PROCESSING SWEET CORN LOSS

ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2008 and Succeeding Crop Years
THIS HANDBOOK CONTAINS THE OFFICIAL FCIC-ISSUED LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS FOR THIS CROP FOR THE 2008 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS. ALL REINSURED COMPANIES WILL UTILIZE THESE STANDARDS FOR BOTH LOSS ADJUSTMENT AND LOSS TRAINING.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES/CONTROL CHART

The following list contains significant changes to this handbook, as determined by us. It may not represent all changes made. All changes made to this handbook are applicable regardless of whether or not listed.

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

Changes for Crop Year 2008 (FCIC-25480) issued NOVEMBER 2007:

A. TC 1 and TC 2: Amended section, subsection headings, and page numbers accordingly.

B. Page 1, section 1: Revised section in accordance with current FCIC-issued loss adjustment handbook standard language.

C. Page 1, section 2 A: Revised subsection in accordance with current FCIC-issued loss adjustment handbook standard language.


E. Page 2, section 3 A: Added language in accordance with current FCIC-issued loss adjustment handbook standard language.
F. Page 3, section 3 C: Removed language and added reference to the LAM for guidelines relative to “Bypassed Acreage.”

G. Page 5, section 5 C: Revised subsection in accordance with current FCIC-issued loss adjustment handbook standard language.


J. Page 15, section 9 C, Item 14: Amended “Date(s) Notice of Loss” item entry instructions in accordance with current FCIC-issued loss adjustment handbook standard language.

K. Page 17, section 9 C, Column A: Revised language in accordance with current FCIC-issued loss adjustment handbook standard language.

L. Page 20, section 9 C, Column M: Added reference to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals.

M. Page 29, TABLE A: Revised TABLE in accordance with current FCIC-issued loss adjustment handbook standard language.

N. Entire handbook: Made editorial and formatting changes throughout this handbook to track with current FCIC-issued loss adjustment handbook standard language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC Page(s)</th>
<th>TC Page(s)</th>
<th>Text Page(s)</th>
<th>Reference Material</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Directive Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>Entire Handbook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Index</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11-2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# PROCESSING SWEET CORN LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. DISTRIBUTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. INSURANCE CONTRACT INFORMATION</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. INSURABILITY</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. INSURABLE ACREAGE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. GUIDELINES RELATIVE TO “BYPASSED” PROCESSING SWEET CORN ACREAGE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. PRODUCTION IN EXCESS OF AMOUNT UNDER CONTRACT</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES NOT APPLICABLE TO CAT COVERAGE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. UNIT DIVISION</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. REPLANTING PAYMENT PROCEDURES</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PROCESSING SWEET CORN APPRAISALS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. GENERAL INFORMATION</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. SELECTING REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES FOR APPRAISALS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. MEASURING ROW WIDTH FOR SAMPLE SELECTION</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. STAGES OF GROWTH</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. APPRAISAL METHODS</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. GENERAL INFORMATION</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. SURVIVING PLANT METHOD</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. WEIGHT METHOD</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. APPRAISAL DEVIATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. DEVIATIONS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. MODIFICATIONS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

## 8. Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

- A. Appraisal Worksheet Form Standards ................................................................. 7
- B. General Information For Worksheet Entries and Completion Instructions .... 8
- C. Worksheet Entries and Completion Information ............................................. 8
  - Part I - Surviving Plant Method ................................................................. 9
  - Part II - Weight Method ........................................................................... 9
  - Example 1: Appraisal Worksheet (Surviving Plant Method) ......................... 11
  - Example 2: Appraisal Worksheet (Weight Method) ....................................... 12

## 9. Claim Form Entries and Completion Procedures ........................................ 13

- A. Claim Form Standards .................................................................................. 13
- B. General Information For Entries and Completion Instructions ................. 13
- C. Form Entries and Completion Information ................................................ 14
  - Section I - Acreage Appraised, Production and Adjustments ..................... 17
  - Section II - Harvested Production .............................................................. 22
  - Claim Form Example ................................................................................. 27

## 10. Reference Material ...................................................................................... 29

- Table A - Minimum Representative Sample Requirements ............................. 29
- Table B - Row Width Factors .......................................................................... 29
1. INTRODUCTION

THIS HANDBOOK MUST BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LOSS ADJUSTMENT MANUAL (LAM) STANDARDS HANDBOOK, FCIC-25010.

