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Federal Crop
Insurance
Corporation

FCIC-20170L

CAMELINA LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2014 and Succeeding Crop Years

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

TITLE: CAMELINA LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK	NUMBER: FCIC-20170L
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2014 and Succeeding Crop Years	ISSUE DATE: November 22, 2013
SUBJECT: Provides procedures and instructions for administering the Camelina crop insurance program	OPI: Actuarial and Product Design Division
	APPROVED: November 22, 2013 /s/ Tim B. Witt Deputy Administrator for Product Management

REASON FOR ISSUANCE

The Camelina Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook is being issued to provide loss adjustment procedures and instructions for administering the Camelina Crop Insurance Program beginning with the 2014 crop year.

CAMELINA LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

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FILING INSTRUCTIONS

This handbook replaces the 2012 and succeeding crop years Camelina Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, RMA-20170L. This handbook is effective for the 2014 and succeeding crop years and is not retroactive to any 2013 or prior crop year determinations.

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PART 1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General Information

A. Purpose

- (1) This handbook:
 - (a) provides camelina loss adjustment standards, including crop appraisal methods, claims completion instructions, and form standards;
 - (b) shall be used in conjunction with the LAM;
 - (c) may be amended through slipsheets or bulletins; and
 - (d) remains in effect until superseded by re-issuance of the entire handbook.
- (2) This handbook provides the official standards for adjusting losses in a timely and uniform manner and such handbook is available on the internet at www.rma.usda.gov.

B. Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms and definitions:

- (1) not specific to camelina loss adjustment, are identified in the LAM; and
- (2) specific to camelina loss adjustment, are in exhibits 1 and 2, herein.

C. CAT Coverage

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

2. AIP Responsibilities

AIPs shall:

- (1) utilize the standards in this handbook for loss adjustment and loss training for the applicable crop year;
- (2) maintain original insurance documents relative to policyholder servicing as designated in their approved plan of operations;
- (3) ensure, at a minimum, a legible copy of loss adjustment inspection forms completed by an adjuster and signed by the insured, or insured's authorized representative, is provided to the insured, and all other copies distributed as instructed by the AIP.

3-10 (Reserved)

PART 2 POLICY INFORMATION

11. Insurability

A. General Information

- (1) This section provides most of the requirements to insure camelina. Refer to the BP, CP, and SP for all insurability requirements.
- (2) The AIP is responsible for determining if the insured has complied with all of the notice and policy provisions of the insurance contract.
- (3) The producer must provide a copy of all processor contracts to the AIP on or before the acreage reporting date.
- (4) Acreage planted after the late planting period is not insurable, regardless of the reason acreage was not previously planted.
- (5) The written agreement and prevented planting provisions in the BP are not applicable.

B. Insured Crop

- (1) The crop insured will be all the camelina in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:
 - (a) in which the insured has a share;
 - (b) that is:
 - (i) planted for harvest as seed; and
 - (ii) grown in accordance with the requirements of a processor contract executed on or before the acreage reporting date, and
- (2) The producer will be considered to have a share in the insured crop if, under the processor contract, the producer retains control of the acres on which the camelina is grown, the producer's income from the insured crop is dependent on the amount of production delivered, and the processor contract provides for delivery of the camelina under specified conditions and at a stipulated base contract price.
- (3) A commercial camelina producer who is also a processor may establish an insurable interest if the following requirements are met:
 - (a) The producer must comply with all policy provisions;

11. Insurability (Continued)

- (b) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors or officers of the processor must execute and adopt a resolution that contains the same terms as an acceptable production contract. Such resolution will be considered a processor contract under the policy; and
 - (c) The AIP's inspection reveals the processing facilities comply with the definition of "processor" contained in the CP.
- (4) If the number of insurable acres exceeds the maximum allowable acres, the production guarantee will be reduced by multiplying it by the over-planting factor. For example, if 200.0 acres are under contract and there are 220.0 insurable acres, the production guarantee will be reduced by a factor of 0.95 ($200 \times 1.05 = 210$ and $210.0 \div 220 = 0.95$). The number of acres considered to be under contract is determined as follows:
- (a) For acreage only based processor contracts, and acreage and production based processor contracts which specify a maximum number of acres, the lesser of:
 - (i) The maximum number of acres specified in the processor contract; or
 - (ii) The number of planted acres; or
 - (b) For production only based processor contracts, the lesser of:
 - (i) The number of acres determined by dividing the amount of production stated in the processor contract by the approved yield; or
 - (ii) The number of planted acres.
- (5) For acreage only based processor contracts, and acreage and production based processor contracts, which specify a maximum number of acres, the number of pounds considered to be under contract is the maximum number of acres specified in the processor contract multiplied by the production guarantee.
- (6) The insured's price election will be the base contract price multiplied by the percentage of price elected by the insured but will not exceed the amount specified in the SP.

11. Insurability (Continued)

C. Replanting Requirements and Payment

- (1) A replanting payment is allowed if the AIP has given consent, the camelina is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage, and it is practical to replant or the AIP requires the producer to replant and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured planted acreage for the unit. (Any acreage planted after the end of the late planting period will not be included when determining if the 20 acres or 20 percent qualifications is met. Refer to the LAM.)

Use the following table to determine the replant payment trigger. Acres with stand counts at or below the replant trigger value shown are eligible for a replant payment.

Coverage. Level	Replant Trigger (plants/sq yd)
50	36.5
55	40.1
60	43.7
65	47.4

In the narrative of the *Production Worksheet* or on a Special Report, for each field or subfield, document that qualification for a replant payment has been met.

- (2) The producer must replant any acreage of camelina damaged before the final planting date to the extent that a majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for the crop, unless the AIP agrees it is not practical to replant.
- (3) When camelina is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable as an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment that is attributable to the producer's share. The premium will not be reduced.
- (4) No replanting payment will be made on acreage on which one replanting payment has already been allowed for the crop year.
- (5) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent of the production guarantee (per acre) or 120 pounds, multiplied by the price election, multiplied by the insured's share.

Compute the number of pounds per acre allowed for a replanting payment by dividing the maximum replanting payment amount by the insured's price election. Show all calculations in the Narrative of the *Production Worksheet* or on a Special Report.

11. Insurability (Continued)

EXAMPLE 1

The insured has a 1.000 share in 80.0 insurable acres of camelina. The insured's production guarantee (per acre) is 975 pounds, and the price election is \$0.1000 per pound. Twenty (20.0) acres meet all qualifications for a replant payment and are replanted.

- (a) Insured's actual cost to replant = \$14.00 per acre.
- (b) 120 pounds maximum allowed by policy x \$0.1000 price election x 1.000 share = \$12.00.
- (c) Twenty percent of the production guarantee (20% x 975 pounds) = 195 pounds x \$0.1000 price election x 1.000 share = \$19.50.

The number of pounds per acre used to determine the replant payment is the smallest dollar amount determined in (a), (b) or (c) above, divided by the insured's price election. In this example, $\$12.00 \div \$0.1000 = 120$ pounds.

Enter the result of multiplying the number of pounds used to determine the replant payment by the number of insured acres that are replanted in Section I, column 36, "Production Post QA" of the *Production Worksheet*. In this example, enter 2400 (120 pounds x 20.0 acres = 2400).

EXAMPLE 2

The insured has a .500 share in 120.0 insurable acres of camelina. The insured's production guarantee (per acre) is 900 pounds, and the price election is \$0.1100 per pound. Thirty (30.0) acres meet all qualifications for a replant payment and are replanted.

- (a) Insured's actual cost to replant = \$10.00 per acre.
- (b) 120 pounds maximum allowed by policy x \$0.1100 price election x .500 share = \$6.60.
- (c) Twenty percent of the production guarantee (20% x 900 pounds) = 180 pounds x \$0.1100 price election x .500 share = \$9.90.

The number of pounds per acre used to determine the replant payment is the smallest dollar amount determined in (a), (b) or (c) above, divided by the insured's price election. In this example, $\$6.60 \div \$0.1100 = 60$ pounds.

Enter the result of multiplying the number of pounds used to determine the replant payment by the number of insured acres that are replanted in Section I, column 36, "Production Post QA" of the *Production Worksheet*. In this example, enter 1800 (60 pounds x 30.0 acres = 1800).

11. Insurability (Continued)

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

D. Insurable Causes of Loss

Refer to the policy for all applicable insured causes of loss.

