PRUNE 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 PROCEDURES 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 that have been redlined. Three stars (*** ) identify information that has been removed.

Changes for June 1999:

Inserts:

A. A new handbook format. This handbook complies with the Prune Crop Provisions (99-036).

B. References to the crop code crop name “Prunes,” crop code “0036,” and references to five-digit unit numbers, as applicable.

C. In section 2 A distribution procedure for appraisal forms.


E. In section 3, Insurance Contract Information that contains standards for insurability, provisions that are not applicable to CAT coverage, unit division, and quality adjustment.
F. In section 8, Claim Form Entries and Completion Procedure that contains new claim procedures and example Production Worksheet.

G. Section 9, Reference Material that includes the following information: TABLE A - Minimum Representative Sample Requirements; TABLE B - Average Prune Size on the P-1 Grade Sheet by Screen Size TABLE C - Number of Trees per Acre; and TABLE D - Predicted Average harvest Size of Dry Prunes. Also included is EXHIBIT 1 - P-1 Reference Guide.

Deletes:

A. Deletes references to Statement of Facts (FCI-6) forms and replaces them with references to Special Report forms.

B. Deletes references to the FCI-74 claim form and replaces them with references to the Production Worksheet.

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# PRUNE 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This handbook remains in effect until superseded by reissuance of either the entire handbook or selected portions (through slipsheets or bulletins).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 prune loss adjustment and this handbook, which are not defined in this section, are defined as they appear in the text.

3. Abbreviations:

   DFA       Dried Fruit Association
   DPMO      Dried Prune Marketing Order
   PBA       Prune Bargaining Association
   RPAM      Random Path Appraisal Method
(4) **Definitions:**

**Direct Marketing**  
Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper, or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include: selling through an on-farm or roadside stand; farmer’s market; and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

**Harvest**  
Picking of mature prunes from the trees or ground either by hand or machine.

**Market Price for Standard Prunes**  
The price per ton shown on the processor’s settlement sheet for each size count of standard prunes.

**Natural Condition Prunes**  
Prunes in the condition in which they are normally delivered from a dehydrator or dry yard.

**Prunes**  
Any type or variety of plums that is grown in the area for the production of prunes and that meets the requirements defined in the applicable Federal Marketing Agreement Dried Prune Order.

**Reference Date**  
Reference date provided by the RSO that occurs one to two weeks after pit hardening and is when 80 to 90 percent of the seeds show presence of endosperm, a clear jelly-like substance at the blossom end of the seed. This usually occurs from May 1 through May 15.

**Standard Prunes**  
Any natural condition prunes that (a) grade “C” or better in accordance with the United States Standards for Grades of Fresh Plums and Prunes; or (b) meet or exceed the grading standards in effect for the crop year if a Federal Marketing Agreement Dried Prune Order has been established for the area in which the insured crop is grown.

**Substandard Prunes**  
Any natural condition prunes failing to meet the applicable grading specifications for standard prunes.

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### 3. **INSURANCE CONTRACT INFORMATION**

The insurance provider is to determine that the insured has complied with all 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 prunes in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:
(a) In which the insured has a share;

(b) That are grown for production of natural condition prunes;

(c) That are grown on tree varieties that:

1. Were commercially available when the trees were set out;
2. Are adapted to the area;
3. Are grown on rootstock that is adapted to the area; and
4. Are irrigated (except where otherwise provided in the actuarial documents).

(d) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by the insurance provider; and

(e) That are grown on trees that have reached at least the 7th growing season after being set out.

(2) Prunes interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless the insurance provider inspects the acreage and determines that it does not meet the insurability requirements contained in the insured’s policy.

(3) Insurance coverage is not provided against damage or loss of production due to the following:

(a) Insects and disease unless adverse weather prevents the proper application of control measures; causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or for which no effective control mechanism is available; or

(b) Inability to market the prunes for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in the crop provisions. For example, the insurance provider will not pay the insured an indemnity if the insured is unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

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).