The FCIC-issued loss adjustment standards for this crop are the official standard requirements for adjusting Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) losses in a uniform and timely manner. The FCIC-issued standards for this crop and crop year are in effect as of the signature date for this crop handbook at www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/25000/index.html. All reinsured companies will utilize these standards for both loss adjustment and loss training for the applicable crop year. These standards, which include crop appraisal methods, claims completion instructions, and form standards, supplement the general (not crop-specific) loss adjustment standards identified in the LAM.

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 and signed by the insured (or the insured’s authorized representative) for the loss adjustment inspection:

(1) One legible copy to the insured: the original and all remaining copies as instructed by the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP).

(2) It is the AIP’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 general (not crop specific) to loss adjustment are identified in the LAM.

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

(3) Abbreviations:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{CAT} & \text{Catastrophic Risk Protection} \\
\text{CIH} & \text{Crop Insurance Handbook} \\
\text{DSSH} & \text{Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook, FCIC-24040}
\end{array}
\]
(4) Definition(s):

**Base Contract Price**  The price stipulated on the processor contract without regard to discounts or incentives that may apply.

**Bypassed Acreage**  Land on which production is ready for harvest but the processor elects not to accept such production so it is not harvested.

**Harvest**  The removal of the ears from the stalks for the purpose of delivery to the processor.

**Planted Acreage**  In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, sweet corn must initially be planted in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation. Acreage planted in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

**Processor Contract**  A written agreement between the producer and a processor, containing at a minimum:

(a) The producer’s commitment to plant and grow sweet corn, and to deliver the sweet corn production to the processor;

(b) The processor’s commitment to purchase all of the production stated in the processor contract; and

(c) A base contract price

Multiple contracts with the same processor that specify amounts of production will be considered as a single processor contract.

**Unhusked Ear Weight**  Weight of the seed-bearing spike of sweet corn including the membranous or green outer envelope.

**Usable Tons**  The quantity of sweet corn for which the producer is compensated or should have been compensated by the processor.

### 3. INSURANCE CONTRACT INFORMATION

The **AIP** 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**

The following may not be a complete list of insurability requirements. Refer to the Basic Provisions, Crop Provisions, and Special Provisions for a complete list.
(1) The crop insured will be all the processing sweet corn in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the county actuarial documents:

(a) in which the insured has a share; and

(b) that is grown under, and in accordance with, the requirements of a processor contract executed on or before the acreage reporting date and not excluded from the processor contract at any time during the crop year.

(2) Unless allowed in the Special Provisions or a written agreement, processing sweet corn is not insurable if it is:

(a) interplanted with another crop; or

(b) planted into an established grass or legume.

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

(4) Insurance is not provided on any acreage of processing sweet corn that does not meet crop rotation requirements, if applicable, contained in the Special Provisions.

B. INSURABLE ACREAGE

Refer to the LAM for information on Insurable Acreage and Acreage Under Contract With a Processor.

C. GUIDELINES RELATIVE TO “BYPASSED” PROCESSING SWEET CORN ACREAGE

*** Refer to the LAM for guidelines relative to “Bypassed Acreage.”

D. PRODUCTION IN EXCESS OF AMOUNT UNDER CONTRACT

For processor contracts that stipulate the amount of production to be delivered, all production from any basic unit in excess of the amount under contract will be included as production to count if such production is applied to any other basic unit for which the contracted amount has NOT been fulfilled.

E. PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES NOT APPLICABLE TO CAT COVERAGE

Refer to the CIH and LAM for provisions and procedures not applicable to CAT.
F.  UNIT DIVISION

Refer to the insurance contract for unit provisions. 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.

(1) For processor contracts that stipulate the number of acres to be planted, refer to the Basic Provisions.

(2) For processor contracts that stipulate the amount of production to be delivered, refer to the Crop Provisions.

(a) There will be no more than one basic unit for all production contracted with each processor contract; and

(b) Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

4.  REPLANTING PAYMENT PROCEDURES

There is currently no replanting payment available for processing sweet corn. Refer to the Basic Provisions and the Crop Provisions for replanting requirements prior to the final planting date.

5.  PROCESSING SWEET CORN APPRAISALS

A.  GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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 subfields when:

(a) variable damage causes the crop potential to appear to be significantly different within the same field; or

(b) the insured wishes to destroy a portion of a field.

(3) Each field or subfield must be appraised separately.
(4) Take not less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples required 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 (refer to the LAM for conversion table).

(2) Measure across THREE OR MORE row spaces, from the center of the first row to the center of the fourth row (or as many rows needed), and divide the result by the number of row spaces measured across, to determine an average row width in whole inches.

**EXAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row 1</th>
<th>Row 2</th>
<th>Row 3</th>
<th>Row 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row Space</td>
<td>Row Space</td>
<td>Row Space</td>
<td>Row Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20”</td>
<td>20”</td>
<td>20”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\frac{60 \text{ inches}}{3 \text{ row spaces}} = 20 \text{ inch average row width}
\]

(3) Apply the average row width to TABLE B to determine the required length of sample row.

(4) When using two or more rows to fulfill the required length of sample row, divide the length of row required by the number of rows used in the sample. The combined length of all rows must equal the single row length.

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

D. STAGES OF GROWTH

(1) From emergence to early milk stage, sweet corn is appraised utilizing a surviving plant method of appraisal.

(2) From early milk stage through maturity (milk) stage, a weight method of appraisal is used.

Kernels in the blister stage are white “blisters” and contain only a colorless fluid. When kernel color starts to change (a more pearl-like or light yellow color) and the interior fluid begins to become chalky, the early-milk stage has been reached. Typically, sweet corn will be at this transition about four days depending on environmental conditions. Use the weight method after kernels have generally reached full size within this transition.

(3) When there are distinctly different stages within the same field, the field should be split into subfield(s).
(4) Plant Stages of Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>PLANT GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergence</td>
<td>Seed sprouts, coleoptile comes into view above the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blister</td>
<td>Kernels on cob appear as watery blisters (colorless fluid).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Milk</td>
<td>Beginning of roasting ear stage. Thin chalky or milky substance in kernels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maturity (Milk)</td>
<td>Prime roasting ear stage. Milky fluid in kernel with little or no solid substance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. APPRAISAL METHODS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

These instructions provide information on appraisal methods for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appraisal Method...</th>
<th>Use...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surviving Plant Method</td>
<td>for planted acreage with no emerged seed, and on plants from emergence to early milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Method</td>
<td>from early milk through maturity (milk).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Appraisals represent ear and husk weight of marketable sweet corn as normally picked by harvesting equipment at harvest time.

B. SURVIVING PLANT METHOD

1. This method is based on the number of surviving plants in a designated sample row length (use 1/100 of an acre).

2. Surviving plant counts are converted to tons (to tenths) per acre appraisal by multiplying the average number of plants per sample by a standard factor of 0.03. The standard factor of 0.03 is determined as follows: 0.03 = (0.6 pounds per husk and ear X 100) ÷ 2000 lbs/ton. This factor is shown in the Appraisal Worksheet, Part I instructions, item 11. If individual average ear weight (ear and husk as would be harvested by a mechanical harvester) is anticipated to differ significantly from 0.6 pounds per ear, defer the appraisal until the weight method appraisal can be used.
C. **WEIGHT METHOD**

(1) This method is based on weighing the ear sweet corn production in a designated sample row length.

