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GRAIN SORGHUM LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2019 and Succeeding Crop Years

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

TITLE: Grain Sorghum Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook	NUMBER: FCIC-25210 FCIC-25210-1
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2019 and Succeeding Crop Years	ISSUE DATE: December 17, 2018
SUBJECT: Provides the procedures and instructions for administering the Grain Sorghum crop insurance program	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division APPROVED: <i>/s/ Richard H. Flourney</i> Deputy Administrator for Product Management

REASON FOR ISSUANCE

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

1. Paragraph 1A: Updated web link.
2. Paragraph 1D: Added language for irrigated practice guideline reference material.
3. Paragraph 2D (2) &(4): Updated web link.
4. Paragraph 12: Updated language to include Multi-County Enterprise units.
5. Exhibit 6 item 29: Updated language in “NR” removing “or not qualifying for a replanting payment.” “RN” stage code was added.

GRAIN SORGHUM LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

Grain Sorghum Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook							
	TP Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Exhibit Number(s)	Exhibit Page(s)	Date	FCIC Number
Remove	1-2		1-4	6	35-36	10-2017	FCIC-25210
Insert	1-2		1-4	6	35-36	12-2018	FCIC-25210-1
Current Index	1-2	1-2				12-2018	FCIC-25210-1
						10-2017	FCIC-25210
			1-4			12-2018	FCIC-25210-1
			5-13	1-6	14-34	10-2017	FCIC-25210
				6	35-36	12-2018	FCIC-25210-1
			7-15	37-60	10-2017	FCIC-25210	

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

The handbook pages listed in the Control Chart above under “Insert” heading replaces such pages in the 2018 Grain Sorghum Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, FCIC-25210 (10-2017). This handbook is effective for the 2019 and succeeding crop years and is not retroactive to any 2018 or prior crop year determinations.

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(RESERVED)

PART 1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1 General Information

A. Purpose and Objective

The RMA-issued loss adjustment standards for this crop are the official standard requirements for adjusting losses in a uniform and timely manner. The RMA-issued standards for this crop and crop year are in effect as of the signature date for this crop handbook located at www.rma.usda.gov.

This handbook remains in effect until superseded by reissuance of either the entire handbook or selected portions (through amendments, bulletins, or FADs).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

B. Related Handbooks

The following table identifies handbooks that shall be used in conjunction with this handbook.

Handbook	Relation/Purpose
CIH	Provides overall general underwriting (not crop specific) process.
DSSH	Provides the form standards and procedures for use in the sales and service of crop insurance contracts.
GSH	Provides general crop insurance information
LAM	Provides overall general loss adjustment (not crop-specific) process.

- (1) Terms, abbreviations and definitions general (not crop specific) to loss adjustment are identified in the GSH.
- (2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions specific to grain sorghum loss adjustment and this handbook are in exhibits 1 and 2, herein.

C. CAT Coverage

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

D. Irrigated Practice

Refer to the DSSH for irrigated practice guidelines.

2 AIP Responsibilities

A. Utilization of Standards

All AIPs shall 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 AIP Responsibilities (Continued)

B. Form Distribution

The following is the minimum distribution of forms completed by the adjuster and signed by the insured (or the insured's authorized representative) for the loss adjustment inspection.

- (1) One legible copy to the insured; and
- (2) The original and all remaining copies as instructed by the AIP.

C. Record Retention

It is the AIP's responsibility to maintain records (documents) as stated in the SRA and described in the LAM.

D. Form Standards

- (1) The entry items in exhibits 3-6 are the minimum requirements for the Appraisal Worksheets and Claim Form (hereafter referred to as "Production Worksheet"). All entry items are "Substantive", (they are required).
- (2) The Privacy Act and Non-Discrimination statements are required statements that must be printed on the form or provided to the insured as a separate document. These statements are not shown on the example form(s) in exhibits 3-6. The current Non-Discriminations Statement and Privacy Act Statement can be found on the RMA website at: www.rma.usda.gov.
- (3) The certification statement required by the current DSSH must be included on the Production Worksheet 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 insurance provider 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."
- (4) Refer to the DSSH for other crop insurance form requirements (such as point size of font, and so forth). The current DSSH can be found on the RMA website at: www.rma.usda.gov.

3-10 (Reserved)

PART 2 POLICY INFORMATION

The AIP determines the insured has complied with all policy provisions of the insurance contract. The Coarse Grains CP, which are to be considered in this determination include (but are not limited to):

11 Insurability

The following may not be a complete list of insurability requirements. Refer to the BP, the Coarse Grains CP, and the SP for a complete list.

- (1) The crop insured will be all the grain sorghum in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the county actuarial documents, in which the insured has a share; and
 - (a) that is adapted to the area based on days to maturity and is compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the area;
 - (b) that is planted for harvest as grain;
 - (c) that is combine-type hybrid grain sorghum (grown from hybrid seed); and
 - (d) that is not a dual-purpose type of grain sorghum (a type used for both grain and forage), unless a WA allows insurance on such grain sorghum.
- (2) Unless allowed in the SP or a WA, grain sorghum is not insurable if it is:
 - (a) interplanted with another crop; or
 - (b) planted into an established grass or legume.
- (3) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless the AIP agrees that it is not practical. Refer to the LAM for replanting provision issues. Refer to Part 3 of this handbook for replanting payment procedures.
- (4) In addition to the requirements in the BP, the insured must elect to insure grain sorghum with either revenue protection or yield protection by the sales closing date.
- (5) Non-irrigated grain sorghum planted in a skip-row pattern consisting of alternating rows of grain sorghum and fallow land and that qualifies as a skip-row planting pattern as defined by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) or a successor agency, is insurable in some counties (refer to the SP). The acreage insured will be only the land occupied by the rows of grain sorghum utilized by the planting pattern. Refer to the CIH for more information.

12 Unit Division

Refer to the insurance contract for unit provisions. Unless limited by the CP or SP, a basic unit, as defined in the BP, may be divided into optional units if, for each optional unit, all the conditions stated in the applicable provisions are met.

For information on Enterprise, **Multi-County Enterprise**, and Whole-Farm units, refer to the CIH and the LAM.

13 Grain Sorghum Quality Adjustment

A. General Information

- (1) The adjuster must refer to the SP if production is eligible for QA as identified in the Coarse Grains CP.
- (2) Refer to the LAM for information on speculative type contract prices in QA. The QAF cannot be greater than 1.000 or less than zero (0.000).
- (3) Grain sorghum production, in accordance with the CP, will be eligible for QA if;
 - (a) Deficiencies in quality (due to insurable causes), in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Grain, result in grain sorghum not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. Sample Grade) because of test weight or kernel damage (excluding heat damage) or having a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor (except smut odor), or which meets the special grade for smutty grain sorghum, or
 - (b) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organization of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

Note: When the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters and a Federal or State agency recommends destruction or disposal of production from such acreage, refer to the LAM.

- (4) Refer to the LAM for instructions on who can obtain samples for grading, and who can make determinations of deficiencies, conditions and substances that would cause the crop to qualify for QA.
- (5) When due to insurable causes(s), use of QA for grain sorghum is handled by determining the appropriate discount factors from the SP, summing them together, if applicable, and subtracting from 1.000 to obtain the applicable QAF (percent of production to count). Refer to the SP for chart discount factors allowed. Also, refer to the LAM for examples and guidance in determining reduction in values (RIV's) to determine non-chart discount factors.
- (6) Moisture adjustment is applied prior to applying any qualifying adjustment for quality such as test weight, kernel damage, etc. A grain sorghum moisture adjustment chart is provided in exhibit 13 (Moisture Adjustment Factors). Moisture adjustment results in a reduction in production to count of 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percent moisture in excess of 14 percent.
- (7) For grain sorghum for which RIV's apply, and which can be conditioned/reconditioned, refer to the Quality Statements(s) in the SP and the LAM for instructions.
- (8) If a local market cannot be found for the damaged grain sorghum, refer to the LAM.
- (9) Refer to the LAM for special instructions regarding mycotoxin-infected grain.

13 Grain Sorghum Quality Adjustment (Continued)

A. General Information (continued)

- (10) Document QA information as described in the instruction for the Narrative section of the PW (refer to **exhibit 6**), or on a Special Report.
- (11) For additional QA definitions, instructions, qualifications, sampling requirements, graders and testing requirements, refer to the LAM and the Official United States Standards for Grain.

B. Federal or State Ordered Destruction

Under section 15 (j) of the BP, if due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised insured crop or production to be destroyed, on the PW enter the factor “0.000” in column 35 for appraised production or column 65 for harvested production, as applicable. 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 in the PW instructions). Also refer to the LAM for additional information. Otherwise, make no entry.

14-20 (Reserved)

PART 3 REPLANTING PAYMENT PROCEDURES

21 Replanting Payment Procedures

- (1) Replanting payments made on acreage replanted using a practice that was uninsurable as an original planting will require the deduction of the replanting payment for such acreage from the original unit liability. If the unit dollar loss (final claim) is less than the original unit liability minus such replanting payment, the actual indemnity dollar amount will not be affected by the replanting payment. The premium will not be reduced.
- (2) No replanting payment will be made on acreage on which a prior replanting payment has been made during the current crop year.

22 Qualifications for Replanting Payment

To qualify for a replanting payment the:

- (1) Insured crop must be damaged by an insurable cause;
- (2) AIP must determine that it is practical to replant (refer to the LAM);
- (3) Acres being replanted must have been initially planted on or after the “Earliest Planting” date established by the SP;
- (4) Bushel per acre appraisal (or appraisal plus any appraisals for uninsured caused of loss) must be less than 90 percent of the per acre production guarantee for the acreage the insured intends to replant (refer to **Part 4** “Appraisals”);
- (5) Acreage replanted must be at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured planted acreage for the unit (as determined on the final planting date or within the late planting period if a late planting period is applicable); any acreage planted after the end of the late planting period will not be included when determining if the 20 acres or 20 percent qualification is met (refer to the LAM); and
- (6) AIP has given consent to replant.

In the Narrative of the **PW** or on a Special Report, show the per acre appraisal for each field or subfield and calculations to document that qualifications for a replanting payment have been met.

23 Maximum Replanting Payment

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

- (1) 20 percent of the production guarantee times projected price times the insured’s share; or
- (2) the product of multiplying the maximum bushels allowed in the policy (7 bushels) by the projected price, times the insured’s share in the crop.

23 Maximum Replanting Payment (Continued)

Compute the number of bushels per acre allowed for a replanting payment as follows. Show all calculations in the Narrative of the **PW** or on a Special Report.

Example 1: Owner/operator (100 percent share)
30 acres replanted
 $20\% \text{ of prod. guar. } (41.7 \text{ bu.} \times 20\%) = 8.3 \text{ bu.} \times 1.000 \text{ (share)} = 8.3 \text{ bu.}$
 $7.0 \text{ bu. (Maximum bu. Allowed in policy)} \times 1.000 \text{ (share)} = 7.0 \text{ bu.}$
The lesser of 8.3 and 7.0 is 7.0
Bushels per acre allowed = 7.0 bu.

Enter the number of bushels per acre allowed (7.0 bu.) in Section I, column 31, “Appraised Potential” of the **PW**.

Example 2: Landlord/tenant on (50/50 percent share)
30 acres replanted
 $20\% \text{ of prod. guar. } (41.7 \text{ bu.} \times 20\%) = 8.3 \text{ bu.} \times .500 \text{ (share)} = 4.2 \text{ bu.}$
 $7.0 \text{ bu. (Maximum bu. Allowed in policy)} \times .500 \text{ (share)} = 3.5 \text{ bu.}$
The lesser of 4.2 and 3.5 is 3.5
Bushels per acre allowed = 3.5 bu.

Enter the number of bushels allowed (3.5 bu.) if share has been applied, or the number of bushels allowed is (7.0 bu.) if share has yet to be applied, in Section I, column 31, “Appraised Potential” of the **PW**. (Follow individual AIP guidelines). Indicate in the Narrative if the bushels allowed for replanting have/have not been reduced for share on the **PW** according to AIP guidelines.

24 Replanting Payment Inspections

Replanting payment inspections are to be prepared as final inspections on the **PW** 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.