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, may be divided into optional units if, for each optional unit, all the conditions stated in the applicable provisions are met.
D. QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

Any production of substandard prunes resulting from damage by insurable causes will be adjusted based on the average size count as indicated on the applicable DFA Inspection Report and Certification Form. Any insurable damage will be adjusted as follows:

1. Divide the value per ton of such substandard prunes by the market price per ton for standard prunes (of the same size count); then

2. Multiply the result in subsection D (1) by the number of tons of such substandard prunes.

4. PRUNE APPRAISALS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

2. Specifically for prunes, circumstances that require an appraisal include (but are not limited to):
   (a) Any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing or for fresh fruit; or
   (b) When there is damage due to uninsurable causes.

3. Make separate appraisals for each prune variety grown in the orchard, as applicable.

4. Within the policy provisions is a requirement that insureds file a “notice of damage or loss” unless the insurance period has ended prior to each of the following events:
   (a) The insured must notify the insurance provider within 3 days of the date that harvest should have started if the crop will not be harvested.
   (b) The insured must notify the insurance provider at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing or sold as fresh fruit.

   NOTE: In the event of failure to give timely notice that the production will be sold by direct marketing or fresh fruit, apply an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre, if such failure results in the inability of the insurance provider to make the required appraisal.

   (c) If the insured intends to claim an indemnity on any unit in accordance with section 14 of the Basic Provisions, notice must be given at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest or immediately if damage is discovered during harvest so that the insurance provider can inspect the damaged production.
(d) If the insured fails to meet the requirements listed above and such failure results in the insurance provider’s inability to inspect the damaged production, all such production is to be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

(5) **Appraisal dates:**

(a) Insurance provider representatives will set appraisal dates.

(b) Whenever possible, appraise prunes after the “Reference Date” and before fruit is removed from the trees.

**B. SELECTING REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES FOR APPRAISALS**

Make a general examination of all acreage in the unit. Determine the number and general location of trees to be used in the representative samples based on:

(1) Total acreage and number of trees;

(2) Extent of variation in the amount of production or damage within the acreage and location of the fruit on the tree;

**NOTE:** When variable damage causes the crop potential to be significantly different within the same orchard, or when the insured wishes to destroy a portion of the orchard, split the orchard into suborchards, and appraise each one separately.

(3) Percent of each type in the acreage;

(4) Tree age, size, density, and vigor;

(5) The acreage in the unit where fruit has been picked, and the extent of variation in the amount of unpicked fruit on the trees; and

(6) Use as many samples as necessary to accurately determine potential production. Minimum sample requirements are shown in **TABLE A**.

**C. ORCHARD APPRAISALS**

Timing of Appraisals: The adjuster will determine which appraisal method to use depending upon crop maturity at time of appraisal.

**D. HANDLING APPRAISAL DISCREPANCIES**

If the insured disagrees with the appraisal, make arrangements for leaving representative trees UNHARVESTED and for inspecting those trees when the prunes are ready to harvest (harvest sample appraisal). The adjuster and insured should jointly determine the trees to be selected for this representative sample. Make a sketch map of the orchard and mark the sample trees by row number and tree count within the chosen row. An adjuster must be present when the representative trees are harvested.
E. **PRUNE GRADING**

All prune grading will be in accordance with the USDA/DFA standards, as applicable. The adjuster is responsible for familiarizing her/himself with these standards to ensure they are properly applied.

5. **APPRAISAL METHODS**

A. **GENERAL INFORMATION**

These instructions provide information for appraisal methods for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appraisal Method</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First-period Immature Appraisals</td>
<td>from the “Reference Date” through the 15th day after the “Reference Date.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-period Immature Appraisals</td>
<td>from the 16th day after the “Reference Date” until fruit maturity.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mature Prune Appraisals</td>
<td>on unharvested mature prunes.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Representative Tree Appraisals</td>
<td>the production harvested from the representative trees to determine the yield per acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested Acreage Appraisals</td>
<td>the average yield per acre from harvested acreage as the appraisal per acre for unharvested acreage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. **UNHARVESTED APPRAISALS**

(1) **First-period Immature Appraisals:**

(a) Harvest green prunes from various locations on the sample trees that are representative of the entire green crop produced.

