United States
Department of
Agriculture

USDA

Federal Crop
Insurance
Corporation

FCIC

Product
Administration and
Standards
Division

FCIC-25090 (12-2007)

# AUP & ELS COTTON LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS

## 2008 and Succeeding Crop Years

| **FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE HANDBOOK** | **NUMBER: 25090 (12-2007)** |
|---|---|
| **SUBJECT:**<br><br>**AUP & ELS COTTON<br>LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK<br>2008 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS** | **OPI: Product Administration And Standards Division** |
| | **APPROVED:**　　　　　　**DATE:**<br>/s/ Tim B. Witt　　December 11, 2007<br><br>Deputy Administrator, **Product Management** |

**THIS HANDBOOK CONTAINS THE OFFICIAL FCIC-ISSUED LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS FOR THIS CROP FOR THE 2008 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS. ALL REINSURED COMPANIES WILL UTILIZE THESE STANDARDS FOR BOTH LOSS ADJUSTMENT AND LOSS TRAINING.**

### SUMMARY OF CHANGES/CONTROL CHART

The following list contains significant changes to this handbook, as determined by us. It may not represent all changes made. All changes made to this handbook are applicable regardless of whether or not listed.

Major Changes: See changes or additions in text which have been highlighted. Three stars (***) identify where information has been removed.

**Changes for Crop Year 2008 (FCIC–25090) issued DECEMBER 2007**:

A.　　Removed term "NOTE" throughout handbook.

B.　　Changed "insurance provider" to "AIP" throughout handbook.

C.　　Page 1, section 1: Modified standard language concerning these FCIC-issued loss adjustment standards.

D.　　Page 2, subsection 3 A: Inserted standard language concerning insurability requirements.

E.　　Page 3, subsection 3 B: Revised heading to comply with standard language.

F.　　Page 3, section 3: Added subsection F which reiterates the "Duties In the Event of Damage or Loss" section in the cotton crop provisions.

G.　　Page 5, subsection 5 C (3): Clarified that for the purpose of measuring row width for a skip-row planting pattern, a skip row is considered a planted row. Revised example to illustrate this point.

H.　　Page 16, subsection 6 B (2) (b) 2: Revised instructions concerning live plants.

I.      Page 18, subsection 6 B (4) (b):  Revised instructions concerning live plants.

J.      Page 21, subsection 6 C (4) (a) 2:  Replaced verbiage "cannot timely" with "are not expected to" in the instructions regarding destroyed plants.  Also removed term "timely" from instructions regarding the determination of plants' capability to recover.

K.      Page 27, subsection 6 D (5) (b) 1:  Revised instructions concerning the inclusion of immature green and unopened AUP bolls in the count of undamaged bolls for the appraisal and removed term "timely" from instructions.

L.      Page 29, subsection 6 D (6) (b) 1:  Revised instructions concerning the inclusion of immature green and unopened ELS bolls in the count of bolls for the appraisal and removed term "timely" from instructions.

M.      Page 30, subsection 6 D (7) (c):  Revised instructions concerning the inclusion of immature green and unopened bolls in the count of bolls for the appraisal and removed term "timely" from instructions.

N.      Page 31, section 8:  Added subsection A, Appraisal Worksheet Form Standards, with instructions.

O.      Pages 31-32, subsection 8 B:  Re-named heading of subsection.  Also updated instructions regarding appraisal worksheet items to be consistent with changes.

P.      Page 32, subsection 8 C, item 4:  Updated instructions for Crop Year entry with standard language.

Q.      Page 41, subsection 8 C, Part V - Computations - Stand, Plant, and Boll Damage Methods - Reproductive Stages, item 69 F:  Added instructions to document the cotton stalk inspection.

R.      Page 41, subsection 8 C, Part V- Computations – Stand, Plant, and Boll Damage Methods – Reproductive Stages, item 70:  Updated Insured's Signature and Date with standard language.

S.      Pages 42-49, subsection 8 C, Appraisal Worksheet Examples:  Removed Signature Block and Page Number entries from all appraisal worksheet illustrations.  Also corrected item 46 figure in Stand Reduction Method – AUP (short form) worksheet example.

T.      Page 50, section 8:  Added subsection D to provide instructions for cotton stalk inspections.

U.      Page 50, section 9:  Added subsection A, Claim Form Standards, with instructions.

V.      Page 51, subsection 9 B:  Re-named heading of subsection.

W.      Page 53, subsection 9 C, item 11:  Updated instructions for Crop Year entry with standard language.

X.    Page 58, subsection 9 C, Section I - Acreage Appraised, Production And Adjustments, item M: Revised the instructions giving AIPs authorization to not perform a stalk inspection.

Y.    Page 65, subsection 9 C, Section II – Harvested Production, item 26:  Updated Insured's Signature and Date with standard language.

Z.    Pages 66-67, subsection 9 C, Claim Form Example:  On page 66, corrected figures in columns L and N of Section 1 of the TPC worksheet.  Also removed certification statement, Signature Block, and Page Number entries from the Production Worksheet examples.

a.    Page 98, section 10, Exhibit 5, item 5 B:  Added instructions for interpolating a price when neither a DSCQ price nor actual market price can be located.

b.    Page 119, section 10, EXHIBIT 6:  Corrected item 9 information to track with Example A 1-3 in Exhibit 5.

| Control Chart For:  AUP & ELS Cotton Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SC Page(s) | TC Page(s) | Text Page(s) | Reference Material | Date | Directive Number |
| Remove | Entire Handbook | | | | | |
| Current Index | 1-4 | 1-4 | 1-68 | 69-119 | 12-2007 | FCIC-25090 |

**(RESERVED)**

# AUP & ELS COTTON LOSS ADJUSTMENT HANDBOOK

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# AUP & ELS COTTON LOSS ADJUSTMENT HANDBOOK

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## EXHIBITS

**(RESERVED)**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

**THIS HANDBOOK MUST BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LOSS ADJUSTMENT MANUAL (LAM) STANDARDS HANDBOOK, FCIC-25010.**

The FCIC-issued loss adjustment standards for this crop are the official standard requirements for adjusting Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) losses in a uniform and timely manner. The FCIC-issued standards for this crop and crop year are in effect as of the signature date for this crop handbook at www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/25000/index.html. All reinsured companies will utilize these standards for both loss adjustment and loss training for the applicable crop year. These standards, which include crop appraisal methods, claims completion instructions, and form standards, supplement the general (not crop-specific) loss adjustment standards identified in the LAM.

# 2. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

This handbook remains in effect until superseded by reissuance of **either** the entire handbook **or** selected portions (through slipsheets or bulletins). If slipsheets have been issued for a handbook, the original handbook as amended by slipsheet pages shall constitute the handbook. A bulletin can supersede either the original handbook or subsequent slipsheets.

## A. DISTRIBUTION

The following is the minimum distribution of forms completed by the adjuster and signed by the insured (or insured's authorized representative) for the loss adjustment inspection:

One legible copy to insured. The original and all remaining copies as instructed by the approved insurance provider (AIP).

It is the AIP's responsibility to maintain original insurance documents relative to policyholder servicing as designated in their approved plan of operations.

## B. TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

(1) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions **general** (not crop specific) to loss adjustment are identified in the LAM.

(2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions **specific** to **AUP** and **ELS** cotton loss adjustment and this handbook, which are not defined in this section, are defined either as they appear in the text or **EXHIBIT 1**.

(3) Abbreviations:

| | |
|---|---|
| **AMS** | Agricultural Marketing Service |
| **AUP** | American Upland Cotton |
| **DSCQ** | Daily Spot Cotton Quotation |
| **DSSH** | Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook, FCIC-24040 |
| **ELS** | Extra Long Staple Cotton |

| HVI | High Volume Instruments |
| UNR | Ultra-Narrow-Row |
| UNRC | Ultra-Narrow-Row Cotton |

# 3.  INSURANCE CONTRACT INFORMATION

The AIP is to determine that the insured has complied with all policy provisions of the insurance contract.  **AUP** and **ELS** Cotton Crop Provisions, which are to be considered in this determination include (but are not limited to):

## A.  INSURABILITY

The following may not be a complete list of insurability requirements.  Refer to the Basic Provisions, Cotton Crop Provisions, and Special Provisions for a complete list.

(1)   The crop insured will be all the cotton lint in the county, in which the insured has a share, for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents; and

  (a)   That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by a written agreement):

    1   Colored cotton lint (**AUP** only);

    2   Planted into an established grass or legume;

    3   Interplanted with another spring planted crop;

    4   Grown on acreage from which a hay crop was harvested in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated; or

    5   Grown on acreage on which a small grain crop reached the heading stage in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated or adequate measures are taken to terminate the small grain crop prior to heading and less than fifty percent (50%) of the small grain plants reach the heading stage.

      Refer to **EXHIBIT 2,** Insurability of Non-irrigated Cotton Grown Under A Conservation Tillage Practice.

(2)   In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions:

  (a)   The acreage insured will be ONLY the land occupied by the rows of cotton when a skip-row planting pattern is utilized.

  (b)   Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that a majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless the AIP agrees that it is not practical to replant.  Refer to the LAM for replanting provision issues.

(3)   In lieu of section 11(b)2 of the Basic Provisions, insurance will end upon the removal of the cotton from the field.

## B.   PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES NOT APPLICABLE TO CAT COVERAGE

Refer to the CIH and LAM for provisions and procedures not applicable to CAT.

## C.   UNIT DIVISION

Refer to the insurance contract for unit provisions.  Unless limited by the Crop or Special Provisions, a basic unit, as defined in the Basic Provisions, may be divided into optional units if, for each optional unit, all the conditions stated in the applicable provisions are met.

## D.   QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

The production to count for mature cotton may be reduced as a result of a loss in quality when production has been damaged by insured cause(s).  Refer to **EXHIBIT 5**, Using the Cotton Classification System for Quality Adjustment.

## E.   AUP AND ELS INSTRUCTION DESIGNATIONS

Instructions designated **AUP** will apply to American Upland cotton **ONLY**.  Instructions designated **ELS** will apply to Extra Long Staple cotton **ONLY**.  Undesignated instructions will apply to both **AUP** and **ELS** cotton.

## F.   DUTIES IN THE EVENT OF DAMAGE OR LOSS

(1)   In the event of damage or loss:

(a)   The cotton stalks must remain intact for the AIP's inspection; and

(b)   If the insured initially discovers damage to the insured crop within 15 days of harvest, or during harvest, the insured must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop in the field for the AIP's inspection.  The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit.

(2)   The stalks must not be destroyed, and required samples must not be harvested, until the earlier of the AIP's inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed and written notice of probable loss is given to the AIP.

# 4.   REPLANTING PAYMENT PROCEDURES

There currently is no replant payment available for **AUP** or **ELS** cotton.  Refer to section 3A(2)(b) for replanting requirements prior to the final planting date.

# 5.  AUP AND ELS COTTON APPRAISALS

## A.  GENERAL INFORMATION

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

## B.  SELECTING REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES FOR APPRAISALS

(1)  Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size, average stage of growth, general capabilities of plants to recover, and variability of plant damage within the field or subfield.

(2)  Split the field into subfields when:

    (a)  variable damage causes the crop potential to appear to be significantly different within the same field, or

    (b)  the insured wishes to destroy part of a field.

(3)  Appraise each field or subfield separately.

(4)  Take not less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples as required in **TABLE A** for each field or subfield.

## C.  MEASURING ROW WIDTH FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

Use these instructions when the selection of the representative sample is based on row width.

(1)  Use a measuring tape marked in inches or convert a tape marked in tenths, to inches, to measure row width (refer to the LAM for conversion table).

(2)  Measure across FOUR OR MORE rows, from the center of the first row space to the center of the fifth row space (or as many rows as needed), and divide the result by the number of rows measured across, to determine an average row width in whole inches.

**EXAMPLE**:

| Row 1 | Row 2 | Row 3 | Row 4 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

| 20" | Row Space 40" | Row Space 40" | Row Space 40" | 20" |

|...............…...........................160 inches...............……........................…....|
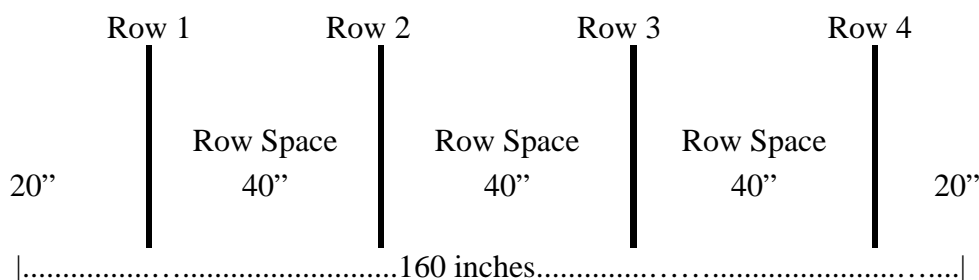
160 inches ÷ 4 rows = 40 inches average row width

(3)   When the planting pattern is a skip-row pattern, measure across the pattern and divide the total distance by the number of rows measured across, to determine "average row width" in whole inches.  In this instance, a skip-row is considered a planted row.

**EXAMPLE**:

| Row 1 | Row 2 | Skip Row 3 | Row 4 | Row 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Row Space 40" | Row Space 40" | Row Space 40" | Row Space 40" | |

20"                                                                 20"
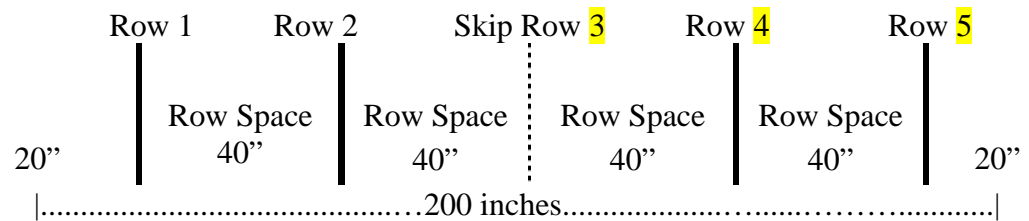
|.............................…200 inches..................……......……….............|

200 inches ÷ 5 rows = 40 in. average row width

\*\*\*  Caution is required when a planting pattern has varying row widths within the pattern, e.g., two 36" planted rows with a 27" skip.  Measure each planted pattern to determine average row width. Use the average of the planted row width to select the single row width for each representative sample.

## D.   STAGES OF GROWTH

The **most** important part of **AUP** and **ELS** cotton loss adjustment is to first determine the **stage of growth at the date of damage.**

(1)   Identifying Stages of Growth

   (a)   Select at least 10 plants that are representative of the field or subfield, to determine the average stage of growth.

   (b)   Use the main stem for stage determinations.  The stage of growth is based on 50 percent of the plants **at** or **beyond** a given phase of development.  Split the acreage into subfields to reflect the distinctly different stages of growth.

   (c)   Identify the stage of growth at date of damage for all appraisals that have a **specific date of damage**; (e.g., hail).  Use the average time intervals to count back the days to the date of damage.  For progressive damage (e.g., drought), identify the stage of growth on the date of appraisal.

   (d)   Determine the individual plant stage of growth using **AUP** Cotton Stages of Growth in section 5D(2), and **ELS** Cotton Stages of Growth in section 5D(3).

(2)   **AUP** Cotton Stages of Growth

Emergence normally occurs 7 to 10 days after planting.  At the lowest node (joint) of the cotton stem, two cotyledonary (seedling) leaves are borne on opposite sides of the stem. The cotton plant then develops into two types of branches, vegetative and fruiting.  The stages of growth are based on average full-season varieties and are the approximate time required for cotton plants to reach a specific growth stage.

(a) **AUP** Vegetative Stages

A plant is classified as the "Vegetative Stage" if "squaring" has **NOT** begun. Vegetative stage numbers are preceded by a "V" and are identified as "VC" (emergence) through V6 stages of growth.

1    Count the number of nodes above the cotyledonary node beginning at the bottom of the main stem where the two cotyledonary leaves (seed leaves) were attached.

2    The last node counted at the top of the plant is the node above which the internode has **not** elongated as much as ½ inch. At this node, the true leaf is approaching full size, and the internode below will be elongated to ½ inch or more.

# AUP VEGETATIVE STAGE ILLUSTRATIONS
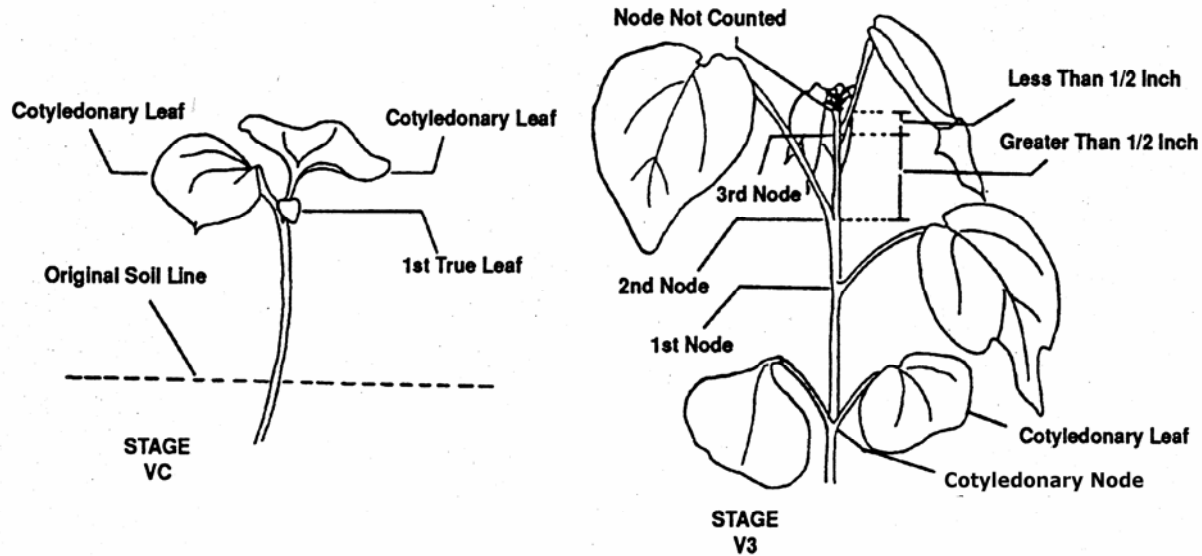


| Stage Number | Average Time Interval | Characteristics |
|---|---|---|
| VC | 9 days from emergence | Plants are 1 to 3 inches in height; terminal bud located at the junction of cotyledonary stem and main stem. |
| V1 | 4 days | Internode above cotyledonary node has elongated ½ inch or more; first true leaf approaching full size; second true leaf developing rapidly and approaching full size near the end of period. |
| V2 | 4 days | Second internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| V3 | 4 days | Third internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| V4 | 4 days | Fourth internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| V5 | 4 days | Fifth internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| V6 | 4 days | Sixth internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |

(b)  **AUP** Reproductive Stages

A plant is classified as in the "Reproductive Stage" when the first square appears, whether at the 5th, 6th, or 7th node stage.  Begin counting the nodes above the cotyledonary node as described in **AUP** Vegetative Stages.  Whenever the first square appears, start counting in the reproductive stage.  An "R" precedes the number for the Reproductive stages.

# AUP REPRODUCTIVE STAGE ILLUSTRATIONS



| Stage Number | Average Time Interval | Characteristics |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 4 days | The first square may appear on the plant as low as the fifth or as high as the seventh node under certain conditions. The square grows at an average rate of one millimeter per day. The plant is approximately 33 days post emergence. |
| R2 | 5 days | The next internode has elongated ½ inch or more. The first fruiting branch is beginning to elongate at the first "R" node. Cotyledonary leaves have shed from the plant. |
| R3 | 3 days | Two fruiting branches should be visible and a square appearing at the leaf axle of the third "R" node. |
| R4 | 3 days | The plant is approximately 54 days post emergence. Third "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R5 | 3 days | Fourth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. Plant is squaring freely. |

| R6 | 3 days | Fifth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
|----|--------|----|
| R7 | 3 days | Sixth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R8 | 3.5 days | The first white bloom normally appears at this stage on the fruiting branch elongated from the first "R" node. The plant is approximately 66.5 days post emergence. |
| R9 | 3.5 days | Eighth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R10 | 3.5 days | Ninth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R11 | 3.5 days | Tenth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R12 | | Bolls are present on fruiting branches attached to first and second "R" nodes. |
| R12+ | | The plant now has twelve or more "R" nodes; squares and bolls continue to develop. Plants will be identified as R12+ throughout the remaining growth and development period. |

(c) **AUP** Mature Stage

The plant has now "set" **ALL** bolls that will contribute to the ultimate yield. The plant is approximately 110 days post emergence. **Important**: Under certain conditions, this mature stage may be attained BEFORE the R12+ stage.

(d) **AUP** Fully Mature Stage

The plant now has **ALL** bolls that will contribute to the ultimate yield at the fully matured (open bolls) stage. The plant is approximately 150-155 days post emergence (90% open bolls).

(3) **ELS** Cotton Stages of Growth

Emergence normally occurs 9 to 12 days after planting. At the lowest node (joint) of the cotton stem, two cotyledonary (seedling) leaves are borne on opposite sides of the stem. The cotton plant then develops into two types of branches, vegetative and fruiting. The stages of growth are based on average full-season varieties and are the approximate time required for cotton plants to reach a specific growth stage.

(a) **ELS** Vegetative Stages

A plant is classified as in the "Vegetative Stage" if "squaring" has **NOT** begun. Vegetative stage numbers are preceded by a "V" and are identified as "VC" (emergence) through V6 stages of growth.

1   Count the number of nodes above the cotyledonary node beginning at the bottom of the main stem where the two cotyledonary leaves (seed leaves) were attached.

2   The last node counted at the top of the plant is the node above which the internode has not elongated as much as ½ inch.  At this node, the true leaf is approaching full size and the internode below will be elongated to ½ inch or more.

**ELS VEGETATIVE STAGE ILLUSTRATIONS**
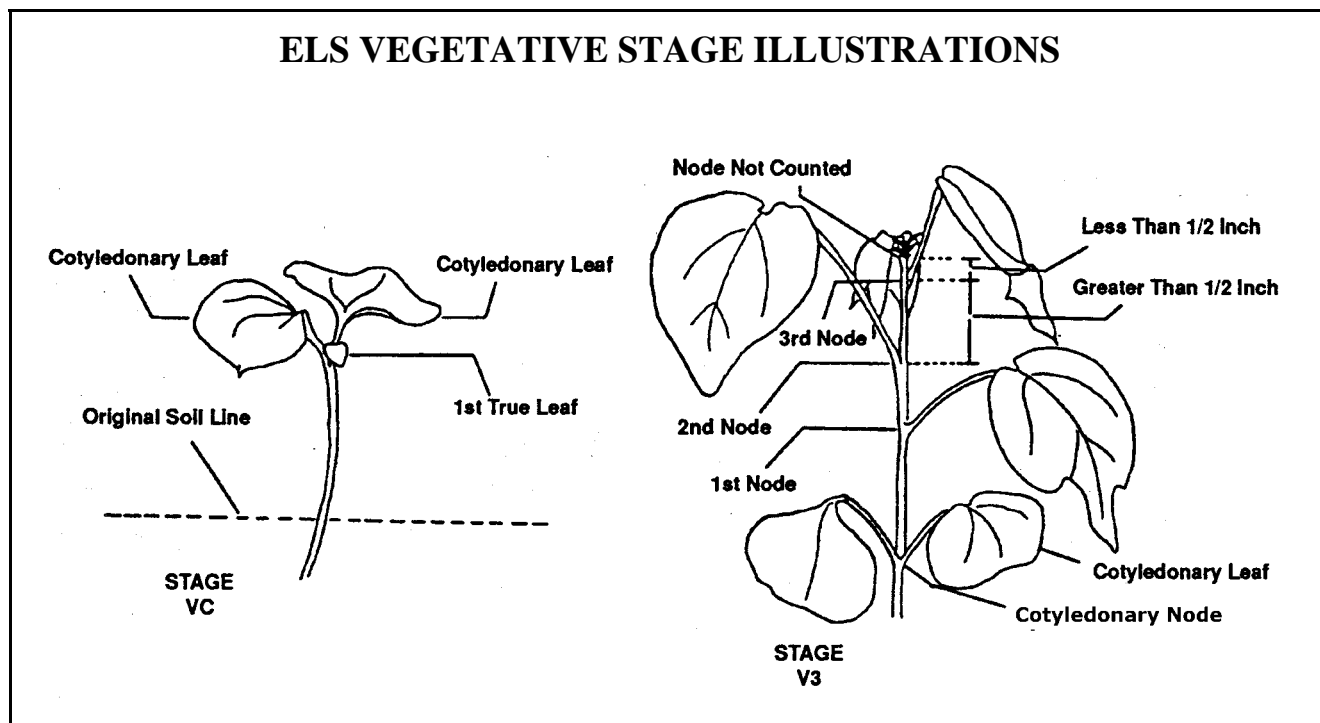


| Stage Number | Average Time Interval | Characteristics |
|---|---|---|
| VC | 12 days from emergence | Plants are 1 to 3 inches in height; a terminal bud at the junction of cotyledonary stem and main stem. |
| V1 | 5 days | Internode above cotyledonary node has elongated ½ inch or more; first true leaf approaching full size; second true leaf developing rapidly and approaching full size near the end of period. |
| V2 | 5 days | Second internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| V3 | 5 days | Third internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| V4 | 5 days | Fourth internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| V5 | 5 days | Fifth internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |

| V6 | 5 days | Sixth internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |

(b) **ELS** Reproductive Stages

A plant is classified as in the "Reproductive Stage" when the first square appears, whether at the 5th, 6th, or 7th node stage. Whenever the first square appears, start counting in the reproductive stage. Begin counting the nodes as described in the **ELS** Vegetative Stages. An "R" precedes the number for the Reproductive stages.



**ELS REPRODUCTIVE STAGE ILLUSTRATIONS**

| Stage Number | Average Time Interval | Characteristics |
|---|---|---|
| R1 | 4 days | The first square may appear on the plant as low as the fifth or as high as the seventh node under certain conditions. The square grows at an average rate of one millimeter per day. The plant is approximately 42 days post emergence. |
| R2 | 5 days | The next internode has elongated ½ inch or more. First fruiting branch is beginning to elongate at the first "R" node. Cotyledonary leaves have shed from the plant. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R3 | 3 days | Two fruiting branches should be visible and a square appearing at the leaf axle of the third "R" node. |
| R4 | 3 days | The plant is approximately 54 days post emergence. Third "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R5 | 3 days | Fourth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. Plant is squaring freely. |
| R6 | 3 days | Fifth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R7 | 3 days | Sixth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R8 | 4 days | The first yellow bloom normally appears at this stage on the fruiting branch elongated from the first "R" node. The plant is approximately 65 days post emergence. |
| R9 | 4 days | Eighth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R10 | 4 days | Ninth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. The first small bolls may be present on fruiting branches attached to the first and second "R" nodes. |
| R11 | 4 days | Tenth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R12 | 4 days | Eleventh "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. |
| R13 | 4 days | Twelfth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more. The plant normally has the maximum number of bolls. |
| R14 | 4 days | Thirteenth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more; bolls continue to develop. |
| R15 | 4 days | Fourteenth "R" internode has elongated ½ inch or more; bolls continue to develop. |
| R16 | 4 days | Fifteen internodes have developed. |
| R16+ | | The plant now has 16 or more "R" nodes; bolls continue to develop. Plants will be identified as R16+ throughout the remaining growth and development period. |

(c) **ELS** Mature Stage

The plant has now "set" **ALL** bolls that will contribute to the ultimate yield. The plant is approximately 150-155 days post emergence. **Important**: Under certain conditions, this mature stage may be attained BEFORE the R16+ stage.

(d) **ELS** Fully Mature Stage

The plant now has **ALL** bolls that will contribute to the ultimate yield at the fully matured (open bolls) stage. The plant is approximately 175-180 days post emergence (90% open bolls).

(4) Cotton Boll Characteristics

(a) A cotton boll will attain full size approximately 25 days after flowering. However, an additional 24 to 40 days are needed for the fibers inside to stretch, thicken, and mature and for the boll to open. Boll development, from open bloom to splitting of a boll requires between 40 to 80 days. Variation in boll development occurs mainly due to temperature.

(b) A mature boll is normally 1 ½ to 2 inches long with the earliest and latest bolls on the plant being smaller than the mid-season bolls.

(c) Upon maturity, the carpel walls split open at the seam and flare out, exposing the fluffy mass of cotton fibers.

(d) The cotton fibers are slender single-celled hairs that grow out from epidermal cells of the cottonseed.

(e) Cotton fiber growth begins about the time the flower opens and is at full length in 15 to 25 days, when the seeds are also at approximate full size.

(f) After fibers attain their full length, growth continues, but only as a thickening of the cell walls.

(g) **AUP** cotton cultivars usually have four or five locks. **ELS** cotton cultivars usually have three locks. Each lock of a mature cotton boll usually contains seven to nine seeds.

**COTTON BOLL ILLUSTRATION**

Lock

Seam

Seed

Lint

Carpel

Carpel Wall
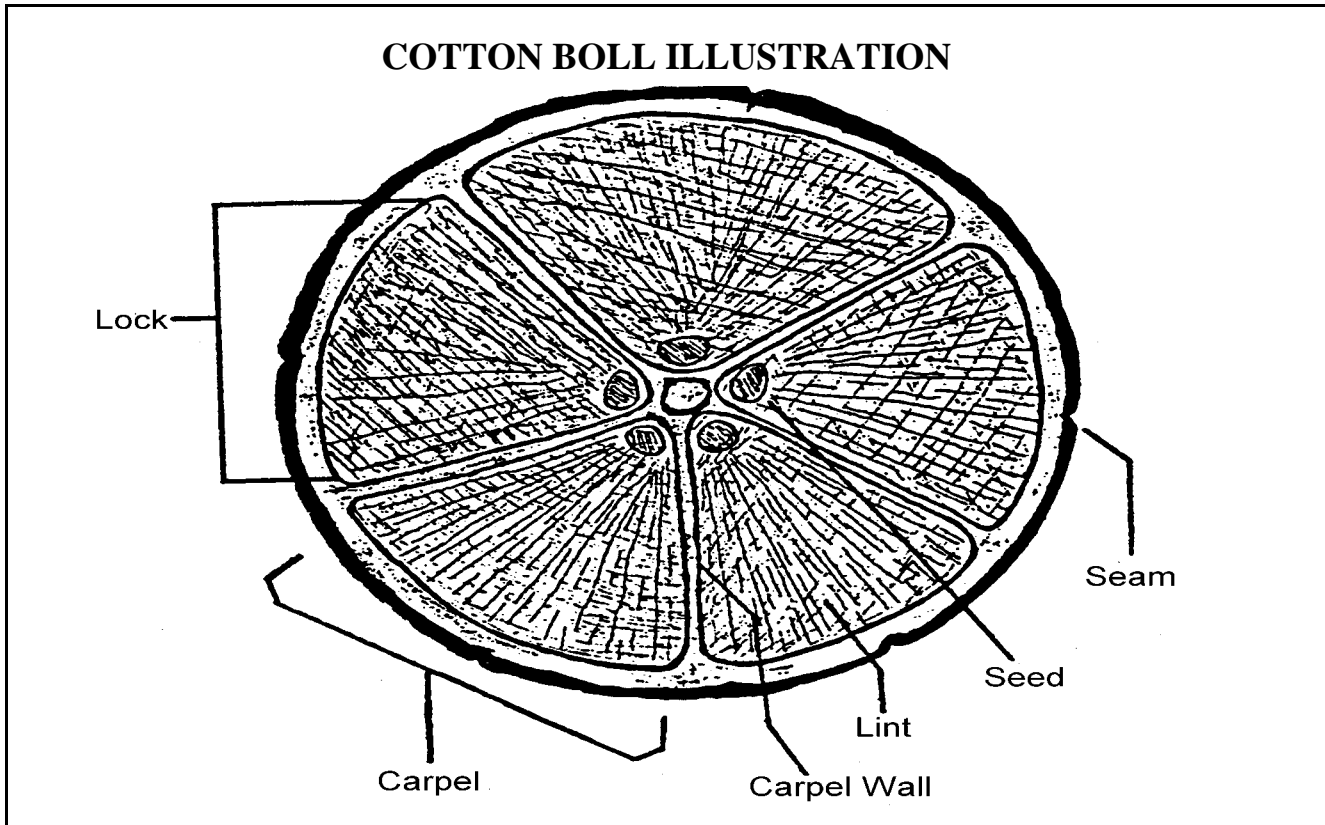
(5)    Factors Influencing Time Between Stages of Growth

Major factors that influence the development of the cotton plant are variety, soil moisture, temperature, and sunlight.  The principal effect of each is summarized as follows:

(a)    Variety.  Each variety may have specific characteristics in developmental periods.

(b)    Soil Moisture.  Low soil moisture prolongs plant emergence and may shorten the interval between other stages.  It also reduces boll size, fiber length and strength, and increases boll drops.

(c)    Temperature.  Plant development is normal with day temperature of about 90 degrees Fahrenheit and night temperatures of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit.  In general, higher temperatures decrease time intervals and lower temperatures increase the time intervals.

(d)    Sunlight.  Cloudy weather retards plant development.  Retardation will depend upon the amount and duration of cloudy weather.

# 6. APPRAISAL METHODS

## A. GENERAL INFORMATION

These instructions provide information on appraisal methods for **AUP** and **ELS** cotton.

| Appraisal Method... | Use... |
|---|---|
| Stand Reduction Method | for planted acreage with no emerged seeds and from emergence until plants are classified in the Mature Stage. |
| Hail Damage Method | from V1 Stage until plants are classified in the Mature Stage. |
| Boll Count Method | from Mature Stage until harvest. |

## B. STAND REDUCTION METHOD

Use the Stand Reduction Method to appraise damage that occurs in the following stages of growth for **AUP** and **ELS** cotton.

| IF the average stage of growth is identified as ... | USE the Stand Reduction Method to appraise... |
|---|---|
| Emergence through VC Stage (and planted acreage with no emerged seeds) | **ALL** damage that causes stand reduction or results in no emerged seeds, including plants destroyed by **hail**. |
| V1 through R12+ Stage for **AUP** or V1 through R16+ Stage for **ELS** | **ANY** stand reduction. If plant destruction has occurred from **hail**, use the Stand Reduction Method with the applicable Hail Damage Method (vegetative or reproductive). |

***Use the Boll Count Method after all bolls are "set" that will contribute to the ultimate yield to appraise damage from hail or damage that results in stand reduction.

