DRY BEAN LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK
1999 and Succeeding Crop Years
THIS HANDBOOK CONTAINS THE OFFICIAL FCIC-APPROVED LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS FOR THIS CROP FOR THE 1999 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS. IN THE ABSENCE OF INDUSTRY-DEVELOPED, FCIC-APPROVED PROCEDURE FOR THIS CROP FOR 1999 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS, ALL REINSURED COMPANIES WILL UTILIZE THESE STANDARDS FOR BOTH LOSS ADJUSTMENT AND LOSS TRAINING.

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES/CONTROL CHART**

Major Changes: See changes or additions in text which have been redlined. Three stars (***) identify information that has been removed.

Changes:

A. Added newly developed standards language for section 2, Special Instructions, section 3, Insurance Contract Information. Deleted all NACAT identifiers.

B. Changed language in section 3 to indicate the insured may elect to insure dry bean acreage planted for seed production, that is under contract with a seed company, as commercial dry beans provided it is reported as the appropriate type (not contract seed) on the acreage report.

C. Section 4 was added to include information necessary to work replant claims.

D. Added newly developed standards language for section 5, Dry Bean Appraisals. Also in section 5, developed example on measuring row width for sample selection.

E. Reformatted information in section 6, Appraisal Methods.

F. Changed all references to FCI-74A to just “appraisal worksheet.”
G. Changed all references to the “FCI-74 Field Inspection and Claim for Indemnity” form to “claim form.”

H. Claim form completion instructions are based on a “Production Worksheet” which resembles that currently used by the insurance industry.

I. The FCI-74 Production Entries and Calculations example has been deleted from the handbook.

J. Section 9 was converted to a Standards format. The completion instructions are based on a NCIS-M912 Production Worksheet. All references to the FCI-74 have been removed. For this example, entry fields for Crop Year, Additional Units, Date(s) of Damage, Assignment of Indemnity, Transfer of Right to Indemnity, Estimated Production Per Acre, and Companion Policy(s) have been added as Standard items.

K. Changed the rounding for Item 13 of the appraisal worksheet from tenths to hundredths.

L. Expanded the Dry Bean Moisture Adjustment Factor table up to 44.9%.

M. Removed “Exception” from replant instructions that stated “When an insured will replant damaged or destroyed contract seed bean acreage to a dry bean type (or types), and it is considered practical to replant to a contract seed bean variety, NO REPLANTING PAYMENT WILL BE MADE.”

N. Added example of a completed claim form for contract seed beans.


| Control Chart For: Dry Bean Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Remove FCIC-30110 and Replace with FCIC-25110 | SC Page(s) | TC Page(s) | Text Page(s) | Reference Material | Date |
| Current Index | 1-2 | 1-2 | 1-42 | 43-50 | 08-1999 |
|                |                  |                  |                  |                  | FCIC-25110 |
# DRY BEAN LOSS ADJUSTMENT HANDBOOK

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1. INTRODUCTION

This handbook identifies the crop-specific procedural requirements for adjusting Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) losses in a uniform and timely manner. These procedures, which include crop appraisal methods and claims completion instructions, supplement the general (not crop-specific) procedures, forms, and manuals for loss adjustment identified in the Loss Adjustment Manual (LAM).

2. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

A. DISTRIBUTION

The following is the minimum distribution of forms completed by the adjuster for the loss adjustment inspection:

One legible copy to the insured. The original and all remaining copies as instructed by the insurance provider.

NOTE: It is the insurance provider’s responsibility to maintain original insurance documents relative to policyholder servicing as designated in their approved plan of operations.

B. TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

(1) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions that are general (not crop specific) to loss adjustment are identified in the LAM.

(2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions specific to dry bean loss adjustment and this handbook, which are not defined in this section, are defined as they appear in the text.

(3) Definition(s):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clean Seed Equivalent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appraised or harvested production of Contract Seed Beans which meets the minimum quality requirements contained in the seed bean processor contract.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Production that does not meet the minimum quality requirements contained in the contract due to uninsured causes will be considered production to count regardless of quality.
Harvest  Combining the beans. Beans which are swathed or knifed prior to combining are not considered harvested.

Pick  The percentage, on a weight basis, of defects including splits, damaged (including discolored) beans, contrasting types, and foreign material that remains in the dry beans after dockage has been removed by the proper use of screens or sieves.

Swathing or Knifing  Severance of the bean plant from the ground, including the pods and beans, and placing them into windrows.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACT INFORMATION

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

A. INSURABILITY

(1) The crop insured will be all the beans in the county in which the insured has a share, and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents, and that are;

(a) Planted for harvest as dry beans or, if applicable, contract seed beans, provided that the seed bean processor contract is executed on or before the acreage reporting date;

(b) Not volunteer beans;

(c) Not interplanted with another crop, or planted into an established grass or legume (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement).

(2) For contract seed beans only:

(a) Dry bean acreage planted for the purpose of seed production that is under contract with a seed company executed on or before the acreage reporting date, and is reported as contract seed on the acreage report, will be insured as contract seed, unless the terms of the seed contract does not meet the requirement for insurability.

**NOTE:** An instrument in the form of a "lease" under which the insured retains control of the acreage on which the insured crop is grown and that provides for delivery of the crop under substantially the same terms as a seed bean processor contract may be treated as a contract under which the insured has an insurable interest in the crop.
(b) The insured must submit a copy of the seed bean processor contract to the insurance provider on or before the acreage reporting date. Contract seed beans excluded from a processor contract are not insurable as contract seed. "Open-ended" contracts (where a purchase price is not stated) are not considered bona-fide contracts for insurance purposes.

(c) Any acreage of contract seed beans produced by a seed company will not be insured.

(d) The insured may elect to insure bean acreage grown under contract with a seed company as commercial dry beans provided it is reported as the appropriate type (not contract seed) on the acreage report. The minimum quality standards stated in the seed contract will not apply.

(3) In addition to the types of beans designated in the Special Provisions, the insurance provider will insure other types provided the requirements stated in the Dry Bean Crop Provisions are met.

(4) Any acreage of beans that is destroyed and replanted to a different insurable type of beans will be considered insured acreage.

(5) Beans must be initially planted in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivating, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

(6) Any acreage that does not meet the crop rotation requirements contained in the Special Provisions, will not be insured.

(7) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless the insurance provider agrees that replanting is not practical. The insured will not be required to replant if it is not practical to replant to the same type of beans as originally planted. Refer to the LAM for replanting provision issues. See section 4 of this handbook for replanting payment procedures.

B. PROVISIONS NOT APPLICABLE TO CAT COVERAGE

(1) Optional units.
(2) Written Agreements.
(3) Hail and Fire Exclusion provisions (also not applicable to limited coverage).
(4) High Risk Land Exclusion.
(5) Replanting Payments.
C. UNIT DIVISION
***
See the insurance contract for unit provisions. NOTE: Unless limited by the Crop or Special Provisions, a basic unit, as defined in the Basic Provisions, or as defined in the crop provisions for contract seed beans, may be divided into optional units if, for each optional unit, all the conditions stated in the applicable provisions are met.

D. REPLANTED ACREAGE UNIT DESIGNATION

When it is NO LONGER PRACTICAL to replant to the same contract seed bean variety or the same dry bean type (as specified in the Dry Bean Crop Provisions) and the insured replants to a different (e.g., shorter season) dry bean type (different contract seed bean variety if initially reported as contract seed beans) and it practical to replant to this different dry bean type (see crop provisions definition of practical to replant), the following instructions apply.

(1) Applicability

(a) Regular rules for revision of acreage reports apply. The applicable price election of the replanted type will be used to determine any replanting payment and to establish the premium and liability for the replanted acreage.

(b) Replanted acreage liability may increase or decrease from that originally reported.

(2) A revised acreage report must be prepared PRIOR to the processing of a replant claim:

(a) When replanting results in ANY change in the number of insured acres and/or the bean type on all or part of the original unit because of the probable effect on coverage, premium, and the applicable APH yield.

NOTE: Basic units, originally reported on the acreage report, may be divided into optional units provided all guidelines are met.

(b) If there is any change in the total number of contract seed bean acres on a unit (i.e., not all of the unit is replanted to contract seed beans).

(3) When a replanted dry bean type differs from the original planting (dry bean type, or contract seed bean variety), the acreage may qualify as a separate optional unit if:

(a) No other unit exists for that particular dry bean type or for contract seed beans; and,

(b) Optional units are in effect (acreage qualifies for optional units and the acreage report and premium reflect such election).
(4) WHEN ALL OF THE UNIT ACREAGE IS REPLANTED:

(a) Continue to use the original unit number (no revised acreage report necessary) when ALL of the unit is replanted to:

1. The same dry bean type originally planted; or

2. Any contract seed bean variety (or varieties) when originally planted to a contract seed bean variety.

(b) Use a different unit number on a revised acreage report (a new number, or the unit number of an existing unit the replanted acreage will be combined with, as applicable) for:

1. Any acreage WITHIN A COMMERCIAL dry bean unit that is replanted to a DIFFERENT dry bean type than the original planting; and/or,

2. ANY ACREAGE WITHIN a contract seed bean unit that is replanted to a commercial dry bean type. Acreage replanted to any contract seed bean variety will retain the original unit number.

