be all the peanuts in the county for which the insured has a share and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) That are planted for the purpose of marketing as farmers' stock peanuts;

(b) That are a type of peanut designated in the SP as being insurable;

(c) That are not (unless allowed by the SP or by written agreement):

(i) Planted for the purpose of harvesting as green peanuts;

(ii) Interplanted with another crop; or

(iii) Planted into an established grass or legume; and

*** (d) The insured will be considered to have a share in the insured crop if, under the sheller contract, the insured retains control of the acreage on which the peanuts are grown, the insured is at risk of a production loss, and the sheller contract provides for delivery of the peanuts to the sheller or handler and for a stipulated base contract price.

(3) Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the BP:

(a) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless the AIP agrees that replanting is not practical. Refer to the LAM for replanting provisions issues. Refer to Part 3 of this handbook for replanting payment procedures.

11 Insurability (Continued)

(b) Acreage not insured includes any acreage:

(i) On which peanuts are grown using no-till or minimum tillage farming methods unless allowed by the SP or written agreement; or

*** (ii) Which does not meet the rotation requirements, if any, contained in the SP.

12 Unit Division

Refer to the insurance contract for unit provisions. Unless limited by the CP or SP, a basic unit, as defined in the BP, may be divided into optional units if, for each optional unit, all conditions stated in the applicable provisions are met.

For information on Enterprise units, refer to the LAM. Whole farm units are not allowed for peanuts (see the CP).

13-20 (Reserved)

PART 3 REPLANTING PAYMENT PROCEDURES

21 General Replanting Payment Information

Replanting payments made on acreage replanted by a practice that was uninsurable as an original planting will require the deduction of the replanting payment for such acreage from the original unit liability. If the unit dollar loss (final claim) is less than the original unit liability minus such replant payment, the actual indemnity dollar amount will not be affected by the replanting payment. The premium will not be reduced.

No replanting payment will be made on acreage on which a prior replanting payment has been made during the current crop year.

Refer to Exhibit 5, item “22,” Type for procedure regarding replanting acreage to a different type than the type initially planted and reported.

22 Qualifications for Replanting Payment

To qualify for a replanting payment, the:

- (1) insured crop must have been damaged by an insurable cause;
- (2) AIP must determine that it is practical to replant;
- (3) acres being replanted must have been initially planted on or after the “Initial Planting” date established by the SP;
- (4) per acre appraisal (or appraisal plus any appraisals for uninsured causes of loss) must be less than 90 percent of the per acre production guarantee for the acreage the insured intends to replant (Refer to Part 4, section 1, Peanut Appraisals);
- (5) acreage replanted must be AT LEAST the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured **planted** acreage for the unit (as determined on the final planting date or within the late planting period if a late planting period is applicable);

Any acreage planted after the end of the late planting period will not be included when determining if the 20 acres or 20 percent qualification is met. Refer to the LAM; and

- (6) AIP must have given consent to replant.

In the Narrative of the PW or on a Special Report, show the appraisal for each field or subfield and the calculations to document that qualifications for a replant payment have been met.

23 Replanting Payment

The replanting payment per acre will be ninety-five dollars (\$95.00) multiplied by the insured's share. (Whether or not the insured peanuts are grown for sale under a sheller contract does not affect replant payment determinations.)

EXAMPLE 1: Owner/operator (100 percent share)

30 acres replanted.

\$95.00 (\$ amt. allowed in CP)

Enter \$95.00 in Section I, "Appraised Potential" column of the PW.

EXAMPLE 2: Landlord/tenant on 50/50 share

30 acres replanted

\$95.00 (\$ amt. allowed in CP) X .500 share = \$47.50

Enter \$47.50 in Section I, "Appraised Potential" column of the PW if share has been applied or \$95.00 if share has yet to be applied. (Follow individual AIP guidelines.) Indicate in the Narrative if appraised potential has/has not been reduced for share on PW according to individual company guidelines.

24 Replanting Payment Inspections

Replanting payment inspections are to be prepared as final inspections on the PW only when qualifying for a replanting payment. Non-qualifying replanting payment inspections (**unless the claim is withdrawn by the insured**) are to be handled as preliminary inspections. If qualified for a replanting payment, a Certification Form may be prepared on the initial farm visit. Refer to the LAM.

25-30 (Reserved)

PART 4 APPRAISALS

Section 1 Peanut Appraisals

31 General Information

Potential production for all types of inspections will be appraised in accordance with procedures specified in this handbook and the LAM.

32 Selecting Representative Samples

Use these instructions for selecting a representative sample for appraisal.

A. Determine Minimum Samples

Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size, the average stage of growth, general capability of the plants to recover, variability of potential production, and plant damage within the field or subfield.

B. Splitting Fields

- (1) Split the field into subfields when:
 - (a) Variable damage causes the crop potential to appear to be significantly different within the same field; or
 - (b) The insured wishes to destroy a portion of a field.
- (2) Appraise each field or subfield separately.
- (3) Take no less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples required in Exhibit 7, TABLE A for each field or subfield.

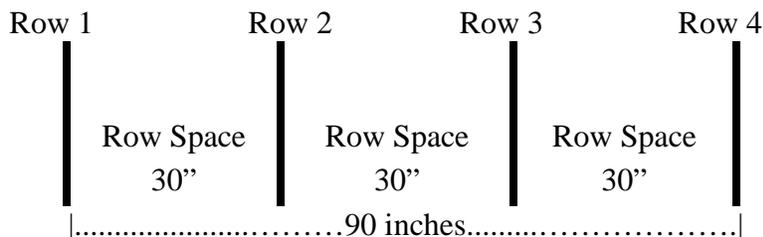
33 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection

Use these instructions when the selection of the representative sample is based on row width.

- (1) Use a measuring tape marked in inches, or convert a tape marked in tenths, to inches, to measure row width (refer to the LAM for conversion table).
- (2) Measure across **THREE OR MORE** row spaces, from the center of the first row to the center of the fourth row (or as many rows as needed), and divide the result by the number of row spaces measured across, to determine an average row width in whole inches.

33 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection (Continued)

EXAMPLE:

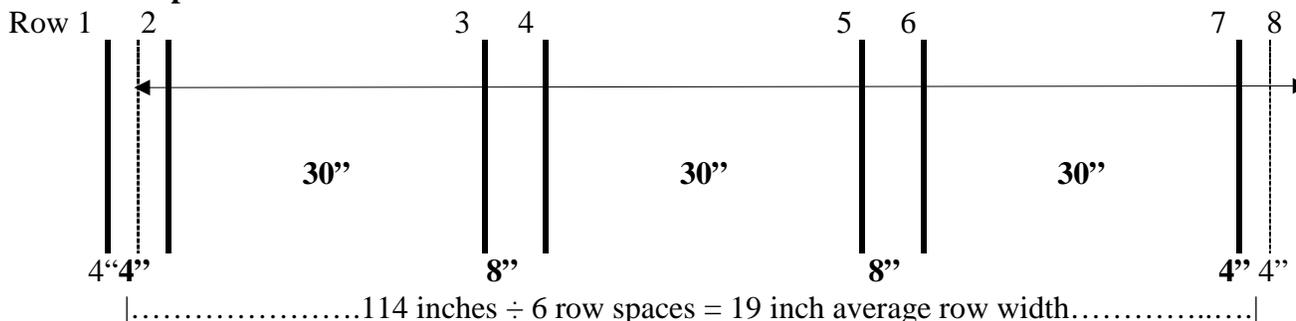


$90 \text{ inches} \div 3 \text{ row spaces} = 30 \text{ inch average row width}$

- (3) In the case of double-planted rows, measure across **THREE OR MORE** row spaces, from the center of the first double-planted row to the center of the fourth double-planted row (or as many double-planted rows as needed), and divide the result by the number of row spaces measured across, to determine an average row width in whole inches.

EXAMPLE:

Row spaces used in calculation are bolded



34 Stages of Growth

Peanut stages of growth for appraisal purposes are identified as “BEFORE PODDING,” and “AFTER PODDING”.

Time Intervals:

	Growth Stages	Time Interval	Definition
Before Podding	Planting to Emergence	7 to 10 days	Emergence – Cotyledons near the soil surface with the seedling showing some part of the plant visible.
	Emergence to Beginning Bloom	25 to 30 days	Beginning Bloom – <u>One</u> open flower at any node on the plant.
After Podding	Emergence to Full Pod	55 to 60 days	Full Pod – <u>One</u> fully expanded pod.
	Emergence to Beginning Seed	65 to 70 days	Beginning Seed – <u>One</u> fully-expanded pod in which seed growth is visible when the pod is cut in cross-section with a knife.
	Beginning Seed to Full Seed	12 days	Full Seed – One pod with cavity filled by the seed (when fresh).

34 Stages of Growth (Continued)

After Podding (Continued)	Full Seed to Harvest Maturity	55 to 65 days	Harvest Maturity – 70 to 75% of the pods have seed skin (testa) with color appropriate for the variety when mature. Seeds have brown blotching. Pods have coarse texture.
	Planting to Harvest Maturity	139 to 157 days	

Environmental conditions (temperature, moisture, and light) will cause the number of days between stages to vary. Favorable weather conditions will reduce the number of days between stages.

35 General Information for Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

- (1) Include the AIP's name in the appraisal worksheet title if not preprinted on the worksheet or when a worksheet entry is not provided.
- (2) Include the claim number on the appraisal worksheet (when required by the AIP) when a worksheet entry is not provided.
- (3) Separate appraisal worksheets must be completed for each unit appraised, and for each field or subfield including fields or subfields with a different APH yield or farming practice (applicable to replant, preliminary, and final claims). Refer to Part 4, paragraph 32 for sampling requirements.
- (4) When a remarks section is not included on the form, document pertinent information about the appraisal, including any appropriate calculations, on a Special Report and attach to the worksheet.
- (5) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in Exhibit 3. Example appraisal worksheets are also provided in Exhibit 4 to illustrate how to complete item entries.
- (6) For all zero appraisals, refer to the LAM.

36-40 (Reserved)

Section 2 Appraisal Methods

41 General Appraisal Method Information

These instructions provide information for three appraisal methods:

Appraisal Method...	Use...
Stand Reduction Method*	for planted acreage with no emerged seed and from emergence until beginning seed begins within the pods.
Pod Count Method	after kernel development begins within the pods until peanuts are threshed.
Threshed Sample Method	after peanuts have been dug.

***Refer to paragraph 46 for appraisal modification to the Stand Reduction Method.**

42 Stand Reduction Method – “Before Podding”

Use this method from emergence until kernel development begins within the pods.

If the reduction in stand is solely due to non-emerged seed due to insufficient soil moisture, do not complete appraisals prior to the time specified in the LAM. Refer to the paragraph in the LAM regarding deferred appraisals and non-emerged seed.

