



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture



Federal Crop  
Insurance  
Corporation

FCIC-24190 (08-2025)

# **ACTUAL REVENUE HISTORY (ARH) SWEET CHERRY PILOT INSURANCE STANDARDS HANDBOOK**

## **2026 and Succeeding Crop Years**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION  
RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

<b>TITLE: ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Insurance Standards Handbook</b>	<b>NUMBER: FCIC-24190 OPI: Product Management</b>
<b>EFFECTIVE DATE: 2026 and Succeeding Crop Years</b>	<b>ISSUE DATE: August 15, 2025</b>
<b>SUBJECT:</b>  Provides the insurance standards and instructions for the ARH sweet cherry pilot crop insurance program.	<b>APPROVED:</b>  <i>/s/ John W. Underwood for</i>  <b>Deputy Administrator for Product Management</b>

**REASON FOR ISSUANCE**

This handbook provides the official FCIC-approved 2026 and succeeding crop years’ underwriting and administration standards for the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program. This handbook replaces FCIC-24190, ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Insurance Standards Handbook, dated August 29, 2024. This handbook is effective upon approval and until obsoleted.

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

Listed below are the changes to the FCIC-24190 ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Insurance Standards Handbook with significant content change. All changes and additions are **highlighted**. Minor changes and corrections are not included in this listing. **\*\*\*** used throughout the handbook to indicate where major deletions occurred.

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Description of Change</b>
Throughout	Updated crop years throughout the handbook. Replaced “by” before a date with “on or before.” Added abbreviations as appropriate.
<a href="#">Para. 32</a>	Removed block reporting restriction, making it available.
<a href="#">Para. 32A(3)(h)</a>	Deleted “Average yield” and corrected with “100% Share Equivalent Revenue.”
<a href="#">Para. 32C</a>	Clarified the temporary yield procedure.
<a href="#">Para. 32E</a>	Added VFR abbreviation. Added a note that RS can apply without YA applying.
<a href="#">Para. 32N</a>	Added CIH para. 1861 language from 32P, clarified applicability, edited and reformatted.
<a href="#">Para. 32P</a>	Moved database language to paragraph 32N.
<a href="#">Exh. 2</a>	Updated definition of Harvest to be consistent with CP.
<a href="#">Exh. 4</a>	Simplified ARH Report examples.

**ARH SWEET CHERRY PILOT PROGRAM**

**INSURANCE STANDARDS HANDBOOK**

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## PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 1 General Information

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#### A. Purpose and Objective

This handbook provides procedure for administering the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program in accordance with the ARH Endorsement and the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot CP, and supplements the CIH, GSH, DSSH, and LAM via exceptions, changes, and additions. If there is a conflict between this handbook and the CIH, GSH, DSSH, or LAM, this handbook controls.

#### B. Source of Authority

The ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program is an RMA developed product approved by the FCIC Board of Directors on April 24, 2008, under Section 523 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act. This handbook provides the FCIC-approved procedures for administering this pilot.

#### C. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

The USDA prohibits discrimination against its customers. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that “No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.” Therefore, programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance must operate in a non-discriminatory manner. Also, a recipient of RMA funding may not retaliate against any person because they opposed an unlawful practice or policy, or made charges, testified, or participated in a complaint under Title VI.

It is the AIPs’ responsibility to ensure that standards, procedures, methods, and instructions, as authorized by FCIC in the sale and service of crop insurance contracts, are implemented in a manner compliant with Title VI. Information regarding Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the program discrimination complaint process is available on the USDA public website at [www.usda.gov/oascr](http://www.usda.gov/oascr). For more information on the RMA Non-Discrimination Statement, see the DSSH.

#### D. Related Handbooks

The following table provides handbooks related to ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program.

**Note:** Not all sections of related handbooks or all procedures in a section apply to ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program. See [Part 3](#) for exceptions.

**D. Related Handbooks (Continued)**

Handbook	Relation/Purpose
CIH	This handbook provides the official FCIC-approved underwriting standards for policies administered by AIPs for the General Administrative Regulations; <b>CCIP</b> BP, and <b>ARPI</b> Regulations.
DSSH	This handbook provides the official FCIC-approved form standards for use in the sale and service of any eligible Federal crop insurance policy; required statements and disclosures; and the standards for submission and review of non-reinsured supplemental policies in accordance with the SRA.
GSH	This handbook provides the official FCIC-approved standards for policies administered by AIPs under the General Administrative Regulations, <b>CCIP</b> BP, including the <b>CAT</b> Endorsement; the <b>ARPI</b> Regulations BP; the <b>STAX</b> Plan of Insurance; the <b>RI</b> Plans; and the <b>WFRP</b> Pilot Policy.
LAM	This handbook provides the official FCIC-approved general loss adjustment standards for all levels of insurance provided under FCIC unless a publication specifies that none or only specified parts of this handbook apply.
ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot <b>LASH</b>	This handbook provides the official FCIC-approved loss adjustment standards for this crop for adjusting losses in a uniform and timely manner.
Written Agreement Handbook	This handbook provides the official FCIC-approved standards and criteria for WAs, and instructions for each RMA RO and AIP to process WA requests.

**E. Duration**

The ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program is available beginning with the 2009 crop year and is authorized until terminated or converted to a permanent program by the FCIC Board of Directors.

**F. Area of Applicability**

See **AD** for the pilot area.

## **2 Responsibilities**

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### **G. RMA Responsibilities**

Establish and maintain the policy, procedure, and instructions for administering the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program. Provide guidance and clarification, as needed, regarding the policy, procedure, and instructions for the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program.

### **H. AIP Responsibilities**

AIPs must use standards, procedures, methods, and instructions as authorized by FCIC in the sale and service of crop insurance contracts. Each AIP is responsible for using RMA approved procedure that includes the ARH Endorsement. AIP should report any ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program issues or concerns to PASD of RMA.

**3-20 (Reserved)**

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## PART 2: INSURABILITY

### 21 Limitations on an Increase in Coverage Levels from Year to Year

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Insurance attaches on carryover policies on the day after the day insurance ends for a crop year. This feature provides continuous coverage for sweet cherries.

**Example:** The insurance period for physical damage for the 2026 crop year may end on the date harvest of the unit is complete during calendar year 2026. It may end earlier if the crop is completely destroyed. The insurance period for the 2027 crop year begins on the day after the day harvest of the 2026 crop was completed if that was the day insurance for physical damage ended.

The cancellation/sales closing date is January 31 in California and November 20 in all other states, as such an insured could have knowledge that a reduced crop is likely and seek to maximize the coverage level for the next crop year. Accordingly, the CP prohibit an increase in the coverage level in such cases. The AIP may reduce the coverage level to the level in effect the previous crop year at any time the AIP becomes aware this limitation has been violated.

The insured cannot avoid this limitation by cancelling the policy with one AIP and purchasing coverage from another AIP. The new AIP must check the PASS to determine if a policy previously was in effect for the insured and enforce the limitation if applicable.

### 22 Insurable Types and Practices

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#### A. Types Insurable

For the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program, type is a grouping of sweet cherry which indicates the predominant end use. T-Revenues and T-Yields, if applicable, must match the intended use for the insurance year. See AD for types available by county. The following types are insurable in this pilot:

- (1) Sweet cherries (fresh) that includes sweet cherry varieties and production practices which produce fruit that is primarily intended for consumption as fresh fruit.
- (2) Sweet cherries (processing) that includes sweet cherry varieties and production practices which produce fruit that is primarily intended for processing use.

