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FORAGE PRODUCTION LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2021 and Succeeding Crop Years

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

TITLE: Forage Production Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook	NUMBER: FCIC-25165
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2021 and Succeeding Crop Years	ISSUE DATE: 10/30/2020
SUBJECT: Provides the procedures and instructions for administering the Forage Production crop insurance program	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division
	APPROVED: /S:/ Richard H. Flournoy Deputy Administrator for Product Management

REASON FOR ISSUANCE

This is the first issue of FCIC-25165 – Forage Production Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook. It should be used in conjunction with FCIC-25160 – Forage Seeding Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook. FCIC-25150 Forage Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook is now obsolete.

FORAGE PRODUCTION LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

Forage Production Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook							
	TP Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Exhibit Number	Exhibit Page(s)	Date	FCIC Number
Insert	Entire Handbook					10-2020	FCIC-25165
Current Index	1-2	1-2	1-17	1-15	18-62	10-2020	FCIC-25165

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

This handbook is effective for the 2021 and succeeding crop years 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This handbook remains in effect until superseded by reissuance of either the entire handbook or selected portions (through amendments, bulletins, or FADs).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 Forage Production 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.

2 AIP Responsibilities

A. Utilization of Standards

All AIPs shall utilize these standards for both loss adjustment and loss training for the applicable crop year. These standards, which include crop appraisal methods, claims completion instructions, and form standards, supplement the general (not crop-specific) loss adjustment standards identified in the LAM.

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 Claim Form (hereafter referred to as "Production Worksheet"). All entry items are "Substantive" (they are required).
- (2) The Privacy Act and Non-Discrimination statements are required statements that must be printed on the form or provided to the insured as a separate document. These statements are not shown on the example form(s) in exhibits 3-4. 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 insurance contract, the Forage Production CP, which are to be considered in this determination include (but are not limited to):

11 Insurability

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

- (1) In accordance with section 8 of the BP, the crop insured will be all the forage in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:
 - (a) In which you have a share;
 - (b) That is not grown with the intent to be grazed, or grazed at any time during the insurance period; and
 - (c) That follows a year of establishment that results in an adequate stand as shown in the SP.
- (2) In addition to the crops listed as not insured in section 8 of the BP, the policy does not insure any forage that:
 - (a) Does not have an adequate stand at the beginning of the insurance period;
 - (b) Is grown with a non-forage crop; or
 - (c) Exceeds the age limitations for forage stands contained in the SP.

12 Unit Division

Refer to the insurance contract for unit provisions.

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

13 Federal or State Ordered Destruction

Under section 15 (j) of the BP, if due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the insured crop or crop production to be destroyed, on the claim form enter the factor “.000” in column 35 for appraised production or column 65 for harvested production, as applicable. Instruct the insured to complete and submit a Certification Form stating the date the crop or production was destroyed and the method of destruction (refer to item 40 and the Narrative in the PW instructions). Also refer to the LAM for additional information.

14-20 (Reserved)

PART 3 APPRAISALS

21 General Information

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

For all zero yield appraisals, refer to the LAM.

22 Selecting Representative Samples

- (1) Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size, the average stage of growth, age (size) and general capabilities of the plants, and variability of potential production and plant damage within the field or subfield.
- (2) Split the field into subfields when:
 - (a) Variable damage causes the crop potential to appear to be significantly different within the same field; or
 - (b) The insured wishes to destroy a portion of a field.
- (3) Each field or subfield must be appraised separately.
- (4) Take not less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples required in exhibit 5 (Minimum Representative Sample Requirements) for each field or subfield.

23 Pre-Harvest Inspections

- (1) Refer to the CIH for when and if pre-harvest inspections are required.
- (2) Take the minimum number of representative samples required in exhibit 5. Refer to the required number of live alfalfa stems per square foot in the SP as the basis for recommending acceptance or rejection of inspected acreage.
 - (a) Examine each crown and the connecting root(s). Separate them into individual plants according to individual tap roots and count the number of stems that are at least 2-inches long.
 - (b) If the number of stems per square foot is at least the minimum number of stems per square foot provided in the SP for 60 percent alfalfa, then the acreage is considered to meet the “60% alfalfa” requirement. The number of stems per square foot will determine the percentage of alfalfa according to the SP.
 - (c) If the number of stems per square foot is less than the minimum number of stems per square foot provided in the SP for 60 percent alfalfa, then the acreage is not considered to meet the “60% alfalfa” requirement and the number of plants per square foot would determine the percentage of alfalfa according to the SP.

24 Sample Selection Procedures

- (1) Use one of the measuring devices described in exhibit 12 to outline each sample.
- (2) Select a size (in square feet) for all samples in the field; the thinner the stand, the larger the sample.
- (3) Determine the number of live stems over 2 inches within each representative sample area.
- (4) Alfalfa and forage mixtures are planted in rows or by broadcasting. Since planting in rows usually results in a scattering of plants, all plant population counts are made on a broadcast basis.

25 Appraisal Methods

A. General Information

These instructions provide information on appraisal methods for:

Appraisal Method...	Use...
Stem Count Method (before maturity)	for appraisal of alfalfa and/or clover stands that have less than one percent bloom.
Weight Method (mature)	for alfalfa or alfalfa-grass mixtures when the alfalfa has one percent, or more bloom. It also applies to clover that has one percent, or more bloom.

In some cases, due to stress, the mature alfalfa or clover plants may not produce a bloom, even at maturity. In these cases, where the crop has reached maturity, and there is little to no bloom present, the weight method should be used to appraise the crop. Document these cases in the Narrative or on a Special Report.

B. Applicability

- (1) Appraise the potential production on acreage for which the insured has requested consent to put to another use, or on such acreage which is further damaged by an insured cause before being put to another use.
- (2) Appraise the potential production on acreage for which a determination of production will be impossible at a later date (if plowed, grazed, etc.).
- (3) Appraise any production which remains unharvested on the unit if there was sufficient growth for another harvest at the end of the normal time for the final cutting.
- (4) Production guarantees are based on the total production from all cuttings during the crop year. Appraisals of potential production made prior to the last cutting must include the potential at the time of the inspection plus the potential from future cuttings. If only one cutting is normal for the locality, appraisals for future cuttings are not required. Appraisals for potential production for a future cutting are made by using:

B. Applicability (continued)

- (a) The Stem Count method and the appropriate factor(s) from exhibit 6; or
- (b) The Weight Method and the appropriate factor from exhibit 7, “Moisture and Weight Adjustment Table (Weight-Method Appraisals).”

Example: Three cuttings are normal in the county (east of the Continental Divide, exhibit 6 (1)).

The insured harvests the first cutting of alfalfa hay, and then intends to plow the field.

The appraisal will include the potential of the second and third cuttings made by the stem-count method using a .50 factor.

If appraising after a second cutting, count the production from the first and second cuttings plus the potential of the third cutting as calculated by the stem-count method using a .15 factor (refer to exhibit 6 (1)).

C. Notices

In addition to the requirements of section 14 of the BP, the following will apply:

- (1) You must notify us within 3 days of the date cutting should have started if the insured crop will not be harvested;
- (2) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing unless you have records verifying that the forage was direct marketed. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal;
- (3) If you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest if you previously gave notice in accordance with section 14 of the Basic Provisions so that we may inspect the damaged production. You must not destroy the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section, and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, all such production will be considered undamaged and will be included as production to count; and
- (4) You must notify us at least 5 days before grazing of insured forage begins so we can conduct an appraisal to determine production to count. Failure to give timely notice that the acreage will be grazed will result in an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre.

D. Adequate/Minimum Stem Population Per Square Foot

Adequate/Minimum requirements for stems per square foot for each year after the year of establishment are contained in the SP.

E. Stem Count Method

- (1) For insurable types 60 – 100 percent alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil:
 - (a) Use one of the measuring devices described in exhibit 12 to outline each sample by tossing the device into representative areas of the field;
 - (b) Count the number of live stems in the samples, compute the average number of stems per square foot (total number of stems divided by total number of square feet); and
 - (c) Calculate the appraisal by using the procedure found in exhibit 3 Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures (item 17).
 - (d) Count stems that are at least two inches in length. See exhibit 15 for more information concerning stem counts.

F. Weight Method Appraisals

- (1) This procedure is for growers who destroy or put to other use, such as graze, all or part of a forage production field prior to the final cutting.
- (2) Adjusters will use stem count where applicable, harvested production from prior cuttings, vigor of the existing stand, and local area growing conditions to determine if the harvested and appraised potential will equal or exceed the insured's approved APH Yield.

F. Weight Method Appraisals (continued)

- (3) Calculate the appraisal on the Appraisal Worksheet. Determine the current appraisal, and if more than a one-cutting locality, use the remaining space in the body of the worksheet to multiply the appropriate cutting factor (e.g., 0.67, 0.40, etc.; refer to exhibit 9) times either the current appraisal (in cases where the harvested and appraised potential is less than 100 percent of APH yield) or the insured's APH yield (in cases where the harvested and appraised potential equals or exceeds 100 percent of the APH yield).
- (4) For insurable types with 90-100 percent alfalfa, 60-89 percent alfalfa, and red clover:
 - (a) Use one of the measuring devices described in exhibit 12 to outline each sample area by tossing the device into representative areas of the field. Cut all plants within each sample area (pruning shears or scissors) at mowing-machine height (as appropriate for the terrain).
 - (b) Retain all samples for use in determining moisture percentage.
 - (c) Weigh the plants in each sample for entries on the Appraisal Worksheet. When all of the samples have been gathered, determine the average percent of moisture by using the cuttings from all samples (refer to subparagraph H for instructions). The appraised weight will be adjusted by the factor obtained when the Moisture and Weight Adjustment (exhibit 7) is applied to the average percent of moisture in the forage.
- (5) For insurable types with less than 60 percent alfalfa, excluding red clover:
 - (a) Appraise these when the majority of the field is heading; i.e., the head is out of the whorl. If the forage grass(es) is a non-heading species or is ordinarily harvested before heading, arrange to appraise it when harvest of the species is general in the locality.
 - (b) Select samples, weigh them, determine moisture content, and calculate the appraisal as described above.
 - (c) Where the appraisal of an unharvested cutting precedes other use of the acreage (plowing for crop rotation, grazing, etc.), see below for instructions on calculating the total seasonal appraisal.
- (6) Appraisals generally are needed because the crop is damaged. The following steps are used in calculating the harvested and appraised production to count. The production to count for indemnity purposes is the harvested production, plus the current appraisal, plus the projected appraisal from future cuttings if there is normally more than one cutting in the locality. If it is in a one-cutting locality, no projected appraisals are made.