(1)    Scheduling Appraisals

Delay appraisals at least seven days for **AUP** cotton and at least 14 days for **ELS** cotton after the date of **hail** damage or blowing sand.

(2)    Row Width and Sampling

There are two methods of measuring a representative sample area based on how the cotton is planted and the determined row width.

(a)    First, determine how the cotton is planted:

<u>1</u>    two-narrow rows planted in a single bed of normal row width;
<u>2</u>    single rows; or
<u>3</u>    drilled rows or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC.

(b)    Second, determine row width:

      1    Measure the row width using the instructions in section 5C.

      2    Select, from the chart below, the applicable representative sample method based on how the cotton is planted and the average row width measured.

| IF the AUP or ELS cotton is planted... | THEN consider as... | AND select each representative sample as... |
|---|---|---|
| as two narrow rows, in a single bed of normal row width | one row | 100-feet and **measure** the skips between **"live"\*** plants. |
| as single rows, with row spacings **16 inches or more apart** (including drilled rows or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC) | separate rows | 100-feet and **measure** the skips between **"live"\*** plants. |
| with a drill or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC with row spacings **less than 16 inches apart** | UNRC | one square yard and **count** the number of **"live"\*** plants. |

**\*\*\***     **"Live"** plants are plants that <mark>are not damaged or are damaged but are expected to recover</mark> and contribute lint cotton to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest.

(c)    Select the required number of representative samples using the instructions in section 5B.

(3)    100-Feet of Row Sample Method - Combined Length of Skips

Using a measuring tape marked in tenths, measure a row or combinations of rows comprising 100-feet and then measure the skips between **"live"** plants.

(a)    Defining a Skip

A skip is the space between **"live"** plants within the row which exceed the standard space as shown in the chart below.

(b)    Determine if the AUP cotton is a picker or stripper type cultivar.  Refer to Definitions of AUP Picker cotton and AUP Stripper cotton in EXHIBIT 1.

**\*\*\***     Select the skip based on the plant cultivar characteristics NOT the method of harvesting.

| An AUP skip is the space between "live" plants within the row of more than... | An ELS skip is the space between "live" plants within the row of more than... |
|---|---|
| 12 inches for cotton grown in Mississippi Delta Gumbo soil. | 12 inches for cotton grown in Arizona and California. |
| 10 inches for picker cotton grown in Arizona, Imperial and Riverside Counties of California, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the Texas High Plains. | 10 inches for cotton grown in New Mexico and Texas. |
| 6 inches for stripper cotton. | |
| 16 inches for hill dropped cotton. | |
| 14 inches for all other cotton. | |

(c) Measuring a Skip

1   Determine the **AUP** or **ELS** standard plant spacing **within** the row; e.g., 12, 10 inches, etc., from section 6B(3)(a).

2   Using a measuring tape marked in inches, measure the total distance between **"live"** plants within the sample row.

3   Subtract the standard plant spacing from the total distance measured between existing **"live"** plants. The result is the "**net length"** of the skip.

**EXAMPLE**: 10" plant spacing within a row:
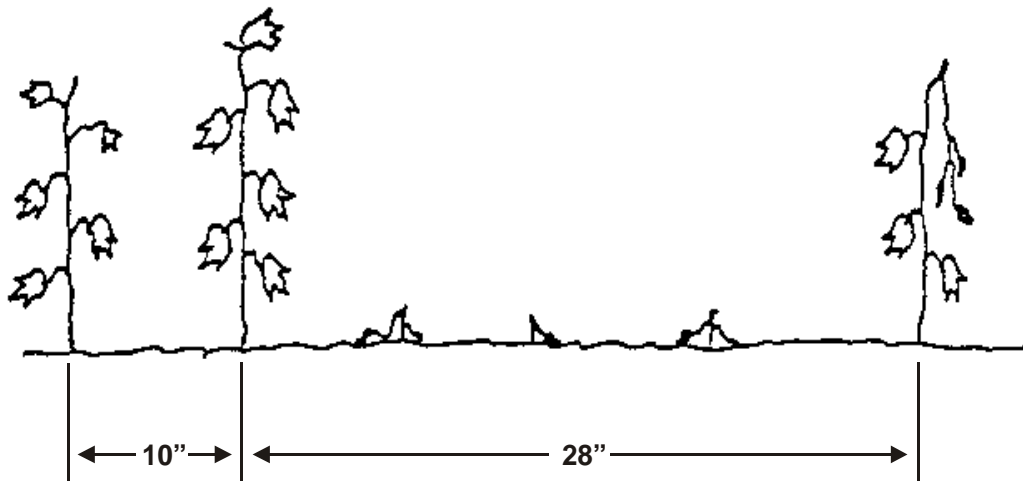


| Distance between existing plants | 28" |
|---|---|
| Less: One standard 10-inch space | 10" |
| "Net Length" of the skip | 18" |

4   Compute the combined length of **all** skips by adding the "**net length"** of **all** skips within the 100-foot sample.

<u>5</u>    Convert the result to feet and tenths by dividing by 12 and rounding to the nearest tenth of a foot.

       **EXAMPLE**:  Total combined length of all skips = 218" ÷ 12 = 18.2 ft.

<u>6</u>    Record results for each representative sample in Part I - Sample Determinations, Stand Reduction - Combined Length of Skips in 100-feet of Row of the appraisal worksheet.

<u>7</u>    Compute the pounds per acre appraisal using the instructions in Part I - Sample Determinations - Stand Reduction, 100-Feet of Row Sample Method - Combined Length of Skips in Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures of section 8.

(4)    One Square Yard Sample Method (UNRC) - Plants Per Square Yard

(a)    Measure one square yard for each representative sample.

(b)    Count the number of **"live"\* plants** in each representative sample.

     **\*"Live" plants** are plants that are not damaged or are damaged but are expected to recover and contribute lint cotton to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest.

(c)    Record the results for each representative sample in Part I - Sample Determinations, Plants Per Square Yard of the appraisal worksheet.

(d)    Compute the pounds per acre appraisal using the instructions in Part I - Sample Determinations, Stand Reduction Method for the One Square Yard Sample Method of section 8.

## C.  <u>HAIL DAMAGE METHOD</u>

Use the Hail Damage Method to appraise any hail damage that occurs in the following stages of growth for **AUP** or **ELS** cotton.

| IF the average stage of growth is identified as... | USE the... |
|---|---|
| V1 through V6 Stage | Stand Reduction Method with the Hail Damage Method for Vegetative Stages. |
| R1 through R12+ Stage for **AUP** <br> or <br> R1 through R16+ Stage for **ELS** | Stand Reduction Method with the Hail Damage Method for Reproductive Stages. |

**\*\*\*** Use the Boll Count Method after all bolls are "set" that will contribute to the ultimate yield to appraise damage from hail.

(1)    Scheduling Appraisals

Delay the appraisal at least seven days for **AUP** cotton and at least 14 days for **ELS** cotton after the date of hail damage (also blowing sand).  No delay is required if the cotton is in the Fully Mature Stage (open bolls).

(2)    Row Width and Sampling

Refer to Row Width and Sampling in the Stand Reduction Method in section 6B(2).

(3)    Vegetative Stage Method - From V1 Through V6 Stages

(a)    Plants Destroyed

Use the Stand Reduction Method to account for **plants destroyed**.  Plants destroyed will include plants that are:

1      cut-off **below** the cotyledonary node; or
2      otherwise killed.

**IMPORTANT**:  Determine any stand reduction **before** appraising hail damage to **"live" plants partially destroyed**.

(b)    Plants Partially Destroyed

Select 30 consecutive **"live" plants** from the representative sample area (expanded until 30 plants have been selected) used for the Stand Reduction Method.

1      Account for hail damage to **"live" plants partially destroyed**.  Plants partially destroyed will include plants that are cut-off:

a      **above** the cotyledonary node, or
b      at the first through sixth node.

2      Determine the location of **"cut-off,"** and the **"cut-off" symbol**, for each plant by counting nodes between the cotyledonary node and the "cut-off."

\*\*\*          Plants "cut-off" below the cotyledonary node have already been accounted for in the Stand Reduction Method.

(c)    "Cut-Off" Symbols

1      Designate plants cut-off at the internode between the cotyledonary node and node 1 as "CC."

2      Designate plants cut-off at higher internodes, as "C1" through "C6" by counting the nodes (node 1, node 2, etc.) between the cotyledonary node and the "cut-off."

<u>3</u>   Designate cut-off symbols as "C1," "C2," etc., through "C6" as shown on the
applicable factor chart.

## VEGETATIVE STAGE - TYPE OF DAMAGE
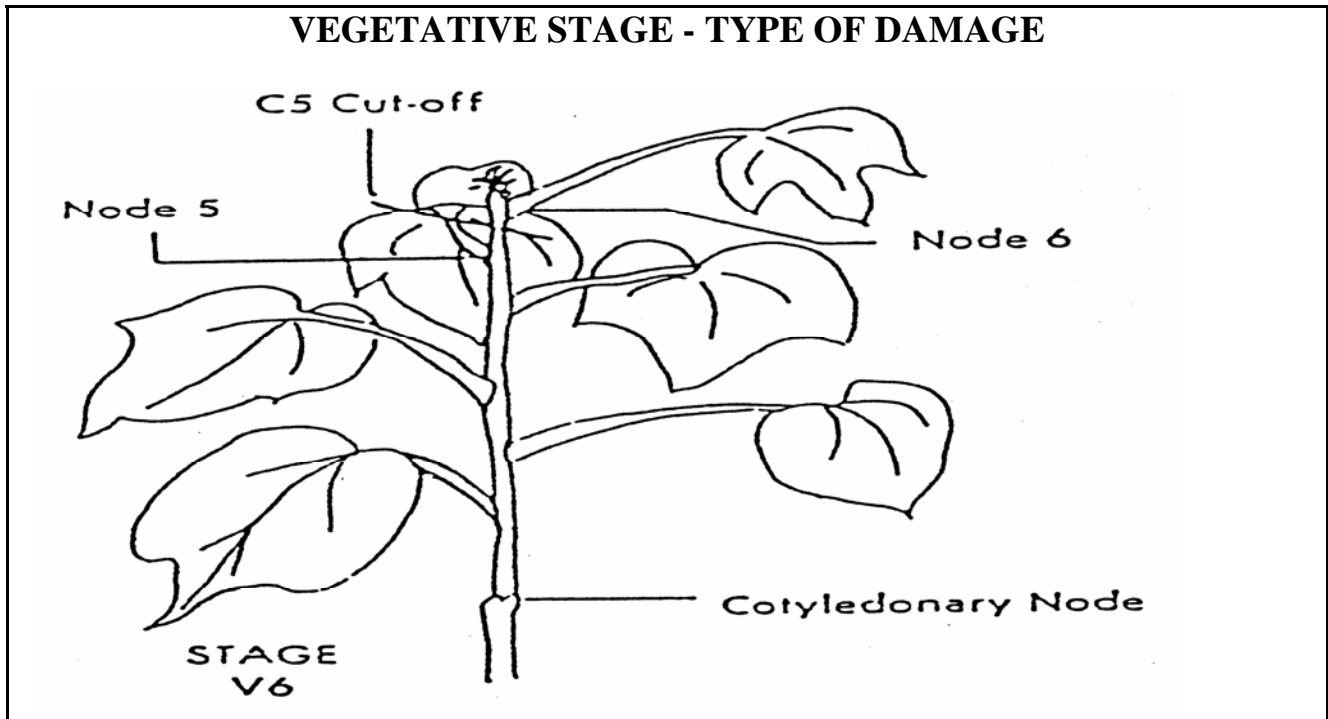


(d)   Factor Charts for Plants Partially Destroyed

<u>1</u>   Determine if the **AUP** cotton is a "Picker" or "Stripper" type cultivar.  Refer to
Definitions for **AUP** Picker Cotton and **AUP** Stripper Cotton in **EXHIBIT 1**.

<u>2</u>   Select the applicable Plants Partially Destroyed Factor Chart for the type
cultivar from section 10, using the instructions below.

\*\*\*   Select the chart based on the plant cultivar characteristics **not** the method of
harvesting.

| IF the cotton is... | USE... |
|---|---|
| **AUP** "Picker" | TABLE C |
| **AUP** "Stripper" | TABLE D |
| **ELS** | TABLE M |

<u>3</u>   Find the factor for plants cut-off **above** the cotyledonary node through the sixth
node from the chart where the **Stage of Growth** at date of damage (horizontal
line) intersects the **Cut-Off Symbol** (vertical line).

(e)    Plant Damage Computations

    1    Record cut-off symbols, number of plants cut-off and percent of loss factors for Plants Partially Destroyed in Part I - Plant Damage Computations section of the cotton appraisal worksheet.

    2    Compute the pounds per acre appraisal using the instructions in Hail Damage Methods - Vegetative Stages of section 8.

(4)    Reproductive Stage Method - **AUP** From R1 Through R12+ Stages or **ELS** From R1 Through R16+ Stages

(a)    Plants Destroyed

Use the Stand Reduction Method to account for **plants destroyed**.  Plants destroyed will include plants that are:

    1    cut-off **<u>below</u>** the cotyledonary node;

    2    damaged to the extent that they <mark>are not expected to</mark> recover and contribute lint cotton to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest; i.e., plants stripped of fruiting limbs, containing no squares, blooms or bolls; or

    3    otherwise killed.

**IMPORTANT**:  Determine any stand reduction **before** appraising hail damage to **"live" plants**.

Document, in the Narrative or on a Special Report, your determination that plants are **not** capable of contributing to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest; i.e., the number of days required to grow new fruiting limbs, bloom and produce fully mature bolls.

If the plants' capability to recover cannot be determined, item 2 above **does not** prohibit the adjuster from considering these plants as **"live" plants partially destroyed** and accounting for plant and boll damage in the Plant Damage Computations section of the appraisal worksheet.  However, if these plants have been considered as **plants destroyed** in the Stand Reduction Method, **do not** select these same plants again when determining plant and boll damage for the Plant Damage Computation section

**REPRODUCTIVE STAGE - 1ST SQUARE IN TERMINAL**

1st Square

1st Square

Cotyledonary Node
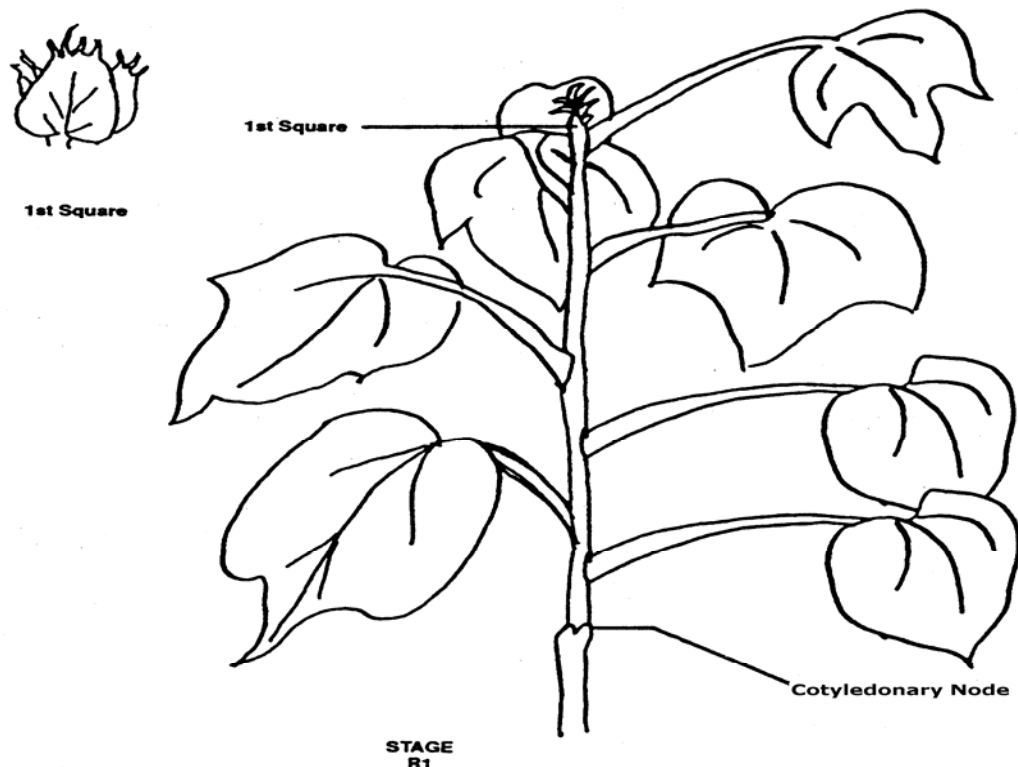
STAGE
R1

A square is the first stage in the cotton boll formation. Squares follow a definite pattern in their development with the first square formed on the lowest reproductive branch of the plant. The leaf next to each square provides food needed for growth and maturity. White blooms will appear later for **AUP** cotton and yellow blooms for **ELS** (refer to Stages of Growth in section 5D).

    (b)    Plants Partially Destroyed

        Select 30 consecutive **"live" plants** from representative sample area (expanded until 30 plants have been selected), used for the Stand Reduction Method.

        1    Account for hail damage to **"live" plants partially destroyed**. Plants partially destroyed will include plants that are cut-off:

            a    **above** the cotyledonary node; or

            b    first through eighteenth node.

        2    Determine location of "**cut-off**" and the **"cut-off" symbol** for each plant by counting nodes between the cotyledonary node and the "cut-off."

    (c)    "Cut-Off" Symbols for **AUP** Picker-type Cotton

        1    Designate plants cut-off at the internode between the cotyledonary node and node 1, as "CC."

    <u>2</u>    Designate plants cut-off at higher internodes, as ("C1," "C2," etc. through "C18") by counting the nodes (node 1, node 2, etc.) between cotyledonary node and the cut-off.

    <u>3</u>    Designate cut-off symbols as "C1," "C2," etc., through "C18" as shown on the applicable factor chart.

(d)    "Cut-Off" Symbols for **AUP** Stripper-type and **ELS** Cotton

    <u>1</u>    Designate plants cut-off at the internode between the cotyledonary node and node 1 as "CC."

    <u>2</u>    Designate plants cut-off at higher internodes ("C1," "C2," etc., through "C5"), by counting the nodes (node 1, node 2, etc.) between the cotyledonary node and the cut-off.

    <u>3</u>    Designate cut-off symbols as "RR," "R1," etc., through "R12" with the cut-off below the 1st fruiting limb as follows:

    "RR" = cut-off <u>below</u> 1st fruiting limb;
    "R1" = cut-off <u>above</u> 1st fruiting limb;
    "R2" = cut-off <u>above</u> 2nd fruiting limb, etc.



REPRODUCTIVE STAGE - TYPE OF DAMAGE
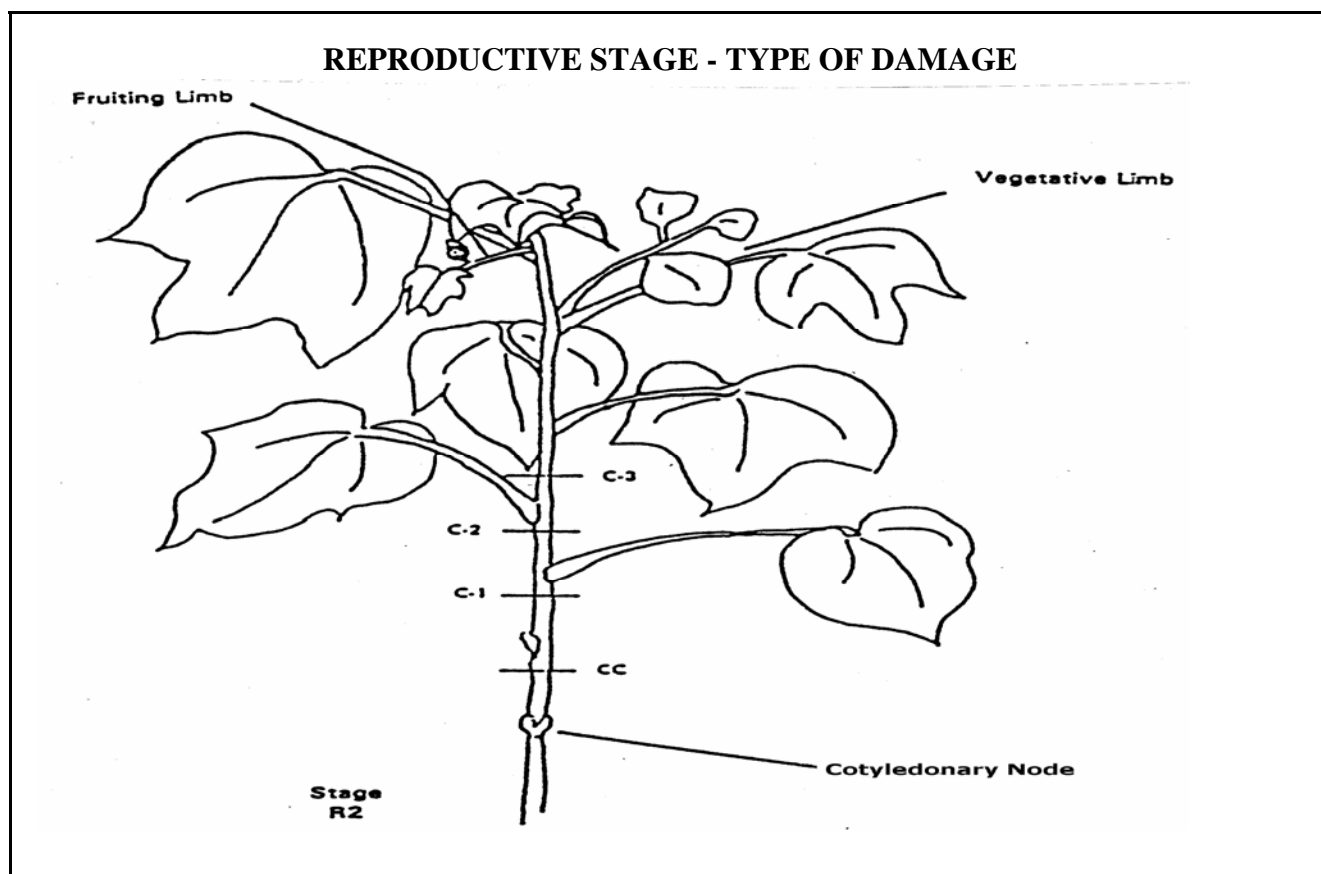
(e)  Factor Charts for Plants Partially Destroyed

 <u>1</u>  Determine if the **AUP** cotton is a "Picker" or "Stripper" type cultivar.  Refer to Definitions for **AUP** Picker Cotton and **AUP** Stripper Cotton in **EXHIBIT 1**.

 <u>2</u>  Select the Plants Partially Destroyed Factor Chart for the type cultivar and the state, if applicable, from section 10 using the instructions below.

   Select the factor chart based on the plant cultivar characteristics **NOT** the method of harvesting.

| IF the cotton is... | AND the state is... | USE... |
|---|---|---|
| **AUP** "Picker" | California or Arizona | TABLE E |
| **AUP** "Picker" | **any** state **except** California or Arizona | TABLE F |
| **AUP** "Stripper" | | TABLE G |
| **ELS** | | TABLE M |

 <u>3</u>  Find the factor for plants cut-off above the cotyledonary node through eighteenth node from the table where the **Stage of Growth** at date of damage (horizontal line) intersects the **Cut-Off Symbol** (vertical line).

(f)  Counting the Number of Fruiting Limbs Destroyed

 <u>1</u>  Select every third plant from the 30-plant sample until 10 plants have been selected.  Save the sample to account for bolls and locks destroyed.

 <u>2</u>  Account for hail damage to fruiting limbs by counting the number of **fruiting limbs destroyed**.

 <u>3</u>  Round the actual number counted to the nearest number divisible by 5.  Use the rounded figure to select the percent-of-loss for the number of limbs destroyed from the applicable chart for **AUP** or **ELS**.

   **EXAMPLE**: 18 fruiting limbs destroyed, rounded to 20; or 17 fruiting limbs destroyed, rounded to 15.

 <u>4</u>  Select the applicable factor chart for **AUP** or **ELS** using the instructions in item (g) below.

(g)  Factor Charts for Number of Fruiting Limbs Destroyed

 <u>1</u>  Determine if the **AUP** cotton is a "Picker" or "Stripper" type cultivar.  Refer to definitions for AUP Picker cotton and AUP Stripper cotton in **Exhibit 1**.

 <u>2</u>  Select the applicable Number of Limbs Destroyed Percent-of-Loss Chart, from section 10, for the type cultivar and the state using the following instructions.

Select the factor chart based on the plant cultivar characteristics **not** the method of harvesting and, if applicable, the number of plants counted (including both **"live"** and destroyed plants) in the original stand.

| IF the cotton is... | AND the state is... | THEN... | IF the original stand... | USE... |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUP "Picker" | California or Arizona | | | TABLE H |
| AUP "Picker" | **any** state **except** California or Arizona | Count the plants in 10 feet of sample row to find the original stand. | was 40 plants or less | TABLE I |
| | | | exceeded 40 plants | TABLE J |
| AUP "Stripper" | | | | TABLE K |
| ELS | | | | TABLE N |

    <u>3</u>    Find the percent-of-loss factor for the rounded Number of Limbs Destroyed from the chart where the **Number of Limbs Destroyed - 10 Plants** line (vertical) intersects the **Stage of Growth** at date of damage (horizontal line) for the sample.

(h)    Counting the Number of Bolls and Locks Destroyed

Use the same 10-plant sample (used to determine the number of fruiting limbs destroyed) to account for the number of **bolls and locks destroyed** from hail if bolls have formed and boll damage has occurred.

    <u>1</u>    Count the number of **small, large, and mature bolls** destroyed from the 10-plant representative sample.

    <u>2</u>    Sample 5 or more bolls from the 10-plant representative sample to determine the average number of **locks per boll**. Refer to Cotton Boll Characteristics section 5D(4).

    <u>3</u>    Cut open green bolls to count the number of locks destroyed.

(i)    Plant Damage Computations

    <u>1</u>    Record cut-off symbols, number of plants cut-off, number of limbs destroyed, number of small, large, and mature bolls, locks destroyed, and percent-of-loss factors for Plants Partially Destroyed in Part 1 - Plant Damage Computations section of the appraisal worksheet.

    <u>2</u>    Compute the pounds per acre appraisal using the instructions in the Hail Damage Method - Reproductive Stage Damage of section 8.

# D.   BOLL COUNT METHOD

Use this method when plants have reached the Mature Stage, for any type of damage, including hail.  Mature Stage is when **ALL** bolls are "set" that will contribute to the ultimate yield.  This is approximately 110 days post emergence for **AUP** and 150 to 155 days post emergence for **ELS**.

(1)   Scheduling Appraisals

Delay the appraisal at least seven days for **AUP** cotton and at least **14** days for **ELS** cotton after the date of hail damage in the Mature Stage.  No delay is required if the cotton is in the Fully Mature Stage (open bolls).

(2)   Row Width and Sampling

There are two methods of measuring a representative sample area based on how the cotton is planted and the row width.

(a)   First, determine how the cotton is planted:

<u>1</u>   two narrow rows planted in a single bed of normal row width; or
<u>2</u>   single rows; or
<u>3</u>   with a drill or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC.

(b)   Second, determine row width:

<u>1</u>   Measure the row width using the instructions in section 5C.
<u>2</u>   Select, from the chart below, the applicable representative sample method based on how the cotton is planted and the average row width measured.

| IF the AUP or ELS cotton is planted... | THEN consider as... | AND select each representative sample as... |
|---|---|---|
| as two narrow rows, in a single bed of normal row width | one row | 1/100 of an acre for the row width. |
| as single rows, with row spacing **16 inches or more apart** (including drilled rows or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC) | separate rows | 1/100 of an acre for the row width. |
| with a drill or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC with row spacing **less than 16 inches apart** | UNRC | one square yard. |

(c)   Select the required number of representative samples using the instructions in section 5B.

(3)  1/100 of an Acre Sample Method - Number of Bolls Remaining

    (a)  Select the single row length for the row width measured for each representative sample from section 10, **TABLE B**.

    (b)  Using a measuring tape marked in tenths, measure a row or combinations of rows comprising 1/100 acre for the average row width.

    (c)  Account for damaged and undamaged bolls using the instructions in Appraising Damaged and Undamaged Bolls for **AUP** in section 6D(5) and for **ELS** in section 6D(6).

(4)  One Square Yard Sample Method - Number of Bolls Remaining

    (a)  Measure one square yard for each representative sample.

    (b)  Account for damaged and undamaged bolls using the following instructions in Appraising Damaged and Undamaged Bolls for **AUP** in section 6D(5) and for **ELS** in section 6D(6).

(5)  Appraising Damaged and Undamaged Bolls for **AUP** Cotton

The number of bolls required to produce a pound of lint cotton will vary according to their size.  Only after bolls have opened can their ultimate size be determined.

    (a)  Measure across the top (diameter or from burr tip to burr tip) of the OPEN bolls to determine the **predominant boll size** for each representative sample.  Apply the **predominant boll size** from the chart in section 6D(5)(d).  Refer to **EXCEPTIONS** in section 6D(5)(g).

    (b)  Count the number of **undamaged** bolls.  Include, in the count:

        1  immature green and unopened bolls **ONLY** if they would be expected to contribute lint cotton to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest (using the **predominant boll size** of **GREATER** than 1½ inches but **LESS** than 2 inches **only**); and

        2  **ONLY** bolls that, when mechanically harvested by the intended method of harvest (a picker or a stripper), will contribute lint cotton to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest.

    (c)  Account for **undamaged locks** from **damaged bolls** using the Boll Count Computations in section 6D(7).

    (d)  Select, from the chart below, the **number of bolls per pound factor** (Column 56 of the appraisal worksheet) based on the **predominant boll size** and how the cotton is planted.

| IF the predominant OPEN boll size (diameter) is... | THEN count the number of bolls per pound of lint cotton for... | | AND use the number of bolls per pound factor (item 56 of the appraisal worksheet) for cotton... | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | row-planted, drilled or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC with row spacing 16 inches or more apart for... | | drilled or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC with row spacing less than 16 inches apart for... | |
| | PICKER cultivars as... | STRIPPER cultivars as... | PICKER cultivars as... | STRIPPER cultivars as... | PICKER cultivars as... | STRIPPER cultivars as... |
| **Greater** than 2 ½ in. | 200 bolls | 300 bolls | 2.0 | 3.0 | .04 | .06 |
| 2 in. thru 2 ½ in. | 250 bolls | 325 bolls | 2.5 | 3.25 | .05 | .07 |
| **Greater** than 1½ in. but **less** than 2 in. (and immature green and unopened bolls) | 350 bolls | 375 bolls | 3.5 | 3.75 | .07 | .08 |
| 1 inch thru 1 ½ in. | 450 bolls | 450 bolls | 4.5 | 4.5 | .09 | .09 |
| **Less** than 1 inch | 550 bolls | 550 bolls | 5.5 | 5.5 | .11 | .11 |

(e)    If the **predominant** boll size is the same for **all** representative samples, record the number of bolls counted for each sample in Part I - Sample Determinations, Number of Bolls Remaining column 14 of the appraisal worksheet.

(f)    Compute the pounds per acre appraisal using the instructions for the Boll Count Method - Reproductive Stage in section 8.

(g)    **EXCEPTIONS**:

1    If the **predominant** boll size is **not the same** for **two or more** representative samples, calculate each representative sample separately (in the "Remarks" section of the appraisal worksheet) by:

a    Determining the total pounds of **all** samples and dividing by the number of samples taken, rounding the results to whole pounds.

b    Record in Pounds Per Acre, column 57, of the appraisal worksheet.

**EXAMPLE**:

Sample 1:  87 bolls ÷ 2.5 factor = 34.8 = 35 lbs.
Sample 2:  64 bolls ÷ 3.5 factor = 18.3 = 18 lbs.
Sample 3:  54 bolls ÷ 4.5 factor = 12.0 = 12 lbs.
                                          Total = 65 lbs.

Appraisal = 65 lbs. ÷ 3 samples = 21.7 = 22 lbs.

        <u>2</u>     If **adverse weather conditions** cause a wide variation of boll sizes within the representative samples (e.g., the predominant boll size in the sample is less than 1 inch, with a 5.5 boll size factor, and there are also a smaller number of bolls with a 2.5 boll size factor). Using only the predominant factor results in a false appraisal; therefore, compute each boll-size factor separately within a representative sample.

                <u>a</u>     Determine the total pounds of **all sizes within the sample**. Add the pounds of **all samples** and divide by the number of samples taken, round the results to whole pounds.

                <u>b</u>     Record in Pounds Per Acre, column 57, of the appraisal worksheet.

            **EXAMPLE**:

            Sample 1:   68 bolls ÷ 2.5 factor = 27.2 = 27 lbs.
                      120 bolls ÷ 5.5 factor = 21.8 = <u>22 lbs.</u>
                                        Total = 49 lbs.

            Sample 2:   79 bolls ÷ 2.5 factor = 31.6 = 32 lbs.
                      175 bolls ÷ 5.5 factor = 31.8 = <u>32 lbs.</u>
                                        Total = 64 lbs.

            Sample 3:   60 bolls ÷ 2.5 factor = 24.0 = 24 lbs.
                      145 bolls ÷ 5.5 factor = 26.4 = <u>26 lbs.</u>
                                        Total = 50 lbs.

            Total of ALL Samples = 49 + 64 + 50 = 163 lbs.
            Appraisal = 163 ÷ 3 samples = 54.3 lbs. = 54 lbs.

   (6)   Appraising Damaged and Undamaged Bolls for **ELS** cotton

      (a)   Account for **damaged and undamaged bolls** using the Boll Count Computations in section 6D(7).

      (b)   Include in the Boll Count Computations:

            <u>1</u>     immature green and unopened bolls, **ONLY** if they <mark>would be expected to</mark> contribute lint cotton to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest; and

            <u>2</u>     **ONLY** bolls that, when mechanically harvested by the intended method of harvesting (a picker or a stripper), will contribute lint cotton to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest.