E. Uninsurable Causes of Loss

- (1) Insurance coverage is not provided against damage or loss of production due to failure to follow rotation requirements contained in the SP, if applicable.
- (2) Unless allowed in the SP, camelina is not insurable if it is:
 - (a) interplanted with another crop;
 - (b) planted into an established grass or legume; or
 - (c) planted following the harvest of any other crop in the same crop year.

F. Unit Division

Basic and optional units are available for camelina.

G. Quality Adjustment

- (1) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 8.0 percent. The AIP may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.
- (2) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on an unadjusted weight basis.

12-20 (Reserved)

PART 3 APPRAISALS

21. Camelina Appraisals

A. General Information

- (1) Potential production for all types of inspections will be appraised in accordance with procedures contained in this handbook and in the LAM.
- (2) Separate appraisal worksheets are required for each field or subfield including fields or subfields with a differing base (APH) yield or farming practice (applicable to replant, preliminary, and final claims).

B. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

- (1) When there is damage or loss of production, the insured must give notice, by unit within 72 hours of the insured's initial discovery of damage or loss of production (but not later than 15 days after the end of the insurance period, even if the crop is not harvested).
- (2) Representative samples are required in accordance with section 14 of the BP.
- (3) In case of damage or loss of production, the insured must protect the crop from further damage by providing sufficient care.

C. Selecting Representative Samples for Appraisals

- (1) Identify representative field samples that will be used to determine appraised production for camelina fields. See LAM section on appraisals and related instructions.
- (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 of representative samples required in exhibit 4 for each field or subfield.

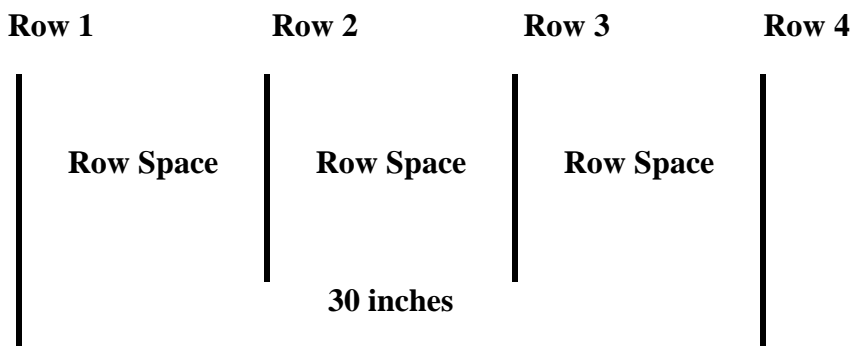
D. Determining Sample Size

- (1) One sample is nine square feet (one-square-yard) for hand harvest samples.
- (2) For hand harvest samples of acreage seeded in rows:
 - (a) 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);

21. Camelina Appraisals (Continued)

- (b) measure across three or more row spaces, from the center of the first row to the center of the fourth row (or as many rows as needed), and divide the result by the number of row spaces measured across, to determine an average row width to the nearest inch;

EXAMPLE:



$$30 \text{ inches} \div 3 \text{ row spaces} = 10 \text{ inches average row width}$$

- (c) where rows are skipped for tractor or planter tires, refer to the LAM; and
- (d) use the average row width in Exhibit 5 *Row Length Requirements in Relation to Row Width* to determine the length of sample row required.
- (3) For hand harvest broadcast seeded acreage, use a 3-foot square grid or a circular measure to identify 9 square feet for hand harvest.
- (4) For machine harvest samples, one sample is the number of square yards harvested by machine in a representative area.

E. Sampling Procedure

- (1) Select areas of each field/subfield for samples that will provide appraisals representative of the crop potential.
- (2) Determine average stage of growth for camelina in the selected representative samples.
- (3) Defer camelina appraisals until maturity. See section F(7) for instruction on determining stage.
- (4) Camelina should be sampled when standing when possible by either hand harvest or machine harvest. Camelina should be appraised after being swathed only when necessary.

21. Camelina Appraisals (Continued)

F. Plant Description and Growth

- (1) Camelina (*Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz., Brassicaceae) is an annual or winter annual member of the mustard family that typically reaches 2 to 3 feet in height. Camelina is a short-seasoned crop (85 to 100 days) that is well adapted to production in the temperate climate zones. Stems become woody at maturity. Camelina can be simple or sometimes branched. Leaves are arrow shaped and have smooth edges. Flowers are yellow and have four petals. Seed pods are pear shaped and resemble bolls of flax. Pods can produce more than 15 seeds which are pale yellowish brown and resemble a small kernel of wheat. Climate is the primary factor that determines plant height, branches per plant, pods per branch and seeds per pod.
- (2) Camelina is a cool season crop, which has the appearance of mustard or canola at flowering. As the crop matures it takes on the appearance of a thinly populated flax field. It is similar to canola and mustard in the way it branches and flowers (yellow blossoms). Unlike canola and mustard, it produces round, flax like bolls rather than elongated pods. The seed is pale yellow-brown and is smaller than canola seed. It is a hardy plant that withstands drought and can be grown on marginal land. Though there is no specific gene for winter hardiness, it can be late-fall or spring seeded. Some varieties being grown in the US are: Calena, Celine, Ligina, Blaine Creek, Suneson, Cheyenne, and Platte.
- (3) Camelina can be harvested with unmodified combines and is usually combined when standing but can be swathed. Camelina is generally not swathed before about two-thirds of the pods have turned from green to yellow.
- (4) The commonly recommended seeding rate is 3-5 pounds per acre when drilled or 5-7 pounds per acre when broadcast. Camelina will germinate and grow the best if it is seeded at a depth of ¼ inch.
- (5) Refer to exhibit 8 *Camelina Growth Phases and Stages* for a more complete description of camelina growth phases and stages.
- (6) Use growth phase and stage information from exhibit 8 *Camelina Growth Phases and Stages* to determine if the potential camelina production in the field or subfield can be appraised.
- (7) Base the growth stage determination on at least 50 percent of plants having reached the stage described after examining 10 consecutive plants in a representative portion of the row (10 consecutive plants closest to a straight line crossing the center of the representative sample if broadcast seeded).

22. Appraisal Methods

A. General Information

These instructions provide information on the following appraisal methods.

In this Growth Phase...	Use this Appraisal Method...	To...
Vegetative	Stand Count	Determine whether the acreage qualifies for a replant payment.
Vegetative	DEFER all appraisals except as noted for replant determination.	
Reproductive	DEFER all appraisals	
Mature	Seed Count	Appraise at or near maturity and when the seeds can be shelled from the pods.

B. STAND COUNT APPRAISALS FOR REPLANT PAYMENT

- (1) The population of live camelina plants to be counted from insurable acreage on the unit will not be less than the population of live camelina plants in an adequate stand for any acreage:
 - (a) that is abandoned;
 - (b) that is put to another use without consent;
 - (c) for which the insured fails to meet the notice of loss requirements contained in the crop provisions; or
 - (d) that is damaged solely by uninsured causes.
- (2) Select representative samples for stand count determinations.
 - (a) use the required number of viable plants per square yard established by the SP to determine if a replant payment is payable;
 - (b) select the appropriate number of samples (refer to exhibit 4 *Minimum Representative Sample Requirement*);
 - (c) determine the number of live camelina plants within each representative sample area;

22. Appraisals Methods (Continued)

- (d) to determine plant counts in fields with NDR, count all plants within three consecutive, 3 foot x 3 foot grid frames totaling 27 square feet (refer to exhibit 10 *Camelina Collapsible Grid Example*);
 - (e) to determine plant counts in fields with rows, each representative sample must be 25 feet long; and
 - (f) calculate and record the results on the appraisal worksheet and or a Special Report if needed.
- (3) To appraise camelina by the “stand count method”, when rows **are not** discernable:
- (a) adequate plant counts will be determined by counting plants per square yard. The grid is placed over the sample area to be examined. A sample consists of three consecutive grid frame counts totaling 27 square feet (flip the grid over twice);
 - (b) determine and record the number of live camelina plants found inside the grid frame for each sample;
 - (c) when all samples are evaluated, sum the number of live camelina plants; and
 - (d) determine the number of plants per square yard.

Example: Total camelina plants counted ÷ number of samples = plants per square yard.

- (4) To appraise camelina by the “Stand Count Method,” when rows **are** discernable:
- (a) measure representative samples 25 feet long in the row to be evaluated;
 - (b) count the number of live camelina plants in each 25 foot length to determine the number of “plants per square yard” of selected rows;
 - (c) sum the:
 - (i) plants counted in each sample; and
 - (ii) length of all samples taken (in feet to tenths); and
 - (d) determine the “plants per square yard.”