**Example:** Incidental sales of sweet cherries for processing due to imperfections of fruit or sweet cherries from a pollinator variety that is not suitable for fresh sales from a unit where the predominant use of the production is for the fresh market will be considered to be of the sweet cherries (fresh) type.

#### B. Insurable Practices

Sweet cherries must be produced in an orchard that is acceptable to the AIP, if inspected. Insurable practices are listed in the AD. Generally, sweet cherries must be irrigated to be insurable under this pilot; however, non-irrigated sweet cherries are insurable in some pilot counties.

## 22 Insurable Types and Practices (Continued)

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### B. Insurable Practices (Continued)

Sweet cherries inter-planted with another perennial crop are insurable unless, upon inspection of the acreage by the AIP, it is determined the requirements contained in the policy are not met.

## 23 Units and Coverage Levels

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### A. Units

In addition to section 34(c) of the BP, OUs may be established by non-contiguous land, type, or as specified in the SP.

EUs in section 34(a)(2) of the BP are applicable.

Whole Farm unit provisions in section 34(a) of the BP do not apply.

### B. Coverage Levels

Coverage is available in 5 percent (5%) increments from 50 percent (50%) to 85 percent (85%). CAT coverage is not offered, consistent with FCIC policy regarding revenue insurance plans.

## 24 Insurance Dates and Causes of Loss

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### A. Insurance Dates

- (1) The cancellation, termination, and sales closing dates are January 31 in California and November 20 in all other states.
- (2) The contract change date is the following date immediately preceding the cancellation date, which is October 31 in California and August 31 in all other states.
- (3) The date for the end of the insurance period for physical damage for each crop year is the date by which the sweet cherries are normally harvested, which is July 31 in California and August 31 in all other states.
- (4) The date for the end of the insurance period for a loss of revenue due to an inadequate market price is January 15 following harvest, unless otherwise specified in the SP. Any production not sold on or before the end of the insurance period date for inadequate market price will be valued using the annual price procedure. If a pool should close after the end of the insurance period date for inadequate market price but before April 15, the insured must use the annual price procedure.
- (5) Regardless of the price used to determine the revenue to count, the notice of loss must be filed by April 15, the year following harvest.
- (6) The acreage reporting date is March 15 in California and January 15 in all other states.
- (7) The revenue reporting date is the acreage reporting date.

**A. Insurance Dates (Continued)**

- (8) The premium billing date is August 15 of the crop year.

**B. Insurable Causes of Loss**

The following causes of loss due to physical damage are covered under the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program:

- (1) Adverse weather conditions.
- (2) Fire, unless undergrowth has not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard.
- (3) Wildlife.
- (4) Earthquake.
- (5) Volcanic eruption.
- (6) Insects and plant disease if either of the following apply:
  - (a) adverse weather conditions prevent application of control measures or cause control measures to be ineffective after application, and reapplication is not possible or permitted before damage occurs or worsens; or
  - (b) no pesticides effective on the insect or plant disease are registered with the Environmental Protection Agency, or successor agency, or through University Extension and labeled for use on sweet cherries.

**Note:** Causes of loss due to insects or plant disease are insurable causes of loss only if a natural event, such as rain, either prevents timely application of a pesticide or washes it off the trees before it has had an opportunity to be effective. Further, the insured must have been unable to reapply the control measure before damage occurs or worsens due to continuing natural events, such as adverse weather, or because the label directions limit reapplication for several days after an initial application and there are no substitutes. In addition, a pest or disease may occur for which no pesticide has been registered for use on that disease or pest or, if a pesticide is registered, it has not been labeled for use on sweet cherries or if a pesticide is registered but cannot be applied because of withdrawal periods prior to harvest date. Insureds must exercise normal and routine care of the orchard to control insects and disease outbreaks, but if natural events beyond the control of the insured occur and cause a production loss, such losses may be covered if all other requirements are met.

**B. Insurable Causes of Loss (Continued)**

- (7) Failure of irrigation water supply if caused by a cause of loss specified in this subparagraph (1-6) that occurs during the insurance period.
- (8) In addition to the causes of loss due to physical damage, loss of revenue due to an inadequate market price is a covered cause of loss for sweet cherries which are delivered and sold or are valued using the annual price procedure.

**Note:** Unsold sweet cherries must be appraised to determine the pounds of marketable fruit and must be valued as revenue to count using the annual price procedure in accordance with the CP.

**C. Uninsurable Causes of Loss**

In addition to the uninsurable causes of loss listed in the BP, the following are not insurable causes of loss under the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program:

- (1) Failure to harvest in a timely manner for any reason, including the inability to obtain harvest labor, unless the failure to harvest is due to a physical peril(s) insurable cause of loss according to [Subpara. B](#).

**Note:** AIPs must exercise caution with claims filed late because the insured was attempting to find a market for the sweet cherries. If the appraisal is made after the fruit becomes soft, shriveled, or damaged by other causes it will not accurately reflect the condition of the fruit as it was at first maturity. Timely notice and timely loss adjustment are extremely important for sweet cherries because they are highly perishable.

- (2) Mechanical damage that occurs during the insurance period.
- (3) Inability to market the sweet cherries for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause.

**Example:** An insured's inability to market production due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production is not an insurable cause of loss.

**25 Reports**

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Revenue reports must contain insurable acreage amounts, total production, appraised production, and revenue; and must be separated in the appropriate manner to support the insurance guarantee. All information contained in the revenue report must be substantiated by verifiable records, such as AIP loss records, settlement sheets, or appraisals. Preharvest appraisals are required for direct marketing acreage and must also be accompanied by sales records.

## 25 Reports (Continued)

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AIP appraisal of unharvested marketable production may be used in the annual revenue determination. If the insured does not have an annual price from actual sales to use for the valuation of the unharvested marketable production the annual price procedure will be used to determine the price.

If a loss claim record was filed for a crop year, the revenue to count from the loss record must be used for the revenue report even if the loss was settled using the annual price procedure and the production was later sold. If there was no loss claim but the revenue report was submitted using an annual price, the revenue report must be updated in subsequent years. See [Para. 32](#) reference to CIH Para. 1857.

If harvested marketable production is rejected by the processor, such production can be used in the annual revenue determination provided acceptable supporting records are provided. The acceptable supporting records must include gross production, percent of damaged fruit, grade, and document the condition of the damaged fruit, such as splits, decay, sunscald, etc. The harvested marketable production which was rejected by the processor is valued using the annual price procedure.

Acceptable supporting records for delivered and sold sweet cherries include the settlement sheets provided by the processor only if the settlement sheet records provide, at a minimum, all the following information:

- (1) gross production;
- (2) production net of leaves, loose stems, and foreign material;
- (3) any quality grade information; and
- (4) revenue net of all post-production costs, such as sorting, culling, cooling, etc.

## 26 Alternative Protection

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Alternative protection as referenced in the ARH Endorsement is not available for sweet cherries.

## 27 Adjustments to Historic Revenue

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The adjustments to historic revenues as described in sections 5(a)(1) and (2) of the ARH Endorsement do not apply to sweet cherries.

## 28-30 (Reserved)

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## PART 3: APPLICABILITY OF HANDBOOKS

### 31 General Overview

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This part identifies information specific to the applicability of the CIH, DSSH, GSH, LAM, and any other issuance that may require supplemental information about sweet cherries or to the ARH plan of insurance. Unless specifically amended, supplemented, or deleted by information in this handbook, all policy and procedure issuances apply to sweet cherries and to the ARH plan of insurance.