25-30 (Reserved)

PART 4 APPRAISALS

31 General Information

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

32 Selecting Representative Samples

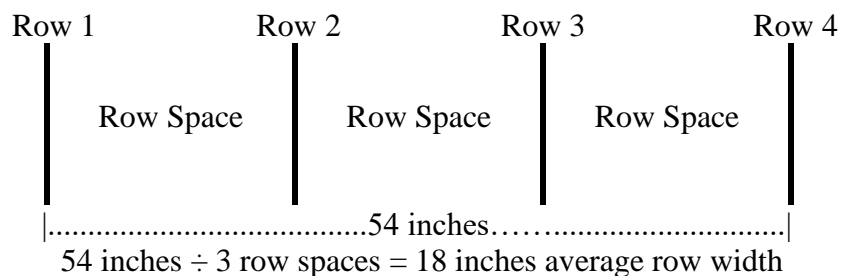
- (1) Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size, the average stage of growth, age (size) and general capabilities of the plants, and variability of potential production and plant damage within the field or subfield.
- (2) Split the field into subfields when:
 - (a) variable damage causes the crop potential to appear to be significantly different within the same field; or
 - (b) the insured wishes to destroy a portion of a field.
- (3) Each field or subfield must be appraised separately.
- (4) Take not less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples required in **exhibit 7** (Minimum Representative Sample Requirements) for each field or subfield.

33 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection

Use these instructions for all appraisal methods that require row width determinations.

- (1) Use a measuring tape marked in inches or convert a tape marked in tenths, to inches, to measure row width (refer to the LAM for conversion table).
- (2) Measure across three or more row spaces, from the center of the first row to the center of the fourth row (or as many rows as needed), and divide the result by the number of row spaces measured across, to determine an average row width in whole inches.

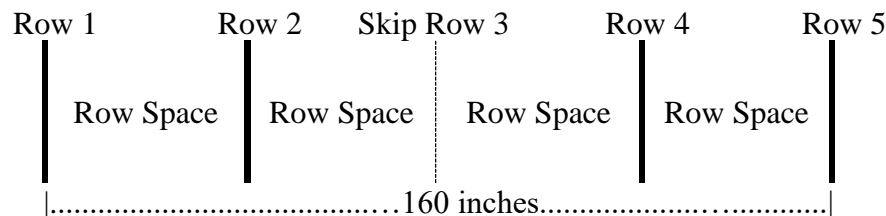
Example:



33 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection (Continued)

- (3) When the planting pattern is a skip-row pattern, measure across the pattern and divide the total distance by the number of rows measured across, to determine “average row width” in whole inches. In this instance, a skip-row is considered a planted row.

Example:



$$160 \text{ inches} \div 4 \text{ row spaces} = 40 \text{ in. average row width}$$

Caution is required when a planting pattern has varying row widths within the pattern, e.g., two 36” planted rows with a 27” skip. Measure each planted pattern to determine average row width. Use the average of the planted row width to select the single row width for each representative sample.

- (4) Apply the average row width to **exhibit 8** (Row Length Factors Chart) to determine the required length of sample row.
- (5) When two or more rows are used for a pattern, divide the length of a single row pattern by the number of rows in the pattern. The combined length of all rows must equal the single row length.
- (6) Where rows are skipped for tractor and planter tires, refer to the LAM.
- (7) For broadcast acreage, use a 6.6 foot square grid.

34 Stages of Growth for Grain Sorghum

- (1) Actual leaf count is used to determine the stage of growth until all the leaves are exposed.
 - (a) Start with the rounded tip leaf, count all leaves developed up to, and including the stage indicator leaf. The stage indicator is that leaf which is at least 50 percent exposed. It is usually the uppermost leaf tip that is pointing below a horizontal line.
 - (b) The node identification system will be used if the rounded tip leaf cannot be determined (refer to **exhibit 15**, Figure A):
 - (i) Pull up the entire plant and carefully split the stalk to expose stalk nodes and root whorls.
 - (ii) The seventh leaf attaches to the top of the first noticeable elongation between the nodes (an internode).

34 Stages of Growth for Grain Sorghum (Continued)

- (iii) After the seventh leaf node is identified, count upward to the stage indicator leaf.
 - (iv) In the early stages of the plant's development, the nodes are very compact and difficult to distinguish; by stage nine or ten, the internode elongation should be easily found.
- (2) The head development determines the stage of growth after the boot stage. Refer to **exhibit 15** Stage Characteristics (Heading through Maturity).
- (3) Stage Definitions. The definitions listed in **exhibit 15** are based on the average normal conditions for a 20-leaf, 115-day plant.

35 Appraisal Methods

A. General Information

These instructions provide information on the following appraisal methods.

Appraisal Method...	Use...
Stand Reduction Method	For planted acreage with no emerged seed, and from emergence to the milk stage.
Hail Damage Method	Beginning with the 10th leaf stage and until the sorghum reaches the milk stage.
Headed Weight Method	For all grain appraisals from milk stage through maturity.

- (1) A separate worksheet is required for each unit inspected.
- (2) Refer to **paragraphs 32 and 33** for sampling and row length requirements.

B. Stand Reduction Method

- (1) Use for all appraisals from emergence to the milk stage (Beginning with the 10th leaf stage, the Hail Damage Method is used to assess damage caused by hail). This method is based on the number of surviving plants in a designated sample row length.
- (2) If the reduction in stand is solely due to non-emerged seed due to insufficient soil moisture, do not complete appraisals prior to the time specified in the LAM. Refer to the paragraph in the LAM regarding deferred appraisals and non-emerged seed.
 - (a) This method is based on the number of surviving plants in a designated sample row length.

B. Stand Reduction Method (Continued)

- (b) Surviving plant counts are converted to bushels per acre by multiplying the percent of potential remaining by the base yield per acre. Base yield is the appropriate verified yield for the acreage from the APH form.
- (c) Prior to the 20th leaf stage, the “Stand Reduction Factors chart” in exhibit 9 is used to determine the percent of potential remaining.
- (d) After the 19th leaf stage to the milk stage, the yield and stand reductions are on a one-to-one ratio. (Example: 80% stand = 80% potential.)
- (e) Samples consist of 1/100 acre, unless the crop is broadcast. Use 6.6 feet by 6.6 feet (1/1000 acre) as the sample area for broadcast grain sorghum. Refer to Row Length Factors chart (exhibit 8) for other appropriate sample sizes.

C. Hail Damage Method

Use the Hail Damage Appraisal Worksheet for hail-damaged grain sorghum appraisals beginning with the 10th leaf stage and until the grain sorghum reaches the milk stage.

- (1) This method is based on the calculation of direct and indirect damage from hail to determine the percent of potential remaining, converted to a bushel-per-acre appraisal.
- (2) For damage due to hail, inspections for immature grain sorghum must be delayed at least 7 to 10 days after the damage for a more accurate damage assessment.
- (3) Direct damage includes stand reduction and damage to the stalk and head.
 - (a) Stand Reduction
 - (i) Hail damage stand reduction prior to the 10th leaf stage is considered recoverable since the plant growing point is largely protected to this stage and regrowth will usually show no adverse effect in grain yield.
 - (ii) In the 10th leaf through the 19th leaf stage, the “Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart” section of the Stand Reduction Factors chart in exhibit 9 is used to determine percent of damage due to stand reduction.
 - (iii) After the 19th leaf stage to the milk stage, the yield and stand reductions are on a one-to-one ratio. (Example: 80% stand reduction = 80% loss of potential.)
 - (b) Head Damage

The gross percent of damage to grain sorghum heads caused by hail damage is determined by dividing the average number of destroyed kernels per head by the average total number of kernels per head in a sample of four “average” heads.

C. Hail Damage Method (continued)

To determine the gross percent of head damage:

- (i) Determine the average total number of kernels and the number of kernels destroyed by hail on four “average” heads by calculating the average number of kernels per spikelet (using four spikelets – one from near the bottom of the head, one a quarter of the way up, one from half way up, and one from three-fourths of the way up). After determining the total number of kernels per spikelets, count the number of kernels that are destroyed (missing, cracked, bruised) by hail. Multiply both counts by the number of spikelets on the head (count the four or five small spikelets in the very top of the head as one average spikelet).
- (ii) Total the number of all kernels (destroyed and not destroyed). Then total the number of destroyed kernels. Divide each result by the total number of heads sampled. The results will be the average total number of kernels per-head and the average number of kernels destroyed per-head.
- (iii) Divide the average number of kernels destroyed per-head by the average total number of kernels per head to determine the gross percent of head damage.

Example:

SPIKELETS	HEAD 1		HEAD 2		HEAD 3		HEAD 4	
	TOTAL KERNELS	DESTROYED KERNELS	TOTAL KERNELS	DESTROYED KERNELS	TOTAL KERNELS	DESTROYED KERNELS	TOTAL KERNELS	DESTROYED KERNELS
1	47	31	51	23	38	12	45	13
2	86	52	82	35	77	29	79	21
3	95	47	90	40	84	40	88	30
4	77	46	65	28	62	29	71	25
TOTAL	305	176	288	126	261	110	283	89
AVG. PER SPIKELETS	76.3	44	72	31.5	65.3	27.5	70.8	22.3
NO. OF SPIKELETS PER HEAD	70	70	73	73	59	59	62	62
AVG. KERNELS PER HEAD	5,341.0	3,080.0	5,256.0	2,299.5	3,852.7	1,622.5	4,389.6	1,382.6

C. Hail Damage Method (continued)

Total Avg. Kernels per head (from 4 heads) ÷ number of heads = Avg. Kernels per Head

18,839.3 kernels ÷ 4 heads = 4,709.8 average kernels per head

Total Avg. Number Destroyed Kernels per head (from 4 heads) ÷ number of heads = Avg. Number Destroyed Kernels per Head

8,384.6 kernels ÷ 4 heads = 2,096.2 average destroyed kernels per head

Avg. Destroyed Kernels per Head ÷ Avg. Kernels per Head = Gross Percent of Head Damage

2,096.2 destroyed kernels ÷ 4,709.8 kernels/head = 0.445 (44.5% - round to nearest 5%) = 45% Gross Percent of Head Damage

Percent Damage from Stand Reduction (item 14 rounded to nearest 5%) = 30%

Apply percent Gross Percent of Head Damage and Percent Damage from Stand Reduction to **exhibit 10**.

Percent Head Damage (item 17 entry from **exhibit 10**) = 32%

(c) Stalk Damage

Plants having bruises on the stalk should not be counted as destroyed until such time as they actually fall over and become unharvestable. Young bruised plants will usually produce a normal or near-normal head even though stalk damage is present. When considerable bruising is evident the adjustment should be deferred until the actual loss can be determined.

(4) Indirect damage is caused by defoliation (the loss of leaf area) due to hail. To determine the amount of defoliation and subsequent yield loss:

(a) Select representative plants;

(b) Remove the leaves which are exposed at the time of hail damage;

(c) Determine the percent of leaf area destroyed (missing or brown areas) on each removed leaf;

(d) Total the leaf-area-loss percentages; and

(e) Divide the total percentage by the total number of leaves (rounded to the nearest 5%) to determine the average percent. Apply the average percent to the Leaf Loss Chart in **exhibit 11**.

C. Hail Damage Method (continued)

If the damage occurred prior to boot stage, use the top portion of the chart. Determine the ultimate number of leaves by tearing the plant down. After the stage indicator leaf has been identified, dissect the plant and count the nodes or leaves not yet emerged to determine the ultimate number. If the actual number of leaves to be produced cannot be determined, defer the appraisal until the actual number of leaves can be determined. At the time of deferral, accurately determine the percent of defoliation as of the date of hail loss. No further determination of defoliation should be made unless further damage occurs.

If the damage occurred in boot through early milk stage, apply the average percent (determined above) to the lower portion of **exhibit 11**.

D. Headed Weight Method

Use the Weight Method Appraisal Worksheet, Part I, for all grain appraisals from milk stage through maturity.