A. Sampling

- (1) Using a measuring tape marked in tenths, measure a representative row or combinations of rows comprising 100 feet for each representative sample.
- (2) Select the number of representative samples using the instructions in paragraph 32.

B. Defining a Skip

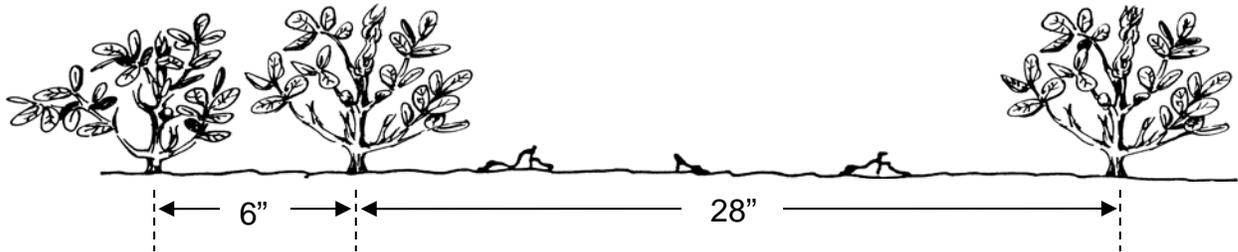
- (1) A skip is the space between “**live**” plants within the row, which exceeds the standard plant spacing of 6 inches for all peanut types.
- (2) “Live” plants are plants that are capable of recovery and can timely contribute farmer stock peanuts to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest.

C. Measuring a Skip

- (1) Using a measuring tape marked in inches, measure the total distance between “live” plants within the sample row.
- (2) Subtract the standard plant spacing for the type from the total distance measured between the existing “live” plants. The result is the “net length” of the skip.

42 Stand Reduction Method – “Before Podding” (Continued)

EXAMPLE:	Distance between existing plants	28"
	Less: One standard plant spacing	<u>6"</u>
	“Net Length of the skip”	22"



- (3) Compute the combined length of skips by adding the “net length” of all skips within the 100-foot sample.
- (4) Convert the result to feet and tenths by dividing by 12 and rounding to the nearest tenth of a foot.

EXAMPLE: Total combined length of all skips 229" \div 12 = 19.1 ft.

- (5) Record results for each sample in Part I - Sample Determinations - Stand Reduction Method section, Combined Length of Skips (column 13) of the appraisal worksheet.
- (6) Compute the pounds per acre appraisal using the instruction for Part I - Stand Reduction Method and Part II - Stand Reduction Method Computations in Exhibit 3.

Refer to the LAM for instructions on how inches are converted to tenths of a foot.

43 Plant and Pod Count Method – “After Podding”

Use this method after kernel development begins within the pods until peanuts are threshed.

A. Sampling

- (1) Measure the row width using the instruction in paragraph 33.
- (2) Select from Exhibit 7 TABLE C the applicable 1/1000 acre representative sample row length based on the measured row width.
- (3) Using a measuring tape marked in tenths, measure a representative row or combinations of rows comprising 1/1000 of an acre.
- (4) Select the minimum number of representative samples using the instructions in paragraph 32.

If peanuts are dug and in the windrow, determine number of rows that the digger combined into one windrow and adjust sample size accordingly.

B. Plant and Pod Count Computations

(1) Plant Count

- (a) Count the number of peanut plants in each representative sample.

If the peanuts have not been dug and the number of plants cannot be determined, dig up the plants and count the taproots.

- (b) Record the results in Part I - Sample Determinations - Plant Count - Number of Plants (column 15) of the appraisal worksheet.

(2) Pod Count

- (a) Dig or select from the windrows, AT LEAST 30 representative plants from the appraised field in the unit. Exercise caution in:

(i) Digging or selecting plants from the windrow so that all pods remain attached; and

(ii) Selecting plants, if plants are dug and in the windrow. Healthy plants with high pod count are larger and will be selected out of proportion unless a conscious effort is made to select representative plants.

If less than 30 plants are available for selection, explain in the “Remarks” section of the appraisal worksheet.

- (b) Count the pods from the representative plants that would normally be picked by the threshing machine.

- (c) For mature peanuts only, select a four to five pound sample of peanuts from ALL of the representative samples. The adjuster should deliver the sample to the USDA AMS Federal-State Inspection Service for grading. Using the grade results from the Federal-Inspection Service Peanut Inspection Notesheet (Form FV-95), determine the value per pound for appraised mature peanuts.

Refer to Exhibit 5, Section II – Determined Harvested Production, item 64a and Exhibit 8 for additional information. Apply the value per pound received to the entire field.

If the insured waives the right to obtain a grade and value per pound, document in the Narrative of the PW “Insured waived the right to obtain a grade and value per pound.”

- (d) Record the results in Part III - Plant and Pod Count Computations, Total Pods in Random Sample (column 27) of the appraisal worksheet.

- (e) Compute the pounds per acre appraisal using the instructions in Exhibit 3, Part III - Plant and Pod Count Computations.

44 Threshed Sample Method – “After Podding”

Use this method after the peanuts have been dug. The thresher is to be used on sample areas of the field if the insured does not wish to harvest the entire field. A hand thresher can be used when peanuts cannot be mechanically threshed due to wet conditions. The adjuster is to select the representative samples for the threshing and grading as follows:

A. Sampling

- (1) Measure the row width using the instructions in paragraph 33.
- (2) Select from Exhibit 7 TABLE C the applicable 1/100 acre representative sample length based on the measured row width.
- (3) Using a measuring tape marked in tenths, measure a representative row or combinations of rows comprising 1/100 of an acre.
- (4) Select the number of representative samples using the instructions in paragraph 32.

B. Threshing and Grading Samples

- (1) Instruct the insured to operate the thresher in a normal manner over each representative sample. The adjuster is to witness the threshing of ALL samples.
- (2) Weigh the threshed peanuts from ALL samples.
- (3) For mature peanuts only, select a four to five pound sample of peanuts from ALL of the threshed representative samples. The adjuster should deliver the sample to the USDA AMS Federal-State Inspection Service for grading. Using the grade results from the Federal-State Inspection Service Peanut Inspection Notesheet (Form FV-95), determine the value per pound for appraised mature peanuts. Refer to Exhibit 5, Section II – Determined Harvested Production, item 64a and Exhibit 8 for additional information. Apply the value per pound to the entire field.

If the insured waives the right to obtain a grade and value per pound, document in the Narrative of the PW “Insured waived the right to obtain a grade and value per pound.”

C. Threshed Sample Method Computations

- (1) Convert the net production from the graded sample to net production per acre using the following formula:

Net Pounds of Production from ALL Samples
÷ Number of Samples
= Net Production Per Sample
X Constant Factor 100 (for 1/100 acre)
= Net Production Per Acre

EXAMPLE: 6.0 Lbs. ÷ 4 Samples = 1.5 Lbs. X 100 Factor = 150 Lbs./Per Acre

- (2) Record computations in the “Remarks” section of the Peanut Appraisal Worksheet.

45 Deviations

Deviations in appraisal methods require FCIC written authorization (as described in the LAM) prior to implementation.

46 Modifications

The AIP's authorizing official must authorize the use of a pre-established appraisal modification prior to its use by the adjuster. Refer to the LAM for additional information.

A. Stress Damage Modification.

Use this modification **ONLY** when conditions warrant.

- (1) Determine if the peanut plants have been under stress from an insured cause of damage (e.g., drought) and the percent of reduction in potential production that the stress has caused.
- (2) Reduce the Pounds Per Acre appraisal (item 23 of the Appraisal Worksheet) after completing the Stand Reduction Method. If no stand reduction has occurred, use the APH Yield as the pounds potential appraisal.

Lbs. Potential (appraisal or APH Yield) X (1.00 - % Stress Damage) = Lbs. Potential, rounded to whole pounds.

EXAMPLE: APH Yield of 700 lbs. and Stress Damage of 60%.

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} \text{Lbs. Potential} & & \text{Percent of} & & \text{Lbs. Potential} \\ 700 & \text{X} & \text{Stress Damage} & & \\ & & (1.00 - .60) & = & 280 \text{ lbs.} \end{array}$$

B. Remarks

Document the following in the Remarks section of the appraisal worksheet:

- (1) Insured cause of damage;
- (2) How the percent of stress damage was determined; and
- (3) Name of the person that authorized the modification and date authorized.

47 Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

- (1) Include the AIP's name in the appraisal worksheet title if not preprinted on the AIP's worksheet, when a worksheet entry is not provided.
- (2) Include the claim number on the appraisal worksheet (when required by the AIP), when a worksheet entry is not provided.

47 Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures (Continued)

- (3) Separate appraisal worksheets are required for each unit appraised and for each field or subfield within the unit, including fields and subfields with a differing base (APH) yield or farming practice (applicable to preliminary and final claims). Refer to paragraph 32 for sampling requirements.
- (4) Complete items 1 - 10 and items 38 and 39 for ALL appraisal methods.
- (5) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in Exhibit 3. Example appraisal worksheets are provided in Exhibit 4 to illustrate how to complete all entries, except the last three items on the appraisal worksheet.

48-50 (Reserved)

PART 5 PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

51 General Information for Production Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

- (1) The PW is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary, replant, and final inspections on a unit (including “No Indemnity Due” claims).
- (2) If a PW has been prepared on a prior inspection, verify each entry and enter additional information as needed. If a change or correction is necessary, strike out all entries on the line and re-enter correct entries on a new line. The adjuster and insured should initial any line deletions.
- (3) Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding the following:
 - (a) Acreage report errors.
 - (b) Delayed notices and delayed claims.
 - (c) Corrected claims or fire losses (double coverage) and cases involving uninsured causes of loss, unusual situations, controversial claims, concealment or misrepresentation.
 - (d) Claims involving a Certification Form (when all the acreage on the unit has been appraised to be put to another use, when acreage is being appraised for a replanting payment and all acreage on the unit has been initially planted, or other reasons described in the LAM).
 - (e) “No Indemnity Due” claims (which must be verified by an APPRAISAL or NOTIFICATION from the insured that the production exceeded the guarantee).
 - (f) Late planting.
- (4) Refer to the CP and Prevented Planting Handbook for information on prevented planting.
- (5) The adjuster is responsible for determining if any of the insured’s requirements under the notice and claim provisions of the policy have not been met. If any have not, the adjuster should contact the AIP.
- (6) See Exhibit 5 for detailed instructions and Exhibit 6 for examples. Instructions labeled “PRELIMINARY” apply to preliminary inspections only. Instructions labeled “REPLANT” apply to replant inspections only. Instructions labeled “FINAL” apply to final inspections only. Instructions not labeled apply to ALL inspections.
- (7) If the AIP determines the claim is to be DENIED, refer to Paragraph 176 K of the LAM for Production Worksheet completion instructions.

52-60 (Reserved)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following table provides the acronyms and abbreviations used in this handbook.