### 32 Specific Information Regarding the Crop Insurance Handbook

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The general rules of crop insurance, as provided in the CIH and GSH, apply to the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program with the exception that revenue reported by the insured must include only their revenue. The reported revenue will be stated as 100 percent share equivalent revenue for record keeping purposes. This change is needed because two or more persons sharing in the same acreage may not sell at the same time or to the same buyer and may realize different amounts of revenue.

Any references to the term “yield” are replaced by the term “yield and revenue” and the term “APH” is replaced by the term “ARH,” as appropriate in procedures or as otherwise noted.

The following subparagraphs provide general information, changes, additions, deletions, and modifications, termed supplemental instructions, regarding the CIH applicability to ARH Sweet Cherry Program.

#### A. CIH Part 13 and Part 15

Insureds who purchase ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program insurance coverage must follow the procedures below. The instructions provided pertain to both yield and revenue.

- (1) AIPs are responsible for recording the appropriate acreage, yield, and revenue data using any form that meets all requirements. AIPs may elect to use two standard APH forms with the appropriate form labeled as “Revenue” or may elect to use a combined form of its design that meets the requirements stated below. An example form is provided in [Exh. 4](#).
- (2) Revenue is certified according to the predominant end use of the production from the unit. Insureds are required to certify only their share of the revenue from the unit. For record keeping purposes, the certified revenue is to be recorded on a 100 percent share equivalent basis to provide continuity in the event the share may change from year to year.
- (3) In addition to elements required to complete the production report and APH, the following elements are required to complete the revenue report and/or ARH. See [Exh. 3A](#) for the required fields on the revenue report and [Exh. 3B](#) for the required fields on the ARH report.

**A. CIH Part 13 and Part 15 (Continued)**

- (a) Insured’s Net Revenue – Enter the insured’s share of the revenue from the block/unit net of all non-allowable costs, such as cooling, culling, packing, etc. If non-allowable costs are not identified by unit, such as assessed on the entire quantity sold, allocate those costs pro-rata to the revenue derived from each unit.
  - (b) Average Revenue – Divide Insured’s Net Revenue by acres.
  - (c) Insured’s Share – Enter the insured’s percent share of the production (lbs.).
  - (d) 100% Share Equivalent Revenue – Divide Average Revenue by Share.
  - (e) Total – Enter the total of the entries.
  - (f) Preliminary Yield – Enter the result of dividing the total of the “Average Yield” column by the number of crop years in the database.
  - (g) Approved Yield – Completed by the verifier. Enter the approved ARH yield after all entries are verified or any applicable adjustments/reductions.
  - (h) Preliminary Revenue – Enter the result of dividing the total of the “100% Share Equivalent Revenue” column by the number of crop years in the database.
  - (i) Approved Revenue – Completed by verifier. Enter the approved ARH revenue after all entries are verified or any applicable adjustments/reductions.
  - (j) Prior Revenue – Enter the prior approved ARH revenue, if applicable. Enter N/A if it is not applicable.
- (4) To qualify for OUs, acceptable production reports must be filed for each OU for the most recent crop year. The following are acceptable evidence of production:
- (a) Cooperative pool statements, pool summary statements, receipts from packing houses, processors, or other buyers showing quantities delivered and sold, and the amount paid to the insured.
  - (b) For direct sales, a complete daily accounting of harvested production and sales is acceptable to verify the amount of production and revenue.
- Note:** See CIH Para. 1417 for acceptable Pick Records.
- (c) Acceptable supporting records such as field harvest records may be used to prorate prior and the most recent year’s production and revenue for the initial year of insurance.

**B. CIH Part 14**

If a new ARH insured requests OUs and is unable to provide acceptable production reports or records of planted acreage of the crop for the prior crop year, it is not acceptable to prorate production for other crop years in the insured's ARH.

However, if the insured can provide acceptable production reports for the prior year, and acceptable records of acreage by unit, production for OUs within a BU may be determined on a prorated basis.

For subsequent crop years, if OUs are requested, acceptable revenue reports must be filed for each OU. The following evidence is acceptable:

- (1) Cooperative pool statements, pool summary statements, receipts from packing houses, processors, or other buyers showing quantities of sweet cherries delivered and sold and the amount paid to the insured for each OU.
- (2) Pick records are acceptable supporting documentation only when used to qualify OUs for the first year the insured is insured under the ARH program.
- (3) For direct sales to consumers, a complete daily accounting of harvested production and sales is acceptable to verify the amount of production and revenue.

The supporting records must indicate production and revenue received for each OU and the total production and revenue from all OUs must account for the total production and revenue from the planted acreage on all units of sweet cherries.

**C. CIH Part 15, Para. 1503**

In addition to Para. 1503A(3)(c), apply the procedures in this section with the following supplemental instructions when an annual price was used to calculate the insured's individual year annual revenue for unsold or partially sold harvested production and the revenue amount was not used for an indemnity claim:

The temporary yield descriptors "J" or "JJ" are used and valid up to two crop years for processing types and one crop year for fresh types. The temporary yield descriptor "J" is used for the preceding crop year and "JJ" is used for the second preceding crop year. The temporary revenue is based on the previous year's approved revenue. A revenue report indicating the actual price received for that year must be filed on or before the PRD following the date the final price is received or assigned yield provisions will apply.

**Note:** The temporary revenue counts as a year of records for determining the percent of T-Yield or T-Revenue, if applicable. However, the temporary revenue is not eligible for revenue substitution (RS). \*\*\*

**C. CIH Part 15, Para. 1503 (Continued)**

**Example:** A unit uses an annual price for CY 2026 because the marketing records are not available on or before the PRD. The temporary revenue must be updated by PRD following the date the insured receives a final settlement price or assigned yield provisions will apply to the 2026 revenue. The temporary revenue may be used in the ARH database up to the second following year. See an example of the ARH database in [Exh. 4H](#).

**D. CIH Part 15, Section 3**

Apply the procedures to the revenues reported by the insured if the insured requests RS. The terms “yield” and “T-Yield” are supplemented by the terms “revenue” and “T-Revenue,” respectively.

**E. CIH Part 16, Section 1**

Apply yield adjustment (YA) only if RS is elected, applied and the individual year actual yield is less than 60 percent of the T-Yield. In the case of BFR or VFR, replace each excluded yield with a yield equal to 80 percent of the applicable T-Yield.

**Note:** RS can apply without YA if YA has not triggered.

**F. CIH Part 16, Section 2**

Revenue or yield exclusions are not available.

**G. CIH Part 16, Section 4**

Revenue or yield cups are not available.

**H. CIH Part 18**

Sweet cherries are an eligible Category C crop. Category C APH crop procedures apply to both yield and revenue for sweet cherries with included modifications.

**I. CIH Part 18, Section 2**

Procedures in this section apply to the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program. Blocks consisting of 100 percent sweet cherry trees or a mixture of producing, young, dead, or missing sweet cherry trees shall be measured according to this procedure.

For blocks that contain greater than 90 percent of sweet cherry trees no adjustment is needed; however, if other tree crops (i.e., apple, pear, peach, etc.) in the block are 10 percent or greater, use net acres.

