



United States
Department of
Agriculture



Federal Crop
Insurance
Corporation

FCIC-25450 (01-2020)

SUGAR BEET LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

**2020 and Succeeding Crop
Years for Counties with a
Contract Change Date of
11/30/2019; and**

**2021 for Counties with a
Contract Change Date of
04/30/2020**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
KANSAS CITY, MO 64133**

TITLE: SUGAR BEET LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK	NUMBER: 25450
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2020 and Succeeding Crop Years	ISSUE DATE: January 28, 2020
SUBJECT: Provides the procedures and instructions for administering the Sugar Beet crop insurance program	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division
	APPROVED: /S:/ Richard Flournoy 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. Throughout handbook: Made editorial and syntax changes so handbook text tracks with current RMA-approved handbook formatting, and updated examples and forms as needed. Revisions that pertain to grammar, punctuation, deleting unneeded words, rewording to make a sentence flow better, corrections of reference numbers, formatting, etc., are not listed.
2. Throughout the handbook changed reference to “processor contract” to “production agreement” to coincide with new policy term.
3. **Subparagraph 1D:** Added irrigated practice standard language.
4. **Subparagraph 11(1)(b):** Added policy language stating the insured must provide a copy of all production agreements, or corporate resolution if the insured is the processor, to the AIP on or before the acreage reporting date.
5. **Subparagraph 11(7):** Added language to clarify that if the insured intends to early harvest a portion of the planted acreage, a Notice of Loss is not required unless there is damage to the crop.
6. **Subparagraph 11(8):** Added language to clarify what to do if there are separate persons that claim a share of the same crop in a field.
7. **Subparagraph 14(2):** Clarified the average percentage of raw sugar will be determined from tests performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP at the time of delivery or sample acquisition (appraisal).

SUGAR BEET LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

REASON FOR ISSUANCE (Continued)

8. **Subparagraph 14(2)(a):** Clarified individual tests of raw sugar content performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP may be used.
9. **Subparagraph 14(2)(b):** Added an example of when the average percent of raw sugar test performed by the processor may not be representative.
10. **Subparagraph 15(1):** Clarified individual tests of raw sugar content performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP may be used.
11. **Subparagraph 15(1)(b):** Clarified procedure if individual tests of raw sugar content are not representative of the total production. Also added an example of when the average percent of raw sugar test performed by the processor may not be representative.
12. **Subparagraph 15(2):** Revised procedure for computing pounds of raw sugar when damaged production is rejected by the processor but is sold to a salvage buyer. Compute the pounds of raw sugar in such production by dividing the gross dollar amount paid by the salvage buyer by the established price.
13. **Subparagraph 15(3):** Clarified procedure for harvested production that is damaged due to an insurable COL and the processor will not accept the production, and there are no salvage markets for the production. Corrected the reference to exhibit 4, item 56 (c).
14. **Subparagraph 15(5):** Added procedure for bypassed sugar beet acreage. Refer to paragraph on “Bypassed Acreage” in the LAM.
15. **Paragraph 16:** Revised the procedure regarding early harvest and application of the early harvest factor procedure.
16. **Subparagraph 22(5):** Changed “tons” to “pounds.”
17. **Subparagraph 34C(7):** Clarified adjusters can bring the samples to the closest open receiving station or deliver the samples to the processor’s quality lab.
18. **Exhibit 2:** Added definition for Percentage of Raw Sugar.
19. **Exhibit 2:** Changed definition for “Processor Contract” to “Production Agreement” Deleted item (3) in the definition.
20. **Exhibit 3, Part II - Weight Method, item 22:** Clarification to enter the “average” percent of raw sugar expressed as a three-place decimal.

SUGAR BEET LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

REASON FOR ISSUANCE (Continued)

21. **Exhibit 4, item 29:** Added stage codes for “UB” - Bypassed (Due to insured COL); and “PB” - Bypassed (Due to uninsured COL).
22. **Exhibit 4, item 30:** Added “Bypassed” to Use of Acreage.
23. **Exhibit 4, narrative item v:** added reference to “other laboratories approved by the AIP”.
24. **Exhibit 4; Worksheet example:** Corrected calculations.
25. **Exhibit 4; Replant worksheet example:** Corrected calculations in the Narrative section.

SUGAR BEET LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

Sugar Beet Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook						
	TP Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Exhibit Pages	Date	FCIC Number
Remove	Entire Handbook				07-2019	FCIC-25450-1H
Current Index	1-4	1-2	1-18	19-50	01-2020	FCIC-25450

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

This handbook replaces the 2019 Sugar Beet Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, FCIC-25450-1H (07-2019). This handbook is effective for the 2020 and succeeding crop years for counties with an 11/30/2019 CCD and is not retroactive to any 2019 or prior crop year determinations.

This handbook is also effective for the 2021 and succeeding crop years for counties with an 4/30/2020 CCD and is not retroactive to any 2020 or prior crop year determinations.

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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 and the LAM.
- (2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions specific to sugar beet 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 and to the CIH and LAM for other irrigated practice information.

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.

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 - 4 are the minimum requirements for the Appraisal Worksheets and the PW. 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 - 4. The current Non-Discrimination 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 PW 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 crop insurance contract. The Sugar Beet 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, CP, and SP for a complete list.

- (1) The crop insured will be all the sugar beets in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents, in which the insured has a share, and that are:
 - (a) Planted for harvest as sugar beets; and
 - (b) Grown under a production agreement and are not excluded from the contract at any time during the crop year. The insured must provide a copy of all production agreements, or corporate resolution if the insured is the processor, to the AIP on or before the acreage reporting date. Production agreements are required to verify the number of acres reported on the acreage report are consistent with the number of acres contracted. For example, the sugar beet production agreement is for 40 acres. The acreage report shows 41.2 acres planted. The insurance provider should verify with the sugar beet processor whether or not all production from the additional acres of planted sugar beets will be accepted by the processor and if the processor will amend the production agreement.
- (2) Sugar beet acreage is not insurable (unless allowed by the SP or by WA) if:
 - (a) Planted to sugar beets the preceding crop year unless otherwise specified in the SP for the county (cannot be changed by WA);
 - (b) Interplanted with another crop;
 - (c) Planted into an established grass or legume;
 - (d) Planted prior to submitting a properly completed application;
 - (e) Rhizomania is discovered in any prior crop year, unless allowed by the SP or by WA; or
 - (f) Rotation requirements shown in the SP are not met (cannot be changed by WA).
- (3) Sugar beet growers who are also processors may establish an insurable interest if they meet the requirements specified in the CP.
- (4) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date (or within 30 days of initial planting for those counties without a final planting date) to the extent that growers 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.

11 Insurability (Continued)

It will not be considered practical to replant if production from the replanted acreage cannot be delivered under the terms of the **production agreement**, or 30 days after the initial planting date for all counties where a late planting period is not applicable, unless replanting is generally occurring in the area.