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AIP	Approved Insurance Provider
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
APH	Actual Production History
BP	Basic Provisions
CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection
CP	Crop Provisions
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
DSSH	Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook, FCIC-24040
ELK	Extra Large Kernels
FAD	Final Agency Determination
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FSIS	Federal-State Inspection Service
LAM	Loss Adjustment Manual
LSK	Loose Shell Kernels
PW	Production Worksheet
RMA	Risk Management Agency
SE	Southeast
SMK	Sound Mature Kernels
SP	Special Provisions
SRA	Standard Reinsurance Agreement
SS	Sound Splits
SW	Southwest
YP	Yield Protection

Definitions

Average CCC loan price per pound means the average price per pound for each type of peanuts announced by the USDA CCC under the peanut loan program.

Average price per pound means the average CCC loan price per pound, by type or other price as established by FCIC for each type and contained in the Special Provisions.

Base contract price means, For the purpose of determining the weighted average projected price for peanuts insured under the yield protection plan or revenue protection plans of insurance, the base contract price for farmers' stock peanuts grown for sale under a sheller contract is:

- (1) The price per pound stipulated in the sheller contract if the sheller contract has a fixed price or a formula that would permit the price to be determined at the time the sheller contract is executed by the insured and the sheller; or
- (2) The stated option price (converted to a price per pound) stipulated in the sheller contract plus the Marketing Assistance Loan rate per pound if the sheller contract does not contain a fixed price or contains a formula that will not allow the price to be determined at the time the sheller contract is executed by the insured and the sheller.

The base contract price will be established without regard to any discounts or incentives that may apply and will not exceed the projected price contained in the Special Provisions times a 1.20 price factor unless otherwise provided in the Special Provisions.

Farmer stock peanuts means picked or threshed peanuts produced in the United States, which are not shelled, crushed, cleaned, or otherwise changed (except for removal of foreign material, loose shelled kernels and excess moisture) from the condition in which peanuts are customarily marketed by producers.

Green peanuts mean peanuts that are harvested and marketed prior to maturity without drying or removal of moisture either by natural or artificial means.

Handler means a person who is a sheller, a buying point, a marketing association, or has a contract with a sheller or a marketing association to accept all of the peanuts marketed through the marketing association for the crop year. The handler acquires peanuts for resale, domestic consumption, processing, exportation, or crushing through a business involved in buying and selling peanuts or peanut products.

Harvest means the completion of digging and threshing and removal of peanuts from the field.

Harvest price – means in lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, the price for each insurable type of peanuts determined in accordance with the CEPP-PEANUTS and used to value production to count for revenue protection. The harvest price will be used for the insured crop unless the insured elects the weighted average projected price. If the insured elects to use the weighted average projected price, the harvest price will be the sum of the harvest price determined in accordance with the CEPP-PEANUTS and the difference between the CEPP projected price and the weighted average projected price.

Definitions (Continued)

Example:

CEPP projected price = \$0.20/lb.

Weighted average projected price = \$0.21/lb.

Price difference = \$0.01/lb. (\$0.21 - \$0.20)

CEPP harvest price = \$0.22/lb.

Inspection certificate and calculation worksheet is a USDA form that records the inspection grading results and marketing record for the net weight of peanuts delivered to a buyer.

Marketing association means a cooperative approved by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture to administer payment programs for peanuts.

Planted acreage means in addition to the requirement in the definition in the Basic Provisions, peanuts must initially be planted in a row pattern which permits mechanical cultivation, or that allows the peanuts to be cared for in a manner recognized by agricultural experts as a good farming practice. Acreage planted in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the SP or by written agreement.

Projected price means in lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, the price for each insurable type of peanuts determined in accordance with the CEPP-PEANUTS. The projected price will be used for the insured crop regardless of whether the insured elects to obtain revenue protection or yield *** protection for such crop, unless the insured elects the weighted average projected price.

Sheller means any business enterprise regularly engaged in processing peanuts for human consumption; that possesses all licenses and permits for processing peanuts required by the state in which it operates; and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process contracted peanuts within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Sheller contract means a written agreement

- (a) Between the insured and a sheller, or the insured and a handler, containing at a minimum:
 - (1) The insured's commitment to plant and grow peanuts, and to deliver the peanut production to the sheller or handler;
 - (2) The sheller's or handler's commitment to purchase all the production stated in the sheller contract; and
 - (3) A base contract price.
- (b) An insured who is also a sheller or handler will be considered to have a qualifying agreement if:
 - (1) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors or officers of the sheller or handler executes and adopts a resolution that contains the same terms specified in (1) – (3) above; and
 - (2) Our inspection reveals that the processing facilities comply with the definition of a sheller contained in these Crop Provisions.
- (c) If the agreement fails to contain any of these terms, it will not be considered a sheller contract.

Definitions (Continued)

Revenue protection guarantee (per acre) – means in lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, for revenue protection only, the amount determined by multiplying the production guarantee (per acre) by the greater of your:

- (a) Applicable projected price or weighted average projected price; or
- (b) Harvest price.

If the harvest price exclusion is elected, the production guarantee (per acre) is only multiplied by the applicable projected price or weighted average projected price.

Value per pound means a price determined by USDA as shown on the USDA "Inspection Certificate and Calculation Worksheet" or other value established by FCIC and contained in the Special Provisions.

Weighted average projected price means the price applicable for each insurable type of peanuts:

- *** (a) Grown for sale under a sheller contract;
- (b) That is elected by the insured; and
- (c) Determined as provided in section 3(c) of the Crop Provisions.

Yield protection guarantee (per acre) – means in lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, when yield protection is selected for a crop that has revenue protection available, the amount determined by multiplying the production guarantee by the insured's projected price or weighted average projected price, as applicable.

Form Standards - Appraisal Worksheet

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet/item number. Completed appraisal worksheet examples are contained in Exhibit 4. For general form standards and other general information, see subparagraph 2D and paragraph 35. This form must be signed by the insured or an authorized representative of the insured.

Item No.	Element	Description
	Company	Name of company and agency servicing the contract.
	Claim No.	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1	Insured's Name	Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2	Policy Number	Insured's assigned policy number.
3	Unit Number	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4	Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.
5	Row Width	Row width to nearest inch. Refer to paragraph 33 for row width determination information.
6	Field ID	Field identification symbol.
7	Farm Serial No.	FSA Farm Number. If more than one Farm Number comprises the unit, enter "See Remarks," and record the numbers in the Remarks section.
8	Stage of Growth	Enter "Before Podding" or "After Podding" to identify the stage of growth for the appraisal method.
9	Acres	Number of determined acres, to tenths, in the field or sub-field being appraised.
10	Type	Type of peanuts appraised, entered as a 3-digit code number exactly as specified on the actuarial documents.

STAND REDUCTION METHOD – "BEFORE PODDING"

PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS - STAND REDUCTION METHOD

11	Number of Rows	Number of rows selected for the representative sample.
12	Length of Each Row	Length (in feet, to tenths) of each representative sample row recorded in Number of Rows (column 11).
13	Combined Length of Skips	Record the Combined Length of Skips (in 100 feet of row) in feet, to tenths of all skips for each representative sample.
14	Number of Skips	Total number of skips to count in each representative sample.
15	Number of Plants	MAKE NO ENTRY.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
16	Total	Add the Combined Length of Skips (in feet, to tenths) for all representative samples. Transfer results to Total Combined Length of Skips (column 17) of Part II - Stand Reduction Method Computations.
PART II - STAND REDUCTION METHOD COMPUTATIONS		
17	Total Combined Length of Skips	Result of transferring Total for Combined Length of Skips (column 16) of Part I - Sample Determinations - Stand Reduction Method.
18	Number of Samples	Total number of representative samples taken.
19	Average Skip Length	Divide Total Combined Length of Skips (column 17) by Number of Samples (column 18), rounded to the nearest tenth.
20	% Stand Remaining	Result of subtracting Average Skip Length (column 19) from 100 (representative sample length).
21	% Potential Production Remaining	<p>Round % Stand Remaining (column 20) to the nearest 5%. Locate the resulting % Stand Remaining in the top row of the Stand Reduction Chart of Part II of the appraisal worksheet. Select the % Potential Production Remaining (figure immediately below rounded % Stand Remaining figure). Record the result as a two-place decimal.</p> <p>EXAMPLE:</p> <p>12% Stand Remaining rounded to nearest 5% = 10%. Figure immediately below 10% is 15% Potential Production Remaining (record as .15).</p> <p>EXCEPTION:</p> <p>If the % Stand Remaining (column 20) is 2.4% or less, enter the actual % Stand Remaining in % Potential Production Remaining (column 21) (record as .024).</p>
22	Yield Per Acre	Enter the approved APH yield to nearest whole pound from the APH form, after verifying to be correct.
23	Pounds Per Acre	Multiply the Yield Per Acre (column 22) by % Potential Production Remaining (column 21), rounded to the nearest whole pounds. If the Stress Damage Modification is applied, line through the Pounds Per Acre figure, and insert the resulting potential production. Document the Stress Damage Modification calculations in the “Remarks” section of the Peanut Appraisal Worksheet.
PART III - PLANT AND POD COUNT COMPUTATIONS		
24-36		MAKE NO ENTRY

Form Standards - Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
37	Remarks	For the STAND REDUCTION METHOD record: a. The computations and documentation required for the Stress Damage Modification (Refer to paragraph 46). b. Any additional documentation required by the AIP. c. Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, or conditions in general.

PLANT AND POD COUNT METHOD – “AFTER PODDING”**PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS - PLANT COUNT**

11-14		MAKE NO ENTRY
15	Number of Plants	Number of peanut plants counted in each representative sample.
16	Total	Add the Number of Plants for all representative samples. Transfer results to Part III - Plant and Pod Count Computations, Total Plants (column 24).

PART II - STAND REDUCTION METHOD COMPUTATIONS

17-23		MAKE NO ENTRY
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PART III - PLANT AND POD COUNT COMPUTATIONS

24	Total Plants	Result of transferring Total Number of Plants (column 16) of Part I - Sample Determinations - Plant Count.
25	No. of Samples	Total number of representative samples shown in Number of Plants (column 15).
26	Average No. Plants Per Sample	Divide Total Plants (column 24) by No. of Samples (column 25), rounded to the nearest tenth. Transfer results to column 30.
27	Total Pods in Random Sample	Total number of pods counted from a random sample of at least 30 representative plants. Refer to subparagraph 43B.
28	No. Plants in Random Sample	Total number of plants in random sample selected for pod count. Refer to subparagraph 43B.
29	Average No. Pods Per Plant	Divide Total Pods in Random Sample (column 27) by No. Plants in Random Sample (column 28), rounded to the nearest tenth.
30	Average No. Plants Per Sample	Result of transferring Average No. Plants Per Sample from column 26.
31	Average No. Pods Per Sample	Multiply Average No. of Pods Per Plant (column 29) by Average No. Plants Per Sample (column 30), rounded to the nearest tenth. Transfer result to column 32.
32	Average No. Pods Per Sample	Result of transferring Average No. Pods Per Sample from column 31.