Example: [(total plant count) ÷ ((total length of all samples in ft.) x (row width to tenths of a foot)) x 27] = “plants per square yard.”

22. Appraisal Methods (Continued)

C. Appraisals Before Maturity

- (1) Defer all appraisals on acreage that has not reached physiological maturity, except for replant determinations as shown in section 22B above. If the insured intends to put the acreage to other use prior to final adjustment, representative samples of the unharvested crop must be left that are at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field to be released in the unit.
- (2) Irrespective of the camelina stage of growth, evaluate the degree of uniformity of the camelina over the entire field.
- (3) If the crop is in either the vegetative or reproductive stage, complete the preliminary inspection with special attention to the type of damage and severity by:
 - (a) looking at all fields thoroughly;
 - (b) noting any acreage that is not damaged;
 - (c) noting the condition of the stand on the basis of stand count. A good stand of camelina has approximately 125 seedlings/plants per square yard. Stands thicker than this do not necessarily contribute to increased yield potential;
 - (d) noting the condition of the plants on the basis of plant damage. Leaf area must remain for regrowth potential after plant damage. A camelina plant can be considered dead if, early in the growing season, the main plant is severed from its roots below the growing point; and
 - (e) explaining to the insured that the amount of loss cannot be determined accurately, at this time.
- (4) Do not estimate the damage for the insured.

(D) Seed Count Appraisals

- (1) Seed count appraisals are done in the mature growth phase when the seeds have reached maturity and can be shelled from the pods. Defer all appraisals using the seed count method until the plants have matured and the seeds can be shelled from the pods. However, ensure that seed count appraisals are made as soon as feasible because the potential for shattering increases significantly once the plants begin to mature and dry down.
- (2) When camelina is damaged in the swath, use the seed count appraisal method to determine production to count in the field.
- (3) For hand harvested appraisals:

22. Appraisal Methods (Continued)

- (a) when camelina, is standing, mark off areas of one square yard or determine the row length necessary to equate to one square yard (refer to exhibit 5 *Row Length Requirements in Relation to Row Width*):
 - (i) from each sample area marked off, pick all of the pods irrespective of their size from each harvestable plant (harvestable seed above harvestable height) growing in the sample area. Shell the seeds from the pods and then clean the seeds from each sample individually to assimilate machine harvest. (**Caution:** camelina seeds are very small and can remain in the split seed pods during shelling.) One method is to:
 - (A) carefully remove harvestable plants from the field (pull or cut off);
 - (B) strip the pods into a bucket, one or two plants at a time;
 - (C) thresh the seeds from the pods (physically break the pods open to expel the seeds, being careful to not cause too much chaff); and
 - (D) clean the seeds into another bucket by screening off the seed pods a small amount at a time. An appropriate sized screen is a 1/8-inch hardware cloth or a screen similar to a small-opening combine screen designed for alfalfa seed. If rescreening is necessary, a smaller screen such as that used for a screen door or a handled kitchen colander-type screen can be helpful. A tarp placed under the container will help capture errant seeds being screened. A sample is considered clean if less than 10% seed pods remain in the sample, which replicates an acceptable harvest cleaning;
 - (ii) measure and record the appraised production from each sample using the appraisal worksheet and related instructions, converting each sample to pounds per acre by any one of the following methods:
 - (A) pour the seeds into a 100 milliliter graduated cylinder and measure the level in milliliters (ml):
 - (1) convert ml per one square yard to pounds per acre (Refer to exhibit 6 *Conversion Factors to Convert Sample Measures and Weights to Pounds Per Acre Equivalents*);
 - (2) 1 ml. of seeds per one square yard equals approximately 7.14 pounds of camelina per acre; and
 - (3) on the appraisal worksheet, record the seed level in ml. for each sample. Record the corresponding yield in pounds to tenths per acre;

22. Appraisal Methods (Continued)

- (B) weigh each sample in grams. Digital readout test weight scales that weigh in grams can be located at most elevators:
 - (1) convert grams per one square yard to pounds per acre (Refer to exhibit 6 *Conversion Factors to Convert Sample Measures and Weights to Pounds Per Acre Equivalents*);
 - (2) 1 gram of seeds per one square yard equals approximately 10.66 pounds of camelina per acre; and
 - (3) on the appraisal worksheet, record the number of grams for each sample and the corresponding yield in pounds to tenths per acre;

- (C) weigh each sample in ounces. Digital readout scales that weigh in ounces can be located at post offices or elevators:
 - (1) convert ounces (oz) per one square yard to pounds per acre (Refer to exhibit 6 *Conversion Factors to Convert Sample Measures and Weights to Pounds Per Acre Equivalents*);
 - (2) 1 oz of seeds per one square yard equals approximately 302.5 pounds of camelina per acre; and
 - (3) on the appraisal worksheet, record the number of ounces for each sample and the corresponding yield in pounds to tenths per acre.

- (b) For camelina in the swath:
 - (i) mark off a sample area in a neighboring area to the swath as determined in (3)(a) above and count the stems in the designated area;
 - (ii) use the plant count to determine the number of plants to pick from various layers of the swath;
 - (iii) select approximately one third of the plants from the top portion of the swath, one third of the plants from the center portion of the swath, and one third of the plants from the lower portion of the swath. Care must be taken when removing plants from the swath to avoid unnecessary shatter of the seeds from the pods; and
 - (iv) proceed as explained above in steps 3(a)(i) and (ii).

- (4) If hand harvesting is not feasible, allow the insured to machine harvest designated areas of camelina. Remove seed sample, clean it and weigh it to determine the yield per acre. Use one the following formulas to calculate the yield per acre:

22. Appraisal Methods (Continued)

Example:

(Pounds of camelina seed harvested x 4840) / number of square yards harvested = lbs. per acre; or

(Pounds of camelina seed harvested x 43560) / Number of square feet harvested = lbs. per acre.

Refer to the LAM for information on Representative Sample Appraisals.

23. Appraisal Deviations and Modifications

A. Deviations

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

23. Appraisal Deviations and Modifications (Continued)

B. Modifications

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

24. Appraisal Worksheet Completion

A. Appraisal Worksheet Standards

- (1) An example *Camelina Appraisal Worksheet* is provided in exhibit 11. These example worksheets are for illustration purposes only.
- (2) The appraisal worksheet completion instructions in exhibit 3, specify the minimum requirements for the appraisal worksheet. All entry items are “Substantive,” and they are required.
- (3) AIPs are responsible for developing the appraisal worksheet in accordance with the DSSH and the required entry items provided herein.
- (4) The AIP’s name shall be entered in the appraisal worksheet title if it is not preprinted on the worksheet.
- (5) The claim number shall be entered on the appraisal worksheet (when required by the AIP) when a worksheet entry is not provided.

B. Appraisal Information

- (1) As applicable, complete a separate appraisal worksheet for:

- (a) each field or subfield appraised (applicable to replant, preliminary and final claims); and
 - (b) insured acreage damaged solely by uninsured causes.
- (2) Refer to section 21C for sampling requirements.

25-30 (Reserved)

PART 4 CLAIMS

31. Claim Form

A. Claim Form Standards

The Claim Form hereafter referred to as the *Production Worksheet* is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary and final inspections (including “No Indemnity Due” claims) made on a unit.

- (1) The *Production Worksheet* completion instructions in exhibit 3 specify the minimum requirements for the *Production Worksheet*. All entry items are “Substantive,” and they are required.
- (2) An example *Production Worksheet* is provided in exhibit 13 to illustrate how to complete entries. The example worksheet is for illustration purposes only and does not include signature and date entries.
- (3) AIPs are responsible for developing the *Production Worksheet* in accordance with the DSSH and the required entry items provided herein.
- (4) The Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination Statements are required statements that shall be printed on the form or provided as a separate document. Such statements are not included on the example form in exhibit 12. Such current statements can be found in the DSSH. The current Privacy Act can be found on the RMA website at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/regs/required.html> or successor website.

B. Claims Information

- (1) Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding:
 - (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; and
 - (g) if the AIP determines a claim is to be denied.

31. Claim Form (Continued)

Important: Refer to the LAM paragraph 67 K for *Production Worksheet* completion instructions when a claim is to be denied.

- (2) Instructions labeled “**PRELIMINARY**” apply to preliminary inspections only. Instructions labeled “**FINAL**” apply to final inspections only. Instructions not labeled apply to ALL inspections.
- (3) In the absence of acceptable records of disposition of harvested cucumbers, the disposition and amount of production to count for the unit will be the guarantee on the unit.
- (4) If a *Production Worksheet* has been prepared on a prior inspection, verify each entry and enter additional information, as applicable. 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.