(5) WHEN PART OF A UNIT IS REPLANTED:

(a) Use the SAME (original) unit number for the part of the unit replanted to:

1. The same dry bean type as the original planting; or,

2. ANY variety of contract seed bean (or varieties) when that part of the unit was originally planted to a contract seed bean variety (or varieties).

(b) Use a different unit number on a revised acreage report (a new number, or the unit number of an existing unit the replanted acreage will be combined with, as applicable) when part of the unit is replanted to:

1. A different dry bean type than the remaining original planting of a dry bean type; or,

2. Any dry bean type when the original planting was a contract seed bean variety (or varieties) or vice versa.

(6) If the replanted acreage of the dry bean type or contract seed beans does NOT qualify as a separate unit, the acreage must be combined into an existing unit of the same type or variety. A revised acreage report is necessary in either case.
EXAMPLE:

On the original acreage report,

Unit 00101 - 50 acres of pinto beans
Unit 00102 - 25 acres of pinto beans
Unit 00101 is damaged and replanted.

If 25 acres were replanted to pinto beans, and 25 acres were replanted to great northern beans, the acreage replanted back to pinto beans will retain the original unit number 00101. The 25 acres replanted to great northern beans will be assigned a new unit number of 00103.

E. QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

Mature dry bean production to count may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. If moisture adjustment is applicable, it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality. Adjustment for excess moisture or quality deficiencies, as shown below, will not be applicable to contract seed beans.

(1) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:

(a) A pick is designated in the Special Provisions and the pick of the damaged production exceeds this designation; or

(b) A pick is not designated in the Special Provisions and deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the United States Standards for Beans, result in dry beans not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 2 (grades U.S. No. 3 or worse) because the dry beans are damaged or badly damaged; or

(c) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(2) Quality will be a factor in determining the insured’s loss only if:

(a) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from an insurable cause of loss that occurs within the insurance period;

(b) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions result in a net price for the damaged production that is less than the local market price;

(c) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by the insurance provider representative or by a disinterested third party approved by the insurance provider; and
(d) The samples are analyzed by a grader licensed to grade dry beans under the authority of the United States Agricultural Marketing Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by an approved testing facility, with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health. See the LAM for the criteria for insurance provider approved testing facilities.

NOTE: (Test weight for quality adjustment purposes may be determined by the loss adjuster.)

(e) THE QUALITY ADJUSTMENT FACTOR CANNOT BE GREATER THAN 1.000 or less than zero (.000). Refer to the LAM regarding contract prices in regard to quality adjustment.

(3) Dry bean production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in the Dry Bean Crop Provisions, will be reduced:

(a) If a conversion factor is designated by the Special Provisions, by multiplying the number of pounds of eligible production by the conversion factor designated in the Special Provisions for the applicable grade or pick; or

(b) If a conversion factor is not designated by the Special Provisions as follows:

1 The market price of the qualifying damaged production and the local market price will be determined on the earlier of the date such quality adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit.

2 If a local market price is not available for the insured crop year, the current year’s maximum price election available for the applicable type will be used. The price for the qualifying damaged production will be the market price for the local area to the extent feasible.

3 The insurance provider may obtain prices from any buyer of their choice. If the insurance provider obtains prices from one or more buyers located outside the insured’s local market area, the insurance provider will reduce such prices by the additional costs required to deliver the dry beans. Discounts used to establish the NET PRICE PER POUND of the damaged production will be limited to those that are usual, customary, and reasonable.

(c) The Net Price per pound will be the GREATER OF 1 or 2 below.

NOTE: For mature unharvested production and/or stored production that qualifies for quality adjustment, determine the pounds of the potential/stored production, and obtain a bid price as instructed below. Bid prices obtained from local markets must be based on representative samples of the damaged production that have been analyzed by a grader licensed to grade dry beans.
1 For production where the buyer/processor records gross weights and indicates the specific percentages and/or discounts for qualifying damage:

a Determine the gross weight of the production (at the quantity and quality/grade) as delivered to the buyer/processor.

b Multiply the gross weight determined in 1a above by the moisture adjustment factor (if moisture is above 18%) and/or the dockage factor (as applicable for FM only) if applicable. The result is the adjusted production.

NOTE: If the percent of damage determined by the buyer/processor includes discounts for moisture, or damage from uninsured causes, these amounts must be calculated and deducted from the stated percent of damage.

c Determine the total value that the buyer/processor paid, or would have paid for the qualifying damaged production. If the price paid or bid price from the buyer/processor includes discounts for moisture, and/or damage from uninsured causes, these amounts must be calculated and added to the price paid for the damaged production.

NOTE: The price of the damaged production will not be reduced for:

i Moisture content;

ii Damage due to uninsured causes; or

iii Drying, handling, processing, including trading tare for grade to obtain a higher grade and price, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the dry beans; except, if the price of the damaged production can be increased by conditioning, the insurance provider may reduce the price of the production after it has been conditioned by the cost of conditioning but not lower than the value of the production before conditioning;

d Divide the total value of the damaged production in 1c above by the adjusted production in 1b above. The result is the net price per pound of the damaged production.

2 The elevator may clean/screen (recondition) gross production to improve the grade of the dry beans and reflect the value of the damaged production through a weight reduction (tare %) rather than quoting a grade and price for the gross production as delivered.

In this case, the net price per pound of the qualifying damaged production will be:
a  The result of multiplying the net weight (determined gross weight minus the weight reduction (tare %) for damage) of the production that the buyer/processor used as the basis for payment by the price that was paid (or the bid price) for the dry beans; and

b  Dividing the result obtained in 2a above by the gross pounds delivered/determined.

NOTE: The adjuster must verify that any weight reduction can be related to an insurable cause of loss.

See EXHIBIT 1 for examples.

(d) The market price per pound of the damaged or conditioned production will be divided by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor; and

(e) The number of pounds remaining, after any reduction due to excessive moisture (the moisture-adjusted gross pounds if appropriate), of the damaged or conditioned production will then be multiplied by the quality adjustment factor to determine the net production to count.

EXAMPLE: Elevator/buyer-listed deductions may include foreign material, off-sized beans, splits, moisture dock, "dockage", checked skins, and damage. (See Claim Form Entries and Completion Procedures (item K), and EXHIBIT 1.) Since moisture is handled as a separate adjustment, allowing "moisture dock" would be inappropriate. Likewise, "splits" due to uninsured causes (included in dockage) must not be included in quality adjustment.

4. REPLANTING PAYMENT PROCEDURES

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

(1) 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 replanting payment, the actual indemnity dollar amount will not be affected by the replanting payment. The premium will not be reduced.

(2) No replanting payment will be made on acreage on which a prior replanting payment has been made during the current crop year.
B. **QUALIFICATIONS FOR REPLANTING PAYMENT**

To qualify for replanting payment, the:

(1) Dry beans must be damaged by an insurable cause;

(2) Insurance provider determines that it is practical to replant;

(3) Acres must not have been planted prior to the “Initial Planting” date if such date has been established by the Special Provisions;

(4) Appraisal (or appraisal plus any appraisals for uninsured causes of loss) must be less than 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage;

(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); and

(6) Insurance provider must have given consent to replant.

NOTE: In the narrative of the claim form or on an attachment, show the appraisal and calculations to document that qualifications for a replanting payment have been met.

C. **MAXIMUM REPLANTING PAYMENT**

The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the LESSER OF:

(1) The insured's actual replanting cost;

(2) The product of multiplying the maximum bushels allowed in the policy (120 pounds) by the insured's price election for the type to be replanted, times the insured's share in the crop; or

(3) 10 percent of the production guarantee for the replanted type times applicable price election times the insured’s share.

NOTE: Compute the number of pounds per acre allowed for a replanting payment by dividing the insured’s cost to replant by the price election, and multiplying this result by the share (if individual insurance provider guidelines require application of insured share prior to entry on the claim form). This number must reflect the insured’s cost to replant, but cannot exceed the maximum amount allowed. Show all calculations in the narrative of the claim form or on a Special Report.
EXAMPLE 1

Owner/operator (100 percent share)
30 acres of Great Northern beans replanted
Insured’s actual cost to replant = $25.00
Price election = $.25
10% of prod. guar. (1,125 lbs.) = 113 lb. x $.25 (price election) = $28.25
120 lbs. (maximum lbs. allowed in policy) x $.25 (price election) = $30.00
The lesser of $25.00, $28.25 and $30.00 is $25.00
Actual pounds per acre allowed = 100 lbs. ($25.00 ÷ $.25)
Enter 100 lbs. in Section I “Adjusted Potential” column of the claim form.