(2) Acre sample size is determined by the anticipated per-acre appraisal. If the per-acre potential is:

(a) Less than 2.0 tons per acre, a 1/100-acre sample size is used.

(b) 2.0 tons or more per acre, a 1/1000-acre sample is used.

(3) Samples of ears and husks normally picked by harvesting equipment are weighed and average sample weight is determined.

(4) Weights are converted to tons, to tenths, per acre by multiplying the average weight per sample by a standard factor for the area sampled. The standard factors are shown in the Appraisal Worksheet instructions, Part II, item 20.

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. Refer to the LAM for additional information.

8. **APPRAISAL WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEEDURES**

A. **APPRAISAL WORKSHEET FORM STANDARDS**

(1) The entry items in subsection 8C are the minimum requirements for the Processing Sweet Corn Appraisal Worksheets. All of these entry items are “Substantive,” (i.e., they are required.)

(2) Appraisal Worksheet Completion Instructions. The completion instructions for the required entry items on the Appraisal Worksheet in the following subsections are “Substantive,” (i.e., they are required.)
(3) The Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination statements are required statements that must be printed on the form or provided to the insured as a separate document. These statements are not shown on the example form in this exhibit. The current Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination Statements can be found in the DSSH.

(4) Refer to the DSSH for other crop insurance form requirements (e.g., font point size, etc.)

B. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

(3) Separate appraisal worksheets are required for each unit appraised, and for each field or subfield. Refer to section 5 for sampling requirements.

(4) For every inspection, complete items 1 through 4 and items 22 through 26. Complete Part I and II as instructed below.

(5) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in subsection 8C. Example appraisal worksheets are provided to illustrate how to complete all entries, except the last three items on the respective appraisal worksheets.

C. 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>Company:</td>
<td>Name of AIP, if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claim No.:</td>
<td>Claim number as assigned by the AIP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Insured’s Name:</td>
<td>Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Policy No.:</td>
<td>Insured’s assigned policy number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Unit No.:</td>
<td>Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct (e.g., 00100).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Crop Year:</td>
<td>Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART I - SURVIVING PLANT METHOD

5. **Field ID:** Field identification symbol.

6. **Row Width, Inches:** Row width to nearest inch. Refer to subsection 5 C for row width determination information.

7. **Number of Surviving Plants:** Number of plants in the sample capable of producing an ear. Refer to section 5 D and TABLE B for sample row length.

8. **Total of All Samples:** Total number of surviving plants from all samples in item 7 for the field or subfield.

9. **Number of Samples:** Number of samples in item 7 for the field or subfield.

10. **Avg. No. of Plants Per Sample:** Total of All Samples (Item 8) divided by Number of Samples (item 9), rounded to tenths.

11. **Percent/Factor:** The standard factor, “0.03.”

12. **Appraisal Per Acre:** Average Number of Plants per Sample (item 10) \( \times \) Factor (item 11) in tons, to the nearest tenth.

PART II - WEIGHT METHOD

13. **Fraction of Acre Sample:** Indicate size of sample utilized. Refer to TABLE A for sample size selection criteria.

14. **Field ID:** Field identification symbol.

15. **Row Width, Inches:** Row width to nearest inch. Refer to subsection 5 C for row width determination information.

16. **Total Per Sample:** The weight of sweet corn ears and husks harvested for each sample, to the nearest tenth of a pound.

   Include husks normally included by a mechanical harvester.

17. **Total of All Samples:** The total weight, to the nearest tenth of a pound, of all samples in item 16 for the field or subfield.

18. **Number of Samples:** Number of samples in item 16 for the field or subfield.

19. **Avg. per Sample:** The average weight per sample, to nearest tenth of a pound. Divide the Total of All Samples (item 17) by Number of Samples (item 18).
20. **Factor:**
   a. For 1/100-acre sample size, use the factor “0.05.”
   b. For 1/1000-acre sample size, use the factor “0.50.”