32-40 (Reserved)

Acronyms

The following table contains RMA-approved acronyms used in this handbook.

Approved Acronym	Term
AIP	Approved Insurance Provider
APH	Actual Production History
BP	Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions
CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement
CES	Cooperative Extension Service
CIH	FCIC-18010 Crop Insurance Handbook
CLU	FSA Common Land Unit
CP	Crop Provisions
DSSH	FCIC-24040 Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FN	FSA Farm Number
FSA	USDA Farm Service Agency
GPS	Global Positioning Satellite
LAM	FCIC-25010 Loss Adjustment Manual
NDR	No distinguishable rows
PASD	Product Administration and Standards Division
RMA	USDA Risk Management Agency
RMSD	Risk Management Services Division
SP	Special Provisions of Insurance
TMA	Transitional-yield Map Area
TW	Test Weight
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Definitions

Base contract price is the price per pound stipulated in the processor contract (without regard to discounts or incentives) and that is used to determine the insured's price election.

Camelina means *Camelina sativa*, a plant in the mustard family (Brassicaceae).

Dockage means all matter other than camelina that can be removed from the original sample by use of standardized equipment that is widely used in the camelina industry. Also, underdeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of camelina seeds that cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning. Machine separated dockage is added to conspicuous admixture in the computation of total dockage.

Harvest is combining or threshing for seed. A crop that is swathed prior to combining is not considered harvested.

Late planting period is the period that begins the day after the final planting date for the insured crop and ends 15 days after the final planting date, unless otherwise specified in the SP.

Maximum allowable acreage is the number of acres grown under a processor contract, as calculated in section 8(c) of the CP, times 1.05.

Over-planting factor is a factor, less than or equal to 1.00, that is used to reduce the insured's production guarantee (per acre) when the number of insurable planted acres exceeds the maximum allowable acres. The overplanting factor is determined by dividing the maximum allowable acres by the number of insurable planted acres.

Planted acreage is land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface, which has been properly prepared, and is subsequently pressed with rollers in a timely manner to improve seed contact with the soil, will be considered planted. Acreage planted in any manner other than specified in the BP or in the CP will not be insurable, unless allowed by the SP.

Production guarantee (per acre) is the result of multiplying the insured's approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage elected and by any applicable over-planting factor.

Processor is any business enterprise regularly engaged in buying and processing camelina, that possesses all licenses and permits for processing camelina required by the State in which it operates, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process the contracted camelina within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Processor contract is an agreement, in writing, between the producer and a processor, containing at a minimum:

- (a) The producer's commitment to plant and grow camelina and to deliver the production to the processor;
- (b) The processor's commitment to purchase all the production stated in the processor contract; and
- (c) A base contract price.

Swathed is severance of the stem and seed pods from the ground and placing into windrows without removal of the seed from the pod.

Type is a category of camelina identified as a type in the SP.

Windrow is camelina that is swathed and placed in a row.

Form Standards

A Camelina Appraisal Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
1. Insured's Name/Insurance Company	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued and name of the Insurance Company if not preprinted on the worksheet.
2. Policy #	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit #/FN/Claim #	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct, FN, if applicable, and claim number as assigned by the AIP, if not preprinted on the worksheet.
4. Crop Year	Four digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.
5. Phase & Stage	Determined phase and stage of growth at the time of damage (for example: Mature/Physiological Maturity). Refer to exhibit 8.
6. Sample Number	Sample identification numbers are on the appraisal form.
7. Field ID/Acres	Field identification symbol and appraised acres to tenths.
8. Drill Spacing/Seeding Rate	Drill space to the nearest inch. If broadcast, enter "B". The Seeding rate as per the insured. Refer to section 21D for row width determination information.
9. Sample Unit and Amount	Seed level or volume in whole (ml), seed weight in grams to tenths, seed weight in ounces to tenths, or seed weight in pounds to tenths, whichever is used.
10. Conversion Factor	Enter the applicable factor from chart below:

Multiply:	MI/square yard	grams/square yard	ounces/square yard	pounds/square yard
By this factor:	7.14	10.66	302.5	4840
To get:	pounds per acre	pounds per acre	pounds per acre	pounds per acre

Form Standards (Continued)

A. Camelina Appraisal Worksheet Standards and Elements (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Description
11. Pounds per Acre	Enter the result of multiplying column 9 by column 10 rounded to nearest whole pound.
12. Subtotal	Total all column 11 entries.
13. Total Number of Samples	Enter the number of samples taken.
14. Pounds per Acre Appraisal	Item 12 divided by item 13 with results in pounds to tenths.
15. Remarks	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, and conditions in general (for example, very hot and dry), etc.

The following required entries are not illustrated on the Camelina Appraisal Worksheet in exhibit 11.

16. 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 <i>Production Worksheet</i> .
17. Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. before obtaining insured's signature, review all entries on the appraisal worksheet with the insured, particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.
18. Page Number	Page numbers - (for example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
1. Crop/Code#	Camelina/0333.
2. Unit#	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage verified as correct.
3. Location Description	Land location that identifies the legal description, if available, and the location of the unit (section, township, and range; FN; CLU and tract numbers; GPS identifications; or grid identifications) as applicable for the crop.
4. Date(s) of Damage	<p>First three letters of the month(s) during which the determined insured damage occurred for the inspection and the cause(s) of damage listed in item 5 below. If no entry in item 5 below make no entry.</p> <p>(a) 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. Example: Aug 11.</p> <p>(b) Enter additional dates of damage in extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document additional dates of damage in the Narrative or on a Special Report. Refer to the illustration in item 6 below.</p> <p>Important: Make no entry if there is no insurable cause of loss and a no indemnity due claim will be completed.</p>
5. Cause(s) of Damage	<p>Name of the determined insured cause(s) of damage for this crop as listed in the LAM for the date of damage listed in item 4 above for this inspection.</p> <p>(a) If an insured cause(s) of damage is coded as “Other,” explain in the Narrative.</p> <p>(b) Enter additional causes of damage in the extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document additional determined insured causes of damage in the Narrative or on a Special Report. Refer to the illustration in item 6 below.</p> <p>(c) If it is evident that no indemnity is due, enter “No Indemnity Due”</p>

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description																		
	across the column in item 5.																		
	Important: Refer to the LAM for more information on no indemnity due claims.																		
6. Insured Cause %	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>REPLANT AND FINAL: Whole percent of damage for the insured cause of damage listed in item 5 above for this inspection. Enter additional “Insured Cause %” in the extra spaces, as needed.</p> <p>(a) If additional space is needed, enter additional determined “Insured Cause %” in the Narrative or on a Special Report. The total of all “Insured Cause %” including those entered in the Narrative must equal 100%.</p> <p>(b) Make no entry if there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed. Example entries for items 4 thru 6 and the Narrative are listed below, with entries for multiple dates of damage, corresponding insured causes of damage and insured cause percentages:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">4. Date of Damage</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>May</i></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>Jun 30</i></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>Jun 30</i></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>Aug</i></td> <td><i>Aug</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">5. Cause(s) of Damage</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>Excess-Moisture</i></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>Tornado</i></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>Hail</i></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>Drought</i></td> <td><i>Heat</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">6. Insured Cause %</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>10</i></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>20</i></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>15</i></td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><i>25</i></td> <td><i>20</i></td> </tr> </table> <p>Narrative: <i>Sep 5 additional date of damage, freeze cause of damage, 10% insured cause percent.</i></p>	4. Date of Damage	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun 30</i>	<i>Jun 30</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Aug</i>	5. Cause(s) of Damage	<i>Excess-Moisture</i>	<i>Tornado</i>	<i>Hail</i>	<i>Drought</i>	<i>Heat</i>	6. Insured Cause %	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>20</i>
4. Date of Damage	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun 30</i>	<i>Jun 30</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Aug</i>														
5. Cause(s) of Damage	<i>Excess-Moisture</i>	<i>Tornado</i>	<i>Hail</i>	<i>Drought</i>	<i>Heat</i>														
6. Insured Cause %	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>20</i>														
7. Company/ Agency	Name of the AIP and agency servicing the contract.																		
8. Name of Insured	Name of 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.																		