      (c)   Record the results for each selected representative sample in Part I - Sample Determinations, Number of Bolls Remaining on the appraisal worksheet.

      (d)   Select, from the chart below, the number of bolls per pound **factor** for the number of bolls per pound of lint cotton based on how the **ELS** cotton is planted.

| IF the ELS cotton is planted... | THEN count the number of bolls per pound of lint cotton as... | AND use the number of bolls per pound factor of... |
|---|---|---|
| as two narrow rows, in a single bed of normal row width; or as single rows, with row spacing **16 inches or more apart** (including drilled rows or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC) | 400 | 4 |
| with a drill or other narrow row planting methods for UNRC with row spacing **less than 16 inches apart** | 450 | 4.5 |

(e)     Compute the pounds per acre appraisal using the instructions in the Boll Count Method - Reproductive Stage of section 8.

(7)    Boll Count Computations

(a)    Pick and separate **damaged** and **undamaged** bolls in the sample.  Count the **undamaged** bolls.

(b)    Pick and separate **all undamaged locks** from **damaged bolls**.  Count the **undamaged** locks.

(c)    Cut open immature green and unopened bolls to determine **damaged** and **undamaged locks** in the sample.  Count the **undamaged** locks.

Include immature green and unopened bolls **ONLY** if they would be expected to contribute lint cotton to the ultimate yield at the time of harvest.

(d)    Determine the average number of locks per boll in the sample, usually four or five locks for **AUP**, and three locks for **ELS**.

(e)    Divide the **undamaged** locks (total of items (b) and (c) above) by the average number of locks per boll, item (d), to arrive at an equivalent number of **undamaged** bolls.  Round to a whole number.

(f)    Add the equivalent number of **undamaged** locks, item (e), to the number of **undamaged** bolls, item (a), to arrive at total bolls per sample.

**EXAMPLE**:  Using 21 damaged and undamaged bolls with the average number of locks per boll of 4.

15 damaged bolls with 20 undamaged locks
20 ÷ 4 locks per boll = 5 equivalent bolls

Undamaged bolls          6
Equivalent bolls          5
Bolls to count          11

# 7.  APPRAISAL DEVIATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

## A.  DEVIATIONS

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

## B.  MODIFICATIONS

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

# 8.  APPRAISAL WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

## A.  APPRAISAL WORKSHEET FORM STANDARDS

(1)  The entry items in subsection C are the minimum requirements for the Cotton Appraisal Worksheets for all harvested and unharvested appraisals.  All of these entry items are "Substantive" (i.e., they are required.)

(2)  Appraisal Worksheet Completion Instructions.  The completion instructions for the required entry items on the Appraisal Worksheet in the following subsections are "Substantive" (i.e., they are required.)

(3)  The Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination statements are required statements that must be printed on the form or provided to the insured as a separate document.  These statements are not shown on the example form in this exhibit.  The current Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination Statements can be found in the DSSH.

(4)  Refer to the DSSH for other crop insurance form requirements (e.g., font point size, etc.).

## B.  GENERAL INFORMATION FOR WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

(1)  Include the AIP's name in the appraisal worksheet title if not preprinted on the AIP's worksheet or when a worksheet entry is not provided.

(2)  Include the claim number on the appraisal worksheet (when required by the AIP), when a worksheet entry is not provided.

(3)  Separate appraisal worksheets are required for each unit appraised, and for each field or subfield that have a differing base (APH) yield or farming practice.  Refer to section 5B for sampling requirements.

Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in section 8C.  An example appraisal worksheet is also provided to illustrate how to complete all entries, except the last three items on the appraisal worksheet.

## C.  WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

**Verify or make the following entries:**

**Item
No.**          **Information Required**

      **Company**:  Name of AIP, if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).

      **Claim No.**:  Claim number as assigned by the AIP.

1.      **Insured's Name**:  Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.

2.      **Policy Number**:  Insured's assigned policy number.

3.      **Unit Number**:  Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct (e.g., 00100).

4.      **Crop Year**:  Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.

5.      **Field Number**:  Field or subfield identification symbol.

6.      **Loc./Farm Number**:  FSA Farm Serial Number (FSN).  If an FSN is not available, enter the location, section, township, and range or other appropriate identifier.

7.      **Stage of Growth**:  Identify the stage of growth on the date of damage.  Refer to section 5D(2) for **AUP** cotton or 5D(3) for **ELS** cotton.

8.      **No. Acres**:  Number of determined acres, to tenths, in the field or subfield being appraised.

## STAND REDUCTION METHOD

Refer to Selecting Representative Samples and Stages of Growth section 5, and section 6B for the Stand Reduction Method appraisal instructions.

## Part I - Sample Determinations - Stand Reduction

**One Square Yard Sample Method - Plants Per Square Yard**

9.      **Plants Per Square Yard**:  Record the number of **"live" plants** counted in each selected representative sample.

      **Total**:  Add the number of **"live" plants** counted in **all** samples to determine the Total Plants Per Square Yard counted.

**Average**: Divide the **Total** plants counted by the number of samples taken, rounded to tenths, to determine the Average Plants Per Square Yard (bottom line of item 9).

10.     **Percent Crop Remaining**: Divide the Average Plants Per Square Yard (bottom line of item 9) by **23** (standard plant population for drilled or other planting methods for UNRC), equals Average Percent of Crop Remaining, rounded to tenths.

If stand reduction is the **ONLY** damage to the unit, sampling is complete at this point. Omit items 13 through 43. Transfer results as a 3-place decimal fraction to Average Percent Crop Remaining (item 44) of Part II - Computations - Stand Reduction (ONLY) Method for **all** damage that causes stand reduction (from emergence until mature and for hail damage from emergence through VC stage and planted acreage with no emerged seed) and complete items 45 and 46.

When hail damage occurs in V1 through R12+ stage for **AUP** or V1 through R16+ stage for **ELS**, transfer results to Average Percent of Crop Remaining of Part III (item 47) for damage in the Vegetative Stage, or Part V (item 58) for damage in the Reproductive Stage.

**100 Feet of Row Sample Method - Combined Length of Skips**

11.     **Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. of Row**: Record the Combined Length of Skips **in** 100 Ft. of Row (in feet, to tenths) of **all** skips for each selected representative sample.

**Total**: Add the Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. of Row for **all** samples to determine the Total Combined Length of Skips (in feet, to tenths).

**Average**: Divide the Total Combined Length of Skips for **all** samples by the number of samples taken, (in feet, to tenths) to determine the Average Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. of Row (bottom line of item 11).

12.     **Percent Crop Remaining**: Subtract the Average Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. **of** Row (bottom line of item 11) from **100** (length of sample), rounded to tenths, to determine the Average Percent of Crop Remaining.

If stand reduction is the **only** damage to the unit, sampling is complete at this point. Omit items 13 through 43. Transfer results as a 3-place decimal fraction to Average Percent Crop Remaining (item 44) of Part II - Computations - Stand Reduction (ONLY) Method for **all** damage that causes stand reduction (from emergence until mature, and for hail damage from emergence through VC stage and planted acreage with no emerged seed) and complete items 45 and 46.

When hail occurs in the V1 through R12+ stage for **AUP** or V1 through R16+ for **ELS**, transfer results to Average Percent Crop Remaining of Part III (item 47) for damage in the Vegetative Stage, or Part V (item 58) for damage in the Reproductive Stage.

## HAIL DAMAGE METHOD - VEGETATIVE STAGE DAMAGE

Refer to Selecting Representative Sample and Stages of Growth section 5, and Hail Damage Method in section 6C for additional instructions. If stand reduction has occurred, complete the applicable Stand Reduction Method first to account for plants destroyed. Next complete Plant Damage Computations (items 19 through 26) to account for hail damage to "live" plants partially destroyed and transfer results for each representative sample to Gross Percent Partially Destroyed (item 13).

## Part I - Sample Determinations - Vegetative Stages

13.    **Gross Percent Partially Destroyed**:  Result of transferring **% Loss** (item 26) for each representative sample in the Plant Damage Computations section.

    **Total**:  Add the **% Loss** entries for **all** samples, to determine the Total Gross Percent Partially Destroyed.

    **Average**:  Divide the Total Gross Percent Partially Destroyed by the number of samples taken, rounded to tenths, to determine the Average Gross Percent Partially Destroyed (bottom line of item 13).  Omit items 14 through 18 and items 27 through 46.

    Transfer results as a 3-place decimal fraction to Average Gross Percent Partially Destroyed (item 48) of Part III - Computations - Stand Reduction and Plant Damage Method - Vegetative Stages.  Complete items 49 through 54.

## BOLL COUNT METHOD - REPRODUCTIVE STAGES

Refer to Selecting Representative Samples and Stages of Growth section 5, and Boll Count Method section 6D for additional instructions.  Use this method for any type of damage, including hail (Stand Reduction and Hail Damage Methods are **NOT** used).  Omit items 9 through 13.

## Part I - Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages

14.    **No. of Bolls Remaining**:  Record the No. of Bolls Remaining for each representative
\*\*\*    sample.  For **AUP** cotton, record the No. of Bolls Remaining when all samples have the SAME Number of Bolls Per Pound Factor for the predominant boll size.  Refer to **Exceptions** in section 6D(5)(g).

    **Total**:  Add the No. of Bolls Remaining entries for **all** samples to determine the Total No. of Bolls Remaining.

    **Average**:  Divide the Total No. of Bolls Remaining by the number of samples taken, rounded to tenths, to determine the Average No. of Bolls Remaining (bottom line of item 14).  Omit items 15 through 54.

    Transfer results to Average Number of Bolls Remaining (item 55) of Part IV - Boll Count Method - Reproductive Stages and complete items 56 and 57.

## HAIL DAMAGE METHOD - REPRODUCTIVE STAGE DAMAGE

Refer to Selecting Representative Samples and Stages of Growth section 5, and Hail Damage Method in section 6C for additional instructions.  If stand reduction has occurred, complete the applicable Stand Reduction Method first to account for plants destroyed.  Next complete Plant Damage Computations (items 19 through 43) to account for hail damage to "live" plants partially destroyed and totally/partially destroyed fruiting limbs, bolls, and locks.

# Part I - Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages

15.       **Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test)**:  Result of transferring **% Loss** (item 26) for each representative sample in the Plant Damage Computations section.

          **Total**:  Add the **% Loss** entries for **all** samples to determine the Total Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test).

          **Average**:  Divide the Total Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) by the number of samples taken, rounded to tenths, to determine the Average Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test).

          Transfer results as a 3-place decimal fraction to Average Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) (item 59) in Part V - Computations - Stand, Plant and Boll Damage Methods - Reproductive Stages.

16.       **Percent Limbs Destroyed**:  Result of transferring % Loss (item 28) for each representative sample in the Plant Damage Computations section.

          **Total**:  Add the **% Loss** entries for **all** samples to determine the Total Percent Limbs Destroyed.

          **Average**:  Divide the Total Percent Limbs Destroyed by the number of samples taken, rounded to tenths, to determine the Average Percent Limbs Destroyed.

          Transfer results as a 3-place decimal fraction to Average Percent Limbs Destroyed (item 60) of Part V - Computations - Stand, Plant, and Boll Damage Methods - Reproductive Stages.

17.       **Percent Bolls Destroyed**:  Result of adding the % Loss entries for Small Bolls (item 31), Large Bolls (item 34), and Mature Bolls (item 37) for each representative sample in the Plant Damage Computations section.

          **Total**:  Add Percent Bolls Destroyed entries for **all** samples to determine the Total Percent Bolls Destroyed.

          **Average**:  Divide the Total Percent Bolls Destroyed by the number of samples taken, rounded to tenths, to determine the Average Percent Bolls Destroyed.

          Transfer results as a 3-place decimal fraction to Average Percent Bolls Destroyed (item 61) of Part V - Computations - Stand, Plant, and Boll Damage Methods - Reproductive Stages.

18.       **Percent Locks Destroyed**:  Result of transferring % Loss (item 43) for each representative sample in the Plant Damage Computations section.

          **Total**:  Add the **% Loss** entries for **all** samples to determine the Total Percent Locks Destroyed.

          **Average**:  Divide the Total Percent Locks Destroyed by the number of samples taken, rounded to tenths, to determine the Average Percent Locks Destroyed.

Transfer results as a 3-place decimal fraction to Average Percent Locks Destroyed (item 62) in Part V - Computations - Stand, Plant, and Boll Damage Methods - Reproductive Stages, and complete items 63 thru 68.

## Part I - Sample Determinations - Plant Damage Computations

For hail damage to Vegetative Stage plants (V1 through V6), complete items 19 through 26. For hail damage to Reproductive Stage plants and bolls (R1 through R12+ for AUP and R1 through R16+ for **ELS**), complete items 19 through 43. Refer to Hail Damage Method in section 6C for additional instructions.

19.     **Cut-Off Symbol**: Record the Cut-Off Symbol for AUP or ELS cotton (CC, C1, C2, etc., or RR, R1, R2, etc.) that identifies the location of the cut-off for "Live" Plants Partially Destroyed determined from the 30 consecutive "live" plants. Refer to 6C(3) or (4).

20.     **Plants Cut-Off**: Record one mark across from the Cut-Off Symbol, entered in item 19, that identifies the location of the Cut-Off determined for each cut-off plant from the 30 consecutive "live" plants.

21.     **Factor**: Record the cut-off Factor determined for Plants Partially Destroyed (cut-off above the cotyledonary node through eighteenth node) from the applicable AUP or ELS table where the Stage of Growth at date of damage (horizontal line) intersects the Cut-Off Symbol (vertical line) for plants cut-off. For table selection instructions, refer to Factor Charts for Plants Partially Destroyed in section 6C(3)(d) for vegetative stages and section 6C(4)(e) for reproductive stages.

22.     **Result**: Multiply the number of Plants Cut-Off (item 20) times the determined Factor (item 21).

23.     **Total**: Add the Result column (item 22) entries. Transfer results to Total Column (item 24).

24.     **Total Column**: Result of transferring Total (item 23).

25.     **Factor**: The constant Factor 30 for the number of consecutive "live" plants selected.

26.     **% Loss**: Divide the Total Column (item 24) by the constant Factor 30 (item 25), rounding to tenths.

        Transfer each representative sample % Loss (item 26) results to Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) (item 15) of Part I - Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages.

27.     **Limbs Destroyed** (Fruiting): Record the actual number of fruiting Limbs Destroyed determined from the 10-plant sample selected from the 30-plant sample. Refer to section 6C(4)(f). Save the 10-plant sample to determine boll damage (items 29 through 43).

28.　　**% Loss**:  Record the Percent of Loss for Limbs Destroyed selected from the applicable table (for the type cultivar and/or state), where the Number of Limbs Destroyed 10 Plants line (vertical) intersects the Stage of Growth line (horizontal) for each representative sample.  For table selection instructions, refer to Factor Charts for Number of Fruiting Limbs Destroyed in section 6C(4)(g).

　　　　　Transfer % Loss results for each representative sample to Percent Limbs Destroyed (item 16) of Part I - Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages.

## Boll Damage Computations - Reproductive Stages

If bolls have formed and boll damage has occurred from hail, use the same 10-plant sample (used to determine the number of fruiting limbs destroyed) to account for **destroyed** bolls and locks.  Refer to Counting the Number of Bolls and Locks Destroyed section 6C(4)(h).  Complete the following items:

29.　　**Small Bolls**:  Result of counting the number of Small Bolls destroyed from the 10-plant sample.  Small bolls are less than ½ of mature boll size.

30.　　**Factor**:  Constant Factor .25 for Small Bolls.

31.　　**% Loss**:  Multiply the number of Small Bolls destroyed (item 29) times the constant Factor .25 (item 30), rounding to tenths.

32.　　**Large Bolls**:  Result of counting the number of Large Bolls destroyed from the 10-plant sample.  Large bolls are ½ or more of the mature boll size, but not a mature boll.

33.　　**Factor**:  Constant Factor .50 for Large Bolls.

34.　　**% Loss**:  Multiply the number of Large Bolls (item 32) times the constant Factor .50 (item 33), rounding to tenths.

35.　　**Mature Bolls**:  Result of counting the number of Mature Bolls destroyed from the 10-plant sample.  Mature bolls are maximum size with low moisture content.

36.　　**Factor**:  Constant Factor 1.00 for Mature Bolls.

37.　　**% Loss**:  Multiply the number of Mature Bolls destroyed (item 35) times the constant **Factor 1.00** (item 36), rounding to tenths.

38.　　**Locks Destroyed**:  Result of counting the number of Locks Destroyed, determined from the 10-plant sample.

39.　　**Locks/Boll**:  Record the average number of Locks/Boll (usually 4 or 5 for AUP or 3 for **ELS** cotton) determined from 10 or more bolls from the 10-plant sample.

40.　　**Equiv. Bolls**:  Divide the number of Locks Destroyed (item 38) by the number of Locks Per Boll (item 39), rounding to tenths.  Transfer results to Equivalent Bolls (item 41).

41.　　**Equivalent Bolls**:  Result of transferring entry from Equiv. Bolls (item 40).

42.     **Factor**: Record the Factor selected, from section 10, **TABLE L** for AUP cotton or **TABLE O** for ELS cotton, that represents the size of the boll (small, large, or mature) converted from Locks Destroyed (item 38).

43.     **% Loss**: Multiply Equivalent Bolls (item 41) times Factor (item 42), rounding to tenths.

        Transfer % Loss results for each representative sample to Percent Locks Destroyed (item 18) of Part I - Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages.

## Part II - Computations - Stand Reduction (ONLY) Method

44.     **Average Percent Crop Remaining**: Result of transferring Average Percent Crop Remaining, converted to a 3-place decimal fraction, from the bottom line of item 10 or item 12 of Part I - Sample Determinations - Stand Reduction.

45.     **Yield Per Acre**: Record the appropriate Yield Per Acre (maximum appraisal) for the field or subfield. If the acreage is:

        (a)     irrigated, non-irrigated solid-planted, or non-irrigated skip-row acreage planted in a pattern that does not qualify as a skip-row pattern (as defined by FSA), enter in whole pounds, the per acre Approved APH Yield from the APH form.

        (b)     non-irrigated skip-row acreage planted in a pattern that qualifies as a skip-row pattern (as defined by FSA), enter in whole pounds, the results obtained by multiplying the Approved APH Yield from the APH form times the applicable Skip-Row Yield Conversion Factor for the planting pattern and row-width from **EXHIBIT 4**.

\*\*\*     The yield conversion factor will not apply to non-irrigated skip-row cotton acreage if the land between the rows of cotton is planted to any spring planted crop. Cotton acreage interplanted with another spring planted crop is **not** insurable unless allowed by the Special Provisions or a Written Agreement. Refer to section 3A.

46.     **Pounds Per Acre**: Multiply the Average Percent Crop Remaining (item 44) times the Yield Per Acre (item 45), rounding to the nearest **whole** pound.

## Part III - Computations - Stand Reduction And Plant Damage Method - Vegetative Stages

47.     **Average Percent Crop Remaining**: Result of transferring Average Percent Crop Remaining, converted to a 3-place decimal fraction, from the bottom line of item 10 or item 12 of Part I -Sample Determinations - Stand Reduction Method.

48.     **Average Gross % Partially Destroyed**: Result of transferring Average Gross % Partially Destroyed, converted to a 3-place decimal fraction, from the bottom line of item 13 of Part I - Sample Determinations - Vegetative Stages.

49.     **Net Loss Plant Damage**: Multiply Average Percent of Crop Remaining (item 47) times Average Gross % Partially Destroyed (item 48), rounding to nearest 3-place decimal.

50.    **Average Percent Crop Remaining**:  Result of transferring entry from Average Percent Crop Remaining (item 47).

51.    **Net Loss Plant Damage**:  Result of transferring entry from Net Loss Plant Damage (item 49).

52.    **Percent Crop Remaining**:  Subtract Net Loss Plant Damage (item 51) from Average Percent Crop Remaining (item 50).

53.    **Yield Per Acre**:  Record the appropriate Yield Per Acre (maximum appraisal) for the field or subfield.  If the acreage is:

(a)    irrigated, non-irrigated solid-planted or non-irrigated skip-row acreage planted in a pattern that **does not qualify** as a skip-row pattern (as defined by FSA), enter in **whole** pounds, the per acre Approved APH Yield from the APH form.

(b)    non-irrigated skip-row acreage planted in a pattern that **qualifies** as a skip-row pattern (as defined by FSA), enter in **whole** pounds, the result obtained by multiplying the Approved APH Yield from the APH form times the applicable **Skip-row Yield Conversion Factor** for the planting pattern and row-width from **EXHIBIT 4**.

\*\*\*        The yield conversion factor will not apply to non-irrigated skip-row cotton acreage if the land between the rows of cotton is planted to any spring-planted crop.  Cotton acreage interplanted with another spring-planted crop is **not** insurable unless allowed by the Special Provisions or a Written Agreement.  Refer to section 3A.

54.    **Pounds Per Acre**:  Multiply Percent Crop Remaining (item 52) times Yield Per Acre (item 53) rounding to the nearest **whole** pound.

## Part IV - Boll Count Method - Reproductive Stages

55.    **Average Number of Bolls Remaining**:  Result of transferring Average Number of Bolls Remaining, to tenths, from bottom line of item 14 in Part I - Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages.

56.    **Number of Bolls Per Pound Factor**:  Record the Number of Bolls Per Pound Factor, from the chart in Boll Count Appraisal Method section 6D(5)(d) for **AUP** or 6D(6)(d) for **ELS**.

57.    **Pounds Per Acre**:  Divide Average Number of Bolls Remaining (item 55) by the Number Bolls Per Pound Factor (item 56), rounding to the nearest whole pound **OR** record the Pounds Per Acre appraisal from calculations in the "Remarks" section (omitting items 55 and 56).

## Part V - Computations - Stand, Plant, and Boll Damage Methods - Reproductive Stages

58.    **Average Percent Crop Remaining**:  Result of transferring Average Percent Crop Remaining, converted to a 3-place decimal fraction, from the bottom line of item 10 or item 12 of Part I - Sample Determinations -Stand Reduction.

59. **Average Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test)**:  Result of transferring Average Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test), converted to a 3-place decimal fraction, from bottom line of item 15 of Part I - Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages.

60. **Average Percent Limbs Destroyed**:  Result of transferring Average Percent Limbs Destroyed, converted to a 3-place decimal fraction, from bottom line of item 16 of Part I - Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages.

61. **Average Percent Bolls Destroyed**:  Result of transferring Average Percent Bolls Destroyed, converted to a 3-place decimal fraction, from bottom line of item 17 of Part I - Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages.

62. **Average Percent Locks Destroyed**:  Result of transferring Average Percent Locks Destroyed, converted to a 3-place decimal fraction, from bottom line of item 18 of Part 1- Sample Determinations - Reproductive Stages.

63. **Net Loss Plant Damage**:  Multiply Average Percent Crop Remaining (item 58) times the sum of Average Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) (item 59), Average Percent Limbs Destroyed (item 60), Average Percent Bolls Destroyed (item 61), and Average Percent Locks Destroyed (item 62).  Rounded to the nearest 3-place decimal.

64. **Average Percent Crop Remaining**:  Result of transferring Average Percent of Crop Remaining, as a 3-place decimal fraction, from item 58.

65. **Net Loss Plant Damage**:  Result of transferring Net Loss Plant Damage, as a 3-place decimal fraction, from item 63.

66. **Percent Crop Remaining**:  Subtract Net Loss Plant Damage (item 65) from Average Percent Crop Remaining (item 64).

67. **Yield Per Acre**:  Record the Yield Per Acre (maximum appraisal) for the field or subfield. If the acreage is:

   (a)  irrigated, non-irrigated solid-planted or non-irrigated skip-row acreage planted in a pattern that **does not qualify** as a skip-row pattern (as defined by FSA), enter in **whole** pounds, the per acre Approved APH Yield from the APH form.

   (b)  non-irrigated skip-row acreage planted in a pattern that **qualifies** as a skip-row pattern (as defined by FSA), enter in **whole** pounds, the results obtained by multiplying the Approved APH Yield from the APH form times the applicable **Skip-row Yield Conversion Factor** for the planting pattern and row-width from **EXHIBIT 4**.

***      The yield conversion factor will not apply to non-irrigated skip-row cotton acreage if the land between the rows of cotton is planted to any spring-planted crop.  Cotton acreage interplanted with another spring-planted crop is **NOT** insurable unless allowed by the Special Provisions or a Written Agreement.  Refer to section 3A.

68. **Pounds Per Acre**: Multiply Percent Crop Remaining (item 66) times the Yield Per Acre (item 67), rounded to **WHOLE** pounds.

69. **Remarks**: Document the following:

   (a) Calculations for the pounds per acre appraisal when the **AUP** predominant boll size is different for each representative sample.

   (b) Document:

      1 the planting pattern and row-widths within the planting pattern for any skip-row planted acreage; or

      2 the row-width of any "UNR" planted cotton.

   (c) Unusual information pertinent to the appraisal.

   (d) Entries as required by the AIP.

   (e) Calculations for any approved deviation or modification, bulletin number, and date of authorization.

   (f) The cotton stalk inspection. Refer to Subsection 8 D.

70. **Insured's Signature and Date**: Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date: BEFORE obtaining the signature, REVIEW ALL ENTRIES on the Appraisal Worksheet WITH THE INSURED, (or insured's authorized representative) particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.

71. **Adjuster's Signature, Code Number, and Date**: Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed **after** the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. If the appraisal is performed prior to signature date, document the date of appraisal in the Remarks section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the TPC Production Worksheet.

   **Page Numbers**: Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

# APPRAISAL WORKSHEET EXAMPLES
## STAND REDUCTION METHOD - AUP (short form)
One Square Yard Sample Method – Plants Per Square Yard

**Company** __Any Company_____ **Claim No.** __XXXXXXX_____

| For Illustration Purposes ONLY | 1 Insured's Name | | 2 Policy Number | 3 Unit Number | | 4 Crop Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **APPRAISAL WORKSHEET COTTON** | I. M. Insured | | XXXXXXX | 00200 | | YYYY |
| | 5 Field Number | 6 Loc./Farm Number | | 7 Stage of Growth | | 8 No. Acres |
| | 8 | 430 | | V1 | | 39.9 |

**PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS**

| SAMPLE NO. | STAND REDUCTION | | | | VEGETATIVE STAGES | REPRODUCTIVE STAGES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | Plants Per Square Yard | | Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. of Row | | Gross Percent Partially Destroyed | No. of Bolls Remaining | Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) | Percent Limbs Destroyed | Percent Bolls Destroyed | Percent Locks Destroyed |
| 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | 13 | Percent Crop Remaining | | Percent Crop Remaining | | | | | | |
| **AVERAGE** | 3.3 | 14.3 | | | | | | | | |

Use long form when hail damage occurs to AUP or ELS cotton.

**PART II - COMPUTATIONS - STAND REDUCTION (Only) METHOD**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 44 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 45 Yield Per Acre | 46 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | .143   X | 325 | =   ==46.5== = ==47== |

**PART IV - BOLL COUNT METHOD - REPRODUCTION STAGES**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 55 Average Number of Bolls Remaining | 56 Number of Bolls Per Pound Factor | 57 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | X | = |

69  Remarks

   UNRC 15-inch row spacing

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

**STAND REDUCTION METHOD - AUP** (short form)

100 Feet of Row Sample Method – Combined Length of Skips

**Company** _____Any Company_____ **Claim No.** _XXXXXXX_____

| For Illustration Purposes ONLY | 1 Insured's Name | | 2 Policy Number | 3 Unit Number | | 4 Crop Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **APPRAISAL WORKSHEET COTTON** | I. M. Insured | | XXXXXXX | 00100 | | YYYY |
| | 5 Field Number | 6 Loc./Farm Number | | 7 Stage of Growth | | 8 No. Acres |
| | B | 430 | | V3 | | 10.8 |

**PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS**

| SAMPLE NO. | STAND REDUCTION | | | | VEGETATIVE STAGES | REPRODUCTIVE STAGES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | Plants Per Square Yard | | Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. of Row | | Gross Percent Partially Destroyed | No. of Bolls Remaining | Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) | Percent Limbs Destroyed | Percent Bolls Destroyed | Percent Locks Destroyed |
| 1 | | | 89.7 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | 87.5 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | 74.2 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | 82.9 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | Percent Crop Remaining | 334.3 | Percent Crop Remaining | | | | | | |
| **AVERAGE** | | | 83.6 | 16.4 | | | | | | |

Use long form when hail damage occurs to AUP or ELS cotton.

**PART II - COMPUTATIONS - STAND REDUCTION (Only) METHOD**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 44 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 45 Yield Per Acre | 46 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | .164 X | 425 = | 69.7 = 70 |

**PART IV - BOLL COUNT METHOD - REPRODUCTION STAGES**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 55 Average Number of Bolls Remaining | 56 Number of Bolls Per Pound Factor | 57 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | X | = |

69 Remarks

  30-inch row spacing

# APPRAISAL WORKSHEET EXAMPLES
## HAIL DAMAGE METHOD - VEGETATIVE METHOD - AUP (long form)

**Company** ___Any Company_____  **Claim No.** _XXXXXXX_____

| For Illustration Purposes ONLY | 1 Insured's Name | | 2 Policy Number | 3 Unit Number | 4 Crop Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **APPRAISAL WORKSHEET COTTON** | I. M. Insured | | XXXXXXX | 00200 | YYYY |
| | 5 Field Number | 6 Loc./Farm Number | | 7 Stage of Growth | 8 No. Acres |
| | 10B | 430 | | V5 | 10.0 |

## PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS

| SAMPLE NO. | STAND REDUCTION | | | | VEGETATIVE STAGES | REPRODUCTIVE STAGES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | Plants Per Square Yard | | Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. of Row | | Gross Percent Partially Destroyed | No. of Bolls Remaining | Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) | Percent Limbs Destroyed | Percent Bolls Destroyed | Percent Locks Destroyed |
| 1 | | | 58.2 | | 23.7 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | 56.8 | | 19.7 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | 61.0 | | 20.7 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | Percent Crop Remaining | 176.0 | Percent Crop Remaining | 64.1 | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | | | 58.7 | 41.3 | 21.4 | | | | | |

## PLANT DAMAGE COMPUTATIONS

| SAMPLE NO. 1 | | | | SAMPLE NO. 2 | | | | SAMPLE NO. 3 | | | | SAMPLE NO. 4 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Cut-Off Symbol | Plants Cut-Off | Factor | Result | Cut-Off Symbol | Plants Cut-Off | Factor | Result | Cut-Off Symbol | Plants Cut-Off | Factor | Result | Cut-Off Symbol | Plants Cut-Off | Factor | Result |
| CC | ~~HHH~~ I | 50 | 300 | CC | ~~HHH~~ | 50 | 250 | CC | ~~HHH~~ I | 50 | 300 | | | | |
| C1 | IIII | 40 | 160 | C1 | IIII | 40 | 160 | C1 | ~~HHH~~ | 40 | 200 | | | | |
| C2 | ~~HHH~~ | 30 | 150 | C2 | IIII | 30 | 120 | C2 | II | 30 | 60 | | | | |
| C3 | ~~HHH~~ | 20 | 100 | C3 | III | 20 | 60 | C3 | III | 20 | 60 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 23 **TOTAL** | | 710 | | 23 **TOTAL** | | 590 | | 23 **TOTAL** | | 620 | | 23 **TOTAL** | | |

| 24 Total Column | 25 Factor | 26 % Loss | 24 Total Column | 25 Factor | 26 % Loss | 24 Total Column | 25 Factor | 26 % Loss | 24 Total Column | 25 Factor | 26 % Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 710 ÷ | **30** = | 23.7 | 590 ÷ | **30** = | 19.7 | 620 ÷ | **30** = | 20.7 | ÷ | **30** = | |
| 27 Limbs Destroyed | 28 % Loss | | 27 Limbs Destroyed | 28 % Loss | | 27 Limbs Destroyed | 28 % Loss | | 27 Limbs Destroyed | 28 % Loss | |
| = | | | = | | | = | | | = | | |
| 29 Small Bolls | 30 Factor | 31 % Loss | 29 Small Bolls | 30 Factor | 31 % Loss | 29 Small Bolls | 30 Factor | 31 % Loss | 29 Small Bolls | 30 Factor | 31 % Loss |
| X **.25** = | | | X **.25** = | | | X **.25** = | | | X **.25** = | | |
| 32 Large Bolls | 33 Factor | 34 % Loss | 32 Large Bolls | 33 Factor | 34 % Loss | 32 Large Bolls | 33 Factor | 34 % Loss | 32 Large Bolls | 33 Factor | 34 % Loss |
| X **.50** = | | | X **.50** = | | | X **.50** = | | | X **.50** = | | |
| 35 Mature Bolls | 36 Factor | 37 % Loss | 35 Mature Bolls | 36 Factor | 37 % Loss | 35 Mature Bolls | 36 Factor | 37 % Loss | 35 Mature Bolls | 36 Factor | 37 % Loss |
| X **1.00** = | | | X **1.00** = | | | X **1.00** = | | | X **1.00** = | | |
| 38 Locks Destroyed | 39 Locks/ Boll | 40 Equiv. Bolls | 38 Locks Destroyed | 39 Locks/ Boll | 40 Equiv. Bolls | 38 Locks Destroyed | 39 Locks/ Boll | 40 Equiv. Bolls | 38 Locks Destroyed | 39 Locks/ Boll | 40 Equiv. Bolls |
| ÷ = | | | ÷ = | | | ÷ = | | | ÷ = | | |
| 41 Equivalent Bolls | 42 Factor | 43 % Loss | 41 Equivalent Bolls | 42 Factor | 43 % Loss | 41 Equivalent Bolls | 42 Factor | 43 % Loss | 41 Equivalent Bolls | 42 Factor | 43 % Loss |
| X = | | | X = | | | X = | | | X = | | |

**HAIL DAMAGE METHOD - VEGETATIVE <mark>METHOD</mark> - AUP** (long form)

(Reverse)

**PART II - COMPUTATIONS - STAND REDUCTION (ONLY) METHOD**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 44 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 45 Yield Per Acre | 46 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | X | = | |

**PART III- COMPUTATIONS- STAND REDUCTION AND PLANT DAMAGE METHOD - VEGETATIVE STAGES**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 47 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 48 Average Gross % Partially Destroyed | 49 Net Loss Plant Damage | 50 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 51 Net Loss Plant Damage | 52 Percent Crop Remaining | 53 Yield Per Acre | 54 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | .413 X | .214 | = .088 | .413 | - .088 | = .325 | X 603 | = 196 |

**PART IV – BOLL COUNT METHOD - REPRODUCTIVE STAGE**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 55 Average Number of Bolls Remaining | 56 Number of Bolls Per Pound Factor | 57 Pounds Per Acre | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ÷ | = | | |

**PART V - COMPUTATIONS – STAND, PLANT AND BOLL DAMAGE METHODS - REPRODUCTIVE STAGES**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 58 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 59 Average Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) | 60 Average Percent Limbs Destroyed | 61 Average Percent Bolls Destroyed | 62 Average Percent Locks Destroyed | 63 Net Loss Plant Damage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | X ( | + | + | + | ) = | |
| | 64 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 65 Net Loss Plant Damage | 66 Percent Crop Remaining | 67 Yield Per Acre | 68 Pounds Per Acre | |
| | - | = | X | = | | |

69 Remarks

Picker type cotton planted in 38-inch rows.