- (1) This method is based on weighing the grain heads in a fraction of an acre, then converting this production to bushels per acre.
- (2) Select representative samples of:
 - (a) 1/100 acre if the potential appears to be 20 bushels per acre or less.
 - (b) 1/1000 acre if the potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels per acre.
 - (c) 6.6 feet by 6.6 feet (1/1000 acre) if the grain sorghum is broadcast planted.
- (3) Harvest all grain heads in the sample by cutting heads from the stalks as close as possible to the lowest head branch. Weigh each sample. Calculate the average sample weight by adding the sample weights together and dividing by the number of samples taken.
- (4) Multiply average sample weight by:
 - (a) 1.34 if the sample size selected was 1/100 acre;
 - (b) 13.4 if the sample size selected was 1/1000 acre;

The result will be the bushels per acre of potential production.

- (5) If the grain is light and chaffy or heads are poorly filled, determine threshing percentage in accordance with **exhibit 12**.
- (6) Determine the average moisture percentage of all samples.

36 Deviations and Modifications

A. Deviations

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

B. Modifications

Modifications require authorization from the AIP. Refer to the LAM for further information.

Use the following appraisal modifications in conjunction with the appropriate grain sorghum appraisal method for damage due to insured causes.

Permanent Wilt (Not applicable to irrigated practice).

- (1) When permanent wilt is present:
 - (a) Plants are damaged to the point that the leaves remain tightly rolled throughout the night; and
 - (b) The four lower leaves of the plant are brown and brittle and during the day will crumble when rolled between the hands.
- (2) When all plants are permanently wilted and stand reduction appraisal is appropriate, note on appraisal sheet “no production potential due to permanent wilt,” and enter zero appraisal for acreage so affected. Refer to the LAM for additional information on zero appraisals.
- (3) When permanent wilt has been determined in the area but not all (or none) of the plants in the field or sub-field have been affected, appraise in the normal manner unless the insured agrees to leave representative areas for later appraisal. Inform insured to request another appraisal within 30 days of this inspection.

Acreage affected by permanent wilt should be inspected in early-morning hours to confirm turgor has not been restored overnight. Make observations before 9 A.M. if possible. Plants will be considered permanently wilted if they are damaged to the extent that they will die even if supplied moisture.

37 General Information for Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

- (1) Include the AIP’s name in the appraisal worksheet title if not preprinted on the 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.

38 General Information for Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures (Continued)

- (3) Separate appraisal worksheets must be completed for each unit appraised, and for each field or subfield including fields or subfields with a different APH yield or farming practice (applicable to replant, preliminary, and final claims). Refer to **Part 4, paragraph 32** for sampling requirements.
- (4) When a remarks section is not included on the form, document pertinent information about the appraisal, including any appropriate calculations on a Special Report and attach to the worksheet.
- (5) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in **exhibits 3-5**. Example appraisal worksheets are also provided to illustrate how to complete item entries.
- (6) **For all zero appraisals, refer to the LAM.**

38-50 (Reserved)

PART 5 PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

51 General Information for Production Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

- (1) The PW is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary, replant, and final inspections on a unit.
- (2) If a PW has been prepared on a prior inspection, verify each entry and enter additional information as needed. If a change or correction is necessary, strike out all entries on the line and re-enter correct entries on a new line. The adjuster and insured should initial any line deletions.
- (3) Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding the following:
 - (a) Acreage report errors.
 - (b) Delayed notices and delayed claims.
 - (c) Corrected claims or fire losses (double coverage) and cases involving uninsured causes of loss, unusual situations, controversial claims, concealment, or misrepresentation.
 - (d) Claims involving a Certification Form (when all the acreage on the unit has been appraised to be put to another use, when acreage is being appraised for a replanting payment and all acreage on the unit has been initially planted, or other reasons described in the LAM).
 - (e) No Indemnity Due claims (which must be verified by an appraisal or notification from the insured that the production exceeded the guarantee).
 - (f) Late planting.
- (4) Refer to the PPSH for information on prevented planting.
- (5) The adjuster is responsible for determining if any of the insured's requirements under the notice and claim provisions of the policy have not been met. If any have not, the adjuster should contact the AIP.
- (6) Instructions labeled "Preliminary" apply to preliminary inspections only. Instructions labeled "Replant" apply to replant inspections only. Instructions labeled "Final" apply to final inspections only. Instructions not labeled apply to all inspections.
- (7) The AIP may complete a separate PW for each type planted in the unit.
- (8) If the AIP determines the claim is to be denied, refer to the LAM for PW completion instructions.

52-60 (Reserved)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Approved Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AIP	Approved Insurance Provider
APH	Actual Production History
BP	Basic Provisions
CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection
CIH	Crop Insurance Handbook
CP	Crop Provisions
DF	Discount Factor
DSSH	Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FGIS	Federal Grain Inspection Service
GSH	General Standards Handbook
LAM	Loss Adjustment Manual
PPSH	Prevented Planting Standards Handbook
PW	Production Worksheet
QA	Quality Adjustment
QAF	Quality Adjustment Factor
RIV	Reduction in Value
RMA	Risk Management Agency
SP	Special Provisions
SRA	Standard Reinsurance Agreement
UUF	Uninsured Unavoidable Fire
WA	Written Agreement

Definitions

Damaged Kernels - means kernels, pieces of sorghum kernels, and other grains that are badly ground-damaged, badly weather-damaged, diseased, frost-damaged, germ-damaged, heat-damaged, insect-bored, mold-damaged, sprout-damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Stand Reduction

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet Item Number/Elements. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see [subparagraph 2D](#) and [paragraph 37](#).

Item Number/Element	Standard
Company:	Name of AIP if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
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. Unit No.:	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
Claim Number:	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
4. Crop:	"Grain Sorghum"
5. Crop Year:	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.
6. FSA Farm No.:	FSA farm number, if applicable.
7. Field No.:	Field or subfield identification symbol.
No. of Acres:	Number of determined acres, rounded to tenths, in the field or subfield being appraised.
8. Row Width:	Row width to nearest inch. Refer to Part 4, Paragraph 33 for row width determination information.
9. Base Yield:	Enter the approved APH yield in whole bushels from the APH form, after verifying to be correct.
10. Sample No.:	Make no entry.
11. Normal Plant Population 1/100 acre:	Determine by counting the potential (living, dead, missing, and non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre (for broadcast seeded, 6.6 feet X 6.6 feet (1/1000 acre)).
12. No. of Surviving Plants 1/100 acre:	Determine number of surviving plants in the same sample.
13. Percent of Stand:	Result, rounded to nearest tenth, of dividing the number of surviving plants (item 12) by the normal plant population (item 11).
14. Round Col. 13 to nearest 5 percent:	Percent of stand (item 13) rounded to nearest 5 percent.
15. Percent of Potential:	Enter percent of potential as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determine stage of growth at time of damage and enter in item 19. b. Before 20th leaf stage, use Stand Reduction Factors chart (exhibit 9) and entry in item 14. c. After the 19th leaf stage, repeat entry from item 14.
16. Base Yield:	Repeat entry from item 9.
17. Appraisal for Sample:	Result, rounded to tenths, of multiplying percent of potential (item 15) expressed as a decimal by the base yield (item 16).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Stand Reduction (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
18. Total:	Sum of entries in item 17, to tenths.
19. Stage of Growth at Time of Damage:	Stage of growth at time of damage (refer to Paragraph 34).
20. Total Appraisals for all Samples:	Repeat entry from item 18.
21. No. of Samples:	Enter total number of samples.
22. Appraisal per Acre/Field:	Result (rounded to tenths) of dividing total appraisals for all samples (item 20) by the total number of samples (item 21).
23. Notes and Calculations:	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, and conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.	
24. 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.
25. 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/Narrative section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW.
Page Number:	Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Stand Reduction (Continued)

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY STAND REDUCTION APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Corn and Grain Sorghum, HYBRID SEED CORN, HYBRID SORGHUM SEED, POPCORN)			COMPANY <i>Any Company</i>		1. INSURED'S NAME <i>I.M. Insured</i>		2. POLICY NUMBER <i>XXXXXXXX</i>		
			3. UNIT NO. <i>0001-0001OU</i>	CLAIM NUMBER <i>XXXXXXXX</i>		4. CROP <i>Grain Sorghum</i>		5. CROP YEAR <i>YYYY</i>	
			6. FSA FARM NO. <i>123</i>	7. FIELD NO. <i>A</i>	NO. OF ACRES <i>30.0</i>	8. ROW WIDTH <i>36"</i>	9. BASE YIELD <i>100</i>		
COMPUTATIONS									
SAMPLE NO. 10	NORMAL PLANT POPULATION 1/100 ACRE 11	NO. OF SURVIVING PLANTS 1/100 ACRE 12	HYBRID SORGHUM SEED AND GRAIN SORGHUM ONLY		PERCENT OF POTENTIAL 15	BASE YIELD 16	APPRaisal FOR SAMPLE (COL. 15 X 16) 17		
			PERCENT OF STAND 13	ROUND COL. 13 TO NEAREST 5 PERCENT 14					
1	320	21	6.6	5	9	X 49	= 4.4		
2	320	17	5.3	5	9	X 49	= 4.4		
3	320	36	11.3	10	17	X 49	= 8.3		
4	320	39	12.2	10	17	X 49	= 8.3		
5	320	47	14.7	15	26	X 49	= 12.7		
6						X	=		
7						X	=		
8						X	=		
9						X	=		
10						X	=		
11						X	=		
12						X	=		
18. TOTAL							38.1		
19. STAGE OF GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE <i>9th Leaf</i>			20. TOTAL APPRAISALS FOR ALL SAMPLES <i>38.1</i>		21. NO. OF SAMPLES <i>5</i>		22. APPRAISAL PER ACRE/FIELD <i>= 7.6 BU.</i>		
23. NOTES AND CALCULATIONS									

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signature, dates, etc.). Refer to the above Appraisal Worksheet instructions for required statements and signature entries.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet Item Number/Element. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see [subparagraph 2D](#) and [paragraph 37](#).

Item Number/ Element	Standard
Company:	Name of AIP if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
Claim No.:	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1. Insured's Name:	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. Policy No.:	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit Number:	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4. Crop:	"Grain Sorghum"
5. Crop Year:	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.
6. FSA Farm No.:	FSA Farm Number, if applicable.
7. Field No.:	Field or subfield identification symbol.
No. of Acres:	Number of determined acres, rounded to tenths, in the field or subfield being appraised.
8. Ultimate No. of Leaves:	Enter the ultimate number of leaves.
9. Base Yield:	The approved yield, in whole bushels from the APH form after verifying to be correct.
10. Sample No.:	If there are preprinted sample numbers, make no entry.
11. Normal No. of Plants 1/100 acre:	Normal plant population - determine by counting the potential (living, dead, missing, and non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre (for broadcast seeded, 6.6 feet X 6.6 feet (1/1000 acre)).
12. No. Plants Totally Destroyed 1/100 acre:	Number of plants totally destroyed in the sample row length. If totally destroyed plants cannot be accurately counted, complete item 13 and enter result of subtracting remaining stand (item 13) from normal number of plants (item 11).
13. Remaining Stand No. Plants 1/100 acre:	Number of remaining plants - determine the number of remaining plants or enter the result of subtracting number of plants totally destroyed (item 12) from normal number of plants (item 11). For broadcast seeded, 6.6 feet X 6.6 feet (1/1000 acre).
14. % Damage from Stand Reduction:	Determine by dividing remaining plants (item 13) by the normal plant population (item 11). Round to the nearest 5 percent, and apply result to exhibit 9 "Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart." Enter percent of damage from the table.
15. % Cripples (Corn Only):	Make no entry.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage (Continued)