F. Weight Method (continued)

- (a) Use the factor from the “Less Than APH Yield” table (exhibit 9) to project the potential production in order to determine whether the “Less Than APH Yield” table or “Equal to or Greater Than APH Yield” table (exhibit 9) will actually be used to establish the projected appraisal from future cuttings.
- (b) Multiply the current appraisal by the appropriate factor, if applicable, from exhibit 9 to determine the projected potential appraisal.
 - (i) If the harvested production per acre, plus the current appraised production, plus the projected appraisal from future cuttings determined in (b) above, if any, is less than the approved APH yield, the appraised production for the claim for indemnity will be the current appraisal plus the projected appraisal from future cuttings determined in (b). Refer to example 1 below.
 - (ii) If the harvested production per acre, plus the current appraisal, plus the projected appraisal from future cuttings determined in (b) above is equal to or greater than the approved APH yield, refer to exhibit 10 and follow the instructions in the appropriate block to determine the projected appraisal from future cuttings. The appraised production for the claim will be the current appraisal plus this projected appraisal from future cuttings. Refer to example 2 below.

Example 1: The insured has 10.0 acres of insured non-irrigated alfalfa which he plans to destroy (mechanically or chemically). The approved APH yield is 10.0 tons/acre based on three cuttings per year, however, only one cutting was made this year that yielded 4.0 tons (4.0 tons/acre). The insured requested an appraisal to determine potential production. The adjuster's current appraisal is 2.5 tons/acre after the first cutting.

$$2.5 \text{ tons} \times .40 \text{ (factor from exhibit 9 - Before 2}^{\text{nd}}/3 \text{ NI)} = 1.0 \text{ tons}$$

$$4.0 \text{ tons} + 2.5 \text{ tons} + 1.0 \text{ tons} = 7.5 \text{ tons (less than APH yield of 10.0 tons/acre)}$$

The sum of the harvested and appraised production is less than the APH yield, the appraised potential will be 3.5 tons/acre (2.5 tons current appraisal + 1.0-ton projected appraisal from future cuttings).

F. Weight Method (continued)

Example 2: The insured has 10.0 acres of insured non-irrigated alfalfa which he plans to plow up. The approved APH Yield is 10.0 tons/acre. Based on three cuttings per year but made only one cutting this year that yielded 55.0 tons (5.5 tons/acre). The insured requested an appraisal to determine potential production. The current appraisal is 3.9 tons/acre after the first cutting.

$3.9 \text{ tons} \times .40 \text{ (from exhibit 9 - Before 2}^{\text{nd}}/3\text{NI)} = 1.6 \text{ tons}$

$5.5 \text{ tons} + 3.9 \text{ tons} + 1.6 \text{ tons} = 11.0 \text{ tons}$ (greater than the APH yield of 10.0 tons/acre)

The harvested production per acre, plus the current appraisal, plus the potential appraisal from future cuttings is greater than the APH yield, therefore the adjuster must refer to exhibit 10 - Before 2nd/3NI. Multiply “.15” times the APH yield (10.0 tons/acre) to determine the actual potential appraisal. The appraised production for the claim will be:

$3.9 \text{ tons/acre (current appraisal)} + 1.5 \text{ tons/acre (potential appraisal from future cuttings)} = 5.4 \text{ tons/acre.}$

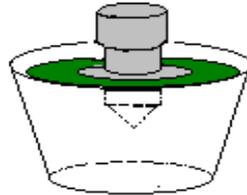
G. Moisture Tester Capable of Testing Moisture in Forage Production (Weight Method Appraisal Only)

- (1) The following equipment will be needed:
 - (a) Scales calibrated to tenths of an ounce;
 - (b) Scissors or clippers;
 - (c) 5-gallon pail if a probe type tester will be used.
- (2) For a regular forage type moisture tester, cut the forage to specified length and insert representative samples (equal to the number of field samples) into the tester. Average the readings.

25 Appraisal Methods (Continued)

G. Moisture Tester Capable of Testing Moisture in Forage Production (Weight Method Appraisal Only) (continued)

- (3) For a probe type moisture tester, fill the 5-gallon pail (shown here) with representative clippings (not more than six inches long) from the entire sample areas mixed together. Insert the clippings as five layers (one layer at a time). Hand compress each layer with about 30 pounds of pressure. Insert the probe into the center of the forage without touching any part of the pail with it.



- (4) Other established moisture testing methods or equipment may be used, if approved by the AIP. Document the approval, equipment used, and procedure in the Narrative or in a Special Report.

26 Deviations and Modifications

A. Deviations

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

B. Modifications

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

27 General Information for 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.
- (3) Separate appraisal worksheets are required for each unit appraised and for each field or subfield including fields or subfields with a different APH yield or farming practice (applicable to preliminary and final claims). Refer to exhibit 5 for sampling requirements.
- (4) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in exhibit 3. An example appraisal worksheet is also provided to illustrate how to complete item entries.

28-30 (Reserved)

PART 4 PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

31 General Information for Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

- (1) The PW is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary 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 causes of loss, unusual situations, controversial claims, concealment, or misrepresentation.
 - (d) Claims involving a Certification Form (when all the acreage on the unit has been appraised to be put to another use or other reasons described in the LAM).
 - (e) “No Indemnity Due” claims (which must be verified by an appraisal or notification from the insured that the production exceeded the guarantee).
- (4) The adjuster is responsible for determining if any of the insured's requirements under the notice and claim provisions of the policy have not been met. If any have not, the adjuster should contact the AIP.
- (5) Any forage production harvested after the end of the insurance period (e.g., regrowth harvested after grazing has commenced) will be counted as production for claim or APH purposes. Refer to the LAM for information regarding correction procedures when a final claim has been based on appraised production that is later harvested after the end of the insurance period.
- (6) Any forage production harvested before insurance attaches will be counted for APH and claim purposes.
- (7) Instructions labeled “**Preliminary**” apply to preliminary inspections only. Instructions labeled “**Final**” apply to final inspections only. Instructions not labeled apply to all inspections.

32 Computing Green-Chopped Forage Weight

When forage production is green-chopped and fed without being air-dried or stored, compute the weight as follows:

Net cubic feet of forage multiplied by “7” equals the net pounds of air-dried forage production to count. Enter this production in Section II, item 56 of the PW after converting to tons to tenths.

33 Determining Harvested Production

Use the following instructions to determine the tonnage of harvested hay in the following methods of storage.

- (1) Loose Haystacks (Except Round Stacks):

The method of measuring oblong or rectangular stacks for cubic feet content is as follows:

FORMULA:

Low round-topped stacks $[(0.52 \times T) - (0.44 \times W)] \times (W \times L)$

High round-topped stacks $[(0.52 \times T) - (0.46 \times W)] \times (W \times L)$

Square flat-topped stacks $[(0.56 \times T) - (0.55 \times W)] \times (W \times L)$

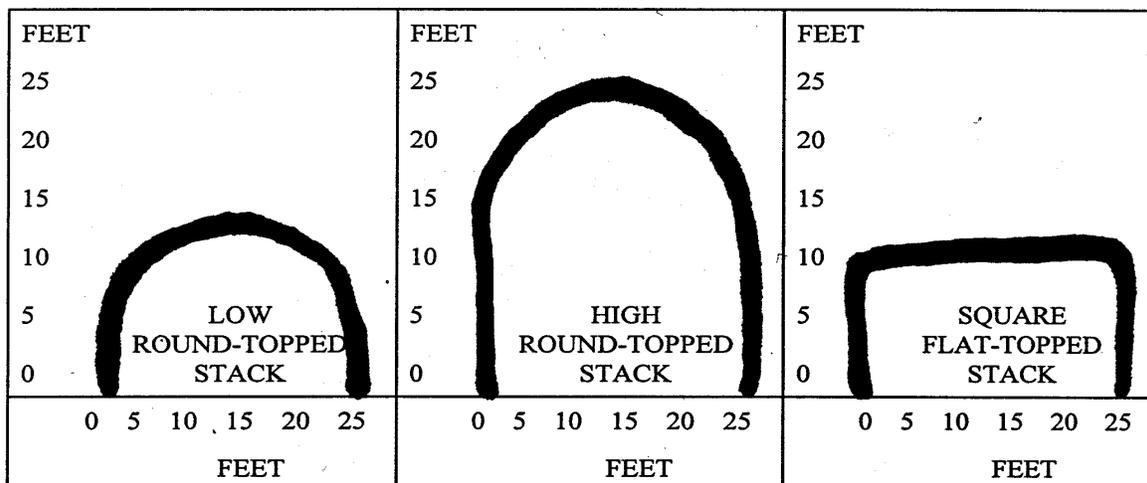
WHERE:

“T” = the average distance over the top and to the ground on each side
(determined by using a measuring tape, twine or string)

“W” = Width

“L” = Length

33 Determining Harvested Production (Continued)



Example: (High Round-Topped Stacks)

T = 50.0 ft., W = 20.0 ft., L = 60.0 ft.:

Volume = (0.52 x 50.0 ft.) - (0.46 x 20.0 ft.) x (20.0 x 60.0 ft.) (round to whole cubic feet)

50.0 ft. (T)	20.0 ft. (W)	60.0 ft. (L)	
<u>x 0.52</u>	<u>x 0.46</u>	<u>x 20.0 ft. (W)</u>	
26.00 cu. ft.	- 9.20 cu. ft.	x 1,200.0 cu. ft.	= 20,160 cu. ft. in the stack

20,160 ÷ 500 cu. ft. per ton (for 30-day storage alfalfa hay as shown in exhibit 11) = 40.3 tons

(2) Round Loose Haystacks

The method of measuring round stacks to determine volume is as follows:

FORMULA: Volume = [(0.04 x T) - (.012 x C)] x C² (round to whole cubic feet)

WHERE: C = the circumference in feet.
T = the average distance over the top and to the ground on each side (determined by using a twine or string).

Example: A round stack having an "over the top" distance of 36 feet and a circumference of 62 feet would have the following volume:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= [(0.04 \times 36.0) - (.012 \times 62.0)] \times 62.0^2 \\ &= (1.44 - .744) \times 3,844 \\ &= .696 \times 3,844 = 2,675 \text{ cubic feet} \end{aligned}$$

2,675 ÷ (500 cu. ft. per ton for 30-day storage alfalfa hay as shown in exhibit 11) = 5.4 tons.

33 Determining Harvested Production (Continued)

(3) Large Bales

If the baler tally count is acceptable, multiply the number of bales times the average weight of at least two bales. If the tally count is not acceptable, count the individual bales, and multiply the number of bales times the average weight of at least two bales. Refer to LAM for more information on weighing harvested forage production.

(4) Small Bales

- (a) To determine tons 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 tons. If tally counts are not available, count the number of bales in the field.
- (b) To determine tons 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.
- (c) To determine tons for small square or round bales which are piled (not stacked) and the number of bales cannot be determined, use the following method:
 - (i) Determine the size of the pile of bales and the average size of each bale: length times width times depth equals cubic feet.
 - (ii) 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 ft.
 - (iii) Divide 2,000 pounds by the pounds per cubic foot to equal the number of cubic feet per ton.
 - (iv) Divide the number of cubic feet in the pile by the number of cubic feet per ton to equal the number of tons in the pile.