<mark>***</mark> This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, etc.)

# APPRAISAL WORKSHEET EXAMPLES
## HAIL DAMAGE METHOD - REPRODUCTIVE STAGES - AUP (long form)

**Company** ____Any Company_____ **Claim No.** ___XXXXXXX_____

| For Illustration Purposes ONLY | 1 Insured's Name | | 2 Policy Number | 3 Unit Number | 4 Crop YEAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **APPRAISAL WORKSHEET COTTON** | I. M. Insured | | XXXXXXX | 00200 | YYYY |
| | 5 Field Number | 6 Loc./Farm Number | | 7 Stage of Growth | 8 No. Acres |
| | C | 430 | | R12+ | 9.9 |

## PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS

| SAMPLE NO. | STAND REDUCTION | | | | VEGETATIVE STAGES | REPRODUCTIVE STAGES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | Plants Per Square Yard | | Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. of Row | | Gross Percent Partially Destroyed | No. of Bolls Remaining | Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) | Percent Limbs Destroyed | Percent Bolls Destroyed | Percent Locks Destroyed |
| 1 | | | 50.2 | | | | 37.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 1.5 |
| 2 | | | 50.8 | | | | 58.5 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 4.0 |
| 3 | | | 50.1 | | | | 45.7 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 3.4 |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | Percent Crop Remaining | 151.1 | Percent Crop Remaining | | | 141.2 | 33.0 | 34.5 | 8.9 |
| AVERAGE | | | 50.4 | 49.6 | | | 47.1 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 3.0 |

## PLANT DAMAGE COMPUTATIONS

| SAMPLE NO. 1 | | | | SAMPLE NO. 2 | | | | SAMPLE NO. 3 | | | | SAMPLE NO. 4 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Cut-Off Symbol | Plants Cut-Off | Factor | Result | Cut-Off Symbol | Plants Cut-Off | Factor | Result | Cut-Off Symbol | Plants Cut-Off | Factor | Result | Cut-Off Symbol | Plants Cut-Off | Factor | Result |
| CC | IIII | 100 | 400 | CC | III | 100 | 300 | CC | III | 100 | 300 | | | | |
| C1 | | | | C1 | | | | C1 | III | 100 | 300 | | | | |
| C3 | III | 100 | 300 | C2 | IIII | 100 | 400 | C4 | II | 100 | 200 | | | | |
| C7 | IIII | 75 | 300 | C5 | IIIII | 100 | 500 | C7 | III | 75 | 225 | | | | |
| C11 | II | 45 | 90 | C7 | IIIII | 75 | 375 | C9 | II | 60 | 120 | | | | |
| C17 | II | 10 | 20 | C11 | IIII | 45 | 180 | C11 | IIIII | 45 | 225 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 23 **TOTAL** | | 1110 | | 23 **TOTAL** | | 1755 | | 23 **TOTAL** | | 1370 | | 23 **TOTAL** | | |

| 24 Total Column | 25 Factor | 26 % Loss | 24 Total Column | 25 Factor | 26 % Loss | 24 Total Column | 25 Factor | 26 % Loss | 24 Total Column | 25 Factor | 26 % Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1110 ÷ | **30** = | 37.0 | 1755 ÷ | **30** = | 58.5 | 1370 ÷ | **30** = | 45.7 | ÷ | **30** = | |
| 27 Limbs Destroyed | | 28 % Loss | 27 Limbs Destroyed | | 28 % Loss | 27 Limbs Destroyed | | 28 % Loss | 27 Limbs Destroyed | | 28 % Loss |
| 20 | = | 12.0 | 20 | = | 12.0 | 15 | = | 9.0 | | = | |
| 29 Small Bolls | 30 Factor | 31 % Loss | 29 Small Bolls | 30 Factor | 31 % Loss | 29 Small Bolls | 30 Factor | 31 % Loss | 29 Small Bolls | 30 Factor | 31 % Loss |
| 24 | X **.25** = | 6.0 | 20 | X **.25** = | 5.0 | 24 | X **.25** = | 6.0 | | X **.25** = | |
| 32 Large Bolls | 33 Factor | 34 % Loss | 32 Large Bolls | 33 Factor | 34 % Loss | 32 Large Bolls | 33 Factor | 34 % Loss | 32 Large Bolls | 33 Factor | 34 % Loss |
| 12 | X **.50** = | 6.0 | 13 | X **.50** = | 6.5 | 10 | X **.50** = | 5.0 | | X **.50** = | |
| 35 Mature Bolls | 36 Factor | 37 % Loss | 35 Mature Bolls | 36 Factor | 37 % Loss | 35 Mature Bolls | 36 Factor | 37 % Loss | 35 Mature Bolls | 36 Factor | 37 % Loss |
| | X **1.00** = | | | X **1.00** = | | | X **1.00** = | | | X **1.00** = | |
| 38 Locks Destroyed | 39 Locks/ Boll | 40 Equiv. Bolls | 38 Locks Destroyed | 39 Locks/ Boll | 40 Equiv. Bolls | 38 Locks Destroyed | 39 Locks/ Boll | 40 Equiv. Bolls | 38 Locks Destroyed | 39 Locks/ Boll | 40 Equiv. Bolls |
| 15 | ÷ 5 = | 3.0 | 40 | ÷ 5 = | 8.0 | 34 | ÷ 5 = | 6.8 | | ÷ = | |
| 41 Equivalent Bolls | 42 Facto | 43 % Loss | 41 Equivalent Boll | 42 Factor | 43 % Loss | 41 Equivalent Bolls | 42 Facto | 43 % Loss | 41 Equivalent Bolls | 42 Facto | 43 % Loss |
| 3.0 | X .50 = | 1.5 | 8.0 | X .50 = | 4.0 | 6.8 | X .50 | 3.4 | | ÷ = | |

(Reverse)　**HAIL DAMAGE METHOD - REPRODUCTIVE STAGES - AUP** (long form)

| PART II - COMPUTATIONS - STAND REDUCTION (ONLY) METHOD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 44 Average Percent Crop Remaining<br><br>X | 45 Yield Per Acre<br><br>= | 46 Pounds Per Acre |

**PART III- COMPUTATIONS - STAND REDUCTION AND PLANT DAMAGE METHOD - VEGETATIVE STAGES**

| | 47 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 48 Average Gross % Partially Destroyed | 49 Net Loss Plant Damage | 50 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 51 Net Loss Plant Damage | 52 Percent Crop Remaining | 53 Yield Per Acre | 54 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | X | = | | - | = | | X | = |

**PART IV - BOLL COUNT METHOD - REPRODUCTIVE STAGE**

| PART IV - BOLL COUNT METHOD - REPRODUCTIVE STAGE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 55 Average Number of Bolls Remaining<br><br>÷ | 56 Number of Bolls Per Pound Factor<br><br>= | 57 Pounds Per Acre |

**PART V - COMPUTATIONS - STAND, PLANT AND BOLL DAMAGE METHODS - REPRODUCTIVE STAGES**

| | 58 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 59 Average Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) | 60 Average Percent Limbs Destroyed | 61 Average Percent Bolls Destroyed | 62 Average Percent Locks Destroyed | 63 Net Loss Plant Damage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | .496　X ( | .471　+ | .110　+ | .115　+ | .030　) = | .360 |
| | 64 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 65 Net Loss Plant Damage | 66 Percent Crop Remaining | 67 Yield Per Acre | 68 Pounds Per Acre | |
| | .496　- | .360　= | .136　X | 416　= | 57 | |

69 Remarks　Factors for item 21 from Table 6.


AUP Picker - Solid Planted 40 inch rows.

# APPRAISAL WORKSHEET EXAMPLES
## BOLL COUNT METHOD - AUP (short form)

**Company** ___Any Company_____     **Claim No.** __XXXXXXX_____

| For Illustration Purposes ONLY | 1 Insured's Name | | 2 Policy Number | | 3 Unit Number | 4 Crop Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **APPRAISAL WORKSHEET COTTON** | I. M. Insured | | XXXXXXX | | 00100 | YYYY |
| | 5 Field Number | | 6 Loc./Farm Number | | 7 Stage of Growth | 8 No. Acres |
| | E | | 430 | | Mature | 9.2 |

## PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS

| SAMPLE NO. | STAND REDUCTION | | | | VEGETATIVE STAGES | REPRODUCTIVE STAGES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | Plants Per Square Yard | | Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. of Row | | Gross Percent Partially Destroyed | No. of Bolls Remaining | Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) | Percent Limbs Destroyed | Percent Bolls Destroyed | Percent Locks Destroyed |
| 1 | | | | | | See | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | Remarks | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | Section | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | Percent Crop Remaining | | Percent Crop Remaining | | | | | | |
| **AVERAGE** | | | | | | | | | | |

Use long form when hail damage occurs to AUP or ELS cotton in the vegetative stages (V1 and above) or reproductive stages (R1 and above).

## PART II - COMPUTATIONS - STAND REDUCTION (Only) METHOD

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 44 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 45 Yield Per Acre | 46 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | X | = | |

## PART IV – BOLL COUNT METHOD - REPRODUCTION STAGES

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 55 Average Number of Bolls Remaining | 56 Number of Bolls Per Pound Factor | 57 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ÷ | = | 19 |

69 Remarks

38-inch row spacing

$$76 \text{ bolls} \div 2.5 \text{ factor} = 30.4 = 30 \text{ lbs.}$$
$$64 \text{ bolls} \div 3.5 \text{ factor} = 18.3 = 18 \text{ lbs.}$$
$$54 \text{ bolls} \div 4.5 \text{ factor} = 12.0 = 12 \text{ lbs.}$$
$$89 \text{ bolls} \div 5.5 \text{ factor} = 16.2 = \underline{16 \text{ lbs.}}$$
$$76 \text{ lbs.} \div 4 \text{ samples} = 19$$

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

# APPRAISAL WORKSHEET EXAMPLES

## BOLL COUNT METHOD - ELS (short form)

**Company** ___Any Company_____ **Claim No.** ____XXXXXX_____

| For Illustration Purposes ONLY | 1 Insured's Name | | 2 Policy Number | 3 Unit Number | 4 Crop Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **APPRAISAL WORKSHEET COTTON** | I. M. Insured | | XXXXXXX | 00100 | YYYY |
| | 5 Field Number | 6 Loc./Farm Number | | 7 Stage of Growth | 8 No. Acres |
| | A | 430 | | Mature | 6.0 |

**PART I - SAMPLE DETERMINATIONS**

| SAMPLE NO. | STAND REDUCTION | | | | VEGETATIVE STAGES | REPRODUCTIVE STAGES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | Plants Per Square Yard | | Combined Length of Skips in 100 Ft. of Row | | Gross Percent Partially Destroyed | No. of Bolls Remaining | Gross Destroyed (30 Plant Test) | Percent Limbs Destroyed | Percent Bolls Destroyed | Percent Locks Destroyed |
| 1 | | | | | | 86 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | 64 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | 54 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | 24 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | Percent Crop Remaining | | Percent Crop Remaining | | 228 | | | | |
| **AVERAGE** | | | | | | 57 | | | | |

Use long form when hail damage occurs to AUP or ELS cotton in the vegetative stages (V1 and above) or reproductive stages (R1 and above).

**PART II - COMPUTATIONS - STAND REDUCTION (Only) METHOD**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 44 Average Percent Crop Remaining | 45 Yield Per Acre | 46 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | X | = | |

**PART IV - BOLL COUNT METHOD – REPRODUCTION STAGES**

| APPRAISED PRODUCTION | 55 Average Number of Bolls Remaining | 56 Number of Bolls Per Pound Factor | 57 Pounds Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 57 ÷ | 4 = | 14 |

69 Remarks

38-inch row spacing

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

## D.  COTTON STALK INSPECTIONS

These instructions provide information on inspections of cotton stalks which is required in the event of damage or loss as stated in the Cotton Crop Provisions and section 3F of this handbook.

(1)  Cotton stalk inspections are performed after harvest of the unit is complete and written notice of probable loss is given to the AIP.  Harvest is considered complete when either the insured or AIP determines the final harvest is done.

(2)  Select the required number of representative samples using the instructions in subsection 5B.

(3)  If excessive cotton lint production is determined to remain on the stalks or in the field(s) after harvest due to improper harvest of the cotton, or due to malfunctioning or improperly adjusted harvest equipment, rather than due to an insured cause of loss:

   (a)  Measure three square yards for each representative sample and collect the cotton lint production remaining on the stalks and/or on the ground in each representative sample.

   (b)  Weigh the total cotton production in grams from all samples combined.

   (c)  Divide the total weight by the number of samples taken, to calculate the average number of grams per sample, rounded to the nearest whole gram.

   (d)  Multiply the average number of grams per sample by 3.5 (acreage factor)[1] to determine the gross pounds per acre.  Multiply the gross pounds per acre by the percent of turnout from the gin of the last module ginned on the unit to calculate the net lint pounds per-acre uninsured cause appraisal, rounded to whole pounds.  Record in the uninsured causes column on the TPC Production Worksheet.  Document the cotton stalk inspection in the "Remarks" section of the appraisal worksheet and include the appraisal worksheet in the claim file.

   **Example**:  100 grams per 27 square foot sample area x 3.5 x .20 (percent of turnout) = 70 lbs. per acre

   (e)  Refer to Par. 84 B of the LAM for additional information on verifying harvested production when performing inspections on representative samples of the unharvested crop and on cotton stalks.

# 9.  CLAIM FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

## A.  CLAIM FORM STANDARDS

(1)  The entry items in subsection C are the minimum Claim Form (hereafter referred to as "TPC Production Worksheet") requirements.  All of these entry items are considered

---

[1] Acreage factor:  # grams per 27 square foot sample area ÷ 453.59 grams per lb. = # lbs. per 27 square foot sample area ÷ 27 square foot sample area = # lbs. per square foot x 43,560 square foot per acre

"Substantive" (i.e., they are required.)

(2) Production Worksheet Completion Instructions. The completion instructions for the required entry items on the Production Worksheet in the following subsections are "Substantive" (i.e., they are required.)

(3) The Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination statements are required statements that must be printed on the form or provided as a separate document. These statements are not shown in the example form in this exhibit. The current Privacy Act and Nondiscrimination Statements can be found in the DSSH.

(4) The certification statement required by the current DSSH must be included on the form directly above the insured's signature block immediately followed by the statement below.

"I understand the certified information on this Production Worksheet will be used to determine my loss, if any, to the above unit. The insurance provider may audit and approve this information and supporting documentation. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States, subsidizes and reinsures this crop insurance."

(5) Refer to the DSSH for other crop insurance form requirements (e.g., point size of font, etc.)

## B.  GENERAL INFORMATION FOR FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

(1) The TPC Production Worksheet, is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary and final inspections on a unit.

(2) If a TPC Production Worksheet has been prepared on a prior inspection, verify each entry and enter additional information as needed. If a change or correction is necessary, strike out all entries on the line and re-enter correct entries on a new line. The adjuster and insured should initial any line deletions.

(3) Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding the following:

  (a)  Acreage report errors.

  (b)  Delayed notices or delayed claims.

  (c)  Corrected claims or fire losses (double coverage), and cases involving uninsured causes of loss, unusual situations, controversial claims, concealment, or misrepresentation.

  (d)  Claims involving a Certification Form (when all the acreage on the unit has been appraised to be put to another use or other reasons described in the LAM).

  (e)  "No Indemnity Due" claims (which must be verified by an APPRAISAL or NOTIFICATION from the insured that the production exceeded the guarantee).

(f)    Late planting.  A late planting period is not applicable to **ELS** cotton.  Any **ELS** cotton that is planted after the final planting date will not be insured unless the insured was prevented from planting it by the final planting date.

(4)    Refer to the Prevented Planting Handbook for information on prevented planting.

(5)    The adjuster is responsible for determining if any of the insured's requirements under the notice and claim provisions of the policy have not been met.  If they have not, the adjuster should contact the AIP.

(6)    Instructions labeled "**PRELIMINARY**" apply to preliminary inspections only. Instructions labeled **"FINAL"** apply to final inspections only.  Instructions not labeled apply to ALL inspections.

## C.    FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

**Verify or Make the Following Entries**:

**Item No.        Information Required**

1.    **Crop/Code #**:  Cotton (0021) or ELS Cotton (0022).  For **ELS** cotton, **ELS** cotton procedures apply even though all or any part of the unit has been replanted to **AUP** cotton.

2.    **Unit #**:  Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct (e.g. 00100).

3.    **Legal Description**:  Section, township, and range number or other legal description that identifies the location of the unit.

4.    **Date of Damage**:  First three letters of the month during which MOST of the insured damage (including progressive damage) occurred for each inspection.  Include the SPECIFIC DATE where applicable as in the case of hail damage (e.g., AUG 11).

5.    **Cause of Damage**:  Name of the insured cause(s) of loss for **AUP** or **ELS** cotton listed in the LAM.  If it is evident that no indemnity is due, enter "NONE."  If an insured cause of loss is coded as "Other," explain in the "Narrative."

\*\*\*        Refer to the Basic Provisions and the respective AUP or ELS crop provisions for information pertaining to insured and uninsured causes of loss.

6.    **Primary Cause %**:

**PRELIMINARY**:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL**:  Percent of damage for the cause of damage listed in item 5 above that is determined to be the primary cause of damage, to the nearest whole percent.  The primary cause of damage must exceed 50 percent (e.g., 51%).  Enter an "X" for the major secondary cause of damage.

7. **Company/Agency**:  Name of company and agency servicing the contract.

8. **Name of Insured**:  Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.

9. **Claim #**:  Claim number as assigned by the AIP.

10. **Policy #**:  Insured's assigned policy number.

11. **Crop Year**:  Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.

12. **Additional Units**:

    **PRELIMINARY**:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

    **FINAL**:  Unit number(s) for ALL non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection. A non-loss unit is any unit for which a TPC Production Worksheet has not been completed. Additional non-loss units may be entered on a single TPC Production Worksheet.

    If more spaces are needed for non-loss units, enter the unit numbers, identified as "Non-loss Units," in the Narrative or on an attached Special Report.

13. **Est. Prod. Per Acre**:

    **PRELIMINARY**:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

    **FINAL**:  Estimated yield per acre, in whole pounds, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.

14. **Date(s) Notice of Loss**:

    **PRELIMINARY**:

    a.  Date the notice of damage was given for the unit in item 2.

    b.  A third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of TPC Production Worksheets.  Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of Column 14 on the second set.

    c.  Reserve the "Final" space on the first page of the first set of TPC Production Worksheets for the date of notice for the final inspection.

    d.  If the inspection is initiated by the AIP, enter "Company Insp." instead of the date.

**FINAL**:  Transfer the last date in the 1st or 2nd space to the FINAL space if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice.  Always enter the complete date of notice (month, day, year) for the FINAL inspection in the FINAL space on the first page of the first set of TPC Production Worksheets.  For a delayed notice of loss or delayed claim, refer to the LAM.

15.    **Companion Policy(ies)**:

a.    If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has 100 percent share), MAKE NO ENTRY.

b.    In all cases where the insured has LESS than a 100 percent share of a loss-affected unit, ask the insured if the OTHER person sharing in the unit has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract (i.e., not crop-hail, fire, etc.).  If the OTHER person does not, enter "NONE."

(1)    If the OTHER person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and it can be determined that the SAME AIP services it, enter the contract number.  Handle these companion policies according to AIP instructions.

(2)    If the OTHER person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and a DIFFERENT AIP or agent services it, enter the name of the AIP and/or agent (and contract number) if known.

(3)    If unable to verify the existence of a companion contract, enter "Unknown" and contact the AIP for further instructions.

Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.

## SECTION I - ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

Make separate line entries for varying:

(1)    Rate classes or farming practices;
(2)    APH yields;
(3)    Appraisals;
(4)    Adjustments to appraised mature production (quality);
(5)    Stages or intended use(s) of acreage;
(6)    Shares (e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent share on the same unit); or
(7)    Appraisal for damage due to hail or fire if a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect.

**Verify or make the following entries**:

**Item
No.        Information Required**

A.    **Field ID**:  The field identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo.  See narrative.  In the margin (or in a separate column) enter the date of inspection for the last line entry of each inspection.

**REFER TO THE LAM FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ENTRIES OF FIRST CROP AND SECOND CROP CODES.**

B.      **Preliminary Acres**:

**PRELIMINARY**:  The number of acres, to tenths (include "E" if estimated), for which consent for other use has been given.  Determine actual acreage, to tenths, when the boundaries of the appraised acreage may not be determined later.

**FINAL**:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

C.      **Final Acres**:  Refer to the LAM for the definition of acceptable determined acres as used herein.

Determined acres, to tenths (include "E" if estimated), for which consent is given for other use and/or:

a.      Abandoned;
b.      Put to other use without consent;
c.      Damaged by uninsured causes;
d.      For which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production; or
e.      On which the cotton stalks are destroyed prior to inspection.

**FINAL**:  Determined acres to tenths.

Acreage breakdowns WITHIN a unit may be estimated (enter "E" in front of the acres) if a determination is impractical AND if authorization was received from the AIP.  Document authorization in the Narrative.

ACCOUNT FOR ALL ACREAGE IN THE UNIT.  In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with individual AIP's instructions.  In the event of under-reported acres, draw a diagonal line in Column "C" as shown.

$C_1$  Enter the ACTUAL acres for the field or subfield.
$C_2$  Enter the REPORTED acres for the field or subfield.
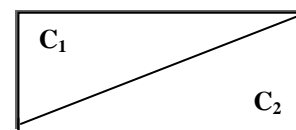
D.      **Interest or Share**:  Insured's interest in the crop to three decimal places as determined at the time of inspection.  If shares vary on the same UNIT, use separate line entries.

E.      **Risk**:  Three-digit code for the correct "Rate Class" specified on the actuarial documents.  If a "Rate Class" or "High Risk Area" is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.  Verify with the Summary of Coverage and if the Rate Class is found to be incorrect, revise according to the AIP's instructions.  Refer to the LAM.

Unrated land is uninsurable without a written agreement.

F.      **Practice**:  Three-digit code number entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents, for the practice carried out by the insured.  If "No Practice Specified," enter the appropriate 3-digit code number from the actuarial documents.

G.      **Type/Class/Variety**:  Three-digit code number entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents, for the type grown by the insured.  If "No Type Specified," enter the appropriate 3-digit code number from the actuarial documents.

H.      **Stage**:

**PRELIMINARY**:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

**FINAL**:     Stage abbreviation as shown below.

| STAGE | EXPLANATION |
|---|---|

"P".............................Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, stalks destroyed without consent, or for which the insured failed to provide records of production which are acceptable to the ==AIP==.

"H".............................Harvested.

"UH"..........................Unharvested or put to other use with consent.

**PREVENTED PLANTING:  Refer to the Prevented Planting Handbook for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.**

**GLEANED ACREAGE:  Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.**

I.      **Intended or Final Use**:  Use of acreage.  Use the following "Intended Use" abbreviations.

| USE | EXPLANATION |
|---|---|

"To soybeans," etc......Use made of the acreage.

"WOC"......................Other use without consent.

"SU"..........................Solely uninsured.

"ABA"........................Abandoned without consent.

"H".............................Harvested and a claim **can** be completed at the time of the stalk inspection.

"H-Cut Stalks"...........Harvested and a claim **cannot** be completed at the time of the stalk inspection.

"UH"..........................Unharvested.

Verify any "Intended Use" entry.  If the final use of the acreage was not as indicated, strike out the original line and initial it.  Enter all data on a new line showing the correct "Final Use."

If at the time of a stalk inspection on harvested acreage production records for net weight or records for quality adjustment **are not available,** instruct the insured to notify their agent when the records do become available so the claim can be completed.

> **PREVENTED PLANTING:  Refer to the Prevented Planting Handbook for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.**

> **GLEANED ACREAGE:  Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.**

J.       **Appraised Potential**:  Per-acre appraisal, in whole pounds, of POTENTIAL production for the acreage appraised.  Refer to Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures in section 8 for additional instructions.

\*\*\*       If there is no potential on UH acreage enter "0."

K.       **Quality Factor**:

> **FINAL**:

> a.    **AUP or ELS**:  **Mature** unharvested appraised production may be adjusted for quality when damaged by insured causes, and a price quotation (value per pound) can be determined from harvested ginned production, from the same unit, that was eligible for quality adjustment.  Enter the factor, to four decimal places, of the last bale ginned from the unit as shown in Column "I" of Section II.

> > **AUP ONLY**:  Colored lint cotton is **not** eligible for quality adjustment.

> b.    **ELS ONLY**:  Any appraisal of **AUP** cotton on acreage **originally planted to ELS cotton** in the same growing season will be reduced by entering the factor, to four decimal places, of the last **AUP** bale ginned from the unit as shown in Section II item "I."

\*\*\*       If price quotations for **AUP** or **ELS** are not yet available (or none of the **AUP** cotton acreage was harvested) the previous season's average prices for both **AUP** and **ELS** will be used.  Determine the previous season's average prices from the Annual Price Summary issued by the National Agricultural Statistics Service.  Use the season average prices for the state in which the loss occurred.  Enter the factor, to four decimal places, determined by dividing the **AUP** price by the **ELS** price.  **Refer to EXHIBIT 5 paragraph 6.**

L.       **Adjusted Potential**:  Multiply Column "J" by Column "K," rounding to the nearest whole pounds.

M.       **(+) Uninsured Causes**:  EXPLAIN IN THE NARRATIVE.

> a.    Hail and Fire Exclusion NOT in effect.

(1) Enter NOT LESS than the insured's production guarantee per acre in whole pounds, for the line, (Refer to production guarantee definition in **EXHIBIT 1**) for any "P" stage acreage.

***  On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged SOLELY by uninsured causes separate from other production.

The cotton stalks must **not** be destroyed until the earlier of an inspection or 15 days after harvest is completed on the unit **and** a notice of probable loss is given.  However, upon written authorization from the AIP to the adjuster, the adjuster can give the insured consent in writing to destroy stalks **without** a stalk inspection.  The AIP can also give written consent to the insured directly.  Such authorization should be done on a case-by-case basis with justification, such as widespread loss in the area.  Document date of AIP's authorization, your initials and code number, and the reason(s) for the authorization.  A copy of the written authorization will be kept in the claim file.

(2) For acreage that is damaged PARTLY by uninsured causes, enter the APPRAISED UNINSURED loss of production per acre in WHOLE pounds for
***  any such acreage.  Refer to the LAM for information regarding assessing uninsured cause appraisals.

***  Cotton acreage planted with Bt (gene-altered) seed; e.g., Bollgard$^{TM}$, is insurable with no restrictions.  Cotton acreage planted in required Bollgard$^{TM}$ "refuge" areas is insurable.  However, any loss of production due to insect damage resulting from compliance with "refuge" insect control requirements will be considered an uninsured cause of loss.  The difference in production per acre between the Bt-seeded acres and the "refuge"-(non-Bt)-seeded acres due to insect damage will be considered lost due to an uninsured cause.  ("Refuge" areas, are the acreage on which the required number of acres are planted with non-Bt cottonseed.)

b. When there is late-planted acreage for **AUP** cotton, the applicable per-acre production guarantee for such acreage is the production guarantee that has been reduced for late-planted acreage.

c. Refer to the LAM when a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect and damage is from hail or fire.

d. Enter the result of adding uninsured cause appraisals to hail and fire exclusion appraisals.

***  For fire losses, if the insured also has other fire insurance (double coverage), refer to the LAM.

N. **Potential Counted**:  Result of Column "L" plus Column "M."

O.      **Value Per Pound**:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

P.      **Total Potential to Count**:  Column "C or C₁" (**actual** acres) times Column "N," rounded to whole pounds.

Q.      **Per Acre**:  Per Acre Guarantee - Enter the per-acre production guarantee from the insured's policy after verifying that it is correct for the planting pattern established on the final planting date.  Refer to **EXHIBIT 3**, paragraph 3.  Refer to the LAM for late planting procedures.

\*\*\*

R.      **Total**:  Column "C₂" (**reported** acres; "C" if acreage is not under-reported) times Column "Q," rounded to whole pounds.

16.     **Total Acres**:

        **PRELIMINARY**:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

        **FINAL**: **Total Actual Acres** (Column "C" or ["C₁" if there are under-reported acres]), to tenths.

\*\*\*   FOR COLUMN 17.  WHEN SEPARATE LINE ENTRIES ARE MADE FOR VARYING SHARES, APH YIELDS, PRICE ELECTIONS, ETC., WITHIN THE UNIT, THE TOTALS NEED TO BE KEPT SEPARATE FOR CALCULATING INDEMNITIES, MAKE NO ENTRY AND FOLLOW AIP'S INSTRUCTIONS; OTHERWISE, MAKE THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

17.     **Totals**:

        **PRELIMINARY**:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

        **FINAL**:  **Totals** of Column "P" and Column "R."

**NARRATIVE**:

If more space is needed, document on a Special Report, and enter "See Special Report."  Attach the Special Report to the Production Worksheet.

a.      If no acreage is released on the unit, enter "No acreage released," adjuster initials, and date.

b.      If notice of damage was given and "No Inspection," is necessary, enter the unit number(s), "No Inspection," date, and adjuster's initials.  The insured's signature is not required.

c.      Explain any uninsured causes, unusual, or controversial cases.

d.      If there is an appraisal in Section I, Column "M" for uninsured causes due to a hail/fire exclusion, show the original hail/fire liability per acre and the hail/fire indemnity per acre.

e.      Document the actual appraisal date if an appraisal was performed prior to the adjuster's signature date on the appraisal worksheet, and the date of the appraisal is not recorded on the appraisal worksheet.

f.      State that there is "No other fire insurance" when fire damages or destroys the insured crop, and it is determined that the insured has no other fire insurance.  Also refer to the LAM.

g.      Explain any errors found on the Summary of Coverage.

h.      Explain any commingled production.  Refer to the LAM.

i.      Explain any entry for "Production Not to Count" in Section II, Column "J" and/or any production not included in Section II, Column "G" (e.g., harvested production from uninsured acreage that can be identified separately from the insured acreage in the unit).

j.      Explain a "NO" checked in item 19.

k.      Explain any .0000 quality adjustment factor entered in Section I, Column "K" or Section II, Column "I."

l.      Attach a sketch map or aerial photograph to identify the total unit:

        (1)     If consent is or has been given to put part of the unit to another use;
        (2)     If uninsured causes are present; or
        (3)     For unusual or controversial cases.

***     Indicate on aerial photo or sketch map the dispositions of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.

m.      Explain any difference between date of inspection and signature dates.  For an ABSENTEE insured, enter the date of the inspection AND the date of mailing the TPC Production Worksheet for signature.

n.      When any other adjuster or supervisor accompanied the adjuster on the inspection, enter the code number of the other adjuster or supervisor and date of inspection.

o.      Explain the reason for a "No Indemnity Due" claim.  "No Indemnity Due" claims are to be distributed in accordance with the AIP's instructions.

p.      Explain any delayed notices or delayed claims as instructed in the LAM.

q.      Document any authorized estimated acres shown in Section I, Column C as follows: "Line 3 'E' acres authorized by AIP MM/DD/YYYY."

r.      Document the method and calculations used to determine acres for the unit.  Refer to the LAM.

s.      Specify the type of insects or disease when the insured cause of damage or loss is listed as insects or disease.  Explain why control measures did not work.

t.      Record the name and phone number of the buyer from whom you obtained price quotation "A" for quality adjustment (refer to **EXHIBIT 6**, Cotton Quality Adjustment Worksheet instructions for **AUP** and **ELS**).

u.      Document Price "B" from the **AUP** or **ELS** Cotton Quality Adjustment Worksheet.

v.      Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable.  **Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.**

w.      Record any new planting pattern established after the final planting date.  Explain the cause of damage and the reason the insured chose to plant in a different planting pattern.

x.      Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production.

## SECTION II - HARVESTED PRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION:

(1)     Account for ALL HARVESTED PRODUCTION for **ALL ENTITIES** sharing in the crop.  This includes **ALL** cotton retrieved from the ground by the use of a "Rudd" (brand name) or any other method.

(2)     There generally will be **NO** "harvested production" entries in Columns "$A_1$" through "N" for preliminary inspections.

(3)     If additional lines are necessary, the data may be entered on a continuation sheet. USE SEPARATE LINES FOR:

    (a)     Separate disposition; e.g., bales, remnants, or unginned cotton.

    (b)     Varying determinations of production; e.g., prices and factors for quality adjustment.

    (c)     Varying shares; e.g., 50% and 75% shares on the same unit.

(4)     If there is harvested production from more than one insured practice and a separate approved APH yield has been established for each, the harvested production also must be entered on separate lines in columns "$A_1$" through "N" by practice.  If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.

**Verify or make the following entries**:

**Item
No.        Information Required**

18.     **Date Harvest/Sale Completed**:  **(Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim.  Refer to the LAM.)**

        **PRELIMINARY**:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

        **FINAL**:

a. The earlier of the date the ENTIRE acreage on the unit was either:

(1) harvested,
(2) totally destroyed,
(3) put to other use,
(4) a combination of destroyed, put to other use, or harvested and the cotton (modules) removed from the field (unit), or
(5) the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. If at the time of final inspection (if prior to the end of the insurance period), there is any unharvested insured acreage on the unit that the insured does not intend to harvest; enter "**Incomplete**."

c. If at the time of final inspection (if prior to the end of the insurance period), **none** of the insured acreage on the unit has been harvested, and the insured does not intend to harvest such acreage; enter "**No Harvest**."

d. If the claim involves a Certification Form, enter the date from the Certification Form when the entire unit is put to another use. Refer to the LAM.

