



United States
Department of
Agriculture



Federal Crop Insurance
Corporation

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HEMP LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2021 and Succeeding Crop Years

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

TITLE: Hemp Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook	NUMBER: 20600L 20600L-1
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2021 and Succeeding Crop Years	ISSUE DATE: February 25, 2021
SUBJECT: Provides the procedures and instructions for administering the Hemp crop insurance program	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division APPROVED: /s/ John Underwood for Deputy Administrator 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.

Para. 25C(1)(c)(ii)(F): Revised calculation instructions.

Para. 25C(1)(c)(iii)(E): Revised calculation instructions.

Para. 25C(2)(b)(vi): Revised calculation instructions.

Exhibits 3: Revised the calculation instructions for item 11 and 12, CBD – Stand Reduction Appraisals – Transplant, and item 16 contained in Appraisal Sections 2, 3, and 5.

Exhibit 4: Revised item 49 instructions to align with instructions in Para. 41(9).

**HEMP
LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK**

CONTROL CHART

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FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

The handbook replaces the FCIC-20600L Hemp Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, FCIC-20600 (11- 2020). This handbook is effective for the 2021 and succeeding crop years and is not retroactive to any 2020 crop year determinations.

C. Plant Damage Appraisals (continued)

- (b) Whenever possible, delay appraisal a minimum of 7 days after damage (see Para. 24(4) and (5) for additional instructions). Plants that are not damaged at the growing point or are damaged at the growing point later in the vegetative stage may recover and enter the reproductive (flowering) stage. Such plants may suffer further injury to the leaf canopy in the reproductive stage and any appraisal will be based on the reproductive stage. Leaves that are only bruised or torn suffer only partial loss while leaves that are bruised on the main vein, torn, broken, and/or wilted will usually die. Hail damage can destroy a portion of the leaf area or completely defoliate a plant.
- (c) Since hemp leaves usually vary in size, assess the loss of leaf area rather than the number of leaves lost as follows:
- (i) Grain Type Only
- (A) For the applicable stage based on the date of damage, determine the percent of defoliation from 5 representative plants for each sample (refer to Exhibit 5, Table A and B; use Table B to determine row length).
- (B) Include only the area removed or affected by a tear or bruise as indicated by browning of the tissue.
- (C) Enter the result of (A) for each sample in column 15 of the appraisal worksheet.
- (D) Apply the result of (C) to Exhibit 7 (Percent Yield Loss from Defoliation) to determine the factor used to calculate the percent yield loss due to defoliation for the applicable stage (Vegetative – Vegetative through start of flowering; Reproductive – 5 or 10 days after flowering). Enter the factor in column 16 of the appraisal worksheet.
- (ii) Fiber and CBD Types - Whole Plant (Direct Seeded/Transplant)
- (A) For each representative sample required for the size of field (refer to Exhibit 5, Table A, B, and C; use Table B for row length for direct seeded), select 5 damaged (exclude dead plants) and 5 undamaged representative plants.
- (B) Weigh the undamaged plants rounded to tenths of a pound.
- (C) If there are no undamaged plants, weigh the damaged plants before removing any damaged plant parts rounded to tenths of a pound.
- (D) Strip off all hail-damaged parts of the damaged plants that are dead, broken, or browning and weigh the damaged plants rounded to tenths of a pound.

C. Plant Damage Appraisals (continued)

(E) Split column 15 of the appraisal worksheet vertically and enter on the left side the total of (D) and on the right side, the total of (B). If (B) is not applicable (no undamaged plants), enter the total of (C) on the right side.

(F) Subtract the result of (D) from result of (B) or (C), as applicable, and divide the result by (B) or (C), as applicable, and enter the result (rounded to hundredths) in Column 16 of the appraisal worksheet.

(iii) CBD Type - Floral (Direct Seeded/Transplant)

(A) For each representative sample required for the size of field (refer to Exhibit 5, Table A, B, and C; use Table B for row length for direct seeded), select 10 representative plants, 5 with damaged seed heads and 5 with undamaged seed heads (exclude dead plants).