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.
2000 lbs. per ton ÷ 10.4 lbs. per cu. ft. = 192 cu. ft. per ton (round to whole cubic feet)
6000 cu. ft. ÷ 192 cu. ft. per ton = 31.3 tons

(5) Stack Wagons (chopped hay):

Multiply length times width times depth, then divide by the appropriate cubic feet per ton shown in item exhibit 11 to arrive at the number of tons.

34 Haylage in Storage Other than Round Silos

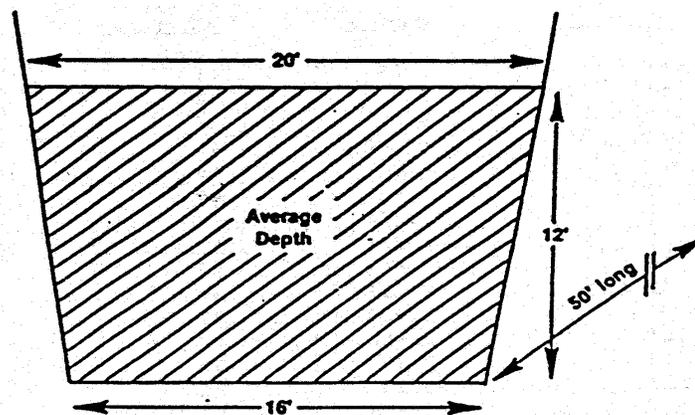
(1) Haylage in trench silo calculations:

FORMULA:

(Average Width (**W**) x Length (**L**) x Depth of silage (**D**) = cu. ft.) ÷ 50 = wet tons.

Convert to dry tons by multiplying the wet tons by .35 (DM Factor with 65 percent moisture silage) = 100 percent DM.

Multiply 100% DM. tons times 1.15 (87 percent moisture factor) = Tons @ 87 percent DM.



Example: $(20 \text{ ft.} + 16 \text{ ft.}) \div 2 = 18 \text{ ft.}$ Avg. Width
 $(18 \text{ ft. (W)} \times 50 \text{ ft. (L)} \times 12 \text{ ft. (D)}) = 10,800 \text{ cu. ft.}$
 $10,800 \text{ cu. ft.} \div 50 = 216.0 \text{ wet tons.}$
 $216 \text{ wet tons} \times .35 = 75.6 \text{ 100 percent DM.}$
 $75.6 \times 1.15 \text{ (87 percent moisture factor)} = 86.9 \text{ tons of 13 percent moisture dry hay equivalent.}$

(2) Horizontal Plastic Tubes (Bags) (60-70 percent Moisture):

8 Ft. Diameter = 885 pounds of 13 percent moisture haylage per linear foot.

9 Ft. Diameter = 1045 pounds of 13 percent moisture haylage per linear foot.

10 Ft. Diameter = 1205 pounds of 13 percent moisture haylage per linear foot.

11 Ft. Diameter = 1365 pounds of 13 percent moisture haylage per linear foot.

12 Ft. Diameter = 1525 pounds of 13 percent moisture haylage per linear foot.

34 Haylage in Storage Other than Round Silos (Continued)

FORMULA: (Length (L) x pounds per linear foot) ÷ 2000 lbs. per ton = tons.

Example: 50 ft. (L) x 885 lbs. per ft. (8' diameter) = 44,250 lbs.
44,250 lbs. ÷ 2,000 lbs. per ton = 22.1 tons at 13 percent moisture.

- (3) Baled Haylage (Baleage)
 - (a) Determine production as described in Para 33 (3).
 - (b) Determine the moisture content of the baled haylage, using a method approved by the AIP. Document the approval, equipment used, and the procedure in the Narrative or in a Special Report.
 - (c) Refer to exhibit 7 to convert the production from (3)(a) above to 13% moisture air-dried hay equivalent.
 - (d) Since an air-tight seal is critical in preserving the quality of the baled haylage, it is important to make every effort to have the insured present if the bag or wrapping material must be cut to procure a sample for moisture testing. The insured can then verify that the cut in the wrapping material was repaired to his/her satisfaction. It is always advisable to take the moisture sample before the bale is wrapped, if possible.

35 Haylage Stored in Round Silos

- (1) Apply the silo diameter and depth of harvested production as shown in exhibit 10 to determine the tons of 100 percent dry matter.
- (2) Multiply the result of (1) above by 1.15 to convert the dry matter to 13 percent moisture equivalent.

36-40 (Reserved)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Approved Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
BP	Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions
CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection
CIH	Crop Insurance Handbook
CP	CPs
DM	Dry Matter
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
IRR	Irrigated
NI	Non-Irrigated
PW	Production Worksheet
RMA	Risk Management Agency
SP	SPSP
WA	Written Agreement

Definitions

Adequate stand means the number shown in the SPSP, representing (a) for forage containing 60 percent or more alfalfa, the minimum required number of live alfalfa stems per square foot that are two inches or greater in height; or (b) for forage containing less than 60 percent alfalfa, the normal planting density.

Air-dry forage means forage that has dried in windrows by natural means to less than 13 percent moisture before being put into stacks or bales.

Crop year means the period from the date insurance attaches until harvest is normally completed, which is designated by the calendar year in which the majority of the forage is normally harvested.

Cutting means the severance of the forage plant from its roots.

Direct marketing means the sale of the forage crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, shipper, buyer, or broker. An example of direct marketing is selling directly to other producers.

Fall planted means a forage crop seeded after June 30, except when specified in the SPSP.

Forage means a planted perennial alfalfa, perennial red clover, perennial grasses, or a mixture thereof, or other species as shown in the actuarial documents.

Harvest means removal of forage from the windrow or field. Grazing will not be considered harvested.

Normal planting density means the minimum number of live plants per square foot as shown in the SPSP.

Spring planted means a forage crop seeded before July 1, except when specified in the SPSP.

Ton means two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

Windrow means forage that is cut and placed in a row.

Year of establishment means the period between seeding and when the forage crop has developed an adequate stand. The year of establishment is determined by the date of seeding. The year of establishment for spring planted forage is designated by the calendar year in which seeding occurred. The year of establishment for fall planted forage is designated by the calendar year after the year in which the crop was planted. Insurance under this policy does not attach until after the year of establishment. Insurance during the year of establishment may be available under the forage seeding policy.

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 27.

Stem Count Method

Element/Item Number		Standard
	Company	Name of AIP, if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
	Claim Number	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1.	Insured's Name	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2.	Policy 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 has been filed.
5.	Forage Seeding	Make no entry.
6.	Forage Production	Enter "X" to designate this as forage production appraisal. Also enter before "specific cutting" to be appraised, etc. Example: "before first cutting," "before second cutting," etc.
7.	Field ID	Field or subfield Identification symbol.
8.	Insured Type	Enter the three digit code of the insured type.
9.	Acres to Tenths	Number of determined acres, to tenths, in field or sub-field being appraised.
10.	Counts Per Sample (Stem Count Method)	Enter the total number of live alfalfa stems in each sample.
11.	Total From all Samples	Total number of stems from all samples.
12.	Number Samples	Total number of samples.
13.	Avg. Number Stems or Ounces Per Sample	Results of dividing item 11 by item 12, rounded to tenths. Strike the "or Ounces".
14.	Number Square Feet in Sample Device	Number of square feet in the measuring device used. Refer to exhibit 12.
15.	Avg. Number of Stems or Ounces Per Square Foot	Results of dividing item 13 by item 14 rounded to the nearest tenth. Strike the "or Ounces" in the column heading.
16.	Factor	Make no entry. See Item 17.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard
17.	Production in Tons per Acre	Determined plant stems per square foot divided by applicable stem population per square foot from the SPSP for the specific crop year, times APH approved yield, times applicable factor for the cutting from exhibit 6 for the specific area. Round only the last computation (to tenths).
18.	Remarks	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, or conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc. Document how any appraisals for uninsured causes of loss were determined.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.		
19.	Adjuster's Signature, Code Number and Date	Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. If the appraisal is performed prior to signature date, document the date of appraisal in the Remarks/Narrative section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW.
20.	Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. Before obtaining the signature, review all entries on the appraisal worksheet with the insured, (or insured's authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.
21.	Page	Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

COMPANY NAME: ANY COMPANY

CLAIM NUMBER: XXXXXXXX

APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Forage Production) Example - Stem Count Method	1. INSURED'S NAME I. M. INSURED										2. POLICY NUMBER XXXXXXXX			3. UNIT NUMBER 0002-0001 BU		4. CROP YEAR YYYY	
	INSURABLE TYPE Alfalfa 90-100 825										5. FORAGE SEEDING			6. FORAGE PRODUCTION X – Before 1 st Cutting			

7 Field ID	8 Ins. Type	9 Acres to Tenths	10 Stem Counts Per Sample or Quones Per Sample															11 Total From All Samples	12 Number Samples	13 Avg. Number Stems or Quones Per Sample	14 Number Square Feet in Sample Device	15 Avg. Number of Stems or Quones Per Square Foot	16 Factor	17 Production In Tons				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								16	17	18	
A	825	20.5	1	45	2	60	3	30	4	50	5	55	6	45	7	45	8	40	9	40	40	10	46.5	3	15.5	X	0.8	
			10	55	11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18									=
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9									
			10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18									
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9									
			10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18									
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9									
			10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18									
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9									
			10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18									
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9									
			10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18									

18 Remarks Alfalfa 90-100 – SP Live Stems per Square Foot 55; APH 3.0 tons

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

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 27.

Weight Method

Element/Item Number	Standard	
	Company	Name of AIP, if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
	Claim Number	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1.	Insured's Name	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2.	Policy 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 has been filed.
5.	Forage Seeding	Make no entry.
6.	Forage Production	Enter "X" to designate this as forage production appraisal. Also enter before "specific cutting" to be appraised, etc. Example: "before first cutting," "before second cutting," etc.
7.	Field ID	Field or subfield Identification symbol.
8.	Insured Type	Enter the three digit code of the insured type.
9.	Acres to Tenths	Number of determined acres, to tenths, in field or sub-field being appraised.
10.	Counts Per Sample (Stem Count Method) or Ounces Per Sample (Weight Method)	Weight in ounces to tenths for each sample. Strike the words "plant counts per sample" in the column heading.
11.	Total From all Samples	Total weight of plant cuttings from all samples in ounces to tenths.
12.	Number Samples	Total number of samples.
13.	Avg. Number Stems or Ounces Per Sample	Results of dividing item 11 by item 12, rounded to tenths. Strike the words "plants or" in the column heading for
14.	Number Square Feet in Sample Device	Number of square feet in the measuring device used. Refer to exhibit 12.
15.	Avg. Number of Stems or Ounces Per Square Foot	Results of dividing item 13 by item 14 rounded to the nearest tenth. Strike the words "plants or" in the column heading.
16.	Factor	Percent moisture (lower entry) determined from all cuttings obtained in item 10, and the applicable factor (upper entry) from the Moisture & Weight Adjustment Table.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard
17.	Production in Tons per Acre	Result of multiplying item 15 times the moisture factor (upper entry) in item 16, rounded to tenths.
18.	Remarks	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, or conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc. Document how any appraisals for uninsured causes of loss were determined.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.		
19.	Adjuster's Signature, Code Number and Date	Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. If the appraisal is performed prior to signature date, document the date of appraisal in the Remarks/Narrative section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW.
20.	Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. Before obtaining the signature, review all entries on the appraisal worksheet with the insured, (or insured's authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.
21.	Page	Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

COMPANY NAME: ANY COMPANY

CLAIM NUMBER: XXXXXXXX

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Forage Seeding – Forage Production) Example – Weight Method			1. INSURED'S NAME I. M. INSURED					2. POLICY NUMBER XXXXXXX			3. UNIT NUMBER 0001-0002 BU		4. CROP YEAR YYYY	
			INSURABLE TYPE Alfalfa 90-100 825					5. FORAGE SEEDING			6. FORAGE PRODUCTION X Before second cutting			

7 Field ID	8 Ins. Type Code	9 Acres to Tenths	10 Plant Counts Per Sample or Ounces Per Sample									11 Total From All Samples	12 Number Samples	13 Avg. Number Stems or Ounces Per Sample	14 Number Square Feet in Sample Device	15 Avg. Number of Stems or Ounces Per Square Foot	16 Factor Moisture	17 Production In Tons per Acre		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
B	825	25.0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	= 35.0 +	10	= 3.5	+	5	= 0.7	X	.783 50	= 0.5
			3.6	4.5	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	5.0	2.5	3.5									
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	= +	=	+	=	X	=			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	= +	=	+	=	X	=			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	= +	=	+	=	X	=			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	= +	=	+	=	X	=			

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

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 31.

