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Federal Crop
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Corporation



Product
Administration
and Standards
Division

FCIC-25230 (11-2010)

GRAPE LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2011 and Succeeding Crop Years

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250**

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE HANDBOOK		NUMBER: 25230 (11-2010)
SUBJECT: GRAPE LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK 2011 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division	
	APPROVED:	DATE
	/s/ Tim B. Witt 11/15/10 Deputy Administrator, Product Management	

THIS HANDBOOK CONTAINS THE OFFICIAL FCIC-APPROVED LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS FOR THIS CROP FOR THE 2011 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS. ALL APPROVED INSURANCE PROVIDER'S 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 2010 Issuance (FCIC-25230) issued **NOVEMBER 2010:**

- A. Page 2, subsection 2 B (4): Inserted definition for "Pierce's Disease."
- B. Page 12, subsection 7 A (3): Revised reference to privacy act information.
- C. Page 12, subsection 7 B (2): Inserted information on uninsured appraisals.
- D. Pages 12 - 15, subsection 7 C: Inserted instructions to transfer insured and uninsured appraisals to the Production Worksheet.
- E. Page 16: Inserted example worksheet for an "Immature Bunch Weight Appraisal."
- F. Page 18, subsection 8 A (3): Revised reference to privacy act information.
- G. Page 19, subsection 8 B (5): Inserted reference to section 15 (b) of the Basic Provisions for determining production to count on acreage that is harvested after it has been appraised.
- H. Pages 19 - 33, subsection 8 C: Inserted/revised item entry instructions to track with new Production Worksheet format.

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES/CONTROL CHART (Continued)

- I. Page 35: Inserted example of new Production Worksheet with grape claim entries.
- J. Throughout the handbook, made syntax and format changes as needed so that this handbook tracks with the RMA-approved crop handbook format.

Control Chart For: Grape Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook						
	SC Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	References	Date	Directive Number
Remove	Entire Handbook					
Current Index	1-3	1-2	1-35	36-37	11-2010	FCIC-25230

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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 crop insurance 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 approved insurance provider's (AIP's) 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

- (1) The following is the minimum distribution of forms completed by the adjuster (and signed by the insured or the insured's representative) for the loss adjustment inspection:
 - (a) One legible copy to the insured.
 - (b) The original and all remaining copies as instructed by the AIP.
- (2) It is the AIP's responsibility to maintain original insurance documents relative to policy holder 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 grape loss adjustment and this handbook, which are not defined in this section, are defined as they appear in the text.
- (3) Abbreviation(s):

CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CIH	Crop Insurance Handbook

(4) Definition(s):

Botrytis	A grape disease that covers young fruit with a fuzzy gray-brown coating of fungal growth that later may dry into infected mummies. The disease develops in tight fruit clusters; dense foliage; and cool, moist growing conditions.
Graft	To unite a shoot or bud (scion) with a rootstock or an existing vine in accordance with recommended practices to form a living union.
Harvest	Removing the mature grapes from the vines either by hand or machine.
Pierce's Disease	A bacterium (<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>) that infects grape vines. The infection is spread by the glassy-winged sharpshooter which is a insect that feeds on the vascular system of the vines. When vines become infected, leaves will turn yellow, then brown, and eventually drop off the vine. First shoots die, after 1 to 5 years, the vine dies.
Phylloxera	Small oval or pear shaped soil-borne insects that damage and kill European type grapes vines (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>). The nymphs and adults feed on the vine roots causing necrotic spots (areas of dead tissue) at the feeding sites. These insects thrive in heavy soils and cool growing conditions.
Set Out	Physically planting the grape plants in the vineyard.
Type	A category of grapes (one or more varieties) identified as a type in the Special Provisions.
Variety	A kind of grape that is distinguished from any other by unique characteristics such as, but not limited to, size, color, skin thickness, acidity, flavors and aromas. In Arizona and California each variety is type 095 (other varieties). Type 095 is used to designate varieties not listed as a separate type.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACT INFORMATION

The AIP is to determine that the insured has complied with all policy provisions of the insurance contract. Grape Crop Provisions (CP) 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, CP and Special Provisions (SP) for a complete list.

(1) **Insured Crop.**

- (a) California/Arizona - insured grapes will be ANY insurable variety that the insured elects to insure in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents.

- (b) All other states - insured grapes will be ALL insurable types of grapes in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents.
 - (c) Insured grapes in which the insured has a share.
 - (d) All insured grape variety/types that are grown for wine, juice, raisins, or canning.
 - (e) Grapes grown in vineyards that if inspected, are considered acceptable by the AIP. Refer to the CIH for applicant/insured and AIP instructions for completing the self-certifying producer's pre-acceptance worksheet. After being set out or grafted, the vines must have reached the number of growing seasons designated by the SP.
 - (f) The vines must have produced at least 2 tons of grapes per acre, or as otherwise provided in the SP, during at least one of the three crop years immediately preceding the insured crop year unless the AIP inspects and allows insurance on such acreage.
- (2) **Insured Acreage.** Grapes interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless the AIP inspects the acreage and determines that the acreage does not meet the requirements contained in the policy.
- (3) **Causes of Loss.** Refer to the CP for causes of loss, which exclude such causes as:
- (a) Phylloxera, regardless of cause; or
 - (b) The inability to market grapes for any reason other than physical damage from an insurable causes of loss. For example, an indemnity will not be paid when the insured is unable to market grapes due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.
- (4) **For Grapes Insured in California ONLY under the CP.**
- (a) Losses caused by Pierce's disease may be indemnified subject to the limitations of the policy. Prior to payment of any loss caused by Pierce's disease, the AIP must determine that recommended disease control measures were used. The measures used must be documented in the claim file. Any loss due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures must not be paid.
 - (b) If Pierce's disease was not evident on any of the producer's acreage, regardless of variety, during the year preceding the sales closing date, the producer is eligible to purchase insurance or increase coverage and/or price election for any variety.
 - (c) If Pierce's disease was evident on any of the producer's acreage, regardless of variety, during the year preceding the sales closing date, and if the CDFA classifies any portion of the county in which the insured acreage is located as being glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS) infested, then the producer:
 - 1 Is not eligible to increase the coverage level and/or price election for any variety grown on acreage where the disease was evident or on acreage that is contiguous to acreage where the disease was evident. For example, if variety A is grown on land contiguous to land on which the disease is evident, the producer could not increase coverage on any acreage of variety A.

- 2 Is eligible to increase the coverage level and/or price election for any variety grown only on acreage that is not contiguous to acreage where the disease was evident. For example, if variety B is grown only on a parcel of land noncontiguous to land on which variety A is grown and where the disease was evident, the producer could increase coverage for variety B.
 - 3 In the case of new insureds, the producer must indicate on a Producer's Pre-Acceptance Worksheet the presence of Pierce's disease that will or is likely to reduce production from previous levels. If the producer indicates the previous occurrence of such disease, the AIP should deny coverage for any grape variety grown on such acreage or acreage that is contiguous to acreage where the disease is evident.
- (d) Contact the CDFA for the most up to date listing of partially or entirely GWSS infested counties.
 - (e) In counties not classified by the CDFA as being partially or entirely GWSS infested and if there is no other evidence that GWSSs are present, the producer is eligible to purchase insurance or to increase the coverage level and/or price election for any variety, even if there is evidence of Pierce's disease on the producer's acreage during the year preceding the sales closing date. However, new or increased coverage will be allowed only if the producer has taken all appropriate phytosanitary measures, including the removal of diseased vines.
 - (f) Note that when Pierce's disease is evident or vines are removed in a scattered pattern, the actual production history (APH) yields must be reduced in accordance with policy provisions and CIH procedures to reflect the expected reduction in yield potential. When vines are removed from insured acreage in a block pattern, the reduced acreage should be reflected on the acreage report.