(b) Count the number of green prunes needed to equal one pound.

(c) See **TABLE D** to convert the green prune-count per pound to a dry prune-count per pound.

(d) Multiply the average number of prunes per tree (as determined by the RPAM) by the applicable survival factor from **TABLE E** to determine the number of prunes per tree to count. Multiply this result by the number of trees per acre to determine the per acre total number of surviving prunes to count.
NOTE: See the RPAM Handbook for instructions on selecting a random sample and tabulating the number of fruit per sample tree.

(e) Convert the total number of surviving prunes to tons (rounded to tenths) to determine the per acre production to count.

(2) **Second-period Immature Appraisals:**

(a) From the average number of dry prunes per pound use either:

1. The actual production records (if there are 4 or more years of yield data); or
2. The DFA county/area average (if there are LESS than 4 years of yield data) and apply them to fruit counts made using the RPAM.

(b) Document method used to determine the number of dry prunes per pound in the Remarks section of the appraisal worksheet.

C. **HARVESTED APPRAISALS**

(1) **Mature Prune Appraisals:**

(a) Use the RPAM Worksheet to obtain fruit counts from sample trees.

(b) Count the number of dry prunes as follows:

1. Harvest 140 pounds of prunes from representative sample trees and take prunes to a local dehydrator to dry the prunes.
2. Have the dried samples graded by an authorized DFA grading service.
3. Use the grading results to determine the dry-prune count per pound. Transfer these results to the Prune Appraisal Worksheet.

(2) **Representative Tree Appraisals:**

Arrange with the insured to harvest representative trees after a crop has reached maturity. Use the production harvested from the representative trees to determine the yield per acre.

(3) **Harvested Acreage Appraisals:**

Use the average yield per acre from harvested acreage as the appraisal per acre for unharvested acreage. Use this method only when the harvested acreage can be verified as being representative of the unharvested acreage. Verify by actually inspecting the harvested and unharvested acreage prior to any harvest to compare the crop on the trees.
6. APPRAISAL DEVIATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

A. DEVIATIONS

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

B. MODIFICATIONS

Modifications in appraisal methods require insurance provider authorization (as described in the LAM).

(1) Quadrant Fruit Count Appraisals:

For trees with a heavy fruit load or large-size trees, visually quarter a sample tree and count the fruit in a representative quadrant. Multiply the quadrant count times 4 (four quadrants) and use this as a basis for completing the appraisal for the sample tree.

(2) Lack of Grade/Dehydration Data Appraisals:

When the DFA mature prune grades are not available or when mature prune dehydration data is not available and the producer has:

(a) Less than 4 years of yield data: Use the average for the county/area from the DFA, as provided by an authorized insurance provider representative.

(b) Four or more years of yield data: Use the average of the insured’s past production records (from the insured’s P-1 forms).

(3) Fresh Prune Appraisals:

Use when there is production that will be sold as juice, fresh fruit, or when there is fresh prune production and dried prune production on the same acreage.

(a) Document appraised and harvested tonnage in the appraised and harvested production sections of the ProductionWorksheet, as applicable.

NOTE: Explain in the Narrative that there is fresh prune production or production for juice.

(b) Fresh prunes are packed in containers of various size and weight. The adjuster will need to convert pounds of fresh production to tons, as applicable.
7. 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 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 or plot inspected. Refer to section 4 for sampling instructions.

(4) For every inspection, complete all item entries on the appraisal worksheet. Check item 9 to signify either an “Immature” or “Mature” appraisal.

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:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Information Required</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Company: Name of the company servicing the contract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Claim Number: Claim number as assigned by the insurance provider.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART I - (SAMPLING)

1. **Insured’s Name:** Name of insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.

2. **Policy Number:** Insured's assigned policy number.

3. **Crop Year:** Crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.

4. **Acres in Unit:** Unit acreage, to tenths.