Element/Item Number		Standard
1.	Crop/Code #:	“Forage Production” (0033)
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	<p>First three letters of the month(s) during which the determined insured damage occurred for the inspection and cause(s) of damage listed in item 5 below. If no entry in item 5 below make no entry. For progressive damage, enter the month that identifies when most 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.</p> <p>If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, make no entry.</p>
5.	Cause(s) of Damage	<p>Name of the determined insured cause(s) of damage for this crop as listed in the LAM for the date of damage listed in item 4 above for this inspection. 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). If the claim is denied, enter “DC” and refer to the LAM for further instructions.</p>
6.	Insured Cause %	<p>Preliminary Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Whole percent of damage for the insured cause of damage listed in item 5 above for this inspection. Enter additional “Insured Cause %” in the extra spaces, as needed. If additional space is needed, enter the additional determined “Insured Cause %” in the Narrative (or on a Special Report). The total of all “Insured Cause %” including those entered in the Narrative must equal 100%.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard																		
6.	Insured Cause % (continued)	<p>If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, make no entry.</p> <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 percent:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="558 520 1455 758"> <tr> <td>4. Date(s) of Damage</td> <td>MAY</td> <td>JUN 30</td> <td>JUN 30</td> <td>AUG</td> <td>AUG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Cause(s) of Damage</td> <td>Excess Moisture</td> <td>Tornado</td> <td>Hail</td> <td>Drought</td> <td>Heat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Insured Cause %</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td>25</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </table> <p>Narrative: Additional date of damage – SEP 5; Cause of damage – Freeze; Insured cause percent - 10%.</p>	4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	JUN 30	AUG	AUG	5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Tornado	Hail	Drought	Heat	6. Insured Cause %	10	20	15	25	20
4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	JUN 30	AUG	AUG															
5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Tornado	Hail	Drought	Heat															
6. Insured Cause %	10	20	15	25	20															
7.	Company/Agency	Name of company and agency servicing the contract.																		
8.	Name of Insured	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.																		
9.	Claim #	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.																		
10.	Policy #	Insured’s assigned policy number.																		
11.	Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.																		
12.	Additional Units	<p>Preliminary: 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 Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Estimated yield per acre, in tons to tenths, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.</p>																		

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard
14.	Date(s) Notice of Loss	<p>Preliminary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Date the notice of damage was given for the unit in item 2. b. A third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of PWs. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set of PWs. c. Reserve the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of PWs for the date of notice for the final inspection. d. If the inspection is initiated by the AIP, enter “Company Insp.” instead of the date. e. If the notice does not require an inspection, document as directed in the Narrative instructions. <p>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>
15.	Companion Policy(s)	<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 contract, enter “Unknown” and contact the AIP for further instructions. c. Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Section I - Determined Acreage Appraised, Production and Adjustments

Make separate line entries for varying:

- (1) Risk classes, types, classes, sub-classes, intended uses, irrigated practices, cropping practices, or organic practices, as applicable;
- (2) APH yields;
- (3) Appraisals;
- (4) Stages or 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.

Element/Item Number		Standard
16.	Field ID	The field identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. Refer to the Narrative.
17.	Multi-Crop Code	The applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding entry of first crop and second crop codes.
18.	Reported Acres	In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with the individual AIP’s instructions. In the event of under-reported acres, enter the reported acres to tenths for the field or subfield. If there are no under-reported acres make no entry.
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. <p>Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements.</p> <p>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.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard
21.	Risk	<p>Three-digit code for the correct “Rate Class” specified on the actuarial documents. If a “Rate Class” or “High Risk Area” is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry. Verify with the Summary of Coverage, and if the Rate Class is found to be incorrect, revise according to the AIP’s instructions (Refer to the LAM).</p> <p>Unrated land is uninsurable without a WA.</p>
22.	Type	Three-digit code 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 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 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 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 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 from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a sub-class is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.
25.	Intended Use	Three-digit code 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 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 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 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 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 from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a cropping practice (or practice) is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard														
28.	Organic Practice	Three-digit code 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 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>Final: Stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>STAGE</th> <th>EXPLANATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>“P”.....</td> <td>Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, for which the insured failed to provide records of production which are acceptable to the AIP, or from which production was sold by direct marketing if the insured failed to meet the requirements contained in the CP.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“H”.....</td> <td>Harvested</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“UH”.....</td> <td>Unharvested or put to other use with consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“TZ”.....</td> <td>UUF/Third Party Damage – Zero production on same acreage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“TA”.....</td> <td>UUF/Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“TH”.....</td> <td>UUF/Third Party Damage – Harvested production on same acreage.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <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, for which the insured failed to provide records of production which are acceptable to the AIP, or from which production was sold by direct marketing if the insured failed to meet the requirements contained in the CP.	“H”.....	Harvested	“UH”.....	Unharvested or put to other use with consent	“TZ”.....	UUF/Third Party Damage – Zero production on same acreage.	“TA”.....	UUF/Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.	“TH”.....	UUF/Third Party Damage – Harvested production on same acreage.
STAGE	EXPLANATION															
“P”.....	Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, for which the insured failed to provide records of production which are acceptable to the AIP, or from which production was sold by direct marketing if the insured failed to meet the requirements contained in the CP.															
“H”.....	Harvested															
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“TA”.....	UUF/Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.															
“TH”.....	UUF/Third Party Damage – Harvested production on same acreage.															
30.	Use of acreage	<p>Use the following “Intended Use” abbreviations.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>USE</th> <th>EXPLANATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>“WOC”.....</td> <td>Without Consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“SU”.....</td> <td>Solely uninsured</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“ABA”.....</td> <td>Abandoned without consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“H”.....</td> <td>Harvested</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“UH”.....</td> <td>Unharvested</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Verify any “Intended Use” entry. If the final use of the acreage was not as indicated, strike out the original line and initial it. Enter all data on a new line showing the correct “Final Use.”</p> <p>GLEANED ACREAGE: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.</p>	USE	EXPLANATION	“WOC”.....	Without Consent	“SU”.....	Solely uninsured	“ABA”.....	Abandoned without consent	“H”.....	Harvested	“UH”.....	Unharvested		
USE	EXPLANATION															
“WOC”.....	Without Consent															
“SU”.....	Solely uninsured															
“ABA”.....	Abandoned without consent															
“H”.....	Harvested															
“UH”.....	Unharvested															

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard
31.	Appraised Potential	Per-acre appraisal in tons, to tenths, of potential production for the acreage appraised, as shown on the appraisal worksheet. Refer to exhibit 3, “Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet” for additional instructions. If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter "0.0" Refer to the LAM for procedures for documenting zero yield appraisals.
32a – 33.		Make no entry.
34.	Production Pre QA	Enter the result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, rounded to the nearest tenth. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.
35.	Quality Factor	Make no entry, unless Paragraph 13 applies.
36.	Production Post QA	Same as entry in column 34.
37.	Uninsured Cause(s)	<p>Result of per acre appraisal for uninsured causes (taken from appraisal worksheet or other documentation), multiplied by column 19, and rounded to tenths. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals. If no uninsured causes, make no entry.</p> <p>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 tons, to tenths, for the line, (calculated by multiplying the elected coverage level percentage times the approved APH yield per acre shown on the APH form) for any “P” stage acreage:</p> <p>(2) On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged solely by uninsured causes separate from other production. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals.</p> <p>(3) For acreage that is damaged partly by uninsured causes, enter the result of multiplying the appraised uninsured loss of production per acre in tons, to tenths, by column 19 entry for any such acreage.</p>
38.	Total to Count	Result of adding column 36 and column 37.
39.	Total	Preliminary: Make no entry. Final: Total determined acres (column 19), to tenths.
40.	Quality	Check None, unless Paragraph 14 applies.”
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 to tenths. If a column has no entries, make no entry.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Narrative

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 necessary, enter the unit number(s), “No Inspection,” date, and adjuster’s initials. The insured’s signature is not required.
c.	Explain any uninsured causes, unusual, or controversial cases.
d.	If there is an appraisal in Section I, item 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 forage crop and it is determined that the insured has no other fire insurance. 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, item 62, and/or any production not included in Section II, item 56 or item 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 photograph to identify the total unit: (1) If uninsured causes are present; or (2) 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 date of inspection.
n.	Explain the reason for a “No Indemnity Due” claim. “No Indemnity Due” claims are to be distributed in accordance with the AIP’s instructions.
o.	Explain any delayed notices or delayed claims as instructed in the LAM.
p.	Document any authorized estimated acres shown in Section I column 19 as follows: “Line 3 ‘E’ acres authorized AIP MM/DD/YYYY.”
q.	Document the method and calculation used to determine acres for the unit. Refer to the LAM.
r.	Specify the type of insects or disease when the insured cause of damage or loss is listed as insects or disease. List the control measures used and explain why they did not work.
s.	Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.
t.	Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production of if a Federal or State agency has ordered the insured crop or crop production to be destroyed

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

General Information:

- (1) There generally will be no harvested production entries in items 47a through 66 for preliminary inspections.
- (2) Record the net tons of production in all cases. When applicable weight records are not available, compute the net tonnage. Refer to Para 33 for production computation formulas, factors, and instructions.
- (3) Do not make moisture adjustments for loose stacked hay, dry chopped hay, dry baled hay, pellets, and alfalfa meal.
- (4) 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. Count the production from all cuttings, on a line basis for different types of storage.
- (5) Columns 49 through 52 are for structure measurements entries (Rectangular, Round, Square, etc.). If structures are a combination of shapes, break into a series of average measurements, if possible. Enter “Odd Shape” or “Conical Pile” if production is stored in an odd shaped structure or conical pile. Document measurements on a Special Report or other worksheet used for this purpose.
- (6) 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 more information on production weighed and stored on the farm.
 - (a) Records must be maintained on a unit/type basis.
 - (b) Dates of cutting/harvesting of forage, number of bales harvested, contemporaneous weight of bales from each cutting/harvest (weight must be based on average of at least 2 bales per/cutting/type/unit weighted, dated and signed by a disinterested third party.
 - (c) If contemporaneous records will not be maintained or the production is not, or cannot be measured after being placed in a storage structure, the insured may request an appraisal or inspection/measurement service from the AIP or other disinterested third party (at the insured’s cost), such as FSA, prior to harvest or if all production for each cutting/harvest is still available for verification.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

(7) For production sold, make entries in items 49 through 52 as follows:

- (a) Name and address of buyer.
- (b) Production reports must be substantiated by marketing records from a marketing outlet, processor, or buyer, such as, settlement sheets, certified weight tags, broker sales summaries or load receipts. These records must indicate buyer's name, net tons of forage produced, type, producer's name and delivery date.