**J. CIH Part 18, Para. 1832**

Apply the procedures in this section with the following supplemental instructions:

- (1) Block Number – Certification of information by block is necessary to document differences in planting date, type, variety, rootstock, etc. List uninsurable block(s) on separate line(s) as needed.

**Example:** Blocks 1-3 are similar and were planted in 2015, accordingly these may be recorded on one line or on multiple lines. Block 4 is similar type, variety, and rootstock to Blocks 1-3, but entered on separate line since it was planted in 2018. Blocks 5 and 6 are similar type, variety, and rootstock, planted in 2021, and may be recorded on one line or on multiple lines.

- (2) Variety – Enter both the variety and rootstock.

**K. CIH Part 18, Para. 1846**

Apply the procedures in this section with the following supplemental instructions:

- (1) Vigor – Use the approved yield from the APH when determining vigor. If the approved yield is not a reasonable expected yield for the age and management of the orchard, further explanation must be provided.
- (2) Apply the procedures to complete the PAIR.

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**L. CIH Part 18, Para. 1857**

Apply the procedures to both yield and revenue, as appropriate, and with the following exceptions or clarifications:

Revenue pertains only to that paid to the insured from the sale of sweet cherries.

Include the production and value of unharvested marketable production in the yield and revenue calculation for a unit if an appraisal of unharvested marketable production was completed, regardless of whether an indemnity was paid.

When a sweet cherry price pool remains open on the revenue reporting date, it is possible for an insured to have no completely sold sweet cherries by which to calculate a price for the revenue report. In this case, the AIP must collect all other information required of the insured to complete the revenue report and finalize the revenue report using the temporary revenue based on the previous year's approved revenue.

**L. CIH Part 18, Para. 1857 (Continued)**

When an annual price was used to calculate an insured's individual year annual revenue for unsold or partially sold harvested production and the revenue amount was not used for an indemnity claim, the insured's individual year annual revenue must be updated in subsequent year's revenue report using the insured's actual price received provided the production was later sold.

**M. CIH Part 18, Para. 1859**

T-Revenues and T-Yields are applied on an ARH database basis instead of on a county crop basis.

T-Revenues will be available and will be used in the same manner as T-Yields are offered under the APH program, according to CIH. This includes variable T-Revenues in the same circumstances as a variable T-Yield would apply under the APH program.

T-Yields will be applicable in the same manner as they are offered in the APH program.

**N. CIH Part 18, Para. 1861**

(1) Para. 1861A will apply to ARH Sweet Cherries in AZ, CA, HI, and UT only. For all other states, in lieu of Para. 1861B, the following applies:

(a) A minimum production amount is a condition of insurability. When there are adjacent blocks of sweet cherries of differing ages that otherwise qualify to be in the same unit, the insured may choose when the block of young trees becomes insurable using the following:

(i) The insured may combine acreage from a mature producing block with a block of young trees and commingle all the production within the unit. As provided in the CIH, the entire combined acreage must meet the production minimum requirements for insurability. Therefore, if the total insured acreage within the unit meets the pounds/acre insurability requirement, all acreage may be insured.

**Example:** Block 1 consists of 20 acres, is in the mature production phase, and produced 5,000 lbs./acre last year. Block 2 also consists of 20 acres and was planted only six years ago. Last year, Block 2 produced 1,000 lbs./acre. The minimum production requirement is 3,000 lbs./acre. The commingled yield for all 40 acres was 3,000 lbs./acre last year. Accordingly, these blocks may be combined into one 40-acre unit since the minimum production requirement has been met.

**N. CIH Part 18, Para. 1861**

(ii) The insured may separate, by line item within the unit, any acreage not meeting insurability because the trees are young, and keep the acreage separate until such a time as the acreage meets insurability. Both insured and uninsured acreage must be reported.

**Example:** Same scenario as above. The insured may choose to insure only Block 1 until such time as Block 2 has met the minimum production requirement. In this case, the acreage from Block 2 must be reported as uninsurable.

(b) The insured must provide, and certify on the ARH form, records showing the acreage in the unit has met insurability, and maintain continuity from that point forward. Once acreage of young trees have met the production minimum requirement, actual revenue and production from all prior years for previously uninsurable acreage (all applicable crop years with harvested production, not only the crop year when insurability is met) is combined with the insurable acreage in a single ARH database.

(2) Para. 1861C applies to all States.

**O. CIH Part 18, Para. 1863**

Does not apply to ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program.

**P. CIH Part 19, Para. 1941**

The following supporting evidence may be used when verifying if acreage meets the minimum production requirements for insurability and when determining the approved yield and revenue:

- (1) Cooperative pool statements, pool summary statements, receipts from packing houses, processors, or other buyers showing quantities delivered and sold and the amount paid to the insured.
- (2) For direct sales to consumers, a complete daily accounting of harvested production, including pick records, according to CIH, is acceptable to verify the amount of production and revenue.
- (3) According to the CIH, pick records are acceptable “field harvest” records to substantiate qualifying for OUs the first year the insured is insured under the ARH program.
- (4) AIP or FSA appraisals of pounds of marketable production/acre on an approved form.
- (5) Acceptable hard copy records of another producer’s acreage, revenue, and production history may be used to establish insurability, revenue, and production whether or not that producer continues to share in the crop.

## 32 Specific Information Regarding the Crop Insurance Handbook (Continued)

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P. CIH Part 19, Para. 1941 (Continued)

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Q. CIH Part 22

Relevant underwriting and AIP responsibilities provided in CIH Part 22 apply to revenue. The term “yield” as used therein is replaced by the term “yield and revenue” when appropriate, and the term “APH form” is replaced by the term “ARH form.”

## 33 General Standards Handbook

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Part 6 of the GSH applies to this pilot.

The definition of temporary yield applies with the following amendments:

The temporary revenue is valid for up to two years and a revenue report indicating the actual revenue received for that year must be filed on or before the PRD following the date the final price is received or assigned yield provisions will apply.

## 34 Written Agreements Handbook

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The Written Agreement Handbook applies to this pilot.

## 35-40 (Reserved)

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## PART 4: OTHER INFORMATION

### 41 Determining Annual Price

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The annual price is used to value marketable production that is appraised, unsold, partially sold, or sold at a price that is determined not reasonable.

The annual price may first be calculated on a unit basis as the average value per pound of any production sold from the unit if that price is determined to be reasonable. This is done because a particular unit may have a unique variety or specific harvesting window. If there are no sales from the unit or the price is determined not reasonable, sales from a representative unit of the same type and on the same policy may be used. If there are no sales from a unit of the same type that are determined to be reasonable, the annual price may be calculated on a whole farm basis as the average value per pound of any sweet cherry production of the same type sold across units by the insured if that price is determined to be reasonable.

If there are no sweet cherry sales on the insured's policy or all the insured's sweet cherry sales are determined not reasonable, the RMA determined price will be used.

The annual price procedure is not calculated on a variety basis but rather on a type basis, fresh, processed, or other types as specified in the AD; and, if appropriate, on a unit basis. If different varieties are planted in different insurable units, procedure allows AIPs to determine the most appropriate price. The AIP must use appropriate discretion in determining if the sweet cherries are valued at a reasonable price.