B. PROVISIONS NOT APPLICABLE TO CAT COVERAGE

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

C. UNIT DIVISION

- (1) **Basic Units.** Refer to the insurance contract for unit provisions. Unless limited by the CP or SP, 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. In Arizona and California only, a basic unit will also be established for each grape variety that the insured chooses to insure.
- (2) **Optional Units.**
 - (a) In all states except Arizona and California, Optional units may be established:
 - 1 by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm number;
 - 2 for both irrigated and non-irrigated practices (if specified in the SP for the county);
 - 3 on acreage located on non-contiguous land; or

4 by separate type.

Refer to the CP for specific information for items 1 through 4 above.

- (b) In Arizona and California only, unless otherwise allowed by a written agreement, optional units may ONLY be established if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land or grown and insured under an organic farming practice, unless otherwise allowed by written agreement.

D. QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

(1) General Information.

- (a) Refer to the CP and SP for quality adjustment requirements for mature marketable production which, due to insurable causes, has a value of less than 75 percent of the average market price of undamaged grapes of the same or similar variety.
- (b) Normally, mature unharvested grape production that has a value will be harvested. Unharvested grapes appraised using the “Harvested Method” or the “Mature Bunch Weight Method” which has a potential value is eligible for quality adjustment.
- (c) Enter values, prices, and factors in the applicable block in the appraised and/or harvested production sections of the Production Worksheet.

(2) Value of Damaged Production, Market Price, Average Market Price, and Quality Adjustment Factor Determination.

- (a) Determine the value per ton of qualifying damaged production, that include grapes that are not sold or sent to a disinterested third party for processing into wine, and the average market price of undamaged grapes on the earlier of the date the damaged grape production is sold, or the date of final inspection for the unit.
- (b) Calculate the average market price of undamaged production by averaging the prices being paid in dollars and cents by usual marketing outlets for the area during the week in which the damaged grapes were valued.
- (c) **Quality Adjustment Factor.** Calculate the quality adjustment factor to three decimal places, as follows: Divide the value per ton of the damaged grapes by the value per ton for undamaged grapes (the value of undamaged grapes will be the lesser of the average market price per ton or the maximum price election per ton for such grapes) and multiply this result (not to exceed 1.000) by the number of tons of the eligible damaged grapes.

(3) Quality Adjustment Calculations for Multiple Values of Damaged Production.

When insurable grape damage is such that the vineyard has grapes with at least two different damage values (the insured could receive two values by select picking the grapes), and at least one of these values is less than 75 percent of the average market price for undamaged grapes, calculate the quality adjustment factor as follows:

- (a) Determine the number of acres of grape production that are eligible for quality adjustment and are not on the same vine and or intermingled within the same rows as grapes that are not eligible for quality adjustment.
- (b) If the grapes are on the same vine or intermingled within the same rows, and could (or should) be select picked, calculate the percentage of appraised grapes that would qualify for quality adjustment as follows:

Number of bunches that would qualify for quality adjustment divided by the total bunches in the samples equal the percentage of grapes that qualify for quality adjustment.

EXAMPLE:

In a 20.0 acre plot, there were 852 bunches from five samples. 426 bunches qualify for quality adjustment. $426 \div 852 = 50\%$. Multiply the number of acres by this percentage for the number of acres qualifying for quality adjustment.
 $20.0 \text{ acres} \times .50 = 10.0 \text{ acres}$.

- (c) Make separate line entries on the Production Worksheet for appraised acreage and production that DOES and DOES NOT qualify for quality adjustment.

- 1 If there is only ONE value that is less than 75 percent of the average market price, calculate the three-digit quality adjustment factor as follows:

Dividing the value per ton of the damaged grapes by the value per ton for undamaged grapes (the value of undamaged grapes will be the lesser of the average market price or the maximum price election for such grapes).

EXAMPLE:

There are two different values; one has quality adjustment and the second has no quality adjustment. On a 20.0 acre lot, 50% of the appraised production could be select picked and has a value of \$600/ton. The remaining 50% of the production can be sold to a distillery for \$200/ton. The lesser of the average market price or the maximum price election (from the SP) for the variety of grapes is \$900. $\$200 \div \$900 = 0.222$ (quality adjustment factor). The 10.0 acres with the \$600/ton value would be entered on the Production Worksheet WITHOUT a quality adjustment factor. The 10.0 acres with the \$200 value would be entered on the Production Worksheet on a separate line with the 0.222 quality adjustment factor.

- 2 If there are TWO OR MORE values less than 75 percent of the average market price: Multiply each value by the percentage of the total production having these values; then, total these adjusted values to determine the average value for the appraised grape production that qualifies for quality adjustment, divide this value by the value per ton for undamaged grapes, for the type of grapes, to arrive at the quality adjustment factor to be entered in the appraised production quality adjustment item entry on the Production Worksheet.

EXAMPLE:

Grape production with two different values and both values have QA. A total of 50% of the production in the vineyard qualifies for QA. Of the 50%, 60% of the production has a value of \$500 and 40% has a value of \$200. The maximum price election (from the SP) for this variety is \$900. The adjusted value for the total acreage qualifying would be as follows:

$$0.60 \times \$500 = \$300$$

$$0.40 \times \$200 = \$80$$

$$\text{Total } \$380 \div \$900 = 0.422 \text{ (QA factor)}$$

Some of the grapes could be picked for wine (intended use) and the remaining grapes could be sold for other use (distillery material, etc.).

- (d) For damage caused solely by fire, refer to the LAM.
- (e) Explain reasons for quality adjustment in the Narrative of the Production Worksheet or on a Special Report.

4. GRAPE APPRAISALS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

- (1) Make separate appraisals for each insurable variety/type. Refer to the actuarial documents for a list of insurable grape types.
- (2) Appraisals are to be made (refer to the LAM), but not limited to:
 - (a) When the insured has grape acreage that she/he does not intend to harvest or which is unharvested at the end of the insurance period;
 - (b) Grapes harvested before maturity;
 - (c) Special use (Champagne or Bortrytis-affected grapes, etc.); and
 - (d) Raisin production to be converted to a fresh weight equivalent.

B. SELECTING REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE VINES FOR APPRAISALS

- (1) Make a general examination of all acreage in the unit. Determine the minimum number of required samples and general location of vines to be used in the representative samples based on:
 - (a) Total acreage and number of vines;

- (b) Extent of variation in the amount of production or damage within the acreage and location of the fruit on the vine. When there appears to be significant differences within the same vineyard or an insured wishes to destroy a portion of the vineyard, split the vineyard into sub-vineyards and appraise each one separately.
 - (c) Percent of each variety in the acreage;
 - (d) Vine age, size, density, and vigor;
 - (e) The acreage in the unit from which fruit has been picked, and the extent of variation in the amount of unpicked fruit on the vines.
- (2) Use as many sample vines as are necessary to accurately determine potential production. Take not less than the number of representative sample vines required in **TABLE A**.

C. DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF VINES PER ACRE

Determine the number of vines per acre as described in subsection 7 C or **TABLE B**, as applicable.

5. APPRAISAL METHODS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

These instructions provide information on appraisal methods for:

Appraisal Method...	Use...
Immature Bunch Weight Appraisal Method	For immature production, use this method when, at the time of appraisal, the appraised grapes have not reached the level of maturity to be harvested for intended use, and are not going to be cared for to maturity, and the conditions for using the “harvested appraisal method” do not apply.
Mature Bunch Weight Appraisal Method	For mature production, if the type /variety has reached the level of maturity to be harvested for intended use and the conditions for using the Immature Bunch Weight Method or the Harvested Appraisal Method do not apply.
Harvested Appraisal Method	For mature production, if part of the vineyard will be harvested and can be verified to be representative of the appraised acreage.
Grapes Harvested To Produce Raisins Appraisal Method	For grapes that are harvested and dried for raisins.