(8) For production fed, make entries in items 49 through 52 as follows:

Fed records must specify the number of head, type of livestock (cattle, horses, sheep, etc., with weight estimated to the nearest 100 pounds for each type) and number of days fed.

Feeding records must be contemporaneous and contain the following elements:

- (1) Date forage fed.
- (2) Amount fed on that date.
- (3) Number of livestock fed on that date.
- (4) Type and weight of livestock fed on that date.
- (5) Type and/or unit should be notated.

(9) If acceptable sales or weight tickets are not available, refer to the LAM.

(10) If additional lines are necessary, the data may be entered on a continuation sheet.

Use separate lines for:

- (a) Separate storage structures.
- (b) Varying determinations of production (especially varying moisture).
- (c) Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit.

(11) 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 items 47 through 66 by type or practice. If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard
43.	Date Harvest Completed (Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Final:</p> <p>a. The earlier of the date the entire acreage on the unit was (1) harvested, (2) totally destroyed, (3) put to other use, (4) a combination of harvested, destroyed, or put to other use, or (5) the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.</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>
44.	Damage Similar to Other Farms in the Area?	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Check “Yes” or “No.” Check “Yes” if 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>
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.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard
49.-55.		Describe the method of storage for the production being accounted for on the line. For production sold, enter the name and address of the buyer. Example: “20 large round bales,” “2 stack wagons,” “Bale stack,” “Small bales in field,” “Haylage,” “Weighed and stored on farm,” “Trench Silo,” etc.
56.	Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.	Circle “Ton.” Net production in tons, to tenths, on the basis of air-dried hay. For green-chopped forage fed without air drying, refer to Para 32 C. For hay and/or haylage stored in various ways (including silo storage), refer Para 34 to for formulas, factors, and other instructions. A copy of all production computations is to be left in the contract folder.
57.-60.		Make no entry.
61.	Adjusted Production:	Enter tons, to tenths, from column 56.
62.	Prod. Not to Count:	Net production not to count, in tons to tenths, when acceptable records identifying such production are available, from harvested acreage which has been assessed an appraisal of not less than the guarantee per acre, or from other sources (e.g., other units or uninsured acreage). This entry must never exceed production shown on the same line. explain any “PRODUCTION NOT TO COUNT” in the Narrative.
63.	Production Pre-QA	Result of subtracting the entry in Column 62 from Column 61, to tenths.
64a.- 65.		Make no entry, unless Paragraph 13 applies
66.	Production to Count	Enter result from Column 63.
67.	Total	Total of column 63 to tenths. If no entry in column 63, make no entry.
68.	Section II Total (FP Only)	Preliminary: Make no entry. Final: Total of Column 66, to tenths.
69.	Section I Total	Preliminary: Make no entry. Final: Enter figure from Section I, Column 38 total.
70.	Unit Total	Preliminary: Make no entry. Final: Total of 68 and 69, to tenths for Forage Production
71.	Allocated Prod (FP)	Allocated Prod (FP): Refer to the LAM for instructions for determining allocated production. Enter the total production, rounded to tenths, allocated to this unit that is included in Section I or II of the PW. Document how allocated production was determined and record supporting calculations in the Narrative or on a Special Report.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard
72.	Total APH Prod (FP)	Result, rounded to tenths, of subtracting the total of column 37 (item 42 “Totals”) and item 71 (Allocated Prod.) from item 70 (Unit Total). If no entries in column 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.
The following required are not illustrated on the PW example below.		
73.	Insured’s Signature and Date	Insured’s (or insured’s authorized representative’s) signature and date. Before obtaining the signature, review all entries on the PW with the insured, (or insured’s authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood. Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on the bottom line.
74.	Adjuster’s Signature, Code #, and Date:	Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured’s authorized representative) has signed. For an absentee insured, enter adjuster’s code number only. The signature and date will be entered after the absentee has signed and returned the PW. Final indemnity inspections should be signed on bottom line.
75.	Page:	PRELIMINARY: Page numbers – “1,” “2,” etc., at the time of inspection. FINAL: Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code # Forage Production 0033	2. Unit # 0002-0001 BU	3. Location Description SW321-32N-16E	7. Company Agency ANY COMPANY ANY AGENCY	8. Name of Insured I. M. INSURED
4. Date(s) of Damage JUL	5. Cause(s) of Damage Drought	6. Insured Cause % 100	12. Additional Units 0001-0002 BU	9. Claim # XXXXXXXXXX
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre 3.0	10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXXXXXX			11. Crop Year YYYY
14. Date(s) Notice of Loss 1st MM/DD/YYYY				2nd 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	20.0	20.5	1.000	A01	825					003		UH	Grazed	.8			16.4		16.4		16.4			
C	NS		119.5	1.000	A01	825					003		H	H											
D	NS		40.0	1.000	A01	825					003		P	WOC							112.0	112.0			
39. TOTAL		180.0		40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes <input type="checkbox"/>															42. TOTALS		16.4		16.4	112.0	128.4

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) **Guarantee is 2.8. Field D plowed without consent. Field D acreage determined from permanent FSA measurements. Fields A and C were wheel measured. Production not to count was from uninsurable acreage.**

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	47b. Multi-Crop Code	48. Length or Diameter	49. Width	50. Depth	51. Deduction	52. Net Cubic Feet	53. Conversion Factor	54. Gross Prod.	55. Bu. (Ton) Lbs., Cwt.	56. Shell/Sugar Factor	57. FM% Factor	58a. Moisture % Factor	58b. Moisture % Factor	59a. Test WT Factor	59b. 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	100 Large Round Bales							75.0							75.0		75.0			75.0
	NS	300 Small Bales							9.0							9.0	0.6	8.4			8.4
	NS	Haylage							49.6							49.6		49.6			49.6
67. TOTAL																		133.0	68. Section II Total		133.0
																		69. Section I Total		128.4	
																		70. Unit Total		261.4	
																		71. Allocated Prod.			
																		72. Total APH Prod.		149.4	

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

Minimum Representative Sample Requirements

ACRES IN FIELD OR SUBFIELD	MINIMUM NO. OF SAMPLES
0.1 - 10.0	3
10.1 - 40.0	4
Add one additional sample for each additional 40.0 acres (or fraction thereof) in the field or subfield.	

Stem Count Appraisal Method – Yield Factor

Yield Factors where number of cuttings is generally recognized by agricultural experts for the geographic area.

- (1) East of the Continental Divide in localities where three cuttings or less are usually harvested.

FACTOR	USE:
1.00	If appraising prior to the first cutting
0.50	If appraising prior to the second cutting
0.15	If appraising prior to the third cutting (non-irrigated).
0.20	If appraising prior to the third cutting (irrigated).

- (2) West of the Continental Divide in localities where three cuttings or less are usually harvested

FACTOR	USE:
1.00	If appraising prior to the first cutting.
0.50	If appraising prior to the second cutting
0.20	If appraising prior to the third cutting.

- (3) In localities where four cuttings are usually harvested.

FACTOR	USE:
1.00	If appraising prior to the first cutting.
0.50	If appraising prior to the second cutting.
0.30	If appraising prior to the third cutting
0.20	If appraising prior to the fourth cutting.

- (4) In California or localities where five cuttings are usually harvested.

FACTOR	USE:
1.00	If appraising prior to the first cutting.
0.80	If appraising prior to the second cutting.
0.55	If appraising prior to the third cutting.
0.35	If appraising prior to the fourth cutting.
0.15	If appraising prior to the fifth cutting.

Stem Count Appraisal Method – Yield Factor (Continued)

- (5) In California or localities where six cuttings are usually harvested.

FACTOR	USE:
1.00	If appraising prior to the first cutting.
0.80	If appraising prior to the second cutting.
0.60	If appraising prior to the third cutting.
0.40	If appraising prior to the fourth cutting.
0.30	If appraising prior to the fifth cutting.
0.15	If appraising prior to the sixth cutting.

- (6) In California or localities where seven cuttings are usually harvested.

FACTOR	USE:
1.00	If appraising prior to the first cutting.
0.85	If appraising prior to the second cutting.
0.70	If appraising prior to the third cutting.
0.50	If appraising prior to the fourth cutting.
0.35	If appraising prior to the fifth cutting.
0.20	If appraising prior to the sixth cutting.
0.10	If appraising prior to the seventh cutting.

- (7) In California or localities where eight cuttings are usually harvested.

FACTOR	USE:
1.00	If appraising prior to the first cutting.
0.90	If appraising prior to the second cutting.
0.75	If appraising prior to the third cutting.
0.60	If appraising prior to the fourth cutting.
0.45	If appraising prior to the fifth cutting.
0.30	If appraising prior to the sixth cutting.
0.20	If appraising prior to the seventh cutting.
0.10	If appraising prior to the eighth cutting.

- (8) In California or localities where nine cuttings are usually harvested.

FACTOR	USE:
1.00	If appraising prior to the first cutting.
0.90	If appraising prior to the second cutting.
0.80	If appraising prior to the third cutting.
0.65	If appraising prior to the fourth cutting.
0.50	If appraising prior to the fifth cutting.
0.25	If appraising prior to the sixth cutting.
0.25	If appraising prior to the seventh cutting.
0.15	If appraising prior to the eighth cutting.
0.05	If appraising prior to the ninth cutting.

Stem Count Appraisal Method – Yield Factor (Continued)

- (9) Make no appraisals of potential after the final cutting that is usually harvested in that locality. Any production harvested after the final cutting that is usually harvested in that locality, but prior to the end of the insurance period, will be counted as production for APH and claim purposes. Refer to the LAM for information regarding production to count which is harvested after insurance ends.
- (10) Minimum stem requirements per square foot for each year after the year of establishment are contained in the SP.