**Example:** An insured has two 40-acre units of sweet cherries. Unit 1 consists of Rainier sweet cherries which are picked and sold for \$2.00/lb. Unit 2 consists of Bing sweet cherries. The market for Bing sweet cherries is saturated thus the local market price is \$0.50/lb. The insured chooses not to harvest the Bing sweet cherries. These sweet cherries must be appraised to determine the pounds of marketable sweet cherries and must be valued with the annual price procedure. The AIP must exercise appropriate discretion in this scenario. The Bing sweet cherries should not be valued at \$2.00/lb. because that price is not reasonable. In this scenario the insured has no other production of sold sweet cherries and the RMA determined price would be used if determined more reasonable.

It is the insured's choice whether to harvest and sell sweet cherries; however, in certain situations it may be reasonable to expect the insured to cease harvest of the sweet cherries. In such cases the remaining unharvested marketable sweet cherries will be appraised and valued with the annual price procedure.

**Note:** If the annual price for fresh sweet cherries is determined using actual insured sales, the AIP must ensure the production sold is from a legitimate run of sweet cherries, complete with the settlement sheets. The sweet cherries delivered must comprise at least one standard sweet cherry bin (at least 350 pounds) and they must be picked from representative trees identified by the adjuster.

## 41 Determining Annual Price (Continued)

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See the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot **LASH** for Annual Price calculations and an example of the sample loss worksheets.

## 42 Unharvested Production Adjustment

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The ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program adjusts the revenue to count for savings achieved by not harvesting all or a portion of the crop.

**Example:** Excessive rain at maturity causes the sweet cherries to split and become worthless and the insured does not harvest the acreage. Because the sweet cherries are not harvested, the insured does not employ harvest labor thereby incurring a revenue savings. The annual revenue is based on the income after harvest thus the insured has already incurred harvesting/picking costs.

The guarantee is based on the value of sweet cherries entering the packing house door because it is possible that a crop could be harvested but an inadequate market price causes a loss to occur. Accordingly, to be equitable, the harvesting cost must be compensated. However, failure to recognize and account for savings from not harvesting/picking the acreage would result in an excessive indemnity paid to the insured.

The unharvested production adjustment amount is an estimated picking cost per pound and is published in the SP. The unharvested production adjustment amount is assessed to the pounds which represent a production shortfall. That is, the unharvested production adjustment amount is assessed to pounds not harvested or pounds not otherwise counted as revenue to count, such as appraised unharvested “marketable” production, when these pounds are less than the approved yield multiplied by coverage level and share.

In some **states**, there will be an unharvested production adjustment amount for both hand and machine harvest. The unharvested production amount that applies must reflect the harvest method of the sweet cherries which comprise the historical revenue. Generally, fresh sweet cherries are hand harvested and processing sweet cherries are machine harvested.

**Important:** This procedure is to ensure insureds are not compensated for harvest cost which they did not incur in the insurance year. Historical harvest costs are implicitly included in the revenue guarantee because the price valuation point is the point of first delivery.

The unharvested production adjustment amount is not assessed against marketable pounds which are not harvested because such pounds are appraised and valued at the annual price. The annual price represents a packing house door valuation point.

The following provides instructions for calculating the unharvested production adjustment amount:  
**\*\*\***

- (1) Multiply the approved yield by the coverage level, share, and the number of acres damaged solely by uninsured causes.

## 42 Unharvested Production Adjustment (Continued)

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**Note:** For pounds associated with an uninsured cause of loss appraisal, the loss procedure will price these pounds at a packing house door valuation point. Therefore, the total pounds associated with such appraisals should be excluded from any unharvested production adjustment.

- (2) Add the result from (1) to the sum of the insured's share of the number of appraised and harvested pounds.

**Note:** Total pounds appraised, harvested and pounds associated with uninsured cause of loss. Harvest costs are incurred on harvested pounds. Actual harvest costs are not incurred on appraised pounds; however, those pounds are valued at the annual price, which is a post-harvest valuation point. As such, adding additional revenue to count to reflect harvest cost not incurred is unnecessary.

- (3) Multiply the approved yield by coverage level, share, and the number of insured acres.

**Note:** Total number of pounds associated with the amount of insurance represented by the revenue guarantee. These pounds represent the threshold amount for when an adjustment will occur.

- (4) Subtract the result of (2) from the result of (3).

**Note:** Determines whether the unharvested production adjustment will apply.

- (5) Multiply the result of (4) by the unharvested production adjustment amount. If the result of (4) is zero or negative, there is no assessment for harvest cost not incurred.

**Note:** Revenue to count associated with the unharvested production adjustment, if applicable.

## 43 Payment Factor

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The payment factor is substantially the same as the price election percentage available for other crop insurance coverage plans. However, it must be handled differently than the price election factor.

In the APH insurance plan, for example, the amount of any indemnity is a two-step process: first, the amount of the production loss is calculated and second, the production loss is multiplied by the price election. The price election percentage simply reduces the effective price election, which also reduces the liability and the premium. It does not affect the guarantee, which is a production amount. Therefore, the loss inception point remains the same regardless of the level of the price election factor.

To properly calculate an indemnity in ARH, the calculations first must determine the indemnity as though the payment factor were 100 percent (100%). The 100 percent (100%) indemnity then is reduced to reflect the payment factor chosen by the insured. The default value is 1.00.

## EXHIBITS

### Exhibit 1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

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Common acronyms and abbreviations (e.g., lbs., min, max, etc.) are not listed below unless they are being used in a manner different than otherwise commonly used. The listing below are program/crop specific acronyms for this handbook. Other acronyms that are not defined can be found in the GSH.

<b>Approved Acronyms and Abbreviations</b>	<b>Term</b>
ERF	Expected Revenue Factor
RS	Revenue Substitution

## Exhibit 2 Definitions

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**Adapted variety:** A variety of sweet cherries recognized by agricultural experts as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

**AIP:** Approved insurance provider, an entity authorized by FCIC to sell and service federally subsidized crop insurance.

**Annual price:** In addition to the definition contained in the ARH Endorsement, the annual price is the value the AIP will use to determine the revenue to count for any appraised or unsold marketable production. The AIP will determine this value for each unit by type in one of the following ways:

- (1) After the final settlement price is received, the total revenue received from the unit divided by the total pounds sold from that unit; or
- (2) If there was no sold production from that unit or the insured did not receive a reasonable price per pound, the amount determined in (1) for a similar unit of the same processing type from which the insured did have sold production; or
- (3) If there is no unit of the same processing type that is determined to be reasonable by the AIP, the total revenue to count from all units of the same type divided by the total pounds sold; or
- (4) if there were no sales from any unit or if the AIP determine the insured did not receive a reasonable price per pound, the price published and determined by RMA shall be used.

**ARH Endorsement:** The Actual Revenue History Pilot Endorsement.

**Continuity of coverage:** When the insured insures a sweet cherry crop in a county for consecutive crop years, that is, the insured does not cancel the insurance coverage, the AIP does not cancel it, or it does not terminate by action of the policy once the policy takes effect. Continuity of coverage will still exist if the insured cancels the policy before the cancellation date for a crop year and transfers it to another insurance provider for that crop year.

**Fresh use:** Sales of cherries for human consumption in the form as harvested from the tree.

**Harvest:** Removal of mature cherries from the trees either by hand or by a machine designed for that purpose.

**Marketable:** Sweet cherry production that meets or exceeds the grading standards specified in the SP or would be accepted by a packer, processor, or other handler even if failing to meet those grading standards.

**Mechanical damage:** Physical injury to a tree such that the tree is destroyed or its ability to produce a normal crop is reduced, or physical injury to fruit such that it is not marketable, caused by the improper use of tools or machinery.