- (5) Any acreage of sugar beets damaged to the extent that growers in the area would not normally further care for the sugar beets, an appraisal will be made to determine the production to count even though the insured may continue to care for the sugar beets.
- (6) The production guarantee will be expressed in pounds of raw sugar.
- (7) If the insured intends to early harvest a portion of the planted acreage in accordance with the specifications in their production agreement, a Notice of Loss is not required unless there is damage to the crop. If the crop is damaged, all notice requirements stated in the BP, CP, or SP will be applicable.
- (8) If there are separate persons that claim a share of the same crop in a field, each person who has an insurance policy in effect for the crop must insure all of the crop acreage of the same crop in the field on a share basis, unless the person has at least four years of separate verifiable actual production history for the specific acreage in which they claim a share and such yields are used to establish their production guarantee. If a person has an approved master yield, all of the crop acreage in the field must be insured on a share basis.

12 Insurability of Sugar Beets When Planted with a Cover Crop to Prevent Wind Erosion

In some areas of the country, soil erosion and plant damage from blowing winds can be a serious problem. Some local CES offices recommend that sugar beets be planted with a cover crop such as oats, barley, wheat, or rye (depending on the area and whether the cover crop is to be fall or spring planted) in order to prevent/reduce wind erosion. Under this recommended practice, the cover crop is destroyed (generally by chemical means) before the cover crop can compete with the sugar beets. The AIP considers this an insurable practice; however, an appraisal for uninsured cause may apply if the practice is improperly performed. Refer to paragraph (1) (b) below.

- (1) Practice improperly performed.
 - (a) During the loss adjustment inspection, determine any reduction in potential production which resulted from this practice not being properly performed (such as improper seeding rates, was not destroyed prior to the tillering stage and improper destruction of the cover crop) as recommended by the area CES, or other agricultural experts for the area.
 - (b) Although untimely destruction of the cover crop is not the only thing that can contribute to improperly performing this practice, it plays a major role. The AIP will consider it improper destruction when the cover crop has been destroyed later than:

12 Insurability of Sugar Beets When Planted with a Cover Crop to Prevent Wind Erosion (Continued)

- (i) the acreage reporting date or the tillering stage as specified in the SP, or
 - (ii) the latest destruction date recommended by the area CES, or other agricultural experts for the area.
 - (c) When production is lost due to this practice not being properly performed, enter the appraised pounds of raw sugar per acre that were lost. Refer to entry instructions for item column 37 (Uninsured Causes) on the PW.
 - (d) In Minnesota and eastern North Dakota sugar beet counties the sugar beets will be uninsurable if the practice is improperly performed. Refer to the SP cover crop statement for these counties.
- (2) Document the following in the Narrative of the PW or on a Special Report:
- (a) The location and amount of sugar beet acreage that has had a cover crop planted on it,
 - (b) The facts, if the practice was improperly performed. If it resulted in a loss of production, also include a reference to the “appraisal for uninsured causes” in column 37 on the PW.

13 Unit Division

Refer to the crop 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 of the conditions stated in the applicable provisions are met. In addition to the requirements in the BP, basic units may be divided into optional units only if the insured has a sugar beet **production agreement** that requires the processor to accept all production from a number of acres specified in the sugar beet **production agreement**. Acreage insured to fulfill a sugar beet **production agreement** which provides that the processor will accept a designated amount of production or a combination of acreage and production will not be eligible for optional units.

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

14 Computation of Sugar Beet Production That Meets Minimum Acceptable Standards Contained in the Contract

Use the following formulas to compute pounds of raw sugar of harvested production, or unharvested production that is appraised after the earliest delivery date that the processor accepts harvested production, and that meets the minimum acceptable standards contained in the **production agreement** or corporate resolution.

- (1) The tons of sugar beet production will be multiplied by 2,000, and then multiplied by the average percentage of raw sugar to determine the production to count.

14 Computation of Sugar Beet Production That Meets Minimum Acceptable Standards Contained in the Contract (Continued)

- (2) The average percentage of raw sugar will be determined from tests performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP at the time of delivery or sample acquisition (appraisal).
 - (a) If individual tests of raw sugar content are not made at the time of delivery, the average percent of raw sugar may be based on the results of the insured's previous tests performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP during the crop year if it is determined that such results are representative of the total production.
 - (b) If not representative, the average percent of raw sugar will equal the raw sugar content percent shown in the SP. For instance, previous samples that were tested for raw sugar percentage came from only a small portion of the field during early harvest and the rest of the field was harvested a month later and tests of raw sugar content were not made at the time of delivery.

Example:

- The insured harvested and delivered 100 tons of sugar beets.
- The average percent of raw sugar determined by the processor was 15.6%.
- $100 \text{ tons} \times 2,000 \text{ pounds} = 200,000 \text{ pounds} \times 15.6\% (.156) \text{ Avg. \% raw sugar} = 31,200 \text{ pounds of raw sugar.}$

15 Computation of Sugar Beet Production That Does Not Meets Minimum Acceptable Standards Contained in the Contract

Use the following formulas to compute pounds of raw sugar of harvested production, or unharvested production that is appraised after the earliest delivery date that the processor accepts harvested production, and that **does not meet** the minimum acceptable standards contained in the contract:

- (1) For sugar beets damaged due to an insurable COL that are accepted by the processor, the pounds of raw sugar will be determined by multiplying the tons of such damaged sugar beets by 2,000 and multiplying that result by the average percent of raw sugar contained in such production. The average percentage of raw sugar will be determined from tests performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP at the time of delivery.
 - (a) If individual tests of raw sugar content are not made at the time of delivery, the average percent of raw sugar may be based on the results of previous tests performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP during the crop year if it is determined that such results are representative of the total production.
 - (b) If individual tests of raw sugar content are not representative of the total production, the average percent of raw sugar will equal the raw sugar content percent shown in the SP. For instance, previous samples that were tested for raw sugar percentage came from only a small portion of the field during early harvest and the rest of the field was

15 Computation of Sugar Beet Production That Does Not Meet Minimum Acceptable Standards Contained in the Contract (Continued)

harvested a month later and tests of raw sugar content are not made at the time of delivery. To compute pounds of raw sugar of sugar beets when the average percent of raw sugar is not representative, and the raw sugar content percent from the SP is required, use the following example:

Example:

- The insured harvested 100 tons of sugar beets.
- The percentage of raw sugar for the damaged sugar beets contained in the SP is 17.3% (.173).
- $100 \text{ tons} \times 2,000 \text{ lbs.} = 200,000 \text{ lbs.} \times .173 = 34,600 \text{ pounds of raw sugar.}$

- (2) If production is damaged due to an insurable COL and is rejected by the processor but is sold to a salvage buyer at a reduced price: Compute the pounds of raw sugar in such production by dividing the gross dollar amount paid by the salvage buyer by the established price contained in the actuarial documents.

Example:

- The insured harvested 100 tons of damaged sugar beets that were rejected by the processor.
- The salvage buyer paid \$10.00 per ton for the damaged sugar beets.
- $100 \text{ tons} \times \$10.00/\text{ton.} = \$1,000.00$ gross dollar amount paid for the damaged beets.
- The established price for raw sugar is \$.1460* per pound.
- $\$1,000.00 \div \$.1460*/\text{lb.} = 6,849$ raw sugar equivalent.