EXAMPLE 2

Landlord/tenant on 50/50 share
30 acres of Great Northern beans replanted
Insured’s actual cost to replant = $12.50
Price election = $.25
10% of prod. guar. (1,125 lbs.) = 113 lb. x $.25 (price election) = $28.25 x .500 (share) = $14.13
120 lbs. (maximum lbs. allowed in policy) x $.25 (price election) = $30.00 x .500 (share) = $15.00
The lesser of $12.50, $14.13, and $15.00 is $12.50
Actual pounds per acre allowed = 50 lbs. ($12.50 ÷ $.25)

NOTE: Enter 50 lbs. in Section I, “Adjusted Potential” column of the claim form if share has been applied or 100 lbs. if share has yet to be applied. (Follow individual insurance provider guidelines). Indicate in the narrative if adjusted potential has/has not been reduced for share on the claim form according to individual company guidelines.

D. REPLANTING PAYMENT INSPECTIONS

Replanting payment inspections are to be prepared as final inspections on the claim form 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.
5. DRY BEAN APPRAISALS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Potential production will be appraised in accordance with procedures specified in this handbook and the LAM.

Use the Before-Podding or After-Podding appraisal method instructions to appraise dry beans and contract seed beans.

NOTE: The appraisal procedures used for dry beans and contract seed beans are identical; only the factors differ.

B. SELECTING REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES FOR APPRAISALS

1. Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size, the average stage of growth, age (size) and general capabilities of the plants, and variability of potential production and plant damage within the field or subfield.

2. Split the field into sub-fields 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.

3. Each subfield must be appraised separately.

4. Use as many samples as necessary to accurately determine potential production. Minimum sample requirements are shown in TABLE A.

C. MEASURING ROW WIDTH FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

Use these instructions for all appraisal methods:

1. Use a measuring tape marked in inches or convert a tape marked in tenths, to inches, to measure row width (see 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.
EXAMPLE:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{Row 1} & \text{Row 2} & \text{Row 3} & \text{Row 4} \\
\text{Row Space} & \text{Row Space} & \text{Row Space} \\
\mid & \mid & \mid \\
\hdashline[0.1pt/white/0.5pt]
\vdots & \text{...66 inches...} & \vdots \\
\mid & \mid & \mid \\
66 \text{ inches} \div 3 \text{ row spaces} &= 22 \text{ in. average row width}
\end{array}
\]

(3) Where rows are skipped for tractor and planter tires, refer to the LAM.

(4) Apply average row width in TABLE B to determine the length required for the sample row, and the square foot factor.

6. APPRAISAL METHODS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

These instructions provide information on appraisal methods for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appraisal Method...</th>
<th>Growth Stage</th>
<th>Use...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before Podding Appraisal Method</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
<td>from plant emergence to the time bean pods are formed (seeds are not discernable by feel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Podding Appraisal Method</td>
<td>Reproductive</td>
<td>from the time the bean pods have formed (seeds are discernable by feel) through maturity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. BEFORE PODDING APPRAISAL METHOD

(1) Determine the number of live plants in the sample row.

Count all live plants in the sample row. If the sample contains both damaged plants and undamaged plants, convert damaged plants to an equivalent number of undamaged plants, considering stage of development, degree of damage, and other factors which may affect productive potential relative to normal plants (e.g., three damaged plants may be equivalent to one undamaged plant). The conversion to equivalent undamaged plants shall be made with expectations of favorable weather through harvest.

(2) Total the number of live plants from each sample, and divide by the number of samples to determine the average number of live plants per sample.
(3) Divide the average number of live plants per sample by the Square Foot Factor for the row spacing (from TABLE B) to determine the average number of plants per square foot.

(4) Multiplying the average number of plants per square foot by the average number of expected seeds per plant (from TABLE C, BEANS/PLANT FACTOR) to determine the expected number of seeds per square foot.

(5) Divide the expected number of seeds per square foot by the appropriate (dry bean OR contract seed bean) YIELD FACTOR (from TABLE C) and round to the nearest whole pound to determine the appraised pounds per acre.

C. AFTER PODDING APPRAISAL METHOD

(1) Count the number of live plants in the sample row.

(2) Select five representative plants from the sample row. Calculate the average number of pods per plant by counting the pods on the selected plants and dividing that number by five. **NOTE:** If there are less than five representative plants in the sample row, count and average the number of pods per plant from ALL plants.

(3) Count the number of sound, whole beans in the pods examined in step (2) above and divide by the number of pods examined to determine the average number of beans per pod.

   (a) **WHEN QUALITY ADJUSTMENT IS NOT NECESSARY** for excessive “pick,” count the sound, whole, "normal" beans as usual. In general, determine which beans are "normal" by considering what is normal for the type and variety, the area, the field, and the crop year. Taking a sample to the local elevator for grading will help in determining what is “normal” for the area and type.

   (b) **WHEN QUALITY ADJUSTMENT IS NECESSARY** due to excessive "pick" in unharvested, mature beans, count the ENTIRE harvestable amount of beans (damaged and undamaged) without regard to the pick (pick is normally done in the appraisal). The quality adjustment usually accomplished through the pick process is done by comparing the actual value of damaged beans with local market price for beans of the same type and variety that meet the applicable pick percentage allowed by the policy.

(4) Multiply the number of plants per sample row by the average number of pods per plant, then multiply that result by the average number of beans per pod to determine the average number of beans per sample row.

(5) Add the average number of beans per sample row for each sample taken. The sum will be the Sample Total.

(6) Divide the Sample Total by the number of samples taken. The result is the total average number of beans per sample row.
(7) Divide the total average number of beans per sample row by the Square Foot Factor for the row spacing from TABLE B to determine the average number of beans per square foot.

(8) Divide the average number of beans per square foot by the YIELD FACTOR for the bean type from TABLE C to determine the number of pounds per acre.

7. APPRAISAL DEVIATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

A. DEVIATIONS

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

B. MODIFICATIONS

There are no pre-established modifications contained in this handbook. See the LAM for additional information.

8. APPRAISAL WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

(1) Include the insurance provider’s name in the appraisal worksheet title if not preprinted on the insurance provider’s worksheet or when a worksheet entry is not provided.

(2) Include the claim number on the appraisal worksheet (when required by the insurance provider), when a worksheet entry is not provided.

(3) Separate appraisal worksheets are required for each unit appraised, and for each field or subfield which has a differing base (APH) yield or farming practice. Refer to section 5 for sampling requirements.

(4) For every inspection, complete items 1 through 5 and items 31 through 33. Complete Part I and II as instructed below.

*** NOTE: Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in subsection B. An example appraisal worksheet is also provided to illustrate how to complete entries.
### B. WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INFORMATION

Verify or make the following entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Information Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Insured's Name:</strong> Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Contract No.:</strong> Insured’s assigned policy number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Unit No.:</strong> Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct (e.g., 00100).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Crop:</strong> “Dry Beans” and the type abbreviation, or “Contract Seed Beans” as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Crop Year:</strong> Crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PART I - BEFORE PODDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Information Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Field ID and Acres:</strong> Field identification symbol and acreage, to tenths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>Row Space:</strong> Measure across three or more spaces, and enter average space in whole inches. (See subsection 5 C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>No. Plants:</strong> Number of plants per sample row from which a normal yield can be expected under favorable growing conditions. If the sample contains damaged plants, determine by converting damaged plants to a lesser number of plants from which a normal yield can be expected (e.g., three damaged plants may be equivalent to one undamaged plant).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><strong>Total Plants:</strong> Total number of plants for all samples in item 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><strong>No. Samples:</strong> Enter the total number of samples taken. (See TABLE A for minimum number of samples.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><strong>Avg. No. Plants:</strong> Result of dividing the total number of plants (item 9) by the total number of samples (item 10), rounded to the nearest tenth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td><strong>Sq. Ft. Factor:</strong> Square foot factor for the row width. (See TABLE B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td><strong>Avg. Plants Per Sq. Ft.:</strong> Result of dividing the average number of plants (item 11) by the square foot factor (item 12), rounded to the nearest hundredth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td><strong>Beans Per Plant Factor:</strong> Average number of seeds per plant for the type. (See TABLE C.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. **Beans Per Sq. Ft.**: Result of multiplying the average plants per square foot (item 13) by the Beans Per Plant Factor (item 14), rounded to the nearest tenth.

16. **Yield Factor**: Yield factor for the type. *(See TABLE C)*

17. **Pounds Per Acre Appr.**: Result of dividing the Beans Per Square Foot (item 15) by the yield factor for the type (item 16), rounded to the nearest whole pound.

**PART II - AFTER PODDING**

18. **Field ID. and Acres**: Field identification symbol and acreage, to tenths.

19. **Row Space**: Measure across three or more spaces, and enter average space in whole inches. *(See subsection 5 C)*

20. **Plants Per Sample Row**: Number of plants per sample row.

21. **Average Pods Per Plant**: Average number of pods per plant from FIVE average plants from each sample. If there are less than five representative plants in the sample, refer to subsection 6C. Round to tenths.

22. **Average Beans Per Pod**: Average number of beans per pod on plants used in item 21. Round to tenths.

23. **Sample Totals**: Product of multiplying the plants per sample (item 20) by the average number of pods per plant (item 21), then multiplying the result by the average number of beans per pod (item 22) for each sample. Round to tenths after the final calculation.