5. **Unit Number:** Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct (e.g., 00100).
6.A. **Tree Spacing:** Spacing between trees and between rows in feet.

6.B. **Trees per Acre:** Enter the number of trees per acre by actual count; or use the actual spacing between rows and between trees to determine orchard population (see **TABLE C**).

7. **Date of Appraisal:** Date appraisal is made (e.g., MM/DD/YYYY). Immediately below enter the “Reference Date” (e.g., Ref: MM/DD/YYYY).

8. **4 or More Years Records:** Enter either “Yes” or “No,” as applicable.

9. **Immature/Mature:**
   
   a. Check “Immature,” for appraisals made between the “Reference Date” and fruit maturity.
   
   b. Check “Mature,” for appraisals made when the fruit is of harvest maturity.

10. **Field ID:** Field identification symbol.

11. **No. of Acres in Field:** Prune (variety) acres, to tenths for the orchard or suborchard inspected.

12. **Total No. of Trees in Field:** The total number of trees in the orchard or suborchard being appraised. Use actual tree counts or use **TABLE C**, as applicable.

13. **No. of Samples Required:** Number of sample trees appraised, see **TABLE A**.

14. **Prune Count/Number of Prunes from each Sample:** Fruit count from RPAM worksheets.

   **NOTE:** Transfer entry from the RPAM Worksheet from the TOTAL entry. The TOTAL entry is the number of fruit per sample tree.

15. **Total Prunes:** Total number of PRUNES entered in item 14.

16. **No. of Samples:** Total number of SAMPLES taken from item 13.

17. **Avg. No. per Tree:** Item 15 divided by item 16, in whole prunes.

18. **No. of Green Prunes per Pound/Sample:** Number of green prunes per pound from each sample tree (not corrected to dry prune equivalent).

19. **Total Green Pounds:** Total number of green prunes per pound for all samples entered in item 18 entries.

20. **No. of Samples:** Total number of samples taken from item 18.
21. **Avg. No. Per Pound:** Item 19 divided by item 20, in whole prunes.

22. **Predicted Dry Count:** See TABLE D to find the predicted harvest size (dry) for the entry in item 21, in whole prunes.

**PART II (PRODUCTION TO COUNT)**

23. **Avg. No. of Prunes Per Tree:** Transfer entry from item 17.

24. **% Survival Conversion:** Percent survival conversion (to two-decimal places) obtained from TABLE E for the date of the appraisal after the “Reference Date.”

25. **Prunes Per Tree to Count:** Item 23 times item 24, to whole prunes.

26. **Trees Per Acre:** Transfer entry from item 6.B.

27. **Total Prunes to Count:** Item 25 times item 26, to whole prunes.

28. **Avg. Dry Count Per Pound:** Average whole dry prunes per pound, for:
   
   a. First-period Immature Appraisal: use entry from item 22.
   
   b. Second-period Immature Appraisal: use actual records (if records are acceptable); or DFA county/area averages.
   
   c. Mature Appraisal: use either DFA grading results; if available, actual records (if records are acceptable); or DFA county/area averages.

29. **Avg. Dry Pounds Per Acre:** Item 27 divided by item 28, to whole pounds.

30. **Pounds Per Ton:** MAKE NO ENTRY. “2000” is preprinted on the appraisal worksheet.

31. **Tons Per Acre to Count:** Item 29 divided by item 30, in tons to tenths.

32. **Acres in Sample:** Transfer entry from item 11.

33. **Total Production to Count (Tons):** Item 31 times item 32, in tons to tenths.

34. **Remarks:** Enter any pertinent information such as:

   a. Modification in appraisal methods.
   
   b. Average yields used in lieu of current yield data.
   
   c. Number of trees that are uninsurable (e.g., dead trees; trees interplanted with another crop; or replanted immature trees, etc.).
   
   d. Document calculations for converting fresh production or production for juice to dry production equivalent.
35. **Signature of Adjuster, Code Number, 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; otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the Production Worksheet.

36. **Signature of Insured 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.