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
12. Additional Units	<p>PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL:</p> <p>(a) 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 <i>Production Worksheet</i> has not been completed.</p> <p>(b) Additional non-loss units may be entered on a single <i>Production Worksheet</i>.</p> <p>Important: If more spaces are needed for non-loss units, enter the unit numbers identified as “Non-Loss Units,” in the Narrative or on an attached Special Report.</p>
13. Est. Prod.Per Acre	<p>PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Make no entry.</p>
14. Date(s) of Notice of Loss	<p>PRELIMINARY:</p> <p>(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 for each notice in MM/DD/YYYY format.</p> <p>(b) A notice of damage or loss for a third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of <i>Production Worksheets</i>. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set of <i>Production Worksheets</i>.</p> <p>(c) Reserve the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of <i>Production Worksheets</i> for the date of notice for the final inspection.</p> <p>(d) If the inspection is initiated by the AIP, enter “Company Insp” instead of the date.</p> <p>Important: If the notice does not require an inspection, document as directed in the Narrative instructions.</p>
	<p>REPLANT AND FINAL:</p>

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
(a)	Transfer the last date (in the 1 st or 2 nd space from first or second set of <i>Production Worksheets</i>) to the final space on the first page of the first set of <i>Production Worksheets</i> if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice.
(b)	Always enter the complete date of notice in MM/DD/YYYY format for the “Final” inspection in the final space on the first page of the first set of <i>Production Worksheets</i> .
Important:	For a delayed notice of loss or a delayed claim, refer to the LAM.
15. Companion Policy(s)	<p data-bbox="532 905 1469 982">(a) If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has a 100 percent share), make no entry.</p> <p data-bbox="532 1010 1523 1150">(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 (not crop-hail or fire). If the other person does not, enter “None,”</p> <p data-bbox="532 1178 1485 1297">(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;</p> <p data-bbox="532 1325 1507 1444">(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; and</p> <p data-bbox="532 1472 1409 1528">(3) if unable to verify the existence of a companion contract, enter “Unknown” and contact the AIP for further instructions.</p>
Important:	Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.
Section I: Determined Acreage Appraised, Production and Adjustments	<p data-bbox="532 1682 1031 1738">Make separate line entries for varying:</p> <p data-bbox="532 1766 1469 1850">(a) rate classes, types, class, sub-class, intended use, irrigated practice, cropping practice, or organic practices, as applicable;</p> <p data-bbox="532 1892 771 1934">(b) APH yields;</p>

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) appraisals; (d) adjustments to appraised mature production (moisture adjustment factor); (e) stages or intended use(s) of acreage; (f) shares, or
	<p>Example: 50 percent and 75 percent shares on the same unit.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) appraisals for damage due to hail or fire if a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect.
16. Field ID	<p>Field identification symbol from the appraisal worksheet, sketch map, or an aerial photograph, as applicable. Refer to the Narrative instructions.</p> <p>Where acreage is partly replanted, omit the field ID symbol for the fields that have not been replanted and that have been consolidated into a single line entry.</p>
17. Multi-Crop Code	<p>REPLANT: Make no entry.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding first crop and second crop code entries.</p>
18. Reported Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with the individual AIP instructions. (b) In the event of under-reported acres, enter the reported acres to tenths. (c) If there are no under-reported acres, make no entry.
19. Determined Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Enter the determined acres to tenths for which consent is given for other use and/or: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) put to other use without consent;

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) abandoned; (3) damaged by uninsured causes; or (4) for which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production.
	(b) Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements.
	REPLANT: Determine the total acres, to tenths, of replanted acreage (do not estimate). Make a separate line entry for any part of a field not replanted.
	(a) Determine the planted acreage of any fields not replanted. Consolidate it into a single line entry unless the usual reasons for separate line entries apply. Record the field identities (from a map or aerial photo) in the "Narrative."
	(b) Account for all planted acreage in the unit.
	PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Determined acres to tenths. Acreage breakdowns within a unit or field may be estimated if a determination is impractical (refer to the LAM). 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. Risk	Three-digit code for the correct "Rate Class" specified on the actuarial documents. If a "Rate Class" or "High Risk Area" is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry. Verify with the Summary of Coverage and if the Rate Class is found to be incorrect, revise according to the AIP's instructions. Refer to the LAM.
	Unrated land is uninsurable without a "Written Agreement."
22. Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the type grown by the insured. (b) If "No Type Specified," is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number (997) from the actuarial documents.

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
23. Class	<p>(c) If actuarial documents do not contain types, make no entry.</p> <p>(a) Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the class.</p> <p>(b) If “No Class Specified,” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number (997) from the actuarial documents.</p> <p>(c) If actuarial documents do not contain classes, make no entry.</p>
24. Sub-class	<p>(a) Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the Sub-class.</p> <p>(b) If “No Sub-class Specified,” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number (997) from the actuarial documents.</p> <p>(c) If actuarial documents do not contain Sub-classes, make no entry.</p>
25. Intended Use	<p>(a) Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the intended use.</p> <p>(b) If “No Intended Use,” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number (997) from the actuarial documents.</p> <p>(c) If actuarial documents do not contain Intended Uses, make no entry.</p>
26. Irr. Practice	<p>(a) Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the irrigated practice.</p> <p>(b) If “No Irrigated Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number (997) from the actuarial documents.</p> <p>(c) If actuarial documents do not contain irrigated practices, make no entry.</p>
27. Cropping Practice	<p>(a) Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the cropping practice.</p> <p>(b) If “No Cropping Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial</p>

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

- | Element/Item Number | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number (997) from the actuarial documents. |
| | (c) If actuarial documents do not contain cropping practices, make no entry. |
| 28. Organic Practice | (a) Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the organic practice. |
| | (b) If “No Organic Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number (997) from the actuarial documents. |
| | (c) If actuarial documents do not contain organic practices, make no entry. |
| 29. Stage | PRELIMINARY: Make no entry. |
| | REPLANT: Replant stage abbreviation as shown below. |

<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
“R”.....	Acres replanted and qualifying for replant payment.
“NR”.....	Acres not replanted or not qualifying for a replant payment.
FINAL: Stage abbreviation as shown below.	
<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
“P”.....	Acres 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.
GLEANED ACREAGE: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.	

- 30. Use of Acreage** Enter the applicable abbreviation as follows:
- | <u>USE</u> | <u>EXPLANATION</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
|-------------------|---------------------------|

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
“Replant”.....	Acreage replanted and qualifying for replant payment
“Not Replanted”	Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for a replant payment
“To Millet”.....	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 **REPLANT:** Enter the pounds per acre allowed for replanting in whole pounds as determined from the replant calculation documented in the Narrative. (Refer to the Section 11, for qualifications and computations.)

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Per-acre appraisal in pounds to tenths of potential production for the acreage appraised as shown in item 14 on the Camelina Appraisal Worksheet. Refer to section 22, *Appraisal Methods* for additional instructions.

If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter “0.” Refer to paragraph 85 in the LAM or procedures for documenting zero yield appraisals.

32a. Moisture% **REPLANT:** Make no entry.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Moisture percent to nearest tenth, only if in excess of 8.0 percent.

32b. Factor **REPLANT:** Make no entry.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: For appraised mature production in excess of 8.0 percent moisture, obtain factor from exhibit 7 *Camelina Moisture*

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
	<i>Adjustment Factors.</i>
33. Shell%, Factor, or Value	Make no entry.
34. Production Pre QA	<p>REPLANT: Enter the result of multiplying column 31 by column 19 rounded to whole pounds. If no entry in column 31, MAKE NO ENTRY.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Result of multiplying column 31 by column 19, and if applicable, multiplying this result by columns 32b and 33, rounded to whole pounds. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.</p>
35. Quality Factor	Enter the over-planting factor shown on the acreage report.
36. Production Post-QA	<p>REPLANT: Transfer the entry in item 34.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Result of multiplying column 34 by column 35, rounded to whole pounds. If no entry in column 35, transfer entry from column 34.</p>
37. Uninsured Causes	<p>REPLANT: Make no entry.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Result of per acre appraisal for uninsured causes (taken from appraisal worksheet or other documentation) multiplied by column 19, rounded to whole pounds. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals. If no uninsured causes, make no entry.</p> <p>(a) Hail and Fire exclusion NOT in effect.</p> <p>(1) Enter the result of multiplying column 19 entry by not less than the insured's production guarantee per acre, in whole pounds, for the line, (calculated by multiplying the elected coverage level percentage by the approved APH yield per acre shown on the APH form), for any "P" stage acreage.</p> <p>(2) On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged solely by uninsured causes separate from other production.</p>

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
(3)	For acreage that is damaged partly by uninsured causes, enter the result of multiplying the appraised uninsured loss of production per acre in whole pounds, by column 19 entry for any such acreage.
b.	When there is late-planted acreage, the applicable production guarantee for such acreage is the production guarantee per-acre that has been reduced for late-planted acreage, multiplied by column 19 entry.
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.
38. Total to Count	Result of adding item 36 and item 37
39. Total	PRELIMINARY: Make no entry. REPLANT AND FINAL: Total of column 19 acres rounded to tenths.
40. Quality	Make no entry.
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State, or other health organization limits	REPLANT: Make no entry. PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Make no entry.
42. Totals	Total of entries in columns 34, 36, 37 and 38. If a column has no entries, 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 <i>Production Worksheet</i> . (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

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
	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 <i>Summary of Coverage</i> .
(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 (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 or to replant;
(2)	if acreage has been replanted to a practice uninsurable as an original practice;
(3)	if uninsured causes are present; or
(4)	for unusual or controversial cases.

