



## Acceptable Records and Precision Farming

Insureds are required to keep production records for enterprise unit by:

- » Cropping practice ("EC")
- » Enterprise units by type ("ET")
- » Enterprise unit by irrigation practice ("EI")
- » Optional units
- » Basic units

They are also required to separate production from insured and uninsured acreage. Authorized Insurance Providers ("AIPs") must annually (prior to harvest) provide insureds (in writing) with the criteria for acceptable records and ensure that the insured understands that non-compliance with the instructions may result in production being commingled as stated in Paragraph 1133 of the LAM.

Generally, acceptable third-party sales and/or commercial storage records, farm storage measurement, or weighed and farm-stored records must be used to determine harvested production by unit. The other production verification methods noted below may be used provided all record requirements are met.

Each of the acceptable record types is listed below, as well as a link to the acceptable record requirements for each type.

- » [Sold or Commercially Stored Production \(page 2\)](#)
- » [Farm Storage \(page 3\)](#)
- » [Non-Portable On-Farm Scales \(page 4\)](#)
- » [Combine Monitors \(page 5\)](#)
- » [Grain Carts \(page 6\)](#)

**NOTE:** The Loss Adjustment Manual Standards Handbook ("LAM") is the official publication of the Risk Management Agency ("RMA") for all levels of insurance provided under the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation ("FCIC") insurance program and provides the procedures and instructions that must be followed for general loss adjustment.



## Acceptable Record Requirements – Sold or Commercially Stored

Acceptable records for production sold or commercially stored must include the following;

### Individual scale tickets with;

- » Name and address of buyer or the commercial facility
- » Name (as shown on the policy)
- » Crop
- » Gross weight and tare weight
- » Date weighed
- » Load number or ticket number
- » Unit and/or field identification which can be correlated to a unit
- » Moisture
- » Foreign material percentage (FM)
- » Test weight
- » Adjustments to gross production

### Records

Settlement sheets or delivery records if settlements are not available. If a unit number cannot be correlated to each load number or ticket number or if a load or ticket number contains multiple units, the production must be considered commingled. Loads or tickets containing multiple units or production require load records, as noted below.

### Documentation

A contemporaneous ledger must be maintained containing the following;

- » Crop
- » Date of harvest
- » Identity of conveyance
- » Volume of production apportioned to each unit
- » Apportionment calculations



## Acceptable Record Requirements – Farm Storage

Structure markings, contemporaneous load records from conveyances, combine monitor records, or weighed production records may be used to keep production separate provided all production in the structure can be identified separately by unit or field identification, uninsured acreage, etc. **In the event production from a prior year is stored in a structure request we or another USDA agency measure the production prior to adding current year production. In the event production will be fed request, we or another USDA agency measure the production prior to feeding; otherwise, you are responsible for maintaining allowable farm management records of fed production.**

### Structure Markings

Identify and initial with permanent marker:

- » Crop
- » Field identification correlated to a unit number
- » Harvest date
- » Uninsured acreage
- » Moisture if applicable

### Combine Monitor Records

Printed records that include:

- » Crop
- » Harvest date
- » Field identification correlated to a unit number
- » Field location
- » Production
- » Unit number
- » Moisture if applicable

### Load Records

Contemporaneous ledger that includes:

- » Crop
- » Field identification correlated to a unit number
- » Harvest date
- » Identity of conveyance
- » Estimated production per conveyance
- » Identification and location of farm storage structure in which the load is stored
- » Moisture if applicable

### Weighed Records

Each scale ticket must be available and include:

- » Name
- » Crop
- » Gross and tare weight
- » Harvest date
- » Load number
- » Unit and/or field identification
- » Moisture if applicable

### Records

Records will be compared against measured and calculated production including adjustments for moisture in accordance with the Crop Provisions. If a unit number cannot be correlated to each structure marking, load record, or combine monitor record production or if multiple years of production are stored in a structure without measurement service production must be considered commingled.