Moisture and Weight Adjustments for Weight Method Appraisals

Percent Moisture	Factor	Percent Moisture	Factor
85	0.235	50	0.783
84	0.250	49	0.798
83	0.266	48	0.814
82	0.282	47	0.830
81	0.297	46	0.845
80	0.313	45	0.861
79	0.329	44	0.877
78	0.344	43	0.892
77	0.360	42	0.908
76	0.376	41	0.924
75	0.391	40	0.939
74	0.407	39	0.955
73	0.423	38	0.971
72	0.438	37	0.986
71	0.454	36	1.002
70	0.470	35	1.018
69	0.485	34	1.033
68	0.501	33	1.049
67	0.517	32	1.064
66	0.532	31	1.080
65	0.548	30	1.096
64	0.564	29	1.111
63	0.579	28	1.127
62	0.595	27	1.143
61	0.611	26	1.158
60	0.626	25	1.174
59	0.642	24	1.190
58	0.657	23	1.205
57	0.673	22	1.221
56	0.689	21	1.237
55	0.704	20	1.252
54	0.720	19	1.268
53	0.736	18	1.284
52	0.751	17	1.299
51	0.767	16	1.315
Factors were calculated using the following formula: ((100 minus % moisture) ÷ 100) x 1.15 x 1.36125		15	1.331
		14	1.346
		13	1.361

Moisture Adjustment Table for Weighing Haylage in Chopper Boxes, Silage Wagons, Bales, or Trucks

Formula used for factors is: $((100 \text{ minus } \% \text{ Moisture}) \div 100) \times 1.15$ (Rounded to 3 decimal places)

PERCENT MOISTURE	FACTOR	PERCENT MOISTURE	FACTOR
13	1.000	42	.667
14	.989	43	.656
15	.978	44	.644
16	.966	45	.633
17	.955	46	.621
18	.943	47	.610
19	.932	48	.598
20	.920	49	.587
21	.909	50	.575
22	.897	51	.564
23	.886	52	.552
24	.874	53	.541
25	.863	54	.529
26	.851	55	.518
27	.840	56	.506
28	.828	57	.495
29	.817	58	.483
30	.805	59	.472
31	.794	60	.460
32	.782	61	.449
33	.771	62	.437
34	.759	63	.426
35	.748	64	.414
36	.736	65	.403
37	.725	66	.391
38	.713	67	.380
39	.702	68	.368
40	.690	69	.357
41	.679	70	.345

Use this table to adjust the amount of production down to 13 percent moisture of air-dried hay and enter adjusted production on the claim form.

Harvested and Appraised Potential Table

LESS THAN THE APPROVED APH YIELD

In a one cutting locality, appraisals for future cuttings are not required.

Cutting:	Number of Cuttings Usually Harvested in a Locality:			
	2	3 (NI)	3(I)	4
Before 1st	Current appraisal plus 0.67 times the current appraisal	Current appraisal plus 1.00 times the current appraisal	Current appraisal plus 1.00 times the current appraisal	Current appraisal plus 1.50 times the current appraisal
Before 2nd	Harvested production from the 1st cutting plus the current appraisal	Harvested production from the 1st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.40 times the current appraisal	Harvested production from the 1st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.67 times the current appraisal	Harvested production from the 1st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 1.40 times the current appraisal
Before 3rd	Not applicable	Harvested production from the 1st and 2nd cuttings plus the current appraisal	Harvested production from the 1st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal	Harvested production from the 1st and 2nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.60 times the current appraisal
Before 4th	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal

Harvested and Appraised Potential Table (Continued)

LESS THAN THE APPROVED APH YIELD

The table does not apply in a one cutting area.

Cutting	Number of Cuttings Usually Harvested in a Locality				
	5	6	7	8	9
Before 1st	Current appraisal plus 0.80 times the APH yield.	Current appraisal plus 0.80 times the APH yield.	Current appraisal plus 0.85 times the APH yield.	Current appraisal plus 0.90 times the APH yield.	Current appraisal plus 0.90 times the APH yield.
Before 2nd	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.55 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.60 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.70 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.75 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.80 times the APH Yield.
Before 3rd	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.35 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.40 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.50 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.60 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.65 times the APH Yield.
Before 4th	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.15 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.30 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.35 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.45 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.50 times the APH Yield.
Before 5th	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus .15 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus .20 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus .30 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus .25 times the APH Yield.
Before 6th	Not Applicable	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , and 5 th cuttings plus the current appraisal.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , and 5 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.10 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , and 5 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.20 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , and 5 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.25 times the APH Yield.
Before 7th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th , cuttings plus the current appraisal.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th , cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.10 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th , cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.15 times the APH Yield.
Before 8th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , and 7 th cuttings plus the current appraisal.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , and 7 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.05 times the APH Yield.
Before 9th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , and 8 th cuttings plus the current appraisal.

Harvested and Appraised Potential Table (Continued)

EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE APPROVED APH YIELD

In a one-cutting locality, appraisals for future cuttings are not required.

Cutting:	Number of Cuttings Usually Harvested in a Locality:			
	2	3 (NI)	3(IRR)	4
Before 1st	Current appraisal plus 0.40 times the APH yield	Current appraisal plus 0.50 times the APH yield	Current appraisal plus 0.50 times the APH yield	Current appraisal plus 0.60 times the APH yield
Before 2 nd	Harvested production from the 1st cutting plus the current appraisal	Harvested production from the 1st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.15 times the APH yield	Harvested production from the 1st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.20 times the APH yield	Harvested production from the 1st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.35 times the APH yield
Before 3 rd	Not applicable	Harvested production from the 1st and 2nd cuttings plus the current appraisal	Harvested production from the 1st and 2nd cuttings plus the current appraisal	Harvested production from the 1st and 2nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.15 times the APH yield
Before 4 th	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Harvested production from the 1st and 2 nd and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal

Harvested and Appraised Potential Table (Continued)

EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE APPROVED APH YIELD

In a one-cutting locality, appraisals for future cuttings are not required.

Cutting	Number of Cuttings Usually Harvested in a Locality				
	5	6	7	8	9
Before 1st	Current appraisal plus 0.80 times the APH yield.	Current appraisal plus 0.80 times the APH yield.	Current appraisal plus 0.85 times the APH yield.	Current appraisal plus 0.90 times the APH yield.	Current appraisal plus 0.90 times the APH yield.
Before 2nd	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.55 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.60 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.70 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.75 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st cutting plus the current appraisal plus 0.80 times the APH Yield.
Before 3rd	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.35 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.40 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.50 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.60 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st and 2 nd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.65 times the APH Yield.
Before 4th	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.15 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.30 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.35 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.45 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.50 times the APH Yield.
Before 5th	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus .15 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus .20 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus .30 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus .25 times the APH Yield.
Before 6th	Not Applicable	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , and 5 th cuttings plus the current appraisal.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , and 5 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.10 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , and 5 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.20 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , and 5 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.25 times the APH Yield.
Before 7th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th , cuttings plus the current appraisal.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th , cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.10 times the APH Yield.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th , cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.15 times the APH Yield.
Before 8th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , and 7 th cuttings plus the current appraisal.	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , and 7 th cuttings plus the current appraisal plus 0.05 times the APH Yield.
Before 9th	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harvested production from the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , and 8 th cuttings plus the current appraisal.

Tons of Dry Matter Capacity - Round Silos

Settled Haylage Formula is Considered Factored to 100 Percent Dry Matter (DM).

Depth (Feet)	Diameter of Silo (feet)										
	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30
2	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
3	0.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	5.0
4	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0
5	1.5	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.5	5.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
6	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	13.0
7	2.5	3.5	5.0	6.0	7.5	9.0	11.0	11.5	12.5	14.5	16.5
8	3.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	17.0	20.0
9	3.5	5.0	7.0	8.5	10.5	13.0	15.5	16.5	18.0	20.5	24.0
10	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	19.0	21.0	24.0	28.0
11	5.0	7.0	9.0	11.5	14.0	17.0	20.5	22.0	24.0	27.5	32.0
12	6.0	8.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	19.0	23.0	25.0	27.0	31.0	36.0
13	6.5	9.0	11.5	14.5	18.0	21.5	26.0	28.0	30.5	35.0	40.5
14	7.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	20.0	24.0	29.0	31.0	34.0	39.0	45.0
15	8.0	11.0	14.0	17.5	22.0	26.5	32.0	34.5	37.5	43.0	49.5
16	9.0	12.0	15.0	19.0	24.0	29.0	35.0	38.0	41.0	47.0	54.0
17	9.5	13.0	16.5	21.0	26.0	31.5	38.0	41.0	44.5	51.5	59.0
18	10.0	14.0	18.0	23.0	28.0	34.0	41.0	44.0	48.0	56.0	64.0
19	11.0	15.0	19.5	25.0	30.5	37.0	44.5	48.0	52.0	60.5	69.0
20	12.0	16.0	21.0	27.0	33.0	40.0	48.0	52.0	56.0	65.0	74.0
21	13.0	17.5	22.5	29.0	35.5	43.0	51.5	55.5	60.0	69.5	79.5
22	14.0	19.0	24.0	31.0	38.0	46.0	55.0	59.0	64.0	74.0	85.0
23	14.5	20.0	25.5	33.0	40.5	49.0	58.5	63.0	68.5	79.0	91.0
24	15.0	21.0	27.0	35.0	43.0	52.0	62.0	67.0	73.0	84.0	97.0
25	16.0	22.5	29.0	37.0	45.5	55.0	65.5	71.0	77.0	89.0	102.0
26	17.0	24.0	31.0	39.0	48.0	58.0	69.0	75.0	81.0	94.0	108.0
27	18.0	25.0	32.5	41.0	51.0	61.5	73.0	79.5	85.5	99.5	114.0
28	19.0	26.0	34.0	43.0	54.0	65.0	77.0	84.0	90.0	105.0	120.0
29	20.0	27.5	36.0	45.5	56.5	68.0	81.0	88.0	95.0	110.5	126.5
30	21.0	29.0	38.0	48.0	59.0	71.0	85.0	92.0	100.0	116.0	133.0
31	22.0	30.5	39.5	50.0	62.0	74.5	89.0	96.5	104.5	121.5	139.5
32	23.0	32.0	41.0	52.0	65.0	78.0	93.0	101.0	109.0	127.0	146.0
33	24.0	33.5	43.0	54.5	68.0	81.5	97.5	105.5	114.0	132.5	152.5
34	25.0	35.0	45.0	57.0	71.0	85.0	102.0	110.0	119.0	138.0	159.0
	Tons of Dry Matter (DM)										

Tons of Dry Matter Capacity - Round Silos (Continued)