**NOTE**: If more than 5 samples are taken for a field or subfield, use additional worksheets for items 18 through 23. Complete items 24 through 30 on the last worksheet. Items 31 through 33 should be completed on the last page.

24. **Total All Samples**: Total of all entries in item 23.

25. **No. Samples**: Enter the number of samples taken.

26. **Total Average. Beans Per Sample**: Result of dividing the total number of beans from all samples (item 24) by the number of samples (item 25), rounded to the nearest tenth.

27. **Sq. Ft. Factor**: Square foot factor for the row width from TABLE B.

28. **Beans per Sq. Ft.**: Result of dividing the total average beans per sample (item 26) by the square foot factor (item 27), rounded to the nearest tenth.

29. **Yield Factor**: Yield factor for the type from TABLE C.
30. **Pounds Per Acre Appr.**: Result of dividing the beans per square foot (item 28) by the yield factor for the type (item 29), rounded to the nearest whole pound.

31. **Remarks**: List any information pertinent to the appraisal; if a Special Report is used, so indicate.

32. **Insured’s Signature and Date**: Insured’s (or insured’s authorized representative’s) signature and date. BEFORE obtaining insured’s signature, REVIEW ALL ENTRIES on the Appraisal Worksheet WITH THE INSURED, particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.

33. **Adjuster’s Code No., Signature, and Date**: Signature of adjuster, code number, 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 Production Worksheet.

**Page**: Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).
## APPRAISAL WORKSHEET

### PART I - BEFORE PODDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field ID and Acres</th>
<th>Row Space</th>
<th>No. Plants</th>
<th>Total Plants</th>
<th>Avg. Plants</th>
<th>Peas Per Plant</th>
<th>Beans or Peas Per Pod</th>
<th>Yield Factor</th>
<th>Acre Yields</th>
<th>Appr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/24.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
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### PART II - AFTER PODDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field ID and Acres</th>
<th>Row Space</th>
<th>No. Plants</th>
<th>Total All Samples</th>
<th>Avg. Beans or Peas Per Pod</th>
<th>Sample Totals</th>
<th>Acre Yields</th>
<th>Appr.</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

31 REMARKS

Claim Number - XXXXXXX

32 Insured's Signature Date

I.M. Insured MM/DD/YYYY

33 Adjuster's Code No. & Signature Date

XXX XXXX I.M. Adjuster MM/DD/YYYY
### APPRAISAL WORKSHEET

#### PART I - BEFORE PODDING

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</tbody>
</table>

Divide total plants by number of samples to get average no. plants. Multiply average no. plants by acres space to get total average plants. Divide total average plants by yield factor to get yield per acre. Multiply acres space by sample factor to get sq. ft. factor. Divide sq. ft. factor by appr. factor to get appraiser factor.

#### PART II - AFTER PODDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field ID</th>
<th>Row Space</th>
<th>No. Plants</th>
<th>Total Plants</th>
<th>No. Samples</th>
<th>Total Average Beans or Peas Per Sample</th>
<th>Yield Factor</th>
<th>Pounds Per Acre Appr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Multiply beans or peas per pod by average pods per plant to get total beans or peas per sample. Divide total beans or peas per sample by yield factor to get pounds per acre. Multiply acres space by sample factor to get sq. ft. factor. Divide sq. ft. factor by appr. factor to get appraiser factor.
9. CLAIM FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

(1) The claim form (hereafter referred to as “Production Worksheet”) is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary, replant, and final inspections on a unit.

(2) If a Production Worksheet 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 and prevented planting.

(4) 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 insurance provider.

(5) Items 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.

(6) Items labeled “Dry Beans” apply to inspections of dry beans only.

(7) Items labeled “Contract Seed Bean,” apply to inspections of contract seed bean varieties only.

(8) Items NOT labeled apply to BOTH dry bean and contract seed bean inspections.
# B. FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INFORMATION

Verify or make the following entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Information Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Crop/Code #:</strong> “Dry Beans” (0047).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Unit #:</strong> Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct (e.g., 00100).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Legal Description:</strong> Section, township, and range number or other legal description that identifies the location of the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Date of Damage:</strong> First three letters of the month during which MOST of the insured damage (including progressive damage) occurred for each inspection. Include the SPECIFIC DATE where applicable as in the case of hail damage (e.g., AUG 11).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Cause of Damage:</strong> Name of insured cause of loss for <strong>this crop</strong> as listed in the LAM. If it is evident that no indemnity is due, enter “NONE.” If an insured cause of loss is coded as “Other,” explain in the “Narrative.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> See the Basic Provisions and the crop provisions for this crop for information pertaining to insured and uninsured causes of loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Primary Cause %:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PRELIMINARY:</strong> MAKE NO ENTRY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REPLANT AND FINAL:</strong> Percent of damage for the cause of damage listed in item 5 above that is determined to be the primary cause of damage, to the nearest whole percent. The primary cause of damage must exceed 50 percent (e.g., 51%). Enter an “X” for the major secondary cause of damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>Company/Agency:</strong> Name of company and agency servicing the contract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>Name of Insured:</strong> Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><strong>Claim #:</strong> Claim number as assigned by the insurance provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><strong>Policy #:</strong> Insured’s assigned policy number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><strong>Crop Year:</strong> Crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. **Additional Units:**

**PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**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 Production Worksheet has not been completed. Additional non-loss units may be entered on a single Production Worksheet.

**NOTE:** 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.

13. **Est. Prod. Per Acre:**

**PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL:** Estimated yield per acre, in whole pounds, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.

14. **Date(s) Notice of Loss:**

**PRELIMINARY:**

a. Date the notice of damage was given for the unit in item 2.

b. A third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of Production Worksheets. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set.

c. Reserve the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of Production Worksheets for the date of notice for the final inspection.

d. If the inspection is initiated by the insurance provider, enter “Company Insp.” instead of the date.

**REPLANT AND FINAL:** Transfer the last date in the 1st or 2nd space to the FINAL space if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice. Always enter the complete date of notice (month, day, year) for the FINAL inspection in the FINAL space on the first page of the first set of Production Worksheets. For a delayed notice of loss or delayed claim, refer to the LAM.

15. **Companion Policy(s):**

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.”
(1) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and it can be determined that the SAME insurance provider services it, enter the contract number. Handle these companion policies according to insurance provider instructions.

(2) If the OTHER person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and a DIFFERENT insurance provider or agent services it, enter the name of the insurance provider and/or agent (and contract number) if known.

(3) If unable to verify the existence of a companion contract, enter “Unknown,” and contact the insurance provider for further instructions.

NOTE: See the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.

SECTION I - ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

Make separate line entries for varying:

(1) Rate classes, types, or farming practices;
(2) APH yields;
(3) Appraisals;
(4) Adjustments to appraised mature production (moisture and/or quality adjustment factors);
(5) Stages or intended use(s) of acreage;
(6) Shares (e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on the same unit); or
(7) Appraisals for damage due to hail or fire if Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect.

Verify or make the following entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Information Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Field ID: The field identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. See the narrative. In the margin (or in a separate column), enter the date of inspection for the last line entry of each inspection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Preliminary Acres:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRELIMINARY: The number of acres, to tenths, (include “E” if estimated), for which consent for other use has been given. Determine actual acreage, to tenths, when the boundaries of the appraised acreage may not be determined later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REPLANT AND FINAL: MAKE NO ENTRY.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. **Final Acres:** See the LAM for definition of acceptable determined acres used herein.

Determined acres to tenths (include “E” if estimated) for which consent is given for other use and/or:

a. Put to other use without consent.
b. Abandoned.
c. Damaged by uninsured causes.
d. For which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production.

**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.

a. Determine the planted acreage of any fields NOT replanted. Consolidate it into a single line entry UNLESS the usual reasons for separate line entries apply. Record the field identities (from a map or aerial photo) in the narrative.

b. **ACCOUNT FOR ALL PLANTED ACREAGE IN THE UNIT.**

**FINAL:** Determined acres to tenths.

**NOTE:** Acreage breakdowns WITHIN a unit may be estimated (enter “E” in front of the acres) if a determination is impractical AND if authorization was received from the insurance provider. Document authorization in the Narrative.

ACCOUNT FOR ALL ACREAGE IN THE UNIT. In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with individual insurance provider’s instructions. In the event of under-reported acres, draw a diagonal line in Column “C” as shown.

C₁ Enter the ACTUAL acres for the field or subfield.
C₂ Enter the REPORTED acres for the field or subfield.

D. **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.

E. **Risk:** The correct rate class from the actuarial documents. Verify with the Summary of Coverage and if the rate class is found to be incorrect, revise according to the insurance provider’s instructions. See the LAM.

**NOTE:** Unrated land is uninsurable without a written agreement.

F. **Practice:** Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents, for the practice carried out by the insured. If “No Practice Specified,” enter appropriate 3-digit code number from the actuarial documents.