19. **Similar Damage**:

    **PRELIMINARY**: MAKE NO ENTRY.

    **FINAL**: Check "Yes" or "No." Check "Yes" if amount and cause of damage due to insurable causes is similar to the experience of other farms in the area. If "No" is checked, explain in the Narrative.

20. **Assignment of Indemnity**: Check "Yes" **only** if an assignment of indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check "No." Refer to the LAM.

21. **Transfer of Right to Indemnity**: Check "Yes" **only** if a transfer of right to indemnity is in effect for the unit for the crop year; otherwise, check "No." Refer to the LAM.

$A_1$. **Share**: RECORD ONLY VARYING SHARES on the SAME unit to three decimal places.

$A_2$. **Field ID**: If only one practice of harvested production is listed in Section I, MAKE NO ENTRY.

If more than one practice of harvested production is listed in Section I, and a separate approved APH yield exists, indicate for each practice the corresponding Field ID (from Section I, item "A").

**REFER TO THE LAM FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ENTRIES OF FIRST CROP AND SECOND CROP CODES.**

B-E. Name of gin, town, and state where cotton was ginned.

F.     **Quota, Non-Quota, Bale No.**:  Make separate line entries to show the identification numbers when bales have varying quality adjustment factors, disposition, or share. Combine lines when bales have the same quality adjustment factors, disposition, and share. Enter "Unginned" for cotton that has been harvested but not ginned.  For a remnant, enter "REM."

G.     **Production**:  Determine the **Net Weight** of all bales, remnants, or unginned cotton on a line basis as follows:

***     a.     For bales of cotton, the **Net Weight** is the **bonded warehouse weight** in which the cotton is sold, and which is also required for placing cotton into the CCC Loan Support program.  In some areas, gins own the warehouse which provide the bonded warehouse weight, and in other areas, gins ship the cotton bales to a warehouse which weighs the bales and issue the bonded weight.

        **EXCEPTION**:  An exception to using the bonded warehouse weight is that in some areas, a gin may have a purchase contract direct with a mill.  In this case, the cotton does **not** go to a warehouse, but direct to a mill.  **ONLY** in these situations will gin weights be used.  Explain in the Narrative that gin weights were used and why and for any other unusual circumstances in which gin weights were used.

        b.     For remnants, the **Net Weight** is the gin weight.

***     For bales and remnants deduct the weight of bagging and ties unless already deducted at the gin or warehouse.

        c.     For small amounts of harvested unginned cotton (not in a module or trailer), determine the **Net Weight** by estimating the gross weight of the unginned cotton, then multiply by the percent of turnout (from the gin) of the last module (or trailer) ginned on the unit = Net Weight (Lbs.) of production.

        **EXAMPLE**:  300 lbs. (gross weight estimate) X .15 (percent of turnout) = 45 lbs.

        d.     For harvested unginned cotton in a trailer, determine the **Net Weight** of small amounts by using the tare weight of the cotton in the trailer (Lbs.) multiplied by the percent of turnout (from the gin) of the last trailer (or module) ginned on the unit = Net Weight (Lbs.) of production.

        **EXAMPLE**:  1800 lbs. (tare weight) X .20 (percent of turnout) = 360 lbs.

        e.     For harvested unginned cotton in a module, determine the **Net Weight** by measuring the module in feet, to tenths, **after receiving approval** from the AIP:

        Length X Width X Height X Cubic Foot Factor* X Percent of Turnout from the most recent module (or trailer) ginned on the unit = Net Weight (Lbs.) of Production

*Average number of pounds of seed cotton in a cubic foot. For stripper and picker cotton cultivars harvested with a stripper, use a factor of 8.5. For stripper cotton cultivars harvested with a burr extractor stripper, and **AUP** and **ELS** picker cotton cultivars harvested with a picker, use a factor of 11.

**EXAMPLE**: 32ft. X 7.5ft. X 5.5ft. = 1320 X 8.5 factor X 15% turnout = 1683 lbs.

\*\*\* If no cotton has been ginned nor will be ginned from the unit, use the Average Percent of Turnout, on the date of final inspection, from the gin where the cotton would have been delivered for ginning.

Refer to **Quality Factor** (Section II, Column "I") for quality adjustment procedures for items c, d, and e above. Document, on a Special Report, the calculations used to determine the Net Weight of any unginned cotton in items c, d, or e above. Explain the reason requiring their use and the date of approval from the AIP when required.

**Quality Adjustment** – Refer to **EXHIBIT 5** paragraph 5, for American Upland Cotton Quality Adjustment procedure, and **EXHIBIT 5** paragraph 7, for Extra Long Staple Cotton Quality Adjustment procedure for "$H_1$" and "$H_2$" column entries.

$H_1$. **Value Per Pound**: Record price quotation "A" (value per pound), to four decimal places, for production eligible for quality adjustment from the Cotton Quality Adjustment Worksheet.

$H_2$. **Local Market Price**: Record 85% of price quotation "B" (local market price), to four decimal places, from the Cotton Quality Adjustment Worksheet.

I. **Quality Factor**: Divide Column "$H_1$" by Column "$H_2$," rounded to four decimal places (or enter the factor from the applicable Cotton Quality Adjustment Worksheet).

\*\*\* Harvested UNGINNED cotton damaged by insured causes may be adjusted for quality when a price quotation (value per pound) can be determined from harvested ginned production from the same unit that was eligible for quality adjustment. Enter the factor (to four decimal places) of the last bale ginned from the unit to quality adjust unginned cotton production for items c, d, or e of Section II, Column "G."

J. **Production Not to Count (lbs.)**: Production NOT to count, to nearest whole pound, WHEN ACCEPTABLE RECORDS IDENTIFYING SUCH PRODUCTION ARE AVAILABLE, from harvested acreage which has been assessed an appraisal of not less than the production guarantee per acre, or from other sources (e.g., other units or uninsured acreage) in the same module or trailer, or where stalks were destroyed without consent.

THIS ENTRY MUST NEVER EXCEED PRODUCTION SHOWN ON THE SAME LINE. EXPLAIN ANY "PRODUCTION NOT TO COUNT" IN THE NARRATIVE.

K. **Production to Count (lbs.)**:

a. If quality adjustment **does not** apply, subtract Column "J" from Column "G."

b.   If quality adjustment **does** apply, subtract Column "J" from Column "G" times Column "I," rounding to the nearest whole pounds.

L.-M.   MAKE NO ENTRY.

N.   **Production/Value to Count**:  Transfer result from Column "K."

FOR COLUMNS 22-24.  WHEN SEPARATE LINE ENTRIES ARE MADE FOR VARYING SHARES, APH YIELDS, PRICE ELECTIONS, ETC., WITHIN THE UNIT, THE TOTALS NEED TO BE KEPT SEPARATE FOR CALCULATING INDEMNITIES IN THESE SITUATIONS.  MAKE NO ENTRY AND FOLLOW AIP INSTRUCTIONS; OTHERWISE, MAKE THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

22.   **Section II Total**:

PRELIMINARY:  MAKE NO ENTRY.
FINAL:  Total of Column "N" from Section II.

23.   **Section I Total**:

PRELIMINARY:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL:  Total of Column "P" from Section I.

24.   **Unit Total**:

PRELIMINARY:  MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL:  Total of Columns 22 and 23.

25.   **Adjuster's Signature, Code #, and Date**:  Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed **after** the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed.  For an absentee insured, enter adjuster's code number ONLY.  The signature and date will be entered AFTER the absentee has signed and returned the TPC Production Worksheet.

Final indemnity inspections should be signed on bottom line.

26.   **Insured's Signature and Date**:  Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date.  BEFORE obtaining the signature, REVIEW ALL ENTRIES on the TPC Production Worksheet WITH THE INSURED, (or insured's authorized representative) particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood.

Final indemnity inspections should be signed on bottom line.

27.   **Page Numbers**:

PRELIMINARY:  Page numbers – "1," "2," etc., at the time of inspection.

FINAL:  Page numbers – (Example:  Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.)

# CLAIM FORM EXAMPLE (AUP COTTON)

**For Illustration Purposes Only**

## T-P-C PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Crop/Code # Cotton 0021 | 2. Unit # 00100 | 3. Legal Description 1 – 2N – 3W | 7. Company  Any Company |
| 4. Date of Damage | Jun 8 | Jul – Aug | Agency  Any Agency |
| 5. Cause of Damage | Hail | Drought | |

- 8. Name of Insured — I. M. Insured
- 9. Claim # — XXXXXXXX
- 11. Crop Year — YYYY
- 10. Policy # — XXXXXXX

| 6. Primary Cause % | X | 85 |
|---|---|---|

| 12. Additional Units | 00200 |
|---|---|

14. Date(s) Notice of Loss — 1st MM-DD-YYYY — 2nd — Final MM-DD-YYYY

| 13. Est. Prod. Per Acre | 515 |
|---|---|

15. Companion Policy (ies)

## SECTION 1 – ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

| | Actuarial | | | | | | | | Potential Yield | | | | | | | Stage Guarantee | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R |
| Field ID | Prelim Acres | Final Acres | Interest or Share | Risk | Practice | Type Class Variety | Stage | Intended or Final Use | Appraised Potential | Quality Factor | Adjusted Potential | (+) Uninsured Causes | Potential Counted | Value Per Pound | Total Potential to Count (CxNxO) | Per Acre | Total (CxQ) |
| A | | 9.8 | 1.000 | R05 | 003 | 997 | P | SU | | | | | 420 | 420 | 4116 | 420 | 4116 |
| B MM/DD | E 11.0 | 10.8 | 1.000 | R05 | 003 | 997 | UH | To Soybeans | 70 | | 70 | | 70 | | 756 | 420 | 4536 |
| E | | 9.2 | 1.000 | R05 | 003 | 997 | UH | UH | 19 | .8252 | 16 | | 16 | | 147 | 420 | 3864 |
| F | | 45.0 | 1.000 | R05 | 003 | 997 | H | H-Cut Stalks | | | | | | | | 420 | 18,900 |
| D MM/DD | | 61.0 | 1.000 | R05 | 003 | 997 | H | H-Cut Stalks | | | | | | | | 420 | 25,620 |
| 16. TOTAL | 135.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,019 | 17. TOTALS | 57,036 |

NARRATIVE *(If more space is needed, attach a Special Report)*  Field A damaged by herbicide.  See Special Report and sketch map for acreage calculations.  Field A measured by wheel.  Fields B, D, E, and F acreage using MPCI acreage report.  Acreage would measure within 5 percent.  Production not to count in Section II from Field A.  Price B = .6950.

## SECTION 2 – HARVESTED PRODUCTION

- 18. Date Harvest/Sale Completed — MM/DD/YYYY
- 19. Is Damage Similar to other Farms in Area? — X Yes — No
- 20. Assignment of Indemnity? — Yes — X No
- 21. Transfer of Right to Indemnity? — Yes — X No

### Adjustments to Harvested Production

| A1 A2 Share Field ID | B Row Width | C Tracker | D Est. Yield | E Leaf Quality G F P | F Quota (Q), Non-Quota (NQ), or Bale No. | G Production | H1 H2 Value Per Pound / Local Mkt. Price | I Quality Factor (H1 ÷ H2) | J Production Not to Count (lbs.) | K Production to Count (lbs.) | L Value of Production | M Value Not to Count | N Production/ Value to Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Farmers Gin, Any Town | | 426-455 | 14,190 | | | 970 | 13,220 | | | 13,220 |
| | | | Farmers Gin, Any Town | | 708-711 | 1,894 | .4875 / .5908 | .8252 | | 1,563 | | | 1,563 |
| | | | Farmers Gin, Any Town | | REM | 400 | | | | 400 | | | 400 |

22. Section II Total — 15,183
23. Section I Total — 5,019
24. Unit Total — 20,202

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

# CLAIM FORM EXAMPLE (ELS COTTON)

**For Illustration Purposes Only**

## T-P-C PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

| 1. Crop/Code # ELS Cotton 0022 | 2. Unit # 00100 | 3. Legal Description FSN – 215 | | | 7. Company Any Company | | | 8. Name of Insured I. M. Insured | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Date of Damage | Apr 2 | Jul 30 | | | Agency Any Agency | | | 9. Claim # XXXXXXXX | | 11. Crop Year YYYY |
| 5. Cause of Damage | Hail | Hail | | | | | | 10. Policy # XXXXXXX | | |
| 6. Primary Cause % | X | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Additional Units | 00200 | | | | | | | 14. Date(s) Notice of Loss 1st MM-DD-YYYY  2nd  Final MM-DD-YYYY | | |
| 13. Est. Prod. Per Acre | 795 | | | | | | | 15. Companion Policy(ies) | | |

### SECTION 1 – ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

| | | | **Actuarial** | | | | | | | | | **Potential Yield** | | | | **Stage Guarantee** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R |
| Field ID | Prelim Acres | Final Acres | Interest or Share | Risk | Practice | Type Class Variety | Stage | Intended or Final Use | Appraised Potential | Quality Factor | Adjusted Potential | (+) Uninsured Causes | Potential Counted | Value Per Pound | Total Potential to Count (CxNxO) | Per Acre | Total (CxQ) |
| A | | 6.0 | 1.000 | R13 | 002 | 997 | UH | To Plow | 14 | .6063 | | | 8 | | 48 | 780 | 4,680 |
| B | | 10.5 | 1.000 | R13 | 002 | 997 | H | H | | | | | | | | 780 | 8,190 |
| C MM/DD | | 90.5 | 1.000 | R13 | 002 | 997 | H | H | | | | | | | | 780 | 70,590 |
| 16. TOTAL | | 107.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | 17. TOTALS | 83,460 |

NARRATIVE *(If more space is needed, attach a Special Report)*      No inspection, insured replanted to AUP cotton. May 1, YYYY        No inspection, Aug. 15, YYYY  Line 1 of Section II, AUP cotton , with the same values.   Line 2 Section II ELS Price B = .9750.  All fields measured by wheel, see attached Special Report for calculations.  See attached Cotton Quality Adjustment Worksheet for calculations.  See attached Special Report for AUP factor calculations for Line 1 of Section I and Section II.

### SECTION 2 – HARVESTED PRODUCTION

| 18. DATE HARVEST/SALE COMPLETED MM/DD/YYYY | 19. IS DAMAGE SIMILAR TO OTHER FARMS IN AREA? X Yes  No | 20. ASSIGNMENT OF INDEMNITY? Yes  X No | 21. TRANSFER OF RIGHT TO INDEMNITY? Yes  X No |
|---|---|---|---|

**Adjustments to Harvested Production**

| A1  A2 Share Field ID | B Row Width | C Tracker | D Est. Yield | E Leaf Quality G / F / P | F Quota (Q), Non-Quota (NQ), or Bale No. | G Production | H1 Value Per Pound / H2 Local Mkt. Price | I Quality Factor (H1 ÷ H2) | J Production Not to Count (lbs.) | K Production to Count (lbs.) | L Value of Production | M Value Not to Count | N Production/ Value to Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Farmers Gin, Any Town | | 810-822 | 5,890 | .6820 / .9750 | .6995 | | 4,120 | | | 4,120 |
| | | | Farmers Gin, Any Town | | 901-925 | 12,038 | .5025 / .8288 | .6063 | | 7,299 | | | 7,299 |
| | | | Farmers Gin, Any Town | | 1011-1101 | 45,440 | | | | 45,440 | | | 45,440 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 22. Section II Total | 56,859 |
| 23. Section I Total | 48 |
| 24. Unit Total | 56,907 |

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

# 10.  REFERENCE MATERIAL

## TABLE A    MINIMUM REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

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

## TABLE B    SINGLE ROW LENGTH FOR EACH SAMPLE

| **Row Width** | **1/100 Acre** |
|---------------|----------------|
| 42 inches | 125 feet |
| 40 inches | 131 feet |
| 38 inches | 138 feet |
| 36 inches | 145 feet |
| 34 inches | 154 feet |
| 32 inches | 163 feet |
| 30 inches | 174 feet |
| 28 inches | 187 feet |
| 26 inches | 201 feet |
| 24 inches | 218 feet |
| 22 inches | 238 feet |
| 20 inches | 262 feet |
| 18 inches | 290 feet |
| 16 inches | 326 feet |

**TABLE C    AUP "PICKER" TYPE COTTON**:  Vegetative Stages –
Plants Partially Destroyed Factor Chart

| STAGE OF GROWTH | CUT-OFF SYMBOL | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CC | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 |
| V1 | 25 | 15 | | | | | |
| V2 | 30 | 25 | 15 | | | | |
| V3 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 10 | | | |
| V4 | 45 | 35 | 25 | 15 | 10 | | |
| V5 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 10 | |
| V6 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 |

**TABLE D    AUP "STRIPPER" TYPE COTTON**:  Vegetative Stages –
Plants Partially Destroyed Factor Chart

| STAGE OF GROWTH | CUT-OFF SYMBOL | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CC | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 |
| V1 | 30 | 20 | | | | | |
| V2 | 40 | 30 | 20 | | | | |
| V3 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | | | |
| V4 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | | |
| V5 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 35 | 25 | |
| V6 | 85 | 75 | 65 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 40 |

**TABLE E   AUP "PICKER" TYPE COTTON:** Reproductive Stages – Plants Partially Destroyed Factor Chart – **California and Arizona ONLY**

| STAGE OF GROWTH | CC | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 | C11 | C12 | C13 | C14 | C15 | C16 | C17 | C18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R1 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R2 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| R3 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| R4 | 75 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| R5 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| R6 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | |
| R7 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | |
| R8 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | |
| R9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 15 | | | |
| R10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 15 | | |
| R11 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 15 | |
| R12 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 15 |

**TABLE F   AUP "PICKER" TYPE COTTON:** Reproductive Stages – Plants Partially Destroyed Factor Chart – **ALL States EXCEPT California and Arizona**

| STAGE OF GROWTH | CC | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 | C11 | C12 | C13 | C14 | C15 | C16 | C17 | C18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R1 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R2 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| R3 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| R4 | 75 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| R5 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| R6 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | |
| R7 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | | |
| R8 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | | |
| R9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| R10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | | |
| R11 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | |
| R12 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 5 |

**TABLE G     AUP "STRIPPER" TYPE COTTON**: Reproductive Stages – Plants Partially Destroyed Factor Chart

| STAGE OF GROWTH | CUT-OFF SYMBOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CC | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | RR | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R8 | R9 | R10 | R11 | R12 |
| R1 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 60 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R2 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 55 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | |
| R3 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | | | | | | | | | |
| R4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 75 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| R5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | | | | | | | |
| R6 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 25 | | | | | | |
| R7 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 35 | 20 | | | | | |
| R8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 10 | | | | |
| R9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 75 | 65 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| R10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 75 | 65 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 | | |
| R11 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 55 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2 | |
| R12 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 55 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 0 |

**Stripper Type Cut-off Symbols**:  RR = cut-off <u>below</u> 1st fruiting limb; R1 = cut-off <u>above</u> 1st fruiting limb; R2 = cut-off <u>above</u> 2nd fruiting limb, etc.

**TABLE H     AUP "PICKER" TYPE COTTON**: Reproductive Stages – Limbs Destroyed Percent of Loss Chart – **California and Arizona ONLY**

| STAGE OF GROWTH | NUMBER LIMBS DESTROYED 10 PLANTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 |
| R1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | |
| R7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| R8 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | | | | | | |
| R9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | | | | |
| R10 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | | |
| R11 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 |
| R12 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 44 |
| R12+ | 3 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 45 | 47 | 50 |

**TABLE I  AUP "PICKER" TYPE COTTON**: Reproductive Stages –
Original Stand 40 Plants or Less In 10 Feet – Limbs Destroyed Percent of Loss Chart –
**ALL States EXCEPT California and Arizona**

| STAGE OF GROWTH | NUMBER OF LIMBS DESTROYED 10 PLANTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 |
| R1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R2 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R4 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R5 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R6 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R7 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 26 | 30 | 32 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R8 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 42 | | | | | | | | | | |
| R9 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 48 | | | | | | | | |
| R10 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 43 | 46 | 48 | 51 | 53 | 56 | | | | | | |
| R11 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 25 | 29 | 32 | 36 | 38 | 42 | 46 | 49 | 52 | 55 | 58 | 62 | 64 | 67 | | | | |
| R12 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 41 | 45 | 49 | 53 | 56 | 60 | 64 | 68 | 71 | 75 | 79 | 82 | | |
| R12+ | 5 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 45 | 49 | 53 | 57 | 62 | 66 | 70 | 74 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 90 | 94 | 98 |

**TABLE J  AUP "PICKER" TYPE COTTON**: Reproductive Stages –
Original Stand **EXCEEDS** 40 Plants in 10 Feet – Limbs Destroyed Percent of Loss Chart -
**ALL States EXCEPT California and Arizona**

| STAGE OF GROWTH | NUMBER OF LIMBS DESTROYED 10 PLANTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 |
| R1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R2 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R7 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 29 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| R9 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| R10 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 41 | | | | | | |
| R11 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 39 | 42 | 44 | 47 | 49 | | | | |
| R12 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 53 | 56 | 59 | 62 | | |
| R12+ | 4 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 47 | 50 | 53 | 56 | 59 | 62 | 65 | 68 | 71 | 74 |

**TABLE K     AUP "STRIPPER" TYPE COTTON**: Reproductive Stages –
Limbs Destroyed Percent of Loss Chart

| STAGE OF GROWTH | NUMBER LIMBS DESTROYED 10 PLANTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 |
| R1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R4 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R5 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R6 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R7 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| R8 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| R9 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 56 | 62 | 68 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 88 | 91 | | | | | | |
| R10 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 56 | 62 | 68 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 88 | 91 | 94 | 96 | | | | |
| R11 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 86 | 90 | 93 | 95 | 97 | 98 | 98 | | |
| R12 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 86 | 90 | 93 | 95 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

**TABLE L     AUP BOLL FACTORS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Small Bolls | .25 | (Bolls are less than ½ mature size.) |
| Large Bolls | .50 | (Bolls are more than ½ mature size.) |
| Mature Bolls | 1.00 | (Bolls are maximum size, of 1 ½ to 2 inches long, low moisture content, carpel walls fully developed.) |

**TABLE M    ELS TYPE COTTON: ALL Stages – Plants Partially Destroyed Factor Chart**

| STAGE OF GROWTH | CC | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | RR | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R8 | R9 | R10 | R11 | R12 | R13 | R14 | R15 | R16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CUT-OFF SYMBOL | | | | | | | | | |
| V1 | 75 | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V2 | 80 | 75 | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V3 | 85 | 80 | 70 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V4 | 90 | 85 | 75 | 65 | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V5 | 95 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V6 | 100 | 95 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R1 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R2 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 60 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R3 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 80 | 74 | 65 | 55 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 75 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R6 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| R7 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 83 | 73 | 63 | 53 | 38 | 23 | | | | | | | | | |
| R8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 83 | 73 | 63 | 53 | 38 | 23 | 13 | | | | | | | | |
| R9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 77 | 67 | 54 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| R10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 77 | 67 | 54 | 40 | 25 | 14 | 8 | 5 | | | | | | |
| R11 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 92 | 82 | 72 | 57 | 42 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 1 | | | | | |
| R12 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 92 | 82 | 72 | 57 | 42 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| R13 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 93 | 83 | 73 | 58 | 43 | 29 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| R14 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 93 | 83 | 73 | 58 | 43 | 29 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | |
| R15 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 94 | 84 | 74 | 59 | 44 | 30 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| R16 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 85 | 75 | 60 | 45 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

**Cut-off Symbols:** C3 = Cut-off above 3$^{rd}$ True Leaf; RR = Cut-off below 1$^{st}$ Fruiting Limb; R1 = Cut-off above 1$^{st}$ Fruiting Limb; R4 = Cut-off above 4$^{th}$ Fruiting Limb, etc.

**TABLE N    ELS TYPE COTTON:** Reproductive Stages – Limbs Destroyed Percent of Loss Chart

| STAGE OF GROWTH | NUMBER OF LIMBS DESTROYED – 10 PLANTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 135 | 140 | 145 | 150 | 155 | 160 |
| R1 | 1 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R2 | 1 | 26 | 30 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R3 | 2 | 23 | 27 | 32 | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R4 | 2 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 40 | 46 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R5 | 3 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R6 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 23 | 29 | 33 | 38 | 43 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R7 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 51 | 58 | 65 | 72 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R8 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 21 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 51 | 58 | 65 | 72 | 77 | 82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R9 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 28 | 33 | 38 | 44 | 50 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 84 | 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R10 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 22 | 27 | 33 | 38 | 44 | 50 | 55 | 62 | 68 | 73 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 90 | 94 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R11 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 28 | 34 | 42 | 48 | 53 | 60 | 67 | 71 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 94 | 96 | | | | | | | | | | |
| R12 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 28 | 34 | 42 | 48 | 53 | 60 | 67 | 71 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 98 | | | | | | | | |
| R13 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 30 | 38 | 43 | 50 | 57 | 64 | 68 | 74 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | | | | | | |
| R14 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 35 | 41 | 48 | 55 | 62 | 66 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | | | | |
| R15 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 20 | 26 | 33 | 38 | 44 | 52 | 60 | 64 | 70 | 74 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | | |
| R16 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 25 | 31 | 36 | 43 | 51 | 59 | 62 | 68 | 73 | 77 | 81 | 85 | 87 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 |

**TABLE O    ELS BOLL FACTORS:**

Small Bolls     .25 (Bolls are less than ½ mature size.)
Large Bolls     .50 (Bolls are more than ½ mature size.)
Mature Bolls   1.00 (Bolls are maximum size, of 1 ½ to 2 inches long, low moisture content, carpel walls fully developed.)

# EXHIBIT 1

## DEFINITIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **AUP Cotton** | American Upland cotton of a botanical group known as *Gossypium hirsutum*, native to Mexico and Central America. |
| **AUP "Picker" Cotton** | A cotton cultivar with characteristics conducive to efficient picking, a relatively large plant with dispersed fruiting habit, a high yielding cultivar of early-maturing, slightly storm-resistant bolls borne well off the ground on a strong central stem.  Harvesting is usually accomplished by a machine-picker with revolving spindles that removes the lint and seeds from open bolls and leaves unopened bolls and empty burrs on the plant.  Machine-picking can be used more than once per season to harvest the crop as it progressively matures.  Machine-picking can be used on cotton plants of practically any size. |
| **AUP "Stripper" Cotton** | A cotton cultivar with characteristics conducive to efficient stripping, a small plant with a fairly compact zone of relatively determinant fruiting habit and either storm-resistant or storm proof bolls.  Determinacy is considered necessary because of moisture and temperature factors that limit the effective growing season; storm resistance or storm proofness provides protection to open bolls until the entire crop is matured and ready for once-over harvest by machine-stripper. Stripper harvesting, strips the entire plant of both open and unopened bolls.  Therefore, harvesting is an once-over operation after all of the crop is mature.  Stripping can be used when conditions are such that plant size is not excessive and the crop matures uniformly and early, and where satisfactory desiccation or defoliation can be achieved either by chemicals or frost. |
| **Bagging and Ties** | The wrapping materials used to secure a bale of cotton. |
| **Bale** | The cotton lint (that has been separated from the seed in the ginning process) that is tightly compressed into a bale and secured with bagging and ties. An accepted basic tradeable unit. |
| **Boll** | A fruit of a cotton plant containing seed and lint. |
| **Carpel** | Ovary or ovule-bearing structure of the flower bud.  A cotton flower contains 3 to 5 carpels, each of which at maturity contain a single lock, and collectively make the boll. |
| **Cotton Module** | A bulk cube of cotton compacted by manual or mechanical controls on the module builder.  Cotton modules provide temporary storage for unginned cotton that is transported from the field to the gin by a module truck. |
| **Colored Cotton** | Cotton lint that grows naturally in dye-free colored bolls (e.g., brown, green, and red) right on the stalk. |
| **Cotton Trailer** | Provides temporary storage for unginned cotton for transporting to the gin. |

**Cotyledonary Node**    The site to which the cotyledonary leaves (seed leaves) are attached to the plant stem.  In all cases, the cotyledonary node will be the bottom-most node of the plant and appear directly opposite each other on the stem.

**Cultivar**    A group of individual plants within a species that differ in certain characters from others within the species.  A contraction of the words "cultivated variety."

**ELS Cotton**    A botanical group known as *Gossypium barbadense*, of early South American origin.  Refer also to the ELS Cotton Crop Provisions.

**Emergence**    Fifty percent (50%) or more of the seedling plants visible above the ground with cotyledonary leaves unfolded.

**Ginning**    The process of separating the cotton lint (fiber) from the seed, cleaning the lint to remove plant residue and other foreign material.  Refer to **EXHIBIT 5** for additional information.

**Ginning Turnout**    The ratio of lint to seed cotton produced by the ginning process (also may be referred to as ginning outturn).

**Hill Dropped**    A method of spacing cottonseed in the furrow at the time of planting.  Generally, several seeds are dropped together in a "hill" as an alternative to equally spacing seed.  Hill dropped seed allow several emerging seedlings to break through the soil crust.

**Internode**    That part of a stem or branch between two nodes.

**Lint**    The product separated from the seed in the ginning process.

**Lock**    The seed and lint in a carpel.

**Node**    A slightly enlarged place on a stem (joint) from which buds arise and which bear a leaf and/or limb(s) or fruit.

**Open Boll**    Lint exposed.

**Production Guarantee (Per Acre)**    The number of pounds determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by any applicable yield conversion factor for non-irrigated skip-row planting patterns, and multiplying the result by the coverage level percentage elected.

**Remnant**    A portion of a bale weighing less than normal bale weight.

**Square**             Unopened cotton flower bud together with surrounding bracts.

**Stage Code**      Code denoting stage of crop growth or period of development at time of loss.

**Ultra Narrow Row Cotton**      Cotton planted with a grain drill or any other narrow row planting method used to attain the ultra narrow row spacing of 20 inches or less.

**Variety**            Refer to cultivar.

**EXHIBIT 2**

**INSURABILITY OF NONIRRIGATED COTTON GROWN UNDER A
CONSERVATION TILLAGE PRACTICE**

1.    **GENERAL INFORMATION**

In high wind areas, producers may plant a small grain (usually wheat or rye) during the fall to prevent soil erosion during the winter and spring months.  Building organic matter in the soil, prevention of soil compaction, cutting costs, improving yields, and moisture conservation are other reasons to employ a conservation tillage practice. The small grain is then chemically terminated but remains standing between the rows of cotton to reduce wind-caused damage to the cotton seedlings and soil erosion.  The small grain should be terminated in the early to mid-boot stage of growth in order to provide maximum erosion reduction and yet not use excessive amounts of soil moisture needed to produce the cotton crop.

Under some conditions, although herbicide practices are properly applied to terminate the small grain crop, the plants may produce seed heads.  This may occur when the small grain is stressed and is not sufficiently translocating the herbicide to cause quick termination.  The Cotton (**AUP**) and **ELS** Cotton Crop Provisions contain a provision that makes any cotton **uninsurable** that is grown where a small grain crop has reached the heading stage in the same calendar year, unless:

A.    the acreage is irrigated; or

B.    adequate measures are taken to terminate the small grain crop prior to heading (**if nonirrigated**); and

C.    less than fifty percent (50%) of the small grain plants reach the heading stage.

2.    **STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR A CONSERVATION TILLAGE PRACTICE**

A.    Any small grain crop utilized in a conservation tillage practice will not be considered headed out unless fifty percent (50%) or more of the small grain plants have reached the heading stage.  If proper herbicide practices are utilized to terminate the small grain crop, this threshold should not be reached.  Proper practices include applying recommended amounts of herbicide at a time that, under normal growing conditions, will result in the termination of the small grain plants before plants reach the heading stage.

B.    When the above conservation tillage practice exists and the acreage is ALL or PART of a claim for indemnity, the loss adjuster must document, on a Special Report, the following: That;

(1)    The insured does not have an insurance policy in effect for the small grain on the acreage;

(2)   The operator (producer) complied with ALL requirements of the crop provisions, including but not limited to applying a recommended herbicide in the required amounts at the proper stage of growth to achieve vegetative kill before 50 percent or more of the small grain plants reached the heading stage; and EXHIBIT 2

(3)   The actual percentage of small grain plants that have reached the heading stage on the acreage.

**EXHIBIT 3**

**RULES FOR SKIP-ROW PLANTING PATTERNS**

1.  **GENERAL INFORMATION**

    From the Definitions section of the Cotton (**AUP**) and **ELS** Cotton Crop Provisions, "Skip-row" means a planting pattern that:

    A.  Consists of alternating rows of cotton and fallow land or land planted to another crop the previous fall; and

    B.  Qualifies as a skip-row planting pattern as defined by the FSA or successor agency.

2.  **FSA RULES**

    The FSA Acreage Compliance Determinations Handbook (2CP) provides the methods of determining acreage of solid plant and skip-row cotton.

3.  **VERIFYING ROW-WIDTHS AND PLANTING PATTERNS**

    Adjusters are **to verify** the insured producer's reported and determined **row widths and planting patterns with the FSA rules** before determining percent of acres planted and that yield conversion factors have been applied correctly to approved yields when completing the claim for indemnity.  See **TABLE 4** for percent of acres planted to cotton.  Use the following information when applying FSA rules.

    A.  Nonirrigated and Irrigated Cotton.  **IF the insured acreage is**:

        (1)  **Nonirrigated cotton** and the skips in **any** skip-row planting pattern **do not meet** the qualifications according to FSA rules as a skip-row pattern **and** the entire area is considered devoted to the crop, **USE a yield conversion factor of 1.00 and the percent planted factor of 1.000**.

        (2)  **Irrigated cotton** and the skips in **any** skip-row planting pattern **do not meet** the qualifications according to FSA rules as a skip-row pattern **and** the entire area is considered devoted to the crop, **USE the percent planted factor of 1.000**.

        **For any acreage that was NOT defined and reported correctly on the acreage report according to FSA rules and this procedure, adjusters are to follow current procedure for revising acreage reports before and after the final acreage reporting date** in subparagraph C.

B.  Establishing Planting Patterns Before and After the Final Planting Date

Occasions do occur when an insured initially plants cotton in a skip-row pattern OR a solid planted pattern, the crop is damaged or destroyed and the insured replants to a new (or different) planting pattern. **For acreage report and claim for indemnity purposes, the planting pattern established on the final planting date is used for determining acreage and yield**. Use the following examples and instruction for recording planting patterns OR changes in planting patterns occurring before OR after the final planting date.