Item Number/ Element	Standard
16. % Head Damage (Grain Sorghum):	<p>a. Determine the average total number of kernels on 4 “average” heads by calculating the average number of kernels per spikelet (using four spikelets - one from near the bottom of the head, one a quarter of the way up, one from half way up, and one from three-fourths of the way up). Multiply by the number of spikelets (count the four or five small spikelets in the very top of the head as one average spikelet).</p> <p>b. Divide the average number of kernels destroyed (missing, cracked, bruised) per-head by the average number of total kernels per head, rounded to the nearest 5 percent, to determine the gross percent of head damage.</p> <p>c. Apply the gross percent of head damage (“b”, above) and stand reduction percent of damage (item 14, rounded to the nearest 5 percent) to [REDACTED], to obtain net percent of head damage. Refer to [REDACTED] for an example of this calculation.</p> <p>d. If there is no head damage, enter zero (“0.0”).</p> <p>e. Show all calculations in the “Remarks” section of the appraisal worksheet or on a Special Report.</p>
17. Total Direct Damage:	Sum of items 14 and 16.
18. Potential Remaining:	Result of subtracting total direct damage (item 17) from 100.
19. % Leaf Area Destroyed:	Determine and enter percent of leaf area destroyed as shown in subparagraph 35 C (4) , rounded to the nearest 5 percent.
20. % Damage for Leaf Destruction:	<p>Percent of damage for leaf destruction (from exhibit 11) based on items 19 and item 27, and the ultimate number of leaves (item 8).</p> <p>Example 1: A grain sorghum plant is determined to have an ultimate number of leaves of 18. The stage of growth is 15 leaf, with 55 percent leaf defoliation. The percent of damage would be at a level of 16 percent.</p> <p>Example 2: A grain sorghum plant is determined to be in the bloom stage, with a 45 percent leaf defoliation percent. The percent of damage would be 30 percent.</p>
21. Net Indirect Damage:	Result, rounded to tenths, of multiplying potential remaining (item 18) by percent damage for leaf destruction (item 20) divided by 100.
22. % Damage from Hail:	Sum of total direct damage (item 17) and net indirect damage (item 21), to tenths.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage (Continued)

Item Number/ Element	Standard
23. % Potential Production Remaining:	Result of subtracting percent damage from hail (item 22) from 100, to tenths.
24. Base Yield:	Repeat entry from item 9.
25. Appraisal For Sample:	Result, to tenths, of multiplying percent potential production remaining (item 23) by the base yield (item 24) divided by 100.
26. Total	Sum of entries in item 25.
27. Stage of Plant Growth at Time of Damage:	Stage of growth at time of damage (refer to paragraph 34 and exhibit 15).
28. Total All Samples:	Repeat entry from item 26.
29. No. Samples:	Enter total number of samples.
30. Per Acre Appraisal Bu.:	Result, rounded to tenths, of dividing total appraisals for all samples (item 28) by the total number of samples (item 29).
31. Remarks:	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.	
32. Insured's Signature and Date:	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. Before obtaining insured's signature, review all entries on the appraisal worksheet with the insured, (or insured's authorized representative) particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.
33. 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/Narrative section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW .
Page Number:	Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage (Continued)

Company: Any Company

Claim No.: XXXXXXXX

HAIL DAMAGE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Corn and Grain Sorghum)	1. INSURED'S NAME I. M. INSURED		2. POLICY NO. XXXXXXX		3. UNIT NUMBER 0002-0001BU		4. CROP Grain Sorghum	
	5. CROP YEAR YYYY	6. FSA FARM NO. 123	7. FIELD NO. A	No. of Acres 24.2	8. ULTIMATE NO. OF LEAVES 20		9. BASE YIELD 49	

COMPUTATIONS

SAMPLE NO.	NORMAL NO. OF PLANTS 1/100 ACRE	NO. PLNTS TOTALLY DESTROYED 1/100 ACRE	REMAINING STAND NO. PLANTS	% DAMAGE FROM STAND REDUCTION (CHART)	% CRIPPLE (CORN ONLY)	% EAR DAMAGE (CORN) % HEAD DAMAGE (GRAIN SORGHUM)	TOTAL DIRECT DAMAGE (14 + 15 + 16)	POTENTIAL REMAINING (100 - 17)	% LEAF AREA DESTROYED	% DAMAGE FOR LEAF DESTRUCTION (CHART)	NET INDIRECT DAMAGE (18 X 20)	% DAMAGE FROM HAIL (17 + 21)	% POTENTIAL PRODUCTION REMAINING (100 - 22)	BASE YIELD	APPRAISAL FOR SAMPLE (2.3 X 24)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	320	176	144	55	-	20	75	25	90	66	16.5	91.5	8.5	49	4.2
2	320	206	114	65	-	26	91	9	95	72	6.5	97.5	2.5	49	1.2
3	320	191	129	60	-	22	82	18	90	66	11.9	93.9	6.1	49	3.0
4	320	194	126	60	-	20	80	20	95	72	14.4	94.4	5.6	49	2.7
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
26. TOTAL														11.1	

27. STAGE OF PLANT GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE Early Milk	28. TOTAL ALL SAMPLES 11.1	29. NO. SAMPLES 4	30. PER ACRE APPRAISAL BU. 2.8
--	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

31. REMARKS

Sample 1 - Gross % of head damage = 45%
 Sample 2 - Gross % of head damage = 75%
 Sample 3 - Gross % of head damage = 55%
 Sample 4 - Gross % of head damage = 50%

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signature, dates, etc.). Refer to the above Appraisal Worksheet instructions for required statements and signature entries.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Headed Weight Method

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet Item Number/Element. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see [subparagraph 2D](#) and [paragraph 37](#). Complete heading, items 1 through 7, Part I items 8 through 19, and Part II items 31 and 32.

Item Number/ Element	Standard
Company:	The AIP's name if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
Claim Number:	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1. Insured's Name:	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. Policy No.:	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit No.:	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4. Crop:	Enter "Grain Sorghum."
5. Crop Year:	Four-digit crop year as defined in the policy for which the claim has been filed.
6. FSA Farm No.:	FSA farm number.
7. Circle Appraisal Code and enter in col. 10 part 1:	Circle "GS" and enter in item 10, Part I.
Part I – Weight Method	
8. Field ID:	Field or subfield identification symbol.
9. Acres in Field:	Number of determined acres, rounded to tenths, in field or subfield being appraised.
10. Kind of Appr.:	Enter "GS."
11. Fraction of Acre:	Enter "1/100," if potential appears to be 20 bushels per acre or less, or "1/1000," if potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels per acre or has been broadcast seeded.
12. Weight per Sample:	Weight for each sample, in pounds, rounded to tenths.
13. Total Weight All Sample Plots:	Sum of entries in item 12, in pounds, to tenths.
14. No. of Sample Plots:	Number of sample plots.
15. Avg. Sample Weight per Field:	Result, rounded to tenths, of dividing total weight of all samples (item 13) by the number of sample plots (item 14).
16. Yield Factor;	If entry in item 11 is 1/100, enter "1.34." If entry in item 11 is 1/1000, enter "13.4."
17. Per Acre Yield:	Result, rounded to tenths, of multiplying average sample weight per field (item 15) by the yield factor (item 16). If threshing factor is applied (exhibit 12), line through appraisal and enter adjusted appraisal in the space below the original appraisal. Show calculation on worksheet.
18. Moisture:	Record moisture percentage, if in excess of 14.0 percent, round to tenths.
19. Shelling:	Make no entry.
Remarks:	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Weight (Continued)

Item Number/ Element	Standard
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.	
31. 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 appraisal worksheet with the insured (or insured's authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.
32. 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 PW.
Page Number:	Page numbers – (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Weight (Continued)

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY

WEIGHT METHOD APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Corn, Popcorn, Hybrid Seed Corn, Hybrid Seed Sorghum, Grain Sorghum, and Silage)										
COMPANY ANY COMPANY		CLAIM NUMBER XXXXXX			1. INSURED=S NAME I.M. INSURED		2. POLICY NO. XXXXXXX		3. UNIT NO. 0003-0001 OU	7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CODE AND ENTER IN COL. 10 PART I GRAIN SORGHUM (GS) EAR CORN – EC POPCORN – PEC CORN SILAGE – CS GRAIN SORGHUM, SILAGE – GSS
4. CROP GRAIN SORGHUM		5. CROP YR YYYY	6. FSA FARM NO. 123		Popcorn 100 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 1000 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre		YIELD FACTOR Corn 1.43 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 14.3 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre		Grain Sorghum 1.34 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 13.4 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre	

PART I - MATURE EAR CORN - POPCORN - HYBRID SEED (corn, grain sorghum) - GRAIN SORGHUM AND SILAGE WEIGHT METHOD

FIELD ID 8	ACRES IN FIELD 9	KIND OF APPR. 10	FRACTION OF ACRE 11	RECORD IN EACH BLOCK THE POUNDS PER SAMPLE PLOT TO TENTHS 12					TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS 13	NO. OF SAMPLE PLOTS 14	AVERAGE SAMPLE WEIGHT PER FIELD 15	YIELD FACTOR 16	PER ACRE YIELD (CIRCLE ONE) 17	FOR MATURE CORN POPCORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM	
				4.3	5.2	8.4	7.1	8.1						PERCENT/MOISTURE 18.	PERCENT/FACTOR 19. SHELLING
F	10.1	GS	1/100	4.3	5.2	8.4	7.1	8.1	33.1	5	6.6	1.34	BUSHELS TONS POUNDS 8.8	15.1	
G	10.1	GS	1/100	4.3	5.2	8.4	7.1	8.1	33.1	5	6.6	1.34	BUSHELS TONS POUNDS 6.6	6.6	

PART II - MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (For ear corn from milk stage to 40% moisture)

FIELD ID 20	STAGE 22	FRACTION OF ACRE 11	Plot		YIELD FACTOR 26	Yield Factor		APPRaisal PER STAGE 27	REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Popcorn)
			Plot 1	Plot 2		Corn	Popcorn		
	1/4	1/100			0.7092	40.0	=	1. 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 500 lbs./acre or less. 2. 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 500 lbs./acre.	
		1/1000			7.0920	400.0	=		
	1/2	1/100			0.7463	42.0	=	REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Corn, Grain Sorghum) 1. 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 20 bushels/acre or less. 2. 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels/acre.	
		1/1000			7.4630	420.0	=		
	3/4	1/100			0.8000	45.0	=		
		1/1000			8.000	450.0	=		
	Doughy	1/100			0.8475	47.0	=		
		1/1000			8.4750	470.0	=		
	Extended	1/100			1.0638	59.0	=	TOTAL NO REP. SAMPLE PLOTS 29	
		1/1000			10.6380	590.0	=		ACRE APPRAISAL 30

Field "G" is example of appraisal adjusted for low threshing percentage:
Threshed grain from 5 lbs. sample of heads weighed 2.8 lbs.
Threshing percentage from exhibit 12 = 0.75 =
8.8 bu. appraisal X 0.75 = 6.6 bu. / acre appraisal =

REMARKS: _____

28. TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signature, dates, etc.). Refer to the above Appraisal Worksheet instructions for required statements and signature entries.

÷ □ = _____

Form Standards – Production Worksheet

Verify and/or make the following entries for each PW Item Number/Element. A completed PW example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see subparagraph 2D and paragraph 51.

Item Number/Element	Standard
1. Crop/Code #:	“Grain Sorghum” (0051).
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 loss listed in item 5 below. If no entry in item 5, below, make no entry. For progressive damage, enter the month that identifies when the majority of the 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:	<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. 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.</p> <p>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).</p>
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. 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%.</p> <p>If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, make no entry.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet

Item Number/Element	Standard												
6. Insured Cause % (continued):	<p>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:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="542 407 1446 569"> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 407 894 443">4. Date(s) of Damage</td> <td data-bbox="894 407 1078 443">MAY</td> <td data-bbox="1078 407 1261 443">JUN 30</td> <td data-bbox="1261 407 1446 443">AUG</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 443 894 520">5. Cause(s) of Damage</td> <td data-bbox="894 443 1078 520">Excess Moisture</td> <td data-bbox="1078 443 1261 520">Hail</td> <td data-bbox="1261 443 1446 520">Drought</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 520 894 569">6. Insured Cause %</td> <td data-bbox="894 520 1078 569">40</td> <td data-bbox="1078 520 1261 569">20</td> <td data-bbox="1261 520 1446 569">30</td> </tr> </table> <p>Narrative: Additional date of damage – SEP 5; Cause of Damage – Freeze; Insured cause percent - 10%.</p>	4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	AUG	5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Hail	Drought	6. Insured Cause %	40	20	30
4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	AUG										
5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Hail	Drought										
6. Insured Cause %	40	20	30										
7. Company/Agency:	Name of company and agency servicing the contract.												
8. Name of Insured:	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.												
9. Claim #:	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.												
10. Policy #:	Insured’s assigned policy number.												
11. Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.												
12. Additional Units:	<p>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>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 PW has not been completed. Additional non-loss units may be entered on a single PW.</p> <p>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: Estimated yield per acre, in whole bushels, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.</p>												
14. Date(s) Notice of Loss:	<p>Preliminary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Date the first or second notice of damage or loss was given for the unit in item 2, in the 1st or 2nd space, as applicable. Enter the complete date (MM/DD/YYYY) for each notice. b. A notice of damage or loss for a third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of PWs. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set of PWs. c. Reserve the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of PWs 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. 												