B. IMMATURE BUNCH WEIGHT APPRAISAL METHOD

- (1) Use the Grape/Table Grape Appraisal Worksheet (hereafter referred to as the appraisal worksheet) to count and record the number of undamaged bunches from each sample (refer to subsection 4 B). Include any bunches damaged by uninsurable causes.
- (2) Determine by type/variety, the average mature weight per bunch based on information obtained from the local extension service office; university agriculture department; and/or historical average mature bunch weights for the vineyard. Refer to subsection 7 B (items 23 to 25) for procedures for recording immature bunch weights on the appraisal worksheet.
- (3) Complete the chain calculations on the appraisal worksheet to determine the appraisal in tons rounded to tenths.

C. MATURE BUNCH WEIGHT APPRAISAL METHOD

- (1) On the appraisal worksheet, record the number of bunches in each sample group that the insured could realize a value for (either from intended use or other use).
- (2) Select representative vines for bunch sampling.
 - (a) The adjuster and the insured should agree on the vines selected as representative samples.
 - (b) If the adjuster and insured cannot agree on representative samples, contact the AIP.
- (3) Include any bunches damaged by uninsurable causes.
- (4) Selecting and weighing bunches.
 - (a) Pick 10 average-size bunches from each sample group (one sample equals 5 consecutive vines, refer to **TABLE A**). Do not pick the smallest nor the largest bunches, select average-size bunches that would be representative of all bunches in the sample.
 - (b) Weigh the 10 bunches to the nearest tenth of a pound and record the weight on the appraisal worksheet.
 - (c) If 10 representative bunches cannot be found in the 5 consecutive vines of the sample, use as many additional vines as necessary to obtain the required number of bunches.
 - (d) If the appraised production is eligible for quality adjustment, refer to the quality adjustment procedures in subsection 3 D.

Repeat this process for each sample group selected.

EXAMPLE

A 20.0-acre unit of Thompson Seedless vines is planted in an 8 ft. x 12 ft. spacing with 454 vines per acre. $454 \text{ vines} \times 20.0 \text{ acres} = 9,080 \text{ vines}$ for the unit. Four samples are taken (3 samples from the first 10 acres and 1 additional sample is required for each additional 40.0 acres, or fraction thereof, in field or subfield.).

<u>Sample Number</u>	SAMPLE INFORMATION	
	<u>Number of Bunches/Sample</u>	<u>Total Weight in Pounds (.X)</u>
1	10	12.4
2	10	14.2
3	10	11.1
4	<u>10</u>	<u>10.0</u>
Totals:	40	47.7

CALCULATIONS:

47.7 lbs. divided by 40 bunches equals 1.19 lbs. average weight/bunch (results rounded to two decimals places).

The adjuster found an average of 21.3 bunches/vine acceptable for processor use, therefore:

21.3 bunches times 454 vines/acre equals 9,670 bunches/acre (results rounded to nearest whole bunch.

9,670 bunches/acre times 1.19 lbs./bunch equals **11,507** lbs./acre

11,507 lbs./acre divided by 2,000 lbs./ton equals 5.8 tons/acre (results rounded to tenths).

D. HARVESTED APPRAISAL METHOD

- (1) Inspect both harvested and unharvested acreage prior to harvest. Compare the crop on the vines to verify that the unharvested acreage is representative of the harvested acreage.
- (2) Document inspection results on a Special Report.
 - (a) Indicate that the per-acre production of the harvested acreage is to be applied to the unharvested acreage.
 - (b) Explain how the harvested portion is representative of the entire acreage being appraised. If the representative harvested production is eligible for quality adjustment, refer to the quality adjustment procedures in subsection 3 D.

E. GRAPES HARVESTED TO PRODUCE RAISINS APPRAISAL METHOD

- (1) From vineyard inspections (other than small scattered bunches NOT harvested) determine the amount of any unharvested production that could have been laid as raisins, harvested and marketed as grapes, and/or any unharvested production due to uninsured damage. Do not count bunches that are obviously second growth.
- (2) Convert raisin tonnage to grape tonnage by multiplying raisin tonnage by a factor of 4.5, results rounded to tenths.

EXAMPLE:

Raisin production for the unit is 2.53 tons. $2.53 \text{ tons} \times 4.5 = 11.4 \text{ tons}$.

- (3) If raisin tonnage is difficult to determine because of berry-shatter or bunch desiccation, use an average weight of 1.25 pounds per bunch to determine the weight of all remaining grapes left on the vine.

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

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

7. APPRAISAL WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

A. WORKSHEET STANDARDS

- (1) The entry items in subsection C are the minimum requirements for the appraisal worksheet. All of these entry items are “Substantive,” (i.e. they are required).
- (2) Appraisal worksheet completion instructions. The completion 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 appraisal worksheet or provided to the insured as a separate document. These statements are not shown on the example worksheet, herein.

The current Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination statements can be found on the RMA website at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/regs/required/html>

- (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 PROCEDURES

- (1) Include the AIP name in the appraisal worksheet title if not pre-printed on the AIP worksheet, or when a worksheet entry is not provided.
- (2) Include the claim number on the appraisal worksheet (when required by the AIP), when a worksheet entry is not provided. Separate appraisals are required for **insured acreage damaged by uninsured causes** and for each unit or plot inspected, as applicable. Refer to subsection 4 B for sampling requirements. Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in subsection B. An example appraisal worksheet is also provided to illustrate how to complete entries.

C. WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INFORMATION

Verify or make the following entries:

**Item
No.**

Information Required

Company Name: Name of AIP, if not preprinted on the worksheet.

1. **Insured's Name:** Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. **Policy Number:** Insured's assigned policy number.
3. **Claim Number:** Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
4. **Unit Number:** Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
5. **Unit Location:** Physical location of the vineyard (road, avenue, legal description, etc.).
6. **Vine Spacing:** Space between vines and between rows in feet, (e.g., 8' x 12'). Use additional lines to note varying vine spacings within the unit.
7. **Vines Per Acre:**
 - a. Enter the number of vines per acre (refer to **TABLE B** for Vineyard Populations Table); or
 - b. Calculate the number of vines per acre as follows:

- (1) Vine spacing in feet times row spacing in feet equals square feet per vine;
- (2) 43,560 square feet per acre divided by square feet per vine equals vines per acre;

EXAMPLE:

The vines are 8 ft. apart and there are 12 ft. between rows. 8.0 ft. times 12.0 ft. equals 96.0 sq. ft. per vine. 43,560 sq. ft. per acre divided by 96 sq. ft. per vine equals 454 vines per acre.

8. **Variety:** Grape type(s) being appraised as applicable.
 9. **Unit Acreage:** Number of determined acres, rounded to tenths for the unit.
 10. **Crop:** “Grapes” (0053).
 11. **Field ID:** Plot or vineyard identification symbol.
 12. **No. of Acres:** Number of determined acres in plot or vineyard, rounded to tenths.
 13. **Variety:** Grape type(s) being appraised as applicable.
 14. **Number of Bunches from each Sample (Sample = 5 Vines):** Number of bunches in each 5-vine sample.
 15. **Total Bunches:** Total of item 14 entries.
 16. **No. of Samples:** Total number of samples taken for item 14.
 17. **Bunches Per Sample:** Item 15 divided by item 16, results to tenths.
 18. **No. of Vines:** MAKE NO ENTRY. “5” is pre-printed on the form.
 19. **Average Bunches Per Vine:** Item 17 divided by item 18, results rounded to tenths.
- For “Immature Bunch Weight Appraisals” MAKE NO ENTRY in items 20, 21, 22. Refer to the example immature bunch weight appraisal worksheet herein.**
20. **Weight of 10 Sample Bunches:** Weight of 10 average size bunches, in pounds rounded to tenths, that are representative of the sample group. If 10 representative bunches cannot be found on 5 consecutive vines in the sample group, use as many additional vines as necessary to collect 10 representative bunches. Use only the original sample group of 5 vines for entries in item 14.
 21. **Total Bunch Weight:** Total weight of item 20 entries, results in pounds rounded to tenths.
 22. **Total Bunches:** Item 16 entry multiplied by 10, results rounded to whole bunches.