### Documentation – The following must be maintained;

- » Weight tickets/records
- » Moisture records
- » Location of on-farm scales
- » Storage-structure location maps
- » Fed production records
- » Proration calculations
- » Any other pertinent information



## Acceptable Record Requirements – Non-Portable On-Farm Scales

Non-Portable On-Farm Scales integrated with a **wired or wireless (for example, Bluetooth)** interface capable of electronically recording and storing weight records and producing a printed or electronic record may be utilized as acceptable records when the following criteria are met:

### Calibration

Calibrated by an independent third party within the last 12 months

### Production

Adjusted for excess moisture in accordance with the Crop Provisions

### Print

Individual scale tickets must include:

- » Name (as shown on the policy)
- » Crop
- » Gross weight and tare weight
- » Date weighed
- » Load number or ticket number (if the scale does not print a number, the insured must apply a number)
- » Unit and/or field identification which can be correlated to a unit
- » Identification and location of farm storage structure in which the load is stored

### Records

Printed or electronic summary records of all scale weight tickets/records are not acceptable. Hand-written information generally requires production verification by other means (for example, measuring, calculating, and comparing the stored production to within 3%). If a unit number cannot be correlated to each load number or ticket number, production must be considered commingled.

### Documentation

The following must be maintained:

- » Weight tickets/records
- » Moisture records
- » Location of on-farm scales
- » Scale calibration documentation
- » Storage-structure location maps
- » Fed production records
- » Proration calculations (if production is prorated among multiple units in a bin)
- » Any other pertinent information



## Acceptable Record Requirements – Combine Monitors

Combine monitors may be used in lieu of settlement sheets and bin measurement as acceptable records provided **Precision Farming Technology Systems (PFTS)** were utilized from planting through harvesting. Acceptable PFTS records must include:

### Technology

GPS technology integrated with planter monitors, combine monitors, yield mapping software

Summary Reports – Produce summary reports that reflect planted and harvested acres, and harvested production by

- » Name
- » Unit number
- » FSA farm/tract/field ID number if applicable
- » Legal description of acreage

### Planted Acreage Records from PFTS

Printout must include:

- » Crop name
- » Acres planted
- » Electronically produced maps of planted acreage and acreage summary records
- » Records must show breaks between units or practices.

### Calibration

Calibrated the yield monitoring system

- » At the beginning of harvest for each crop in accordance with the operator's manual
- » Sensor calibrations must not exceed 3% when compared to the actual weighed production
- » Annual calibration report must be provided to AIP or RMA

### Harvested Acreage Printout

Printout by unit PFTS information including:

- » Crop name
- » Acres harvested
- » Date harvested
- » Total production (unadjusted for moisture)
- » Average moisture content (must be adjusted in accordance with the Crop Provisions)
- » Yield maps and acreage/production summary records by unit and practice.



## Acceptable Record Requirements Grain Carts

All grain carts equipped with scales integrated with a **wired or wireless (for example, Bluetooth)** interface capable of electronically recording and storing weight records on a field-by-field basis may be utilized as acceptable records when the following criteria are met:

### Calibration

All grain carts are calibrated annually to the manufacturer's specifications.

### Production

Adjusted for excess moisture in accordance with the Crop Provisions

### Print

Individual scale tickets with:

- » Name (as shown on the policy)
- » Crop
- » Gross weight per load of production
- » Date weighed
- » Load number or ticket number (if the scale does not print a number, the insured must apply a number)
- » Unit and/or field identification which can be correlated to a unit
- » Identification and location of farm storage structure in which the load is stored

### Records

Printed or electronic summary records of all scale weight tickets/records are not acceptable. Hand-written information generally requires production verification by other means (for example, measuring, calculating, and comparing the stored production to within 3%). If not all grain carts are equipped with scales integrated with a wired or wireless (for example, Bluetooth) or if calibration requirements are not met production verification by other means applies. If a unit number cannot be correlated to each load number or ticket number, production must be considered commingled.

### Documentation

In the event of a claim, the following must be maintained:

- » Weight tickets/records
- » Moisture records
- » Number and type of grain carts used to weigh production
- » Calibration documentation
- » Storage Structure location maps
- » Tolerance comparison
- » Fed Records
- » Proration calculations (if production prorated among multiple units in bin)
- » Any other pertinent information