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
<p>14. Date(s) Notice of Loss (continued):</p>	<p>Preliminary:</p> <p>e. If the notice does not require an inspection, document as directed in the Narrative instructions.</p> <p>Replant and Final: Transfer the last date (in the 1st or 2nd space from the first or second set of PWs) to the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of PWs if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice. Always enter the complete date of notice (MM/DD/YYYY) for the final inspection in the “Final” space on the first set of PWs. For a delayed notice of loss or delayed claim, refer to the LAM.</p>
<p>15. Companion Policy(s):</p>	<p>a. If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has 100 percent share), make no entry.</p> <p>b. In all cases where the insured has less than a 100 percent share of a loss-affected unit, ask the insured if the other person sharing in the unit has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract (i.e., not crop-hail, fire, etc.). If the other person does not, enter “None.”</p> <p>(1) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and it can be determined that the same AIP services it, enter the contract number. Handle these companion policies according to AIP instructions.</p> <p>(2) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and a different AIP or agent services it, enter the name of the AIP and/or agent (and contract number) if known.</p> <p>(3) If unable to verify the existence of a companion contract, enter “Unknown” and contact the AIP for further instructions.</p> <p>c. Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.</p>

Section I – Determined Acreage Appraised, Production and Adjustments

Make separate line entries for varying:

- (1) Rate classes, types, classes, sub-classes, intended uses, irrigated practices, cropping practices, or organic practices, as applicable;
- (2) APH yields;
- (3) Appraisals;
- (4) Adjustments to appraised mature production (moisture and/or QAFs);

Form Standards – Production Worksheet

- (5) Stages or intended use(s) of acreage;
- (6) Shares (e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on the same unit); or
- (7) Appraisals for damage due to hail or fire if Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect.

Item Number/Element	Standard
16. Field ID:	<p>The field or subfield identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. Refer to the Narrative.</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: 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.</p>
18. Reported Acres:	<p>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 rounded to tenths for the field or sub field. If there are no under-reported acres make no entry.</p>
19. Determined Acres:	<p>Refer to the LAM for definition of acceptable determined acres used herein. Enter the determined acres rounded to tenths for the field or subfield for which consent is given for other use and/or:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Put to other use without consent; b. Abandoned; c. Damaged by uninsured causes; or d. For which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production. <p>Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements.</p> <p>Replant: Determine the total acres, rounded to tenths, of replanted acreage for each field or subfield (Do not estimate). Make a separate line entry for any part of a field or subfield not replanted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determine the planted acreage of any fields or subfield not replanted. Consolidate it into a single line entry unless the usual reasons for separate line entries apply. Record the field or subfield identities (from a map or aerial photo) in the Narrative. b. Account for all planted acreage in the unit. <p>Preliminary and Final: Determined acres rounded to tenths.</p> <p>Acreage breakdowns within a unit or field may be estimated (refer to the LAM) if a determination is impractical.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
20. Interest or Share	Insured's interest in the crop rounded 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" specified on the actuarial document maps. If a "Rate" or "High-Risk Area" is not specified on the actuarial document maps, make no entry. Verify with the Summary of Coverage and if the "Rate" is found to be incorrect, revise according to the AIP's instructions. Refer to the LAM. Unrated land is uninsurable without a WA.
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 a type is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.
23. Class:	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the class grown by the insured. If "No Class Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a class is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.
24. Sub-Class:	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the sub-class grown by the insured. If "No Sub-Class Specified," is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a sub-class is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.
25. Intended Use:	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the intended use of the crop grown by the insured. If "No Intended Use Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an intended use is not specified on the actuarial documents, 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 Irrigated Practice Specified" is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an irrigated 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 (or 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 a 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 an organic practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet

Item Number/Element	Standard																						
29. Stage:	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Replant: Replant stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="527 436 609 468"><u>Stage</u></th> <th data-bbox="894 436 1062 468"><u>Explanation</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 468 873 541">“R”.....</td> <td data-bbox="894 468 1365 541">Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 541 873 573">“NR”.....</td> <td data-bbox="894 541 1230 573">***Acreage not replanted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 573 873 615">“RN”.....</td> <td data-bbox="894 573 1419 653">Acreage replanted and not qualified for a replanting payment.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Final: Stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="527 764 609 795"><u>Stage</u></th> <th data-bbox="894 764 1062 795"><u>Explanation</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 795 873 982">“P”.....</td> <td data-bbox="894 795 1425 982">Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production to the AIP.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 982 873 1014">“H”.....</td> <td data-bbox="894 982 1036 1014">Harvested</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 1014 873 1087">“UH”.....</td> <td data-bbox="894 1014 1365 1087">Unharvested or put to other use with consent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 1087 873 1161">“TZ”.....</td> <td data-bbox="894 1087 1328 1161">UUF/Third Party Damage – Zero production on same acreage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 1161 873 1234">“TA”.....</td> <td data-bbox="894 1161 1398 1234">UUF/Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 1234 873 1308">“TH”.....</td> <td data-bbox="894 1234 1398 1308">UUF/Third Party Damage – Harvested production on same acreage.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Prevented Planting: Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.</p> <p>Gleaned Acreage: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.</p>	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	“R”.....	Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment.	“NR”.....	***Acreage not replanted.	“RN”.....	Acreage replanted and not qualified for a replanting payment.	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	“P”.....	Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production to the AIP.	“H”.....	Harvested	“UH”.....	Unharvested or put to other use with consent.	“TZ”.....	UUF/Third Party Damage – Zero production on same acreage.	“TA”.....	UUF/Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.	“TH”.....	UUF/Third Party Damage – Harvested production on same acreage.
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Form Standards – Production Worksheet

Item Number/Element	Standard																		
30. Use of Acreage:	<p>Use of acreage. Use the following “Intended Use” abbreviations.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="532 342 586 373"><u>Use</u></th> <th data-bbox="914 342 1081 373"><u>Explanation</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 380 883 411">“Replant”</td> <td data-bbox="914 380 1203 411">Acreage replanted ***</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 417 883 449">“Not Replanted”</td> <td data-bbox="914 417 1252 449">Acreage not replanted ***</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 455 883 487">“To Millet”</td> <td data-bbox="914 455 1227 487">Use made of the acreage</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 493 883 525">“WOC”</td> <td data-bbox="914 493 1248 525">Other use without consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 531 883 562">“SU”</td> <td data-bbox="914 531 1130 562">Solely uninsured</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 569 883 600">“ABA”</td> <td data-bbox="914 569 1273 600">Abandoned without consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 606 883 638">“H”</td> <td data-bbox="914 606 1044 638">Harvested</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 644 883 676">“UH”</td> <td data-bbox="914 644 1073 676">Unharvested</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Verify any “Intended Use” entry. If the final use of the acreage was not as indicated, strike out the original line and initial it. Enter all data on a new line showing the correct “Final Use.”</p> <p>Prevented Planting: Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.</p> <p>Gleaned Acreage: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.</p>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	“Replant”	Acreage replanted ***	“Not Replanted”	Acreage not replanted ***	“To Millet”	Use made of the acreage	“WOC”	Other use without consent	“SU”	Solely uninsured	“ABA”	Abandoned without consent	“H”	Harvested	“UH”	Unharvested
<u>Use</u>	<u>Explanation</u>																		
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“ABA”	Abandoned without consent																		
“H”	Harvested																		
“UH”	Unharvested																		
31. Appraised Potential:	<p>Replant: Enter the bushels per acre allowed for replanting, rounded to the nearest tenth as determined from the replant calculation documented in the Narrative. (Refer to Part 3, for qualifications and computations.)</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Per-acre appraisal in bushels, rounded to tenths, of potential production for the acreage appraised as shown on the appraisal worksheet. Refer to Part 4, “Appraisal Methods” for additional instructions. If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter “0.0.” Refer to the LAM for procedures for documenting zero yield appraisals.</p>																		
32a. Moisture %:	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Moisture percent, rounded to nearest tenth, only if in excess of 14.0 percent. Moisture adjustment is applied prior to applying any qualifying adjustment for quality.</p>																		
32b. Factor:	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Moisture factor – For appraised mature grain production in excess of 14.0 percent, obtain factor from exhibit 13.</p>																		
33. Shell %, Factor, or Value:	<p>Make no entry.</p>																		

Form Standards – Production Worksheet

Item Number/Element	Standard
34. Production Pre QA:	<p>Replant: Enter the result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, times column 32b, rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.</p>
35. Quality Factor:	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: For mature unharvested production which due to insurable causes qualifies for QA as provided in the CP, enter the QAF, rounded to three decimal places, calculated in accordance with the Quality Statements in the SP (e.g., 1.000 - 0.750 discount factor = 0.250 QAF.) If the QAF is zero, enter “0.000.” Document all calculations in the Narrative of the PW, or on a Special Report. Copies of all supporting documentation should be included in the insured’s claim file. For additional QA definitions, instructions, documentation, qualifications, and testing requirements, refer to the LAM and the Official United States Standards for the crop. Also, refer to the QA instructions in the Narrative, herein.</p> <p>If appraised mature production is determined by the AIP to have zero market value, enter “0.000.” Refer to the SP and the LAM.</p>
36. Production Post QA:	<p>Replant: Transfer the entry in item 34.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Result of multiplying column 34 times column 35, in bushels, rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 35, transfer entry from column 34.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
37. Uninsured Cause:	<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 tenths. 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 for yield protection or for revenue protection not less than the amount of production that when multiplied by the harvest price equals the</p>

	<p>revenue protection guarantee, in bushels 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.</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. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals.</p> <p>(3) For acreage that is damaged partly by uninsured causes, enter the result of multiplying the appraised uninsured loss of production per acre, in bushels, rounded to tenths, by column 19 entry for any such acreage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c. Refer to the LAM when a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect and damage is from hail or fire.</p> <p>d. Enter the result of adding uninsured cause appraisals to hail and fire exclusion appraisals.</p> <p>e. For fire losses, if the insured also has other fire insurance (double coverage), refer to the LAM.</p>
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Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard							
38. Total to Count:	Result of adding item 36 and item 37, to tenths.							
39. Total:	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Replant and Final: Total determined acres (column 19), to tenths.</p>							
40. Quality:	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Check the applicable qualifying QA condition(s) affecting the unit’s production (refer to table below). Check all qualifying conditions that apply to the unit’s appraised and harvested production (refer to the CP and SP).</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td>Qualifying QA Condition:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Test Weight (TW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kernel Damage (KD) and Total Defects</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garlicky (Grade)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aflatoxin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vomitoxin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fumonisin</td> </tr> </table>	Qualifying QA Condition:	Test Weight (TW)	Kernel Damage (KD) and Total Defects	Garlicky (Grade)	Aflatoxin	Vomitoxin	Fumonisin
Qualifying QA Condition:								
Test Weight (TW)								
Kernel Damage (KD) and Total Defects								
Garlicky (Grade)								
Aflatoxin								
Vomitoxin								
Fumonisin								

	Dark Roast (for Sunflowers only)
	Sclerotinia (for Sunflowers only)
	Ergoty (Grade)
	Other
	None
a.	For all qualifying QA conditions checked, in the Narrative (or on a Special Report):
	(1) Document the level for each qualifying QA condition as indicated by approved test results, and the name and location of each testing facility that verifies the presence of the qualifying QA condition and the date of the test(s); or
	(2) Enter “See documentation included in the claim file” (e.g., include copy of the test facility certificate, grade certificate, summary or settlement sheet, etc., that documents the QA condition).
b.	If “Other” is checked, in addition to the above documentation requirements, document in the Narrative (or on a Special Report):
	(1) A description of the qualifying QA condition;
	(2) The name of the controlling authority that considers this qualifying QA condition to be injurious to human or animal health and why.
c.	Check “None” if none of the production qualifies for QA.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State, or other health organization maximum limits. Check “Yes:”:	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Check “Yes” if any mycotoxins listed in item 40 (including any identified as “Other”) exceed the FDA, state, or other health organization maximum limits, otherwise leave blank. Document in the Narrative (or on a Special Report), the disposition of the production that was:</p> <p>a. Sold, document the name and address of the buyer; or</p> <p>b. Not sold, document the date(s) of the disposition, how the production was used, or how it was destroyed.</p> <p>Refer to the LAM and the SP for additional information on mycotoxins.</p>
42. Totals:	Total of entries in columns 34, 36, 37 and 38, to tenths. If a column has no entries, make no entry.