For Immature Bunch Weight Appraisals: Enter “Immature Bunch Weight Appraisal,” across items 23 to 25, as applicable.

23. **Weight of Sample Bunches:** Transfer entry from item 21.
24. **No. of Bunches:** Transfer entry from item 22.
25. **Average Bunch Weight:** Item 23 divided by item 24, results in pounds rounded to two decimal places.
26. **Vines Per Acre:** Transfer entry from item 7.
27. **Average Bunches Per Vine:** Transfer entry from item 19.
28. **Bunches Per Acre:** Item 26 multiplied by item 27, results to the nearest whole bunch.
29. **Average Bunch Weight:** Make the following entries in pounds rounded to two-decimal places.
 - a. For Mature Bunch Weight Appraisals: Transfer entry from item 25.
 - b. For Immature Bunch Weight Appraisals: The average bunch weight determined by type/variety from information obtained from the CES; university agriculture department; and/or historical average mature bunch weights for the vineyard. Identify source of bunch weight information in the Narrative.
30. **Total Pounds Per Acre:** Item 28 multiplied by item 29, results to the nearest whole pound.
31. **Lug /Ton Factor:** Cross out “Lug,” in the column heading and enter “2000.”
32. **Lugs/Tons Per Acre To Count:** Cross out “Lugs” in the column heading. Item 30 divided by item 31, results in tons to tenths. The appraisal worksheet contains entry items for three separate appraisals. Transfer such appraisal results to separate lines on the Production Worksheet as follows:
 - a. For insured cause appraisals, transfer this entry to column 31 “Appraised Production” on the Production Worksheet.
 - b. For uninsured cause appraisals, transfer this entry to column 37 “Uninsured Causes” on the Production Worksheet.
33. **Narrative:** Document information pertinent to the appraisal.
 - a. Note source used to determine the average bunch weight (refer to subsection 5 C). If more room is needed, enter information on a Special Report and enter “refer to attached Special Report.”
 - b. By line, identify any appraised production that is eligible for quality adjustment. Explain whether individual bunches or the entire appraisal is being quality adjusted.

- c. **As applicable**, list **insured and** uninsured cause(s) of damage and date(s) of such damage.
- d. Enter notes/calculations or on an attached Special Report. If a Special Report is attached, so indicate.
- e. Document any “Special Use Method” appraisals; unusual appraisal entries/findings; and supply any additional information pertinent to the unit appraisal.

The following required entries are not illustrated on the appraisal worksheet example below.

- 34. **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.
- 35. **Insured’s Signature and Date:** Insured’s (or insured’s authorized representative’s) signature and date. **BEFORE** obtaining insured’s signature, **REVIEW ALL ENTRIES** on the Appraisal Worksheet **WITH THE INSURED**, 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.).

GRAPE/TABLE GRAPE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET

Company Name: <i>Any Company</i>														
1. Insured's Name: <i>I. M. Insures</i>					2. Policy Number: <i>XXXXXXX</i>			3. Claim Number: <i>XXXXXXX</i>			4. Unit Number: <i>0001-0001BU</i>		5. Unit Location: <i>12th & Vine</i>	
6. Vine Spacing: <i>8' x 12'</i>			7. Vines per Acre: <i>454</i>			8. Variety: <i>Cabernet Sauvignon</i>					9. Unit Acreage: <i>36.0</i>		10. Crop: <i>Grapes (0053)</i>	
Field ID 11	No. of Acres 12	BUNCH COUNT								Total Bunches 15	No. of Samples 16	Bunches per Sample 17 <i>(15 ÷ 16)</i>	No. of Vines 18	Average Bunches per Vine 19 <i>(17 ÷ 18)</i>
		13. Variety <i>Cabernet Sauvignon</i>												
		14. Number of Bunches from each Sample (Sample = 5 Vines)												
<i>A</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>90</i>						<i>267</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>17.8</i>
		20. Weight of 10 Sample Bunches								21. Total Bunch Weight		22. Total Bunches		
Total Bunch Weight 23		Total Bunches 24		Average Bunch Weight 25 <i>(23 ÷ 24)</i>		Vines Per Acre 26		Average Bunches Per Vine 27		Bunches Per Acre 28 <i>(26 x 27)</i>	Average Bunch Weight 29	Total Pounds Per Acre 30 <i>(28 x 29)</i>	Lug/Ton Factor 31	Lugs/Tons Per Acre To Count 32 <i>(30 ÷ 31)</i>
<i>Immature Bunch Weight Appraisal</i>						<i>454</i>		<i>17.8</i>		<i>8,081</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>7,677</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>3.8</i>

Field ID 11	No. of Acres 12	BUNCH COUNT								Total Bunches 15	No. of Samples 16	Bunches per Sample 17 <i>(15 ÷ 16)</i>	No. of Vines 18	Average Bunches per Vine 19 <i>(17 ÷ 18)</i>
		13. Variety												
		14. Number of Bunches from each Sample (Sample = 5 Vines)												
													<i>5</i>	
		20. Weight of 10 Sample Bunches								21. Total Bunch Weight		22. Total Bunches		
Total Bunch Weight 23		Total Bunches 24		Average Bunch Weight 25 <i>(23 ÷ 24)</i>		Vines Per Acre 26		Average Bunches Per Vine 27		Bunches Per Acre 28 <i>(26 x 27)</i>	Average Bunch Weight 29	Total Pounds Per Acre 30 <i>(28 x 29)</i>	Lug/Ton Factor 31	Lugs/Tons Per Acre To Count 32 <i>(30 ÷ 31)</i>

Field ID 11	No. of Acres 12	BUNCH COUNT								Total Bunches 15	No. of Samples 16	Bunches per Sample 17 <i>(15 ÷ 16)</i>	No. of Vines 18	Average Bunches per Vine 19 <i>(17 ÷ 18)</i>
		13. Variety												
		14. Number of Bunches from each Sample (Sample = 5 Vines)												
													<i>5</i>	
		20. Weight of 10 Sample Bunches								21. Total Bunch Weight		22. Total Bunches		
Total Bunch Weight 23		Total Bunches 24		Average Bunch Weight 25 <i>(23 ÷ 24)</i>		Vines Per Acre 26		Average Bunches Per Vine 27		Bunches Per Acre 28 <i>(26 x 27)</i>	Average Bunch Weight 29	Total Pounds Per Acre 30 <i>(28 x 29)</i>	Lug/Ton Factor 31	Lugs/Tons Per Acre To Count 32 <i>(30 ÷ 31)</i>

33. Narrative: ***Freeze damage occurred April 9, 20XX. Bunch weight obtained from CES.***

Immature Bunch Weight Appraisal Example

For Illustration Purposes Only

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

GRAPE/TABLE GRAPE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET

Company Name: <i>Any Company</i>														
1. Insured's Name: <i>I. M. Insures</i>					2. Policy Number: <i>XXXXXXX</i>			3. Claim Number: <i>XXXXXXX</i>			4. Unit Number: <i>0001-0001BU</i>		5. Unit Location: <i>12th & Vine</i>	
6. Vine Spacing: <i>8' x 12'</i>			7. Vines per Acre: <i>454</i>			8. Variety: <i>Cabernet Sauvignon</i>					9. Unit Acreage: <i>36.0</i>		10. Crop: <i>Grapes (0053)</i>	