G. **Type/Class/Variety:** Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents, for the type grown by the insured. If “No Type Specified,” enter appropriate 3-digit code number from the actuarial documents.
H. Stage:

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

REPLANT: Replant stage abbreviation as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“R”</td>
<td>Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“NR”</td>
<td>Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for a replanting payment. Enter “NR” if the combined potential production appraisal and uninsured cause appraisal totals 90 percent or more of the guarantee for replanting claims.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINAL: Stage abbreviation as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“P”</td>
<td>Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide records of production which are acceptable to the insurance provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“H”</td>
<td>Harvested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“UH”</td>
<td>Unharvested or put to other use with consent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREVENTED PLANTING: See the LAM for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.

*GLEANED ACREAGE: See Bulletin No. MGR-99-023, date June 28, 1999 (or the LAM after bulletin has been incorporated) for more information on gleaning.

I. Intended or Final Use: Use of acreage. Use the following “Intended Use” abbreviations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USE</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Replant”</td>
<td>Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Not Replanted”</td>
<td>Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for a replanting payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“To Millet,” etc.</td>
<td>Use made of the acreage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“WOC”</td>
<td>Other use without consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“SU”</td>
<td>Solely uninsured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ABA”</td>
<td>Abandoned without consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“H”</td>
<td>Harvested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“UH”</td>
<td>Unharvested</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.”

PREVENTED PLANTING: See the LAM for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.
*GLEANED ACREAGE: See Bulletin No. MGR-99-023, date June 28, 1999 (or the
LAM after bulletin has been incorporated) for more information on gleaning.

J. Appraised Potential:

REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY. (Enter the replant appraisal in the narrative. See section
4.)

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL:

Dry Beans - Per-acre appraisal, in whole pounds, of POTENTIAL production for the
acreage appraised. See appraisal methods for additional instructions.

NOTE: If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter "0."

Contract Seed Beans - Enter the potential production as clean seed equivalent, determined
as follows (show all calculations on a Special Report):

a. For IMMATURE appraised production per acre:

(1) Multiply the gross pounds per acre of IMMATURE appraised production by the
seed company's historical average gradeout percentage for the variety to
calculate the determined pounds of clean seed production. The remaining
appraised production is the determined pounds of production which is not clean
seed.

(2) Convert the determined pounds of production which is not clean seed to clean
seed equivalent by multiplying the pounds of such seed by a factor obtained by
dividing the value of such beans by the base price (as defined in the crop
provisions). Add the resulting pounds to the determined pounds of clean seed to
obtain the determined pounds of clean seed equivalent.

EXAMPLE:

2000 lbs./acre appraisal
x .80 seed company’s historical gradeout percentage
1600 pounds of clean seed equivalent

2000 lbs. - 1600 lbs. clean seed = 400 lbs. NOT clean seed

.1500 (value/lb not clean seed) divided by .3000 (value per lb. of
clean seed) = .500 factor

400 lbs./acre not clean seed X .500 = 200 lbs./acre clean seed equivalent

1600 lbs + 200 lbs = 1800 lbs./acre of clean seed equivalent
(Enter this sum in item J.)

b. For MATURE appraised unharvested production
(1) Add the value of appraised clean seed production to the value of appraised production which is not clean seed (nearest whole dollar for each).

(2) Divide the value of the appraised production by the base price to determine the whole pounds of clean seed equivalent.

K. Moisture %:

REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL:

**Dry Beans** - For appraised MATURE dry bean production, enter the moisture percent (if in excess of 18.0 percent), to the nearest tenth. Moisture adjustment is applied prior to any qualifying quality adjustment factors.

**Contract Seed Beans** - MAKE NO ENTRY.

K. Factor:

REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL:

**Dry Beans** - Moisture factor - For appraised MATURE dry bean production in excess of 18.0 percent, obtain factor from **TABLE D**.

**Contract Seed Beans** - MAKE NO ENTRY.

L. Shell and/or Quality Factor:

REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL:

**Dry Beans**:

a. When a conversion factor is designated by the Special Provisions for the actual grade or pick of the beans:

   (1) Mature unharvested dry beans eligible for quality adjustment due to insured damage, are dry beans that fail to meet the U.S. Grade or pick designated for it on the Special Provisions (or would fail to meet this requirement if properly handled).

   (2) Enter the factor from the Special Provisions AS A 3-DIGIT DECIMAL factor (do this by adding a "0" after the two digits shown on the table).
b. When NO conversion factor is designated by the Special Provisions, AND the dry beans do not grade at least U.S. No. 2 (or as otherwise specified), enter, as a 3-digit decimal factor, the result of dividing the NET PRICE PER POUND of the damaged production (based on the highest dollar amount per pound that could be received from a buyer) by the local market price for U.S. No. 2 dry beans of the same type. (Refer to subsection 3 E for more information.)

Contact Seed Beans - MAKE NO ENTRY.

M. + Uninsured Cause:

REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: EXPLAIN IN THE NARRATIVE.

a. Hail and Fire exclusion NOT in effect.

(1) Enter 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.

NOTE: On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged SOLELY by uninsured causes separate from other production.

(2) For acreage that is damaged PARTLY by uninsured causes, enter the APPRAISED UNINSURED loss of production per acre, in whole pounds, for any such acreage.

b. When there is late-planted acreage, the applicable per-acre production guarantee for such acreage is the production guarantee that has been reduced for late-planted acreage.

c. Refer to the LAM when a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect and damage is from hail or fire.

d. Enter the result of adding uninsured cause appraisals to hail and fire exclusion appraisals.

NOTE: For fire losses, if the insured also has other fire insurance (double coverage), refer to the LAM.

N. Adjusted Potential:

REPLANT: Enter the pounds per acre allowed for replanting. (See section 4 for qualifications and computations.)

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Column “J” times Column “K2” times Column “L” plus Column “M.”
O. **Total to Count:** Column “C or C,” (actual acres) times Column “N,” rounded to whole pounds.

P. **Per Acre:** Per-Acre Guarantee - Enter the per-acre production guarantee from the insured’s policy.

**NOTE:** See the LAM for Late Planting procedures.

Q. **Total:** Column “C” (reported acres; “C” if acreage is not under-reported) times Column “P”, to tenths.

16. **Total Acres:**

**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**REPLANT and FINAL:** Total Actual Acres [Column “C” (or “C,” if there are under-reported acres)], to tenths.

**NOTE:** FOR ITEM 17. WHEN SEPARATE LINE ENTRIES ARE MADE FOR VARYING SHARES, STAGES, APH YIELDS, PRICE ELECTIONS, TYPES, ETC., WITHIN THE UNIT, AND TOTALS NEED TO BE KEPT SEPARATE FOR CALCULATING INDEMNITIES, MAKE NO ENTRY AND FOLLOW THE INSURANCE PROVIDER’S INSTRUCTIONS; OTHERWISE, MAKE THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

17. **Totals:**

**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**REPLANT and FINAL:** Total of Column “O” and total of Column “Q.”

**NARRATIVE:**

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

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, item M 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 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 see the LAM.
g. Explain any errors found on the Summary of Coverage.

h. Explain any commingled production. See the LAM.

i. Explain any entry for "Production Not to Count" Section II, item “O,” and/or any production not included in Section II, item I or item B - E entries.

j. Explain a "NO" checked in item 19.

k. Attach a sketch map or aerial photograph to identify the total unit:

(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.

**NOTE:** Indicate on the aerial photo or sketch map, the disposition of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.

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 Production Worksheet 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 insurance provider’s instructions.

o. Explain any delayed notices or delayed claims as instructed in the LAM.

p. Document any authorized estimated acres shown in Section I, item C as follows: "Line 3 ‘E’ acres authorized by insurance provider MM/DD/YYYY."

q. Document the method and calculation used to determine acres for the unit. See 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. See section 4.

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. Explain any ".000" QA factor entered in items L and R. Explain any deficiencies, substances, or conditions that are allowed for quality adjustment, as well as any which were not allowed, or any other factor(s) that affected the bid price (net price per pound) for the damaged dry beans even though such factors may not have qualified the dry beans for quality adjustment. Document any excess transportation costs or conditioning costs used to determine the QA factor.

v. Document the base price per pound for contract seed bean varieties. Verify with the acreage report.

w. Document field ID's and date and method of destruction of mycotoxin-infested dry beans if it has no market value. For further documentation instructions, refer to the LAM.

x. Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. See Bulletin No. MGR-99-023, date June 28, 1999 (or the LAM after bulletin has been incorporated) 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 - HARVESTED PRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION:

(1) Account for ALL HARVESTED PRODUCTION (for ALL ENTITIES sharing in the crop) except production appraised BEFORE harvest and shown in Section I because the quantity cannot be determined later (e.g., released for other uses, etc.).

(2) Columns “B” through “E” are for structure measurements entries (Rectangular, Round, Square, Conical Pile, etc.). If structures are a combination of shapes, break into a series of average measurements, if possible. Enter “Odd Shape” if production is stored in an odd-shaped structure. Document measurements on a Special Report or other FCIC-approved worksheet used for this purpose.

(3) If farm-stored production has been weighed prior to storage and acceptable weight tickets are available showing gross weights, enter “Weighed and Stored On Farm” in columns “B” through “E.” See LAM for acceptable weight tickets.

(4) For production commercially stored, sold, etc., make entries in items B through E as follows:

(a) Name and address of storage facility or buyer.