Narrative Instructions

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

a.	If no acreage is released on the unit, enter “No acreage released,” adjuster’s initials, and date.
b.	If notice of damage was given and No Inspection is required, enter “No Inspection,” the unit number(s), date, and adjuster’s initials (do not enter unit numbers for which notice has not been given). The insured’s signature is not required.
c.	Explain any uninsured causes, unusual, or controversial cases.
d.	If there is an appraisal in Section I, column 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 is not recorded on the appraisal worksheet.
f.	State that there is “No other fire insurance” when fire damages or destroys the insured crop and it is determined that the insured has no other fire insurance. Also refer to the LAM.
g.	Explain any errors found on the Summary of Coverage.
h.	Explain any commingled production. Refer to the LAM.
i.	Explain any entry for “Production Not to Count” in Section II, column 62 and/or any production not included in Section II, column 56 or column 49 - 52 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, “Damage Similar to Other Farms in the Area.”

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

k.	<p>Attach a sketch map or aerial photo to identify the total unit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>Indicate on the aerial photo or sketch map, the disposition of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.</p>
l.	Explain any difference between date of inspection and signature dates. For an absentee insured, enter the date of the inspection and the date of mailing the PW 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 the 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, as instructed in the LAM, shown in Section I, column 19.
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 appraisal (plus appraisal for uninsured causes of loss, if applicable) for replanted acreage, and the calculations to show that the qualification for a replanting payment have been met. Refer to Part 3, paragraph 22 .
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 PW according to individual AIP guidelines.
v.	<p>For production that qualifies for QA (supporting documentation should be included in the insured’s claim file):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Explain any “0.000” QA factor entered in Section I, column 35 or Section II, column 65. (2) Explain any deficiencies, substances, or conditions that are allowed for QA, as well as any which were not allowed. (3) If mycotoxins are present, document the level based on laboratory test results. (4) If a Federal or State destruction order has been issued, attach to the PW a copy of the Federal or State destruction order and the insured’s completed Certification Form. (5) Document the DFs or the RIV’s and Local Market Price, as applicable, used in establishing the QA factor for mature appraised or harvested production. (6) Refer to the LAM for documentation requirements when any excess transportation costs or conditioning costs are included in the QA factor. (7) Document all calculations used in determining QA factors. (8) Refer to the LAM for additional documentation requirements.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

w.	Document field ID's, date, and method of destruction of mycotoxin-infested grain if it has no market value. For further documentation instructions, refer to the LAM.
x.	Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.
y.	Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

- (1) Account for all harvested production (for all entities sharing in the crop) except production appraised before harvest and shown in Section I because the quantity cannot be determined later (e.g., high moisture grain going into air-tight storage, released for other uses, etc.).
- (2) Columns 49 through 52 are for structure measurements entries (Rectangular, Round, 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.
- (3) If farm-stored production has been weighed prior to storage and acceptable weight tickets are available showing gross weights, enter “Weighed and Stored on Farm” in columns 49 through 52. Refer to the LAM for acceptable weight tickets.
- (4) For production commercially stored, sold, etc., make entries in columns 49 through 52 as follows:
 - (a) Name and address of storage facility or buyer.
 - (b) “Seed,” “Fed,” etc.
- (5) There will be no “harvested production” entries for replanting payments.
- (6) If acceptable sales or weight tickets are not available, refer to the LAM.
- (7) If additional lines are necessary, the data is to be entered on a continuation sheet. Use separate lines for:
 - (a) Separate storage structures.
 - (b) Varying names and addresses of buyers of sold production.
 - (c) Varying determinations of production (varying moisture, foreign material (FM), test weight, value, etc.). Average percent of FM 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.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

- (d) Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit.
 - (e) Production from first (original) or second (substitute) crop acreage when a second crop will be or is planted on the first crop acreage within the same crop year.
 - (f) 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.
- (8) There will generally be no harvested production entries in columns 47 through 66 for preliminary inspections.
- (9) If there is harvested production from more than one insured practice (or type) and a separate approved APH yield has been established for each, the harvested production also must be entered on separate lines in columns 47 through 66 by type or practice. If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.
- (10) For mycotoxin damage, refer to the LAM for special instructions.

Item Number/Element	Standard
<p>43. Date Harvest Completed: (Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.);</p>	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Replant and Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.” 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.
<p>44. Damage similar to other farms in the area?:</p>	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Replant and Final: Check “Yes” or “No.” Check “Yes” if the amount and cause of damage due to insurable causes is similar to the experience of other farms in the area. If “No” is checked, explain in the Narrative.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
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 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:	<p>a. If only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, make no entry.</p> <p>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 Section I, column 16).</p>
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:	<p>Internal measurement in feet to tenths of structural space occupied by crop.</p> <p>a. Length if rectangular.</p> <p>b. Diameter if round or conical pile. Refer to the LAM to convert circumference to diameter if internal diameter measurement is not possible.</p>
50. Width:	Internal width measurement in feet, rounded to tenths of space occupied by crop in structure if rectangular. If round, enter “RND.” If conical pile, enter “Cone.”
51. Depth:	Depth measurement in feet, rounded to tenths of space occupied by crop in rectangular or round 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. Deductions:	Cubic feet, rounded 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 0.8 (only if structure measurements are entered).
55. Gross Prod.:	Multiply column 53 times column 54, rounded to tenths of a bushel.
56. Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.:	<p>Circle “Bu.” in column heading. Production in bushels, rounded to tenths, before deductions for grain moisture and foreign material for production:</p> <p>a. Weighed and stored on the farm.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
56. Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt. (continued):	<p>b. Sold and/or stored in commercial storage - Obtain gross production for the unit from the summary and/or settlement sheets. (Individual load slips only will not suffice unless the storage facility or buyer will not provide summary and/or settlement sheets to the insured, and this is documented in the Narrative.)</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.</p> <p>d. For mycotoxin-infected grain, enter all production even if it has no market value.</p>
57. Shell/Sugar Factor:	Make no entry.
58a. FM %:	<p>Enter FM percent rounded to tenths. Refer to the LAM for entry instructions.</p> <p>Refer to the LAM for FGIS definitions of “FM” and “Dockage.”</p>
58b. Factor:	Enter the three-place factor determined by subtracting the percent of FM from 1.000, or subtract the entry in 58a from 100 and divide by 100. Example: For 4 percent, enter “0.960.”
59a. Moisture %:	Enter moisture percent rounded to tenths. Moisture adjustment is applied prior to applying any qualifying adjustment for quality.
59b. Factor:	If grain moisture is more than 14.0 percent, enter the four-place moisture factor from the grain sorghum moisture adjustment factors (exhibit 13).
60a. Test Wt.:	Enter test weight (only when storage structure measurements are entered), rounded to whole pounds (or pounds rounded to tenths, if so instructed by the AIP). Refer to the LAM for instructions on determining test weight.
60b. Factor:	<p>Combination Test Weight Factor – Enter the factor from exhibit 14 (Combined Test Weight and Pack Factor) for the square footage of floor space in the storage structure. Refer to the LAM for instructions on calculating floor space of a structure.</p> <p>If the AIP instructions are to enter test weights rounded to tenths, use the nearest ½ pound test weight value on the combination test weight pack factor chart.</p> <p>For test weights not shown on the chart, multiply the actual test weight by the last available combination test weight pack factor for the appropriate bin size and divide the result by the last available test weight shown on the chart.</p>

From Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
60b. Factor (continued):	<p>Example For Test Weight Not Shown On The Chart:</p> <p>Grain Sorghum with a test weight of 63 pounds stored in a less than 255 Sq. Ft. bin; $63 \text{ (actual test weight)} \times 1.109 \text{ (last available factor)} \div 62.0 \text{ (last available test weight)} = 1.127$</p> <p>If the AIP instructions are to enter test weight rounded to the nearest tenth, use the nearest test weight value on the combination test weight/pack factor chart.</p>
61. Adjusted Production:	Result of multiplying columns 55 or 56 times 58b times 59b times 60b, in bushels rounded to tenths.
62. Prod. Not to Count:	<p>Net production not to count, in bushels 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) in the same storage structure (if the storage entries include such production).</p> <p>This entry must never exceed production shown on the same line. Explain the total bin contents (bin grain depth, etc.) and any “production not to count” in the Narrative.</p> <p>Make no entry if only the depth for production to count has been entered in column “51,” and the depth for production not to count has been entered in the Narrative section. Refer to example in the LAM.</p>
63. Production Pre-QA:	Result of subtracting column 62 from column 61, to tenths .
64a. Value:	<p>When applicable, enter the Reduction in Value (RIV). The RIV will be the reasonable RIV applied by the buyer due to all insurable quality deficiencies. (Refer to the SP and the LAM for further instructions).</p> <p>Do not make an entry when the discount factor is obtained from the charts in the SP.</p>
64b. MKT Price:	<p>If an entry is in column 64a, enter the Local Market Price for U.S. Grade No. 2 of the crop (refer to the CP). Refer to the LAM for further instructions.</p> <p>Make no entry when the discount factor is obtained from the charts in the SP.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
65. Quality Factor:	For production eligible for QA , enter the 3-digit QAF determined by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> subtracting the result of column 64a divided by column 64b from 1.000, or 1.000 minus the discount factor(s) obtained from the SP. Refer to subparagraph 13 B if, due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed.
66. Production to Count:	Enter result from multiplying column 63 times column 65, in bushels, rounded to tenths.
67. Total of Column 63:	Total of column 63. If no entry in column 63, make no entry.
For items 68 – 72. When separate line entries are made for varying share, stages, APH yields, projected price or harvest price, types, etc., within the unit, and totals need to be kept separate for calculating indemnities, make no entry and follow the AIP’s instructions; otherwise, make the following entries.	
68. Section II Total:	Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry. Final: Total of column 66, to tenths.
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 tenths.
71. Allocated Prod.:	Refer to the LAM for instructions for determining allocated production. Enter the total production of bushels, rounded to tenths, allocated to this unit that is included in Sections I or II of the PW . Document how allocated production was determined and record supporting calculations in the Narrative or on a Special Report.
72. Total APH Prod.:	Result, to tenths, of subtracting the total of column 37 (item 42 “Totals”) and item 71 (Allocated Prod.) from item 70 (Unit Total). If no entries in item 37 and item 71, transfer the entry in item 70. Make no entry when separate APH yields are maintained by type, practice, etc., within the unit.
73. Insured’s Signature and Date:	Insured’s (or insured’s authorized representative’s) signature and date. Before obtaining the signature, review all entries on the PW with the insured (or insured’s authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood. Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

The following required entries are not illustrated on the Production Worksheet example below.	
Item Number/Element	Standard
74. Adjuster's Signature, Code #, and Date:	<p>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 PW.</p> <p>Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.</p>
75. Page:	<p>Preliminary: Page numbers – "1," "2," etc., at the time of inspection.</p> <p>Replant and Final: Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

1. Crop/Code # Grain Sorghum 0051	2. Unit # 0002-0001 BU	3. Location Description SW1-96N-30W	7. Company Agency ANY COMPANY ANY AGENCY (GRAIN EXAMPLE)	8. Name of Insured I.M. INSURED
4. Date(s) of Damage July 10	5. Cause(s) of Damage HAIL	6. Insured Cause % 100	12. Additional Units 0003-0001BU	13. Est. Prod. Per Acre 50
9. Claim # XXXXXXXX			11. Crop Year YYYY	
10. Policy # XXXXXXXX			14. Date(s) 1st MM/DD/YYYY 2nd Final MM/DD/YYYY	
15. Companion Policy(s)				

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 Acreage	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell %, Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count
A	NS		24.2	1.000		997					002		UH	Plowed	2.8			67.8		67.8		67.8
B	NS		18.0	1.000		997					002		P	WOC							750.6	750.6
C	NS		56.0	1.000		997					002		H	H								
39. TOTAL			98.2	40. Quality: TW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KD <input checked="" 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		67.8		67.8	750.6	818.4
					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) GRAIN SORGHUM at Acme Elevator weighed 45# per bushel and had 19.9% kernel damage. Field B - Put to other use without consent. Guarantee per acre is 41.7 bu. per acre. Fields B & C determined from FSA permanent Field measurements. Field A wheel measured. Refer to attached Special Report for measurements and calculations. Refer to attached FGIS Grade Certificate. Test Wt. = 45# (DF = .092) + 19.9% damaged kernels (DF = .101) + U.S. Sample Grade (DF = .086) = .279. 1.000 - .279 = .721 QAF.