Field ID 11	No. of Acres 12	BUNCH COUNT								Total Bunches 15	No. of Samples 16	Bunches per Sample 17 <i>(15 ÷ 16)</i>	No. of Vines 18	Average Bunches per Vine 19 <i>(17 ÷ 18)</i>
		13. Variety <i>Cabernet Sauvignon</i>												
		14. Number of Bunches from each Sample (Sample = 5 Vines)												
<i>B</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>101</i>					<i>304</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>101.3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>20.3</i>	
		20. Weight of 10 Sample Bunches								21. Total Bunch Weight		22. Total Bunches		
		<i>10.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>					<i>28.5</i>			<i>30</i>		
Total Bunch Weight 23		Total Bunches 24		Average Bunch Weight 25 <i>(23 ÷ 24)</i>		Vines Per Acre 26		Average Bunches Per Vine 27		Bunches Per Acre 28 <i>(26 x 27)</i>	Average Bunch Weight 29	Total Pounds Per Acre 30 <i>(28 x 29)</i>	Lug/Ton Factor 31	Lugs/Tons Per Acre To Count 32 <i>(30 ÷ 31)</i>
<i>28.5</i>		<i>30</i>		<i>0.95</i>		<i>454</i>		<i>20.3</i>		<i>9,216</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>8,755</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>4.4</i>

Field ID 11	No. of Acres 12	BUNCH COUNT								Total Bunches 15	No. of Samples 16	Bunches per Sample 17 <i>(15 ÷ 16)</i>	No. of Vines 18	Average Bunches per Vine 19 <i>(17 ÷ 18)</i>
		13. Variety												
		14. Number of Bunches from each Sample (Sample = 5 Vines)												
													<i>5</i>	
		20. Weight of 10 Sample Bunches								21. Total Bunch Weight		22. Total Bunches		
Total Bunch Weight 23		Total Bunches 24		Average Bunch Weight 25 <i>(23 ÷ 24)</i>		Vines Per Acre 26		Average Bunches Per Vine 27		Bunches Per Acre 28 <i>(26 x 27)</i>	Average Bunch Weight 29	Total Pounds Per Acre 30 <i>(28 x 29)</i>	Lug/Ton Factor 31	Lugs/Tons Per Acre To Count 32 <i>(30 ÷ 31)</i>

Field ID 11	No. of Acres 12	BUNCH COUNT								Total Bunches 15	No. of Samples 16	Bunches per Sample 17 <i>(15 ÷ 16)</i>	No. of Vines 18	Average Bunches per Vine 19 <i>(17 ÷ 18)</i>
		13. Variety												
		14. Number of Bunches from each Sample (Sample = 5 Vines)												
												<i>5</i>		
		20. Weight of 10 Sample Bunches								21. Total Bunch Weight		22. Total Bunches		
Total Bunch Weight 23		Total Bunches 24		Average Bunch Weight 25 <i>(23 ÷ 24)</i>		Vines Per Acre 26		Average Bunches Per Vine 27		Bunches Per Acre 28 <i>(26 x 27)</i>	Average Bunch Weight 29	Total Pounds Per Acre 30 <i>(28 x 29)</i>	Lug/Ton Factor 31	Lugs/Tons Per Acre To Count 32 <i>(30 ÷ 31)</i>

33. Narrative: ***Freeze damage occurred April 26, 20XX***

Mature Bunch Weight Appraisal Example

For Illustration Purposes Only

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

8. PRODUCTION WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURE

A. WORKSHEET STANDARDS

- (1) The entry items in subsection C are the minimum Production Worksheet requirements. All 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 exhibit. **The current Privacy Act Statement and Nondiscrimination statements can be found on the RMA website at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/regs/required/html>**
- (4) The certification statement required by the DSSH must be included on the form directly above the insured’s signature block immediately followed by the statement below.

I understand the certified information on this Production Worksheet will be used to determine my loss, if any, to the above unit. The 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., font point, size, etc.).

B. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

- (1) The 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 are to 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 have complied with all of their requirements under the notice and claim provisions of the policy have not been met. If they have not, the adjuster should contact the AIP.
- (5) For insured grape acreage that is harvested after it has been appraised, determine production to count in accordance with section 15(b) of the Basic Provisions.
- (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. WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INFORMATION

Verify or make the following entries:

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Information Required</u>
1.	Crop/Code #: “Grapes” (0053).
2.	Unit #: Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
3.	Location Description: Land location that identifies the legal description, if available, and the location of the unit (e.g., section, township, and range; FSA Farm Numbers; FSA Common Land Units (CLU) and tract numbers; GPS identifications; or Grid Identifications) as applicable for the crop.
4.	Date(s) of Damage: First three letters of the month(s) during which the determined insured damage occurred for the inspection and cause(s) of damage listed in item 5 below. If no entry in item 5 below MAKE NO ENTRY. For progressive damage, enter in chronological order the month that identified when the majority of insured damage occurred. Include the SPECIFIC DATE where applicable as in the case of hail damage (e.g., Aug 11). Enter additional dates of damage in the extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document the additional dates of damage in the Narrative (or on a Special Report). Refer to the illustration in item 6 below.
	If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, MAKE NO ENTRY.

5. **Cause(s) of Damage:** Name of the determined insured cause(s) of damage for this crop as listed in the LAM for the date of damage listed in item 4 above for this inspection. If an insured cause(s) of damage is coded as “Other,” explain in the Narrative. Enter additional causes of damage in the extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document the additional determined insured causes of damage in the Narrative or on a Special Report. Refer to the illustration in item 6 below.

If it is evident that no indemnity is due, enter “NO INDEMNITY DUE” across the columns in item 5. Refer to the LAM for more information on no indemnity due claims. If the claim is denied, enter “DC” and refer to the LAM for further instructions.

6. **Insured Cause %:**

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Whole percent of damage for the insured cause of damage listed in item 5 above for this inspection. Enter additional “Insured Cause %” in the extra spaces, as needed. If additional space is needed, enter the additional determined “Insured Cause %” in the Narrative or on a Special Report. The total of all “Insured Cause %” including those entered in the Narrative must equal 100%.

If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, MAKE NO ENTRY.

Example entries for items 4 – 6 and the Narrative, reflecting entries for multiple dates of damage, the corresponding insured causes of damage and insured cause percents:

4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	JUN 30	AUG	AUG
5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Tornado	Hail	Drought	Heat
6. Insured Cause %	10	20	15	25	20
Narrative: Additional date of damage – SEP 5, Cause of Damage – Freeze, insured cause percent = 10%.					

7. **Company/Agency:** Name of the AIP and agency servicing the contract.
8. **Name if 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 whole tons, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.

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

PRELIMINARY:

- a. Date the notice of damage was given for the unit in item 2 in the 1st or 2nd space, as applicable. Enter the complete date (e.g., “MM/DD/YYYY”) for each notice.
- b. A third notice of damage or loss for a 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 first or second set of Production Worksheets to the FINAL space if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice. Always enter the complete date of notice (e.g., “MM/DD/YYYY”) 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 a delayed claim, refer to the LAM.

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

- a. If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has a 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.” Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.

- (1) If the other person has a multiple-peril 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 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.

SECTION I – **DETERMINED** ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

Make separate line entries for varying:

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

16. Field ID: The field identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photograph. Refer to the Narrative instructions.

17. Multi-Crop Code: The applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. REFER TO THE LAM FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ENTRY OF FIRST CROP AND SECOND CROP CODES.

18. Reported Acres: In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with the individual AIP’s instructions. In the event of under-reported acres, enter the reported acres to tenths for the field or sub field. If there are no under-reported acres MAKE NO ENTRY.

