

# Farm Stored Production Requirements

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** Failure to fully comply with the below procedures will have an adverse effect on your policy and/or claim for indemnity including such production being considered commingled, as indicated in the current version of the Loss Adjustment Manual (LAM).

**Note:** Paragraphs 1002 and 1003 correlate existing language in regard to farm weighed and stored grain as well as structure markings and load records to the precision farming requirements contained in Subparagraph 931(7).

## PARAGRAPH 1002: PRODUCTION WEIGHED AND FARM-STORED

If the insured meets the requirements for acceptable harvested production from a precision farming technology system as outlined in Subparagraph 931(7), the following procedures do not apply. Conversely, if the insured does not meet the requirement for acceptable harvested production from a precision farming technology system, but the insured has weight tickets that can be used in accordance with the following procedures, then these procedures are applicable.

### B. Acceptable Scale Types

To inform the insured prior to harvest of what is needed to have acceptable scale weight tickets/records for loss adjustment purposes, the AIP must provide the following information (in writing) to the insured.

Acceptable scale types are, as follows:

- (1) Non-portable on farm scales,
- (2) Commercial elevator scales, or
- (3) Grain carts, provided the grain cart:
  - (a) Can produce printed tickets showing the weight, or
  - (b) Has an integrated display panel to show the weight of the production in the cart, provided the cart is available so the capacity of the cart can be determined.
  - (c) Is equipped with scales integrated with Bluetooth (or other wired or wireless) interface that is capable of electronically recording and storing weight records on a field-by-field basis from which the insured can print all individual load tickets and detailed summary, including all of the required information listed in subparagraph C below. If a producer used multiple grain carts, but not all were equipped with the system described herein, the adjuster must verify the production by other means (i.e., bin measurements, sales records, etc.).

### C. Acceptable Scale Weight Tickets or Records

- (1) General Information
  - (a) A summary record of all scale weight tickets/records is not acceptable.
  - (b) The insured must hand-write any of the required information listed in (2) below if the scale that is being used is not capable of printing a ticket or the required information.
- (2) **To be acceptable, each individual scale weight ticket or record<sup>1</sup> for each load must be available and must provide at least the following information:**
  - (a) Insured's name;
  - (b) Crop;
  - (c) The gross weight, per load, of the conveyance with production and the gross weight of the conveyance without production, except as stated in (i) below;
    - (i) Only the gross weight, per conveyance, of the production is required if the production is weighed using a grain cart that:
      - (A) prints out weight tickets showing the gross weight of production;
      - (B) has an integrated display panel showing the gross weight of the production from which the insured documents the weight; **or**
      - (C) is equipped with scales integrated with Bluetooth (or other wired or wireless) interface that is calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications and is capable of electronically recording and storing weight records on a load by load basis from which the insured can print all individual load tickets and detailed summary, by unit, which includes all of the required information.
    - (ii) Scale Weight tickets/records printed from grain carts should be photo copied since the print can disappear with time.
  - (d) Date weighed;
  - (e) Load Number (if the scale used does not print a number, the insured must apply a number);
  - (f) Unit and/or field identification from which the production was harvested that can be correlated to the unit numbers for the crop stored. To be acceptable, the adjuster must verify that the field identification can be correlated with the unit numbers for the crop for the current crop year. If a field identification cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled, and the procedures in Paragraph 1233 apply; and
  - (g) Identification and location of farm-storage structure in which the load(s) from each field are stored and/or satisfactory explanation of disposition of the production if any or all of the production is no longer stored at the time of inspection.
  - (h) When scale weights are from a grain cart that cannot produce printed electronic records or weight tickets, but the grain cart has an integrated display panel, a record is considered a handwritten contemporaneous log if the insured has recorded all of the information required below for each grain cart load weighed.

## PARAGRAPH 1003: AUTHORIZATION TO ACCEPT INSURED'S STRUCTURE MARKINGS, LOAD RECORDS, AND COMBINE MONITOR RECORDS

If the insured meets the requirements for acceptable harvested production from a precision farming technology system as outlined in Subparagraph 931(7) the following procedures do not apply. Conversely, if the insured does not meet the requirement for acceptable harvested production from a precision farming technology system, but the insured has load records, combine monitor records, or bin markings that meet the criteria for the following procedures, then these procedures are applicable.

### B.(2)(4). Criteria Needed to Accept Insured's Production Records or Storage-structure Markings Used in Lieu of AIP Pre-measurement of Production that is to be Kept Separate

- (1) If load records or combine monitor records are used to keep production separate, the loads are recorded as outlined in C below.
- (2) If structure markings are used, the structure is marked and identified as outlined in subparagraph C below.
- (3) There is no production from prior years in the structure, unless the production has been measured by the AIP or another USDA agency just prior to the current year's production being added. If another USDA agency's measurements are used, you must determine whether the grain was leveled.
- (4) The total production within the structure must be accounted for; i.e., all production stored in the storage structure can be identified separately by unit number or field I.D., uninsured acreage, etc.

### C. Insured' Instructions for Load Records, Storage Structure Markings, Printed Records from Combine Monitors Used in Lieu of AIP Pre-measurement of Production that is to be Kept Separate

Contemporaneous and Conveyance, as used in the following paragraphs, are defined as follows:

- **Contemporaneous** - Occurring or originating during the same time.
- **Conveyance** - Anything in which agricultural commodities are transported. This may include combine hoppers, commodity bins, grain carts, grain wagons, farm truck, semi-trailer, railcar, or barge. The term "transported" does not include all forms of grain movement; e.g., the following are not conveyances: grain augers, grain dryers, elevator legs, or picking lines.

#### **(1) Loads**

Maintain a contemporaneous ledger, by crop, recording loads of production for the crop identified by unit and/or field identification, date of harvest, identity of the conveyance used to transport the grain to the bin and the estimated bushel volume per conveyance. The adjuster must verify that the field identification can be correlated with the unit numbers for the crop for the current crop year. If a field identification cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled, and the procedures in Paragraph 1233 apply. Insured's are permitted to adjust their load records for excess moisture, and if they have done so, this is what will be used to compare against the adjuster measured and calculated production (including adjustments for moisture if the adjuster's moisture test shows excess moisture).

#### **(2) Storage Structure Markings**

Identify the depth of such production by marking the storage structure with a permanent marker. Write the unit number(s) and/or field identification from which the production was harvested, and date and initial the mark. Also, on the storage structure, identify and mark the depth of uninsured-acreage production separately from insured-acreage production when the storage structure will contain both. The adjuster must verify that the field identification numbers can be correlated with the unit numbers for the crop for the current crop year. If a field identification cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled, and the procedures in Paragraph 1233 apply.

#### **(3) Records from Non-Precision Farming Technology System Combine Monitors**

- (a) For combines equipped with precision farming technology systems, refer to Subparagraph 931(7).
- (b) Combine monitor records used to separate comingled production:

Printed records from combine monitors must show the location of field (field identification), name of crop, date, and number of pounds or bushels of the crop. Insureds must also, identify the unit number that correlates with the field identification on the records. The adjuster must verify that the field identification can be correlated with the unit numbers for the crop for the current crop year. If a field identification cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled, and the procedures in Paragraph 1233 apply. If production from the combine monitor records has been adjusted for moisture by the insured or automatically by the combine monitor, this recorded amount will be the amount compared against the adjuster's measured and calculated production, (including adjustments for moisture if the adjuster's moisture test shows excess moisture).