**Page Number:** Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 2 of 2, etc.).
**PRUNE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET**  
*(FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY)*

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<tr>
<th>Company</th>
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**PART I (SAMPLING)**

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<tr>
<td>4. Acres in Unit</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5. Unit Number</td>
<td>00100</td>
<td>6. A. Tree Spacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. B. Trees Per Acre</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>7. Date of Appraisal</td>
<td>MM/DD/YYYY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 4 or More Years Records</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. IMMATURE ✗</td>
<td>10. Field ID</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>11. No. of Acres in Field</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Total No. of Trees in Field</td>
<td>545</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. No. of Samples Required</td>
<td>5</td>
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**Number of Prunes from each Sample**

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<th>1212</th>
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<th>1183</th>
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**PRUNE COUNT**

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Samples</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. Per Tree</td>
<td>1181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**  GREEN COUNT PER POUND WILL BE USED ONLY BETWEEN REF. DATE AND 15 DAYS AFTER REF. DATE.

| Total Green Pounds | 340 |
| No. of Samples | 5 |
| Avg. No. Per Pound | 68 |
| Predicted Dry Count | 47 |

**PART II (PRODUCTION TO COUNT)**

| Avg. No. of Prunes Per Tree | 1181 |
| % Survival Conversion | 0.60 |
| Prunes Per Tree to Count | x 709 |
| Trees Per Acre | x 109 |
| Total Prunes to Count | 77281 |
| Avg. Dry Count Per Pound | 47 |
| Avg. Dry Pounds Per Acre | 1644 |
| Pounds Per Ton | 2000 |

| Tons Per Acre to Count | 0.8 |
| Acres in Sample | 5.0 |
| Total Production to Count (Tons) | 4.0 |

**Remarks**

First-period Immature Appraisal

**Signature of Adjuster**

I.M. Adjuster XXXXX  
MM/DD/YYYY

**Signature of Insured**

I.M. Insured  
MM/DD/YYYY
8. CLAIM FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

(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) Instructions labeled “PRELIMINARY” apply to preliminary inspections only. Instructions labeled “FINAL” apply to final inspections only. Instructions not labeled apply to ALL 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> “Prunes” (0036).</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>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Legal Description:** Section, township, and range number or other legal description that identifies the location of the unit.

4. **Date of Damage:** 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).

5. **Cause of Damage:** Name of insured cause of loss for this crop 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.

**NOTE:** See the Basic Provisions and the crop provisions for this crop for information pertaining to insured and uninsured causes of loss.

6. **Primary Cause %:**

**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL:** 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.

7. **Company/Agency:** Name of the company and agency servicing the contract.

8. **Name of Insured:** Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.

9. **Claim #:** Claim number as assigned by the insurance provider.

10. **Policy #:** Insured’s assigned policy number.

11. **Crop Year:** Crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.

12. **Additional Units:**

**PRELIMINARY:** 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:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

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

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

**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.

**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 Policies:**

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 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 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 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 (i.e., 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. Field ID:</td>
<td>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>B. Preliminary Acres:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**FINAL**: MAKE NO ENTRY.

| 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 prior consent.
b. Abandoned.
c. Damaged by uninsured causes.
d. For which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production.
e. From which production was sold by direct marketing if the insured failed to meet the requirements contained in the crop provisions.

**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 orchard or suborchard.
C₂ Enter the REPORTED acres for the orchard or suborchard.

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 insurance provider 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 three-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 three-digit code number from the actuarial documents.

H. Stage:

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Stage abbreviations as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“P”</td>
<td>Acreage abandoned 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 (includes insured’s failure to provide timely notice when production is going to be sold by direct marketing or sold as fresh fruit).</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>
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>“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.”

J. **Appraised Potential:** Per-acre appraisal in tons, to tenths of POTENTIAL production for the acreage appraised. (See appraisal method for additional instructions.)

**NOTE:** If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter “0.”

K₁ - K₂. MAKE NO ENTRY.

