ACCEPTABLE STORAGE RECORDS AND PRECISION FARMING

Insured's Instructions for Load Records, Storage Structure Markings and Printed Records from Combine Monitors

Acceptable Scale Weight Tickets/ Records

A summary record of scale weight tickets/records is not acceptable. The insured must hand-write any of the required information listed below if the scale that is being used is not capable of printing the required information. To be acceptable, each individual scale weight ticket/record for each load must be available and must provide at least the following information:

- The Insured's name, crop per load, the gross weight of the conveyance with production and the gross weight of the conveyance without production. If the production is weighed using a grain cart that prints out tickets showing the gross weight of production in the cart or has an integrated panel showing the gross weight of the production in the cart from which the insured documents the weight, only the gross weight, per grain cart, of the production is required.
- Date weighed.
- Load Number (if the scale used does not print a number, the insured must apply a number).
- 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; and 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 number cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled, and the procedures in PAR 126 of the LAM apply.

Prior Years Production

Production from prior years in a storage structure where new crop production will be commingled must be measured before commingling of the new crop occurs. Contact Hudson Crop or your local FSA office to provide this service (FSA measurements are acceptable). Failure to measure this production prior to adding production will affect your claim.

Definitions

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. Examples: combine hoppers, commodity bins, grain carts, grain wagons, farm truck, semi trailer. 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.

When scale weights are from a grain cart that cannot print tickets but has an integrated display panel, a record is considered a handwritten contemporaneous log the insured has kept that provides all of the information listed above under acceptable tickets/records for each grain cart load weighed.

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Load Records

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 be able to verify that the field identification can be correlated with the unit numbers for the crop for the current crop year. If a field identification number cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled, and the procedures in PAR. 126 of the LAM apply.

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 number cannot be correlated to a unit number for the crop, the production must be considered commingled, and the procedures in PAR. 126 of the LAM apply.

Printed Records from Combine Monitors

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 PAR. 126 of the LAM apply. If production from the combine monitor records has been adjusted for moisture 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).

ACCEPTABLE STORAGE RECORDS AND PRECISION FARMING

Acceptable Farm Management Records from Producers Using Precision Farming Technology

From the 2011 LAM Section 3 Acreage Determination PAR 80 (General Information & Methods)

(1) Acceptable Precision Farming Systems must include at least the following components:
   a. GPS technology integrated with planter monitors, combine monitors, yield mapping software;
   b. Planting and harvesting summary reporting; and
   c. Calibrations performed per manufacturers requirements.

(2) Planted acreage records from precision farming technology systems used as determined acres:
   a. The AIP must annually inform the insured in writing of the automated planter monitoring system record requirements prior to planting.
   b. For planted acreage records from automated planter monitoring systems to be acceptable as determined acres, the insured must provide the following information in conjunction with production data as stated in Par. 90 C of the LAM:
      1. Insured's name;
      2. Unit number;
      3. FSA farm/tract/field ID number (optional);
      4. Legal description of acreage; and
      5. A print out from the precision farming technology system with the following information:
         A. Crop name;
         B. Acres planted; and
         C. Electronically produced maps of planted acreage and acreage summary records. These records must show required discernable breaks between units or practices except as stated in (3) below.

   If the insured planted overlapping rows within the planted acreage, the AIP must determine if the automated planter monitor records adjusted for overlapping planted rows. If the system did not adjust for the overlapping planted rows, the AIP must determine the acreage in accordance with Par 80 A-F, H and J of the LAM, as applicable.

(3) Precision farming technology information system automated planter records may be used to separate optional units on center pivots for irrigated and non-irrigated corners (refer to PAR. 55 C (5) (b) 3 b of the LAM) without discernable breaks in the planting pattern provided the insured can:
   a. provide records showing the variable rate planting populations;
   b. document the automated planter monitoring system used;
   c. provide the acres planted and practice for each optional unit;
   d. provide production records by optional unit and practice; and
   e. provide the required information in (1) above.

(4) If the automated planter monitor acreage records provided by the insured are not reasonable, or the AIP has reason to question the records, the insured must provide the precision farming technology, yield monitor systems raw data and any additional records requested by the AIP. If the AIP determines the planted acreage records are not acceptable, the AIP must determine planted acreage in accordance with Par 80 A-F, H and J of the LAM, as applicable.

ACCEPTABLE STORAGE RECORDS AND PRECISION FARMING

Acceptable Harvested Production Records from Producers Using Precision Farming Technology to Establish Total Production

(1) Acceptable Precision Farming Systems must include at least the following components:
   a. GPS technology integrated with planter monitors, combine monitors, yield mapping software;
   b. Planting and harvesting summary reporting that reflects total harvested production; and
   c. Calibrations performed per manufacturers requirements.

(2) If the AIP determines the precision farming production records are not acceptable, production must be determined in accordance with Par. 104 and 105 of the LAM.

(3) Production records from precision farming technology systems
   a. The AIP must annually inform the insured in writing of the precision farming technology system record requirements prior to harvest.
   b. Production records from precisions farming technology systems may be used in lieu of settlement sheets and bin measurements provided all of the requirements under Par. 80 I and 90 C of the LAM are met.
   c. The insured should be advised to maintain alternate production records by unit in the event the precision farming production records are determined to be unacceptable.

(4) For the production records to be acceptable, the insured must provide the following information, in conjunction with planting data as stated in Par. 80 I of the LAM:
   a. Calibration of the automated yield monitoring system — The insured must have calibrated the yield monitoring system for each insured crop and crop year, in accordance with the owner's manual specifications. The insured must provide documentation showing the weighed average sensor calibrations for the crop and crop year. The sensor calibrations must not exceed three percent when compared to the actual weighed production harvested from the acreage used to calibrate the sensor. If the initial sensor calibration difference exceeds three percent when compared to the actual weighed production harvested from the acreage used to calibrate the sensor, additional calibration samples must have been taken until the results were within tolerance. The annual calibration report, from the yield monitor system or documentation from the insured, must include all calibrations and adjustments performed, by crop, for the crop year, including the date each calibration/adjustment was performed and the difference from the previous setting. The annual calibration report must be provided to the AIP or RMA.
   b. Insured's name;
   c. Unit number;
   d. FSA farm/tract/field ID number;
   e. Legal description of acreage; and
   g. A print out, by unit, of the following precision farming technology information:
      1 - Crop name;
      2 - Acres harvested;
      3 - Date harvested;
      4 - Total production (unadjusted for moisture);
      5 - Average moisture content (moisture must be adjusted in accordance with the crop provisions); and
      6 - Yield maps and acreage/production summary records. These records, generated from the system, must show separate production records were maintained by unit and/or practice. These maps must be reviewed to identify harvested and unharvested acreage. If the map indicates unharvested acreage, a visual inspection is required to determine if crop appraisals are needed.

(5) If the production and yield map records provided by the insured are not reasonable or the AIP has reason to question the production and/or yield map records, the insured must provide the precision farming technology or yield monitor systems raw data and any additional production records requested by the AIP. If after reviewing the systems raw data, the precision farming production records are determined to be not acceptable, production must be determined in accordance with Par. 104 and 105 of the LAM.

(6) All quality determinations must be made by the adjuster.