Indicate on the aerial photograph or sketch map, the disposition of acreage

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
	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 <i>Production Worksheet</i> 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 in column 19, as instructed in the LAM.
(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 that the qualifications for a replanting payment have been met. Refer to section 11.
(t)	If any acreage to be replanted in the unit does not qualify for a replanting payment, enter Field No., “not qual for rp payment,” date of inspection, adjuster’s initials, and reason not qualified.
(u)	For replant claims, indicate if the pounds allowed for replanting have/have not been reduced for share on the claim form according to individual AIP guidelines.
(v)	Document field ID’s, date, and method of destruction of mycotoxin-infested camelina if it has no market value. For further documentation instructions, refer to the LAM.

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
(w)	Document name and address of charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.
(x)	Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production.

Section II: Determined Harvested Production

General Information

- (a) Account for all harvested production for all entities sharing in the crop except production appraised before harvest and shown in section I herein because the quantity cannot be determined later (for example, high moisture grain going into air-tight storage, released for other uses, etc.). Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on an unadjusted weight basis.
- (b) Columns 49 through 52 are for structure measurements entries (Rectangular, Round, Square, conical pile, etc.). If structures are a combination of shapes, break into a series of average measurements, if possible. Enter "Odd Shape" if production is stored in an odd-shaped structure. Document measurements on a Special Report or other worksheet used for this purpose.
- (c) If farm-stored production has been weighed prior to storage and acceptable weight tickets are available showing gross weights, enter "Weighed and Stored On Farm" in columns 49 through 52. Refer to the LAM for acceptable weight tickets.
- (d) For production commercially stored, sold, etc., enter the name and address of storage facility or buyer, in columns 49 through 52.
- (e) The insured must maintain satisfactory records of all production sold. Verify any storage facility or buyer records.

Important: If acceptable sales or weigh tickets are not available, refer to the LAM.

- (f) If additional lines are necessary, the data may be entered on a continuation sheet. Use separate lines for:
 - (1) separate storage structures;
 - (2) varying names and addresses of buyers of sold production;

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
(3)	<p>varying determinations of production (varying moisture, conspicuous admixture, test weight, value, etc.);</p> <p>(Average percent of conspicuous admixture or moisture can be entered when the elevator has calculated the average on the summary sheet, and the determined average is acceptable to the adjuster. Separate line entries are not otherwise required. Refer to the LAM for instructions.)</p>
(4)	varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit;
(5)	conical piles. do not add the cone in the top or bottom of a bin to the height of other grain in the structure. For computing the production in cones and conical piles, refer to the LAM; and
(6)	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 columns 47a through 66 by type or practice. If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.
(g)	There will be no “harvested production” entries for replanting payments.
(h)	There will generally be no harvested production entries in columns 47a through 66 for preliminary inspections.
43. Date Harvest Completed	Used to determine a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.
	PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.
	REPLANT AND FINAL:
(a)	The earlier of the date the entire acreage on the unit was (1) harvested, (2) totally destroyed, (3) replanted, (4) put to other use, (5) a combination of harvested, destroyed, or put to other use, or (6) 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.”

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
	(d) If the case involves a Certification Form, enter the date from the Certification Form when the entire unit is put to another use, replanting is complete for the unit, etc. Refer to the LAM.
44. Damage Similar to Other Farms in the Area?	PRELIMINARY: Make no entry. REPLANT AND FINAL: Check “Yes” or “No.” Check “Yes” if amount and cause of damage due to insurable causes is similar to the experience of other growers of camelina 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) Make no entry if only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in section I. (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).
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. Length or Diameter	Internal measurement in feet to tenths of structural space occupied by crop. (a) Length if rectangular or square. (b) Diameter if round or conical pile. Refer to the LAM to convert circumference to diameter if internal diameter measurement is not possible.
50. Width	Internal width measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in structure if rectangular or square. If round, enter “RND.” If conical pile,

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
	enter "Cone."
51. Depth	Depth measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in rectangular, round, or square structure. If conical pile, enter the height of the cone. If there is production in the storage structure from other units or sources, refer to the LAM.
52. Deduction	Cubic feet, to tenths, of crop space displaced by chutes, vents, studs, crossties, etc. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.
53. Net Cubic Feet	Net cubic feet of crop in the storage structure. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.
54. Conversion Factor	Enter Conversion Factor as ".8" (only if structure measurements are entered).
55. Gross Prod.:	Multiply column 53 times column 54, rounded to tenths of a bushel. The results of this calculation represent the amount of gross bushels in the bin.
56. Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.	<p>Circle "Lbs." in column heading.</p> <p>Enter the gross production in whole pounds, before deductions for moisture, for production:</p> <p>(a) Weighed and stored on the farm;</p> <p>(For farm stored production, calculate the pounds as follows: column 55 (gross production in bushels) times column 60a (actual test weight), rounded to the nearest whole pound.)</p> <p>(b) Sold and/or stored in commercial storage - Obtain the gross harvested production for the unit from the summary and/or settlement sheets. (Individual load slips only will not suffice unless the storage facility or buyer will not provide summary and/or settlement sheets to the insured, and this is documented in the Narrative.);</p> <p>(c) Stored in odd-shaped structures. The adjuster must compute the amount of gross production. (Refer to the LAM for cubic footage and production computations). A copy of all production calculations must be left in the file folder; and</p> <p>(d) For mycotoxin-infected camelina, enter all production even if it has no market value.</p>
57. Shell/Sugar Factor	Make no entry.
58a. FM%	Make entry to nearest tenth. Refer to paragraph 98 of the LAM for entry

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
	instructions. Enter .000 for harvested production that has been screened by the buyer. Otherwise, for harvested production that has not been screened, enter .070 (representing 7%, a normal % FM remaining after combining less 1% reasonably allowable by the buyer).
	Adjustments for “Dockage” are not allowed unless the dockage is due to an insured cause of loss.
58b. Factor	Enter the three-place factor determined by subtracting the percent of conspicuous admixture from 1.000, or subtract the entry in 58a from 100 and divide by 100. Example: For 7 percent, enter “.930.”
59a. Moisture %	Moisture percent to tenths.
59b. Factor	If moisture is in excess of 8.0 percent, enter the four-place moisture factor for camelina from the moisture adjustment table exhibit 7 <i>Camelina Moisture Adjustment Factors</i> .
60a. Test Weight	Enter test weight (only when storage structure measurements are entered) in whole pounds (or pounds to tenths if so instructed by the AIP). Refer to the LAM for instructions on determining test weight.
60b. Factor	Make no entry. The camelina has been converted to actual pounds in column 56 above, no further adjustments are necessary.
61. Adjusted Production	Result of multiplying columns 56 by 58b by 59b rounded to whole pounds. The test weight factor is not used in this step. The production was previously converted to the actual whole pounds in column “56” (refer to column 56 paragraph “c”).
62. Prod. Not to Count	Net production not to count in whole pounds when acceptable records identifying such production are available, from harvested acreage which has been assessed an appraisal of not less than the guarantee per acre, or from other sources such as other units or uninsured acreage. Explain any “Production not to Count in the Narrative. Important: This entry shall never exceed production shown on the same line.
63. Production Pre-QA	Column 61 minus column 62.
64a. Value	Make no entry.
64b. Market Price	Make no entry.
65. Quality Factor	Enter the over-planting factor shown on the acreage report.