*The established price referenced is for example purposes only, refer to the actuarial documents for the current established price.

- (3) If production is damaged due to an insurable COL to the extent that the processor will not accept the production, such as the production did not meet the standards contained in the production agreement; and there are no salvage markets for the production, then there would be no value for the production and there would be no production to count provided the production is destroyed in an acceptable manner. Refer to exhibit 4, item 56(c) for PW entry instructions.
- (4) The required sample delivered to the processor for testing will be a minimum of 25 pounds, unless the adjuster determines it is not representative of the unit. The 25-pound minimum should consist of sugar beets topped and cleaned that are collectively pulled from the representative samples (using 1/2000 of an acre).
- (5) For acreage on which production is ready for harvest but the processor elects not to accept such production, so it is not harvested, refer to the LAM for Bypassed Acreage procedure.

16 Production Lost Due to Harvest Prior to Full Maturity

If the percentage of insured acreage in the unit harvested prior to full maturity exceeds the threshold specified in the actuarial documents, production to count from such acreage will be determined by increasing the amount of harvested production by 1 percent per day for each day the sugar beets were harvested prior to the date the sugar beets would have reached full maturity.

- (1) The adjustment will only be made if early harvest is required in the production agreement, or the processor requests early harvest prior to full maturity. The terms for early harvest between the grower and the processor will generally be included in the production agreement. The insured must provide such documentation from the processor to the AIP that specifies the amount of acreage and/or production that is to be early harvested.
- (2) The early harvest period generally runs from mid-August through the end of September, except in California where the harvest period is generally April through mid-August. The date the sugar beets would have reached full maturity will be considered 45 days prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period, unless otherwise specified in the SP.
- (3) This adjustment will not be made if the sugar beets are damaged by an insurable COL and leaving the crop in the field would reduce production. The adjuster may consult with agricultural experts in the area for information in making this determination.
- (4) If the insured has not been required to early harvest in the production agreement or the processor has not requested early harvest, and the processor:
 - (i) Accepts the early harvested production, the early harvested production will be counted but no early harvest factor will apply.
 - (ii) Does not accept the early harvested production, the production to count will be the production guarantee for the acreage harvested early.
- (5) The adjusted production from the early harvest acreage cannot exceed a yield greater than the higher of the insured's APH database's approved APH yield or actual yield of the sugar beets harvested after full maturity from the unit;

Example:

- The end of insurance is November 15 and the sugar beets will reach full maturity on October 1 (45 days prior to the end of insurance date).
- The threshold in the SP is 10 percent and the insured harvested 50 acres of their 250 acres in the unit prior to October 1. The threshold has been met with the insured harvesting 20 percent of their insured acres (50 acres / 250 acres = .20).
- The insured harvested 1,000 tons, harvesting 250 tons per day for 4 days prior to October 1 on this unit.

16 Production Lost Due to Harvest Prior to Full Maturity (Continued)

- The approved APH yield is 7,550 pounds of raw sugar an acre for the unit and the insured's average percent of raw sugar (determined from processor test) is 16.1 percent.

September 30: 250 tons + 1% = 252.5 tons x 2,000 = 505,000 lbs.

September 29: 250 tons + 2% = 255 tons x 2,000 = 510,000 lbs.

September 28: 250 tons + 3% = 257.5 tons x 2,000 = 515,000 lbs.

September 27: 250 tons + 4% = 260 tons x 2,000 = 520,000 lbs.

(505,000 lbs. * 0.159 avg. raw sugar) = 80,295

(510,000 lbs. * 0.160 avg. raw sugar) = 81,600

(515,000 lbs. * 0.161 avg. raw sugar) = 82,915

(520,000 lbs. * 0.162 avg. raw sugar) = 84,240

(80,295 + 81,600 + 82,915 + 84,240) / 50 early-harvested acres = 6,581 pounds of raw sugar

- (7) When the sugar beet processor requires or requests a specified amount of production or acreage to be harvested prior to the date of full maturity, the AIP may apply following procedure:
- (a) The insured will not be required to submit a notice of loss to the AIP prior to the beginning of early harvest, provided there is no damage to the crop. If there is damage to the acreage intended to be early harvested, Section 12 of the Sugar Beet Crop Provisions will be applicable. If it is questionable whether the crop is damaged, the adjuster should consult with agricultural experts in the area.
 - (b) The AIP may allow the insured to self-certify the number of early harvested acres. This amount will be used to determine if the qualifying acreage threshold shown in the actuarial documents has been met, provided the AIP agrees with the amount certified.
 - (c) If the AIP does not agree with the number of acres self-certified by the producer, the early harvested acres will be determined in accordance with current procedure in the LAM.
 - (d) The amount of production harvested early will be determined from production records provided to the insured from the processor.

17-20 (Reserved)

(Reserved)

PART 3 REPLANTING PAYMENT PROCEDURES

21 Replanting Payment Procedures

- (1) Replanting payments made on acreage replanted by 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 one replanting payment has already been allowed for the crop year.

22 Qualifications for Replanting Payment

To qualify for a replanting payment, the:

- (1) Sugar Beets must be damaged due to an insurable cause;
- (2) AIP must determine that it is practical to replant and give consent to replant (refer to the LAM);
- (3) Acres being replanted must have been initially planted on or after the “Earliest Planting” date if such date has been established by the SP;
- (4) Per acre appraisal (or appraisal plus any appraisals for uninsured COLs) must be less than 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage the insured intends to replant; and
- (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). Refer to the LAM.

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

23 Replanting Payment

The amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the dollar amount specified in the SP times the insured’s share.

Show all calculations in the Narrative of the PW or on a Special Report.

Example 1:

- Owner/operator (100 percent share)
- 30 acres replanted
- Amount of the replanting payment contained in SP = \$110.00 per acre
- The replanting payment $\$110.00 \times 1.000$ (share) = \$110.00 per acre

23 Replanting Payment (Continued)

Example 2:

- Landlord/Tenant on 50/50 share
- 30 acres replanted
- Amount of the replanting payment contained in SP = \$110.00 per acre
- The replanting payment $\$110.00 \times .500$ (share) = \$55.00 per acre

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. Appraisals must not be made until an accurate appraisal of potential production can be made.

32 Selecting Representative Samples

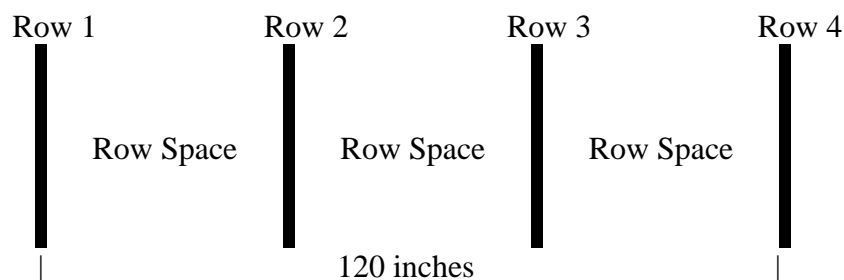
- (1) Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size. Take not less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples required in exhibit 5 for each field or subfield, the average stage of growth, age (size) and general capabilities of the plants, variability 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.