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		
	NS	ACME ELEVATOR ANYTOWN, ANY STATE							530.1		1.0 0.990				524.8		524.8		0.721	378.4	
	NS	14.0	RND	10.0		1539.4	0.8	1231.5				16.7 0.9676	52 0.986	1174.9		1174.9			1174.9		
67. TOTAL																	1699.7				

68. Section II Total	1553.3
69. Section I Total	818.4
70. Unit Total	2371.7
71. Allocated Prod.	
72. Total APH Prod.	1621.1

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signature, dates, etc.). Refer to the above PW instructions for required statements and signature entries.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code # Grain Sorghum 0051	2. Unit # 0001-0001 OU	3. Location Description SW1-96N-30W	7. Company Agency ANY COMPANY ANY AGENCY REPLANT GRAIN EXAMPLE	8. Name of Insured I.M. INSURED
4. Date(s) of Damage JUN 10	5. Cause(s) of Damage Hail	6. Insured Cause % 100	12. Additional Units	13. Est. Prod. Per Acre
9. Claim # XXXXXXXXXX				11. Crop Year YYYY
10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXXXX				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss 1st MM/DD/YYYY 2nd Final MM/DD/YYYY
15. Companion Policy(s)				

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 Acreage	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell %, Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count	
A			30.0	1.000		997				002			R	REPLANTED	7.0			210.0			210.0		210.0
			40.0	1.000		997				002			NR	NOT REPLANTED									
39. TOTAL			70.0	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		210.0		210.0		210.0		

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) The example above shows allowance when the maximum allowance in the policy is less than 20% of the production guarantee. The production guarantee of 41.7 bu. x 20% = 8.3 bu. Maximum allowed by the policy is 7.0 bu. The lesser of 8.3 bu. and 7.0 bu. is 7.0 bu. Appraised potential less than 90 percent of production guarantee. 41.7 x 90% = 37.5 bu./acre Appraisal = 7.6 bu./acre. Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. Field A wheel measured. See attached Special Report for measurements and calculations. Page 1 of 2 represents grain replant for the unit.

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 Acreage	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell %, Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count	
A			30.0	0.500		997				002			R	REPLANTED	3.5			105.0			105.0		105.0
			40.0	0.500		997				0023			NR	NOT REPLANTED									
39. TOTAL			70.0	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"/>											41. Do any mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		105.0		105.0		105.0		

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) The example above shows allowance when the maximum allowance in the policy is less than 20% of the production guarantee when share is considered. The production guarantee of 41.7 bu./acre x 20% x .500 share = 4.2 bu./acre Maximum allowed by the policy is 7.0 bu. x .500 share = 3.5 bu./acre The lesser of 4.2 bu./acre and 3.5 bu./acre is 3.5 bu./acre. Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee. 41.7 x 90% = 37.5 bu./acre Appraisal = 7.6 bu./acre. Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. See attached Special Report for measurements and calculations.

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signature, dates, etc.). Refer to the above Appraisal Worksheet instructions for required statements and signature entries.

Minimum Representative Sample Requirements

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

Row Length Factors

Row Width (Inches)	Row Length (Feet) For 1/100 Acre	Row Length (Feet) For 1/1000 Acre	Row Length (Feet) For 1/2000 Acre
42	124.5	12.4	6.2
40	130.7	13.1	6.5
38	137.6	13.8	6.9
36	145.2	14.5	7.3
34	153.7	15.4	7.7
32	163.4	16.3	8.2
30	174.2	17.4	8.7
28	186.7	18.7	9.3
26	201.0	20.1	10.1
24	217.8	21.8	10.9
22	237.6	23.8	11.9
20	261.4	26.1	13.1
18	290.4	29.0	14.5
16	326.7	32.7	16.3
14	373.4	37.3	18.7
Broadcast		6.6 X 6.6	

For row widths not listed in **exhibit 8**, use the following formula:

$$\frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft./acre} \left[\frac{\text{row width in inches}}{12"} \right]}{\begin{matrix} 100 \text{ ft.} & \text{or} & 1000 \text{ ft.} & \text{or} & 2000 \text{ ft.} \\ \text{(for 1/100 acre)} & & \text{(for 1/1000 acre)} & & \text{(for 1/2000 acre)} \end{matrix}}$$

Example:

$$\frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft./acre} \div \frac{25"}{12"} =}{100 \text{ ft.}} = \frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft.} \div 2.083}{100 \text{ ft.}} = \frac{20,912.146}{100 \text{ ft.}} = 209.121 \text{ ft. or } 209.1 \text{ ft. row length}$$

Stand Reduction Factors

% of Stand Remaining	Rounded Percent of Stand to the Nearest 5 Percent																			
	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
% of Potential Production Remaining Through the 19th Leaf Stage	100	98	96	93	91	88	85	82	79	76	72	68	63	57	50	44	35	26	17	9
% of Potential Production Remaining After the 19th Leaf Stage	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5

Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart

% of Stand Remaining	Rounded Percent of Stand to the Nearest 5 Percent																			
	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
% of Damage Beginning With 10th Leaf Stage Through the 19th Leaf Stage	0	2	4	7	9	12	15	18	21	24	28	32	37	43	50	56	65	74	83	91
% of Damage After the 19th Leaf Stage	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95

Net Percent of Head Damage

Gross Percent of Head Damage	Percent of Damage From Stand Reduction																		
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	0
15	14	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	2	1	1
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
25	24	23	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	11	10	9	7	6	5	4	2	1
30	29	26	26	24	23	21	20	18	17	15	13	12	10	9	7	6	4	3	1
35	33	32	30	28	26	25	23	21	19	18	16	14	12	10	9	7	5	3	2
40	38	36	34	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2
45	43	41	38	36	34	32	29	27	25	23	20	18	16	13	11	9	7	4	2
50	48	45	43	40	38	35	33	30	28	25	22	20	17	15	12	10	7	5	2
55	52	49	46	44	41	38	36	33	30	27	25	22	19	16	14	11	8	5	3
60	57	54	51	48	45	42	39	36	33	30	27	24	21	18	15	12	9	6	3
65	62	58	55	52	49	45	42	39	36	32	29	26	23	19	16	13	10	6	3
70	66	63	59	56	52	49	45	42	38	35	31	28	24	21	17	14	10	7	3
75	71	67	64	60	56	52	49	45	41	37	34	30	26	22	19	15	11	7	4
80	76	72	68	64	60	56	52	48	44	40	36	32	28	24	20	16	12	8	4
85	81	76	72	68	64	59	55	51	47	42	38	34	30	25	21	17	13	8	4
90	85	81	76	72	67	63	58	54	49	45	40	36	31	27	22	18	13	9	4
95	90	85	81	76	71	66	62	57	52	47	43	38	33	28	24	19	14	9	5
100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5

Round Gross Damage Figures to the Nearest 5 Percent.

Leaf Loss Factors

Ultimate Number of Leaves on Plants									Percent Defoliation (Round % of Leaf Area Destroyed to Nearest 5%)																		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
* Stages of Growth									Percent of Damage																		
					11	11	11	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
		11	11	12	12	13	13	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	
	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	15	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	
11	12	13	13	14	14	15	16	16	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	12	14	15	16
11	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24
12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	3	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	31	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	19	3	4	5	7	9	10	11	13	14	16	19	22	24	27	30	32	35	38	41
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19	20	4	5	7	8	10	12	14	15	17	20	23	26	30	33	36	39	43	47	50
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	4	6	7	9	11	14	16	18	20	23	26	30	34	37	41	44	49	53	57
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5	7	8	11	13	15	18	20	22	26	30	34	38	42	47	51	56	61	65
Full Leaf Development									6	8	10	13	15	18	21	24	26	31	36	41	45	50	55	60	66	72	77
									*Where the stage of growth is repeated in the same column, use the upper line for early and the second line for later in the stage. If the correct "Stage of Growth" is not shown in the column for "Ultimate Number of Leaves," use the Stage of Growth from the next higher "Ultimate Number of Leaves" column.																		
									PERCENT OF DEFOLIATION (ROUND % OF LEAF AREA DESTROYED TO NEAREST 5%)																		
Stages of Growth									10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Boot									4	6	10	14	18	21	25	28	31	36	42	48	53	59	65	70	78	84	90
Just Headed									4	7	12	16	20	23	27	30	34	39	45	52	58	64	71	76	85	92	98
Bloom									4	6	11	15	19	23	26	30	33	39	44	51	57	62	69	75	83	90	96
Blister									3	5	9	14	17	20	23	26	30	35	40	45	51	56	62	67	74	80	86
Early Milk									3	4	8	12	15	18	21	24	26	31	36	41	45	50	55	60	66	72	77

Threshing Factors

Weight of Grain In Whole Lbs.	Tenths of Lbs.									
	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.24
1	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.51
2	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.69	0.72	0.75	0.77
3	0.80	0.83	0.85	0.88	0.91	0.93	0.96	0.99	---	---
Sorghum Threshing Factors										

Example: Threshed grain from 5 lb. sample of heads weighs 2.8lbs. Threshing factor of 0.75 would be applied to the per-acre yield.

Moisture Adjustment Factors

Whole Percent Moisture	Tenths of Percent Moisture									
	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
14	1.0000	0.9988	0.9976	0.9964	0.9952	0.9940	0.9928	0.9916	0.9904	0.9892
15	0.9880	0.9868	0.9856	0.9844	0.9832	0.9820	0.9808	0.9796	0.9784	0.9772
16	0.9760	0.9748	0.9736	0.9724	0.9712	0.9700	0.9688	0.9676	0.9664	0.9652
17	0.9640	0.9628	0.9616	0.9604	0.9592	0.9580	0.9568	0.9556	0.9544	0.9532
18	0.9520	0.9508	0.9496	0.9484	0.9472	0.9460	0.9448	0.9436	0.9424	0.9412
19	0.9400	0.9388	0.9376	0.9364	0.9352	0.9340	0.9328	0.9316	0.9304	0.9292
20	0.9280	0.9268	0.9256	0.9244	0.9232	0.9220	0.9208	0.9196	0.9184	0.9172
21	0.9160	0.9148	0.9136	0.9124	0.9112	0.9100	0.9088	0.9076	0.9064	0.9052
22	0.9040	0.9028	0.9016	0.9004	0.8992	0.8980	0.8968	0.8956	0.8944	0.8932
23	0.8920	0.8908	0.8896	0.8884	0.8872	0.8860	0.8848	0.8836	0.8824	0.8812
24	0.8800	0.8788	0.8776	0.8764	0.8752	0.8740	0.8728	0.8716	0.8704	0.8692
25	0.8680	0.8668	0.8656	0.8644	0.8632	0.8620	0.8608	0.8596	0.8584	0.8572
26	0.8560	0.8548	0.8536	0.8524	0.8512	0.8500	0.8488	0.8476	0.8464	0.8452
27	0.8440	0.8428	0.8416	0.8404	0.8392	0.8380	0.8368	0.8356	0.8344	0.8332
28	0.8320	0.8308	0.8296	0.8284	0.8272	0.8260	0.8248	0.8236	0.8224	0.8212
29	0.8200	0.8188	0.8176	0.8164	0.8152	0.8140	0.8128	0.8116	0.8104	0.8092
30	0.8080	0.8068	0.8056	0.8044	0.8032	0.8020	0.8008	0.7996	0.7984	0.7972
31	0.7960	0.7948	0.7936	0.7924	0.7912	0.7900	0.7888	0.7876	0.7864	0.7852
32	0.7840	0.7828	0.7816	0.7804	0.7792	0.7780	0.7768	0.7756	0.7744	0.7732
33	0.7720	0.7708	0.7696	0.7684	0.7672	0.7660	0.7648	0.7636	0.7624	0.7612
34	0.7600	0.7588	0.7576	0.7564	0.7552	0.7540	0.7528	0.7516	0.7504	0.7492
35	0.7480	0.7468	0.7456	0.7444	0.7432	0.7420	0.7408	0.7396	0.7384	0.7372
36	0.7360	0.7348	0.7336	0.7324	0.7312	0.7300	0.7288	0.7276	0.7264	0.7252
37	0.7240	0.7228	0.7216	0.7204	0.7192	0.7180	0.7168	0.7156	0.7144	0.7132
38	0.7120	0.7108	0.7096	0.7084	0.7072	0.7060	0.7048	0.7036	0.7024	0.7012
39	0.7000	0.6988	0.6976	0.6964	0.6952	0.6940	0.6928	0.6916	0.6904	0.6892
40	0.6880	0.6868	0.6856	0.6844	0.6832	0.6820	0.6808	0.6796	0.6784	0.6772