L. **Quality Factor:**

**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL:** For unharvested prune production which due to insurable causes is determined to be substandard (by the DFA Grading Station) calculate the quality adjustment factor as follows:

a. Divide the value per ton of substandard prunes by the market price per ton for standard prunes of the same count size and enter the factor as a three-place decimal.

b. Do not allow any reduction in value due to uninsurable causes. In the Narrative identify which factors were and were not allowed in establishing a value. If appraised prunes have no value, enter “.000” and explain in the Narrative.

M. **+ Uninsured Cause:** 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 tons, to tenths for the line, (calculated by multiplying the elected coverage level percentage times the approved APH yield per acre shown on the APH form) for “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 tons, to tenths for any such acreage.

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

c. 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: Column “J” times column “L” plus column “M,” in tons rounded to tenths.

O. Total to Count: Column “C or C₁” (actual acres) times column “N,” in tons to tenths.

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

Q. Total: Column “C₂” (reported acres); (“C” if acreage is not under-reported) times column “P,” to tenths.

16. Total Acres:

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Total Actual Acres (Column “C” [or “C₁” if there are under-reported acres]), rounded 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, THE 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.

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 a 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 if 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” and/or any production not included in Section II, item I entry or item B-E entries.

j. Explain “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;
(2) If uninsured causes are present; or
(3) For unusual or controversial cases.

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

l. Explain any differences between 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 diseases when the insured cause of damage or loss is listed as insects or disease. Explain why adverse weather prevented proper application of control measures or caused control measures not to work.

s. Explain any “.000” quality adjustment factor entered in items L and R. Explain any deficiencies, substances, or conditions that allowed for quality adjustment, as well as any which were not allowed.

t. 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.

(2) For production commercially stored, sold, etc., enter the name and address of the storage facility, buyer, packinghouse, or processor as applicable in items B - E.

(3) If additional lines are necessary, the data may be entered on a continuation sheet. USE SEPARATE LINES FOR:

(a) Separate storage facilities.

(b) Different FIRST handlers (buyers, packinghouses, or processors). The insured must have maintained satisfactory records of ALL production sold or stored. Verify any packinghouse or processor records.

NOTE: (In all localities) if the first handler was not a packer or processor, the production will be determined by the adjuster on the basis of available records.

(c) Different types, prices, and/or quality (differing value).

(d) Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit.
(e) For fresh and dried prunes when marketing records indicate both.

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.

**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. See the LAM.

19. Similar Damage:

**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL:** Check “Yes” or “No.” Check “Yes” if amount and cause of damage due to insurable causes is similar to the experience of other orchards 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.” Refer to 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.” Refer to the LAM.

A₁. **Share:** RECORD ONLY VARYING SHARES on SAME unit to three decimal places.
A. **Field ID:** If only one practice, price, and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, MAKE NO ENTRY.

If more than one practice, price, 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. - E. **Length or Diameter, Width, Depth, Deduction:** For prunes stored or sold, enter the name and address of the **Buyer, Packinghouse, or Processor.** For fruit otherwise disposed of, indicate method of disposition (sold by direct marketing, etc.).

F. - H. MAKE NO ENTRY.

I. **Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.:** Circle “Ton” in column heading. Gross dry-prune or fresh-prune production in tons to tenths as determined by delivery records, production recaps, sales receipts from the processor (must be NET WEIGHT), etc.

J. **Factor:** .333 factor when fresh prune production is entered in item “I” above; otherwise, MAKE NO ENTRY.

K. - M. MAKE NO ENTRY.

N. **Adjusted Production:**

a. For fresh production: Column “I” times column “J” results in tons to tenths.

b. For dried production: Transfer entry from item “I.”

O. **Production Not to Count:** Net production NOT to count in tons to tenths, 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).