(1)  **EXAMPLE 1 – Before The Final Planting Date**:

The insured **initially plants** cotton in a skip-row planting pattern of 2 in X 1 out (40-inch rows), the acreage is damaged or destroyed and the insured **replants** acreage in a new planting pattern, solid planted (40-inch rows). On the final planting date, the new planting pattern of solid planted (40-inch rows) is the planting pattern established and is used to determine percent of acres planted and yield.

(2)  **EXAMPLE 2 – After The Final Planting Date**:

The insured's cotton planting pattern established and reported on the final planting date was 2 in X 1 out (40-inch rows), the acreage is damaged or destroyed and the insured replants to a new planting pattern of solid planted (40-inch rows). **IF at a later date the insured files a claim for indemnity, the planting pattern established on the final planting date is retained for determining acreage and yield. Adjusters are to record the new planting pattern in the narrative of the claim form and explain**.

(3)  **EXAMPLE 3 – Use Of FSA Certified Acres**:

**CAUTION is required** in the use of FSA certified acres to avoid overpayment or underpayment of indemnities. Adjusters are to compare the planting pattern row-width(s) reported for crop insurance purposes with the planting pattern row-width(s) certified at FSA, if available. A planting pattern could have been reported for insurance as a skip-row planting pattern, as in **EXAMPLE 2** above, and certified as solid planted at FSA. Since FSA requires the producer to report the planting pattern established at the time of certification, in this example the producer reported correctly to the insurer and FSA. Adjusters are to explain the reason for the difference in the Narrative of the claim form.

**For any acreage REPLANTED that was NOT defined and reported correctly, according to FSA rules AND the BEFORE or AFTER the final planting date examples above, adjusters are to revise the acreage report to correct the acreage and yield.**

C.    Reporting Acreage and Production for APH

Acreage and production reported for APH purposes must also be reported according to the applicable FSA rules for skip-row planting patterns for the crop year.

**EXHIBIT 4**

**YIELD CONVERSION FACTORS**
**FOR NONIRRIGATED SKIP-ROW PLANTING PATTERNS**

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION**

    A.    Acreage determinations and qualifying skip-row planting patterns must agree with the FSA Rules and Verifying Row-widths and Planting Patterns in **EXHIBIT 3**.

    B.    Refer to **TABLE 4** for Percent Planted Factors for 30 to 40-inch planting patterns.

2. **YIELD CONVERSION FACTOR TABLES**

    To compute the acreage report yield for non-irrigated skip-row planting pattern(s) carried out, multiply the approved solid-planted yield from the APH form times the yield conversion factor for the qualifying skip-row planting pattern.  Irrigated acreage does not qualify for skip-row yield conversion factors.

    If the entire area is considered devoted to cotton (solid planted) by FSA, a yield conversion factor of 1.00 must be used.  Use the following tables to convert qualifying non-irrigated skip-row cotton yields to a solid-planted basis:

    **TABLES**

    **TABLE 1** – These factors apply to Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and all states east of these states.

| Planting Pattern 1/ | Yield Conversion Factor |
|---|---|
| Solid-planted or non-qualifying skip-row patterns as determined by FSA | 1.00 |
| 2 planted X 1 skipped | 1.33 |
| 2 planted X 1 narrow skip (40-40-24*) | 1.23 |
| 2 planted X 1 narrow skip (38-38-26*) | 1.25 |
| 2 planted X 2 skipped | 1.50 |
| 2 planted X 4 or more skipped (fallowed rows) (2 X 4, 2 X 6, etc.) | 1.67 2/ |
| 4 planted X 1 skipped | 1.20 |
| 4 planted X 2 skipped | 1.33 |
| 4 planted X 4 skipped | 1.33 2/ |
| 6 planted X 1 skipped | 1.14 |
| 6 planted X 2 or more skipped | 1.20 2/ |
| All Other | As computed below. |

1/    Row widths are equal unless otherwise indicated.
2/    Factors limited by procedure.
*     Fallow strip (plus one-half row width on either side).

**EXHIBIT 4**

**YIELD CONVERSION FACTORS
FOR NONIRRIGATED SKIP-ROW PLANTING PATTERNS**

For planting patterns of unequal row widths within the pattern, or row patterns other than those listed in **TABLE 1**, compute the yield conversion factor as follows:

A.    Divide the width in inches of the area skipped in the pattern (as defined by FSA) by the width in inches of the whole pattern, rounded to 2 decimals.

B.    Add 1.00 to the results obtained in item A.

   **EXAMPLE**:    3 planted X 1 skipped (40" rows) = 40 ÷ 160 = .25 + 1.00 = 1.25

   In some areas, mixed patterns are planted such as 4 planted X 1 skipped X 2 planted X 1 skipped.  To calculate the factor for these patterns, determine the factor for each part (4 X 1 and 2 X 1) and compute a weighted factor based on the number of planted rows.

   **EXAMPLE**:    4 X 1 X 2 X 1 (40" rows)
   4 X 1 = 40 ÷ 200 = .20 + 1.00 = 1.20 X 4 = 4.80
   2 X 1 = 40 ÷ 120 = .33 + 1.00 = 1.33 X 2 = 2.66
                                         7.46 ÷ 6 rows = 1.24

C.    The result of item B must not exceed:

   (1)    1.67 for any pattern or part of a pattern of 1 planted row or 2 consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land.

   (2)    1.45 for any pattern or any part of a pattern of 3 consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land.

   (3)    1.33 for any pattern or part of a pattern of 4 consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land.

   (4)    1.20 for any pattern or part of a pattern of 5 or 6 consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land.

   (5)    1.00 for any pattern or a part of a pattern of 7 or more consecutive planted rows alternating with idle land.

**EXHIBIT 4**

**YIELD CONVERSION FACTORS
FOR NONIRRIGATED SKIP-ROW PLANTING PATTERNS**

**TABLE 2** – These factors apply to New Mexico, and the following counties in Texas:  Baylor, Concho, Runnels, Schleicher, Shackleford, Sutton, Taylor, Throckmorton, Valverde, Wilbarger, and all counties west of these counties.

***  < = less than

| Planting Pattern | Yield Conversion Factor |
|---|---|
| Solid-planted (solid drilled-62") or nonqualifying skip-row patterns as determined by FSA | 1.00 |
| 1 planted X 1 or more skipped 30" – 35" | 1.14 |
| 1 planted X 1 or more skipped 36" – 62" | 1.28 |
| 1 planted (38") X 1 skipped (34") | 1.28 |
| 1 planted (< 30") X 1 skipped (< 30") | 1.00 |
| 2 planted X 1 skipped (36" – 62") | 1.42 |
| 2 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.26 |
| 2 planted (30" – 62") X 1 skipped (< 30") | 1.00 |
| 2 planted (36" – 62") X 1 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.26 |
| 2 planted (30" – 35") X 1 skipped (36" – 62") | 1.26 |
| 2 planted X 2 or more skipped (36" – 62") | 1.80 |
| 2 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 35") | 1.60 |
| 2 planted (30" – 35") X 2 skipped (36" – 62") | 1.70 |
| 2 planted (36" – 62") X 2 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.70 |
| 3 planted X 1 skipped (36" – 62") | 1.35 |
| 3 planted X 2 or more skipped (36" – 62") | 1.69 |
| 3 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.20 |
| 3 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 35") | 1.50 |
| 4 planted X 1 skipped (36" – 62") | 1.28 |
| 4 planted X 2 or more skipped (36" – 62") | 1.57 |
| 4 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.14 |
| 4 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 35") | 1.40 |
| 5 planted X 1 skipped (36" – 62") | 1.14 |
| 5 planted X 2 or more skipped (36" – 62") | 1.43 |

**TABLE 2 continued on next page.**

EXHIBIT 4

**YIELD CONVERSION FACTORS
FOR NONIRRIGATED SKIP-ROW PLANTING PATTERNS**

**TABLE 2 – continued**

| Planting Pattern | Yield Conversion Table |
|---|---|
| 5 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.07 |
| 5 planted X 2 or more shipped (30" – 35") | 1.27 |
| 6 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 62") | 1.00 |
| 6 planted X 2 or more skipped (36" – 62") | 1.28 |
| 6 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 35") | 1.14 |
| 7 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 62") | 1.00 |
| 7 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 62") | 1.10 |
| 8 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 62") | 1.00 |
| 8 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 62") | 1.06 |
| 9 planted X 1 or more skipped (30" – 62") | 1.00 |
| 10 or more planted X 1 or more skipped (30" – 62") | 1.00 |

In some areas, mixed patterns are planted such as 3 X 2, 4 X 1, 2 X 2. To calculate yield conversion factor for these patterns, determine factor for each pattern (3 X 2, 4 X 1, & 2 X 2) and compute a yield conversion factor based on a simple average.  If a pattern(s) (within a mixed pattern) does not qualify as a skip-row planting pattern as determined by FSA, 1.00 is used for that pattern.

**EXAMPLE**:    3 X 2, 4 X 1, 2 X 2 planted in 40" rows

           3 X 2 = 1.69
           4 X 1 = 1.28
           2 X 2 = 1.80
                 4.77 ÷ 3 = 1.59

# EXHIBIT 4

## YIELD CONVERSION FACTORS
## FOR NONIRRIGATED SKIP-ROW PLANTING PATTERNS

**TABLE 3** – These factors apply to Kansas, Oklahoma, and all Texas counties for which **TABLE 2** does not apply.  < = less than

| Planting Pattern | Yield Conversion Factor |
|---|---|
| Solid planted (solid drilled-62") or non-qualifying skip-row patterns as determined by FSA. | 1.00 |
| 1 planted X 1 or more skipped 30" – 35" | 1.14 |
| 1 planted X 1 or more skipped 36" – 62" | 1.28 |
| 1 planted (38") X 1 skipped (34") | 1.28 |
| 1 planted (< 30") X 1 skipped (< 30") | 1.00 |
| 2 planted X 1 skipped (36" – 62") | 1.33 |
| 2 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.26 |
| 2 planted (30" – 62") X 1 skipped (< 30") | 1.00 |
| 2 planted (30" – 35") X 1 skipped (36" – 62") | 1.26 |
| 2 planted X 2 or more skipped (36" – 62") | 1.50 |
| 2 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 35") | 1.41 |
| 2 planted (30" – 34") X 2 skipped (35" – 62") | 1.46 |
| 2 planted (35" – 62") X 2 skipped (30" – 34") | 1.46 |
| 3 planted X 1 skipped (36" – 62") | 1.31 |
| 3 planted X 2 or more skipped (36" – 62") | 1.45 |
| 3 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.20 |
| 3 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 35") | 1.37 |
| 4 planted X 1 or more skipped (36" – 62") | 1.28 |
| 4 planted X 2 or more skipped (36" – 62") | 1.40 |
| 4 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.14 |
| 4 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 35") | 1.33 |
| 5 planted X 1 skipped (36" X – 62") | 1.14 |
| 5 planted X 2 or more skipped (36"-62") | 1.34 |
| 5 planted X 1 skipped (30" – 35") | 1.07 |
| 5 planted X 2 or more skipped (30" – 35") | 1.27 |

All other skip row patterns having 6 or more planted rows with 1 or more qualifying skip (fallow) row(s) will have the same factors as those shown in **TABLE 2**.

In some areas, mixed patterns are planted such as 3 X 2, 4 X 1, 2 X 2.  To calculate yield conversion factor for these patterns, determine factor for each pattern (3 X 2, 4 X 1, & 2 X 2) and compute a yield conversion factor based on a simple average.   If a pattern(s) (within a mixed pattern) does not qualify as a skip-row planting pattern as determined by FSA, 1.00 is used for that pattern.

**EXAMPLE**:  3 X 2, 4 X 1, 2 X 2 planted in 40" rows

$$3 \text{ X } 2 = 1.45$$
$$4 \text{ X } 1 = 1.28$$
$$2 \text{ X } 2 = \underline{1.50}$$
$$4.23 \div 3 = 1.41$$

**EXHIBIT 4**

## 3.  TABLE 4 – ACRES CONSIDERED PLANTED BY FSA TABLE

| Cropping Definition | Row Width | Percent Planted to Cotton |
|---|---|---|
| 1 planted 1 skipped | 40 inch | 50.00% |
| 1 planted 1 skipped | 36 inch | 55.56% |
| 1 planted 1 skipped | 32 inch | 62.50% |
| 1 planted 1 skipped Double at the Turn | 36 or 40 inch | 55.56% |
| 2 planted 1 skipped | 30 to 40 inch | 66.67% |
| 2 planted 2 skipped | 30 to 40 inch | 50.00% |
| 3 planted 1 skipped | 30 to 40 inch | 75.00% |
| 4 planted 2 skipped | 30 to 40 inch | 66.67% |
| 6 planted 2 skipped | 30 to 40 inch | 75.00% |
| 8 planted 1 skipped | 30 to 40 inch | 88.89% |
| 8 planted 2 skipped | 30 to 40 inch | 80.00% |

For all skip-row cotton (irrigated and non-irrigated), the acreage of cotton will be the planted portion of the field as defined by FSA (See Cotton AUP and ELS Crop Provisions). Contact the applicable county FSA office for the correct percent planted factor for any row widths and planting patterns or varying row widths and planting patterns not listed in this table.

**EXHIBIT 5**

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The term "cotton classification" refers to the application of standardized procedures developed by USDA AMS for measuring those physical attributes of raw cotton that affect the quality of the finished product and/or manufacturing efficiency. The USDA AMS classification system currently consists of determinations of color grade, preparation, leaf grade, and extraneous matter (if any); and High Volume Instrument (HVI) measurements for fiber length, micronaire, strength, color, trash, and length uniformity.

At the gin, cotton fibers are separated from the seed, cleaned to remove plant residue and other foreign material, and pressed into bales of about 500 pounds. A sample of at least 4 ounces (114 grams) is taken from each side of the bale by a licensed sampling agent and delivered by the agent or designated hauler to the USDA AMS classing facility serving the area. Gin and warehouse operators serve as licensed sampling agents and perform this function under USDA supervision.

Classification procedures for American Pima cotton, also referred to as Extra Long Staple, are similar to those for American Upland cotton. Different grade standards are used because the color of American Pima cotton is a deeper yellow than that of Upland. Also, the ginning process for American Pima cotton (roller ginned) is not the same as for Upland (saw ginned). The roller gin process results in an appearance that is not as smooth as that of the saw ginned process.

The USDA AMS, at the request of producers, classes practically all of the cotton grown in the United States. While classification is not mandatory, growers generally find it essential to marketing their crop and for participation in certain USDA programs.

**2. DOCUMENTS USED TO DETERMINE VALUES FOR DAMAGED COTTON**

A. Documents used to determine cotton values for mature cotton that has been damaged by an insurable cause and qualifies for quality adjustment are the:

(1) Bale listing;

(2) DSCQ issued by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service; and

(3) Annual Price Summary (for **ELS** cotton only) issued by the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

B. The following information and examples are provided to assist crop insurance personnel in understanding and using the documents for quality adjustment.

(1) **INTERNET ACCESS**. DSCQ are available at on the Internet from the USDA AMS market news reports for cotton at the following address:

http://www.ams.usda.gov/cotton/mncs/index.htm.

(2)    Under the heading Cotton Prices, select Base, 7MKT Average Quotations, Futures Settlement and Differences.  This screen will show the Upland Spot Price Quotations for the 7 Growth Areas.  Return to Cotton Prices and select the applicable growth area for the point differences.  On a daily basis, AMS publishes the spot quotations for **the previous day**, (e.g., on July 8, 1997, the 07-July-97 quotations are available).

(3)    <mark>DSCQs</mark> are available on the Internet **for previous days and months** at the following address:  www.ams.usda.gov/search/indes.htm. Enter, in the query box (e.g., "mp_cn002" without the quotes to find Upland Spot Price Quotations), one of the following:

"mp_cn002" for Upland and American Pima Spot Price Quotations by growth area;
"mp_cn003" for Southeast Upland differences;
"mp_cn004" for North Delta Upland differences;
"mp_cn005" for South Delta Upland differences;
"mp_cn006" for East Texas and Oklahoma Upland differences;
"mp_cn007" for West Texas Upland differences;
"mp_cn008" for Desert Southwest Upland differences;
"mp_cn009" for San Joaquin Valley Upland differences;
"mp_cn011" for Desert Southwest and San Joaquin Valley American Pima differences

(4)    In the "Where to search" box, use the "Entire Site" command.  Click on "Find It" and then click on the appropriate date for the quotation data.  **ATTENTION**:  If you are unable to find the <mark>DSCQs</mark> for the appropriate date using the information above, contact AMS at area code 901-384-3016.

Point differences are quoted with a minus sign or without.  If quoted without a minus sign, the point differences are added instead of subtracted.

## COTTON CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

A.    The AMS classing office provides classification information to producers or their authorized agents through computer-to-computer telecommunications, tapes, diskettes, and computer-generated printed documents.  At the gins, adjusters may use the producer's bale listing or the gin-recorded ledgers that must contain a minimum of the information listed in (B) below.

B.    The following numbered items explain the information provided on the bale listing as number codes.

(1)    **Gin Code Number** (Columns 1-5) **–** The gin code number is composed of five digits. The first two digits denote the classing office and the last three digits identify the gin.

(2)    **Gin Bale Number** (Columns 6-12) – The seven-digit bale numbers are assigned by the gin.  A bar-coded bale identification tag, preprinted with the gin code number and

gin bale number, is placed between the two halves of the sample for identification purposes.

(3) **Date Classed** (Columns 13-20) **–** This is the date the bale was classed in the classing office.

(4) **Module, Trailer, or Single Bale** (Column 21) – This one digit code indicates whether the sample was outturned as a single bale or from a bale that was module/trailer averaged. Single bale = 0; Module = 1; Trailer = 2.

(5) **Module/Trailer Number** (Columns 22-26) – A five-digit number identifies the module/trailer number assigned at the gin.

(6) **Bales in Module/Trailer** (Columns 27- 28) – A two-digit number that identifies the number of bales in the module/trailer that were averaged to determine the value of all the bales in the module/trailer.

(7) **Official Color Grade** (Columns 32**-**33) – A number that refers to an official Upland color grade that appears on the classification record. Certain special condition codes listed below are shown in the color grade columns for Upland and Pima. Color refers to the gradations of whiteness and yellowness in the cotton. There are 25 official color grades for American Upland cotton, plus five categories of below grade color, as shown in the table below.

**COLOR GRADES OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON**

| | WHITE | LIGHT SPOTTED | SPOTTED | TINGED | YELLOW STAINED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Good Middling | 11* | 12 | 13 | -- | -- |
| Strict Middling | 21* | 22 | 23* | 24 | 25 |
| Middling | 31* | 32 | 33* | 34* | 35 |
| Strict Low Middling | 41* | 42 | 43* | 44* | -- |
| Low Middling | 51* | 52 | 53* | 54* | -- |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 61* | 62 | 63* | -- | -- |
| Good Ordinary | 71* | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Below Grade | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 |

*Physical Standards. All others are descriptive.

**Special Condition Codes for American Upland Cotton**:
96 – Mixture of Upland and Pima; 97 – Fire Damaged; 98 – Water Damaged

**AMERICAN PIMA GRADES –** has six official grades 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, all represented by physical standards, plus below grade 07 which is descriptive.

**Special Condition Codes for American Pima Cotton**:
93 – Mixture of Pima and Upland; 94 – Fire Damaged; 95 – Water Damaged

(8) **Fiber Length** – **32nds** (columns 34-35); **100ths** (columns (61– 63) – The HVI system measures length in hundreds of an inch. Fiber length (staple length) is reported in both 32nds and 100ths of an inch on the grade card (refer to conversion chart below).

Starred (*) lengths represent the staple length as stated on the Special Provisions for quality adjustment.

### American Upland Length Conversion Chart

| Length 32nds | HVI Length Inches | Length 32nds | HVI Length Inches |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 (below 13/16) | .79 & shorter | 36 (1 1/8*) | 1.11 – 1.13 |
| 26 (13/16) | .80 - .85 | 37 (1 5/32) | 1.14 – 1.17 |
| 28 (7/8) | .86 - .89 | 38 (1 3/16) | 1.18 – 1.20 |
| 29 (29/32) | .90 - .92 | 39 (1 7/32) | 1.21 – 1.23 |
| 30 (15/16*) | .93 - .95 | 40 (1 ¼) | 1.24 – 1.26 |
| 31 (31/32) | .96 - .98 | 41 (1 9/32) | 1.27 – 1.29 |
| 32 (1") | .99 - 1.01 | 42 (1 5/16) | 1.30 – 1.32 |
| 33 (1 1/32*) | 1.02 - 1.04 | 43 (1 11/32) | 1.33 – 1.35 |
| 34 (1 1/16*) | 1.05 - 1.07 | 44 & longer (1 3/8) | 1.36 & longer |
| 35 (1 3/32*) | 1.08 - 1.10 | | |

A separate chart is used to convert American Pima fiber length from 32nds to 100ths of an inch.

### American Pima Length Conversion Chart

| Length 32nds | HVI Length (Inches) |
|---|---|
| 40 | 1.20 & lower |
| 42 | 1.21 – 1.25 |
| 44 (1 3/8*) | 1.26 – 1.31 |
| 46 | 1.32 – 1.36 |
| 48 | 1.37 – 1.42 |
| 50 | 1.43 – 1.47 |
| 52 | 1.48 & above |

**EXHIBIT 5**

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

(9) **Micronaire** (Columns 36-37) **–** An airflow instrument is used in the HVI system to measure fiber fineness.  The measurements are commonly referred to as micronaire or "mike" readings.

\*\*\*           Micronaire readings are expressed with or without a decimal (e.g., 3.5 or 35).

**Relationship of Micronaire Readings to Market Value**
**American Upland**
Premium Range
3.7  -  4.2
3.5 - 3.6   Base Range  4.3  -  4.9
3.4 and below   Discount Range   5.0 and up

**Micronaire Readings for American Pima**
**Range**
3.5 and Above
3.3 – 3.4
3.0 – 3.2
2.7 – 2.9
2.6 and Below

(10) **Strength** (Columns 39-42) – **Strength is NOT included as a part of quality adjustment for insurance purposes**

(11) **Leaf Grade** (Column 43) – Leaf refers to small particles of the cotton plant's leaf which remain in the lint through the ginning process.  Upland leaf grades are identified by numbers of 1 through 7, all represented by physical standards.  Leaf grade 8 (Below grade) is used to identify samples having more leaf than leaf grade 7. Pima leaf grades are identified by numbers 1 through 6, all represented by physical standards, and leaf grade 7 (Below grade) which is used to describe samples having more leaf than leaf grade 6.

(12) **Extraneous Matter** (Columns 44-45) **–** Extraneous matter is any substance in the cotton other than fiber or leaf, such as bark, grass spindle twist, seed coat fragments dust, or oil.  The amount of extraneous matter in the cotton will be reported as level 1 and level 2, with level 2 indicating the heavier contamination.  The code numbers identifying the presence and level of extraneous matter in a sample are as follows:

| Code | Description | Code | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Prep Level 1 | 32 | Seed Coat Fragments Level 2 |
| 02 | Prep Level 2 | 41 | Oil Lever 1 |
| 11 | Bark Level 1 | 42 | Oil Lever 2 |
| 12 | Bark Level 2 | 51 | Spindle Twist Level 1 |
| 21 | Grass Level 1 | 52 | Spindle Twist Level 2 |
| 22 | Grass Level 2 | 61 | Other Level 1 |
| 31 | Seed Coat Fragments Level 1 | 62 | Other Level 2 |

\*\*\* For all growth areas except East Texas-Oklahoma and West Texas, use the Extraneous Matter point differences for Other Level 1 or 2 when a bale of cotton grades Bark Level 1 or 2, Grass Level 1 or 2, Seed Coat Fragments Level 1 or 2, Oil Level 1 or 2, or Spindle Twist Level 1 or 2.
**EXAMPLE**:  A South Delta bale grade for Extraneous Matter is Bark Level 1 therefore use Other Level 1 South Delta point differences.

(13) **Remarks** (Columns 46-47) **–** The HVI assigns the remarks code 75 where applicable. Classers identify other special condition cotton.  Some of these items cause processing problems and lower yarn quality.  The following remarks codes identify special condition cotton:

**Code   Description**
75   Other Side Two or More Color Grades and/or Color Groups or One Color Grade and One Color Group Higher
76   Reginned
77   Repacked
78   Redder than normal (Pima)
92   Pima ginned on saw gin

(14) **HVI Color Code and Color Quadrant etc.** (Columns 49-64) **–** These columns are **NOT** required for quality adjustment purposes.

(15) **Length Uniformity Percent** (Columns 65-66) – These columns are **NOT** required for quality adjustment purposes.

(16) **Upland or Pima** (Columns 67) – The one digit code indicates whether the sample is Upland or American Pima.  1 = Upland; 2 = Pima.

(17) **Record Type** (Columns 68) **–** the one digit code gives the type of record according to the following:  0 = Original; 1 = Review; 2 = Reworked; 3 = Duplicate; 4 = Correction.

(18) **CCC Loan Premium or Discount Points** (Columns 69-73) –The five digit code gives the CCC loan premium and discount points for Upland cotton.  The physical loan price for Pima cotton is shown in cents per pound.  Upland – Column 69 (+) if Premium, (-) if Discount.  These columns will be left blank if bale is not eligible for loan.

3.   **AMERICAN UPLAND SPOT MARKETS**

This information is provided to designate states and counties located within growth areas listed on the DSCQs for American Upland cotton spot price quotations.  The following designations are from the code of Federal Regulation 7 CFR 27.93 as of January 1, 2001, for Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

From §27.93 Bona fide spot markets.

The following markets have been determined, after investigation, and are hereby designated to be bona fide spot markets within the meaning of the act:

Southeastern, North Delta, South Delta, East Texas and Oklahoma, West Texas, Desert Southwest and San Joaquin Valley.  Such markets will comprise the following areas:

# USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

## SOUTHEASTERN

All counties in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina; and all counties in the state of Tennessee east of and including Stewart, Houston, Humphreys, Perry, Wayne, and Hardin counties.

Although not issued as a part of the code of Federal Regulations, Agricultural Marketing Services includes the state of Virginia in the Southeastern spot market.

## NORTH DELTA

All counties in the states of Arkansas and Missouri and all counties in Tennessee west of and including the counties of Henry, Benton, Henderson, Decatur, Chester, and McNairy counties; and the Mississippi counties of Alcorn, Benton, Calhoun, Chickasaw, De Soto, Grenada, Itawamba, Lafayette, Lee, Marshall, Monroe, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Union and Yalobusha.

## SOUTH DELTA

All counties in the state of Louisiana and all counties in the state of Mississippi not included in the North Delta market.

## EAST TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA

All counties in the state of Oklahoma and the Texas counties east of and including Montague, Wise, Parker, Erath, Comanche, Mills, San Saba, Mason, Sutton, Edwards, Kinney, Maverick, Webb, Zapata, Star, and Hidalgo counties.

Although not issued as a part of the code of Federal Regulations, Agricultural Marketing Services includes the state of Kansas in the East Texas and Oklahoma market.

## WEST TEXAS

All Texas counties not included in the East Texas and Oklahoma, and Desert Southwest Markets; and the New Mexico counties of Union, Quay, Curry, Roosevelt, and Lea.

## DESERT SOUTHWEST

The Texas counties of Val Verde, Crockett, Terrell, Pecos, Brewster, Presidio, Jeff Davis, Culberson, Hudspeth and El Paso, all New Mexico counties except those included in the West Texas market, all counties in the state of Arizona; and the California counties south of and including Riverside and Orange counties.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

All California counties except those included in the Desert Southwest market.

4.    **EXTRA LONG STAPLE SPOT MARKETS**

The DSCQ for American Pima cotton quotations include two markets, the San Joaquin Valley (California only) and the Desert Southwest for all other areas of the United States that grow American Pima cotton.

5.    **AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON QUALITY ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE**

Mature **white** cotton may be adjusted for quality when production has been damaged by insured causes and qualifies for quality adjustment.  Production will be reduced if the price quotation for cotton of like quality (price quotation "A") for the applicable growth area is less than 85 percent of price quotation "B."

A.    Price quotation "B" is the price quotation for the applicable growth area for cotton of the color and leaf grade, staple length and micronaire reading designated in the Special Provisions for the county in which the cotton is insured (staple length and micronaire readings vary from county to county).  Extraneous matter for this grade is zero.

B.    Price quotations "A" and "B" will be the price quotations contained in the DSCQ published by the USDA AMS on the date the last bale from the unit is classed.  If the date the last bale is classed is not available the price quotations will be determined on the date the last bale from the unit is delivered to the warehouse, as shown on the producer's account summary obtained from the gin.  When the applicable difference for a staple length is not shown on the applicable DSCQs chart, the adjuster will use the actual market price for the staple length not shown on the DSCQ.  If neither a DSCQ price nor actual market price can be located, interpolate the price to the AIP's satisfaction and document doing so.

Colored cotton lint is **NOT** eligible for quality adjustment.

C.    When price quotation "A" for cotton of like quality **cannot** be determined from the DSCQ, obtain a price quotation from a local buyer within the local producing area; however, if a higher price is available from a buyer within a reasonable distance outside the local producing area, this price is to be used.  Price quotation "A" obtained from a buyer MUST be quoted for the date stated in section 5B above.  Document, in the Narrative of the TPC Production Worksheet, the name and phone number of the buyer from whom you obtained price quotation "A."

Record, on the Cotton Quality Adjustment Worksheet, the bale number in column 12, the bale weight in column 13, and price quotation "A" (Value per Pound) obtained from the buyer (in column 20).  Calculate the factor using instructions for column 21.

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

**EXAMPLES A 1-3** shows selected pages of the DSCQ published by the USDA AMS, dated December 6, 2001. Pages are marked in the upper left-hand corner for the applicable growth area point differences. These pages are also marked for the following example, to show how to use the DSCQ sheets for a bale of American Upland cotton eligible for quality adjustment. **The allowable point differences (deductions or additions) for AUP cotton are: color and leaf grade, staple length, micronaire and extraneous matter.** Convert all spot price quotations and point differences to four decimal places for quality adjustment calculations.

**STEP 1:** Determine price quotation Price "B" and 85 percent of Price "B."

**EXAMPLE**: The unit is located in the East Texas-Oklahoma Growth Area. Using the East Texas-Oklahoma Growth Area, color grade 41 leaf 4, staple length 34, the spot price quotation is 33.25 cents (.3325). The .3325 spot price quotation is adjusted to the price quotation (Price B), defined in the Special Provisions as *Strict Low Middling* (41) *Leaf 4, 1 1/32 inch staple length* (33) *and 4.1 micronaire (mike)* for the Oklahoma county of Jackson. There is no extraneous matter for this grade.

  .3325 = East Texas-Oklahoma Base Spot Price Quotation (See **EXAMPLE A-1**)
- .0150 = deduction (See **EXAMPLE A-2**)
  .3175 = Price "B," color 41 leaf 4, staple length 33, 4.1 mike
X  .85
  .2699 = 85 percent of Price "B"("local market price"). Quality adjustment will apply if price quotation Price "A" ("value per pound") is less.

**STEP 2:** Determine price quotation Price "A" of each harvested bale.

**EXAMPLE**: Mature cotton harvested and the following information determined from the insured's bale listing: bale #125, net bale weight 475 pounds, color grade 71 leaf 6, staple length 31, extraneous matter code 12 (bark level 2), 2.8 mike.

  .3325 = East Texas-Oklahoma Base Spot Price Quotation
- .0800 = deductions for color grade 71 leaf 6, staple length 31 (See **EXAMPLE A-2**)
  .2525
- .0425 = deductions for mike 28 (See **EXAMPLE A-3**)
  .2100
- .0475 = deductions for extraneous matter code 12 (bark level 2) (See **EXAMPLE A-3**)
  .1625 = Price "A" ("value per pound"). Price "A" is less than .2699 (85 percent of Price "B"); therefore, quality adjustment applies.

**STEP 3:** Calculating production to count.

Price "A" ("value per pound") ÷ 85 percent of Price "B" ("local market price") = Factor (round to 4 decimal places) X Pounds = Production to Count.

.1625 ÷ .2699 = .60207 = .6021 X 475 lbs. = 286.0 = 286 lbs.

# USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

## EXAMPLE A-1

```
MP_CN002          Memphis, TN Cotton Program, MNB          06-Dec-2001
```
Spot quotations and differences are for cotton equal to the official standards, net weight, in mixed lots.  Upland quotations are FOB car/truck which includes compression and any brokerage charges.  American Pima quotations are FOB warehouse and do not include compression charges.  The upland base quality is color 41, leaf grade 4, staple 34 (1.05 to 1.07), mike 3.5, 3.6 and 4.3 to 4.9, strength 26.5 to 28.4 grams per tex and uniformity 81.

**STEP 1**            UPLAND SPOT PRICE QUOTATIONS            SPOT TRANSACTIONS

| Growth Area | Basis N.Y. Futures Points  Month | Color 41 Leaf 4 Staple 34 cents/lb. | Color 31 Leaf 3 Staple 35 Cents/lb. | Usable sales provided to Cotton Programs Today   Season Bales     bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southeast | -525  Mar-2002 | 32.68 | 34.43 | 4,100   106,793 |
| North Delta | -525  Mar-2002 | 32.68 | 34.18 | 1,288    95,582 |
| South Delta | -525  Mar-2002 | 32.68 | 34.18 | 2,781   142,744 |
| East TX-OK | -468  Mar-2002 | 33.25 | 35.25 |   628   285,292 |
| West Texas | -468  Mar-2002 | 33.25 | 35.00 | 8,144   410,885 |
| Desert SW | -475  Mar-2002 | 33.18 | 37.18 | 5,677    53,387 |
| SJ Valley | -175  Mar-2002 | 36.18 | 43.18 |     0    31,505 |
|  |  |  |  | Upland total |
| Average | -452  Mar-2002 | 33.41 | 36.20 | 22,618  1,126,188 |
| Previous | -454  Mar-2002 | 32.24 | 35.02 |  |

### AMERICAN PIMA SPOT PRICE QUOTATIONS

| | Grade 2 Staple 46 | Grade 3 Staple 44 | Grade 3 Staple 46 | SPOT TRANSACTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Desert SW | 83.00 | 79.00 | 80.00 |  0    4,271 |
| SJ Valley | 87.00 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 71    2,092 |
|  |  |  |  | AP total |
|  |  |  |  | 71    6,363 |

NEW YORK FUTURES – CONTRACT NO. 2   2/
COLOR 41 LEAF 4, STAPLE 34, MIKE 35-49,
STRENGTH 22 OR GREATER.