Form Standards - Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
33	Factor	Constant Factor of 1000 (representative sample of 1/1000 acre).
34	No. Pods Per Acre	Multiply Average No. Pods Per Sample (column 32) by Factor (column 33).
35	No. Pods Per Pound	Record the number of pods per pound using the instructions in Exhibit 7 TABLE B.
36	Pounds Per Acre	Divide No. Pods Per Acre (column 34) by No. Pods Per Pound (column 35), rounding to the nearest whole pound.
37	Remarks	For the PLANT AND POD COUNT METHOD record: any additional documentation required by the AIP, or remarks pertinent to the appraisal sampling, or conditions in general.

THRESHED SAMPLE METHOD**PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS**

11-16		MAKE NO ENTRY.
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PART II - STAND REDUCTION METHOD COMPUTATIONS

17-23		MAKE NO ENTRY.
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PART III - PLANT AND POD COUNT COMPUTATIONS

24-36		MAKE NO ENTRY.
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37	Remarks	For the THRESHED SAMPLE METHOD record: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The calculation used to convert net production from the threshed graded sample to net production per acre (refer to paragraph 44). b. Any additional documentation required by the AIP. c. Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, or conditions in general.
38	Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. BEFORE obtaining the signature, REVIEW ALL ENTRIES on the appraisal worksheet WITH THE INSURED, (or insured's authorized representative) particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood.
39	Code No., Adjuster's Signature, and Date	Code number, adjuster's signature and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. If the appraisal is performed prior to signature date, document the date of appraisal in the Remarks section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW.
40	Page Number	Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet Examples

STAND REDUCTION METHOD EXAMPLE

Company Any Company

Claim No. XXXXXXXX

For Illustration Purposes ONLY APPRAISAL WORKSHEET PEANUTS	1. Insured's Name I. M. Insured			2. Policy Number XXXXXXX	3. Unit Number 0001-0000BU	4. Crop Year YYYY
	5. Row Width 30	6. Field ID 2	7. Farm Serial Number 411	8. Stage of Growth Before Podding	9. Acres 9.8	10. Type 084

PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS

SAMPLE NUMBER	STAND REDUCTION METHOD				PLANT COUNT
	11. Number of Rows	12. Length of Each Row (in feet, to tenths)	13. Combined Length of Skips (in 100 ft. of Row)	14. Number of Skips	15. Number of Plants
1	4	25.0	92.3	6	
2	2	50.0	84.1	7	
3	1	100.0	87.5	7	
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
16. TOTAL			263.9		

PART II - STAND REDUCTION METHOD COMPUTATIONS

17. Total Combined Length of Skips 263.9	18. Number of Samples ÷ 3	19. Average Skip Length = 100 - 88.0	20. % Stand Remaining = 12.0	21. % Potential Production Remaining .15	22. Yield Per Acre X 2,150	23. Pounds Per Acre = 323 226
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STAND REDUCTION CHART (Round % Stand Remaining to nearest five percent.)

% Stand Remaining	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
% Potential Production Remaining	100	98	95	93	91	88	85	82	80	76	72	68	64	58	51	44	35	25	15	5

PART III - PLANT AND POD COUNT COMPUTATIONS

24. Total Plants ÷	25. No of Samples =	26. Avg. No. Plants Per Sample	27. Total Pods in Random Sample ÷	28. No. Plants in Random Sample =	29. Average No. Pods Per Plant X	30. Average No. Plants Per Sample =	31. Average No. Pods Per Sample
32. Average No. Pods Per Sample X 1000	33. Factor =	34. No. Pods Per Acre ÷	35. No. Pods Per Pound =	36. Pounds Per Acre			

37. Remarks
 Stress Damage Modification - Approved by I. M. Supervisor on MM-DD-YYYY
 Pounds Per Acre - 323 X (1.00 - .30) = 226 lbs.

 Plants severely stressed from drought, potential production reduced 30%.
 Percent stress based on an estimate by the USDA Extension Service.

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, etc.)

Forms Standards – Appraisal Worksheet Examples (Continued)

PLANT AND POD COUNT METHOD EXAMPLE

Company Any Company

Claim No. XXXXXXXX

For Illustration Purposes ONLY APPRAISAL WORKSHEET PEANUTS	1. Insured's Name I. M. Insured			2. Policy Number XXXXXXX	3. Unit Number 0001-0000BU	4. Crop Year YYYY
	5. Row Width 30	6. Field ID 3	7. Farm Serial Number. 411	8. Stage of Growth After Podding	9. Acres 9.5	10. Type 084

PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS

SAMPLE NUMBER	STAND REDUCTION METHOD				PLANT COUNT
	11. Number of Rows	12. Length of Each Row (in feet, to tenths)	13. Combined Length of Skips (in 100 ft. of Row)	14. Number of Skips	15. Number of Plants
1					9
2					16
3					27
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
16. TOTAL					52

PART II – STAND REDUCTION METHOD COMPUTATIONS

17. Total Combined Length of Skips	18. Number of Samples	19. Average Skip Length	20. % Stand Remaining	21. % Potential Production Remaining	22. Yield Per Acre	23. Pounds Per Acre
	÷	= 100	-	=	X	=

STAND REDUCTION CHART (Round % Stand Remaining to nearest five percent.)

% Stand Remaining	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
% Potential Production Remaining	100	98	95	93	91	88	85	82	80	76	72	68	64	58	51	44	35	25	15	5

PART III - PLANT AND POD COUNT COMPUTATIONS

24. Total Plants	25. No of Samples	26. Avg. No. Plants Per Sample	27. Total Pods in Random Sample	28. No. Plants in Random Sample	29. Average No. Pods Per Plant	30. Average No. Plants Per Sample	31. Average No. Pods Per Sample
52	÷ 3	= 17.3	174	÷ 30	= 5.8	X 17.3	= 100.3
32. Average No. Pods Per Sample	33. Factor	34. No. Pods Per Acre	35. No. Pods Per Pound	36. Pounds Per Acre			
100.3	X 1000	= 100,300	÷ 325	= 309			

37. Remarks

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, etc.)

Forms Standards – Appraisal Worksheet Examples (Continued)

THRESHED SAMPLE METHOD EXAMPLE

Company Any Company

Claim No. XXXXXXXX

For Illustration Purposes ONLY APPRAISAL WORKSHEET PEANUTS	1. Insured's Name I. M. Insured			2. Policy Number XXXXXXX	3. Unit Number 0002-0000BU	4. Crop Year YYYY
	5. Row Width 30	6. Field ID 1 B	7. Farm Serial Number. 345	8. Stage of Growth After Podding	9. Acres 9.5	10. Type 084

PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS

SAMPLE NUMBER	STAND REDUCTION METHOD				PLANT COUNT
	11. Number of Rows	12. Length of Each Row (in feet, to tenths)	13. Combined Length of Skips (in 100 ft. of Row)	14. Number of Skips	15. Number of Plants
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
16. TOTAL					

PART II - STAND REDUCTION METHOD COMPUTATIONS

17. Total Combined Length of Skips ÷	18. Number of Samples =	19. Average Skip Length = 100 -	20. % Stand Remaining =	21. % Potential Production Remaining X	22. Yield Per Acre =	23. Pounds Per Acre =
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STAND REDUCTION CHART (Round % Stand Remaining to nearest five percent.)

% Stand Remaining	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
% Potential Production Remaining	100	98	95	93	91	88	85	82	80	76	72	68	64	58	51	44	35	25	15	5

PART III - PLANT AND POD COUNT COMPUTATIONS

24. Total Plants ÷	25. No of Samples =	26. Avg. No. Plants Per Sample	27. Total Pods in Random Sample ÷	28. No. Plants in Random Sample =	29. Average No. Pods Per Plant X	30. Average No. Plants Per Sample =	31. Average No. Pods Per Sample
32. Average No. Pods Per Sample X 1000	33. Factor =	34. No. Pods Per Acre ÷	35. No. Pods Per Pound =	36. Pounds Per Acre			

37. Remarks

Net Production All Samples	÷	Number of Samples	=	Net Production Per Sample	X	Factor	=	Net Production Per Acre
12.1 Lbs.	÷	4	=	3.0 Lbs.	X	100	=	300 Lbs.

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, etc.)

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet

Verify or make the following entries on the PW. Completed PW worksheet examples are contained in Exhibit 6. For general form standards and other general information, see subparagraph 2D and paragraph 51. This form must be signed by the insured or an authorized representative of the insured.

Item No.	Element	Description
1	Crop/Code #	“Peanuts” (0075).
2	Unit #	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
3	Location Description	Land location that identifies the legal description, if available, and the location of the unit (e.g., section, township, and range; FSA Farm Numbers; FSA Common Land Units (CLU) and tract numbers; GPS identifications, or Grid identifications) as applicable for the crop.
4	Date(s) of Damage	<p>First three letters of the month(s) during which the determined insured damage occurred for the inspection and cause(s) of damage listed in item 5 below. If no entry in item 5 below, MAKE NO ENTRY. For progressive damage, enter in chronological order the month that identifies when the majority of the insured damage occurred. Include the SPECIFIC DATE where applicable as in the case of hail damage (e.g., Aug 11). Enter additional dates of damage in the extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document the additional dates of damage in the Narrative (or on a Special Report). Refer to the illustration in item 6 below.</p> <p>If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, MAKE NO ENTRY.</p>
5	Cause(s) of Damage	<p>Name of the determined insured cause(s) of damage for this crop as listed in the LAM for the date of damage listed in item 4 above for this inspection. If an insured cause(s) of damage is coded as “Other,” explain in the Narrative. Enter additional causes of damage in the extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document the additional determined insured causes of damage in the Narrative (or on a Special Report). Refer to the illustration in item 6 below.</p> <p>If it is evident that no indemnity is due, enter “NO INDEMNITY DUE” across the columns in Item 5 (refer to the LAM for more information on no indemnity due claims). If the claim is denied, enter “DC” and refer to the LAM for further instructions.</p>
6	Insured Cause %	<p>PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>REPLANT AND FINAL: Whole percent of damage for the insured cause of damage listed in item 5 above for this inspection. Enter additional “Insured Cause %” in the extra spaces, as needed. If</p>