(B) Weigh the plants with seed heads intact (undamaged) rounded to tenths of a pound.

(C) Weigh the hail-damaged plants with partially damaged seed heads and without seed heads rounded to tenths of a pound.

(D) Split column 15 of the appraisal worksheet vertically and enter on the left side the total of (C) and on the right side, the total of (B).

(E) Subtract the result of (C) from the result of (B) and divide the result by (B) and enter the result (rounded to hundredths) in Column 16 of the appraisal worksheet.

(2) Mold Damage Including Other Infectious Agents (All Hemp Types – Unharvested Production)

The hemp crop insurance program does not adjust production to count due to mold, etc. affecting harvested production (see section of 10(b)(3) of the CP). Any infected hemp that is harvested is counted on a weight basis (except for moisture adjustments where applicable).

Unharvested production is determined as follows.

(a) Grain Type

(i) For each representative sample required for the size of field (refer to Exhibit 5, Table A and B; use Table B to determine row length), select 10 representative plants.

C. Plant Damage Appraisals (continued)

- (ii) Count the number of plants with damaged seed heads.
- (iii) Split column 15 of the appraisal worksheet vertically and enter on the left side the total of (ii) and on the right side, enter 10.
- (iv) Divide result of (ii) by 10 and enter the result (in hundredths) in Column 16 of the appraisal worksheet.

(b) Fiber and CBD Types - Whole Plant (Direct Seeded/Transplant)

- (i) For each representative sample required for the size of field (refer to Exhibit 5, Table A, B, and C; use Table B for row length for direct seeded), select 5 damaged (exclude dead plants) and 5 undamaged representative plants.
- (ii) Weigh the undamaged plants rounded to tenths of a pound.
- (iii) If there are no undamaged plants, weigh the damaged plants before removing any mold-affected parts rounded to tenths of a pound.
- (iv) Strip off all mold-affected parts of the damaged plants that are dead or infected and weigh the plants rounded to tenths of a pound.
- (v) Split column 15 of the appraisal worksheet vertically and enter on the left side the total of (iv) and on the right side, the total of (ii). If (ii) is not applicable (no undamaged plants), enter the total of (iii) on the right side.

- (vi) Subtract the result of (iv) from the result of (ii) or (iii), as applicable, and divide result by (ii) or (iii), as applicable, and round the result to hundredths. Enter the result in Column 16 of the appraisal worksheet.

(c) CBD Type - Floral (Direct Seeded/Transplant)

- (i) For each representative sample required for the size of field (refer to Exhibit 5, Table A, B, and C; use Table B for row length for direct seeded), select 10 representative plants.
- (ii) Count the number of plants with damaged seed heads.
- (iii) Split column 15 of the appraisal worksheet vertically and enter on the left side the total of (ii) and on the right side, enter 10.
- (iv) Divide result of (ii) by 10 and enter the result (in hundredths) in Column 16 of the appraisal worksheet.

D. Seed Count Appraisals – Grain

- (1) Seed count appraisals are done in the reproductive stage when the seeds have reached maturity. Defer all appraisals using the seed count method until the plants have matured and the seeds can be harvested. However, ensure that seed count appraisals are made as soon as feasible because the potential for shattering increases significantly once the plants begin to mature and dry down.
- (2) Hemp grain is not normally swathed except in special conditions (in dry arid climates, for short varieties, or other conditions normally conducive to swathing). When grain is damaged in the swath, use the seed count appraisal method (either hand-harvested or machine harvested) to determine production to count in the field.
- (3) Hand Harvested Appraisals:
 - (a) For each sample required for the size of field (refer to Exhibit 5, Table A and B), shell out the seeds from all seed heads from five square feet of row.
 - (b) Pour the seeds from each sample into a graduated cylinder and measure level in milliliters (ml).
 - (c) Record seed level in ml for each sample area in column 22 on the appraisal worksheet.
 - (d) Total the ml of seed from all samples. Divide the total ml by the number of square feet per sample (e.g., 5 sq. ft. if planted in rows) to determine the item 23d worksheet entry (average ml). Convert to pounds of seed by multiplying the average ml entry by the conversion factor “54.4.” Divide the resultant pounds of seed by the number of representative samples taken to determine the pounds per acre appraisal.
 - (e) If the hemp grain is damaged in the swath, determine production to count in the swath as follows:
 - (i) In lieu of step (3)(a) above for each required sample (see Exhibit 5, Table A and B), determine the plant population for five square feet of row by counting the stubble plants in an area adjacent to the swath.
 - (ii) Remove the equivalent number of plants from the swath by selecting approximately one third of the plants from the top portion of the swath, one third of the plants from the center portion of the swath, and one third of the plants from the lower portion of the swath. Care must be taken when removing plants from the swath to avoid unnecessary shatter of the seeds from the seed heads.