(b) “Seed,” “Fed,” etc.

(5) There will be no “harvested production” entries for replanting payments.

(6) If acceptable sales or weight tickets are not available, refer to the LAM.
(7) If additional lines are necessary, the data may be entered on a continuation sheet. USE SEPARATE LINES FOR:

(a) Separate storage structures.

(b) Varying names and addresses of buyers of sold production.

(c) Varying determinations of production (varying moisture, dockage, test weight, value, etc.).

**NOTE:** Average percent of dockage or moisture can be entered when the elevator has calculated the average on the summary sheet, and the determined average is acceptable to the adjuster. Separate line entries are not otherwise required. See the LAM for instructions.

(d) Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit.

(e) Conical piles. Do **NOT** add the cone in the top or bottom of a bin to the height of other grain in the structure. For computing the production in cones and conical piles, see the LAM.

(8) There will generally be no harvested production entries in items A through S for preliminary inspections.

(9) If there is harvested production from more than one insured practice (or type) and a separate approved APH yield has been established for each, the harvested production also must be entered on separate lines in items A through S by type or practice. If production has been commingled, see the LAM.

(10) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

**Verify or make the following entries:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Information Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Date Harvest Completed: (Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. See the LAM.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**REPLANT AND FINAL:**

a. The earlier of the date the ENTIRE acreage on the unit was (1) harvested, (2) totally destroyed, (3) put to other use, (4) a combination of harvested, destroyed, or put to other use, or (5) the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

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.”
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.”

d. If the case involves a Certification Form, enter the date from the Certification Form when the entire unit is put to another use, replanting is complete for the unit, etc. See the LAM.

19. **Similar Damage:**

**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**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.

20. **Assignment of Indemnity:** Check “Yes” only if an assignment of indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” See the LAM.

21. **Transfer of Right to Indemnity:** Check “Yes” only if a transfer of right to indemnity is in effect for the unit for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” See the LAM.

A1. **Share:** RECORD ONLY VARYING SHARES on SAME unit to three decimal places.

A2. **Field ID:** If only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, MAKE NO ENTRY.

If more than one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, and a separate approved APH yield exists, indicate for each practice/type the corresponding Field ID (from Section I, item “A”).

B. **Length or Diameter:** Internal measurement in feet to tenths of structural space occupied by crop.

a. Length if rectangular or square.

b. Diameter if round or conical pile. See the LAM to convert circumference to diameter if internal diameter measurement is not possible.

C. **Width:** Internal width measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in structure if rectangular or square. If round, enter “RND.” If conical pile, enter “Cone.”

D. **Depth:** Depth measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in rectangular, round, or square structure. If conical pile, enter the height of the cone. If there is production in the storage structure from other units or sources, refer to the LAM.

E. **Deduction:** Cubic feet, to tenths, of crop space displaced by chutes, vents, studs, crossties, etc. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.

F. **Net Cubic Feet:** Net cubic feet of crop in the storage structure. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.
G. **Conversion Factor:** Enter Conversion Factor as .8 (only if structure measurements are entered).

H. **Gross Prod.:** Multiply Column “F” times Column “G,” rounded to tenths of a bushel.

I. **Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.:** Circle “Lbs.” in column heading. Enter the gross production in whole pounds before deductions for moisture and foreign material for production:

**Dry Beans** - Enter the gross production in whole pounds before deductions for moisture and dockage, for production:

a. Weighed and stored on the farm.

b. Sold and/or Stored in commercial storage - Obtain gross production for the UNIT from the summary and/or settlement sheets. (Individual load slips only WILL NOT suffice unless the storage facility or buyer WILL NOT provide summary and/or settlement sheets to the insured, and this is documented in the narrative.)

c. Stored in odd-shaped structures. The adjuster must compute the amount of gross production. (Refer to the LAM for cubic footage and production computations). A copy of ALL production calculations must be left in the file folder.

**NOTE:** For farm stored production, calculate the pounds of production as follows: Column “H” times Column “M,” (actual test weight) rounded to the nearest whole pound.

d. For mycotoxin-infected dry beans, enter ALL production even if it has no market value.

**Contract Seed Beans** - Enter in whole pounds of clean-seed equivalent, the production as computed below:

a. Determine the value of harvested contract seed bean production to count, by variety, on a line basis. For both clean-seed production, and production which is not clean seed, add the amount received for sold production to the dollar value of unsold production (nearest whole dollar).

The value of contract seed bean production to count for each variety in the unit will be determined as follows:

(1) For production MEETING the minimum quality requirements contained in the seed bean processor contract AND for production that does not meet such requirements due to UNINSURED causes, multiply the actual value per pound or base price per pound, whichever is greater, by the number of pounds of such production.

(2) For production NOT MEETING the minimum quality requirements contained in the seed bean processor contract due to INSURABLE causes, multiply the actual value per pound by the number of pounds of such production.

b. Sum the results obtained in a.(1) and a.(2) above. The result is the total value of the contract seed production to count.
c. Divide the total value of production to count by the base price to determine whole
pounds of clean-seed equivalent, and enter the result.

d. Include in the narrative a statement which indicates the basis for pounds to count of
clean-seed equivalent determined in step “c” above.

J. **Shell/Sugar Factor:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

K. **FM%:** Make entry to nearest tenth for foreign material (as applicable), which the BUYER
has deducted (or will deduct if such production has not been sold). If the elevator has
averaged foreign material on the settlement/summary sheet, see the LAM for instructions.

The terms “dockage” and “foreign material” are often used by buyers to describe the same
non-grain material depending on the geographic area of the country. See Official U.S.
Standards for Beans and the LAM.

**K **

**Factor:** Enter the three-place factor determined by subtracting the percent of FM from
1.000, or subtract the entry in K, from 100 and divide by 100. **EXAMPLE:** For 4 percent,
enter “.960.”

L. **Moisture %:** Enter moisture percent to tenths. Moisture adjustment is applied prior to any
qualifying quality adjustment factors.

**L **

**Factor:** If bean moisture is more than 18.0 percent, enter the four-place moisture factor
from the moisture adjustment factor (TABLE D).

M. **Test Wt.:** Enter test weight (ONLY when storage structure measurements are entered) in
whole pounds (or pounds to tenths IF so instructed by the insurance provider) after any
foreign material is removed.

**M **

**Factor:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**NOTE:** The dry beans have been converted to actual pounds in Column “I” above;
therefore, no further adjustment is necessary.

N. **Adjusted Production:** Result of multiplying “I” x “K,” x “L.” **(Round to whole pounds).**

**NOTE:** The test weight factor is not used in this step. The production was previously
converted to the actual whole pounds in Column “I” (refer to Column “I c”).

O. **Production Not to Count:** Net production NOT to count, in 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 from other sources (e.g., other units or uninsured acreage) in the same storage
structure (if the storage entries include such production).

**NOTE:** THIS ENTRY MUST NEVER EXCEED PRODUCTION SHOWN ON THE SAME
LINE. EXPLAIN THE TOTAL BIN CONTENTS (bin grain depth, etc.) AND ANY
"PRODUCTION NOT TO COUNT" IN THE NARRATIVE.
NOTE: Make no entry if only the depth for production to count has been entered in column D, and the depth for production not to count has been entered in the narrative. See example in the LAM.

P. Production: Result of subtracting the entry in Column “O” from Column “N,” to whole pounds.

Q. Value: See the Dry Bean Crop Provisions and section 3 E, paragraph E of this handbook for quality adjustment eligibility requirements.

MAKE NO ENTRY when a conversion factor is designated by the Special Provisions for the actual grade or pick of the dry beans.

Dry Beans - When a conversion factor is not designated by the Special Provisions, AND the dry beans do not grade at least U.S. No. 2 OR where the dry beans do not meet a U.S. Grade or pick shown in the Special Provisions:

DISREGARD BASE PRICES.

a. Enter the market price per pound of the damaged or conditioned production on the earlier of the date such quality adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit.

b. If the damaged production has no value, enter "0" and explain it in the narrative.

c. If the buyer/receiver reflects bean value through a weight reduction, see EXHIBIT 1.

NOTE: If a higher price is available at a market within a reasonable distance outside the local market area, this price is used, and transportation costs in excess of transportation costs to the local market are deducted from such price. See the LAM.

Contract seed beans - Enter the base price per pound to THREE decimal places. Entry must be identical to the verified corresponding item on the Summary of Coverage.

Q. Dry Beans:

Mkt. Price: Enter the Local Market Price for U.S. No. 2 dry beans of the same type on the earlier of the date the production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit.

Contract seed beans - MAKE NO ENTRY.

R. Quality Factor:

Dry Beans: If a conversion factor is shown in the Special Provisions for the grade or actual percent of pick, enter the factor for the type. In cases where no conversion factor is shown in the Special Provisions, enter the result of dividing Q1 by Q2, rounded to three decimal places.

Contract Seed Beans - MAKE NO ENTRY.