7-MARKET AVERAGE
BASE QUOTATIONS
FOR UPLAND COTTON

| Month Cents per pound Today   Previous   Change | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar-2002 | 37.93 | 36.78 | 1.15 |
| May-2002 | 39.21 | 38.13 | 1.08 |
| Jul-2002 | 40.40 | 39.15 | 1.25 |
| Oct-2002 | 42.35 | 41.25 | 1.10 |
| Dec-2002 | 43.28 | 42.20 | 1.08 |
| Mar-2003 | 44.55 | 43.45 | 1.10 |
| May-03  2/ | 46.60 | 45.40 | 1.20 |
| Jul-03  2/ | 47.60 | 46.40 | 1.20 |
| Oct-03  2/ | 48.00 | 46.75 | 1.25 |

```
            Season high
        8/6/2001          38.80
            Season low
     10/25/2001           25.94

EFFECTIVE   Nov. 29-Dec. 6
    AWP              26.22
    CC ADJ.           0.00
    LDP              25.70
```

# EXHIBIT 5

## USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

### EXAMPLE A-2

| Color | Leaf | | | | Staple | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 26-29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| 11&21 | 1&2 | -350 | -275 | -225 | -100 | -50 | 175 | 225 | 250 | 275 |
| | 3 | -375 | -300 | -250 | -125 | -75 | 175 | 225 | 250 | 275 |
| | 4 | -425 | -350 | -275 | -150 | -100 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 200 |
| | 5 | -475 | -400 | -325 | -200 | -150 | -50 | -25 | -25 | -25 |
| | 6 | -550 | -450 | -375 | -275 | -175 | -100 | -100 | -100 | -100 |
| | 7 | -650 | -550 | -475 | -375 | -275 | -175 | -175 | -175 | -175 |
| 31 | 1&2 | -375 | -300 | -250 | -150 | -75 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 275 |
| | 3 | -375 | -300 | -250 | -175 | -100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 275 |
| | 4 | -450 | -375 | -300 | -200 | -125 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 200 |
| | 5 | -500 | -425 | -350 | -250 | -200 | -75 | -50 | -50 | -50 |
| | 6 | -575 | -475 | -400 | -300 | -250 | -125 | -125 | -125 | -125 |
| | 7 | -675 | -575 | -500 | -400 | -350 | -200 | -200 | -200 | -200 |
| **STEP 1** 41 | 1&2 | -425 | -350 | -275 | -175 | -100 | 100 | 150 | 175 | 175 |
| | 3 | -425 | -350 | -275 | -175 | -125 | 100 | 150 | 175 | 175 |
| | 4 | -475 | -400 | -325 | -200 | -150 | 33.25 | 125 | 150 | 150 |
| | 5 | -550 | -475 | -375 | -275 | -225 | -100 | -75 | -75 | -75 |
| | 6 | -650 | -550 | -450 | -350 | -300 | -175 | -175 | -175 | -175 |
| | 7 | -700 | -600 | -550 | -450 | -400 | -250 | -250 | -250 | -250 |
| 51 | 1&2 | -525 | -450 | -375 | -275 | -225 | -125 | -100 | -100 | -100 |
| | 3 | -525 | -450 | -375 | -275 | -225 | -125 | -100 | -100 | -100 |
| | 4 | -550 | -500 | -425 | -300 | -250 | -150 | -125 | -125 | -125 |
| | 5 | -650 | -600 | -525 | -400 | -325 | -200 | -200 | -200 | -200 |
| | 6 | -750 | -675 | -600 | -450 | -400 | -275 | -275 | -275 | -275 |
| | 7 | -825 | -775 | -700 | -550 | -500 | -375 | -375 | -375 | -375 |
| 61 | 1&2 | -600 | -550 | -475 | -350 | -300 | -200 | -200 | -200 | -200 |
| | 3 | -600 | -550 | -475 | -350 | -300 | -200 | -200 | -200 | -200 |
| | 4 | -650 | -575 | -500 | -375 | -325 | -250 | -250 | -250 | -250 |
| | 5 | -725 | -650 | -600 | -475 | -400 | -300 | -300 | -300 | -300 |
| | 6 | -825 | -750 | -700 | -575 | -500 | -400 | -400 | -400 | -400 |
| | 7 | -900 | -850 | -800 | -675 | -600 | -500 | -500 | -500 | -500 |
| **STEP 2** 71 | 1&2 | -725 | -650 | -575 | -450 | -375 | -250 | -250 | -250 | -250 |
| | 3 | -725 | -650 | -575 | -450 | -375 | -250 | -250 | -250 | -250 |
| | 4 | -775 | -700 | -625 | -525 | -450 | -325 | -325 | -325 | -325 |
| | 5 | -825 | -750 | -700 | -600 | -525 | -400 | -400 | -400 | -400 |
| | 6 | -925 | -850 | -800 | -700 | -625 | -500 | -500 | -500 | -500 |
| | 7 | -1000 | -950 | -900 | -750 | -675 | -575 | -575 | -575 | -575 |
| 12&22 | 1&2 | -425 | -350 | -275 | -175 | -100 | 75 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| | 3 | -450 | -375 | -300 | -200 | -125 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | 4 | -500 | -425 | -350 | -225 | -150 | -50 | -25 | -25 | -25 |
| | 5 | -550 | -475 | -400 | -275 | -225 | -150 | -125 | -125 | -125 |
| | 6 | -650 | -550 | -475 | -325 | -275 | -200 | -200 | -200 | -200 |
| | 7 | -750 | -650 | -575 | -425 | -375 | -300 | -300 | -300 | -300 |
| 32 | 1&2 | -475 | -400 | -350 | -225 | -175 | 50 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| | 3 | -475 | -400 | -350 | -225 | -200 | 50 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| | 4 | -525 | -450 | -425 | -275 | -225 | -75 | -50 | -50 | -50 |
| | 5 | -575 | -500 | -475 | -325 | -275 | -175 | -175 | -175 | -175 |
| | 6 | -700 | -600 | -550 | -400 | -350 | -250 | -250 | -250 | -250 |
| | 7 | -775 | -675 | -650 | -500 | -450 | -325 | -325 | -325 | -325 |
| 42 | 1&2 | -550 | -475 | -450 | -350 | -275 | -75 | -50 | -50 | -50 |
| | 3 | -550 | -475 | -450 | -350 | -275 | -75 | -50 | -50 | -50 |
| | 4 | -625 | -550 | -500 | -400 | -325 | -150 | -125 | -125 | -125 |
| | 5 | -675 | -600 | -550 | -475 | -400 | -300 | -275 | -275 | -275 |
| | 6 | -800 | -700 | -650 | -550 | -475 | -375 | -375 | -375 | -375 |
| | 7 | -850 | -775 | -750 | -650 | -575 | -450 | -450 | -450 | -450 |
| 52 | 1&2 | -550 | -475 | -425 | -350 | -275 | -150 | -150 | -150 | -150 |
| | 3 | -550 | -475 | -425 | -350 | -275 | -150 | -150 | -150 | -150 |
| | 4 | -625 | -550 | -475 | -400 | -325 | -200 | -200 | -200 | -200 |
| | 5 | -700 | -625 | -550 | -475 | -400 | -250 | -250 | -250 | -250 |
| | 6 | -800 | -725 | -650 | -575 | -500 | -350 | -350 | -350 | -350 |
| | 7 | -875 | -825 | -750 | -675 | -600 | -450 | -450 | -450 | -450 |

# USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

## EXAMPLE A-3

```
EAST TEXAS - OKLAHOMA DIFFERENCES - continued            6-Dec-2001
Color Leaf                          Staple
                26-29   30    31    32    33    34    35    36    37
      62  1&2   -650  -600  -525  -425  -350  -250  -250  -250  -250
          3     -650  -600  -525  -425  -350  -250  -250  -250  -250
          4     -700  -625  -550  -450  -375  -325  -325  -325  -325
          5     -775  -700  -650  -550  -475  -400  -400  -400  -400
          6     -875  -800  -750  -650  -575  -500  -500  -500  -500
   13&23  1&2   -500  -425  -375  -325  -275  -200  -175  -175  -175
          3     -500  -425  -400  -350  -300  -225  -200  -200  -200
          4     -550  -475  -450  -425  -325  -275  -250  -250  -250
          5     -650  -575  -550  -500  -400  -325  -300  -300  -300
          6     -700  -650  -625  -575  -475  -425  -400  -400  -400
          7     -750  -700  -675  -650  -575  -525  -500  -500  -500
      33  1&2   -550  -500  -450  -425  -325  -250  -225  -225  -225
          3     -550  -500  -450  -425  -325  -250  -225  -225  -225
          4     -600  -550  -525  -500  -400  -325  -300  -300  -300
          5     -650  -600  -575  -550  -450  -375  -350  -350  -350
          6     -750  -700  -650  -625  -550  -500  -475  -475  -475
          7     -825  -775  -750  -725  -625  -600  -575  -575  -575
```

**\*\*\*  Information for Grade 43 and 53 was removed to add a heading to this page.**

```
      63  1&2   -775  -700  -650  -600  -500  -425  -425  -425  -425
          3     -775  -700  -650  -600  -500  -425  -425  -425  -425
          4     -825  -750  -700  -650  -525  -475  -475  -475  -475
          5     -900  -825  -775  -725  -625  -575  -575  -575  -575
          6     -950  -900  -825  -800  -700  -650  -650  -650  -650
      34  1&2   -625  -550  -500  -450  -375  -300  -275  -275  -275
          3     -625  -550  -500  -450  -375  -300  -275  -275  -275
          4     -700  -625  -575  -525  -450  -375  -350  -350  -350
          5     -775  -700  -650  -600  -550  -475  -450  -450  -450
          6     -850  -800  -750  -700  -650  -575  -550  -550  -550
      44  1&2   -725  -650  -600  -525  -475  -400  -375  -375  -375
          3     -750  -675  -625  -575  -525  -450  -425  -425  -425
          4     -775  -700  -675  -625  -575  -500  -475  -475  -475
          5     -850  -775  -750  -700  -675  -600  -575  -575  -575
          6     -925  -850  -825  -775  -750  -675  -650  -650  -650
      54  1&2   -850  -775  -725  -675  -625  -550  -525  -525  -525
          3     -850  -775  -725  -675  -625  -550  -525  -525  -525
          4     -900  -825  -775  -725  -700  -650  -625  -625  -625
          5     -900  -825  -775  -725  -700  -650  -625  -625  -625
```

```
         Mike                Strength              Extraneous Matter
         Range      Diff.    (Grams per Tex)       Level        Diff.
         24 & Below -1075    Range       Diff.     Prep
         25-26      -850     18.5-19.4   -200       1           -50
STEP 2   27-29      -425     19.5-20.4   -200       2          -450
         30-32      -200     20.5-21.4   -175      Bark
         33-34      -100     21.5-22.4   -150       1          -150
         Base 35-36    0     22.5-23.4   -100       2          -475   STEP 2
STEP 1   37-42         0     23.5-25.4    -75      Other
         Base 43-49    0     25.5-26.4    -25       1          -300
         50-52      -375     B 26.5-28.4    0       2          -475
         53 & Above -425     28.5-29.4      0
                             29.5-30.4     25
                             30.5-32.4     35
                             32.5 & Above  50
```

EXHIBIT 5

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

6. **CALCULATING PRICE "A" FOR AUP COTTON IN THE SOUTHEAST, NORTH AND SOUTH DELTA GROWTH AREAS ONLY**

   A.   The AMS may not include premium or discount differences for all color and leaf grades or staple lengths on the DSCQ sheets for the Southeast, North Delta, and South Delta growth areas.  If a price quotation (identified as Price "A" in the Cotton Crop Provisions) cannot be determined from the DSCQ sheets, the loss adjustment procedures states that a price quotation is to be obtained from a buyer within the local producing area.  However, when Price "A" cannot be obtained from a buyer in these growth areas ONLY, use the following procedure:

   1.  The premium and discount differences from the DSCQ sheets from the East TX-OK Growth Area; and

   2.  The premium and discount differences from the applicable growth area where the cotton was grown.

   B.   Refer to the quality adjustment examples:  **EXAMPLE B-1** for the Base Spot Price Quotation; **EXAMPLE B-2** for the South Delta Differences; and **EXAMPLE B-3** for the East TX-OK Differences.

**STEP 1**:  There is no change in the current procedure for determining Price "B" and 85 percent of Price "B".  (This part of the procedure is included to introduce information that is needed to determine if Price "A" is less than 85 percent of Price "B.")

**All discount points are shown in parentheses, and premium points are shown without parentheses.**

**EXAMPLE**:  The last bale was delivered to the warehouse on October 12, 2000.  Using the South Delta Growth Area, color grade 41 leaf 4, staple length 34, the spot price quotation is 62.36 cents (.6236).  The .6236 spot price quotation is adjusted to the price quotation (Price "B"), defined in the Special Provisions as *Strict Low Middling* (41) *Leaf 4, 1 3/32 inch staple length* (35) *and 4.5 micronaire (mike) reading* for the Mississippi county of Bolivar.

Extraneous matter for this grade is zero.

```
      .6236 = South Delta Base Spot Price Quotation  (See EXAMPLE B – 1)
  +   .0100 = from the South Delta Differences (See EXAMPLE B –2)
      .6336 = Price "B", color 41 leaf 4, staple length 35, 4.5 mike
  X    .85
      .5386 = 85 percent of Price "B" ("local market price").  Quality adjustment will apply if
              price quotation Price "A" ("value per pound") is less than .5386.
```

**STEP 2**:  Determine Price "A".

   a.   Calculate the point differences by **subtracting** the point differences for the actual color/leaf grade and staple length grade 31 from the point differences for staple length grade 32 with the same color/leaf bale grade using the East TX-OK Growth Area differences.

# USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

**EXAMPLE**:  Mature cotton harvested and the following information determined for bale #125 from the insured's bale listing:  net bale weight 475 pounds, color grade 51 leaf 4, staple length 31, extraneous matter code 01 (prep level 1), mike 5.1.  (See **EXAMPLE B–3**)

    (0.0850) = deduction for color 51 leaf 4, staple length 32 from the East TX-OK Differences
-  (0.1025) = deduction for color 51 leaf 4, staple length 31 from the East TX-OK Differences
    0.0175   = point differences

b.      Determine, the point differences from the applicable growth area where the cotton was grown (e.g., the South Delta Differences) for the actual bale color, leaf, and staple length grades and subtract the result of item "a".

**EXAMPLE**:  (See **EXAMPLE B-2**)

    (0.0775) = deduction for color 51 leaf 4, staple length 32 from the South Delta Differences
-   0.0175   = point differences from item "a"
    (0.0950) = point differences

c.      Determine the point differences from the growth area where the cotton was grown (e.g., the South Delta) for the actual bale extraneous matter grade and add the result of item "b".

**EXAMPLE**:  (See **EXAMPLE B-2**)

    (0.0950) = result from item "b" above
+  (0.0050) = deduction for extraneous matter Prep Level 1, from the South Delta Differences
    (0.1000) = point differences

d.      Determine the point differences from the growth area where the cotton was grown (e.g., the South Delta) for the actual bale micronaire grade and add to (or subtract from) item "c" above.

**EXAMPLE**:  (See **EXAMPLE B-2**)

    (0.1000) = result from item "c" above
+  (0.0500) = deduction for mike from the South Delta Differences
    (0.1500) = total deductions for the bale (#125)

e.      Add the result of item "d" above to the Growth Area Base Spot Price Quotation determined in **STEP 1**.

**EXAMPLE**:

    0.6236   = South Delta Base Spot Price Quotation
+  (0.1500) = total deductions for the bale (#125)
    0.4736   = Price "A" (Value Per Pound).  Price "A" is less than .5386 (85 percent of
              Price "B") therefore, quality adjustment applies.

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

**STEP 3**:  Calculating production to count.

Price "A" ("value per pound") ÷ 85 percent of Price "B" ("local market price") = Factor (round to 4 decimal places) X Pounds = Production to Count.

.4736 ÷ .5386 = .8793 X 475 lbs. = 417.7 = 418 lbs.

\*\*\*       For any stripper cotton cultivars grown in the Southeast, North Delta, or South Delta growth areas, use the DSCQs for the growth area where the cotton was grown to determine the premium and discount differences.

# USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

## EXHIBIT B-1

MP_CN002                                                                    12-Oct-00

Spot quotations and differences are for cotton equal to the official standards, net weight, in mixed lots.  Upland quotations are compressed, FOB car/truck, American Pima are uncompressed, FOB warehouse.  The upland base quality is color 41, leaf grade 4, staple 34 (1.05 to 1.07), mike 3.5, 3.6 and 4.3 to 4.9, strength 26.5 to 28.4 grams per tex and uniformity 81.

### STEP 1

UPLAND SPOT PRICE QUOTATIONS                          SPOT TRANSACTIONS

| Growth Area | Basis N.Y. Future Points Month | | Color 41 Leaf 4 Staple 34 cents/lb. | Color 31 Leaf 3 Staple 35 Cents/lb. | Usable sales provided to Cotton Programs Today Bales | Seasons bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southeast | -200 | Dec-00 | 62.36 | 65.36 | 542 | 10,939 |
| North Delta | -200 | Dec-00 | 62.36 | 64.36 | 0 | 12,516 |
| South Delta | -200 | Dec-00 | 62.36 | 64.36 | 1,600 | 6,193 |
| East TX-OK | -361 | Dec-00 | 60.75 | 62.00 | 321 | 87,421 |
| West Texas | -411 | Dec-00 | 60.25 | 61.75 | 878 | 13,745 |
| Desert SW | -400 | Dec-00 | 60.36 | 64.61 | 0 | 350 |
| SJ Valley | -150 | Dec-00 | 62.86 | 67.36 | 0 | 3,005 |
| | | | | | Upland total | |
| Average | -275 | Dec-00 | 61.61 | 64.26 | 3,341 | 134,169 |
| Previous | -274 | Dec-00 | 61.11 | 63.75 | | |

AMERICAN PIMA SPOT PRICE QUOTATIONS

| | Grade 2 Staple 46 | Grade 3 Staple 44 | Grade 3 Staple 46 | SPOT TRANSACTIONS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Desert SW | 96.50 | 92.00 | 93.50 | 0 | 9,299 |
| SJ Valley | 99.50 | 94.50 | 96.00 | 0 | 24,254 |
| | | | | AP total | |
| | | | | 0 | 33,553 |

NEW YORK FUTURES – CONTRACT NO. 2   2/           7-MARKET AVERAGE
COLOR 41 LEAF 4, STAPLE 34, MIKE 35-49,          BASE QUOTATIONS
STRENGTH 22 OR GREATER.                           FOR UPLAND COTTON

| Month | Today | Previous | Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Season high | |
| | | | | 8/29/00 | 62.25 |
| Dec-00 | 64.36 | 63.85 | 0.51 | Season low | |
| Mar-01 | 66.20 | 65.41 | 0.79 | 8/04/00 | 55.86 |
| May-01 | 66.80 | 66.00 | 0.80 | | |
| Jul-01 | 67.40 | 66.55 | 0.85 | EFFECTIVE | 12-Oct-00 |
| Oct-01 | 63.50 | 63.70 | -0.20 | ADJUSTED WORLD | |
| Dec-01 | 63.70 | 63.90 | -0.20 | PRICE | 46.76 |
| Mar-02 | 64.45 | 64.75 | -0.30 | COARSE COUNT AD- | |
| May-02 | 64.95 | 65.25 | -0.30 | JUSTMENT | 0.00 |
| Jul-02 | 65.78 | 65.95 | -0.17 | | |

*** The remaining information on this page has been removed.

**EXHIBIT 5**

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

**EXAMPLE B-2**

MP_CN005

SOUTH DELTA DIFFERENCES                                                    12-Oct-00

| Color | Leaf | 32 | 33 | Staple 34 | 35 | 36&37 | | Color | Leaf | 32 | 33 | Staple 34 | 35 | 36&37 |
|-------|------|----|----|----|----|----|---|-------|------|----|----|----|----|----|
| 11&21 | 1&2 | -325 | -175 | 125 | 225 | 250 | | 43 | 1&2 | -825 | -750 | -725 | -725 | -725 |
|  | 3 | -325 | -175 | 125 | 225 | 250 | |  | 3 | -825 | -750 | -725 | -725 | -725 |
|  | 4 | -375 | -225 | 75 | 175 | 200 | |  | 4 | -850 | -775 | -750 | -750 | -750 |
|  | 5 | -575 | -425 | -250 | -150 | -125 | |  | 5 | -1050 | -975 | -975 | -975 | -975 |
|  | 6 | -875 | -675 | -550 | -500 | -500 | |  | 6 | -1150 | -1075 | -1075 | -1075 | -1075 |
|  | 7 | -1125 | -950 | -800 | -750 | -750 | |  | 7 | -1300 | -1225 | -1225 | -1225 | -1225 |
| 31 | 1&2 | -325 | -200 | 100 | 200 | 225 | | 53 | 1&2 | -1025 | -975 | -975 | -975 | -975 |
|  | 3 | -325 | -200 | 100 | 200 | 225 | |  | 3 | -1025 | -975 | -975 | -975 | -975 |
|  | 4 | -375 | -250 | 50 | 150 | 175 | |  | 4 | -1150 | -1100 | -1100 | -1100 | -1100 |
|  | 5 | -575 | -425 | -250 | -150 | -125 | |  | 5 | -1200 | -1150 | -1150 | -1150 | -1150 |
|  | 6 | -875 | -675 | -550 | -500 | -500 | |  | 6 | -1300 | -1250 | -1250 | -1250 | -1250 |
| **STEP 1** | 7 | -1125 | -950 | -800 | -750 | -750 | |  | 7 | -1425 | -1375 | -1375 | -1375 | -1375 |
| 41 | 1&2 | -400 | -250 | 50 | 150 | 175 | | 63 | 1&2 | -1300 | -1250 | -1250 | -1250 | -1250 |
|  | 3 | -400 | -250 | 50 | 150 | 175 | |  | 3 | -1300 | -1250 | -1250 | -1250 | -1250 |
|  | 4 | -425 | -300 | 62.36 | 100 | 125 | |  | 4 | -1325 | -1275 | -1275 | -1275 | -1275 |
|  | 5 | -700 | -550 | -375 | -325 | -300 | |  | 5 | -1375 | -1325 | -1325 | -1325 | -1325 |
|  | 6 | -950 | -800 | -625 | -575 | -575 | |  | 6 | -1400 | -1350 | -1350 | -1350 | -1350 |
| **STEP 2b** | 7 | -1250 | -1050 | -925 | -875 | -875 | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 1&2 | -700 | -425 | -175 | -125 | -125 | | | Mike | | | | | |
|  | 3 | -700 | -425 | -175 | -125 | -125 | | | Range | | | Diff. | | |
|  | 4 | -775 | -475 | -225 | -175 | -175 | | | 25-26 | | | -1300 | | |
|  | 5 | -825 | -625 | -400 | -350 | -350 | | | 27-29 | | | -950 | | |
|  | 6 | -1125 | -925 | -750 | -750 | -750 | | | 30-32 | | | -500 | | |
|  | 7 | -1325 | -1100 | -950 | -950 | -950 | | | 33-34 | | | -275 | | |
| 61 | 1&2 | -1025 | -900 | -800 | -775 | -775 | | | Base 35-36 | | | 0 | | |
|  | 3 | -1025 | -900 | -800 | -775 | -775 | | | 37-42 | | | 50 | | |
|  | 4 | -1050 | -925 | -825 | -800 | -800 | | | Base 43-49 | | | 0 | | |
|  | 5 | -1100 | -975 | -875 | -850 | -850 | | | 50-52 | | | -500 | **STEP 2d** | |
|  | 6 | -1175 | -1050 | -950 | -925 | -925 | | | 53 & Above | | | -700 | | |
|  | 7 | -1375 | -1250 | -1150 | -1150 | -1150 | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | 1&2 | -1375 | -1225 | -1125 | -1125 | -1125 | | | Strength | | | | | |
|  | 3 | -1375 | -1225 | -1125 | -1125 | -1125 | | | (Grams per Tex) | | | | | |
|  | 4 | -1450 | -1275 | -1200 | -1200 | -1200 | | | Range | | | Diff. | | |
|  | 5 | -1450 | -1325 | -1225 | -1225 | -1225 | | | 20.5-21.4 | | | -300 | | |
|  | 6 | -1450 | -1350 | -1250 | -1250 | -1250 | | | 21.5-22.4 | | | -200 | | |
|  | 7 | -1475 | -1375 | -1275 | -1275 | -1275 | | | 22.5-23.4 | | | -150 | | |
| 12&22 | 1&2 | -375 | -250 | 100 | 200 | 225 | | | 23.5-25.4 | | | -100 | | |
|  | 3 | -375 | -250 | 75 | 175 | 200 | | | 25.5-26.4 | | | 0 | | |
|  | 4 | -500 | -375 | -50 | 50 | 75 | | | Base 26.5-28.4 | | | 0 | | |
|  | 5 | -775 | -500 | -275 | -225 | -200 | | | 28.5-29.4 | | | 0 | | |
|  | 6 | -1000 | -700 | -500 | -450 | -450 | | | 29.5-30.4 | | | 15 | | |
|  | 7 | -1250 | -950 | -750 | -700 | -700 | | | 30.5-32.4 | | | 20 | | |
| 32 | 1&2 | -425 | -300 | 50 | 150 | 175 | | | 32.5 & Above | | | 25 | | |
|  | 3 | -425 | -300 | 25 | 125 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
|  | 4 | -575 | -400 | -125 | -25 | 0 | | | Extraneous Matter | | | | | |
|  | 5 | -825 | -550 | -325 | -275 | -250 | | | Level | | | Diff. | | |
|  | 6 | -1050 | -775 | -550 | -500 | -500 | | | Prep | | | | | |
|  | 7 | -1300 | -1000 | -800 | -750 | -750 | | | 1 | | | -50 | **STEP 2c** | |
| 42 | 1&2 | -625 | -450 | -100 | -50 | -50 | | | 2 | | | -800 | | |
|  | 3 | -625 | -450 | -125 | -75 | -75 | | | Other | | | | | |
|  | 4 | -675 | -500 | -175 | -125 | -125 | | | 1 | | | -435 | | |
|  | 5 | -850 | -625 | -350 | -300 | -300 | | | 2 | | | -785 | | |
|  | 6 | -1200 | -875 | -700 | -700 | -700 | | | | | | | | |
|  | 7 | -1400 | -1075 | -900 | -900 | -900 | | | Uniformity | | | | | |
| 52 | 1&2 | -800 | -675 | -500 | -475 | -475 | | | Unit | | | Points | | |
|  | 3 | -800 | -675 | -500 | -475 | -475 | | | 77 & below | | | -60 | | |
|  | 4 | -925 | -800 | -625 | -600 | -600 | | | 78 | | | -50 | | |
|  | 5 | -975 | -875 | -675 | -650 | -650 | | | 79 | | | -40 | | |
|  | 6 | -1275 | -1125 | -975 | -975 | -975 | | | 80 | | | 0 | | |
|  | 7 | -1425 | -1275 | -1125 | -1125 | -1125 | | | Base 81 | | | 0 | | |
| 62 | 1&2 | -1175 | -1025 | -975 | -975 | -975 | | | 82 | | | 0 | | |
|  | 3 | -1175 | -1025 | -975 | -975 | -975 | | | 83 | | | 30 | | |
|  | 4 | -1200 | -1050 | -1000 | -1000 | -1000 | | | 84 | | | 40 | | |
|  | 5 | -1275 | -1125 | -1075 | -1075 | -1075 | | | 85 | | | 50 | | |
|  | 6 | -1400 | -1225 | -1200 | -1200 | -1200 | | | 86 & above | | | 60 | | |

**EXHIBIT 5**

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

**EXAMPLE B-3**

MP_CN006

EAST TEXAS-OKLAHOMA DIFFERENCES                                    12-Oct-00

| Color | Leaf | 26-29 | 30 | 31 | Staple 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
|-------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 11&21 | 1&2 | -1000 | -900 | -800 | -650 | -400 | 25 | 125 | 175 | 225 |
|       | 3 | -1025 | -925 | -825 | -675 | -425 | 25 | 125 | 175 | 225 |
|       | 4 | -1075 | -1000 | -900 | -700 | -450 | 25 | 75 | 125 | 150 |
|       | 5 | -1125 | -1050 | -975 | -800 | -500 | -375 | -350 | -300 | -300 |
|       | 6 | -1175 | -1125 | -1025 | -850 | -650 | -525 | -525 | -525 | -525 |
|       | 7 | -1275 | -1225 | -1125 | -975 | -775 | -650 | -650 | -650 | -650 |
| 31 | 1&2 | -1050 | -950 | -850 | -650 | -400 | 25 | 125 | 150 | 200 |
|       | 3 | -1075 | -975 | -875 | -675 | -425 | 25 | 125 | 150 | 200 |
|       | 4 | -1125 | -1050 | -925 | -725 | -525 | 25 | 75 | 100 | 125 |
|       | 5 | -1175 | -1125 | -1000 | -850 | -575 | -400 | -375 | -325 | -325 |
|       | 6 | -1225 | -1175 | -1075 | -925 | -675 | -550 | -550 | -550 | -550 |
|       | 7 | -1325 | -1250 | -1150 | -1000 | -825 | -700 | -700 | -700 | -700 |
| 41 | 1&2 | -1125 | -1025 | -900 | -750 | -425 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 125 |
|       | 3 | -1125 | -1025 | -900 | -750 | -475 | 0 | 50 | 100 | 125 |
|       | 4 | -1200 | -1075 | -1000 | -800 | -575 | 60.75 | 50 | 75 | 100 |
|       | 5 | -1225 | -1150 | -1050 | -875 | -650 | -475 | -450 | -425 | -425 |
|       | 6 | -1300 | -1250 | -1125 | -950 | -725 | -600 | -600 | -600 | -600 |
| **STEP 2** | 7 | -1375 | -1300 | -1175 | -1025 | -875 | -750 | -750 | -750 | -750 |
| 51 | 1&2 | -1225 | -1125 | -925 | -775 | -600 | -400 | -400 | -350 | -350 |
|       | 3 | -1225 | -1125 | **STEP 2a** -925 | **STEP 2a** -775 | -600 | -400 | -400 | -350 | -350 |
|       | 4 | -1250 | -1150 | -1025 | -850 | -675 | -475 | -475 | -425 | -425 |
|       | 5 | -1275 | -1200 | -1100 | -1000 | -750 | -625 | -625 | -575 | -575 |
|       | 6 | -1350 | -1275 | -1175 | -1075 | -875 | -750 | -750 | -700 | -700 |
|       | 7 | -1400 | -1325 | -1225 | -1150 | -975 | -850 | -850 | -800 | -800 |
| 61 | 1&2 | -1275 | -1175 | -950 | -850 | -750 | -650 | -650 | -650 | -650 |
|       | 3 | -1275 | -1175 | -950 | -850 | -750 | -650 | -650 | -650 | -650 |
|       | 4 | -1300 | -1200 | -1000 | -900 | -825 | -675 | -675 | -675 | -675 |
|       | 5 | -1325 | -1250 | -1100 | -1000 | -900 | -775 | -775 | -775 | -775 |
|       | 6 | -1375 | -1300 | -1175 | -1075 | -975 | -825 | -825 | -825 | -825 |
|       | 7 | -1425 | -1350 | -1225 | -1150 | -1050 | -900 | -900 | -900 | -900 |
| 71 | 1&2 | -1325 | -1250 | -1075 | -950 | -875 | -800 | -800 | -800 | -800 |
|       | 3 | -1325 | -1250 | -1075 | -950 | -875 | -800 | -800 | -800 | -800 |
|       | 4 | -1350 | -1275 | -1100 | -1025 | -950 | -850 | -850 | -850 | -850 |
|       | 5 | -1375 | -1300 | -1175 | -1100 | -1025 | -875 | -875 | -875 | -875 |
|       | 6 | -1425 | -1350 | -1250 | -1150 | -1075 | -925 | -925 | -925 | -925 |
|       | 7 | -1475 | -1400 | -1300 | -1200 | -1125 | -975 | -975 | -975 | -975 |
| 12&22 | 1&2 | -1075 | -1000 | -875 | -675 | -450 | -150 | -125 | -100 | -100 |
|       | 3 | -1100 | -1025 | -900 | -700 | -475 | -175 | -150 | -125 | -125 |
|       | 4 | -1150 | -1075 | -975 | -775 | -525 | -300 | -250 | -225 | -225 |
|       | 5 | -1225 | -1150 | -1025 | -850 | -600 | -425 | -400 | -400 | -400 |
|       | 6 | -1275 | -1200 | -1100 | -975 | -725 | -575 | -575 | -575 | -575 |
|       | 7 | -1350 | -1275 | -1175 | -1050 | -825 | -725 | -725 | -725 | -725 |
| 32 | 1&2 | -1125 | -1050 | -950 | -725 | -500 | -200 | -175 | -175 | -175 |
|       | 3 | -1150 | -1050 | -950 | -750 | -500 | -200 | -175 | -175 | -175 |
|       | 4 | -1225 | -1100 | -1050 | -825 | -575 | -350 | -325 | -300 | -300 |
|       | 5 | -1250 | -1175 | -1075 | -900 | -675 | -475 | -475 | -475 | -475 |
|       | 6 | -1325 | -1275 | -1175 | -1025 | -800 | -650 | -650 | -650 | -650 |
|       | 7 | -1400 | -1325 | -1225 | -1100 | -900 | -800 | -800 | -800 | -800 |
| 42 | 1&2 | -1200 | -1075 | -1000 | -800 | -600 | -275 | -250 | -250 | -250 |
|       | 3 | -1200 | -1075 | -1000 | -800 | -600 | -300 | -275 | -275 | -275 |
|       | 4 | -1225 | -1150 | -1075 | -875 | -625 | -400 | -375 | -375 | -375 |
|       | 5 | -1300 | -1225 | -1125 | -975 | -725 | -550 | -550 | -550 | -550 |
|       | 6 | -1375 | -1325 | -1225 | -1075 | -850 | -700 | -700 | -700 | -700 |
|       | 7 | -1450 | -1375 | -1275 | -1150 | -950 | -850 | -850 | -850 | -850 |
| 52 | 1&2 | -1275 | -1175 | -1050 | -875 | -675 | -475 | -425 | -425 | -425 |
|       | 3 | -1275 | -1175 | -1050 | -875 | -675 | -475 | -425 | -425 | -425 |
|       | 4 | -1300 | -1200 | -1100 | -950 | -800 | -625 | -575 | -575 | -575 |
|       | 5 | -1350 | -1250 | -1200 | -1100 | -875 | -725 | -675 | -675 | -675 |
|       | 6 | -1425 | -1375 | -1325 | -1225 | -1000 | -850 | -800 | -800 | -800 |
|       | 7 | -1475 | -1425 | -1375 | -1300 | -1075 | -950 | -900 | -900 | -900 |
| 62 | 1&2 | -1350 | -1275 | -1100 | -950 | -825 | -725 | -725 | -725 | -725 |
|       | 3 | -1350 | -1275 | -1100 | -950 | -825 | -725 | -725 | -725 | -725 |
|       | 4 | -1375 | -1300 | -1150 | -1025 | -900 | -800 | -800 | -800 | -800 |
|       | 5 | -1400 | -1325 | -1250 | -1125 | -1000 | -900 | -900 | -900 | -900 |
|       | 6 | -1450 | -1425 | -1375 | -1275 | -1050 | -975 | -975 | -975 | -975 |