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description																		
6	Insured Cause % (Continued)	<p>additional space is needed, enter the additional determined “Insured Cause %” in the Narrative (or on a Special Report). The total of all “Insured Cause %” including those entered in the Narrative must equal 100%.</p> <p>If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>Example entries for items 4-6 and the Narrative, reflecting entries for multiple dates of damage, the corresponding insured cause of damage and insured cause percent:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="560 688 1458 957"> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 688 760 772">4. Date(s) of Damage</td> <td data-bbox="760 688 938 772">MAY</td> <td data-bbox="938 688 1084 772">JUN 30</td> <td data-bbox="1084 688 1190 772">JUN 30</td> <td data-bbox="1190 688 1336 772">AUG</td> <td data-bbox="1336 688 1458 772">AUG</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 772 760 867">5. Cause(s) of Damage</td> <td data-bbox="760 772 938 867">Excess Moisture</td> <td data-bbox="938 772 1084 867">Tornado</td> <td data-bbox="1084 772 1190 867">Hail</td> <td data-bbox="1190 772 1336 867">Drought</td> <td data-bbox="1336 772 1458 867">Heat</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 867 760 957">6. Insured Cause %</td> <td data-bbox="760 867 938 957">10</td> <td data-bbox="938 867 1084 957">20</td> <td data-bbox="1084 867 1190 957">15</td> <td data-bbox="1190 867 1336 957">25</td> <td data-bbox="1336 867 1458 957">20</td> </tr> </table> <p>Narrative: Additional date of damage – SEP 5; Cause of damage – Freeze; Insured cause percent - 10%.</p>	4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	JUN 30	AUG	AUG	5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Tornado	Hail	Drought	Heat	6. Insured Cause %	10	20	15	25	20
4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	JUN 30	AUG	AUG															
5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Tornado	Hail	Drought	Heat															
6. Insured Cause %	10	20	15	25	20															
7	Company/Agency	Name of company and agency servicing the contract.																		
8	Name of Insured	Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.																		
9	Claim #	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.																		
10	Policy #	Insured’s assigned policy number.																		
11	Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.																		
12	Additional Units	<p>PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>FINAL: Unit number(s) for ALL non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection. A non-loss unit is any unit for which a PW has not been completed. Additional non-loss units may be entered on a single PW.</p> <p>If more spaces are needed for non-loss units, enter the unit numbers, identified as “Non-Loss Units,” in the narrative or on an attached Special Report.</p>																		
13	Est. Prod. Per Acre	<p>PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>FINAL: Estimated yield per acre, in whole pounds, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.</p>																		

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
14	Date(s) Notice of Loss	<p>PRELIMINARY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Date the first or second notice of damage or loss was given for the unit in item 2, in the 1st or 2nd space, as applicable. Enter the complete date (MM/DD/YYYY) for each notice. b. A notice of damage or loss for a third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of PWs. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of column 14 on the second set of PWs. c. Reserve the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of PWs for the date of notice for the final inspection. d. If the inspection is initiated by the AIP, enter “Company Insp.” instead of the date. e. If the notice does not require an inspection, document as directed in the “Narrative” instructions. <p>REPLANT AND FINAL: Transfer the last date (in the 1st or 2nd space from the first or second set of PWs) to the FINAL space on the first page of the first set of PWs if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice. Always enter the complete date of notice (MM, DD, and YYYY) for the FINAL inspection in the FINAL space on the first page of the first set of PWs. For a delayed notice of loss or delayed claim, refer to the LAM.</p>
15	Companion Policy(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has 100 percent share), MAKE NO ENTRY. b. In all cases where the insured has LESS than a 100 percent share of a loss-affected unit, ask the insured if the OTHER person sharing in the unit has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract (i.e., not crop-hail, fire, etc.). If the other person does not, enter “NONE.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and it can be determined that the SAME AIP services it, enter the contract number. Handle these companion policies according to AIP instructions. (2) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and a DIFFERENT AIP or agent services it, enter the name of the AIP and/or agent (and contract number) if known. (3) If unable to verify the existence of a companion contract, enter “Unknown” and contact the AIP for further instructions. c. Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

Make separate line entries for varying:

- (1) Rate classes, types, or farming practices, class, sub-class, intended use, irrigated practice, cropping practice, or organic practices, as applicable;
- (2) APH yields;
- (3) Appraisals;
- (4) Adjustments to appraised mature production (quality adjustment factors);
- (5) Stages or intended use(s) of acreage;
- (6) Shares (e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent share on the same unit); or
- (7) Appraisal for damage due to hail or fire if a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect.

Item No.	Element	Description
16	Field ID	The field or subfield identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. Refer to the Narrative instructions. REPLANT: Where acreage is PARTLY replanted, omit the Field ID symbol for the fields that have not been replanted and that have been consolidated into a single line entry.
17	Multi-Crop Code	REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY. PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: The applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. REFER TO THE LAM FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ENTRY OF FIRST CROP AND SECOND CROP CODES.
18	Reported Acres	In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with the individual AIP's instructions. In the event of under-reported acres, enter the reported acres to tenths for the field or sub field. If there are no under-reported acres MAKE NO ENTRY.
19	Determined Acres	Refer to the LAM for the definition of acceptable determined acres used herein. Enter the determined acres to tenths for the field or subfield for which consent is given for other use and/or: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Abandoned; b. Put to other use without consent; c. Damaged by uninsured causes; or d. For which the insured failed to provide acceptable production records. Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements. REPLANT: Determine the total acres, to tenths, of replanted acreage (DO NOT ESTIMATE). Make a separate line entry for any PART of a field NOT replanted.

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
19	Determined Acres (Continued)	<p>a. Determine the planted acreage of any fields or subfields NOT replanted. Consolidate it into a single line entry UNLESS the usual reasons for separate line entries apply. Record the field or subfield identities (from a map or aerial photo) in the Narrative.</p> <p>b. ACCOUNT FOR ALL PLANTED ACREAGE IN THE UNIT.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Determined acres to tenths. Acreage breakdowns WITHIN a unit or field may be estimated (refer to the LAM) if a determination is impractical.</p> <p>ACCOUNT FOR ALL PLANTED ACREAGE IN THE UNIT.</p>
20	Interest or Share	Insured's interest in the crop to three decimal places as determined at the time of inspection. If shares vary on the same UNIT, use separate line entries.
21	Risk	Three-digit code for the correct "Rate Class" specified on the actuarial documents. If a "Rate Class" or "High Risk Area" is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY. Verify with the Summary of Coverage and if the Rate Class is found to be incorrect, revise according to the AIP's instructions. Refer to the LAM. Unrated land is uninsurable without a written agreement.
22	Type	<p>Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents, for the type (or variety) grown by the insured. If "No Type Specified" or "No Variety Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a type (or variety) is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>If the insured replants acreage to a different type, the acreage report must be revised to the new type and amount of acres replanted. Replant payments will be based on the new type replanted, unless specified otherwise in the CP or SP.</p>
23	Class	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the class grown by the insured. If "No Class Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a class is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.
24	Sub-Class	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the sub-class grown by the insured. If "No Sub-Class Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a sub-class is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description										
25	Intended Use	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the intended use of the crop grown by the insured. If “No Intended Use Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an intended use is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.										
26	Irr. Practice	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the irrigated practice carried out by the insured. If “No Irrigated Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an irrigated practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.										
27	Cropping Practice	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the cropping practice (or practice) carried out by the insured. If “No Cropping Practice or “No Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a cropping practice (or practice) is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.										
28	Organic Practice	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the organic practice carried out by the insured. If “No Organic Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an organic practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, MAKE NO ENTRY.										
29	Stage	<p>PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>REPLANT: Replant stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table data-bbox="646 1396 1445 1711"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="646 1396 820 1430"><u>STAGE</u></th> <th data-bbox="950 1396 1185 1430"><u>EXPLANATION</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="646 1444 820 1514">“R”</td> <td data-bbox="836 1444 1445 1514">Acreage replanted and qualifying for replant payment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="646 1528 820 1598">“NR”</td> <td data-bbox="836 1528 1445 1711">Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for replant payment. Enter “NR” if the combined potential production appraisal and uninsured cause appraisal totals 90 percent or more of the guarantee for replant claims.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>FINAL: Stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table data-bbox="646 1766 1445 1885"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="646 1766 820 1799"><u>STAGE</u></th> <th data-bbox="836 1766 1071 1799"><u>EXPLANATION</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="646 1814 820 1885">“P”</td> <td data-bbox="836 1814 1445 1885">Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	“R”	Acreage replanted and qualifying for replant payment.	“NR”	Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for replant payment. Enter “NR” if the combined potential production appraisal and uninsured cause appraisal totals 90 percent or more of the guarantee for replant claims.	<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	“P”	Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by
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<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>											
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Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description																		
29	Stage (Continued)	<p>uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide records of production which are acceptable to the AIP.</p> <p>“H”.....Harvested.</p> <p>“UH”.....Unharvested or put to other use with consent.</p> <p>PREVENTED PLANTING: Refer to the Prevented Planting Handbook for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.</p> <p>GLEANED ACREAGE: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.</p>																		
30	Use of Acreage	<p>Use the following “Intended Use” abbreviations.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="695 842 764 873"><u>USE</u></th> <th data-bbox="987 842 1224 873"><u>EXPLANATION</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="695 894 971 926">“Replant”.....</td> <td data-bbox="987 894 1414 961">Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="695 982 971 1014">“Not Replanted”.....</td> <td data-bbox="987 982 1446 1050">Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for a replanting payment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="695 1071 971 1102">“To soybeans,” etc.....</td> <td data-bbox="987 1071 1308 1102">Use made of the acreage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="695 1123 971 1155">“WOC”.....</td> <td data-bbox="987 1123 1328 1155">Other use without consent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="695 1176 971 1207">“SU”.....</td> <td data-bbox="987 1176 1208 1207">Solely uninsured.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="695 1228 971 1260">“ABA”.....</td> <td data-bbox="987 1228 1349 1260">Abandoned without consent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="695 1281 971 1312">“H”.....</td> <td data-bbox="987 1281 1122 1312">Harvested.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="695 1333 971 1365">“UH”.....</td> <td data-bbox="987 1333 1409 1400">Unharvested, lost in windrow, or other use with consent.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Verify any “Intended Use” entry. If the final use of the acreage was not as indicated, strike out the original line and initial it. Enter all data on a new line showing the correct “Final Use.”</p> <p>PREVENTED PLANTING: Refer to the Prevented Planting Handbook for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.</p> <p>GLEANED ACREAGE: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.</p>	<u>USE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	“Replant”.....	Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment.	“Not Replanted”.....	Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for a replanting payment.	“To soybeans,” etc.....	Use made of the acreage.	“WOC”.....	Other use without consent.	“SU”.....	Solely uninsured.	“ABA”.....	Abandoned without consent.	“H”.....	Harvested.	“UH”.....	Unharvested, lost in windrow, or other use with consent.
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31	Appraised Potential	<p>REPLANT: Enter the dollars (to the nearest cent) per acre allowed for a replanting payment as determined from the replant calculation documented in the Narrative. Document calculations in the Narrative. (Refer to Part 3 for qualifications and computations).</p>																		