S. Production to Count: Enter result from multiplying Column “P” times Column “R” in whole pounds.
NOTE: FOR ITEMS 22 - 24. WHEN SEPARATE LINE ENTRIES ARE MADE FOR VARYING SHARES, STAGES, APH YIELDS, PRICE ELECTIONS, TYPES, ETC., WITHIN THE UNIT, AND TOTALS NEED TO BE KEPT SEPARATE FOR CALCULATING INDEMNITIES, MAKE NO ENTRY AND FOLLOW THE INSURANCE PROVIDER’S INSTRUCTIONS; OTHERWISE, MAKE THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

22. **Section II Total:**

**PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL:** Total of Column “S,” to whole pounds.

23. **Section I Total:**

**PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL:** Enter figure from Section I Column “O” total.

24. **Unit Total:**

**PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL:** Total of 22 and 23, to whole pounds.

25. **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 Production Worksheet.

**NOTE:** Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.

26. **Insured’s Signature and Date:** Insured’s (or insured’s authorized representative’s) signature and date. BEFORE obtaining insured’s signature, REVIEW ALL ENTRIES on the Production Worksheet WITH THE INSURED, particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood.

**NOTE:** Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.

27. **Page Numbers:**

**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.).
**FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY**

**PRODUCTION WORKSHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Crop/Code #</th>
<th>2. Unit #</th>
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<th>21. Transfer of Right To Indemnity?</th>
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<td>59,739</td>
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#### NARRATIVE

(If more space is needed, attach a Special Report)

Field A acreage determined from wheel measurements. Fields B, C, and D - FSA permanent field measurements. Field B qualifies for Quality Adjustment. See attached FGIS Grade Certificate. 7% total damage due to hail. (.1600 ÷ .2500 = .640 QA factor. Dry Beans harvested from field C weighed 43# per bushel and had 9.7 % total damage from hail (.1375 value ÷ .2500 market price = .550 QA factor.) Field D plowed without consent.

#### ACTUARIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
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<th>O</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field ID</td>
<td>Prelim Acres</td>
<td>Final Acres</td>
<td>Interest or Share</td>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>Practice</td>
<td>Type Class</td>
<td>Variety</td>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>Intended or Final Use</td>
<td>Appraised Potential</td>
<td>Moisture %</td>
<td>Shell and/or Quality Factor</td>
<td>+ Uninsured Cause</td>
<td>Adjusted Potential</td>
<td>Total To Count (C x P)</td>
<td>Per Acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>M/D</td>
<td>E24.0</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>.667</td>
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<td>002</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>UH</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>M/D</td>
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<td>.667</td>
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<td>002</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<td>...............</td>
<td>...............</td>
<td>...............</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. TOTAL</th>
<th>17. TOTALS</th>
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<tr>
<td>108.2</td>
<td>31,940</td>
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<table>
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<th>25. Adjuster's Signature Code # Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st Inspection I.M. ADJUSTER XXXXX MM/DD/YYYY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Inspection I.M. ADJUSTER XXXXX MM/DD/YYYY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Inspection I.M. ADJUSTER XXXXX MM/DD/YYYY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AUGUST 1999**

**39**

**FCIC-25110 (DRY BEANS)**
### Section I - Acreage Appraised, Production and Adjustments

#### ACTUAL 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field ID</th>
<th>Prelim Acres</th>
<th>Final Acres</th>
<th>Interest or Share</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Type Class Varietal</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Intended or Final Use</th>
<th>Potential Yield</th>
<th>Stage Guarantee</th>
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<tr>
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<td>24.2</td>
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<td>002</td>
<td>062</td>
<td>TO GR. SORG</td>
<td></td>
<td>452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>R05</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>062</td>
<td>PLOWED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>217</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>855.0</td>
<td>56.0</td>
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<td>R05</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>062</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1850, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
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<td>667</td>
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<td>002</td>
<td>062</td>
<td>WOC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1850, 1850</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

16. TOTAL: 108.2

#### NARRATIVE

Field A acreage determined from wheel measurements. Fields B, C, and D - FSA permanent field measurements. Field D plowed without consent. The base price is .2500 cents per pound.

### Section II - Harvested Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share Field ID</th>
<th>Length or Diameter</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Deduction</th>
<th>Net Cubic Feet</th>
<th>Conversion Factor</th>
<th>Gross Prod. (F x G)</th>
<th>Bu. Ton Lbs. Cwt.</th>
<th>Shell Sugar Factor</th>
<th>FM % Factor</th>
<th>Moisture % Factor</th>
<th>Test WT Factor</th>
<th>Adjusted Production</th>
<th>Prod. Not to Count</th>
<th>Production (N x O)</th>
<th>Value Mkt. Price</th>
<th>Quality Factor</th>
<th>Production to Count (P x R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I certify the information provided above, to the best of my knowledge, to be true and complete and that it will be used to determine my loss, if any, to my insured crops. I understand that this Production Worksheet and supporting papers are subject to audit and approval by the company. I understand that this crop insurance is subsidized and reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States. Any false or inaccurate information may result in the sanctions outlined in my policy and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1006 and 1014, 7 U.S.C. § 1506, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729 and 3730 and other federal statutes.
### Production Worksheet

**Crop/Code #**
- DRY BEANS 00100 SW1.96N-30W 0047

**Date of Damage**
- JUN 10

**Cause of Damage**
- HAIL

**Primary Cause %**
- 100

**Claim #**
- XXXXXXX

**Crop Year**
- YYYY

**Name of Insured**
- I.M. INSURED

**Policy #**
- XXXXXXXX

**Company**
- ANY COMPANY

**Agency**
- ANY AGENCY

**Notice of Loss**
- MM/DD/YYYY

**Additional Units**

**Est. Prod. Per Acre**

**SECTION I - ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field ID</th>
<th>Prelim Acres</th>
<th>Final Acres</th>
<th>Interest or Share</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Type Class</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Intended or Final Use</th>
<th>Moisture % Factor</th>
<th>Shell and/or Quality Factor</th>
<th>Adjusted Potential</th>
<th>Total To Count</th>
<th>Per Acre</th>
<th>Total (C x P)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>R05</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>REPLANTED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>33,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/D</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>R05</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NOT REPLANTED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16. TOTAL**
- 70.0

**17. TOTALS**
- 3000

**Appraised Potential**

**Selected**

**NARRATIVE** (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report)

**Example above shows allowance when the actual cost and/or 20% of the production guarantee is greater than the maximum allowance.**

- Insured’s actual cost to replant - $25.00/acre. Price election - $.25. $25.00 ÷ $.25 = 100 pounds (less than 120 lbs. maximum allowed) 1125 lbs./acre x 20% = 225 lbs./acre (greater than 120 lbs./acre maximum allowed). Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee (1125 x 90% = 1013 lbs./acre -- appraised potential = 452 lbs./acre. Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. Field A wheel measured. See attached Special Report for measurements and calculations.

### Production Worksheet

**Crop/Code #**
- DRY BEANS 00100 SW1.96N-30W 0047

**Date of Damage**
- JUN 10

**Cause of Damage**
- HAIL

**Primary Cause %**
- 100

**Claim #**
- XXXXXXX

**Crop Year**
- YYYY

**Name of Insured**
- I.M. INSURED

**Policy #**
- XXXXXXXX

**Company**
- ANY COMPANY

**Agency**
- ANY AGENCY

**Notice of Loss**
- MM/DD/YYYY

**Additional Units**

**Est. Prod. Per Acre**

**SECTION I - ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field ID</th>
<th>Prelim Acres</th>
<th>Final Acres</th>
<th>Interest or Share</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Type Class</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Intended or Final Use</th>
<th>Moisture % Factor</th>
<th>Shell and/or Quality Factor</th>
<th>Adjusted Potential</th>
<th>Total To Count</th>
<th>Per Acre</th>
<th>Total (C x P)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>R05</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>33,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/D</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>R05</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NOT REPLANTED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16. TOTAL**
- 70.0

**17. TOTALS**
- 1500

**Appraised Potential**

**Selected**

**NARRATIVE** (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report)

**Example above shows allowance when the actual cost and/or 20% of the production guarantee is greater than the maximum allowance when share is considered.**

- Insured’s actual cost to replant - $12.50/acre. Price election - $.25. $12.50 ÷ $.25 = 50 pounds. 1125 lbs./acre x 20% x .500 share = 113 lbs./acre (both greater than maximum allowed - 120 lbs./acre x .500 share = 60 lbs./acre). Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee (1125 x 90% = 1013 lbs./acre) -- appraised potential = 452 lbs./acre. Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. Field A wheel measured. See attached Special Report for measurements and calculations.
### 10. REFERENCE MATERIAL

**TABLE A - MINIMUM REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRES IN FIELD OR SUBFIELD</th>
<th>MINIMUM NO. OF SAMPLES</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.1 - 10.0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 - 40.0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add one additional sample for each additional 40.0 acres (or fraction thereof) in the field or sub-field.
### TABLE B - ROW LENGTH SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS AND SQUARE FOOT FACTOR TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROW WIDTH, INCHES</th>
<th>LENGTH OF ROW FEET TO TENTHS</th>
<th>SQUARE FOOT FACTOR</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>(Broadcast)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.2</td>
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<td>15.7</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For any row width less than 20 inches that is not shown on the table above, the sample row length will be 10 feet. The Square Foot Factor is determined as follows:

\[(\text{Row width (in inches)} ÷ 12) \times 10 \text{ ft.} = \text{Square Foot Factor (Whole Number)}\].