Depth (feet)	Diameter of Silo (feet)										
	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30
35	26.5	36.5	47.0	59.5	74.0	89.0	106.0	115.0	124.5	144.0	165.5
36	28.0	38.0	49.0	62.0	77.0	93.0	110.0	120.0	130.0	150.0	172.0
37	29.0	39.5	51.0	64.5	80.0	96.5	114.5	124.5	135.0	156.0	179.0
38	30.0	41.0	53.0	67.0	83.0	100.0	119.0	129.0	140.0	162.0	186.0
39	31.0	42.5	55.0	69.5	86.0	104.0	123.5	134.0	145.5	168.5	193.0
40	32.0	44.0	57.0	72.0	89.0	108.0	128.0	139.0	151.0	175.0	200.0
41	33.0	45.5	59.0	74.5	92.5	112.0	133.0	144.0	156.0	181.0	207.5
42	34.0	47.0	61.0	77.0	96.0	116.0	138.0	149.0	161.0	187.0	215.0
43	35.5	48.5	63.0	80.0	99.0	120.0	142.5	154.5	167.0	193.5	222.5
44	37.0	50.0	65.0	83.0	102.0	124.0	147.0	160.0	173.0	200.0	230.0
45	38.0	51.5	67.5	85.5	105.5	128.0	152.0	165.0	178.5	206.5	237.5
46	39.0	53.0	70.0	88.0	109.0	132.0	157.0	170.0	184.0	213.0	245.0
47	40.5	55.0	72.0	91.0	112.5	136.0	162.0	175.5	189.5	220.0	252.5
48	42.0	57.0	74.0	94.0	116.0	140.0	167.0	181.0	195.0	227.0	260.0
49	43.0	58.5	76.0	96.5	119.5	144.0	172.0	186.5	201.0	233.5	268.0
50	44.0	60.0	78.0	99.0	123.0	148.0	177.0	192.0	207.0	240.0	276.0
51	45.0	61.5	80.0	101.5	125.5	151.5	181.0	196.5	212.0	246.0	282.5
52	46.0	63.0	82.0	104.0	128.0	155.0	185.0	201.0	217.0	252.0	289.0
53	47.0	64.5	84.0	106.5	131.0	159.0	189.5	205.5	222.0	257.5	295.5
54	48.0	66.0	86.0	109.0	134.0	163.0	194.0	210.0	227.0	263.0	302.0
55	49.0	67.5	88.0	111.5	137.0	166.5	198.0	214.5	232.0	269.0	309.0
56	50.0	69.0	90.0	114.0	140.0	170.0	202.0	219.0	237.0	275.0	316.0
57	51.5	70.5	92.0	116.0	143.0	173.5	206.0	223.5	242.0	280.5	322.5
58	53.0	72.0	94.0	118.0	146.0	177.0	210.0	228.0	247.0	286.0	329.0
59	54.0	73.5	95.5	120.5	149.0	180.5	214.5	233.0	252.0	292.0	335.5
60	55.0	75.0	97.0	123.0	152.0	184.0	219.0	238.0	257.0	298.0	342.0
61	0.0	76.0	99.0	125.5	155.0	187.5	223.0	242.5	262.0	304.0	348.5
62		77.0	101.0	128.0	158.0	191.0	227.0	247.0	267.0	310.0	355.0
63	0.0	78.5	103.0	130.5	161.0	194.5	231.5	251.5	272.0	315.5	362.0
64		80.0	105.0	133.0	164.0	198.0	236.0	256.0	277.0	321.0	369.0
65	0.0	81.5	107.0	135.0	167.0	201.5	240.0	260.5	282.0	327.0	375.5
66		83.0	109.0	137.0	170.0	205.0	244.0	265.0	287.0	333.0	382.0
67	0.0	84.5	110.5	139.5	173.0	208.5	248.5	269.5	292.0	338.5	388.5
68		86.0	112.0	142.0	176.0	212.0	253.0	274.0	297.0	344.0	395.0
69	0.0	87.5	114.0	144.5	179.0	216.0	257.0	279.0	302.0	350.0	401.5
	Tons of Dry Matter (DM)										

Tons of Dry Matter Capacity - Round Silos (Continued)

Depth (feet)	Diameter of Silo (feet)										
	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30
70		89.0	116.0	147.0	182.0	220.0	261.0	284.0	307.0	356.0	408.0
71	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.5	184.5	223.5	265.5	288.5	312.0	361.5	415.0
72				152.0	187.0	227.0	270.0	293.0	317.0	367.0	422.0
73	0.0	0.0	0.0	154.5	190.0	230.5	274.0	297.5	322.0	373.0	428.5
74				157.0	193.0	234.0	278.0	302.0	327.0	379.0	435.0
75	0.0	0.0	0.0	159.0	196.0	237.5	282.5	306.5	332.0	384.5	441.5
76				161.0	199.0	241.0	287.0	311.0	337.0	390.0	448.0
77	0.0	0.0	0.0	163.5	202.0	244.5	291.0	315.5	342.0	396.0	454.5
78				166.0	205.0	248.0	295.0	320.0	347.0	402.0	461.0
79	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.5	208.0	251.5	299.5	325.0	352.0	407.5	468.0
80				171.0	211.0	255.0	304.0	330.0	357.0	413.0	475.0
81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	258.5	308.0	334.5	361.5	419.0	481.5
82						262.0	312.0	339.0	366.0	425.0	488.0
83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	266.0	316.5	343.5	371.0	431.0	494.5
84						270.0	321.0	348.0	376.0	437.0	501.0
85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	273.5	325.0	352.5	381.0	442.5	507.5
86						277.0	329.0	357.0	386.0	448.0	514.0
87	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	280.5	333.5	361.5	391.0	454.0	521.0
88						284.0	338.0	366.0	396.0	460.0	528.0
89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	287.5	342.0	371.0	401.0	465.5	534.5
90						291.0	346.0	376.0	406.0	471.0	541.0
91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	294.5	350.5	380.5	411.0	477.5	547.5
92						298.0	355.0	385.0	416.0	483.0	554.0
93	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	301.5	359.0	389.5	421.0	488.5	560.5
	Tons of Dry Matter (DM)										

Tons of Dry Matter Capacity - Round Silos. Settled haylage formula is considered factored to 100 percent dry matter on above chart. Use the chart to get 100 percent dry matter. Multiply this number by 1.15 to get the 13 percent moisture dry hay equivalent to be entered in item "I" of the claim form, as tons of harvested production.

Example: Silo diameter is 20 feet. Depth of harvested production is 20 feet. Production taken from the 100 percent dry matter chart of 33 tons X 1.15 factor = 37.95 (rounded to 38.0 tons) of 13 percent moisture, dry hay equivalent.

Cubic Feet Per Ton of Forage Production in Storage

METHOD OF STORAGE	LENGTH OF TIME IN STORAGE	
	0-90 DAYS	OVER 90 DAYS
1. Alfalfa 90-100 (loose stacked)	500	400
2. Alfalfa 60-89 (loose stacked)	550	445
3. Grass/Alfalfa 1-59 (loose stacked)	565	550
4. Alfalfa Hay (chopped)		
a. stack wagon-loose (Haybuster)	425	425
b. stack wagon-tight (Hesston-John Deere)	250	250
c. Alfalfa cut 3/8" length	200	200
d. Alfalfa cut 1/2" length	260	260
e. Alfalfa cut 1" length	300	300
f. Alfalfa cut 2" length	370	370
7. *Large rectangular bales	130	130
8. Alfalfa meal	134	134
9. Alfalfa pellets	53	53
10. Ground Hay	44	44
11. Haylage (trench or bunker silo) - Refer to paragraph 33		
12. Haylage (round silo) - TOP UNLOADING SILO tonnage calculation sheet (Refer to exhibit 14)		
13. Haylage HAULED in chopper boxes, silage wagon, trucks: <u>Cu. Ft. = Tons (at 13 percent equivalent moisture)</u> 225		
*Usually 4' x 4' x 8' used by commercial growers and large producers. Factor reflects alfalfa only.		

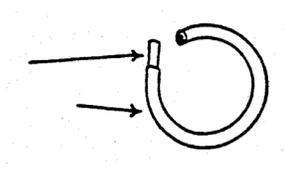
Measuring Devices

Devices for determination of square feet in sample - use for both stand-count and weight-method appraisals. The following measuring devices can be constructed in each region. Materials needed and construction steps are as follows:

A. ROUND HOOP WITH 3, 4, AND 5 SQUARE FEET INSIDE AREA

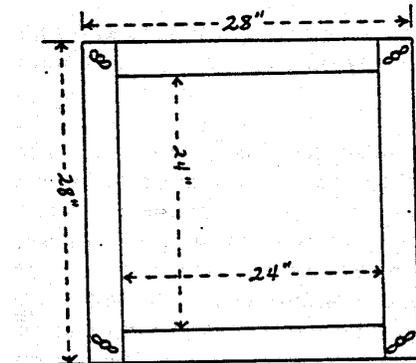
- (1) Material required for round hoop (3 square feet) is 73.7 inches of 1/2-inch inside diameter plastic hose and 3 inches of 1/2-inch diameter wooden dowel material.
- (2) Material required for round hoop (4 square feet) is 85.1 inches of 1/2-inch inside diameter plastic hose and 3 inches of 1/2-inch diameter wooden dowel material.
- (3) Material required for round hoop (5 square feet) is 95.2 inches of 1/2-inch inside diameter plastic hose and 3 inches of 1/2-inch diameter wooden dowel material.
- (4) Construction. Insert dowel pin in one end of hose, form a circle and connect together.

3" Dowel Pin
1/2" Plastic Hose



B. Collapsible Wood Frame with 4 Square Feet Inside Area

- (1) Collapsible wood frame 24" inside.
- (2) Frame Material:
- (3) Four 1" X 2" X 27" wood pieces;
Four 1/4" X 2" stove bolts with wing nuts; and
8 flat washers.



Silo - Tonnage Calculation Sheet

TOP UNLOADING ROUND SILO: HAYLAGE DEPTH RECORD

Use the Top Unloading Silo - Tonnage Calculation Sheet with exhibit 10, “Tons of Dry Matter Capacity - Round Silos” and the “Round Silo: Haylage Depth Record” sheet.

Caution: Refer to exhibit 10 only when indicated by the individual item instructions. When interpolating, round to the nearest whole ton; i.e. 3.5 is rounded to 4.0. Likewise, round the measured depth to the nearest whole foot.

Whenever the measured depth after the latest filling is less than the original measured depth of the previous filling (part of the original filling has been fed), the latest filling (harvested production) is calculated by subtracting the measured depth, before beginning the latest filling, from the measured depth after the latest filling, and then applying that figure to exhibit 10 for the diameter of the silo involved.

Example: Silo diameter is 20 feet. Depth after the first filling was 75 feet (settled). Depth prior to the beginning of the second filling was 45 feet (30 feet of first filling already fed). Depth after the completion of second filling was 50 feet.

50 feet is less than 75 feet; hence the adjuster will calculate the harvested production for the second filling by subtracting the depth prior to beginning the filling (45 feet) from the depth after completion of the filling (50 feet). For this 20-foot diameter silo, the difference of 5 feet (when applied to exhibit 10), indicates 4.5 tons as the calculated production of 100 percent dry matter.

Explanatory “Item” instructions (for items not self-explanatory):

Item 6 - Enter type insured

Location/identification of the silo: Make a sketch map, if necessary, or include specific directions to the silo. If production from a unit is stored in two or more silos, so state and locate/identify them.

Obtain the insured’s signature and enter the date after all entries and calculations are explained to the insured.