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
31	Appraised Potential (Continued)	<p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Per-acre appraisal, in WHOLE pounds, of POTENTIAL production for the acreage appraised. Refer to Part 4, “Appraisals” for additional instructions.</p> <p>If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter “0.”</p>
32-33		MAKE NO ENTRY.
34	Production Pre QA	<p>REPLANT: Enter the result of multiplying column 31 times column 19 rounded to the nearest whole dollar. If no entry in column 31, MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, rounded to nearest whole pounds. If no entry in column 31, MAKE NO ENTRY.</p>
35	Quality Factor	<p>REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Appraised mature peanut production (e.g., a representative sample from the Plant and Pod Count Method or a threshed sample from the Threshed Sample Method appraisal) that is damaged by insurable causes and for which the value per pound for damaged peanuts is less than 90 percent of the average price per pound for the type, will be adjusted by the factor determined by dividing the value per pound for the damaged insured type of peanuts by the applicable average price per pound for the type. Refer to Exhibit 8 for additional information regarding determining the value per pound for appraised mature peanuts or other production (e.g., farm stored).</p> <p>Make an entry only for peanuts that qualify for quality adjustment. Otherwise, make no entry. Peanuts not graded by an FSIS grader do not qualify for quality adjustment. Do not allow any reduction in value due to uninsurable causes. Enter “.0000” factor if appraised mature peanuts have no value.</p>
36.	Production Post-QA	<p>REPLANT: Transfer the entry in item 34.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Result of multiplying column 34 times column 35, rounded to the nearest whole pounds. If no entry in column 35, transfer entry from column 34.</p>
37	Uninsured Causes	<p>REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Result of per acre appraisal for uninsured causes (taken from appraisal worksheet or other documentation) multiplied by column 19, in whole pounds. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals.</p>

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
37	Uninsured Cause (Continued)	<p>If no uninsured causes, MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>a. Hail and Fire Exclusion NOT in effect.</p> <p>(1) Enter the result of multiplying column 19 entry by NOT LESS than the insured's production guarantee per-acre, in whole pounds, for the line (calculated by multiplying the elected coverage level percentage times the approved APH yield per acre shown on the APH form) for any "P" stage acreage.</p> <p>(2) On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged SOLELY by uninsured causes separate from other production.</p> <p>(3) For acreage that is damaged PARTLY by uninsured causes, enter the result of multiplying the APPRAISED UNINSURED loss of production per-acre, in WHOLE pounds, by column 19 entry for any such acreage.</p> <p>b. When there is late-planted acreage, the applicable per-acre guarantee for such acreage is the production guarantee that has been reduced for late-planted acreage, multiplied by column 19 entry.</p> <p>c. Refer to the LAM when a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect and damage is from hail or fire.</p> <p>d. Enter the result of adding uninsured cause appraisals to hail and fire exclusion appraisals.</p> <p>e. For fire losses, if the insured also has other fire insurance (double coverage), refer to the LAM.</p>
38	Total to Count	Result of adding column 36 and column 37.
39	Total	<p>PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>REPLANT AND FINAL: Total determined acres (column 19), to tenths.</p>
40	Quality	<p>REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Check the applicable qualifying quality adjustment (QA) condition(s) affecting the unit's production (refer to Table below). Check all qualifying conditions that apply to the unit's appraised and harvested production (refer to the CP).</p>

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description													
40	Quality (Continued)	<table border="1" data-bbox="630 352 1419 1131"> <tr> <td>Qualifying QA Condition: (This Table will not be shown in all crop handbooks)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Test Weight (TW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kernel Damage (KD) or, for some crops, Total Defects</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garlicky (Grade)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aflatoxin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vomitoxin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fumonisin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dark Roast (for Sunflowers only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sclerotinia (for Sunflowers only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ergoty (Grade)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COFO (Commercially Objectionable Foreign Odor) includes Musty and Sour Odor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="570 1171 1487 1892"> a. For all qualifying QA conditions checked, in the Narrative (or on a Special Report): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="630 1262 1487 1402">(1) Document the level for each qualifying QA condition as indicated by approved test results, and the name and location of each testing facility that verifies the presence of the qualifying QA condition and the date of the test(s); or <li data-bbox="630 1423 1487 1564">(2) Enter “See documentation included in the claim file” (e.g., include copy of the test facility certificate, grade certificate, summary or settlement sheet, etc., that documents the QA condition). b. If “Other” is checked, in addition to the above documentation requirements, document in the Narrative (or on a Special Report): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="630 1675 1344 1709">(1) A description of the qualifying QA condition; and <li data-bbox="630 1730 1487 1835">(2) The name of the controlling authority that considers this qualifying QA condition to be injurious to human and animal health and why. c. Check “None” if none of the production qualifies for QA. </p>	Qualifying QA Condition: (This Table will not be shown in all crop handbooks)	Test Weight (TW)	Kernel Damage (KD) or, for some crops, Total Defects	Garlicky (Grade)	Aflatoxin	Vomitoxin	Fumonisin	Dark Roast (for Sunflowers only)	Sclerotinia (for Sunflowers only)	Ergoty (Grade)	COFO (Commercially Objectionable Foreign Odor) includes Musty and Sour Odor	Other	None
Qualifying QA Condition: (This Table will not be shown in all crop handbooks)															
Test Weight (TW)															
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Dark Roast (for Sunflowers only)															
Sclerotinia (for Sunflowers only)															
Ergoty (Grade)															
COFO (Commercially Objectionable Foreign Odor) includes Musty and Sour Odor															
Other															
None															

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
41	Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State, or other health organization maximum limits. Check “Yes:”	<p>REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Check “Yes” if any mycotoxins listed in item 40 (including any identified as “Other”) exceed the FDA, state, or other health organization maximum limits, otherwise leave blank. Document in the Narrative (Or on a Special Report), the disposition of the production that was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sold, document the name and address of the buyer; or b. Not sold, document the date(s) of the disposition, how the production was used, or how it was destroyed. <p>Refer to the LAM for additional information on mycotoxins.</p>
42	Totals	Total of entries in columns 34, 36, 37 and 38. If a column has no entries, MAKE NO ENTRY.

NARRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

If more space is needed, document on a Special Report, and enter “See Special Report.” Attach the Special Report to the PW.

a.	If no acreage is released on the unit, enter “No acreage released,” adjuster’s initials, and date.
b.	If notice of damage was given and “No Inspection” is necessary, enter the unit number(s), “No Inspection,” date, and adjuster’s initials. The insured’s signature is not required.
c.	Explain any uninsured causes, unusual, or controversial cases.
d.	If there is an appraisal in Section I, column “37” for uninsured causes due to a hail/fire exclusion, show the original hail/fire liability per acre and the hail/fire indemnity per acre.
e.	Document the actual appraisal date if an appraisal date was performed prior to the adjuster’s signature date on the appraisal worksheet, and the date of the appraisal is not recorded on the appraisal worksheet.
f.	State that there is “No other fire insurance” when fire damages or destroys the insured crop and it is determined that the insured has no other fire insurance. Also refer to the LAM.
g.	Explain any errors found on the Summary of Coverage.
h.	Explain any commingled production. Refer to the LAM.
i.	Explain any entry for “Production Not to Count” in Section II, column “62,” and/or any production not included in Section II, column “56” (e.g., harvested production from uninsured acreage that can be identified separately from the insured acreage in the unit).
j.	Explain a “NO” checked in column 44.

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

k.	<p>Attach a sketch map or aerial photograph to identify the total unit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If consent is or has been given to put part of the unit to another use or to replant; (2) If acreage has been replanted to a practice uninsurable as an original practice; (3) If uninsured causes are present; or (4) For unusual or controversial cases. <p>Indicate on aerial photo or sketch map the dispositions of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.</p>
l.	Explain any difference between date of inspection and signature dates. For an ABSENTEE insured, enter the date of the inspection AND the date of mailing the PW for signature.
m.	When any other adjuster or supervisor accompanied the adjuster on the inspection, enter the code number of the other adjuster or supervisor and date of inspection.
n.	Explain the reason for a “No Indemnity Due” claim. “No Indemnity Due” claims are to be distributed in accordance with the AIP’s instructions.
o.	Explain any delayed notices or delayed claims as instructed in the LAM.
p.	Document any authorized estimated acres, as instructed in the LAM, shown in Section I, column 19.
q.	Document the method and calculation used to determine acres for the unit. Refer to the LAM.
r.	Specify the type of insects or disease when the insured cause of damage or loss is listed as insects or disease. Explain why control measures did not work.
s.	Document the appraisal (plus appraisal for uninsured causes of loss, if applicable) for replanted acreage, and the calculations to show that the qualification for a replanting payment have been met. Refer to Part 3 of this handbook.
t.	If any acreage to be replanted in the unit does not qualify for a replanting payment, enter Field No., “NOT QUAL FOR RP PAYMENT,” date of inspection, adjuster’s initials, and reason not qualified.
u.	For replant claims, indicate if appraised potential (replant payment amount) has/has not been reduced for share on the PW according to individual company guidelines.
v.	<p>Explain any zero (.0000) QA factor entered in Section I column “35” or Section II column “65.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Explain any deficiencies, substances, or conditions that are allowed for quality adjustment, as well as any which were not allowed. (2) If mycotoxins are present, document the level based on laboratory test results. (3) Document all calculations used in determining QA factors. (4) Refer to the LAM for additional documentation requirements.
w.	Document field ID’s and date and method of destruction of mycotoxin-infested peanuts if the peanuts have no market value. For further documentation instructions, refer to the LAM.

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

x.	Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.
y.	Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (1) Include **ALL HARVESTED PRODUCTION** for **ALL ENTITIES** sharing in the crop.
- (2) There will be no “harvested production” entries for replant payments.
- (3) There generally will be **no** “harvested production” entries in Columns “47” through “66” for preliminary inspections.
- (4) If additional lines are necessary, the data may be entered on a continuation sheet. **USE SEPARATE LINES FOR:**
 - (a) Different buyers of sold production;
 - (b) Varying shares, e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit; or
 - (c) Varying values for quality adjusted production.
- (5) If there is harvested production from more than one insured practice (or type, if applicable) and a separate production guarantee has been established for each, the harvested production also must be entered on separate lines in “47” through “66” by practice (or type, if applicable). If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.