41 General Information for Production Worksheet Entries and Completion Information (Continued)

- (b) Small Bales
- (i) To determine pounds for small square or round bales when the production remains in the field, weigh 3 or 4 representative bales for an average bale weight. If acceptable baler tally counts are available, use the tally count times the average bale weight to compute the total pounds. If tally counts are not available, count the number of bales in the field.
 - (ii) To determine pounds for small square or round bales which are stacked, and the number of bales can be determined, use the number of bales times the average bale weight. Determine the weight in whole pounds.
 - (iii) To determine pounds for small square or round bales which are piled (not stacked) and the number of bales cannot be determined, use the following method:
 - (A) Determine the size of the pile of bales and the average size of each bale: length times width times depth equals cubic feet.
 - (B) Determine the average weight per bale, then divide the average weight per bale by the average number of cubic feet per bale to equal the number of pounds per cubic foot.
 - (C) Multiply the number of pounds per cubic foot times the number of cubic feet in the pile to determine the total pounds in the pile (in whole pounds).

Example:

Pile is 30.0 ft. x 20.0 ft. x 10.0 ft. = 6,000 cu. ft.

Average bale is 1.5ft. x 1.2 ft. x 2.5 ft. = 4.5 cu. ft. @ 47 lbs. per bale

47 lbs. ÷ 4.5 cu. ft. = 10.4 lbs. per cu. ft.

6000 cu. ft. x 10.4 lbs. per cu. ft. = 62,400 lbs.

- (c) Additional instructions for forage production found at Par. 1002D of the LAM may be applicable in determining fiber production.
 - (d) Transfer the result of (a) or (b) or the sum of (a) and (b) to column 49 of the PW.
 - (e) Document all calculations for items (8)(a) – (b) in a Special Report. Reference the Special Report in the Narrative.
- (9) Determining Harvested Farm Stored – Wet Baled/Bagged CBD Production

Transplant floral and whole plant floral CBD acreage may be harvested and stored in bags or wrapped bales as high moisture stored production. Additionally, the bag or bale will contain both floral and other plant material (stalks, stems, leaves, etc.). The production contained in the bag or bale must be adjusted for both moisture and floral content to determine the applicable production to count

- (a) Determine the wet weight of the sample bags or bales as described in Para. 41(8) as may be adapted to wet weight determinations. Adjust the wet weight to a dry weight (in whole pounds) as described in (9)(b) and (c) below.

41 General Information for Production Worksheet Entries and Completion Information (Continued)

(b) Moisture Adjustment

- (i) To determine the dry weight of CBD production stored in a bale or bag, the AIP will:
 - (A) Perform moisture tests of a representative number of bags or bales (follow the small bale/large bale instructions in Para. 41(8) for the number of sample bags or bales) using moisture testing methods or equipment approved by the AIP (adjust to dry weight using the moisture adjustment factors in Exhibit 5, Table E); or
 - (B) Apply the Standard Moisture Reduction Factor of 60%.

Note: If the insured CBD hemp acreage is harvested at different times (earlier harvests vs. later harvests), the moisture content may vary based on the time of harvest. Representative sample bags or bales should be sampled separately if a significant difference (more than 7 days) in harvest dates is applicable.

- (ii) AIPs may choose to conduct moisture tests during harvest (dependent on workload and adjuster availability) instead of post-harvest moisture determinations.
- (iii) Bales are typically airtight to prevent spoilage and insureds may be reluctant to perforate the wrap or bag to allow for moisture tests. In those instances, the Standard Moisture Reduction Factor will be used to determine the dry weight of the bale or bag.