19. Determined Acres: Refer to the LAM or CIH for definition of acceptable determined acres for perennial crops used herein. Determined acres to tenths (include “E” if estimated) for which consent is given for other use and/or:

- a. Put to other use without consent.
- b. Abandoned.
- c. Damaged by uninsured causes.
- d. For which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production.
- e. From which production was sold by direct marketing if the insured failed to meet the requirements contained in the CP.

FINAL: Determined acres to tenths. Acreage breakdowns WITHIN a unit may be estimated (enter “E” in front of the acres) if a determination is impractical. Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements. ACCOUNT FOR ALL **PLANTED** ACREAGE IN THE UNIT.

20. **Interest or Share:** Insured's interest in crop to three-decimal places as determined at the time of inspection. If shares vary on the same UNIT, use separate line entries.
21. **MAKE NO ENTRY.**
22. **Type:** Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the type grown by the insured. If "No Type Specified," is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If type is not specified on the actuarial documents, **MAKE NO ENTRY.**
- 23.-25. **MAKE NO ENTRY.**
26. **Irr. Practice:** Three-digit code number entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the irrigated practice carried out by the insured. If "No Irrigation Practice Specified," is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If irrigation practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, **MAKE NO ENTRY.**
27. **Cropping Practice:** Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the cropping practice carried out by the insured. If "No Cropping Practice" or "No Practice Specified," is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If cropping practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, **MAKE NO ENTRY.**
28. **Organic Practice:** Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the organic practice carried out by the insured. If "No Organic Practice Specified," is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If organic practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, **MAKE NO ENTRY.**
29. **Stage:**

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Stage abbreviation as shown below.

STAGE

EXPLANATION

"P" 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.

"H" Harvested.

"UH" Unharvested or put to other use with consent.

GLEANNED ACREAGE: Refer to the LAM for information on gleanning.

30. **Use of Acreage:** Use the following “Use of Acreage” abbreviations:

<u>USE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
“Bulldozed,” etc....	Use made of acreage
“WOC”	Other use without consent
“SU”	Solely uninsured
“ABA”	Abandoned without consent
“H”	Harvested
“UH”	Unharvested

Verify any “Use of Acreage” 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 “Use of Acreage.”

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

31. **Appraised Potential:** Transfer the per-acre appraisal in tons, to tenths, of POTENTIAL production for the acreage appraised from column 32, “Tons per acre to Count” on the appraisal worksheet.

- a. Refer to the appraisal methods and applicable appraisal worksheet for additional instructions. If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter “0,” (zero).
- b. Refer to paragraph 85 in the LAM for procedures for documenting “0” (zero) yield appraisals.

32a. **Moisture %:** Value of damaged production in dollars and cents per ton for mature marketable unharvested grape production that is damaged by insurable causes. Refer to subsection 3 D herein for information on determining multiple values per ton of damaged production.

- a. Do not allow any reduction in price for damage due to uninsurable causes.
- b. Identify in the “Narrative” which factors (i.e., insured causes) were allowed in establishing the value of damaged production.
- c. If appraised grapes have no value, enter “0.00” and explain in the Narrative.

32b. **Factor:** Market price in dollars and cents per ton of undamaged grapes of the same or similar variety as the insured grape variety. Calculate the average market price of undamaged production by averaging the prices being paid in dollars and cents by usual marketing outlets for the area during the week in which the damaged grapes were valued.

33. **MAKE NO ENTRY.**

34. **Production Pre-QA:** Column 19 multiplied by column 31, results in tons rounded to tenths.

35. **Quality Factor:** Make the following percentage entries as a three-place decimal. If no quality adjustment, MAKE NO ENTRY.

a. Column 32a divided by column 32b, results not to exceed 1.000, or

b. Under section 15 (j) of the Basic Provisions, if due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed, enter the factor "0.000." Instruct the insured to complete and submit a Certification Form stating the date the crop or production WAS DESTROYED and the method of destruction (refer to item 40 and the Narrative below). Also refer to LAM paragraphs 96 J (2) and 102 A for additional information.

Explain "0.000" quality adjustment factors in the Narrative. Refer to subsection 3 D for information on multiple values of damaged production.

36. **Production Post-QA:** Make the following entries in tons rounded to tenths.

a. If no quality adjustment (i.e., no entries in columns 32a – 32b): Transfer entry from column 34.

b. If the quality adjustment percentage in column 35 is less than 75 percent: Column 34 multiplied by column 35.

c. If the quality adjustment percentage is 75 percent or greater: Transfer entry from column 34.

37. **Unins. Causes:** Make the following entries in tons rounded to tenths.

For uninsured causes appraisals: Column 19 multiplied by the per acre appraisal for uninsured causes (taken from item 32 "Tons per acre to Count on the appraisal worksheet or uninsured appraisal from other documentation, as applicable). Explain in the Narrative. If no uninsured causes, MAKE NO ENTRY.

a. Hail and Fire exclusion NOT in effect.

- (1) Enter NOT LESS than the insured's production guarantee per acre in tons rounded 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. 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 rounded to tenths, for any such acreage. Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding assessing uninsured cause appraisals.

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

38. **Total to Count:** Column 36 plus column 37, results in whole pounds.

39. **Total:** Total of all column 19 acres rounded to tenths.

40. **Quality:** Check the applicable qualifying quality adjustment condition(s) affecting the unit's appraised and harvested production (refer to the CP and SP) in the Table below.

Qualifying Quality Adjustment Conditions Table

TW (Test Weight)	Dark Roast
KD (Total Defects)	Sclerotinia
Aflatoxin	Ergoty
Vomitoxin	CoFo (Commercially Objectionable Foreign Material)
Fumonisin	Other
Garlicky	None

a. Check "Other" if the identified injurious substances or conditions are not listed above (refer to item 35 above). For mycotoxins, also refer to item 41 below. Document in the Narrative (or on a Special Report):

- (1) Insurable causes of damage that are not associated with destruction orders as described below (e.g., excess precipitation, freeze damage, etc.).
- (2) A description of the injurious substance or condition for which a destruction order was issued, the date the crop was destroyed and the method of destruction;
- (3) Attach to the claim, the completed Certification Form, a copy of the destruction order issued by the Federal or State agency and (if possible) the results of the laboratory test that confirms the presence of injurious substances or conditions.

b. Otherwise, check "None."

41. **Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State, or other health organization maximum limits.** Check "Yes" if any mycotoxin listed in item 40 (including any identified as "Other") exceed the Federal, State, or other health organization maximum limits; otherwise, MAKE NO ENTRY.

42. Totals: Total of columns 34, 36, 37 and 38, in tons rounded to tenths, if there is an entry in the respective columns; otherwise, MAKE NO ENTRY.

NARRATIVE:

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

- a. If no acreage is released on the unit, enter “No Acreage Released,” adjuster’s initials, and date.
- b. If notice of damage was given and “No Inspection” is necessary, enter the unit number(s), “No Inspection,” date, and adjuster’s initials. The insured’s signature is not required.
- c. Explain any uninsured causes, unusual, or controversial cases.
- d. If there is an appraisal in column “37” for uninsured causes due to a hail/fire exclusion, show the original hail/fire liability per acre and the hail/fire indemnity per acre.
- e. Document the actual appraisal date if an appraisal 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 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 column “62,” and/or any production not included in column “56” 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 44.
- 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.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 difference 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 AIP’s instructions.
- o. Explain any delayed notices or delayed claims as instructed in the LAM.
- p. Document any authorized estimated acres shown in column “19” 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.
- u. For production that qualifies for quality adjustment and, as applicable, for production ordered to be destroyed due to presence of injurious substances or conditions, document the following:
 - (1) Explain any “0.000” quality adjustment factor entered in columns 35 and 65 and, as applicable, the name of the Federal or State agency that ordered the destruction of the crop or production and why.
 - (2) As applicable, the date the crop was destroyed and the method of destruction. Attach to the claim the insured’s completed Certification Form, a copy of the destruction order issued by the Federal or State agency and (if applicable) the results of the laboratory test that confirms the presence of injurious substances or conditions.
 - (3) As applicable, explain any deficiencies, substances, or conditions that allowed for quality adjustment, as well as any which were not allowed.
 - (4) As applicable, document calculations used to determine quality adjustment factors.
 - (5) As applicable, document any excess transportation cost or conditioning cost used to determine the quality adjustment factor.
 - (6) Refer to the LAM for additional documentation requirements.