21. **Appraisal Per Acre:** Tons per acre for the field or subfield, to the nearest tenth. Average per Sample (item 19) X Factor (item 20).

*The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.*

22. **Adjuster’s Signature, Code No., 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.

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

**Page Number:** Page numbers (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.)
**EXAMPLE 1: SURVIVING PLANT METHOD APPRAISAL**

**COMPANY:** Any Company  
**CLAIM NO:** XXXXXX  

**Sweet Corn-Fresh/C&F Appraisal Worksheet**  
*(FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY)*

1. **INSURED’S NAME**  
   I. M. Insured  
2. **POLICY NO.**  
   Xxxxxxx  
3. **UNIT NO.**  
   00100  
4. **CROP YEAR**  
   YYYY

### PART I - SURVIVING PLANT Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELD ID</th>
<th>ROW WIDTH (INCHES)</th>
<th>EACH BLOCK EQUALS NUMBER OF SURVIVING PLANTS IN ONE SAMPLE</th>
<th>TOTAL OF ALL SAMPLES</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SAMPLES</th>
<th>AVG. NO. PLANTS PER SAMPLE</th>
<th>PERCENT/FACTOR</th>
<th>APPRAISAL PER ACRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PART II - WEIGHT/EAR-COUNT Method

*(after sweet corn has reached maturity)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELD ID</th>
<th>ROW WIDTH (INCHES)</th>
<th>MATURE SWEET CORN IN EACH BLOCK EQUALS ONE SAMPLE (EAR AND HUSK)</th>
<th>TOTAL OF ALL SAMPLES</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SAMPLES</th>
<th>AVG. PER SAMPLE</th>
<th>FACTOR</th>
<th>APPRAISAL PER ACRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16  
TOTAL PER SAMPLE

Refer to the Above Appraisal Worksheet instructions for required statements and signature entries.
**EXAMPLE 2: WEIGHT METHOD APPRAISAL**

**COMPANY:** Any Company  
**CLAIM NO:** XXXXXX

**Sweet Corn-Fresh/C&F Appraisal Worksheet**  
(For Illustration Purposes Only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART I - SURVIVING PLANT METHOD</th>
<th>1. INSURED’S NAME</th>
<th>2. POLICY NO.</th>
<th>3. UNIT NO.</th>
<th>4. CROP YEAR</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>I. M. Insured XXXXXXX</td>
<td>XXXXXXX</td>
<td>00200</td>
<td>YYYY</td>
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</table>

**PART I - SURVIVING PLANT METHOD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELD ID</th>
<th>ROW WIDTH (INCHES)</th>
<th>EACH BLOCK EQUALS NUMBER OF SURVIVING PLANTS IN ONE SAMPLE</th>
<th>TOTAL OF ALL SAMPLES</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SAMPLES</th>
<th>AVG. NO. PLANTS PER SAMPLE</th>
<th>PERCENT/FACTOR</th>
<th>APPRAISAL PER ACRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART II - WEIGHT/EAR-COUNT METHOD** (after sweet corn has reached maturity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELD ID</th>
<th>ROW WIDTH (INCHES)</th>
<th>MATURE SWEET CORN IN EACH BLOCK EQUALS ONE SAMPLE (EAR AND HUSK)</th>
<th>TOTAL OF ALL SAMPLES</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SAMPLES</th>
<th>AVG. PER SAMPLE</th>
<th>FACTOR</th>
<th>APPRAISAL PER ACRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>16</th>
<th>TOTAL PER SAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>31.0 11.9 8.3 29.2 15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the Above Appraisal Worksheet instructions for required statements and signature entries.
9. CLAIM FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

A. CLAIM FORM STANDARDS

(1) The entry items in subsection 9C are the minimum Claim Form (hereafter referred to as “Production Worksheet”) requirements. All of these entry items are considered “Substantive,” (i.e., they are required.)

(2) The completion instructions for the required entry items on the Production Worksheet in the following subsections are “Substantive,” (i.e., they are required.)