**Pound:** A unit of weight equal to 16 ounces avoirdupois.

**Predominant end use:** A classification determined by the source of the majority of the revenue from sales of cherries from a unit. The majority of sales is based on more than 50 percent of the revenue derived from production sold for processing use or production sold for fresh use.

## Exhibit 2 Definitions (Continued)

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**Processing use:** Sales of sweet cherries for human consumption as brined, canned, concentrated, dried, frozen, juiced, pitted, puréed, or any form other than fresh use fruit.

**Reasonable price per pound:** A value per pound paid by buyers in the local area for cherries of similar variety and quality on the date of sale **determined by the AIP.**

**Rootstock:** The root and stem portion of a tree to which a scion can be grafted.

**Scion:** Twig or portion of a twig of one plant that is grafted onto a rootstock.

**Type:** A grouping of sweet cherry varieties according to predominant end use as listed in the SP.

**Unharvested production adjustment:** A dollar amount per pound contained in the SP that the AIP **will** use to assess a cost for that portion of the approved yield that is not harvested or not otherwise counted as revenue to count (for example, appraised unharvested marketable production). Since the amount of insurance includes harvesting costs, this value represents the AIP's determination of the expenses included in the insured's approved revenue that were not incurred for the crop year.

**Unsold production:** Any cherries the insured has harvested but for which they have not received a final settlement price on the calendar date for the end of the insurance period for loss of revenue due to an inadequate market price.

**Value per acre:** The approved revenue per acre multiplied by the expected revenue factor, the coverage level percent, and the insured's share.

## Exhibit 3A Revenue Report

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In addition to the required elements on the production report, the revenue report requires the following additional elements. See the DSSH [Exhibit 52](#) for additional production report requirements that are applicable to the revenue report. All items are substantive unless otherwise noted. \*\*\*

### Crop Information

- (1) “Insured’s Net Revenue”
- (2) “Average Revenue”
- (3) “Insured’s Share”
- (4) “100% Share Equivalent Revenue”
- (5) “Production”
- (6) “Quality Grade”

**Note:** This item is non-substantive.

The revenue and production reports are used to establish the ARH databases. In addition to the APH requirements, the ARH requires the following additional elements. See the DSSH [Exhibit 53](#) for additional APH requirements that are applicable to the ARH. All items are substantive unless otherwise noted. \*\*\*

**Crop Information**

- (1) "Insured's Net Revenue"
- (2) "Average Revenue"
- (3) "Insured's Share"
- (4) "100% Share Equivalent Revenue"
- (5) "Production"
- (6) "Preliminary Yield"
- (7) "Approved Yield"
- (8) "Preliminary Revenue"
- (9) "Approved Revenue"
- (10) "Prior Revenue"

**A. ARH Report Examples**

(1) The example ARH forms below are based on a county where the county T-Revenue and T-Yields are:

(a) Crop Year 2022

T-Revenue is \$9,050

T-Yield 9,250

(b) Crop Year 2020

T-Revenue is \$9,500

T-Yield 9,350

(2) RS example has an 80% share for the 2020 crop year: \*\*\*

(a) The 100% share equivalent.  $\$9,500.00 \times 0.60 = \$5,700.00$ .

(b) The insured has an 80% share.  $\$5,700.00 \times 0.80 = \$4,560.00$ .

(3) As RS was applied, YA may now be applied to the yield: \*\*\*

The 100% share equivalent.  $9,350 \text{ lbs.} \times 0.60 = 5,610 \text{ lbs.}$  \*\*\*

**Exhibit 4 Examples (Continued)**

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**A. ARH Report Examples (Continued)**

The following is an example of an ARH form. See [Para. 32](#) for related procedure.

<b>Crop Year</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Average Yield</b>	<b>Insured's Net Revenue</b>	<b>Average Revenue</b>	<b>Insured's Share</b>	<b>100% Share Equivalent Revenue</b>
2020	15	60,000	4,000	\$54,900	\$3,660	80%	\$4,575
2021	15	165,000	11,000	\$151,995	\$10,133	100%	\$10,133
2022	22	61,996	2,818	\$74,998	\$3,409	100%	\$3,409
2023	22	176,000	8,000	\$145,002	\$6,591	100%	\$6,591
2024	22	202,004	9,182	\$190,014	\$8,637	100%	\$8,637
2025	22	220,000	10,000	\$169,994	\$7,727	100%	\$7,727
<b>Total</b>			<b>45,000</b>	<b>\$786,903</b>	<b>\$40,157</b>		<b>\$41,072</b>

Preliminary Revenue: \$6,845

Approved Revenue: \$6,845

Preliminary Yield: 7,500

Approved Yield: 7,500

**Exhibit 4 Examples (Continued)**

**A. ARH Report Examples (Continued)**

The following is an example of an ARH form with RS. See [Para. 32](#) for related procedure.

Crop Year	Acres	Production	Average Yield	Insured's Net Revenue	Average Revenue	Insured's Share	100% Share Equivalent Revenue
2020	15	60,000	5,610 YA	\$54,900	\$5,700 RS	80%	\$7,125
2021	15	165,000	11,000	\$151,995	\$10,133	100%	\$10,133
2022	22	61,996	5,550 YA	\$74,998	\$5,430 RS	100%	\$5,430
2023	22	176,000	8,000	\$145,002	\$6,591	100%	\$6,591
2024	22	202,004	9,182	\$190,014	\$8,637	100%	\$8,637
2025	22	220,000	10,000	\$169,994	\$7,727	100%	\$7,727
<b>Total</b>			49,342	\$786,903	\$44,218		\$45,643

Preliminary Revenue: \$7,607

Approved Revenue: \$7,607

Approved Yield: 8,224

**B. Examples of Calculating the Revenue Guarantee**

This example is provided to illustrate the difference between the amount of insurance and the value per acre. The value per acre calculation is prior to application of the payment factor and therefore reflects the true loss inception point.

(1) The following information applies to this example:

(a) Insured reports the following eight years of revenue history:

Production Year	Insured Revenue
2018	\$5,900
2019	\$6,000
2020	\$6,220
2021	\$5,900
2022	\$6,700
2023	\$5,350
2024	\$6,650
2025	\$7,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,700</b>

(b) Insured has an approved revenue of \$6,213/acre.

(c) Insured has an approved yield of 4,500 lbs./acre.

(d) Insured has 10 acres of sweet cherries (fresh).

(e) RMA published ERF equals 1.00.

(f) Coverage level equals 0.75.

(g) Insured share equals 0.50.

(h) Payment factor equals 0.90.

(2) The amount of insurance per acre (guarantee) is calculated as follows:

**Step 1** Multiply the approved revenue per acre times the ERF:  $\$6,213 \times 1.00 = \$6,213$ .

**Step 2** Multiply the result of step 1 times the coverage level:  $\$6,213 \times 0.75 = \$4,660$ .

**Step 3** Multiply the result of step 2 times the payment factor:  $\$4,660 \times 0.90 = \$4,194$ .

**Step 4** Multiply the result of step 3 times insured's share:  $\$4,194 \times 0.50 = \$2,097$ .

**Step 5** Multiply the result of step 4 times the number of acres:  $\$2,097 \times 10 = \$20,970$ .

(3) The value per acre is calculated as follows. This amount is used in determining losses.