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

Example:



$$120 \text{ inches} \div 3 \text{ row spaces} = 40 \text{ inches average row width}$$

- (3) Apply average row width to exhibit 6 to determine the required length of sample row.

33 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection (Continued)

- (4) When using two or more rows to fulfill the required length of sample row, divide the length of row required by the number of rows used in the sample. The combined length of all rows must equal the single row length.
- (5) Where rows are skipped for tractor and planter tires or water rows, refer to the LAM.

34 Appraisals Methods

A. General Information

- (1) These instructions provide information on appraisal methods for:

Appraisal Method...	Use...
Plant Count Method	From emergence through the day prior to the earliest delivery date.
Weight Method	Starting on the earliest delivery date.

- (2) Appraisals should be postponed until plants have been thinned, if possible.
- (3) An indemnity is possible if any acreage in a unit was damaged or destroyed and it was not practical to replant it on or before the final planting date. If only a portion of the unit acreage was destroyed, and replanting was not practical on it, the appraisal will apply to the damaged or destroyed acres and the “unit indemnity,” if any, will be determined after harvest is complete (or total destruction of the sugar beets) on the unit.

B. Plant Count Method

- (1) This method is based on the number of surviving plants in a designated sample row length for 1/100 acre. Refer to exhibit 6 for sample row length requirements.
- (2) Surviving plant counts are converted to pounds of raw sugar per acre by multiplying the average number of plants per sample by the yield factor. Refer to exhibit 7 for determining yield factor formula.

C. Weight Method

- (1) This method is based on weighing the sugar beets in 1/2000 of an acre, then converting to pounds of raw sugar per acre. Refer to exhibit 6 for sample row length requirements.
- (2) Select representative samples from 1/2000 of an acre.
- (3) Dig all sugar beets in the sample areas. Thoroughly clean off all dirt.

34 Appraisals Methods (Continued)

C. Weight Method (continued)

- (4) Discard sugar beets smaller than 2 inches in diameter (measured at the widest point of the beet) and rotten sugar beets.
- (5) Top the sugar beets by removing an area from the top of each sugar beet so the surface of the cut is no larger than 1½ inches in diameter.
- (6) Weigh all topped sugar beets and record the weights in pounds, to tenths, on the appraisal worksheet. Total the weight from all samples and divide by the number of samples taken. Multiply the result by the factor of 2,000 and by the percent of sugar determined by the processor or other laboratory approved by the AIP (or from the SP, if not determined).
- (7) Choose an equal number of sugar beets from each representative sample area to make up a minimum 25-pound sample that will be delivered to the processor, or other laboratories approved by the AIP for determination of percent of raw sugar. For example, adjusters can bring the samples to the closest open receiving station or deliver the samples to the processor's quality laboratory or another laboratory approved by the AIP. A special sample ticket is needed to identify the sample and to whom the sample results should be delivered. The special sample tickets can be obtained from the scale house at the receiving station, or the personnel at the quality lab.

Depending on the processor or other laboratory, there could be a fee for testing.

If the percent of sugar cannot be determined by the processor or other laboratory approved by the AIP at the time of appraisal, the percent sugar may be based on the results of previous tests performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP during the crop year, if it is determined the results are representative of the total production, or the percent sugar from the SP.

35 Deviations and Modifications

- (1) Deviations in appraisal methods require RMA written authorization (as described in the LAM) prior to implementation.
- (2) There are no pre-established appraisal modifications or deviations in this handbook. Refer to the LAM for additional information.

36 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 AIP's 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.

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

- (3) Separate appraisal worksheets must be completed for each unit appraised, and for fields or subfields with a differing base (APH) yield or farming practice (applicable to replant, preliminary, and final claims). Refer to paragraph 32 for sampling requirements.
- (4) For every inspection, complete items 1 through 4. Complete Part I and II as instructed in exhibit 3.
- (5) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in exhibit 3. Illustrations are also provided to illustrate how to complete all entries, except the last three items on the Appraisal Worksheet.
- (6) For all zero appraisals, refer to the LAM.

37-50 (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 (including “No Indemnity Due” claims) 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 COLs, 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).
- (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) If the AIP determines the claim is to be denied, refer to the LAM for PW completion instructions.

52-60 (Reserved)

(Reserved)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following table provides the acronyms and abbreviations used in this handbook.

Approved Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AIP	Approved Insurance Provider
APH	Actual Production History
BP	Basic Provisions
CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection
CES	Cooperative Extension Service
COL	Cause of Loss
CP	Crop Provisions
DSSH	Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FSA	Farm Service Agency
GSH	General Standards Handbook
GPS	Global Positioning System
LAM	Loss Adjustment Manual
PPSH	Prevented Planting Standards Handbook
PW	Production Worksheet
QA	Quality Adjustment
RMA	Risk Management Agency
SP	Special Provision(s)
WA	Written Agreement

Definitions

Clamps means sugar beets that have been topped, lifted and temporarily stacked in the field, until removed from the field for direct delivery to a processor.

Earliest Delivery Date means the date when processors start accepting sugar beets at their processing plants or piling stations.

Harvest means topping, lifting and removal of sugar beets from the field, including removal of sugar beets from clamps that include sugar beets that have been topped, lifted, and temporarily stacked in the field, if provided for in the SP for the county.

Local Market Price means the price per pound for raw sugar offered by buyers in the area in which the insured normally markets the sugar beets.

Mature Sugar Beet means any sugar beet in which the diameter is at least 2 inches or larger measured at the widest point of the sugar beet. This includes harvestable and processable sugar beets.

Percentage of Raw Sugar – Quantity of sugar determined from analytical tests of samples performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP.

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

*** **Production Agreement** means a written contract between the insured and the processor, executed on or before the acreage reporting date, which is in effect for the crop year, containing at a minimum:

- (1) The insured's commitment to plant, grow, and deliver the sugar beet production to the processor;
and
- (2) The processor's commitment to purchase the production stated in the contract.

Raw Sugar means sugar that has not been extracted from the sugar beet.

Thinning means the process of removing, either by machine or hand, a portion of the sugar beet plants to attain a desired plant population.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet element/item number. 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 36.