**EXAMPLE:** \((15 \text{ inches} ÷ 12) = 1.25 \times 10 \text{ ft.} = 12.5\). Round to 13 (Factor)

For any row width greater than 20 inches that is not shown on the table above, the sample row length and the square foot factor will be based on a 1/1000th acre sample. Determine the sample row length as follows:

\[(12 ÷ 25 \text{ (row width (in inches))} \times 43.56 = 20.9 \text{ ft. sample row length (feet to tenths)}\].

Determine the Square Foot Factor as follows:

\[(\text{Row width (in inches)} ÷ 12) \times \text{Sample Row Length} = \text{Square Foot Factor (rounded to nearest whole number)}\]. **EXAMPLE:** \((25" ÷ 12) \times 20.9 \text{ feet} = 43.54 \text{ (round to 44)}\)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRY BEAN TYPES:</th>
<th>ABBREVIATION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ALPHA</th>
<th>NUMERIC</th>
<th>YIELD FACTOR</th>
<th>BEANS/PLANT FACTOR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adzuki</td>
<td>ADZ</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>.092</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Turtle Soup</td>
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<td>CBRY</td>
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<td>.021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flat Small White</td>
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<td>.020</td>
<td>6.5</td>
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<td>GRNO</td>
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<td>MU</td>
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<td>Pink</td>
<td>PNK</td>
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<td>.035</td>
<td>55.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinto</td>
<td>PTO</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>.029</td>
<td>41.0</td>
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<td>Small Red</td>
<td>SMR</td>
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<td>Small White</td>
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<td>White Kidney</td>
<td>WK</td>
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<td>.028</td>
<td>21.0</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Eye</td>
<td>YEYE</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>.024</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>561</td>
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<td>Use “Contract Seed Bean” factors shown below</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTRACT SEED BEAN VARIETIES (seeds per pound)</th>
<th>BU</th>
<th>062</th>
<th>SEE BELOW</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>900 - 1,250</td>
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<td>1,275 - 1,525</td>
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<td>1,925 - 2,300</td>
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<td>2,325 - 2,700</td>
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<td>Moisture (%)</td>
<td>Adjustment Factor</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.0 - 19.9</td>
<td>.988 - .820</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0 - 21.9</td>
<td>.978 - .760</td>
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<td>.968 - .690</td>
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<td>24.0 - 25.9</td>
<td>.958 - .640</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.0 - 29.9</td>
<td>.938 - .560</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.0 - 31.9</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.0 - 33.9</td>
<td>.918 - .480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.0 - 35.9</td>
<td>.908 - .440</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.0 - 37.9</td>
<td>.898 - .400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.0 - 39.9</td>
<td>.888 - .360</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.0 - 41.9</td>
<td>.878 - .320</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.0 - 43.9</td>
<td>.868 - .280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.0 - 45.9</td>
<td>.858 - .240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.0 - 47.9</td>
<td>.848 - .200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>48.0 - 49.9</td>
<td>.838 - .160</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.0 - 51.9</td>
<td>.828 - .120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.0 - 53.9</td>
<td>.818 - .080</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.0 - 55.9</td>
<td>.808 - .040</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.0 - 57.9</td>
<td>.798 - .000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*TABLE D - MOISTURE ADJUSTMENT FACTOR TABLE*
EXHIBIT 1

DRY BEAN VALUE REFLECTED THROUGH WEIGHT REDUCTION

The buyer/processor may clean/screen the gross production to improve the grade of the dry beans, and reflect the value based on the net weight and grade after removal of the damaged production rather than quoting a grade and price for the gross production as delivered. In this case use the following procedure to determine the net price per pound of the dry bean production.

NOTE: The adjuster must also get a bid price on the gross amount of the damaged production at the quantity and quality/grade as delivered. The greater of this amount or the amount as calculated below will be used for Column Q1 on the Production Worksheet.

A. Subtract the percentage of foreign material from gross production.

B. Determine the total cash value (dollar payment) that could have been paid the insured. Remember to include value for production damaged by uninsured causes (such as checked skins, etc.).

C. Divide the total cash value by the adjusted production (after removal of foreign material) to determine the net price of the damaged production.

D. Divide the net price by the local market price for U.S. No. 2 dry beans of the same type.

E. Show all calculations in the narrative of the claim form or on an attached Special Report.

SEE NEXT PAGES FOR EXAMPLES:
EXHIBIT 1

EXAMPLE 1:

NOTE: In this example, the buyer/receiver allowed (did not count) the first 5 percent checked skins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>025032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>GROSS</th>
<th>TARE (TRUCK WEIGHT)</th>
<th>NET DELIVERED WEIGHT</th>
<th>BOARD PRICE / (CWT)</th>
<th>FACTOR</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>TOTAL %</th>
<th>WEIGHT DEDUCTED</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
<th>NET PRICE / (CWT)</th>
<th>NET DELIVERED WEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAVY</td>
<td>49360</td>
<td>15020</td>
<td>34340</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$14.50</td>
<td>28,227.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STEP 1** Add to the net weight, the production subtracted by the buyer/receiver for uninsured damage (checked skins).

\[
28,228 \text{ lbs.} + [(8.1\% - 5.0\%) \times 34,340 \text{ lbs.}] = \\
28,228 \text{ lbs.} + (3.1\% \times 34,340 \text{ lbs.}) = \\
28,228 \text{ lbs.} + 1065 \text{ lbs.} = 29,293
\]

**STEP 2** Multiply the pounds for which the insured could have been paid by the net price or market value.

\[
29,293 \text{ lbs.} \times \$0.1450 = \$4,247.49
\]

**STEP 3** Divide the amount the insured could have been paid by the net delivered weight minus FM. ENTER RESULT IN COLUMN Q, AS THE DOLLAR NET PRICE PER POUND.

\[
34,340 \text{ lbs. with 3.5\% FM (.965 factor)} \\
34,340 \text{ lbs.} \times .965 = 33,138 \text{ lbs.} \\
\$4,247.49 \text{ divided by 33,138 lbs.} = \$0.128 \text{ per lb.}
\]

**STEP 4** Enter board price (the local market price per pound for U.S. No. 2 dry beans) IN COLUMN Q₂ ($0.150).
EXHIBIT 1

EXAMPLE 2:

In this example the buyer/receiver has traded tare for grade.

The elevator may CLEAN/SCREEN the gross production to improve the grade of the dry beans, and reflect the value through a weight reduction (tare %) rather than quoting a grade and price for the gross production as delivered. In this case, the net price per pound of the damaged production will be determined as follows:

1. Multiplying the net weight (gross weight minus the tare % weight) of the delivered production by the local market price of the grade of the damaged production after milling; then

2. Divide that result by the gross pounds of dry beans delivered.

The result is the **NET PRICE PER POUND** received for the damaged production.

**NOTE:** The adjuster must verify that the weight reduction applied by the buyer/processor is due to insurable causes of loss.

EXAMPLE:

**SETTLEMENT SHEET**

**GROWER:** I.M. INSURED

| VARIETY: PINTOS |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **DATE**        | **SCALE TICKET #** | **GROSS WEIGHT** | **TARE %** | **TARE** | **NET WEIGHT** | **GRADE** |
| 10-2-99         | 11002            | 12,200           | 44.00      | 5,368    | 6,832          | 97        |
| 10-4-99         | 11014            | 14,360           | 50.00      | 7,180    | 7,180          | 97        |
| **TOTAL**       |                  | **26,560**       |            | **12,548**| **14,012**     |           |

For the purposes of this example, the Local Market Price on the day of sale was 20 cents per pound. The insured delivered 26,560 pounds of dry beans to the elevator. 12,548 pounds were deducted from the gross weight, leaving a Net Weight of 14,012 pounds,

**STEP 1** Multiply the pounds for which the insured could have been paid by the local price per pound.

14,012 lbs. x $0.2000 = $2,802.40

**STEP 2** Divide the dollar amount the insured could have been paid for the damaged production by the gross delivered weight. ENTER RESULT IN Q1 AS THE NET PRICE PER POUND.

$2,802.40 ÷ 26,560 lbs. = $0.1055 per lb.
EXHIBIT 1

STEP 3 Enter THE LOCAL MARKET PRICE PER POUND ($0.2000) IN COLUMN Q of the Production Worksheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TICKET NUMBER: 11002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROWER: I.M. INSURED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAREHOLDER:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO BIN No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22200 LB GR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000 LB TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12200 NET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5368 TARE LBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6832 NET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Producer hereby grants permission for movement of beans covered by this scale ticket for processing and for storage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TICKET NUMBER: 11014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROWER: I.M. INSURED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAREHOLDER:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO BIN No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24760 LB GR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10400 LB TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14360 NET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7180 TARE LBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7180 NET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Producer hereby grants permission for movement of beans covered by this scale ticket for processing and for storage.