**B.      Examples of Calculating the Revenue Guarantee (Continued)**

- Step 1**      Multiply the approved revenue per acre times the ERF:  $\$6,213 \times 1.00 = \$6,213$ .
- Step 2**      Multiply the result of step 1 times the coverage level:  $\$6,213 \times 0.75 = \$4,660$ .
- Step 3**      Multiply the result of step 2 times the insured's share:  $\$4,660 \times 0.50 = \$2,330$ .
- Step 4**      Multiply the result of step 3 times the number of acres:  $\$2,330 \times 10 = \$23,300$ .

**C.      Example for Calculating an Indemnity Based on Inadequate Market Price**

An indemnity is owed if the insured's revenue for the insurance year is less than the guarantee. The standard calculation sequence used for crop insurance must be modified for the ARH Sweet Cherry Pilot Program because only the revenue obtained by the insured person can be included in the revenue to count. Therefore, the insured's share must be introduced at an earlier step in the standard calculation.

- (1)      This example continues using the information listed in [Subpara. B](#).
- (2)      The insured harvest sweet cherries that exceed the approved yield of 4,500 pounds/acre. However, the market price results in revenue to count of only \$15,000 for the insured. The indemnity is calculated as follows:
  - Step 1**      Calculate the value per acre for 10 acres, as provided in Subpara. B:  $\$2,330 \times 10$  acres = \$23,300.
  - Step 2**      Subtract the revenue to count from the result of step 1:  $\$23,300 - 15,000 = \$8,300$ .
  - Step 3**      Multiply the result of step 2 times the payment factor:  $\$8,300 \times 0.90 = \$7,470$  indemnity payment.
- (3)      The payment factor is not applied to the revenue to count but instead is applied to the preliminary indemnity amount. In this example, the insured would have received an indemnity of \$8,300 if the insured had elected to use the default payment factor of 1.00. Any payment factor other than 1.00 will reduce the overall guarantee and premium amount without altering the loss inception point.

**D.      Example of Calculating an Indemnity Based on Crop Damage Resulting in Unmarketable Production**

- (1)      The following information applies to this example:
  - (a)      Insured's share of the total harvested production was 10,000 pounds.
  - (b)      Harvested production sold for \$11,000.
  - (c)      Insured's share of unharvested marketable production of 1,000 pounds was appraised and valued with the annual price of \$1.10 per pound.

**D.      Example of Calculating an Indemnity Based on Crop Damage Resulting in Unmarketable Production (Continued)**

- (d)      Herbicide drift, an uninsurable cause of loss, damaged 2 acres of sweet cherries, making the sweet cherries unmarketable.
- (e)      Unharvested production adjustment amount in the SP is \$0.24 per pound.

(2)      Because there was a production shortfall, the unharvested production adjustment amount must be calculated to calculate the indemnity in this example. The following is the unharvested production adjustment amount calculation.

- Step 1**      Multiply approved yield times coverage level times insured's shares times number of acres unharvested.  $4,500 \times 0.75 \times 0.50 \times 2 = 3,375$  pounds production corresponding to the acres damaged by uninsured cause of loss.
- Step 2**      Add result of step 1 to sum of unharvested marketable appraised production plus harvested/sold production.  $3,375 \text{ pounds} + 1,000 \text{ pounds} + 10,000 \text{ pounds} = 14,375 \text{ pounds}$ .
- Step 3**      Multiply approved yield per acre times coverage level times insured's share times number of total acres.  $4,500 \times 0.75 \times 0.50 \times 10 = 16,875$  pounds implicit in guarantee.
- Step 4**      Subtract result of step 2 from result of step 3.  $16,875 - 14,375 = 2,500$  pounds implicit in guarantee which are not harvested or otherwise accounted for with appraisal and valuation.
- Step 5**      Multiply result of step 4 times the unharvested production adjustment amount in the SP.  $2,500 \times \$0.24 = \$600$  of revenue to count representing the harvest cost not incurred due to the production shortfall.

(3)      After calculating the unharvested production adjustment amount, calculate the indemnity according to the following example.

- Step 1**      Multiply the value per acre times the number of acres damaged by uninsured causes.  $\$2,330 \times 2 = \$4,660$  appraisal for uninsured causes.
- Step 2**      Multiply the pounds of unharvested marketable production times the annual price.  $1,000 \times \$1.10 = \$1,100$  appraisal for unharvested marketable production.
- Step 3**      Sum result of step 1 and result of step 2 plus the dollar amount received for harvested/sold production plus the revenue to count representing the harvest cost not incurred due to the production shortfall.  $\$4,660 + \$1,100 + \$11,000 + \$600 = \$17,360$  total revenue to count.
- Step 4**      Subtract result of step 3 from amount of insurance.  $\$23,300 - \$17,360 = \$5,940$  preliminary indemnity.

**D.      Example of Calculating an Indemnity Based on Crop Damage Resulting in Unmarketable Production (Continued)**

**Step 5**              Multiply result of step 4 times payment factor.  $\$5,940 \times 0.90 = \$5,346$  total indemnity.

**E.      Example of Carrying Forward a Loss Claim with the Unharvested Production Adjustment**

This example demonstrates the loss information needed to complete the revenue report for the subsequent year when a complete loss occurred, and the unharvested production adjustment procedure is applied.

(1)      The following information applies to this example:

- (a)      Unit is for fresh sweet cherries.
- (b)      The appraisal determines 51 percent damaged fruit due to splits caused by rain.
- (c)      The insured does not harvest, and the unharvested production adjustment is applied to the approved yield.
- (d)      One acre.
- (e)      The insured's approved amounts are identical to the county transitional values.
- (f)      The unharvested production adjustment amount is \$0.24/lb.
- (g)      Insured has an approved revenue of \$9,500 per acre.
- (h)      Insured has an approved yield of 9,350 lbs. per acre.
- (i)      RMA published ERF equals 1.00.
- (j)      Coverage level equals 0.75.
- (k)      Insured share equals 1.00.
- (l)      Payment factor equals 1.00.
- (m)      Insured's amount of insurance equals \$7,125 per acre.

(2)      The following is an example of the calculation for the revenue report for the subsequent year.

**Step 1**              Insured's approved yield times coverage level and share equals 7,013 lbs./acre - (0 lbs. damaged due solely to uninsured causes + 0 lbs. appraised + 0 lbs. harvested) = 7,013 lbs. subject to the unharvested production adjustment.

**E. Example of Carrying Forward a Loss Claim with the Unharvested Production...(Continued)**

- Step 2** Multiply result of step 1 times the unharvested production adjustment amount. 7,013 lbs. × \$0.24/lb. unharvested production adjustment amount = \$1,683 of revenue to count representing the harvest costs not incurred due to the production shortfall.
- Step 3** Subtract result of step 2 from amount of insurance. \$7,125 amount of insurance - \$1,683 revenue to count= \$5,442 indemnity.
- Step 4** The data from the claim form must be used when determining next year's annual revenue: 0 lbs. production to count = 0 lbs. actual yield. \$1,683 revenue to count = \$1,683 actual revenue.
- Step 5** RS and YA are applied if elected by the insured: 60% RS = \$9,500 × 0.60 = \$5,700; 60% YA = 9,350 × 0.60 = 5,610 lbs. \*\*\*

**F. Example of Using Pick Records to Prorate Revenue for a First-Year Insured**

This is an example of how to use pick records to prorate revenue for a first-year insured.