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number	Description
66. Production to Count	Enter result from multiplying column 63 times column 65, rounded to whole pounds.
67. Total	Total of column 63. If no entry in column 63, make no entry.
68. Section II Total	PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: Make no entry. FINAL: Total of column 66 to whole pounds.
69. Section I Total	PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: Make no entry. FINAL: Enter figure from Section I, column 38 total.
70. Unit Total	PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: Make no entry. FINAL: Total of column 68 and column 69, to whole pounds.
71. Allocated Prod.	(a) Total production, in whole pounds allocated to this unit that is included in sections I or II of the Production Worksheet. (b) Document how allocated production was determined and record supporting calculations in the Narrative or on a Special Report. Important: Refer to the LAM paragraphs 126 C (5) and 127 for instructions for determining allocated production.
72. Total APH Prod.	Make the following entries in whole pounds. (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. Reminder: Make no entry when separate APH yields are maintained by type, practice, and so forth, within the unit.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the <i>Production Worksheet</i> example.	
73. Adjuster's Signature, Code #	(a) Adjuster's signature, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed.

Form Standards (Continued)

D. Production Worksheet Standards and Elements

Element/Item Number and Date	Description
	(b) 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 <i>Production Worksheet</i> .
	(c) Final indemnity inspections should be signed on the bottom line.
74. Insured's Signature and Date	(a) Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date.
	(b) Before obtaining insured's signature, review all entries on the <i>Production Worksheet</i> with the insured or insured's authorized representative, particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood.
	(c) Final indemnity inspections should be signed on the bottom line.
75. Page Numbers	PRELIMINARY: Page numbers - "1," "2," and so forth, at the time of inspection.
	FINAL: Page numbers.
	Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, and so forth.

Minimum Representative Sample Requirements

Acres in Field or Subfield	Minimum Number of Samples*
0.1 – 10.0	3
<p>*Add one additional sample for each additional 40.0 acres (or fraction thereof) in the field or subfield.</p>	

Row Length Requirements in Relation to Row Width

ROW LENGTH REQUIREMENTS IN RELATION TO ROW WIDTH THAT CORRESPONDS TO ONE SQUARE YARD*										
Row Width (in inches)	Broadcast	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18
Length of Row (in feet)	3 X 3	18.0	15.4	13.5	12.0	10.8	9.0	7.7	6.8	6.0

*For row widths not shown, divide 9 by the row width of feet, expressed as a 2-place decimal. Round to nearest tenth foot row length.

Example for 15 inch row spacing:

15 inches ÷ 12 inches = 1.25 ft.

9 divided by 1.25 ft. = 7.2 feet of row.

Conversion Factors to Convert Sample Measures and Weights to Pounds Per Acre Equivalents

CONVERSION FACTORS: UNITS PER SQUARE YARD to POUNDS PER ACRE				
Multiply:	ml / sq yard	grams / sq yard	ounces / sq yard	pounds / sq yard
By this Factor:	7.14	10.66	302.5	4840
To get:	pounds / acre	pounds / acre	pounds / acre	pounds / acre

Camelina Moisture Adjustment Factors

CAMELINA MOISTURE ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

TENTHS OF PERCENT – MOISTURE

	⁰	¹	²	³	⁴	⁵	⁶	⁷	⁸	⁹
8	1.000	.9988	.9976	.9964	.9952	.9940	.9928	.9916	.9904	.9892
9	.9880	.9868	.9856	.9844	.9832	.9820	.9808	.9796	.9784	.9772
10	.9760	.9748	.9736	.9724	.9712	.9700	.9688	.9676	.9664	.9652
11	.9640	.9628	.9616	.9604	.9592	.9580	.9568	.9556	.9544	.9532
12	.9520	.9508	.9496	.9484	.9472	.9460	.9448	.9436	.9424	.9412
13	.9400	.9388	.9376	.9364	.9352	.9340	.9328	.9316	.9304	.9292
14	.9280	.9268	.9256	.9244	.9232	.9220	.9208	.9196	.9184	.9172
15	.9160	.9148	.9136	.9124	.9112	.9100	.9088	.9076	.9064	.9052
16	.9040	.9028	.9016	.9004	.8992	.8980	.8968	.8956	.8944	.8932
17	.8920	.8908	.8896	.8884	.8872	.8860	.8848	.8836	.8824	.8812
18	.8800	.8788	.8776	.8764	.8752	.8740	.8728	.8716	.8704	.8692
19	.8680	.8668	.8656	.8644	.8632	.8620	.8608	.8596	.8584	.8572
20	.8560	.8548	.8536	.8524	.8512	.8500	.8488	.8476	.8464	.8452
21	.8440	.8428	.8416	.8404	.8392	.8380	.8368	.8356	.8344	.8332
22	.8320	.8308	.8296	.8284	.8272	.8260	.8248	.8236	.8224	.8212
23	.8200	.8188	.8176	.8164	.8152	.8140	.8128	.8116	.8104	.8092
24	.8080	.8068	.8056	.8044	.8032	.8020	.8008	.7996	.7984	.7972
25	.7960	.7948	.7936	.7924	.7912	.7900	.7888	.7876	.7864	.7852
26	.7840	.7828	.7816	.7804	.7792	.7780	.7768	.7756	.7744	.7732
27	.7720	.7708	.7696	.7684	.7672	.7660	.7648	.7636	.7624	.7612
28	.7600	.7588	.7576	.7564	.7552	.7540	.7528	.7516	.7504	.7492
29	.7480	.7468	.7456	.7444	.7432	.7420	.7408	.7396	.7384	.7372
30	.7360	.7348	.7336	.7324	.7312	.7300	.7288	.7276	.7264	.7252
31	.7240	.7228	.7216	.7204	.7192	.7180	.7168	.7156	.7144	.7132
32	.7120	.7108	.7096	.7084	.7072	.7060	.7048	.7036	.7024	.7012
33	.7000	.6988	.6976	.6964	.6952	.6940	.6928	.6916	.6904	.6892
34	.6880	.6868	.6856	.6844	.6832	.6820	.6808	.6796	.6784	.6772
35	.6760	.6748	.6736	.6724	.6712	.6700	.6688	.6676	.6664	.6652

Camelina Growth Phases and Stages

PHASE	STAGE	DURATION	DESCRIPTION
Vegetative	Germination and Seedling Emergence	10 to 20 days (Avg 15) Day 0 to Day 15	After germination, the seedling emerges from the soil when two cotyledons (first true leaves) push up on the end of an elongated stem until the first true leaves unfold, expand and quickly show signs of age. The growing point is above the soil. Germination and emergence depends on planting depth and soil moisture and temperature conditions. The recommended planting depth is about 1/4 inch.
	Leafing/Rosette	25 to 35 days (Avg 30) Day 15 to Day 45	From the time when the first true leaf is unfolded until the stem begins to lengthen or elongate. Generally 9 to 10 leaves form making a rosette during this period. Growth depends on soil moisture and temperature conditions.
	Bolting/Budding	8 to 12 days (Avg 10) Day 45 to Day 55	Begins when the stem begins to lengthen or elongate. Additional leaves are formed at the nodes of the stem as stem length and thickness increase. Buds form in preparation for flowering. Under optimum growing conditions, leaf numbers increase and light to profuse secondary branching and raceme development will occur, depending on the strength and health of the plant from prior stages.
Reproductive			Begins when the first flower opens and ends when the crop reaches physiological maturity. During this stage the plant continues to grow taller as flowers progressively bloom and are pollinated and then pods are formed and seeds are developed. (In the later portion of the flowering stage podding and seed development are occurring before the last flowers are blooming. This can be exaggerated if secondary growth occurs due to favorable weather conditions or after plant damage.) High temperatures and other plant stress factors can reduce the length of this phase.