Item Number/Element	Standard
Company	Name of the 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 Number	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit Number	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4. Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.
Part I - Plant Count Method (Emergence Through the Day Prior To The Earliest Delivery Date)	
5. Field ID	Field or subfield identification symbol.
6. No. of Acres	Number of determined acres, to tenths, in field or subfield being appraised.
7. Row Width	Row width (average space in whole inches). Refer to paragraph 33 for information on determining row width and exhibit 6, for row-length sample requirements for the determined row width (1/100 of an acre sample).
8. Number of Surviving Plants/Sample	Number of live plants capable of producing a sugar beet from each sample.
9. Total Plants All Samples	Total number of plants from all samples in item 8.
10. No. of Samples	Total number of samples in item 8.
11. Avg. No. Plants/Sample	Result of dividing item 9 by item 10, rounded to nearest tenth.
12. Yield Factor	Yield factor (rounded to three decimal places) as determined by using the formula from exhibit 7.
13. Appraisal (Pounds of Raw Sugar/Acre)	Result of multiplying item 11 times item 12 (rounded to whole pounds).
14-22.	Make no entry.
23. Remarks	Enter any information pertinent to the appraisal.
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.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
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 section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW.
Page Numbers	Page numbers - Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Company: Any Company

Claim No.: XXXXXXXX

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY				1 INSURED'S NAME		2 POLICY NO.		3 UNIT NO.		4 CROP YEAR	
APPRAISAL WORKSHEET				I. M. INSURED		XXXXXXX		0001-0001BU		YYYY	
SUGAR BEETS				PART I - PLANT COUNT (FROM EMERGENCE THROUGH THE EARLIEST DELIVERY DATE)							

5	6	7	8				9	10	11	12	13	
FIELD ID	NO. OF ACRES	ROW WIDTH	NUMBER OF SURVIVING PLANTS/SAMPLE				TOTAL PLANTS ALL SAMPLES	NO. OF SAMPLES	AVG. NO. PLANTS/SAMPLE	YIELD FACTOR	APPRAISAL (POUNDS OF RAW SUGAR/ACRE)	
A	10.00	42"	118	142	129	126	= 515	÷ 4	= 128.8	X	36.124	= 4,652
							=	÷	=	X		=

PART II - WEIGHT METHOD (STARTING WITH THE EARLIEST DELIVERY DATE)

14	15	16	17				18	19	20	21	22	23
FIELD ID	NO. OF ACRES	ROW WIDTH	POUNDS OF SUGAR BEETS/SAMPLE				TOTAL POUNDS ALL SAMPLES	NO. OF SAMPLES	AVG. LBS. PER SAMPLE	FACTOR	PERCENT SUGAR	APPRAISAL (POUNDS OF RAW SUGAR/ACRE)
							=	÷	=	X	X	=
							=	÷	=	X	X	=

24 REMARKS

APH yield = 9,031 pounds of raw sugar per acre
 Determined plant population per acre = 25,000 plants per acre
 Yield Factor = (APH x 100) / Determined plant population
 Yield Factor = (9,031 lbs. x 100) / 25,000 = 36.124

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 (Continued)

**Part II - Weight Method
(Starting with The Earliest Delivery Date)**

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 No.	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4. Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.
5.-13.	Make no entry.
14. Field ID	Field identification symbol.
15. No. of Acres	Number of determined acres, to tenths, in field or subfield being appraised.
16. Row Width	Row width (average space in whole inches). Refer to paragraph 33 for information on determining row width and exhibit 6, for row-length sample requirements for the determined row width (1/2000 of an acre sample).
17. Pounds of Sugar Beets/Sample	Dig the sugar beets in 1/2000 acre of sample row(s). Top, clean the dirt off, and weigh the processable (not rotten) beets (2" or larger in diameter) as outlined in subparagraph 34C. Enter the result in each block in pounds, to tenths.
18. Total Pounds All Samples	Total weight of all samples from item 17 (pounds to tenths).
19. No. of Samples	Total number of samples from item 17.
20. Avg. Lbs. Per Sample	Results of item 18 divided by item 19 (pounds, rounded to tenths).
21. Factor	Enter factor of "2,000".
22. Percent Sugar	Enter the average percent of raw sugar.
23. Appraisal (Pounds of Raw Sugar/Acre)	Result of multiplying item 21 times item 22 (rounded to whole pounds).
24. Remarks	Enter other information pertinent to the appraisal.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.	
25. 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.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
26. 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 Numbers:	Page numbers - Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Company: Any Company

Claim No.: XXXXXXXX

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY APPRAISAL WORKSHEET SUGAR BEETS	1 INSURED'S NAME			2 POLICY NO.		3 UNIT NO.		4 CROP YEAR	
	I. M. INSURED			XXXXXXX		0001-0001BU		YYYY	
	PART I - PLANT COUNT (FROM EMERGENCE THROUGH THE EARLIEST DELIVERY DATE)								

5	6	7	8				9	10	11	12	13
FIELD ID	NO. OF ACRES	ROW WIDTH	NUMBER OF SURVIVING PLANTS/SAMPLE				TOTAL PLANTS ALL SAMPLES	NO. OF SAMPLES	AVG. NO. PLANTS/SAMPLE	YIELD FACTOR	APPRAISAL (POUNDS OF RAW SUGAR/ACRE)
							=	÷	=	X	=
							=	÷	=	X	=

PART II - WEIGHT METHOD (STARTING WITH THE EARLIEST DELIVERY DATE)																		
14	15	16	17				18	19	20	21	22	23						
FIELD ID	NO. OF ACRES	ROW WIDTH	POUNDS OF SUGAR BEETS/SAMPLE				TOTAL POUNDS ALL SAMPLES	NO. OF SAMPLES	AVG. LBS. PER SAMPLE	FACTOR	PERCENT SUGAR	APPRAISAL (POUNDS OF RAW SUGAR/ACRE)						
B	10.0	42	3.6	5.2	7.7		=	16.5	÷	3	=	5.5	X	2000	X	.156	=	1,716
							=	÷	=	X	X	=						
							=	÷	=	X	X	=						

24 REMARKS
PERCENT RAW SUGAR - 15.6% (.156)
5.5 tons/acre X 2,000 = 11,000 lbs. X .156 = 1,716 pounds of raw sugar/acre.

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 element/item number. 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 #	"Sugar beets" (0039)
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 COL, 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 COL, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, make no entry.</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

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="542 415 1432 642"> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 415 873 451">4. Date(s) of Damage</td> <td data-bbox="873 415 1062 451">MAY</td> <td data-bbox="1062 415 1247 451">JUN 30</td> <td data-bbox="1247 415 1432 451">AUG</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 451 873 527">5. Cause(s) of Damage</td> <td data-bbox="873 451 1062 527">Excess Moisture</td> <td data-bbox="1062 451 1247 527">Hail</td> <td data-bbox="1247 451 1432 527">Drought</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 527 873 562">6. Insured Cause %</td> <td data-bbox="873 527 1062 562">40</td> <td data-bbox="1062 527 1247 562">20</td> <td data-bbox="1247 527 1432 562">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" data-bbox="542 562 1432 642">Narrative: Additional date of damage – SEP 5; Cause of Damage – Freeze; Insured cause percent – 10%</td> </tr> </table>	4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	AUG	5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Hail	Drought	6. Insured Cause %	40	20	30	Narrative: Additional date of damage – SEP 5; Cause of Damage – Freeze; Insured cause percent – 10%			
4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	AUG														
5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Hail	Drought														
6. Insured Cause %	40	20	30														
Narrative: Additional date of damage – SEP 5; Cause of Damage – Freeze; Insured cause percent – 10%																	
7. Company/Agency	Name of company and agency servicing the crop insurance 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 pounds of raw sugar, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.</p>																
14. Date(s) Notice of Loss	<p>Preliminary:</p> <p>a. Date the first or second notice of damage or loss was given for the unit in item 2, in the 1st or 2nd space, as applicable. Enter the complete date (MM/DD/YYYY) for each notice.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c. Reserve the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of PWs for the date of notice for the final inspection.</p>																