Item No.	Element	Description
43	Date Harvest/Sale Completed	<p>(Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.)</p> <p>PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>REPLANT AND FINAL:</p> <p>a. Enter the earlier of the date that one of the following events occurred on the ENTIRE acreage for the unit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Removal of the peanuts from the field(s); (2) Total destruction of the insured crop; (3) Put to other use with consent; (4) A combination of destroyed, put to other use, or the removal of the peanuts from the field(s); or

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
43	Date Harvest/Sale Completed (Continued)	<p>(5) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.</p> <p>b. If at the time of final inspection (if prior to the end of the insurance period), there is any unharvested insured acreage remaining on the unit that the insured does not intend to harvest; enter “Incomplete.”</p> <p>c. If at the time of final inspection (if prior to the end of the insurance period), none of the insured acreage on the unit has been harvested, and the insured does not intend to harvest such acreage, enter “No Harvest.”</p>
44	Damage Similar to Other Farms In the Area?	<p>PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>REPLANT AND FINAL: Check “Yes” or “No” Check “Yes” if amount and cause of damage due to insurable causes is similar to the experience of other farms in the area. If “No” is checked, explain in the Narrative.</p>
45	Assignment of Indemnity	Check “Yes” only if an assignment of indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” Refer to the LAM.
46	Transfer of Right to Indemnity?	Check “Yes” only if a transfer of right to indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” Refer to the LAM.
47a	Share	RECORD ONLY VARYING SHARES on the SAME unit to three decimal places.
47b	Field ID	<p>a. If only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>b. If more than one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, and a separate production guarantee per acre exists, indicate for each practice/type the corresponding Field ID (from Section I column “16”).</p>
48	Multi-Crop Code	The applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. REFER TO THE LAM FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ENTRY OF FIRST CROP AND SECOND CROP CODES.
49 - 51		<p>PRODUCTION SOLD, DELIVERED UNDER CONTRACT OR UNDER LOAN, enter the identification number of the FSA-1007 for the number of pounds from the applicable load and name of buyer, or other receiver. If the FSA 1007 is not available, use the FV-95 for the load number, entering the identification number and number of pounds.</p> <p>FARM STORED OR CONSUMED ON THE FARM, enter “Farm Stored,” “Farm Stored Seed,” or “Consumed” and identification of the</p>

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
49 - 51 (Cont.)		FSA-1007 (or FV-95 if the FSA-1007 is not available). If peanuts are farm stored and will not be graded, the peanuts are NOT eligible for quality adjustment.
52	Deduction	Record the Type, entered as a 3-digit code number, exactly as specified on the actuarial documents, that identifies the type of peanuts entered in Production (column “56”).
53 - 55		MAKE NO ENTRY.
56	Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.	Circle “Lbs.” in column heading. The unadjusted net weight, in whole pounds, for the line from the FSA-1007 (FV-95, as applicable) which the adjuster determines to be accurate. See further instructions regarding such production to count in item 64a.
57-60b		MAKE NO ENTRY.
61	Adjusted Production	Transfer the entry from column “56,” in whole pounds.
62	Prod. Not to Count	Net production NOT to count, to whole pounds, WHEN ACCEPTABLE RECORDS IDENTIFYING SUCH PRODUCTION ARE AVAILABLE, from harvested acreage which has been assessed an appraisal of not less than the guarantee per acre, or other sources (e.g., other units or uninsured acreage) in the same storage structure. THIS ENTRY MUST NEVER EXCEED PRODUCTION SHOWN ON THE SAME LINE.
63	Production Pre-QA	Result of subtracting column 62 from column 61.
64a	Value	<p>Record the value per pound (including LSK) received for graded production (to four decimal places):</p> <p>a. From item P of the FSA-1007 (If the value per pound is expressed as dollars per ton, divide by 2000.). Peanuts, that <u>will not be delivered</u> to a buying point for sale, or are for storage under the Peanut Marketing Assistance Loan program (e.g., peanuts kept for seed, farm stored), <u>must be graded by an FSIS grader and the results recorded on a FV-95 (or FSA-1007 if available). Using the grade results, determine the value per pound in accordance with Exhibit 8 (unless a value is recorded in item P of the FSA-1007).</u> Peanuts which are not graded will not be eligible for quality adjustment. For Segregation II and III peanuts, the value per pound will be 35 percent of grade value.</p> <p>b. The grade results from the FSA-1007 should be compared to the FSA data for accuracy. If item P of the FSA-1007 has been incorrectly calculated, calculate the Value Per Pound in accordance with Exhibit 8.</p>

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
64a	Value (Continued)	c. Contact your local FSA county office for all pertinent premium and discount figures.
64b	Mkt. Price	Record the average price per pound to four decimal places. See the definition in Exhibit 2. Determine 90% of the average price per pound. Quality adjustment applies if the value per pound is less than 90% of the average price per pound (applicable for CAT and additional coverage). Quality adjustment is performed on a unit basis. This also holds true when units are established on a Farm Number basis.
65	Quality Factor	Divide “64a” by “64b.” If 64a is less than 90% of 64b, enter the result to four decimal places. If 64a is equal to or greater than 90% of 64b, make no entry.
66	Production to Count	a. If quality adjustment does not apply, transfer the entry from column 63. b. If quality adjustment does apply, multiply entry in column 63 times column “65,” rounding to the nearest whole pound.
67	Total	Total of column 63. If no entry in column 63, MAKE NO ENTRY.
68	Section II Total	PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY. FINAL: Total of column “66.”
69	Section I Total	PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY. FINAL: Enter figure from Section I, column 38 total.
70	Unit Total	PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY. FINAL: Total of items 68 and 69, in whole pounds.
71	Allocated Prod.	Refer to the LAM paragraphs 294 C (5) and 295 for instructions for determining allocated production. Enter the total production, rounded to tenths, allocated to this unit that is included in Sections I or II of the PW. Document how allocated production was determined and record supporting calculations in the Narrative or on a Special Report.
72	Total APH Prod.	Result of subtracting the total of column 37 (item 42 “Totals”) and item 71 (Allocated Prod.) from item 70 (Unit Total). If no entries in column 37 and item 71 transfer the entry in item 70. MAKE NO ENTRY when separate APH yields are maintained by type, practice, etc., within the unit.

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item No.	Element	Description
The following required entries are not illustrated on the PW examples in Exhibit 6.		
73	Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. BEFORE obtaining the signature, REVIEW ALL ENTRIES on the PW WITH THE INSURED, (or insured's authorized representative) particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood. Final indemnity inspection and final replant payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.
74	Adjuster's Signature, Code #, and Date	Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. For an absentee insured, enter adjuster's code number ONLY. The signature and date will be entered AFTER the absentee has signed and returned the PW. Final indemnity inspections and final replant payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.
75	Page	PRELIMINARY: Page numbers – “1,” “2,” etc., at the time of inspection. REPLANT AND FINAL: Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet Examples

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code # Peanuts 0075	2. Unit # 0001-0000BU	3. Location Description FSN-411	7. Company Agency Any Company Any Agency	8. Name of Insured I. M. Insured
4. Date(s) of Damage JUL 19	OCT			9. Claim # XXXXXXXXXX
5. Cause(s) of Damage Hail	Ex. Moisture 20			11. Crop Year YYYY
6. Insured Cause % 80				10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXX
12. Additional Units 0002-0000BU				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss 1st MM/DD/YYYY
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre 3500				2nd MM/DD/YYYY
				Final MM/DD/YYYY
				15. Companion Policy(s)

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL														B. POTENTIAL YIELD								
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32a. 32b.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Reported Acres	Determined Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Type	Class	Sub-Class	Intended Use	Irr. Practice	Cropping Practice	Organic Practice	Stage	Use of Acreage	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell % Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count
2	NS		9.8	1.000		084					002		UH	UH	226			2,215		2,215		2,215
3	NS		9.5	1.000		084					002		UH	Lost in Windrow	309			2,936	.0000	0		0
4	NS		10.0	1.000		084					002		H	H								
39. TOTAL			29.3	40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												42. TOTALS		5,151		2,215		2,215
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes <input type="checkbox"/>																						

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Field 3 quality factor = .0000 (peanuts sprouted in the shell). Acres determined by wheel measurement.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed Incomplete						44. Damage similar to other farms in the area? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						45. Assignment of Indemnity Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
A. MEASUREMENTS						B. GROSS PRODUCTION				C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION													
47a. 47b.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58a. 58b.	59a. 59b.	60a. 60b.	61.	62.	63.	64a. 64b.	65.	66.				
Share Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Length or Diameter	Width	Depth	Deduction	Net Cubic Feet	Conversion Factor	Gross Prod.	Bu., Ton (lbs) Cwt.	Shell/Sugar Factor	FM% Factor	Moisture % Factor	Test WT Factor	Adjusted Production	Prod. Not to Count	Production Pre-QA	Value Mkt. Price	Quality Factor	Production to Count				
	NS	7758711	Gold	Kist	084				6,569					6,569		6,569	.1494 .1773	.8426	5,535				
	NS	7776658	Gold	Kist	084				5,301					5,301		5,301	.1367 .1773	.7710	4,087				
	NS	7781235	Gold	Kist	084				6,286					6,286		6,286	.1471 .1773	.8297	5,215				
67. TOTAL																	18,156	68. Section II Total		14,837			
																	69. Section I Total		2,215				
																	70. Unit Total		17,052				
																	71. Allocated Prod.						
																	72. Total APH Prod.		17,052				

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, etc.)

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet Examples (Continued)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code # Peanuts 0075	2. Unit # 0001-0000BU	3. Location Description FSN - 411	7. Company Agency Any Company Any Agency	8. Name of Insured I. M. Insured
4. Date(s) of Damage JUN 18	5. Cause(s) of Damage Hail	6. Insured Cause % 100	12. Additional Units	13. Est. Prod. Per Acre
9. Claim # XXXXXXXXXX		11. Crop Year YYYY		
10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXX				
14. Date(s) Notice of Loss	1st MM/DD/YYYY	2nd	Final MM/DD/YYYY	
15. Companion Policy(s)				

EXAMPLE 1 – (100% SHARE)

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL															B. POTENTIAL YIELD								
16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr. Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage	31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % Factor	32b.	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
1A			30.0	1.000		084					002		R	Replanted	95.00				2,850		2,850		2,850
			48.0	1.000		084					002		NR	Not Replanted									
39. TOTAL			78.0	40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>												42. TOTALS		2,850		2,850		2,850	

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Appraised potential less than 90% of production guarantee (2388 x 90%) = 2149. Appraised potential = 290 lbs.

Replant payment amount (\$95) set in CP. See attached Special Report for measurements. Other fields are permanent fields.

EXAMPLE 2 – (50% SHARE)

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL															B. POTENTIAL YIELD								
16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr. Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage	31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % Factor	32b.	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
			30.0	.500		084					002		R	Replanted	95.00				2,850		2,850		2,850
			48.0	.500		084					002		NR	Not Replanted									
39. TOTAL			78.0	40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>												42. TOTALS		2,850		2,850		2,850	

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Appraised potential less than 90% of production guarantee (2388 x 90%) = 2149. Appraised potential = 290 lbs.

Replant payment amount (\$95) set in CP. Share has yet to be applied. Field 1A measured by FSA. Other fields not replanted are permanent fields.