(3) The Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination statements are required statements that must be printed on the form or provided as a separate document. These statements are not shown in the example form in this section. The current Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination Statements can be found in the DSSH.

(4) The certification statement required by the current DSSH must be included on the form directly above the insured’s signature block and immediately followed by the statement below:

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

(5) Refer to the DSSH for other crop insurance form requirements (e.g., point size of font, etc.)

B. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

(1) The claim form (hereafter referred to as “Production Worksheet”) is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary 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 or other reasons described in the LAM).

(e) “No Indemnity Due” claims (which must be verified by an APPRAISAL or NOTIFICATION from the insured that the production exceeded the guarantee).

(f) Late Planting. A late planting period is not applicable to processing sweet corn unless allowed by the Special Provisions.

(4) Refer to the Prevented Planting Handbook for information on prevented planting.

(5) The adjuster is responsible for determining if any of the insured’s requirements under the notice and claim provisions of the policy have not been met. If any have not, the adjuster should contact the AIP.

(6) Instructions labeled “PRELIMINARY” apply to preliminary inspections only. Instructions labeled “FINAL” apply to final inspections only. Instructions not labeled apply to ALL inspections.

C. 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>2.</td>
<td>Unit #: 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>Legal Description: Section, township, and range number, or other legal description that identifies the location of the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cause of Damage: Name of insured cause(s) 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.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to 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 company and agency servicing the contract.

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

9. **Claim #:** Claim number as assigned by the AIP.

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

11. **Crop Year:** Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim 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.

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 tons, to tenths, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.

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

**PRELIMINARY:**

a. Date the first or second notice of damage or loss was given for the unit in item 2, in the 1st or 2nd space, as applicable. Enter the complete date (MM/DD/YYYY) for each notice.
b. A notice of damage or loss for a third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of Production Worksheets. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set of Production Worksheets.

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 AIP, enter “Company Insp.” instead of the date.

e. If the notice does not require an inspection, document as directed in the “Narrative” instructions.

**Final:** Transfer the last date (in the 1st or 2nd space from the first or second set of Production Worksheets) to the FINAL space on the first page of the first set of Production Worksheets if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice. Always enter the complete date of notice (MM/DD/YYYY) for the “FINAL” inspection in the final space on 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 AIP services it, enter the contract number. Handle these companion policies according to AIP instructions.

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

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

   c. Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.
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) Stages or intended use(s) of acreage;
(5) Shares (e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on the same unit); or
(6) 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 or subfield identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. Refer to the Narrative instructions. In the margin of the last line entry (or in a separate column), enter the date of inspection for the last line entry of each inspection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Prelim. 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>FINAL: MAKE NO ENTRY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Final Acres: Refer to 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:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Put to other use without consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Abandoned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Damaged by uninsured causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. For which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FINAL: Determined acres to tenths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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 AIP. Document authorization in the Narrative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACCOUNT FOR ALL ACREAGE IN THE UNIT. In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with individual AIP 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:** Three-digit code for the correct “Rate class” specified on the actuarial documents. If a “Rate Class” or “High Risk Area” is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry. Verify with the Summary of Coverage and if the Rate Class is found to be incorrect, revise according to AIP’s instructions. Refer to the LAM.

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.

**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 AIP.</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>
<tr>
<td>“UB”</td>
<td>Acreage bypassed, solely due to insured causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“PB”</td>
<td>Acreage bypassed, solely due to uninsured causes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PREVENTED PLANTING:** Refer to the Prevented Planting Handbook for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.

**GLEANED ACREAGE:** Refer to the LAM for 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>“To Cucumbers,” etc. ..........</td>
<td>Other 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>
<tr>
<td>“Bypassed” .....................</td>
<td>Bypassed by the processor</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:** Refer to the Prevented Planting Handbook for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.