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
<p>14. Date(s) Notice of Loss (continued)</p>	<p>Preliminary (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. If the inspection is initiated by the AIP, enter “Company Insp.” instead of the date. e. If the notice does not require an inspection, document as directed in the Narrative instructions. <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has 100 percent share), make no entry. b. In all cases where the insured has less than a 100 percent share of a loss-affected unit, ask the insured if the other person sharing in the unit has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract (i.e., not crop-hail, fire, etc.). If the other person does not, enter “None.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and it can be determined that the same AIP services it, enter the contract number. Handle these companion policies according to AIP instructions. (2) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and a different AIP or agent services it, enter the name of the AIP and/or agent (and contract number) if known. (3) If unable to verify the existence of a companion crop insurance contract, enter “Unknown” and contact the AIP for further instructions. c. Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion crop insurance contracts.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

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

Item Number/Element	Standard
16. Field ID	<p>The field 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 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 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.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
19. Determined Acres (continued)	<p>Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements.</p> <p>Replant: Determine the total acres, to tenths, of replanted acreage (do not estimate). Make a separate line entry for any part of a field not replanted.</p> <p>a. Determine the planted acreage of any fields not replanted. Consolidate it into a single line entry unless the usual reasons for separate line entries apply. Record the field identities (from a map or aerial photo) in the Narrative.</p> <p>b. Account for all planted acreage in the unit.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Determined acres to tenths.</p> <p>Acreage breakdowns within a unit or field may be estimated (refer to the LAM) if a determination is impractical.</p> <p>Account for all planted acreage in the unit.</p>
20. Interest or Share	Insured's interest in the crop to three decimal places as determined at the time of inspection. If shares vary on the same unit, use separate line entries.
21. Risk	<p>Three-digit code for the correct "Rate" as 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.</p> <p>Unrated land is uninsurable without a WA.</p>
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.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard								
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 Specified” 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.								
29. Stage	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Replant: Replant stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="537 1297 1385 1505"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="537 1297 792 1329"><u>Stage</u></th> <th data-bbox="797 1297 963 1329"><u>Explanation</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="537 1329 792 1398">“R”</td> <td data-bbox="797 1329 1385 1398">Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="537 1398 792 1434">“NR”</td> <td data-bbox="797 1398 1385 1434">Acreage not replanted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="537 1434 792 1505">“RN”</td> <td data-bbox="797 1434 1385 1505">Acreage replanted and not qualified for a replanting payment.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<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.
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Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard																				
<p>29. Stage (continued)</p>	<p>Final: Stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="521 310 781 342">Stage</th> <th data-bbox="808 310 980 342">Explanation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 342 781 489">“P”.....</td> <td data-bbox="808 342 1472 489">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="521 531 781 741"></td> <td data-bbox="808 531 1472 741">Acreage for sugar beet production (For applicable Michigan and Minnesota counties as listed in the SP) placed in a clamp that is not delivered directly to the sugar beet processing factory within the timeframe specified in the SP. Explain in the Narrative.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 741 781 783">“H”.....</td> <td data-bbox="808 741 980 783">Harvested</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 783 781 825">“UH”.....</td> <td data-bbox="808 783 1386 825">Unharvested or put to other use with consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 825 781 867">“UB”.....</td> <td data-bbox="808 825 1224 867">Bypassed (Due to insured COL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 867 781 909">“PB”.....</td> <td data-bbox="808 867 1256 909">Bypassed (Due to uninsured COL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 909 781 972">“TZ”.....</td> <td data-bbox="808 909 1419 972">UUF/Third Party Damage – Zero production on same acreage</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 972 781 1035">“TA”.....</td> <td data-bbox="808 972 1451 1035">UUF/Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 1035 781 1119">“TH”.....</td> <td data-bbox="808 1035 1451 1119">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>	Stage	Explanation	“P”.....	Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production to the AIP.		Acreage for sugar beet production (For applicable Michigan and Minnesota counties as listed in the SP) placed in a clamp that is not delivered directly to the sugar beet processing factory within the timeframe specified in the SP. Explain in the Narrative.	“H”.....	Harvested	“UH”.....	Unharvested or put to other use with consent	“UB”.....	Bypassed (Due to insured COL)	“PB”.....	Bypassed (Due to uninsured COL)	“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 (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
30. Use of Acreage (continued)	<p>Verify any "Intended Use" entry. If 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>
31. Appraised Potential	<p>Replant: Document the replant calculations in the Narrative and enter the amount allowed per acre for replanting in dollars and cents. Refer to Part 3 for qualifications and computations.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Per acre appraisal in pounds of raw sugar, of potential production for the acreage appraised from the appraisal worksheet.</p> <p>If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter "0." Refer to the LAM for procedures for documenting zero yield appraisals.</p> <p>Explain all calculations in the Narrative or on a Special Report.</p>
32a.-33.	Make no entry.
34. Production Pre QA	<p>Replant: Enter the result of multiplying column 31 times column 19 rounded to dollars and cents. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Result of multiplying column 31 times column 19 rounded to whole pounds of raw sugar. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.</p>
35. Quality Factor	<p>Make no entry unless the following applies.</p> <p>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, enter the factor ".000." Instruct the insured to complete and submit a Certification Form stating the date the crop or production was destroyed and the method of destruction (also refer to item 40). Document the cause of condition in the Narrative and include a copy of the Certification Form. Also refer to LAM for additional information.</p>
36. Production Post QA	<p>If there is no entry in column 35, transfer entry from column 34. Otherwise, enter the result of multiplying column 34 times column 35 rounded to whole pounds.</p>
37. Uninsured Cause	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Potential to Count: Result of pounds of raw sugar per acre appraisal for uninsured causes (taken from appraisal worksheet or other documentation) multiplied by column 19, rounded to whole pounds of raw sugar. If no uninsured causes, make no entry. Explain any entry in the Narrative.</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
37. Uninsured Cause (continued)	<p>a. Hail and Fire exclusion not in effect.</p> <p>(1) Enter the result of multiplying column 19 entry by not less than the insured's production guarantee per acre in whole pounds of raw sugar for the line, (calculated by multiplying the elected coverage level percentage times the approved APH yield per acre shown on the APH form) for any "P" stage acreage. (2) On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged solely by uninsured causes separate from other production.</p> <p>(2) For acreage that is damaged partly by uninsured causes, enter the result of multiplying the appraised uninsured loss of production per acre in pounds of raw sugar, multiplied by column 19, times column 33, rounded to whole pounds of raw sugar</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 for any such acreage.</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>
38. Total to Count	<p>Replant: Transfer the entry in column 36.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: The entry will be the result of adding column 36 and column 37.</p>
39. Total	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Replant and Final: Total determined acres (column 19), to tenths.</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
40. Quality	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Check “None”, unless, under section 15(j) of the BP, if due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed:</p> <p>Check “Other” and document in the Narrative (or on a Special Report):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A description of the condition; and (2) The name of the controlling authority that considers this condition to be injurious to human or animal health and why.
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State, or other health organization maximum limits.	Make no entry.
42. Totals	Total of entries in columns 34, 36, 37 and 38. If a column has no entries, make no entry.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)
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?”
k.	Attach a sketch map or aerial photo to identify the total unit: (1) If consent is or has been given to put part of the unit to another use or to replant; (2) If acreage has been replanted to a practice uninsurable as an original practice; (3) If uninsured causes are present; or (4) For unusual or controversial cases. Indicate on the aerial photo or sketch map, the disposition of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.
l.	Explain any difference between date of inspection and signature dates. For an absentee insured, enter the date of the inspection and the date of mailing the 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. List the control measures used and explain why they did not work.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Narrative Instructions (Continued)