**THIS ENTRY MUST NEVER EXCEED PRODUCTION SHOWN ON THE SAME LINE. EXPLAIN ANY “PRODUCTION NOT TO COUNT” IN THE NARRATIVE.**

P. **Production:** Result of subtracting the entry in Column “O” from column “N,” in tons to tenths.

Q. **Value:**

a. **For substandard prunes only:** Disregard contract prices, (see the LAM).

b. **For sold production:** Enter the dollar-and-cents value per ton of substandard prunes for each screen category, which due to insurable causes have failed to conform with applicable grade specifications of the DFA Marketing Order.
NOTE: If at final loss adjustment time, the per-ton value of the substandard prunes that the insured will receive is not available for Cooperative members, use the value of substandard prunes of the applicable screen category as the damaged prunes in the PBA Field Price Schedule for Dried Prunes for the applicable crop year.

c. See TABLE B that shows the range of average size counts for each screen diameter. Determine the average size count from the P-1 Inspection Form, then refer to this table to obtain the screen category and the applicable price from the PBA Field Price Schedule for Dried Prunes.

d. If prunes have no value, enter “0” and explain in the Narrative the reason for no value.

Q. Market Price:

a. Enter the local market price per ton of standard prunes for the same screen category as the damaged prunes on the earlier of the day the production was sold or the day the loss is adjusted (final inspection).

b. If at final loss adjustment time, the local market price per ton is not available, use the value of standard prunes for the same screen category as the damaged prunes that are shown on the PBA Field Price Schedule for Dried Prunes for the applicable crop year.

c. See TABLE B that shows the range of average size counts for each screen diameter. Determine the average size count from the P-1 Inspection Form, then refer to this table to obtain the screen category and the applicable price from the PBA Price Schedule for Dried Prunes.

R. Quality Factor: For production which is eligible for quality adjustment: \( Q_1 \) divided by \( Q_2 \), results to three-decimal places.

NOTE: In the Narrative, explain the reasons for quality adjustment and any other factors that affect the price (value) for the damaged prunes, even though such factors may not have qualified the prunes for quality adjustment. Specify if the factors were allowed to establish the value.

S. Production to Count: Enter result from multiplying column “P” times column “R,” in tons to tenths.

NOTE: FOR ITEMS 22 - 24. WHEN SEPARATE LINE ENTRIES ARE MADE FOR VARYING SHARES, STAGES, APH YIELDS, PRICE ELECTIONS, TYPES, ETC., WITHIN THE UNIT, THE 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: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Total of Column “S,” to tenths.

23. **Section I Total:**

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Enter figure from Section I, column “O” total.

24. **Unit Total:**

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Total of 22 and 23, to tenths.

25. **Adjuster’s Signature, Code Number, 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 should be signed on the 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., which may not be readily understood.

NOTE: Final indemnity inspections should be signed on the bottom line.

27. **Page Numbers:**

PRELIMINARY: Page numbers - “1,” “2,” etc., at the time of inspection.

FINAL: Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).
### PRODUCTION WORKSHEET
**FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTUARIAL</th>
<th>POTENTIAL YIELD</th>
<th>STAGE GUARANTEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field ID</td>
<td>Prelim Acres</td>
<td>Risk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. REFERENCE MATERIAL

TABLE A - MINIMUM REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Acres:</th>
<th>Select:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10.0</td>
<td>The lesser of 10 trees or 5% of the number of trees in the orchard (for percentages ending with .5 or more, round to the next higher whole percentage point).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 to 100.0</td>
<td>10 trees plus 3 trees per additional 10.0 acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.1 or more</td>
<td>37 trees plus 5 trees per additional 100.0 acres.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE B - AVERAGE PRUNE SIZE ON THE P-1 GRADE SHEET BY SCREEN SIZE*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screen - Diameter</th>
<th>Typical Average Size Count</th>
<th>Typical Range of Average Size Counts on Each Screen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - Overs</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>34 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - 30/32”</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>61 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - 26/32”</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>91 - 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D - 24/32”</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>115 - 140 +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The screen size is simply the prunes that fall through a given diameter hole.
### TABLE C - NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE

#### DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES (IN FEET)

| DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS IN FEET | 10 | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  | 31  | 32  | 33  | 34  | 35  |
|-------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10                            | 436| 396 | 363 | 330 | 305 | 279 | 259 | 239 | 222 | 207 | 194 | 183 | 173 | 164 | 156 | 148 | 141 | 135 | 130 | 124 | 115 | 111 | 107 | 104 | 100 | 97  |
| 11                            | 256| 248 | 233 | 220 | 208 | 198 | 189 | 180 | 172 | 165 | 158 | 151 | 145 | 140 | 134 | 130 | 124 | 120 | 116 | 112 | 108 | 105 | 102 | 99  |
| 12                            | 290| 283 | 279 | 264 | 242 | 224 | 207 | 197 | 186 | 173 | 164 | 156 | 148 | 141 | 135 | 130 | 124 | 120 | 115 | 111 | 107 | 104 | 100 | 97  |
| 13                            | 207| 198 | 189 | 172 | 165 | 158 | 151 | 145 | 140 | 134 | 130 | 124 | 120 | 116 | 112 | 108 | 105 | 102 | 99  |
| 14                            | 194| 182 | 171 | 161 | 153 | 145 | 136 | 128 | 122 | 116 | 111 | 107 | 102 | 99  |

**FCIC-25380 (PRUNES)** 30 **JUNE 1999**
This table may be updated as required for insured counties and/or areas. The table shows the predicted average harvest size of dry prunes per pound. Use this table from the “Reference Date” to 15 days after the “Reference Date.”

**Example:** On the “Reference Date” there are 68 green prunes per pound, the table predicts there will be 47 dry prunes per pound at harvest.
### TABLE E - PRUNE SURVIVAL CONVERSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Percent Survival Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Reference Date” through 15 days after</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 16 through Day 30</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 31 through Day 45</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 46 through Day 60</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 61 through Day 75</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 76 through Day 90</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 91 through Day 105</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 106 through Day 115</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 116 through Harvest</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use this chart to obtain a factor for percent survival used in item 24 (% Survival Conversion by Date) of the prune appraisal worksheet. Obtain the applicable “Reference Date” from the RSO.

**Example:** (Percents are expressed as two-place decimals)

a. Day 10 from “Reference Date” and the average prune count per tree is 1181.

   \[1181 \times 0.60 = 709 \text{ prunes to count}\]

b. Day 46 from “Reference Date” and the average prune count per tree is 1001.

   \[1001 \times 0.75 = 751 \text{ prunes to count}\]

c. Day 119 from “Reference Date” and the average prune count per tree is 709.

   \[709 \times 1.00 = 709 \text{ prunes to count}\]
## DFA OF CALIFORNIA
### INSPECTION REPORT AND CERTIFICATION
#### NATURAL CONDITION PRUNES

**PURSUIT TO PROVISIONS OF MARKETING ORDER NO. 993 AS AMENDED**
333 BROKAW ROAD - P.O. BOX 270A - SANTA CLARA, CA 95052

---

### EXHIBIT 1

**P-1 REFERENCE GUIDE**

- **Certificate Number**: 000200
- **Handler Code**: 123
- **Producer Code**: 1234
- **County Code**: 088
- **Variety Code**: 0001
- **Pounds Certified**: 16,940

---

#### REPORT OF ANALYSIS

**DETERMINATION OF DEFECT CATEGORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Description of Defect Categories</th>
<th>Defect Groups</th>
<th>Minimum Tolerance for Standard Prunes</th>
<th>Adjustment for Tilt &amp; Underweight</th>
<th>Samplers' Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0-11 Inc.</td>
<td>1-11 Inc.</td>
<td>11 Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Defects by Category Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Size Count</th>
<th>% Defects Removable to Make Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>200 Prunes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>100 Prunes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>100 Prunes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>200 Prunes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Average Size Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Size Count</th>
<th>% Defects Removable to Make Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Door Test Defect Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Count</th>
<th>% Defects Removable to Make Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Sample Certification of Prunes - Substandard Prunes

- **Sampling Location**: Live Oak
- **By**: Frank A. Mosebar
- **Authorized Inspector of D F A of California**

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**JUNE 1999**

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**FCIC-25380 (PRUNES)**