**GLEANED ACREAGE:** Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.

J. **Appraised Potential:** Enter the tons per acre, to tenths, from the appraisal worksheet for the field or subfield. Refer to section 5, “Processing Sweet Corn Appraisals” for additional instructions.

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

K1. - L. **MAKE NO ENTRY.**

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 any “P” stage acreage.

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

   (3) 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. 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.

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

f. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals.

N. **Adjusted Potential:** The result of Column “J” plus Column “M,” to tenths.

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

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

If the Special Provisions allow a late planting period and written approval has been timely received from the processor in accordance with the crop provisions, refer to the LAM for late planting procedures.

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

16. **Total Acres:**

**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

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

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 AIP’S INSTRUCTIONS; OTHERWISE, MAKE THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

17. **Totals:**

**PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL:** Totals of Column “O” and 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 required, enter “No Inspection,” the unit number(s), date, and adjuster’s initials (do not enter the unit numbers for which notice has not been given). The insured’s signature is not required.

c. Explain any uninsured causes, unusual, or controversial cases.

d. If there is an appraisal in Section I, Column “M” for uninsured causes due to 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. Refer to the LAM.

g. Explain any errors found on the Summary of Coverage.

h. Explain any commingled production. Refer to the LAM.

i. Explain any entry for “Production Not to Count” in Section II, Column “O,” and/or any production not included in Section II, Column “I” or Column “B” – “E” entries (e.g., harvested production from uninsured acreage that can be identified separately from the insured acreage in the unit).

j. Explain a “NO” checked in item 19.

k. Attach a sketch map or aerial photo 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.

Indicate on the sketch map or aerial photo, 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 AIP’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, Column C as follows: “Line 3 ‘E’ acres authorized by AIP MM/DD/YYYY.”

q. Document the method and calculation used to determine acres for the unit. Refer to the LAM.

r. Specify the type of insects or disease when the insured cause of damage or loss is listed as insects or disease. Explain why control measures did not work.

s. Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.

t. Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production. If on an attachment, enter “See attachment.”

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) For production commercially stored, sold, etc., enter the name and address of the processor as applicable in Columns “B” through “E.”

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

(a) Separate processor facilities.

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

(c) Varying types (if applicable), practices, guarantees, etc.

(4) There will generally be no harvested production entries in Columns “A” through “S” for preliminary inspections.
(5) 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 Column “A” through “S” by type or practice. If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.

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. Refer to 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) 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, etc. Refer to 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 farms in the area. If “No” is checked, explain in the Narrative.

20. Assignment of Indemnity: Check “Yes” only if an assignment of a 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.

A2. **Field ID:**

   a. If only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, MAKE NO ENTRY.

   b. If more than one practice 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, Column “A”).

**REFER TO THE LAM FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ENTRIES OF FIRST CROP AND SECOND CROP CODES.**

B. - E. **Length or Diameter, Width, Depth, Deduction:**

   **PRELIMINARY:** MAKE NO ENTRY.

   **FINAL:** Enter the name and address of the buyer, packinghouse, or processor for processing sweet corn sold, as applicable.

F. - H. MAKE NO ENTRY.

I. **Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.:** Circle “Ton” in column heading. Production in **TONS**, to tenths.

   a. Enter the usable tons expressed as unhusked ear weight of processing sweet corn shown on the processor settlement sheet, if available. Refer to Column “J” below when harvested production must be converted to an unhusked ear weight.

   b. If a processor settlement sheet showing the usable tons of sweet corn is not available, enter the result obtained by dividing the total dollar amount paid, payable, or which should have been paid under the terms of the processor contract for the quantity of sweet corn to be delivered to the processor by the base contract price per ton. Show the calculations in the Narrative of the Production Worksheet.

   c. Include all harvested processing sweet corn production from any other insurable units that have been used to fulfill the processor contract for this unit.

   d. Any other measure of production will be converted to an unhusked ear weight equivalent.