**EXHIBIT 5**

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

**EXAMPLE B-3 (Continued)**

```
EAST TEXAS-OKLAHOMA (Continued)                                    12-Oct-00
Color  Leaf                          Staple
              26-29     30      31      32      33      34      35      36      37
13&23  1&2   -1150   -1075    -925    -825    -625    -525    -525    -525    -525
         3   -1150   -1075    -950    -850    -650    -550    -550    -550    -550
         4   -1225   -1100   -1025    -925    -750    -675    -675    -675    -675
         5   -1300   -1200   -1125   -1025    -850    -775    -775    -775    -775
         6   -1325   -1250   -1200   -1125    -975    -900    -900    -900    -900
         7   -1425   -1300   -1225   -1175   -1050    -975    -975    -975    -975
  33   1&2   -1175   -1125   -1000    -925    -725    -575    -575    -575    -575
         3   -1175   -1125   -1000    -925    -725    -575    -575    -575    -575
         4   -1300   -1175   -1100   -1025    -850    -750    -750    -750    -750
         5   -1350   -1250   -1175   -1125    -950    -850    -850    -850    -850
         6   -1400   -1300   -1225   -1175   -1025    -950    -950    -950    -950
         7   -1450   -1375   -1325   -1250   -1125   -1025   -1025   -1025   -1025
  43   1&2   -1325   -1150   -1100   -1000    -775    -675    -675    -675    -675
         3   -1350   -1175   -1125   -1050    -875    -775    -775    -775    -775
         4   -1375   -1225   -1150   -1075    -950    -850    -850    -850    -850
         5   -1425   -1275   -1200   -1150   -1075    -950    -950    -950    -950
         6   -1450   -1350   -1300   -1250   -1125   -1025   -1025   -1025   -1025
         7   -1500   -1425   -1375   -1325   -1175   -1075   -1075   -1075   -1075
  53   1&2   -1400   -1225   -1175   -1100    -925    -825    -825    -825    -825
         3   -1400   -1225   -1175   -1100    -925    -825    -825    -825    -825
         4   -1450   -1275   -1250   -1150   -1000    -925    -925    -925    -925
         5   -1500   -1300   -1275   -1175   -1125   -1050   -1050   -1050   -1050
         6   -1525   -1425   -1375   -1275   -1225   -1150   -1150   -1150   -1150
         7   -1575   -1475   -1425   -1325   -1300   -1225   -1225   -1225   -1225
  63   1&2   -1525   -1350   -1300   -1225   -1175   -1075   -1075   -1075   -1075
         3   -1525   -1350   -1300   -1225   -1175   -1075   -1075   -1075   -1075
         4   -1575   -1400   -1350   -1275   -1225   -1125   -1125   -1125   -1125
         5   -1625   -1475   -1425   -1350   -1300   -1200   -1200   -1200   -1200
         6   -1650   -1500   -1450   -1375   -1325   -1225   -1225   -1225   -1225
  34   1&2   -1300   -1175   -1100   -1025    -900    -775    -775    -775    -775
         3   -1300   -1175   -1100   -1025    -900    -775    -775    -775    -775
         4   -1400   -1225   -1200   -1125    -975    -850    -850    -850    -850
         5   -1475   -1300   -1275   -1200   -1050    -950    -950    -950    -950
         6   -1575   -1400   -1375   -1300   -1150   -1050   -1050   -1050   -1050
  44   1&2   -1400   -1225   -1175   -1100   -1000    -900    -900    -900    -900
         3   -1425   -1250   -1200   -1150   -1050    -950    -950    -950    -950
         4   -1450   -1300   -1250   -1225   -1100   -1000   -1000   -1000   -1000
         5   -1475   -1350   -1325   -1300   -1200   -1100   -1100   -1100   -1100
         6   -1525   -1400   -1375   -1350   -1250   -1150   -1150   -1150   -1150
  54   1&2   -1525   -1350   -1300   -1275   -1200   -1100   -1100   -1100   -1100
         3   -1525   -1350   -1300   -1275   -1200   -1100   -1100   -1100   -1100
         4   -1575   -1400   -1350   -1325   -1250   -1150   -1150   -1150   -1150
         5   -1575   -1400   -1350   -1325   -1250   -1150   -1150   -1150   -1150


   Mike                        Strength                  Extraneous Matter
   Range          Diff.        (Grams per Tex)           Level           Diff.
   24 & Below    -1350         Range          Diff.      Prep
   25-26         -1200         18.5-19.4      -250       1                -50
   27-29          -775         19.5-20.4      -225       2               -700
   30-32          -375         20.5-21.4      -200       Bark
   33-34          -225         21.5-22.4      -175       1               -225
   Base 35-36        0         22.5-23.4      -150       2               -700
   37-42             0         23.5-25.4      -100       Other
   Base 43-49        0         25.5-26.4       -25       1               -375
   50-52          -425         B 26.5-28.4       0       2               -750
   53 & Above     -625         28.5-29.4        10
                               29.5-30.4        25
                               30.5-32.4        50
                               32.5 & Above     75
```

**\*\*\*** **The remaining information on this page has been deleted.**

**EXHIBIT 5**

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

7. **EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON QUALITY ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE**

   A. **For ELS Cotton to be eligible for quality adjustment, ginning must have been completed at a gin using roller equipment.** Qualifying mature **ELS** cotton production, damaged by insured causes, will be reduced if the price quotation for **ELS** cotton of like quality (price quotation "A") is less than 85 percent of price quotation "B."

   \*\*\*   (1)   Price quotation "B" will be the price quotation for **ELS** cotton of the color and leaf grade, staple length, and micronaire reading designated in the Special Provisions for the county in which the cotton is insured. Extraneous matter is not used to classify ELS cotton.

   (2)   Price quotations "A" and "B" will be determined from price quotations contained in the DSCQ sheet published by the USDA AMS the week the last bale from the unit is classed. If the date the last bale is classed is not available, the price quotations will be determined the week the last bale from the unit is delivered to the warehouse as shown on the producer's account summary obtained from the gin. In the absence of either price quotation for the applicable week, the price quotations for the nearest prior week for which an **ELS** cotton price quotation was listed for both prices will be used. When the applicable difference for a staple length is not shown on the applicable DSCQ chart, the adjuster will use the actual market price for the staple length not shown on the DSCQ.

   When price quotation "A" for **ELS** cotton of like quality **cannot** be determined from the DSCQ sheet a price may be obtained from a local buyer within the local producing area; however, if a higher price is available from a buyer within a reasonable distance outside the local producing area, this price is to be used. Price quotation "A" obtained from a buyer **must** be quoted for the date stated in section 7A(2) above. Document, in the narrative, the name and phone number of the buyer from whom the price quotations was obtained. Record, on the Cotton Quality Adjustment Worksheet, the bale number in column 12, the bale weight in column 13, and the price quotation "A" (Value Per Pound) obtained from the buyer in column 20. Calculate the Factor using the instructions for column 21.

   B. For any ELS cotton acreage replanted to AUP cotton, use the AUP quality adjustment procedures. If AUP cotton is replanted, identify in the Narrative the line(s) applicable to ELS and AUP cotton. Any **AUP** cotton harvested or appraised from acreage **originally planted to ELS cotton** in the same growing season will be reduced by the **factor** (to four decimal places) obtained by dividing the price quotation per pound of the **AUP** cotton by the price quotation for **ELS** cotton of the color and leaf grade, staple length, and micronaire reading designated in the Special Provisions for this purpose. Price quotations per pound are determined using instructions in section 7B(1) for **AUP** and 7B(2) for **ELS**, or if either price quotation is unavailable for the dates as stated, use section 7B(3) instructions.

   (1)   Determine the price quotation per pound of the **AUP** cotton from the DSCQ published by the USDA AMS the day the last bale from the unit is classed. If the date the last bale is classed is not available, the price quotations will be determined the date the last bale from the unit is delivered to the warehouse, as shown on the producer's account summary.

**EXHIBIT 5**

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

    (2)    Determine the price quotation per pound for **ELS** cotton from the DSCQ published by the USDA AMS the week the last bale from the unit is classed.

    (3)    If either price quotation is unavailable for the dates as stated in section 7B(1) or section 7B(2) above, the price quotations for the nearest prior date for which price quotation for both the **AUP** and **ELS** cotton are available will be used.  If prices are not yet available for the insured crop year, the previous season's average prices will be used.  Determine the previous year's season average prices from the Annual Price Summary issued by the National Agricultural Statistics Service.  Use the season average prices for the state in which the loss occurred.

**EXHIBIT 5**

**USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT**

**EXAMPLE C 1-3** shows selected pages of the DSCQs published by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, dated January 7, 2002. These pages are marked, for the following examples, to show how to use the DSCQs Sheets for a bale of Extra Long Staple cotton or American Upland cotton eligible for quality adjustment under the **ELS** Cotton Crop Provisions. **The allowable point differences (deduction or additions) for ELS cotton are: color grade, leaf grade, staple length, and micronaire.** Convert all point differences to four decimal places for quality adjustment.

**STEP 1:** Determine price quotation Price "B" and the 85 percent Price "B."

**EXAMPLE**: The unit is located in Texas, El Paso County of the Desert Southwest Growth Area. The price quotation (Price "B") for **ELS** cotton is defined in the Special Provisions as *Grade #4 Leaf 4, 1 3/8 inch staple length* (44) *and 3.5 micronaire (mike).* There is no extraneous matter for Price "B."

\*\*\*

  .7150 = Spot Price Quotation (See **EXAMPLE C-1**)
-  .0000 = no differences
  .7150 = Price "B," grade 5 leaf 4, staple length 44, mike 35
X   .85
   .6078 = 85 percent of Price "B" ("Local Market Price"). Quality adjustment will apply if price quotation Price "A" ("value per pound") is less.

**STEP 2:** Determine the price quotation Price "A" of each harvested bale.

**EXAMPLE**: Mature **ELS** cotton harvested and the following information determined from gin record: bale #135, net bale weight 490 pounds, grade 5 leaf 5, staple length 46, mike 26, extraneous matter Code 02 (Prep Level 2). Use the actual price quotation for grade and staple length, and then calculate the point differences for mike and extraneous matter. The deductions for grade and staple length are accounted for in the point differences.

  .6300 = price quotation for grade 5, staple length 46 (See **EXAMPLE C-1**)
-  .1300 = differences for mike 26 (See **EXAMPLE C-1**)
  .5000
-  .0850 = differences for extraneous matter code 02
  .4150 = Price "A" ("Value Per Pound"). Price "A" is less than .6078 (85 percent of Price "B"); thus, quality adjustment applies.

**STEP 3:** Calculating production to count:

Price "A" ("Value Per Pound") ÷ 75 percent of Price "B" ("Local Market Price") = Factor (rounded to 4 decimal places) X Pounds = Production to Count.

.4150 ÷ .6078 = .6828 X 490 = 334.6 = 335 lbs.

# USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

Any **AUP** cotton harvested or appraised from acreage **originally planted to ELS cotton** in the same growing season will be reduced by the factor obtained by dividing the price per pound of the **AUP** cotton by the price quotation for **ELS** cotton of the color and leaf grade, staple length, and micronaire reading shown in the actuarial documents.  Use the price for the date defined in the **ELS** crop provisions.  The price for **AUP** is determined from the DSCQ sheets, **EXAMPLE C 2-3**, using the growth area in which the unit is located.  The price for **ELS** cotton of the color and leaf grade, staple length, and micronaire shown in the actuarial documents is determined from the DSCQ.

**STEP 1:**  Determine the **AUP** price of each harvested bale.

**EXAMPLE**:  The unit is located in Texas, El Paso County of the Desert Southwest Growth Area.  Using the color grade 41 leaf 4, staple length 34, the spot price quotation is 33.31 cents (.3331).  The .3331 price is reduced to determine the price of the harvested bale.

The **AUP** cotton was harvested and the following information determined from a bale listing:  bale #122, net bale weight 500 pounds, color grade 41 leaf 5, staple length 35, mike 3.6, and extraneous matter code 01 (Prep Level 1).

 .3331 = Desert SW Base Spot Quotation (See **EXAMPLE C-2**)
-.0225 = point differences  (See **EXAMPLE C-3**)
 .3106 = color grade 41 leaf 5, staple length 35
-.0050 = point differences for extraneous matter, none for mike (See **EXAMPLE C-3**)
 .3056 = price for **AUP** harvested bale #122

**STEP 2:**   Determine the price for **ELS** of the grade, leaf, staple length, and micronaire shown in the actuarial documents.

**EXAMPLE**:  The price for **ELS** cotton is defined in the actuarial documents as grade # 4 leaf 4, 1 3/8 inch staple length (44) and 3.5 micronaire.

 .7150 = Grade #4 leaf 4, staple length 44 (See **EXAMPLE C-1**, **STEP 1**)
-.0000 = no point differences for mike 3.5
 .7150 = price for **ELS** as defined in the actuarial documents.

**STEP 3:**   Each **AUP** bale is reduced as follows:

 .3056 **AUP** ÷ .7150 **ELS** = .42741 = .4274 Factor x 500 lbs. = 213.7 = 214 lbs.

Any appraisal of **AUP** cotton on acreage **originally planted to ELS cotton** in the same growing season will be reduced by the factor determined in Step 3 (**AUP** value ÷ **ELS** value = factor).  If prices (spot quotations for **AUP** and **ELS**) are not yet available (or none of the **AUP** cotton acreage was harvested), the previous season's average prices for both **AUP** and **ELS** will be used.  Determine the previous season's average prices from the Annual Price Summary issued by the National Agricultural Statistics Service.  Use the season average prices for the state in which the loss occurred.

# USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

## EXAMPLE C-1

```
MP_CN011                                                    7-Jan-2002

American Pima quotations are for cotton equal to the Official Standards, net weight,
in mixed lots, uncompressed, FOB warehouse
```

| | | DESERT SOUTHWEST PIMA DIFFERENCES | | | | | SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY PIMA DIFFERENCES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Color | Leaf | Staple | | | | Color | Leaf | Staple | | |
| | | 44 | 46 | 48 | | | | 44 | 46 | 48 |
| 1 | 1 | 81.50 | 83.50 | 84.25 | | 1 | 1 | 82.50 | 85.50 | 86.25 |
| | 2 | 81.25 | 83.25 | 84.00 | | | 2 | 82.25 | 85.25 | 86.00 |
| | 3 | – | – | – | | | 3 | – | – | – |
| | 4 | – | – | – | | | 4 | – | – | – |
| | 5 | – | – | – | | | 5 | – | – | – |
| | 6 | – | – | – | | | 6 | – | – | – |
| 2 | 1 | 81.25 | 82.75 | 83.50 | | 2 | 1 | 82.25 | 85.00 | 85.50 |
| | 2 | 81.25 | 82.75 | 83.50 | | | 2 | 82.25 | 85.00 | 85.50 |
| | 3 | – | – | – | | | 3 | – | – | – |
| | 4 | – | – | – | | | 4 | – | – | – |
| | 5 | – | – | – | | | 5 | – | – | – |
| | 6 | – | – | – | | | 6 | – | – | – |
| 3 | 1 | 79.25 | 80.75 | 81.00 | | 3 | 1 | 81.25 | 82.75 | 83.00 |
| | 2 | 79.25 | 80.75 | 81.00 | | | 2 | 81.25 | 82.75 | 83.00 |
| | 3 | 78.25 | 80.00 | 80.75 | | | 3 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 82.75 |
| | 4 | – | – | – | | | 4 | – | – | – |
| | 5 | – | – | – | | | 5 | – | – | – |
| | 6 | – | – | – | | | 6 | – | – | – |
| **STEP 1** 4 | 1 | – | – | – | | 4 | 1 | – | – | – |
| | 2 | – | – | – | | | 2 | – | – | – |
| | 3 | – | – | – | | | 3 | – | – | – |
| | 4 | 71.50 | 72.50 | 72.50 | | | 4 | 74.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| | 5 | – | – | – | | | 5 | – | – | – |
| | 6 | – | – | – | | | 6 | – | – | – |
| **STEP 2** 5 | 1 | – | – | – | | 5 | 1 | – | – | – |
| | 2 | – | – | – | | | 2 | – | – | – |
| | 3 | – | – | – | | | 3 | – | – | – |
| | 4 | – | – | – | | | 4 | – | – | – |
| | 5 | 62.50 | 63.00 | 63.00 | | | 5 | 64.50 | 65.00 | 65.00 |
| | 6 | – | – | – | | | 6 | – | – | – |
| 6 | 1 | – | – | – | | 6 | 1 | – | – | – |
| | 2 | – | – | – | | | 2 | – | – | – |
| | 3 | – | – | – | | | 3 | – | – | – |
| | 4 | – | – | – | | | 4 | – | – | – |
| | 5 | – | – | – | | | 5 | – | – | – |
| | 6 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | | | 6 | 51.75 | 52.00 | 52.00 |

**STEP 2**

| | | **STEP 2** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mike ranges | Points per pound | Extraneous Matter | | | Mike ranges | Points per pound | Extraneous Matter | |
| | | Level | Diff. | | | | Level | Diff. |
| | | Preparation | | | | | Preparation | |
| 26 & Below | -1300 | 1 | -250 | | 26 & Below | -1300 | 1 | -300 |
| 27-29 | -950 | 2 | -850 | | 27-29 | -900 | 2 | -900 |
| 30-32 | -400 | Bark, Grass, Sp.twist & other | | | 30-32 | -350 | Bark, Grass, Sp.twist & other | |
| 33-34 | -150 | 1 | -300 | | 33-34 | -150 | 1 | -300 |
| 35 & Above | 0 | 2 | -800 | | 35 & Above | 0 | 2 | -900 |

\1 Format for Pima spot quotations changed August 1, 2001 to reflect changes in Pima classifications.
Pima spot quotations will consist only of the color grades and their corresponding leaf grades until
sales of 2001-crop Pima are reported.  Pima spot quotations for other color-leaf combinations will be
included as sales of those qualities are reported.

# USING THE COTTON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUALITY ADJUSMTENT

## EXAMPLE C-2

```
MP_CN002              Memphis, TN Cotton Program, MNB             07-Jan-2002
Spot quotations and differences are for cotton equal to the official standards, net
weight, in mixed lots. Upland quotations are FOB car/truck which includes compression and
any brokerage charges. American Pima quotations are FOB warehouse and do not include
compression charges. The upland base quality is color 41, leaf grade 4, staple 34 (1.05 to
1.07), mike 3.5, 3.6 and 4.3 to 4.9, strength 26.5 to 28.4 grams per tex and uniformity
81.
```

**STEP 1**         UPLAND SPOT PRICE QUOTATIONS     SPOT TRANSACTIONS

| Growth Area | Basis N.Y. Futures Points | Month | Color 41 Leaf 4 Staple 34 cents/lb. | Color 31 Leaf 3 Staple 35 cents/lb. | Usable sales provided to Cotton Programs Today bales | Season bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southeast | -550 | Mar-2002 | 32.06 | 33.06 | 2,577 | 144,655 |
| North Delta | -550 | Mar-2002 | 32.06 | 33.06 | 0 | 108,127 |
| South Delta | -550 | Mar-2002 | 32.06 | 33.06 | 1,000 | 164,216 |
| East TX-OK | -506 | Mar-2002 | 32.50 | 34.25 | 0 | 295,216 |
| West Texas | -506 | Mar-2002 | 32.50 | 33.75 | 0 | 510,544 |
| Desert SW | -425 | Mar-2002 | 33.31 | 37.31 | 2,700 | 72,151 |
| SJ Valley | -175 | Mar-2002 | 35.81 | 42.81 | 0 | 34,855 |
| | | | | | Upland total | |
| Average | -466 | Mar-2002 | 32.90 | 35.33 | 6,277 | 1,329,764 |
| Previous | -468 | Mar-2002 | 31.94 | 34.37 | | |

### AMERICAN PIMA SPOT PRICE QUOTATIONS

| | Grade 2 Staple 46 | Grade 3 Staple 44 | Grade 3 Staple 46 | SPOT TRANSACTIONS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Desert SW | 82.75 | 78.25 | 80.00 | 0 | 5,383 |
| SJ Valley | 85.00 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 0 | 3,942 |
| | | | | AP total | |
| | | | | 0 | 9,325 |

```
NEW YORK FUTURES - CONTRACT NO. 2   2/          7-MARKET AVERAGE
COLOR 41 LEAF 4, STAPLE 34, MIKE 35-49,         BASE QUOTATIONS
STRENGTH 22 OR GREATER.                         FOR UPLAND COTTON
```

| Month | Today | Previous | Change | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Season high | | |
| | Today | Previous | Change | 8/6/2001 | 38.80 | |
| Mar-2002 | 37.56 | 36.62 | 0.94 | Season low | | |
| May-2002 | 38.99 | 38.09 | 0.90 | 10/25/2001 | 25.94 | |
| Jul-2002 | 40.35 | 39.59 | 0.76 | | | |
| Oct-2002 | 42.40 | 41.81 | 0.59 | EFFECTIVE | January 3-10 | |
| Dec-2002 | 43.50 | 42.64 | 0.86 | AWP | 28.93 | |
| Mar-2003 | 45.10 | 44.15 | 0.95 | CC ADJ. | 0.00 | |
| May-03 2/ | 47.30 | 46.35 | 0.95 | LDP | 22.99 | |
| Jul-03 2/ | 48.30 | 47.35 | 0.95 | | | |
| Oct-03 2/ | 48.85 | 48.00 | 0.85 | | | |
| Dec-03 2/ | 49.85 | 49.00 | 0.85 | | | |

**\*\*\* The remaining information on this page has been removed.**

**EXAMPLE C-3**

MP_CN008                                     Memphis, TN USDA Cotton Program, MNB

DESERT SOUTHWEST DIFFERENCES                                                    7-Jan-2002

| Color | Leaf | Staple | | | | | | Color | Leaf | Staple | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | | | | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| 11&21 | 1&2 | −225 | 200 | 450 | 585 | 620 | | 43 | 1&2 | −725 | −625 | −525 | −525 | −525 |
| | 3 | −225 | 200 | 450 | 535 | 570 | | | 3 | −725 | −625 | −525 | −525 | −525 |
| | 4 | −300 | 0 | 325 | 410 | 445 | | | 4 | −825 | −725 | −600 | −600 | −600 |
| | 5 | −350 | −150 | −25 | 50 | 85 | | | 5 | −975 | −875 | −650 | −650 | −650 |
| | 6 | −450 | −350 | −200 | −185 | −180 | | | 6 | −1075 | −975 | −925 | −925 | −925 |
| | 7 | −675 | −400 | −300 | −270 | −265 | | | 7 | −1150 | −1100 | −1050 | −1050 | −1050 |
| 31 | 1&2 | −250 | 150 | 400 | 485 | 520 | | 53 | 1&2 | −925 | −825 | −725 | −725 | −725 |
| | 3 | −250 | 150 | 400 | 485 | 520 | | | 3 | −925 | −825 | −725 | −725 | −725 |
| | 4 | −350 | 0 | 325 | 360 | 395 | | | 4 | −1025 | −925 | −825 | −825 | −825 |
| | 5 | −375 | −300 | −100 | −65 | −30 | | | 5 | −1075 | −975 | −875 | −875 | −875 |
| **STEP 1** | 6 | −475 | −375 | −200 | −195 | −190 | | | 6 | −1175 | −1075 | −975 | −975 | −975 |
| | 7 | −675 | −400 | −300 | −270 | −265 | | | 7 | −1425 | −1325 | −1300 | −1300 | −1300 |
| 41 | 1&2 | −325 | 25 | 225 | 235 | 245 | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | −325 | 25 | 225 | 235 | 245 | | | Mike | | | | | |
| | 4 | −350 | 33.31 | 175 | 185 | 195 | | Range | Diff. | | | | | |
| | 5 | −425 | −300 | −225 | −215 | −205 | | 24 & Below | −1200 | | | | | |
| | 6 | −525 | −400 | −350 | −340 | −340 | | 25−26 | −1000 | | | | | |
| | 7 | −750 | −625 | −600 | −595 | −585 | | 27−29 | −800 | | | | | |
| 51 | 1&2 | −375 | −200 | −150 | −140 | −130 | | 30−32 | −300 | | | | | |
| | 3 | −375 | −200 | −150 | −140 | −130 | | 33−34 | −150 | | | | | |
| | 4 | −375 | −225 | −175 | −165 | −155 | | Base 35−36 | 0 | | | | | |
| | 5 | −475 | −425 | −375 | −365 | −355 | | 37−42 | 25 | | | | | |
| | 6 | −650 | −525 | −475 | −475 | −475 | | Base 43−49 | 0 | | | | | |
| | 7 | −850 | −800 | −775 | −775 | −775 | | 50−52 | −300 | | | | | |
| 12 & 2 | 1&2 | −275 | 50 | 275 | 285 | 295 | | 53 & Above | −500 | | | | | |
| | 3 | −275 | 50 | 250 | 260 | 270 | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | −325 | 0 | 225 | 235 | 245 | | Strength | | | | | | |
| | 5 | −425 | −250 | −150 | −150 | −150 | | Range | Diff. | | | | | |
| | 6 | −600 | −475 | −350 | −350 | −350 | | 20.5−21.4 | −450 | | | | | |
| | 7 | −775 | −650 | −600 | −600 | −600 | | 21.5−22.4 | −300 | | | | | |
| 32 | 1&2 | −325 | 25 | 200 | 210 | 220 | | 22.5−23.4 | −150 | | | | | |
| | 3 | −325 | 25 | 200 | 210 | 220 | | 23.5−25.4 | −100 | | | | | |
| | 4 | −375 | −100 | 75 | 85 | 95 | | 25.5−26.4 | −50 | | | | | |
| | 5 | −525 | −500 | −425 | −425 | −425 | | B 26.5−28.4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | 6 | −675 | −650 | −600 | −600 | −600 | | 28.5−29.4 | 50 | | | | | |
| | 7 | −825 | −775 | −750 | −750 | −750 | | 29.5−30.4 | 75 | | | | | |
| 42 | 1&2 | −425 | −200 | −150 | −150 | −150 | | 30.5−32.4 | 100 | | | | | |
| | 3 | −425 | −200 | −150 | −150 | −150 | | 32.5 & Above | 100 | | | | | |
| | 4 | −450 | −275 | −225 | −225 | −225 | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | −575 | −575 | −525 | −525 | −525 | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | −750 | −675 | −625 | −625 | −625 | | Extraneous Matter | | | | | | |
| | 7 | −1000 | −900 | −875 | −875 | −875 | | Level | Diff. | | | | | |
| 52 | 1&2 | −475 | −350 | −325 | −325 | −325 | | Prep 1 | −50 | | | | | |
| | 3 | −475 | −350 | −325 | −325 | −325 | | 2 | −800 | | | | | |
| | 4 | −650 | −475 | −450 | −450 | −450 | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | −700 | −600 | −600 | −600 | −600 | | Other 1 | −500 | | | | | |
| | 6 | −800 | −700 | −700 | −700 | −700 | | 2 | −800 | | | | | |
| | 7 | −1100 | −1000 | −1000 | −975 | −975 | | | | | | | | |

**\*\*\* The remaining information on this page has been removed.**

**EXHIBIT 6**

**COTTON QUALITY ADJUSTMENT WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS**

1.   **GENERAL INFORMATION**

   Use this worksheet to calculate the price quotations necessary for the quality adjustment of **AUP** and **ELS** cotton.

   A.   The allowable point differences for both **AUP** and **ELS** are Color and Leaf, Staple Length, Micronaire, and Extraneous Matter.

   B.   Convert **ALL** price quotations and point difference deductions or additions from the DSCQ sheet to four decimal places.  List each bale separately.  Attach worksheets to the TPC Production Worksheet.

   C.   Items 8 thru 11 are used to determine Price Quotation "B" and the 85 percent of Price Quotation "B."  The entries in Columns 16 thru 21 are used to determine Price Quotation "A" for each harvested bale and the factor used to reduce the Net Weight when quality adjustment applies.

2.   **FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INFORMATION**

**Item
No.          Information Required**

1.   **Insured's Name**:  Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.

2.   **Policy Number**:  Insured's assigned policy number.

3.   **Unit Number**:  The five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it's verified to be correct (e.g. 00100).

4.   **County**:  Name of the county in which the cotton is insured.

5.   **Date of Quotation**:  Record the date the last bale from the unit was classed.  If the date of the last bale classed is not available, enter the date the last bale from the unit was delivered to the warehouse as shown on the <mark>insured's</mark> account summary obtained from the gin.  Price quotations "A" and "B" will be determined on the date determined for this entry.

6.   **County Price Quotation**:  The numeric grades for color, leaf, staple length, and micronaire reading designated in the actuarial documents for the county in which the cotton is insured. Extraneous Matter for Price "B" is zero.

7.   **Growth Area**:  The designated spot market Growth Area within which the county for the insured cotton is located.  Refer to Exhibit 5, paragraph 3.

8.   **Base Spot Price**:  The Base Spot Price quotation converted to four decimal places, from the DSCQ sheet for the Growth Area listed in Column 7.

# COTTON QUALITY ADJUSTMENT WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS

9**.**       **+/- Differences**:  Record the point +/- differences to determine the County Actuarial Quotation Price "B" for color and leaf, staple length, and micronaire grades shown in Column 6.

10.       **Price B**:  Add or subtract point differences (Column 9) to the Base Spot Price quotation (Column 8).

11.       **85% of Price B**:  Multiply Price "B" (Column 10) by .85 (Column 11) to determine 85% of Price "B" ("Local Market Price").  Quality adjustment will apply if Price Quotation "A" ("Value Per Pound") is less than 85% of Price "B."

12.       **Bale Number**:  Bale number from computer printout or gin record.

13.       **Net Weight**:  Net Weight of the bale for the bale number recorded in Column 12. ***

14.       **Color/Leaf/ Staple/Mike**:  Record the numeric grades for color and leaf, staple length, and micronaire (mike) from the computer printout or gin record.

15.       **Ex. Matter Code No.**:  Record the numeric Extraneous Matter Code number from the computer printout or gin record for the bale number recorded in Column 12.

16.       **Base Spot Price**:  Transfer the Base Spot Price quotation recorded in Column 8.

17.       **Color/Leaf/Staple  +/-Differences**:  Record the  +/- differences (additions or deductions) determined from the DSCQ for the color and leaf and staple length recorded in Column 14.

18.       **Mike +/- Differences**:  Record the +/- differences (additions or deductions) determined from the DSCQ for the Mike recorded in Column 14.

19.       **Ex. Matter +/- Differences**:  Record the +/- differences (additions or deductions) determined from the DSCQ for the Extraneous Matter recorded in Column 15.

20.       **Price A**:  Add or subtract point differences recorded in Columns17, 18, and 19 from the Base Spot Price in Column 16 to determine Price Quotation "A" ("Value Per Pound").  If Price "A" is less than 85% of Price "B" in Column 11, quality adjustment applies

21.       **Factor**:  Divide Price Quotation "A" ("Value Per Pound") in Column 20 by 85% of Price "B" ("Local Market Price") in Column 11, rounded to four decimal places, to determine the Factor used to reduce the Net Weight of the bale of cotton shown Column 13.

          **Page Numbers**    Page numbers - (Example:  Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Combine net bale weights quality adjusted by the same factor (and share), then record in Production, Column G of the Production Worksheet.  Transfer Price A to "Value Per Pound" Column $H_1$ and 85% of Price B to "Local Market Price" Column $H_2$.  Calculate the Quality Factor Column I, or enter the factor from the worksheet.

## COTTON QUALITY ADJUSTMENT WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS
## EXAMPLE WORKSHEET

This example follows Example A 1-3 in Exhibit 5.

| **Company Name** |
|:---:|
| FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY |
| **COTTON QUALITY ADJUSTMENT WORKSHEET** |

| 1  Insured's Name | | | | 2  Policy Number | 3  Unit Number | 4  County |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. M. Insured | | | | XXXXXXX | 00100 | Hidalgo |

| 5  Date of Quotation | 6  County Price Quotation | | 7  Growth Area |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 7, 2001 | 41, 4, 33 | | East Texas – Oklahoma |

| 8  Base Spot Price | 9  +/- Differences | 10   Price B | Multiplied by: | 11   85% of Price B |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| .3325 | .0150 | .3175 | **.85** | .2699 |

| 12 Bale Number | 13 Net Weight | 14 Color/Leaf Staple/Mike | 15 Ex. Matter Code No. | 16 Base Spot Price | 17 Color/Leaf/Staple +/- Differences | 18 Mike +/- Differences | 19 Ex. Matter +/- Differences | 20 Price A | 21 Factor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 125 | 475 | 71, 6, 31,28 | 12 | .3325 | - .0800 | - .0425 | - .0475 | .1625 | .6021 |
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