Camelina Growth Phases and Stages (Continued)

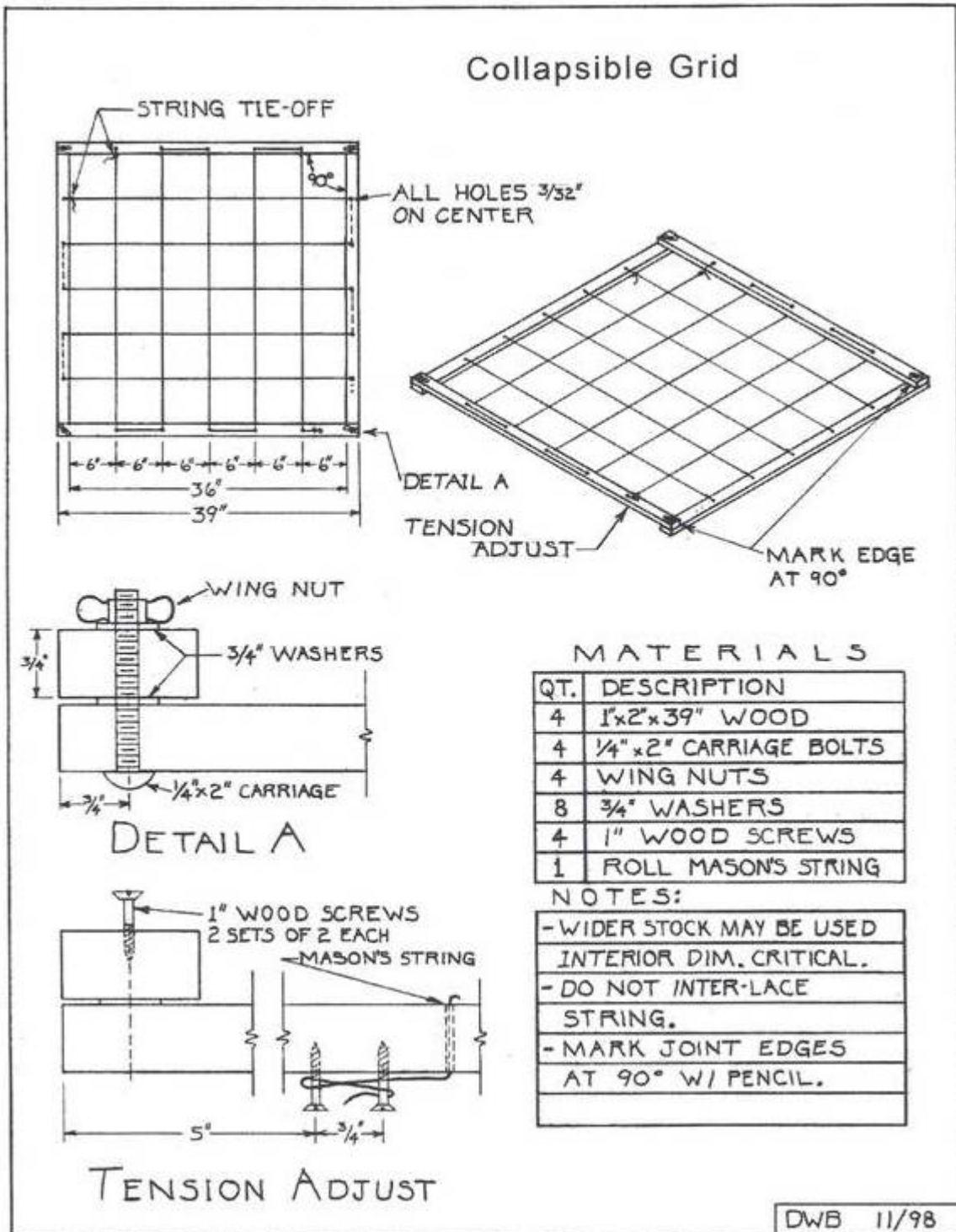
PHASE	STAGE	DURATION	DESCRIPTION
	Flowering	16 to 20 days (Avg 18) Day 55 to Day 73	Begins when the first flower opens and continues until flowering is complete. (In the later portion of the Flowering stage podding and seed development are occurring before the last flowers are blooming. This can be exaggerated if secondary growth occurs due to favorable weather conditions or after plant damage.)
	Podding / Ripening	20 to 25 days (Avg 22) Day 73 to Day 95	Begins after flowering is complete and continues as pods form and through the development of white seeds. (In the early portion of the Podding/Ripening stage flowering is continuing after the initial pods are formed and developing seeds. This can be exaggerated if secondary growth occurs due to favorable weather conditions or after plant damage.)
Mature	Physiological Maturity	10 to 14 days Day 95 to Day 107 Day 107 from planting (107 – 15 = about 92 days from emergence)	<p>Harvest Mature - When the pods begin to turn color until the seeds turn a golden brown. Mature pods are dark tan or brown. Consider the plant has reached this stage when two thirds of the pods have turned from green to yellow. Consider the acreage has reached this stage when 50 percent of the plants have at least two-thirds of their pods turned from green to yellow). At this stage the crop has matured enough to be swathed prior to threshing. A Seed Count appraisal can be made at this point.</p> <p>Harvest Ripe - When the crop is sufficiently mature to allow direct cutting, generally with dried down stems and pods and the seed at 8 – 10% moisture content for effective and efficient harvest with limited shatter.</p>

Camelina Plant Example



USDA, NRCS. 2010. The PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>, 9 July 2010). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

Camelina Collapsible Grid Example



Camelina Appraisal Worksheet

(FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY) CAMELINA APPRAISAL WORKSHEET		1 INSURED'S NAME / INSURANCE CO. I.M. Insured / Any Company		2 POLICY# XXXXXXX	3 UNIT# / FN / CLAIM# 0001-0001 / XXX / XXXXX	
		4 CROP YEAR YYYY	5 STAGE PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY			
6. SAMPLE	7. FIELD ID / ACRES	8. DRILL SPACING / SEEDING RATE		9. SAMPLE UNIT AND AMOUNT	10. CONVERSION FACTOR ¹¹	11. POUNDS PER ACRE
1	A/10.0	7 inches – 5 lbs/acre		40 ML	7.14	286
2	A/10.0	7 inches – 5 lbs/acre		30 ML	7.14	214
3	A/10.0	7 inches – 5 lbs/acre		24.2 GRAMS	10.66	258
4	A/10.0	7 inches – 5 lbs/acre		31.7 GRAMS	10.66	338
5	A/10.0	7 inches – 5 lbs/acre		26.2 GRAMS	10.66	279
6	A/10.0	7 inches – 5 lbs/acre		46.1 GRAMS	10.66	491
7	A/10.0	7 inches – 5 lbs/acre		0.8 OZ	302.5	242
8	A/10.0	7 inches – 5 lbs/acre		1.2 OZ	302.5	363
9	A/10.0	7 inches – 5 lbs/acre		0.6 OZ	302.5	182
10						
11						
12-15						
17						
18						
15 REMARKS FIELD "A" WAS UNHARVESTED				12 SUBTOTAL	2653	
				13 TOTAL NO. OF SAMPLES	9	
				14 LBS. PER ACRE APPRAISAL	295	

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code # CAMELINA 0333	2. Unit # BU 0001 0000	3. Location Description SW1-96N-3W	7. Company Agency ANY COMPANY ANY AGENCY	8. Name of Insured I.M. INSURED
4. Date(s) of Damage JUN 10	AUG			9. Claim # XXXXXXXXXX
5. Cause(s) of Damage HAIL	DROUGHT			11. Crop Year YYYY
6. Insured Cause % 40	60			10. Policy #
12. Additional Units				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss MM/DD/YYYY
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre				1st MM/DD/YYYY
				2nd MM/DD/YYYY
				Final MM/DD/YYYY
				15. Companion Policy(s) NONE

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL															B. POTENTIAL YIELD									
16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage	31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count		
A			10.0	.500		997					004		UH	UH	295			2950	1.000	2950		2950		
B			5.0	.667		997					004		H	H										
C			30.0	1.000		997					004		H	H										
39. TOTAL			45.0	40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>													42. TOTALS		2950		2950		2950	
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes <input type="checkbox"/>																								

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) **This is a basic unit. Acres were determined using permanent field measurements. Camelina from field B stored at Acme Elevator.**

Field C production stored on farm.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed MM/DD/YYYY						44. Damage similar to other farms in the area? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" 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. Share	48. Multi-Crop Code	49. Length or Diameter	50. Width	51. Depth	52. Deduction	53. Net Cubic Feet	54. Conversion Factor	55. Gross Prod.	56. Bu., Ton Lbs. CWT	57. Shell/Sugar Factor	58a. FM%	59a. Moisture %	60a. Test WT	61. Adjusted Production	62. Prod. Not to Count	63. Production Pre-QA	64a. Value	65. Quality Factor	66. Production to Count				
.667		ACME ELEVATOR							3752		.018			3684		3684		1.000	3684				
B		ANYTOWN, ANY STATE									.982												
1.000		14.0	RND	5.0		769.7	.8	615.8	31406			8.1	51	31368		31368		1.000	31368				
C											.9988												
67. TOTAL																35,052	68. Section II Total			35,052			
																			69. Section I Total		2,950		
																			70. Unit Total		38,002		
																			71. Allocated Prod.				
																			72. Total APH Prod.		38,002		