Combined Test Weight & Pack Factors – Grain Sorghum

Test Weight	Less Than 255 Sq. Ft. -	255 Sq. Ft. to 461 Sq. Ft. -	462 Sq. Ft. to 767 Sq. Ft. -	768 Sq. Ft. to 1384 Sq. Ft. -	1385 Sq. Ft. to 2289 Sq. Ft. -	2290 or Over Sq. Ft. -
30.0	0.588	0.596	0.607	0.615	0.615	0.615
30.5	0.597	0.605	0.616	0.624	0.624	0.624
31.0	0.606	0.614	0.626	0.634	0.634	0.634
31.5	0.615	0.624	0.635	0.643	0.643	0.643
32.0	0.624	0.633	0.644	0.653	0.653	0.653
32.5	0.633	0.642	0.653	0.662	0.662	0.662
33.0	0.642	0.651	0.662	0.671	0.671	0.671
33.5	0.651	0.660	0.671	0.680	0.680	0.680
34.0	0.659	0.668	0.681	0.690	0.690	0.690
34.5	0.668	0.677	0.690	0.699	0.699	0.699
35.0	0.677	0.686	0.699	0.708	0.708	0.708
35.5	0.686	0.695	0.708	0.717	0.717	0.717
36.0	0.694	0.704	0.717	0.726	0.726	0.726
36.5	0.703	0.713	0.726	0.736	0.736	0.736
37.0	0.712	0.722	0.735	0.745	0.745	0.745
37.5	0.720	0.730	0.744	0.754	0.754	0.754
38.0	0.729	0.739	0.753	0.763	0.763	0.763
38.5	0.737	0.748	0.761	0.772	0.772	0.772
39.0	0.746	0.756	0.770	0.781	0.781	0.781
39.5	0.754	0.765	0.779	0.790	0.790	0.790
40.0	0.763	0.774	0.788	0.826	0.844	0.869
40.5	0.771	0.782	0.797	0.834	0.852	0.877
41.0	0.780	0.791	0.805	0.842	0.860	0.885
41.5	0.788	0.799	0.814	0.850	0.868	0.893
42.0	0.797	0.808	0.823	0.858	0.876	0.901
42.5	0.805	0.816	0.831	0.866	0.884	0.909
43.0	0.813	0.825	0.840	0.874	0.892	0.917
43.5	0.821	0.833	0.849	0.882	0.900	0.925
44.0	0.830	0.842	0.857	0.890	0.908	0.933
44.5	0.838	0.850	0.866	0.898	0.916	0.941
45.0	0.846	0.858	0.874	0.906	0.924	0.949
45.5	0.854	0.867	0.883	0.914	0.932	0.957
46.0	0.863	0.875	0.891	0.922	0.940	0.965
46.5	0.871	0.883	0.900	0.930	0.948	0.973
47.0	0.879	0.891	0.908	0.938	0.956	0.981
47.5	0.887	0.900	0.916	0.946	0.964	0.989
48.0	0.895	0.908	0.925	0.954	0.972	0.997
48.5	0.903	0.916	0.933	0.962	0.980	1.005
49.0	0.911	0.924	0.942	0.970	0.988	1.013
49.5	0.919	0.932	0.950	0.978	0.996	1.021
50.0	0.927	0.940	0.958	0.986	1.004	1.029
50.5	0.935	0.948	0.966	0.995	1.013	1.039
51.0	0.943	0.956	0.974	1.003	1.021	1.047
51.5	0.950	0.964	0.983	1.013	1.030	1.057

Combined Test Weight & Pack Factors – Grain Sorghum (Continued)

Test Weight	Less Than 255 Sq. Ft.-	255 Sq. Ft. to 461 Sq. Ft.	462 Sq. Ft. to 767 Sq. Ft.	768 Sq. Ft. to 1384 Sq. Ft.	1385 Sq. Ft. to 2289 Sq. Ft.	2290 or Over Sq. Ft.
52.0	0.958	0.972	0.991	1.021	1.038	1.065
52.5	0.966	0.980	0.999	1.029	1.047	1.074
53.0	0.974	0.988	1.007	1.038	1.055	1.082
53.5	0.982	0.996	1.015	1.046	1.065	1.092
54.0	0.989	1.004	1.023	1.054	1.073	1.100
54.5	0.997	1.012	1.031	1.063	1.081	1.108
55.0	1.005	1.019	1.039	1.071	1.089	1.117
55.5	1.012	1.027	1.047	1.079	1.098	1.127
56.0	1.020	1.035	1.055	1.087	1.105	1.133
56.5	1.028	1.043	1.063	1.095	1.114	1.143
57.0	1.035	1.050	1.071	1.103	1.122	1.151
57.5	1.043	1.058	1.079	1.111	1.132	1.161
58.0	1.050	1.066	1.086	1.119	1.140	1.169
58.5	1.058	1.073	1.094	1.127	1.148	1.178
59.0	1.065	1.081	1.102	1.135	1.156	1.186
59.5	1.073	1.089	1.110	1.143	1.164	1.194
60.0	1.080	1.096	1.118	1.152	1.172	1.203
60.5	1.087	1.104	1.125	1.160	1.180	1.211
61.0	1.095	1.111	1.133	1.168	1.188	1.219
61.5	1.102	1.119	1.140	1.176	1.196	1.227
62.0	1.109	1.126	1.148	1.184	1.204	1.235

If the actual test weight is not shown on the chart, refer to [exhibit 6](#) Section II, item 60b for instructions.

Stages of Growth for Grain Sorghum

Stage Characteristics (Emergence Through Boot)

Name of Stage (one-half of the actual leaf is exposed)	Average Time Interval	Collar of this leaf is visible	Tip of this leaf is visible	Percent of total leaf area exposed
Emergence to 11th Leaf	32 days			
11th Leaf	4 days	9th	13th	12
12th Leaf	4 days	10th	14th	20
13th Leaf	3 days	11th	15 th	28
14th Leaf	3 days	12th	16 th	39
15th Leaf	3 days	13th	17th	50
16th Leaf	3 days	14th	18th	62
17th Leaf	3 days	15th	19th	72
18th Leaf	2 days	16th	20th (flag leaf)	79
19th Leaf	2 days	17th	Part of 20th (flag leaf) is visible	85
20th Leaf	3 days			92
Full Leaf Development (Early Boot)	3 days	All leaves fully extended and exposed. Head has started to swell and is extended to just below the flag leaf.		100
Boot	2 days	Head has reached almost full size and has started to emerge from the sheath of the flag leaf.		

Stages of Growth for Grain Sorghum (Continued)

Stage Characteristics (Heading Through Maturity)

All stages are based on 50 percent of the plants in the sample at or beyond a given phase of development.

Name of Stage	Average Time	Characteristics
Just Headed	2 days	50 percent of the heads emerged from the boot. No blooms showing.
Bloom	5 days	All heads emerged from the boot and 50 percent are showing yellow pollen tubes over 50 percent of each head.
Blister	4 days	Grain is in a watery form and only partially formed--no color to liquid.
Early Milk	6 days	Grain is fully formed. Substance is clear to slightly white, milky liquid. Removal of fluid would leave only the grain hull.
Milk	7 days	Substance is thick milky liquid, no solids.
Late Milk	7 days	Grain has reached a semi-solid form.
Soft Dough	6 days	Grain can be crushed and a white substance emerges in a semi-solid form.
Dough	5 days	Grain can be crushed and a white substance emerges in an almost solid form.
Hard Dough	6 days	Grain is firm enough that when crushed there is no emergence.
Mature		Physiological maturity has been reached. Less than 40 percent moisture content.

Stages of Growth for Grain Sorghum (Continued)

Illustration of Stage Characteristics:

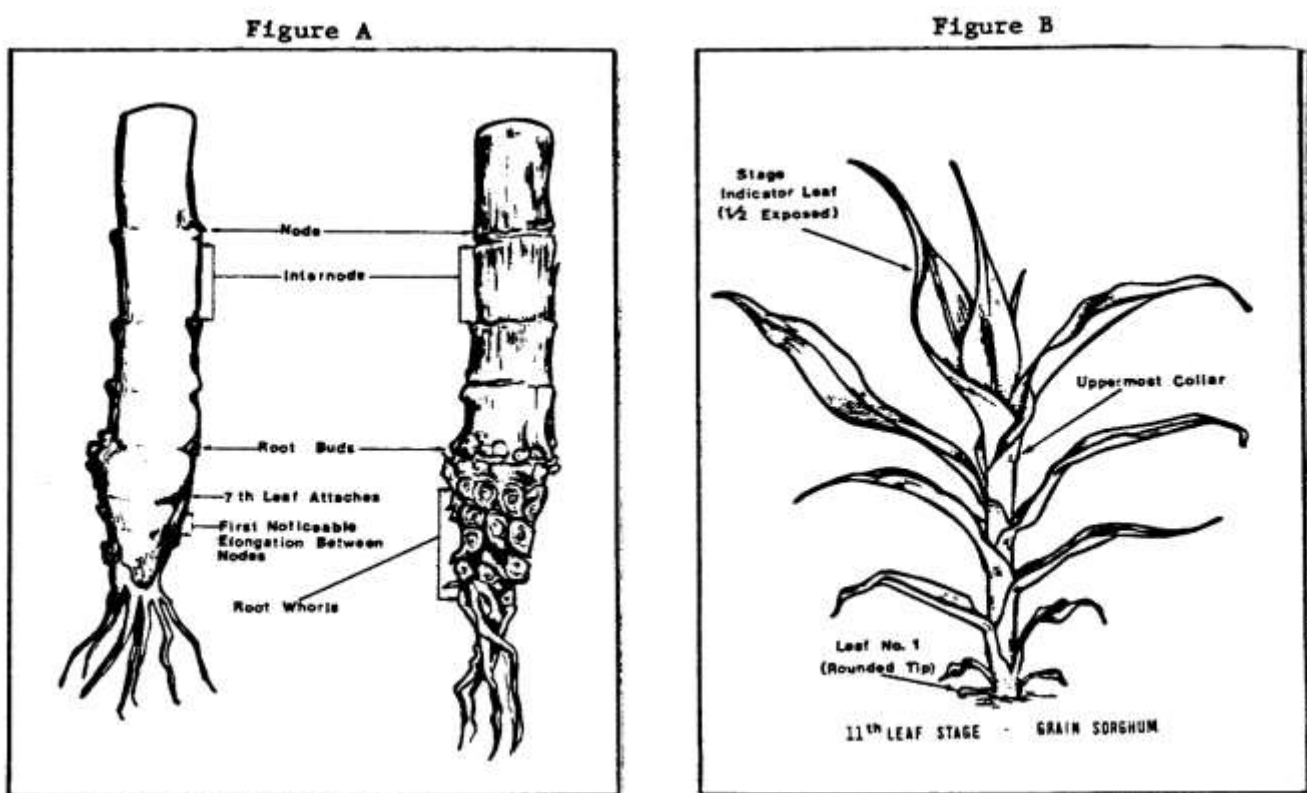


Figure C