SECTION II – **DETERMINED** HARVESTED PRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (1) When all acreage has been harvested, determine total production from warehouse receipts, packer/processor receipts, or farm management records (refer to the LAM for farm record requirements) verified by the adjuster and supported by written records from the first handler. This production will be the basis for computing losses from the insured and uninsured causes of damage on the Production Worksheet.
- (2) 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.
- (3) For production commercially stored, sold, etc., enter the name and address of storage facility, buyer, packing house, or processor as applicable in column “49” through “52.” For fruit otherwise disposed of, indicate the method of disposition (e.g., sold at roadside stand, etc.)
- (4) 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, packing houses, or processors). The insured must have maintained satisfactory records of ALL production sold or stored. Verify any packing house or processor records. 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) Harvested fruit of any type that failed to meet the applicable grade (quality) requirements because of INSURED damage.
 - (d) Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit.
 - (e) If there is harvested production from more than one insured practice (or crop) and a separate approved APH yield has been established for each, the harvested production also must be entered on separate lines in columns “47a” through “66” by crop. If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.
- (5) There will generally be no harvested production entries in columns “47a” through “66” for preliminary inspections.

43.

Date Harvest Completed: Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.

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, etc. Refer to the LAM.

44. 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."

45. Assignment of Indemnity: Check "Yes" **only** if an assignment of indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check "No." Refer to the LAM.

46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity: Check "Yes" **only** if a transfer of right to an indemnity is in effect for the unit for the crop year; otherwise, check "No." Refer to the LAM.

47a. Share: RECORD ONLY VARYING SHARES on SAME unit to three decimal places.

47b. 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 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 column "16").
- c. Enter the applicable two-digit code for first crop or second crop.

48. Multi-Crop Code: The applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. REFER TO THE LAM FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ENTRY OF FIRST CROP AND SECOND CROP CODES.

49. - 52. Length or Diameter/Width/Depth/Deduction: For production sold, enter the name and address of the buyer, packing house, or processor, as applicable. For fruit otherwise disposed of, indicate the method of disposition.

Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.: Circle “Ton” in column heading. Harvested grape production for the insured type in tons rounded to tenths. Commingling production within an individual bin or failure to label grape bins by unit will be considered commingled production.

- a. **Grape production harvested before normal maturity or for special purpose:** (e.g., including Champagne or Bortrytis-affected grapes), increase actual production by multiplying the actual production by a factor rounded to three-decimal places as follows: Value received in whole dollars per ton of such grapes divided by the value per ton in whole dollars of fully matured grapes of the type for which the claim is being made. Document calculations and explain in the “Narrative.”
- b. **Grapes harvested to produce raisins:**
 - (1) **From vineyard inspections, other than small scattered bunches NOT harvested:** Determine the amount of any unharvested production that could have been laid as raisins; or harvested and marketed as grapes; and/or any unharvested production due to uninsured damage. Do not count bunches that are obviously second growth.
 - (a) Convert raisin tonnage to grape tonnage by multiplying raisin tonnage by a factor of 4.5.
 - (b) If raisin tonnage is difficult to determine because of berry-shatter or bunch desiccation; use an average weight of 1.25 pounds per bunch to determine the weight of all remaining grapes left on the vine.
 - (c) Add this determined amount to any determined amount in items b (2), (3), or (4) below and explain in the Narrative.
 - (2) **When ALL production has been boxed, delivered, and weighed as raisins -** convert raisin tonnage to grape tonnage as follows:
 - (a) Multiply delivered raisin tonnage (with adjustments for moisture over 16 percent but without adjustments for substandards, or “U. S. Grade B” or better maturity standards) by a factor of 4.5. Raisin tonnage will be reduced 0.12 percent for each 0.10 percent moisture in excess of 16.0 percent.
 - (b) Add the resulting amount to any amount determined in b (1) above and enter the total amount and explain in the Narrative.

EXAMPLE:

Delivered raisin tonnage is 10.00 tons with 18.0 percent moisture (moisture factor is .9760, see **TABLE C**), calculate production as follows:

$10.00 \text{ tons} \times 0.9760 = 9.76 \text{ tons} \times 4.5 = 43.9 \text{ tons of grapes.}$

- (3) **When PART of the production has or will be boxed, delivered, and weighed as raisins** - convert raisin tonnage to grape tonnage as follows:
- (a) Appraise raisins using the applicable appraisal method herein and adjust the delivered raisin tonnage as instructed in b (2) above.
 - (b) Multiply the appraised raisin tonnage by a factor of 4.5.
 - (c) Add the resulting amount to any amount determined in item b (1) above and enter the total amount in tons to tenths.
- (4) **When NO production will be boxed, delivered, and weighed as raisins** - convert raisin tonnage to grape tonnage, as follows:
- (a) Appraise raisins using the applicable appraisal method herein.
 - (b) Multiply the appraised raisin tonnage by a factor of 4.5.
 - (c) Add the resulting amount to any amount determined in b (1) above and enter the total amount and explain in the "Narrative."

If the number of bunches on trays cannot accurately be determined because of bunches being tightly stuck together and/or deterioration on the trays, in lieu of b (4) above; determine appraised grape tonnage by multiplying the number of trays by 20.25 pounds (standard average weight of a tray of raisins when raisins are first laid) and divide by 2000, results in tons, to tenths.

- (d) Add the resulting amount to any amount determined in b (1) above and enter the total amount in tons to tenths.
- (e) Document calculations in the Narrative or on a Special Report, as applicable.

57.-60. **MAKE NO ENTRY.**

61. **Adjusted Production:** Transfer entry from column 56.

62. **Prod. Not to Count:** Net production NOT to count in tons rounded 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.

63. **Production Pre-QA:** Column 61 minus column 62, results in tons rounded to tenths.

64a. **Value:** Enter the value of damaged harvested marketable grape production in dollars and cents per ton. **If no quality adjustment, MAKE NO ENTRY.**

- a. The value per ton of the qualifying damaged production will be determined on the earlier of the date the damaged production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit.
- b. If the grapes are sold on-the-vine, value shall include normal harvest and delivery costs.

Considerations for determining value:

- (1) Did you (adjuster) actually see the grapes to verify quality?
- (2) What was the time lapse between picking and sale of the grapes?
- (3) Did the insured follow cultural and farming practices necessary to raise grapes?

64b. Mkt. Price: When there is an entry in column 64a above, enter the value of undamaged grape production in dollars and cents per ton of undamaged grapes of the same or similar variety as the insured grape variety. Calculate the average market price of undamaged production by averaging the prices being paid in dollars and cents by usual marketing outlets for the area during the week in which the damaged grapes were valued. If no quality adjustment, MAKE NO ENTRY.

65. Quality Factor: Make the following percentage entries as a three-place decimal. If no quality adjustment, MAKE NO ENTRY.

- a. Column 64a divided by column 64b. Enter in the Narrative, the reasons for quality adjustment. Identify any factors affecting the price of grapes even though such factors (alone) may not have qualified grapes for quality adjustment, or
- b. Under section 15 (j) of the Basic Provisions, if due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed, enter the factor "0.000." Instruct the insured to complete and submit a Certification Form stating the date the crop or production WAS DESTROYED and the method of destruction (refer to item 40 and the Narrative below). Also refer to LAM paragraphs 96 J (2) and 102 A for additional information.