Silo - Tonnage Calculation Sheet (Continued)

TOP UNLOADING = ROUND SILO: HAYLAGE DEPTH RECORD

For Illustration Purposes Only

1. Company ANY COMPANY	2. Insured's Name I.M. INSURED	3. Policy Number XX-XXX-XXXXX
4. Claim Number XXXXXX	5. Unit Number: 0001-0001 BU Line Number:	6. Crop ALFALFA
7. Crop Year YYYY	8. FSA Farm No./Legal Description 1480	9. Silo Diameter 20 FT.

Record depth to nearest whole foot

10. Greatest depth of haylage from previous year:

11. Depth before first filling:

12. Depth after first filling:

13. Depth before second filling:

14. Depth after second filling:

15. Depth before third filling:

16. Depth after third filling:

17. Depth before fourth filling:

18. Depth after fourth filing:

FEET	DATE MEASURED
65	9-28-YYYY
18	5-20-YYYY
70	5-22-YYYY
55	6-24-YYYY
75	6-26-YYYY
45	7-28-YYYY
50	7-30-YYYY
40	9-12-YYYY
70	9-14-YYYY

Remarks:

Alternative method of measurement (especially where the haylage depth will not be accessible for measurement): The insured may record the loads of forage placed in the silo from each cutting but only after a pre-harvest weight method appraisal has been done for use in verifying the credibility of the load records.

Adjusters: Record the dimensions of each conveyance that will be used. Establish the average depth of filling for each conveyance.

Conversion (tons of 13 percent moisture equivalent hay): Divide total cubic feet by 225.

Silo - Tonnage Calculation Sheet (Continued)

TOP UNLOADING SILO

For Illustration Purposes Only

Tonnage Calculation Sheet

1. Company ANY COMPANY		2. Insured's Name I.M. INSURED		3. Policy Number XX-XXX-	
4. Claim Number XXXXX		5. Unit Number: 00100 Line Number:		6. Crop ALFALFA	
7. Crop Year YYYY		8. FSA Farm No./Legal Description XXXX		9. Silo Diameter 20 FT.	

	<u>ITEM NUMBER</u>	<u>DEPTH IN FEET</u>	<u>SILO TONS</u>	<u>HARVESTED TONS</u>
10.	Highest level - previous year (settled)	65ft.	167.0	
11.	Item 10 minus carry-over depth	47ft.	112.5	
12.	Item 10 - tons minus Item 11 - tons		54.5	
13.	First filling depth and tons	70ft.	182.0	
14.	First filling harvested production (13 - 12)			127.5
15.	Amount Fed. (13 - Depth Prior to 2 nd filling)	15ft.	22.0	
16.	Item 13 - tons minus Item 15 - tons		160.0	
17.	Second filling depth and tons	75ft.	196.0	
18.	Second filling harvested production (17 - 16)			36.0
19.	Amount Fed (17 - Depth Prior to 3 rd filling)	30ft.	59.0	
20.	Item 17 - tons minus Item 19 - tons		137.0	
21.	Third filling depth and tons	50ft.	***	
22.	Third filling harvested production (21 - 20)			4.5***
23.	Amount Fed. (21 - Depth prior to 4 th filling)	10ft.	12.0	
24.	Item 21 - tons minus Item 23 - tons		130.0	
25.	Fourth filling depth and tons	70ft.	182.0	
26.	Fourth filing harvested production (25 - 24)			52.0
27.	TOTAL HARVEST DRY MATTER (Items 14 + 18 + 22 + 26)			220.0
28.	CONVERSION TO 13% EQUIVALENT MOISTURE AIR DRIED HAY (Item 27 x 1.15) (Round to Tenths)			253.0

Remarks:

Silo - Tonnage Calculation Sheet (Continued)**BOTTOM UNLOADING SILO - TONNAGE CALCULATION SHEET**

Use the BOTTOM UNLOADING SILO - TONNAGE CALCULATION SHEET with “Tons of Dry Matter Capacity - Round Silos” and the “Round Silo: Haylage Depth Record” sheet.

Caution: Refer to exhibit 10 only when indicated by the individual item instructions. When interpolating, round to the nearest whole ton; i.e. 3.5 is rounded to 4.0. Likewise, round the measured depth to the nearest whole foot.

Whenever the measured depth after the latest filling is less than the original measured depth of the previous filling (part of the original filling has been fed), the latest filling (harvested production) is calculated by subtracting the measured depth, before beginning the latest filling, from the measured depth after the latest filling and then applying that figure to exhibit 10 for the diameter of the silo involved.

Example: Silo diameter is 20 feet. Depth after filling #1 was 55 feet (settled). Depth prior to the beginning of filling #2 was 30 feet (25 feet of filling #1 already fed). Depth after the completion of filling #2 was 52 feet.

Calculation: 52 is less than 55 (feet); hence, the adjuster will calculate the harvested production for filling #2 by subtracting the depth prior to beginning the filling (30 feet) from the depth after completion of the filling (52 feet). For this 20-foot diameter silo, the difference of 22 feet (when applied to the exhibit 10), indicates 38 tons as the calculated production of 100 percent dry matter. Convert that amount to 13 percent moisture air-dried hay by multiplying it by 1.15 and rounding the result to tenths (6.0 tons).

EXPLANATORY "ITEM" INSTRUCTIONS (for items not self-explanatory):

Item 6 - Enter type of forage insured as applicable. For mixtures where Timothy grass is predominant (up to 99.9 percent of the ground cover), include "(Timothy)." For mixtures where clover is likewise predominant, include "(Clover)."

Location/identification of the silo: Make a sketch map, if necessary, or include specific directions to the silo in the remarks or on an attachment. If an attachment is used, so indicate. If production from a unit is stored in two or more silos, so state and locate/identify them.

Obtain the insured's signature and enter the date after all entries and calculations are explained to the insured.

Silo - Tonnage Calculation Sheet (Continued)

For Illustration Purposes Only

ROUND SILO: HAYLAGE DEPTH RECORD

1. Company ANY COMPANY		2. Insured's Name I.M. INSURED	3. Policy Number XX-XXX-XXXXX
4. Claim Number XXXXXX		5. Unit Number: 00100 Line Number:	6. Crop Alfalfa
7. Crop Year YYYY	8. FSA Farm No./Legal Description 1480	9. Silo Diameter 20 FT.	

Record depth to nearest whole foot

10. Greatest depth of haylage from previous year:

11. Depth before first filling:

12. Depth after first filling:

13. Depth before second filling:

14. Depth after second filling:

15. Depth before third filling:

16. Depth after third filling:

17. Depth before fourth filling:

18. Depth after fourth filling:

FEET	DATE MEASURED
18	5-20-YYYY
55	5-22-YYYY
30	6-24-YYYY
52	6-26-YYYY
45	7-28-YYYY
64	7-30-YYYY
56	9-12-YYYY
63	9-14-YYYY

Remarks:

Silo - Tonnage Calculation Sheet (Continued)

ALTERNATIVE METHOD of measurement (especially where the haylage depth will not be accessible for measurement): The insured may record the loads of forage placed in the silo from each cutting but only after a pre-harvest weight method appraisal has been done for use in verifying the credibility of the load records.

Adjusters: Record the dimensions of each conveyance that will be used. Establish the average depth of filling for each conveyance.

Conversion (tons of 13 percent moisture equivalent hay): Divide total cubic feet by 225.

BOTTOM UNLOADING SILO

Tonnage Calculation Sheet

For Illustration Purposes Only

1. COMPANY ANY COMPANY		2. INSURED'S NAME I.M. INSURED		3. POLICY NUMBER XXXXXXXXXX X		4. CLAIM NUMBER XXXXXX	
5. Unit NO. 00100		6. CROP Alfalfa		7. CROP YEAR YYYY		9. SILO DIAMETER 20 FT.	
LINE NO.		8. FSA FARM NO./LEGAL DESCRIPTION 1480					

ITEM NO.

	DEPTH IN FEET	TONS
10 Depth and drymatter tonnage of carryover haylage:	---	- 28
11 Settled depth and drymatter tonnage after 1st filling:	55	+ 137
12 Settled depth and drymatter tonnage before 2nd filling:	30	- 59
13 Settled depth and drymatter tonnage after 2nd filling:	52	+ 38
14 Settled depth and drymatter tonnage before 3rd filling:	45	- 106
15 Settled depth and drymatter tonnage after 3rd filling:	64	+ 164
16 Settled depth and drymatter tonnage before 4th filling:	56	- 140
17 Settled depth and drymatter tonnage after 4th filling:	63	+ 161
18 TOTAL harvested haylage (100% Dry Matter):		257
19 Conversion to 13% equivalent moisture (air-dried) hay: (Item 18 x 1.15) (Round to tenths)		295.6

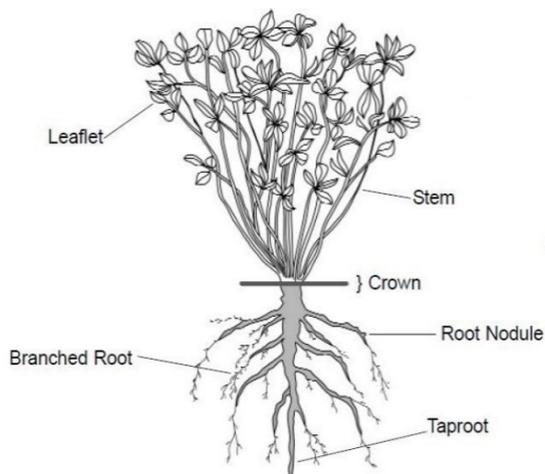
Remarks:

Stem Count Background

An alfalfa stem is the large growth from the crown of the plant. Healthy plants have multiple stems. Research has shown that stem count is a more accurate method of estimating the potential yield than plant counts. Indeed, the relationship between stem density and yield potential remains constant through the life of the stand. Consequently, stem counts can be used to assess quality at any stage in the life of a stand. The Forage Production plan moves from plant counts to stem counts as this is a more reliable method for estimating alfalfa yield potential. The Adequate Stand (Stem Count) Method is used for forage types that contains 60 percent or more alfalfa. This method counts the number of live alfalfa stems rather than live plants.

Stem count and recommended action for 90-100 percent alfalfa.

Stand density (stems/foot ²)	Action
Greater than 55	Stem density not limiting yield
40 to 55	Some yield reduction expected
Less than 40	Consider replacing stand



The above table refers specifically to Alfalfa 90-100. Consequently, an Adequate Stand for the revised type ‘Alfalfa 90-100’ can be defined as 55 stems per square foot. This stem count can also apply to future years of production so that the Adequate Stand is defined by the same 55 stems for the duration of the stand if it can be insured as ‘Alfalfa 90-100’ (i.e. with 90% or more alfalfa as groundcover).

Measuring stem count involves taking samples and counting only those stems that are over 2 inches tall (i.e. tall enough to be harvested by a mower) within a square foot measure. An adjuster can harvest at a 2-inch height the alfalfa within the measure to accurately count the stems.