- (iv) Enter the result of Para. 41(9)(b) in column 49 of the PW.

(c) Floral Material Adjustment

- (i) To determine the percentage of CBD floral material when the entire plant (referred to as whole plant on the SP and AD) was harvested and stored in a bale or bag:
 - (A) Use the ratio of floral to stalk biomass if determined by an AIP approved independent third party immediately prior to harvest.
 - (B) If no approved independent third party identified by the AIP, use the standard factors below:

1 Transplant: .55

2 Direct Seeded: .25

- (ii) Multiply the applicable factor [item (A) or (B)] times the applicable dry weight determined in Para 41(9)(b) times the number of bags or bales and enter the result (in whole pounds) in column 49 of the PW for the transplant or direct seeded practice, as applicable.

- (d) Document all calculations for items (9)(a) – (c) and the methods, equipment, and procedure used in a Special Report. Reference the Special Report in the Narrative.

42-50 (Reserved)

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Description
12. Surviving Stand	Number of live plants remaining in nine square feet of row. If surviving stand is in excess of 35 plants/nine square feet, round to the nearest 5 plants. (Example: There are 39 plants/nine square feet in the surviving stand. Round up to “40” and enter this on the appraisal worksheet.) Enter zero if the entry in item 11 is zero.
13. % Damage from Stand Reduction	Percent yield loss (expressed as a decimal to two places, i.e., .48) from Exhibit 6 (Percent Yield Loss Stand Reduction). Enter 1.00 if the entries in item 11 and 12 are zero.
14. Potential Remaining (1.00 - Item 13)	1.00 minus column 13 entry to hundredths.

CBD – STAND REDUCTION APPRAISALS – TRANSPLANT (See Para. 25B)

Element/Item Number	Description
8. Sample Number	Make no entry. Sample identification numbers are printed on the appraisal form.
9. Field ID	Field or subfield identification symbol.
10. Drill Space	Strike though “Drill Space: and enter “1/100 Acre.”
11. Original Stand	Enter the original number plants (living and dead/non-harvestable or missing) in each 1/100-acre sample.
12. Surviving Stand	Enter the number of live plants remaining in each 1/100-acre sample.
13. % Damage from Stand Reduction	Enter the percent of damage (expressed as a decimal to two places, i.e., .48) from stand reduction by subtracting item 12 from item 11 and dividing the result by item 11. Enter the result rounded to hundredths.
14. Potential Remaining	Enter the result of 1.00 minus the column 13 entry to hundredths.

PLANT DAMAGE APPRAISAL – HAIL [See Para. 25C(1)(c)]

Appraisal Subsection 1 – Grain Type Only

Element/Item Number	Description
15. % Leaf Area Destroyed (Hail Only)	Enter the average percent of leaf area destroyed from five representative plants in the representative sample area. Plants may be damaged in the vegetative stage yet progress into the reproductive stage; such plants may be actually appraised during the reproductive stage, but the percent of damage will be based on the date of damage and amount of damage determined for the vegetative stage (see Exhibit 7, Stage – Vegetative through start of flowering). If there is no leaf area destroyed, make no entry.
16. % Damage from Leaf Destruction	Percent yield loss from defoliation (refer to Exhibit 7 – Percent Yield Loss from Defoliation). If there is no entry in column 15, make no entry.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Description
17. Net Damage to Leaf Loss	Column 14 times column 16 rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 16, make no entry.
18. Net Potential Remaining	Column 14 minus column 17 to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 17, transfer the entry from column 14.