- (1) The following information applies to this example:
- (a) Two blocks of sweet cherries which qualify for OUs.
  - (b) Each block has both Bing sweet cherry trees and Lapin sweet cherry trees.
  - (c) The insured has acceptable pick records for each block and acceptable revenue settlement sheet records by variety.
  - (d) Unit 1 is ten total acres with nine acres of Bing trees and one acre of Lapin trees.
  - (e) Unit 2 is five total acres with half an acre of Bing trees and four and half acres of Lapin trees.
  - (f) A bin equals 400 lbs. of fruit.
  - (g) Pick record:
    - Unit 1 Bing bin equals 225 bins
    - Unit 2 Bing bin equals 13 bins
    - Total Bing bins equals 238 bins
    - Unit 1 Lapin bin equals 225 bins
    - Unit 2 Lapin bin equals 13 bins
    - Total Lapin bins equal 238 bins

F. Example of Using Pick Records to Prorate Revenue for a First-Year Insured (Continued)

(h) Revenue settlement sheet records:

Total lbs. fruit delivered and sold 155,200 lbs.

Total Bing revenue \$104,720

Total Lapin revenue \$48,000

(2) The following example provides the Bing sweet cherry price calculation.

**Step 1** 238 bins of Bing sweet cherries × 400 lbs./bin = 95,200 lbs. of Bing sweet cherries.

**Step 2** \$104,720 of Bing sweet cherry revenue ÷ 95,200 lbs. of Bing sweet cherries = \$1.10 per lb.

(3) The following example provides the Lapin sweet cherry price calculation.

**Step 1** 150 bins of Lapin sweet cherries × 400 lbs./bin = 60,000 lbs. of Lapin sweet cherries.

**Step 2** \$48,000 of Lapin sweet cherry revenue ÷ 60,000 lbs. of Lapin sweet cherries = \$0.80 per lb.

(4) The following example provides calculation for the revenue per acre for unit 1.

**Step 1** 225 Bing sweet cherry bins × 400 lbs./bin = 90,000 lbs. @ \$1.10 per lb. = \$99,000.

**Step 2** 25 Lapin sweet cherry bins × 400 lbs./bin = 10,000 lbs. @ \$0.80 per lb. = \$8,000.

**Step 3** Total revenue = \$99,000 + \$8,000 = \$107,000.

**Step 4** Revenue per acre = \$107,000 ÷ 10 acres = \$10,700 per acre.

(5) The following example provides calculation for the yield per acre for unit 1.

**Step 1** Total production = 90,000 lbs. + 10,000 lbs. = 100,000 lbs.

**Step 2** Yield = 100,000/10 acres = 10,000 lbs. per acre.

(6) The following example provides calculation for the revenue per acre for unit 2.

**Step 1** 13 Bing sweet cherry bins × 400 lbs. per bin = 5,200 lbs. @ \$1.10 per lb. = \$5,720.

**Step 2** 125 Lapin sweet cherry bins × 400 lbs. per bin = 50,000 lbs. @ \$0.80 per lb. = \$40,000.

**Step 3** Total revenue = \$5,720 + \$40,000 = \$45,720.

**F. Example of Using Pick Records to Prorate Revenue for a First-Year Insured (Continued)**

**Step 4** Revenue per acre =  $\$45,720 \div 5 \text{ acres} = \$9,144 \text{ per acre}$ .

(7) The following example provides calculation for the yield per acre for unit 2.

**Step 1** Total production =  $5,200 \text{ lbs.} + 50,000 \text{ lbs.} = 55,200 \text{ lbs.}$

**Step 2** Yield =  $55,200 \div 5 \text{ acres} = 11,040 \text{ lbs. per acre}$ .

**G. Example of an Insured with less than 100 Percent Share**

(1) The following information applies to this example:

- (a) Insured has 10 acres of sweet cherries (fresh).
- (b) RMA published ERF equals 1.00.
- (c) Coverage level equals 0.75.
- (d) Insured share equals 0.50.
- (e) Payment factor equals 1.00.
- (f) The ARH Database.

Crop Year	Total Production	Acres	Average Yield	Insured's Net Revenue	Average Revenue	Insured's Share	100% Share Equivalent Revenue
2022	104,000.0	10.0	10,400.0	62,400.00	6,240.00	0.50	12,480.00
2023	91,250.0	10.0	9,125.0	45,625.00	4,562.50	0.50	9,125.00
2024	96,350.0	10.0	9,635.0	57,810.00	5,781.00	0.50	11,562.00
2025	108,400.0	10.0	10,840.0	59,620.00	5,962.00	0.50	11,924.00
		Total	40,000.0			Total	45,091.00

(g) Approved yield equals 10,000.0 and approved revenue equals \$11,272.75.

(h) Amount of insurance equals  $\$11,272.75 \text{ (approved revenue)} \times 0.75 \text{ (coverage level)} \times 0.50 \text{ (share)} \times 10 \text{ (acres)} = \$42,272.81$ .

**G. Example of an Insured with less than 100 Percent Share (Continued)**

(2) For the current claim:

- (a) Total harvested pounds equal 20,000.
- (b) Insured's share of total harvested pounds equals 10,000 (divided by 10 acres = 1,000 lbs. per acre) Insured's revenue from harvested pounds equals \$8,500.
- (c) There were no appraised pounds or pounds damaged due solely to uninsured causes claim calculation:

**Step 1** Insured's approved yield times coverage level and share equals 3,750 lbs./acre - (0 lbs. damaged due solely to uninsured causes + 0 lbs. appraised + 1,000 lbs. per acre harvested) = 2,750 lbs. subject to the unharvested production adjustment.

**Step 2** Multiply result of step 1 times the unharvested production adjustment amount. 2,750 lbs. × \$0.24/lb. unharvested production adjustment amount = \$660 of revenue to count representing the harvest costs not incurred due to the production shortfall.

**Step 3** Add revenue from harvested pounds to revenue to count from step 2. \$8,500 + \$660 = \$9,160 total revenue to count.

**Step 4** Subtract result of step 3 from amount of insurance. \$42,274 amount of insurance - \$9,160 revenue to count = \$33,114 indemnity.

(3) Data to be rolled to the next year's ARH:

- (a) 20,000 lbs. total production multiplied by 0.50 (insured's percent of share) = 10,000 lbs. (insured's share of production).
- (b) \$9,160 revenue to count = \$9,160 actual revenue.

**H. Example of Temporary Revenue in the ARH database**

The insured has not sold all the production for the last 2 years but has acceptable production records for the yield **on or before** the PRD. The insured did not have a loss on the sweet cherries. Below is an example of how the ARH would apply a temporary revenue amount and yield descriptor.

The following information applies to this example:

- (1) Insured has a CY **2024** previous approved revenue of \$3,746 per acre.
- (2) Insured has 10 acres of sweet cherries (processing).

H. Example of Temporary Revenue in the ARH database (Continued)

(3) The ARH Database.

Crop Year	Total Production	Acres	Average Yield	Yield Descriptor	Insured's Net Revenue	Average Revenue
2020	91,120	10	9,112	A	45,560	4,556
2021	96,410	10	9,641	A	19,282	1,928
2022	103,360	10	10,336	A	41,344	4,134
2023	109,110	10	10,911	A	43,644	4,364
2024	106,500	10	10,650	JJ	37,458	3,746
2025	98,750	10	9,875	J	37,458	3,746

(4) Total of the average yield equals 60,525 and total of the average revenue equals \$22,475.

(5) Approved yield equals 10,088 and approved revenue equals \$3,746.