s.	Document the pounds of raw sugar per acre appraisal (plus appraisal for uninsured COLs, if applicable) for replanted acreage, and the calculations to show that the qualifications 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.	Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.
v.	Document sugar percent from the processor or other laboratory approved by the AIP for weight method appraisal.
w.	Explain COL if acreage was released by the processor.
x.	Document the earliest delivery date for the processor.
y.	Document if less than an entire field of sugar beets will be placed in a clamp. The acreage from which the sugar beets were lifted and placed in a clamp must be specifically identified. Document such acreage in the Narrative or on a Special Report..
z.	Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production.
aa.	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. Refer to the LAM for additional documentation requirements.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

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. released for other uses, etc.). Acreage for sugar beet production (For applicable Michigan and Minnesota counties as listed in the SP) placed in a clamp that is not delivered directly to the sugar beet processing factory within the timeframe specified in the SP will be considered undamaged and the production guarantee will be assessed for such acreage as determined by the adjuster. Explain in the Narrative.
- (2) Columns 49 through 52 are for structure measurement entries (Rectangular, Round, Square, Conical Pile, etc.). If structures are a combination of shapes, break into a series of average measurements, if possible. Enter “Odd Shape” if production is stored in an odd-shaped structure. Document measurements on a Special Report or other FCIC-approved 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 processors or buyers.
 - (b) “Fed.”
- (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 may be entered on a continuation sheet. Use separate lines for:
 - (a) Varying names and addresses of buyers of sold production.
 - (b) Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit.
- (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.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

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> <p>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.</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>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>
<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>
<p>45. Assignment of Indemnity</p>	<p>Check “Yes” only if an assignment of indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” Refer to the LAM.</p>
<p>46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>47a. Share</p>	<p>Record only varying shares on same unit to three decimal places.</p>
<p>47b. Field ID</p>	<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>
<p>48. Multi-Crop Code</p>	<p>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>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element		Standard
49.-54	Length or Diameter, Width, Depth, Deductions, Net Cubic Feet, and Conversion Factor	For production sold, enter name and address of processor or buyer.
55.	Gross Prod.	Delivered tons, to tenths, of harvested sugar beets delivered, as determined by the processor or a salvage buyer.
56.	Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.	<p>Circle "Lbs." in column heading. Make separate line entries for sugar beets as defined in "a," "b," "c," and "d" below.</p> <p>a. For sugar beets delivered to the processor that meet the minimum acceptable standards contained in the production agreement, or sugar beets that do not meet the minimum acceptable standards contained in the contract, however, the processor agrees to accept the beets, enter the production in whole pounds by multiplying Item 55 x 2000, before deductions or additions for sugar content.</p> <p>Refer to subparagraph 15 (1) to determine the pounds of raw sugar.</p> <p>b. For sugar beets damaged due to an insurable COL that are rejected by the processor because they do not meet the minimum acceptable standards contained in the contract, but a salvage buyer agrees to purchase the damaged sugar beets at a reduced price, use the formula in subparagraph 15 (2) to compute pounds of raw sugar to be entered.</p> <p>c. For sugar beets that are damaged due to an insurable COL to the extent the processor will not accept the beets, and there is no salvage market for the damaged sugar beets, enter zero. Because such beets did not meet the standards contained in the contract, there would be no value for such beets and there would be no production to count. Refer to the LAM for purpose of the "Certification Form."</p> <p>d. Use the following formula to compute pounds of sugar beets stored in conical piles.</p> <p>(1) Diameter² (in feet to tenths) times .2618 times depth (in feet to tenths) minus deductions (cubic feet to tenths) equals net cubic feet of sugar beets.</p> <p>(2) Net cubic feet of sugar beets (from (1) above), times 38 pounds (sugar beet unit of measure is 38 pounds per cubic foot), equals weight in pounds.</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element		Standard
56.	Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt. (continued)	<p>Example: Diameter = 25 feet; height = 10 feet $(25 \text{ ft.} \times 25 \text{ ft.}) \times .2618 \times 10 \text{ ft.} = 1636.3 \text{ ft.}^3$ $1636.3 \text{ ft.}^3 \times 38 \text{ lbs.} = 62,179 \text{ lbs.}$</p> <p>e. For sugar beets harvested prior to full maturity, increase the amount of harvested production by 1 percent per day for each day the sugar beets were harvested prior to the date the sugar beets would have reached full maturity. Refer to paragraph 16 for more information on adjustments made to production harvested prior to full maturity, including when this type of adjustment will not be made.</p>
57.	Shell/Sugar Factor	<p>For harvested production that meets the minimum acceptable standards in the production agreement, enter the average percentage of raw sugar determined from tests performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP at the time of delivery.</p> <p>The average percentage of sugar for production to count is the total percent of sugar in the delivered beets (raw sugar) before any separation into refined sugar and other derivatives, such as molasses, and shown on the processor's records for the insured.</p> <p>If sugar-content tests are not made (by the processor) at the time of delivery, the average percent of raw sugar may be based on results of previous tests performed by the processor or other laboratories approved by the AIP during the crop year. If results are representative of total production, use the average percent of raw sugar. If results are not representative, use the percent of sugar shown on the SP.</p> <p>For sugar beets that do not meet the minimum acceptable standards contained in the contract, enter the percent sugar from the SP.</p>
58a.-60b.		Make no entry.
61.	Adjusted Production	<p>Result of multiplying column 56 times column 57 rounded to whole pounds of raw sugar.</p> <p>Exception: For sugar beets rejected by the processor because they do not meet the minimum acceptable standards contained in the contract, but a salvage buyer agrees to purchase at a reduced price, enter the amount calculated in accordance with item 56(b). above (Refer to subparagraph 15(2).)</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element		Standard
62.	Prod. Not to Count	<p>Net production not to count, in pounds of raw sugar, 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 storage structure contents (storage structure sugar beet depth, etc.) and any “production not to count” in the Narrative.</p>
63.	Production Pre-QA	Result of subtracting the entry in column 62 from column 61.
64a.-64b.		Make no entry.
65.	Quality Factor	<p>Make no entry, unless:</p> <p>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, enter the factor “.000.” Instruct the insured to complete and submit a Certification Form stating the date the crop or production was destroyed and the method of destruction (refer to item 40 and the Narrative instructions). Refer to the LAM for additional information.</p>
66.	Production to Count	If there is no entry in column 65, transfer entry from column 63. Otherwise, enter the result of multiplying column 63 times column 65 rounded to whole pounds.
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, price elections, types, etc., within the unit, and totals need to be kept separate for calculating indemnities, make no entry and follow the AIP’s instructions; otherwise, make the following entries.		
68.	Section II Total:	<p>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Total of column 66.</p>
69.	Section I Total	<p>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Enter figure from Section I, column 38 total.</p>
70.	Unit Total	<p>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Total of column 68 and column 69.</p>
71.	Allocated Prod	Refer to the LAM for instructions for determining allocated production. Enter the total production, rounded whole pounds of raw sugar, 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 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.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element		Standard
The following required entries are not illustrated on the PW example below.		
73.	Insured's Signature and Date	<p>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.</p> <p>Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.</p>
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)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code # Sugar Beets 0039	2. Unit # 0001-0001BU	3. Location Description SE6-140N-50W	7. Company Agency ANY COMPANY ANY AGENCY	8. Name of Insured I.M. INSURED
4. Date(s) of Damage JUN 10	OCT 1			9. Claim # XXXXXXXX
5. Cause(s) of Damage HAIL	Freeze			11. Crop Year YYYY
6. Insured Cause % 60	40			10. Policy # XXXXXX
12. Additional Units 0002-0002BU				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss 1st MM/DD/YYYY
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre 12				2nd MM/DD/YYYY
				Final MM/DD/YYYY
				15. Companion Policy(s)