Appraisal Subsection 2 – Fiber and CBD Types - Whole Plant (Direct Seeded/Transplant)

Element/Item Number	Description
15. % Leaf Area Destroyed (Hail Only)	Enter the percent of plant area destroyed as determined from five damaged and five undamaged representative plants in the representative sample area. Split the cell vertically and enter on the left side the weight of the damaged plants for the sample. Enter on the right side the weight of the undamaged plants for the sample. (See Para. 25C(1)(c)(ii) if there are no undamaged plants.) Both weights are rounded to tenths of a pound. If there is no plant area destroyed, make no entry.
16. % Damage from Leaf Destruction ***	Percent of plant destruction: Subtract the left-side entry of Column 15 from the right-side entry and divide the result by the right-side entry and enter the result rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 15, make no entry.
17. Net Damage to Leaf Loss	Column 14 times column 16 rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 16, make no entry.
18. Net Potential Remaining	Column 14 minus column 17 to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 17, transfer the entry from column 14.

Appraisal Subsection 3 – CBD Type - Floral (Direct Seeded/Transplant)

Element/Item Number	Description
15. % Leaf Area Destroyed (Hail Only)	Enter the percent of floral production destroyed as determined from five damaged and five undamaged representative plants in the representative sample area. Split the cell vertically and enter on the right side the weight of the plants with seed heads intact (undamaged seed heads) for the sample. Enter on the left side the weight of the plants with partially damaged seed heads and plants without seed heads for the sample. Both weights are rounded to tenths of a pound. If there is no floral production destroyed, make no entry.
16. % Damage from Leaf Destruction ***	Enter the percent of floral destruction: Subtract the left-side entry of Column 15 from the right-side entry and divide the result by the right-side entry and enter the result rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 15, make no entry.
17. Net Damage to Leaf Loss	Column 14 times column 16 rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 16, make no entry.
18. Net Potential Remaining	Column 14 minus column 17 to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 17, transfer the entry from column 14.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

PLANT DAMAGE APPRAISAL – MOLD [see Para. 25C(2)]

Appraisal Subsection 4 – Grain Type – Mold Only

Element/Item Number	Description
15. % Leaf Area Destroyed	Enter the percent of seed head damage is determined from ten representative plants in the representative sample area. Split the cell vertically and enter on the left side the number of plants with damaged seed heads for the sample. Enter “10” on the right side. If there are no seed heads damaged, make no entry.
16. % Damage from Leaf Destruction	Enter the percent of seed head destruction: Divide the left-side entry of Column 15 by the right-side entry and enter the result (in hundredths). If there is no entry in column 15, make no entry.
17. Net Damage to Leaf Loss	Column 14 times column 16 rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 16, make no entry.
18. Net Potential Remaining	Column 14 minus column 17 to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 17, transfer the entry from column 14.

Appraisal Subsection 5 – Fiber and CBD Types - Whole Plant (Direct Seeded/Transplant) – Mold Only

Element/Item Number	Description
15. % Leaf Area Destroyed	Enter the percent of plant area destroyed as determined from five damaged and five undamaged representative plants in the representative sample area. Split the cell vertically and enter on the left side the weight of the damaged plants for the sample. Enter on the right side the weight of the undamaged plants for the sample. (See Para. 25C(2)(b) if there are no undamaged plants.) Both weights are rounded to tenths of a pound. If there is no plant area destroyed, make no entry.
16. % Damage from Leaf Destruction ***	Enter the percent of plant damage: Subtract the left-side entry of Column 15 from the right-side entry and divide the result by the right-side entry and enter the result rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 15, make no entry.
17. Net Damage to Leaf Loss	Column 14 times column 16 rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 16, make no entry.
18. Net Potential Remaining	Column 14 minus column 17 to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 17, transfer the entry from column 14.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Appraisal Subsection 6 – CBD Type - Floral (Direct Seeded/Transplant) – Mold Only

Element/Item Number	Description
15. % Leaf Area Destroyed	Enter the percent of floral production damaged as determined from ten representative plants in the representative sample area. Split the cell vertically and enter on the left side the number of plants with damaged seed heads for the sample. Enter “10” on the right side. If there is no floral area damaged, make no entry.
16. % Damage from Leaf Destruction	Enter the percent of floral destruction: Divide the left-side entry of Column 15 by the right-side entry and enter the result rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 15, make no entry.
17. Net Damage to Leaf Loss	Column 14 times column 16 rounded to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 16, make no entry.
18. Net Potential Remaining	Column 14 minus column 17 to hundredths. If there is no entry in column 17, transfer the entry from column 14.