J. **Shell/Sugar Factor:** Three-decimal factor, obtained from the processor, when harvested production must be converted to an unhusked ear weight.

   a. When harvested production is delivered to the processor and weighed as husked ears or the kernels have been cut from the cob and just the kernels are weighed, the adjuster must obtain the applicable factor from the processor to convert the kernels or husked ear weights to an unhusked ear weight.
b. Formula: Applicable factor times weight of husked ears or weight of kernels equals unhusked ear weight. Enter the result in tons to tenths in Column “I.”

c. Document the date the factor was obtained from the processor in the Narrative of the Production Worksheet.

K1. - M2. MAKE NO ENTRY.

N. **Adjusted Production:** Enter in tons to tenths from Column “I.”

O. **Prod. 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).

   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,” to tenths.

Q1. - R. MAKE NO ENTRY.

S. **Production to Count:** Production from Column “P,” in tons to tenths.

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 AIP’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 items 22 and 23, to tenths.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Production Worksheet example below.

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.

Final indemnity 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 the insured’s signature, **REVIEW ALL ENTRIES** on the Production Worksheet **WITH THE INSURED** (or the insured’s authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood.

Final indemnity inspections should be signed on bottom line.

27. **Page:**

**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>Field ID</th>
<th>Prelim Acres</th>
<th>Final Acres</th>
<th>Interest or Share</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Intended or Final Use</th>
<th>Tons/K</th>
<th>Appraised Potential</th>
<th>Moisture %</th>
<th>Shell and/or Quality Factor</th>
<th>Uninsured Cause</th>
<th>Adjusted Potential</th>
<th>Total to Count (C x N)</th>
<th>Per Acre</th>
<th>Total (C x P)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>E10.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>081</td>
<td>UH</td>
<td></td>
<td>To</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>081</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>113.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>081</td>
<td>UB</td>
<td>Bypassed</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>081</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>WOC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NARRATIVE** (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Field 1A partially destroyed by livestock. Field 1C destroyed without consent. Determined acres by wheel measurement.

Line 2 – No appropriate settlement sheet available. $5,000.00 (Total Dollar Amount) + $60.00 per ton (Base Contract Price) = 83.3 tons.

#### SECTION II – HARVESTED PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Harvest Completed</th>
<th>Gross Production</th>
<th>Adjustments to Harvested Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gross Prod. (F x G)</td>
<td>Adjusted Production HorixJxK1xL1xM2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Processor</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Town, Any State</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>83.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEASUREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Field ID</th>
<th>Length or Diameter Width</th>
<th>Deduction</th>
<th>Net</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%</th>
<th>Moisture %</th>
<th>Test Wt. Factor</th>
<th>Adjusted Production HorixJxK1xL1xM2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Processor</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Town, Any State</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRODUCTION WORKSHEET**

**FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>ANY COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>ANY AGENCY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**These form examples do not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., certification statements, signatures, etc.).**
10. REFERENCE MATERIAL

TABLE A - MINIMUM REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRES IN FIELD OR SUBFIELD</th>
<th>MINIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1 - 10.0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One additional sample is required for each additional 40.0 acres (or fraction thereof) in the field or subfield.

TABLE B - ROW WIDTH FACTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROW WIDTH, INCHES</th>
<th>SAMPLE ROW LENGTH, FEET, FOR:</th>
<th>ROW WIDTH, INCHES</th>
<th>SAMPLE ROW LENGTH, FEET, FOR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/100 ACRE</td>
<td>1/1000 ACRE</td>
<td>1/100 ACRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\[
\frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft./acre}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \begin{cases} 12'' & \text{for 1/100 acre} \\ 100 \text{ ft.} & \text{or} \\ 1,000 \text{ ft.} & \text{(for 1/1,000 acre)} \end{cases}
\]

EXAMPLE:

\[
\frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft./acre}}{\frac{25''}{12''}} = \frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft.} \div 2.08}{100 \text{ ft.}} = \frac{20,942}{100 \text{ ft.}} = 209.42 \text{ ft. or 209 ft. row length}
\]