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL															B. POTENTIAL YIELD							
16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage	31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % Factor	32b. Shell %, Factor, or Value	33. Production Pre QA	34. Quality Factor	35. Production Post QA	36. Uninsured Causes	37. Total to Count
A	NS	10.0	10.0	1.000		997					003		UH	To be plowed	4,652			46,520		46,520		46,520
B	NS	10.0	10.0	1.000		997					003		UH	UH	1,716			17,160		17,160		17,160
C	NS	67.0	65.0	1.000		997					003		H	H								
39. TOTAL			85.0	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>												42. TOTALS		63,680		63,680		63,680
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) Acres from FSA 578 and map. Field A abandoned with consent and appraised prior to the earliest delivery date due to lack of processing capacity. Field B appraised after earliest deliver date. Section II, Lines 1 & 2, column 57, average % of raw sugar = .156. Section II, Line 3: production rejected by the processor. Sold to salvage buyer for \$1,000 (\$10/ton). \$1000 ÷ \$0.1800 (established price/lb. for raw sugar) = 5,556 lbs. of raw sugar

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed MM/DD/YYYY						44. Damage similar to other farms in the area? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						45. Assignment of Indemnity Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
A. MEASUREMENTS						B. GROSS PRODUCTION						C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION											
47a. Share Field ID	48. Multi-Crop Code	49. Length or Diameter	50. Width	51. Depth	52. Deduction	53. Net Cubic Feet	54. Conversion Factor	55. Gross Prod.	56. Bu Ton (Lbs.) CWT	57. Shell/Sugar Factor	58a. FM% Factor	58b. Moisture % Factor	59a. Test WT Factor	60a. Adjusted Production	60b. Prod. Not to Count	61. Production Pre-QA	62. Value Mkt. Price	63. Quality Factor	64. Production to Count				
	NS	Upstate Sugar Co. Any Town, Any State						100.0	200,000	.156					31,200		31,200			31,200			
	NS	Upstate Sugar Co. Any Town, Any State						51.0	102,000	.156					15,912		15,912			15,912			
	NS	Salvage Buyer. Any Town, Any State						100.0	5,556						5,556		5,556			5,556			

67. TOTAL	52,668	68. Section II Total	52,668
		69. Section I Total	63,680
		70. Unit Total	116,348
		71. Allocated Prod.	
		72. Total APH Prod.	116,348

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

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

1. Crop/Code # Sugar Beets 0039		2. Unit # 0001-0001BU		3. Location Description NE27-135N-71W			7. Company Agency ANY COMPANY ANY AGENCY								8. Name of Insured I. M. INSURED								
4. Date(s) of Damage MAY 10		5. Cause(s) of Damage Freeze		6. Insured Cause % 100		12. Additional Units		13. Est. Prod. Per Acre		9. Claim # XXXXXXXX				11. Crop Year YYYY									
10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXX														14. Date(s) Notice of Loss MM/DD/YYYY				1st		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		31.0	30.0	1.000		997					003		R	REPLANTED	110.00			3300.00		3300.00		3300.00	
B			1.0	1.000		997					003		NR	NOT REPLANTED									
39. TOTAL		31.0	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		3300.00		3300.00		3300.00		
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) Example above shows the maximum dollar amount as allowed in the SPs for replanting payment. Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee (52,200 x 90% = 46,980 lbs./ac. Appraised potential = 4,652 lbs./ac. Replant amount shown in the SP = \$110.00 per acre. Acreage was determined using wheel measurements. See attached Special Report for wheel measurements and calculations.

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		31.0	30.0	.500		997					003		R	REPLANTED	55.00			1650.00		1650.00		1650.00	
B			1.0	.500		997					003		NR	NOT REPLANTED									
39. TOTAL		31.0	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		1650.00		1650.00		1650.00		
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) Example above shows the maximum dollar amount as allowed in the SPs for replanting payment when share is considered. Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee (52,200 x 90% = 46,980 lbs./ac. Appraised potential = 4,652 lbs./ac. Replant amount shown in the SP = \$110.00 per acre. \$110.00 x .500 share = \$55.00 per acre replanting payment. Acreage was determined using wheel measurements. See attached Special Report for wheel measurements and calculations.

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

Minimum Representative Sample Requirements

Acres In Field Or Subfield	Minimum No. 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 Width and Length Table

Row Width - Inches	1/100 Acre – Feet (Plant Count Method)	1/2000 Acre – Feet (Weight Method)
42	125	6.3
40	131	6.6
38	138	6.9
36	145	7.3
34	154	7.7
32	163	8.2
30	174	8.7
28	187	9.4
26	202	10.1
24	218	10.9
22	238	11.9
20	262	13.1
18	290	14.5
16	326	16.3
14	374	18.7

When 2 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.

If the row width in inches differs from the table values, calculate the row length necessary to equal 1/100th of an acre according to this formula: $435.6 \div (\text{row width} \div 12)$, round to whole feet.

Formula for Determining Yield Factor from Emergence Through The Day Prior To The Earliest Delivery Date (Plant Count Method)

Yield Factor = APH yield \times 100 \div Determined Plant Population per acre after thinning but before damage (rounded to three decimal places).

Example:

APH yield = 9,031 pounds of raw sugar per acre

Determined plant population per acre = 25,000 plants per acre

9,031 lbs. \times 100 \div 25,000 plants per acre = 36.124 yield factor

Determined Plant Population Formula Based On 1/100 Acre Sample Area (Plant Count Method)

Feet/Sample (from exhibit 6) \times 12"/foot \times 100 \div plant spacing (in inches) after thinning = determined plant population.

Example: Row Width = 42"
 Required sample row length = 125'
 Insured thinned stand to 6" intervals
 $125' \times 12" \times 100 \div 6" = 25,000$ (determined plant population)

If all plants have been obliterated, use the plant spacing from other fields on the unit, if available. Otherwise, use the plant spacing that is prevalent in that locality for the actual row width.