66. Production to Count: Column 63 multiplied by column 65 results in tons rounded to tenths.

- a. If no quality adjustment (i.e., no entries in columns 64a – 65): Transfer entry from column 63.
- b. If column 65 is less than 75 percent: Column 63 multiplied by column 65.
- c. If column 65 is 75 percent or greater: Transfer entry from column 63.

67. Total: Total of column 63 entries in tons rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 63, MAKE NO ENTRY.

68. Section II Total: Total of column 66 entries, in tons rounded to tenths.

69. Section I Total: Total of column 38 entries, in tons rounded to tenths.

70. Unit Total: Item 68 plus item 69, results in tons rounded to tenths.

71. Allocated Prod.: Refer to paragraphs 126 C (5) and 127 of the LAM for allocated production information. Total production in tons rounded to tenths, allocated to this unit in sections I or II of the Production Worksheet. Document how allocated production was determined and record such calculations in the Narrative or on a Special Report.

72. Total APH Prod: Make the following entries in tons rounded to tenths.

a. When there are entries in column 37 and/or item 71: Item 70 minus item 71, minus total of column 37.

b. When there is no entry in item 71 and column 37: Transfer entry from item 70.

MAKE NO ENTRY when separate APH yields are maintained by type, practice, etc., within the unit.

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

73. 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 the bottom line.

74. 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 insured's authorized representative, particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood. Final indemnity inspections should be signed on the bottom line.

75. 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

1. Crop/Code # Grapes 0053	2. Unit # 0001- 0001BU	3. Location Description SW1-96N-30W	7. Company Agency Any Company Any Agency		8. Name of Insured I. M. Insured			
4. Date(s) of Damage Apr 09	Apr 26				9. Claim # XXXXXXXX		11. Crop Year YYYY	
5. Cause(s) of Damage Freeze	Freeze				10. Policy # XXXXXXXX			
6. Insured Cause % 50	50				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss	1st MM/DD/YYYY	2nd	Final MM/DD/YYYY
12. Additional Units					15. Companion Policy(s)			
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre								

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL															B. POTENTIAL YIELD							
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32a. 32b.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Reported Acres	Determined Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Type	Class	Sub-Class	Intended Use	Irr Practice	Cropping Practice	Organic Practice	Stage	Use of Acres	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell %, Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count
A			5.5	1.000		016				002			UH	UH	3.8			20.9		20.9		20.9
B			10.0	1.000		016				002			UH	UH	4.4			44.0		44.0		44.0
C			21.0	1.000		016				002			H	H								
39. TOTAL			36.0	40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 41. Do any mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>												42. TOTALS		64.9		64.9		64.9

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) **Vineyards A and B not harvested. Vineyard C harvested. For vineyard C, used price election per ton for market value in column 64b.**

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed MM/DD/YYYY						44. Damage similar to other farms in the area? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						45. Assignment of Indemnity Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
A. MEASUREMENTS						B. GROSS PRODUCTION				C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION													
47a. 47b.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58a. 58b.	59a. 59b.	60a. 60b.	61.	62.	63.	64a. 64b.	65.	66.				
Share Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Length or Diameter	Width	Depth	Deduction	Net Cubic Feet	Conversion Factor	Gross Prod.	Bu. (Ton Lbs. CWT)	Shell/ Sugar Factor	FM% Factor	Moisture % Factor	Test WT Factor	Adjusted Production	Prod. Not to Count	Production Pre-QA	Value Mkt. Price	Quality Factor	Production to Count				
		Acme Grape Co. Anytown, State							140.0					140.0		140.0	150.00 300.00	0.500	70.0				
67. TOTAL																	140.0	68. Section II Total	70.0				
																		69. Section I Total	64.9				
																		70. Unit Total	134.9				
																		71. Allocated Prod.					
																		72. Total APH Prod.	134.9				

For Illustration Purposes Only

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

9. REFERENCE MATERIAL

TABLE A - REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

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

TABLE B - VINEYARD POPULATIONS

		DISTANCE BETWEEN VINES (IN FEET)														
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS (IN FEET)	6	1210	1037	908	807	726	660	605	558	519	484	453	427	403	382	363
	7	1037	889	779	691	622	566	519	479	444	415	389	366	346	328	311
	8	908	779	681	605	545	495	454	419	389	363	340	320	303	287	272
	9	807	691	605	538	484	440	403	372	346	323	303	285	269	255	242
	10	726	622	545	484	436	396	363	335	311	290	272	256	242	229	218
	11	660	566	495	440	396	360	330	305	283	264	248	233	220	208	198
	12	605	519	454	403	363	330	303	279	259	242	227	214	202	191	182
	13	558	479	419	372	335	305	279	258	239	223	209	197	186	176	168
	14	519	444	389	346	311	283	259	239	222	207	194	183	173	164	156
	15	484	415	363	323	290	264	242	223	207	194	182	171	161	153	145
	16	454	389	340	303	272	248	227	209	194	182	170	160	151	143	136
	17	427	366	320	285	256	233	214	197	183	171	160	151	142	135	128
	18	403	346	303	269	242	220	202	186	173	161	151	142	134	127	121
	19	382	328	287	255	229	208	191	176	164	153	143	135	127	121	115
	20	363	311	272	242	218	198	182	168	156	145	136	128	121	115	109

For spacings not show on the table: Multiply the distance between vines (nearest tenth foot) times the distance between rows (nearest tenth foot) and divide the result into 43,560 sq. ft./acre (round result to the nearest whole number).

EXAMPLE: 6.5 ft. X 10.0 ft. = 65.0 sq. ft.

43,560 sq. ft./acre ÷ 65.0 sq. ft. = 670 vines per acre.

TABLE C - RAISIN MOISTURE ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

		PERCENT MOISTURE TO TENTHS									
PERCENT MOISTURE		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
	16	1.000	0.9988	0.9976	0.9964	0.9952	0.9940	0.9928	0.9916	0.9904	0.9892
	17	0.9880	0.9868	0.9856	0.9844	0.9832	0.9820	0.9808	0.9796	0.9784	0.9772
	18	0.9760	0.9748	0.9736	0.9724	0.9712	0.9700	0.9688	0.9676	0.9664	0.9652
	19	0.9640	0.9628	0.9616	0.9604	0.9592	0.9580	0.9568	0.9556	0.9544	0.9532
	20	0.9520	0.9508	0.9496	0.9484	0.9472	0.9460	0.9448	0.9436	0.9424	0.9412
	21	0.9400	0.9388	0.9376	0.9364	0.9352	0.9340	0.9328	0.9316	0.9304	0.9292
	22	0.9280	0.9268	0.9256	0.9244	0.9232	0.9220	0.9208	0.9196	0.9184	0.9172
	23	0.9160	0.9148	0.9136	0.9124	0.9112	0.9100	0.9088	0.9076	0.9064	0.9052
	24	0.9040	0.9028	0.9016	0.9004	0.8992	0.8980	0.8968	0.8956	0.8944	0.8932
	25	0.8920	0.8908	0.8896	0.8884	0.8872	0.8860	0.8848	0.8836	0.8824	0.8812
	26	0.8800	0.8788	0.8776	0.8764	0.8752	0.8740	0.8728	0.8716	0.8704	0.8692
	27	0.8680	0.8668	0.8656	0.8644	0.8632	0.8620	0.8608	0.8596	0.8584	0.8572
	28	0.8560	0.8548	0.8536	0.8524	0.8512	0.8500	0.8488	0.8476	0.8464	0.8452
	29	0.8440	0.8428	0.8416	0.8404	0.8392	0.8380	0.8368	0.8356	0.8344	0.8332
	30	0.8320	0.8308	0.8296	0.8284	0.8272	0.8260	0.8248	0.8236	0.8224	0.8212