THE APPLICABLE APPRAISAL SUBSECTIONS ARE USED TO COMPLETE THE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET ITEMS BELOW.

Element/Item Number	Description
19. APH Yield (Pounds)	Approved APH yield in whole pounds from the APH form.
20. Total Pounds per Sample	Column 18 times column 19 (from the applicable Appraisal Subsection), rounded to whole pounds.
21.-23. Make no entry	
Make entry under the “Stand Reduction or Plant Damage” Column for items 24 through 26.	
24. Sub-total	Total all item 20 entries.
25. Number of Samples	Enter the number of samples taken from Stand Reduction and Plant Damage Appraisals.
26. Appraisal (Pounds/A)	Item 24 divided by item 25, results rounded to whole pounds.
27. Remarks	Enter pertinent information about the appraisal. Include any appropriate calculations. Explain the reason for any “zero” original and surviving stands (items 11 and 12) for all zero appraisals. Refer to the LAM.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Description
43. Date Harvest Completed: (Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.) (Continued)	d. If the case involves a Certification Form, enter the date from the Certification Form when the entire unit is put to another use, and so forth. Refer to the LAM.
44. Damage similar to other farms in the area?	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.”
45. Assignment of Indemnity	Check “Yes” only if an assignment of indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” Refer to the LAM.
46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity	Check “Yes” only if a transfer of right to indemnity is in effect for the unit for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” Refer to the LAM.
47a. Share	record only varying shares on same unit to three decimal places.
47b. Field ID	<p>a. If only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed, in Section I, make no entry.</p> <p>b. If more than one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, and a separate approved APH yield exists, indicate for each practice/type the corresponding Field ID (from Section I, column 16).</p>
48. Multi-Crop Code	The applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding entry of first crop and second crop codes.
Complete items 49 – 55 for the grain, items 49 and 55 for fiber and CBD, as applicable. For production sold, enter name and address of processor for production sold.	
49. Length or Diameter	<p>Internal measurement in feet to tenths of structural space occupied by crop.</p> <p>a. Length if rectangular.</p> <p>b. Diameter if round or conical pile. Refer to the LAM to convert circumference to diameter if internal diameter measurement is not possible.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Description
49. Length or Diameter (Continued)	<p>c. For fiber and CBD (dry baled and wet-baled/bagged): Enter the total quantity of production (rounded to whole pounds) determined in Para 41(8)(d) or (9)(b)(iv) and (c)(ii).</p> <p>In the Narrative, describe the method of storage (dry baled or wet bales (bagged), enter the number of bales/bags (round or rectangular bales or bags), and average weight per bale/bag used for determining the production accounted for on line 49. See Para. 41(8) and (9) for detailed instructions.</p>
50. Width	Internal width measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in structure if rectangular. If round, enter “RND.” If conical pile, enter “Cone.”
51. Depth	Depth measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in a rectangular or round structure. If conical pile, enter the height of the cone. If there is production in the storage structure from other units or sources, refer to the LAM.
52. Deductions	Cubic feet, to tenths, of crop space displaced by chutes, vents, studs, crossties, and so forth. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.
53. Net Cubic Feet	Net cubic feet (to tenths) of crop in the storage structure. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.
54. Conversion Factor	Enter Conversion Factor as “.8” (only if structure measurements are entered).
55. Gross Prod.	<p>For grain: Multiply column 53 times column 54 times 44 pounds per bushel, rounded to whole pounds. The results of this calculation represent the amount of gross pounds in the structure.</p> <p>For dry-stored fiber and CBD and wet-stored bag/bale CBD: Transfer the total quantity of production from column 49.</p>
56. Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.	<p>Circle “Lbs.” in column heading. Enter the production in whole pounds of production after all applicable deductions except moisture:</p> <p>a. For grain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Weighed and stored on the farm from column 55 (2) Stored in odd-shaped structures. The adjuster must compute the amount of gross production. (Refer to the LAM for cubic footage and production computations.) A copy of ALL production calculations must be left in the file folder.