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, etc.)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

Forms Standards – Production Worksheet Examples (Continued)

1. Crop/Code # Peanuts 0075	2. Unit # 0001-0000BU	3. Location Description FSN – 411	7. Company Agency Any Company Any Agency	8. Name of Insured I. M. Insured
4. Date(s) of Damage JUL 18	5. Cause(s) of Damage Hail	6. Insured Cause % 80	12. Additional Units 0002-0000BU	13. Est. Prod. Per Acre 3500
9. Claim # XXXXXXXXXX	11. Crop Year YYYY	10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXX	14. Date(s) Notice of Loss 1st MM/DD/YYYY	15. Companion Policy(s)

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL															B. POTENTIAL YIELD								
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32a.	32b.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Reported Acres	Determined Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Type	Class	Sub-Class	Intended Use	Irr. Practice	Cropping Practice	Organic Practice	Stage	Use of Acreage	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell %, Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count	
2	NS		9.8	1.000		084					002		UH	UH	226			2,215		2,215		2,215	
3	NS		9.5	1.000		084					002		UH	Lost in Windrow	309			2,936	.0000	0		0	
4	NS		10.0	1.000		084					002		H	H									
39. TOTAL			29.3	40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes <input type="checkbox"/>												42. TOTALS		5,151		2,215		2,215	

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Field 3 quality factor = .0000 (peanuts sprouted in the shell). Acres determined by wheel measurement.
Appraised immature production to count with no quality deficiencies. ID 7781235 received no value due to Aflatoxin. See documentation included in the claim file for Aflatoxin test results.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed Incomplete						44. Damage similar to other farms in the area? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						45. Assignment of Indemnity Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
A. MEASUREMENTS						B. GROSS PRODUCTION						C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION											
47a.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58a.	59a.	60a.	61.	62.	63.	64a.	65.	66.				
Share	Multi-Crop Code	Length or Diameter	Width	Depth	Deduction	Net Cubic Feet	Conversion Factor	Gross Prod.	Bu., Ton (Lbs.) Cwt.	Shell/Sugar Factor	FM% Factor	Moisture % Factor	Test WT Factor	Adjusted Production	Prod. Not to Count	Production Pre-QA	Value Mkt. Price	Quality Factor	Production to Count				
		Farm Stored							2,215					2,215		2,215	.2280 .1773		2,215				
	NS	7758711	Gold	Kist	084				22,785					22,785		22,785	.0443 .1773	.2499	5,694				
	NS	7758711	Gold	Kist	084				2,215					2,215		2,215	.0481 .1773	.2713	601				
	NS	7776658	Gold	Kist	084				7,785					7,785		7,785	.0148 .1773	.0835	650				
	NS	7776658	Gold	Kist	084				2,215					2,215		2,215	.0163 .1773	.0919	204				
	NS	7781235	Gold	Kist	084				12,785					12,785		12,785	0 .1773	0	0				
67. TOTAL																50,000	68. Section II Total		9,364				
																	69. Section I Total		2,215				
																	70. Unit Total		11,579				
																	71. Allocated Prod.						
																	72. Total APH Prod.		11,579				

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, etc.)

Reference Material

TABLE A - MINIMUM REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

ACRES IN FIELD OR SUBFIELD	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
0.1 - 10.0	3
One additional sample is required for each additional 40.0 acres (or fraction thereof) in field or subfield.	

TABLE B - PODS (UNSHELLED PEANUTS) PER POUND TABLE

States	Type	No. Pods Per Pound
North Carolina Virginia	Runner	250 – 500
	Virginia	212 – 254
Texas New Mexico Oklahoma	Runner	250 – 500
	SW Spanish	
	Irrigated	300 – 550
	Non-Irrigated	375 – 700
	Valencia	175 – 300
	Virginia	175 – 300
All Other States	Runner	250 – 500
	SE Spanish	450 – 650
	Valencia	275 – 325
	Virginia	175 – 300

For all states, the number of pods per pound may vary according to seasonal conditions, but should fall somewhere within table limits. If it is evident that the actual pod count would not fall within the range listed above, use the Alternative Method for Determining Pods Per Pound below.

Alternative Method for Determining Pods Per Pound

If it is evident that the actual pod count, for the Plant and Pod Count Appraisal, would not fall within the number of pods per pound range, use the following procedure:

- (1) Take a representative field sample of peanuts from all samples.
- (2) Allow the peanuts to dry before weighing the peanuts if the moisture level is in excess of 10.5 percent moisture level.
- (3) Accurately weigh a one-pound sample of the dry unshelled peanuts from each representative sample. Total the number of unshelled peanut pods counted from each sample and divide by the number of representative samples. The result is the number of pods per pound for the appraisal.
- (4) Document, in the Remarks section of the appraisal worksheet, all calculations and the conditions that required the use of the alternative method in lieu of TABLE B above.

Reference Material (Continued)

TABLE C SINGLE ROW LENGTH FOR EACH SAMPLE

<u>Row Width</u>	<u>1/100 Acre</u>	<u>1/1000 Acre</u>
30 inches	174.2 feet	17.4 feet
32 inches	163.8 feet	16.4 feet
34 inches	153.9 feet	15.4 feet
36 inches	145.2 feet	14.5 feet
38 inches	137.8 feet	13.8 feet
40 inches	130.7 feet	13.1 feet
42 inches	124.5 feet	12.5 feet

For row widths not listed in **TABLE C**, use the following formula:

$$\frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft./acre} \div \left(\frac{\text{row width in inches}}{12''} \right)}{1000 \text{ ft. (for 1/1000 acre)}}$$

EXAMPLE:

$$\frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft. /acre} \div \frac{25''}{12''}}{1000 \text{ ft.}} = \frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft.} \div 2.08}{1000 \text{ ft.}} = \frac{20,942}{1000 \text{ ft.}} = 20.94 \text{ ft. or } 21 \text{ ft. row length}$$

Form Standards – Peanut Quality Adjustment Worksheet

All entries are determined from the following forms: FSA-1007 or FV-95. Enter a zero when there are no deductions or additions. The FSA-1007 is the Inspection Certificate and Calculation Worksheet and contains both FV-95 and calculation worksheet information. The FV-95 is the Federal-State Inspection Service Peanut Inspection Notesheet. Both forms are signed by the inspector at the buying point.

If the value per pound has not been calculated (or incorrectly calculated) on FSA-1007, use the following procedure.)

For Segregation II and III peanuts, the value per pound will be 35 percent of item 22. Strike through the entry, enter Seg. II or III and the adjusted value per pound.

Contact your local FSA county office for all pertinent premium and discount figures.

Item No	Element	Description
1	Insured's Name	Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2	Policy Number	Insured's assigned policy number.
3	Unit Number	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4	Crop Year	Crop Year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.
5	Serial Number	Serial Number from the applicable form for the load.
6	Type	Type code from the actuarial documents for the peanuts identified on the form as Runner, Spanish, Valencia, or Virginia.
7	Seg.	Record the Segregation as Seg. I, Seg. II, or Seg. III from the FSA-1007 (FV-95, as applicable).
8	Premium or Discount	Record the grade for SMK + SS in column identified as such (e.g., 68 from the applicable form). In the column identified as + or -, record the premium or discount for the type and grade (e.g., 68 SMK + SS for Runners equals -24.89). Obtain the values from FSA.
9	Damage	Obtain from FSA and record the percent damage and the deduction in dollars and cents or enter 0.00 if no deductions for such damage. If deduction is not provided for the applicable amount of damage, use the actual premium or discount applied by the buyer.
10	Foreign Material	Record the percent of Foreign Material and the deduction in dollars and cents for such foreign material (e.g., 8% foreign material equals a \$4.00 deduction).
11	Sound Splits	Record the percent of Sound Splits and the deduction for excess splits (e.g., 8% sound splits equals a \$3.20 deduction).
12	% Other Kernels	Record the % Other Kernels and the premium in dollars added for the % Other Kernels (e.g., 4% = \$5.60 premium).

Forms Standards – Peanut Quality Adjustment Worksheet (Continued)

Item No	Element	Description
13	Virginia Peanuts ONLY ELK % Premium Per Ton	Record the % ELK and the premium amount in dollars added for Virginia peanuts ONLY (e.g., 50% x \$35/ton premium = \$17.50 premium).
14	Net Premiums & Discounts	Record the results, as a + or – figure, of calculating columns 8 thru 13 for each type of peanuts.
15	Loan Rate	Record the per ton Loan Rate for the type announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The national Loan Rate can be found by going to FSA at: http://www.fsa.usda.gov and searching for peanut loan rates.
16	Net Loan Value	Calculate the Net Loan Value (Loan Rate (column 15) + or – result contained in (column 14)).
17	Value Per Lb. Excluding LSK	Divide the Net Loan Value (column 16) by 2000, and enter the result to four decimal places.
18	Net Weight Exc. LSK	Enter the Net Weight Excluding LSK from item I of FSA-1007 or net weight excluding LSK from FV- 95.
19	LSK Pounds	Enter LSK pounds from item H of the FSA-1007 or pounds of LSK from FV – 95.
20	Net Weight	Enter the Net Weight from item G of the FSA-1007 or net weight from the FV – 95.
21	LSK Value Per Lb.	Enter \$.07 as the value per pound of LSK.
22	Value Per Lb. Inc. LSK	Compute value as follows: Multiply Value Per Lb. Exc. LSK (item 17) X Net Weight Exc. LSK (item 18) plus LSK pounds (item 19) X LSK Value Per Lb. (item 21). Divide by the Net Weight (item 20). Enter the results in item 22 and in Value Per Pound (H1) Section II of the PW.

***** Prevented Planting Payment Calculation (Using the Weighted Average Projected Price)**

*** Prevented planting payments for peanuts using the weighted average projected price will be calculated as follows:

The production guarantee is 100,000 pounds of Spanish peanuts (approved yield of 3333 pounds/acre x 75 percent coverage level x 40 acres). The insured share is 100 percent. A total of 70,000 pounds is contracted under two sheller contracts (sheller contract 1, 50,000 pounds at \$0.26/pound; sheller contract 2, 20,000 pounds at \$0.24/pound). The remaining 30,000 pounds of the production guarantee are not contracted. The projected price established under the Peanut CEPP is \$0.24/pound. The weighted average projected price for the type is \$0.25/pound.

50,000 lbs. × \$0.26/lb.	=	\$13,000
20,000 lbs. × \$0.24/lb.	=	\$4,800
<u>30,000 lbs. × \$0.24/lb.</u>	=	<u>\$7,200</u>
100,000 lbs.		\$25,000
\$25,000 ÷ 100,000 lbs.	=	\$0.25/lb.

Prevented planting coverage level percentage for peanuts = 50 percent
Share = 100 percent

Example:
Prevented planting guarantee = 1,250 lbs./acre (2,500 lb. production guarantee/acre x 50 percent prevented planting coverage level)
Weighted Avg. Projected Price = \$0.25/lb.
Prevented planting payment = \$3,125 (1,250 pounds x \$0.25/lb. x 10 acres x 1.000)