

**2006 FCIC 24010 CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS HANDBOOK (CSH)
SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

Listed below is an overview of the changes that have been made:

Reference:	Description of additions, changes or clarifications:
Section 3	Referenced CIH for additional definitions and acronyms
Section 4	Added Yield to section title
Sec 4B(1)(a)	Added example
Sec 4B(2)(a)	Changed Considerations to Factors to Consider
Sec 4B(3)	Moved RMA RO Determined Yields from 4B(4)(b) and renumbered following paragraphs
Section 4C	Updated Perennial Crop Underwriting Guidelines and clarified RO authority following changes in the 2006 CIH and 2005 Underwriting Guidelines and Perennial RMA RO Determined Yields approved by the Manager with modifications based upon R&D-05-039.
Sec 4C(2)	Removed renumbered paragraphs following added references, replaced company or Insurance Provider with AIP throughout.
Sec 4C(2)(d)2	Removed Examples from title and updated procedure
Section 4D	Removed Tobacco, replaced with RMA RO Determined Yields
Section 4D(1)(a) & (b)	Commingled production, Category C APH crops added request for RMA RO Determined Yield using yield substitution "YA" and "CUP"
Section 4D(2)	Category C APH Crops RMA RO Determined Yields
Section 4D(3)	Use of another producers records, exceptions for Category C Crops
Section 4D(4)	Variable T-Yield exceptions, added RMA RO procedure
Section 4E	Changed Added Land Discretion to "Yield Determination"
Section 5	Changed Section name from High Risk to Rate Classification
Sec 5A(4)(a)	Corrected reference from 5C to 5D
Section 6D	Changed paragraph name from Unclassified/Unrated to Other RMA RO Determinations
Exhibit 2	Removed outdated procedure and space RESERVED
Exhibit 5	Removed Tobacco Spans

United States
Department of
Agriculture



Product
Development
Division

FCIC 24010 (2005)

2006 CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS HANDBOOK

Regional Office Standards and Instructions for
Determining and Assigning Coverage and Rate
Classifications.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY DIRECTIVE		NUMBER: 24010
SUBJECT:	DATE: November 2005	
CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS HANDBOOK	OPI: PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	
	APPROVED: <i>Tim B Witt /sl</i>	

1 PURPOSE

To provide the Risk Management Agency Regional Offices (RMA RO's) operating standards for coverage and rate classification determinations.

IF A CONFLICT EXISTS BETWEEN THE LANGUAGE OF THIS HANDBOOK AND THE WRITTEN AGREEMENT HANDBOOK (WAH) OR CROP INSURANCE HANDBOOK (CIH), THE LANGUAGE OF THE WAH FOLLOWED BY THE CIH WILL CONTROL.

2 CANCELLATION

2A **Effective Date.** The RMA 24010 Classification Standards Handbook became effective on (November 2005).

2B **Issuances Rescinded.** This handbook replaces RMA 24010 Classification Standards Handbook dated August 19, 2003.

DISTRIBUTION.

Risk Management Agency Directors, Branch Chiefs, Washington, D.C. and Kansas City; Regional Offices, Risk Compliance Offices, NAD, NCIS and AIP's.

Reserved.

3 DEFINITIONS

- 3A **County actuarial structure**. See **CIH Section 12, and Exhibit 4 of this document.**
- 3B **Farming operation**. One or more persons who participate in establishing a yield history. Corporations, partnerships, and family operations are included under this title.
- 3C **Flood frequency**. The number of times flooding occurs over a period of years.
- 3D **Flood severity**. The degree of damage or loss caused by flooding over a period of a year or years.
- 3E **High-risk land**. Acreage with identifiable physical limitations to crop production that may increase the potential frequency and/or severity of loss; or expose a planted or intended crop to perils not generally encountered by most insureds. Such acreage may consist of flood plains, poorly drained areas, high sand content soils, high aluminum toxicity soils, high sodium content soils, high alkali soils, peat soils, soils with high or low pH, soils that are highly erodible, etc.
- 3F **Homogeneous yield area**. Defined portions of a county or state with similar crop yield or yield capabilities.
- 3G **Individual Determined Yield**. A yield determined by the RMA Regional Office (RO), used to complete a four-year base period when less than four years of actual production history are provided.
- 3H **Nonactual yield**. Any yield other than an actual yield that is used for the purpose of determining insurance coverage. Such yields include transitional, adjusted transitional, assigned APH yields, yield substitutions, etc.
- 3I **Unclassified/Unrated Land**. Acreage within a county without published coverage and/or rates.

See the Crop Insurance Handbook (CIH) Section 3 for additional definitions and acronyms.

4 COVERAGE/YIELD DETERMINATION See also [Exhibit 4]

4A Adjusting Transitional Yields For High-Risk Land

To reduce the frequency of excessive indemnities in high-risk areas, RMA may adjust Transitional Yields (T-Yields) by using T-Yield Map Areas or other actuarial documents, to more accurately reflect an average yield for the area. The T-Yields in the database are also subject to change. Refer to the Crop Insurance Handbook (CIH) for more information on T-Yields.

- A(1) **Identify areas of high-risk land** on the FCI-33, FCI-33 Legal Descriptor Document or FCI-33 Supplement. Use Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soils surveys, climatological data, insurance experience, RMA RO site inspections, and local resource personnel to determine the presence of high-risk land.
- A(2) **Determine the adjusted “T- Yield”** for a high-risk area:
- (2)(a) **Calculation**. Divide the weighted average yield potential of predominant soil-mapping units in the high-risk area (High-Risk Yield [HRY]), by the weighted average yield for the predominant soils of the cropland in the entire county (County Average Yield [CAY]), excluding any high-risk land. $HRY/CAY = \text{Yield Factor (F)}$.
- (2)(b) **Determine the County Transitional Yield (T-Yield by practice/type/map area)** from the county actuarial documents. Multiply the County T-Yield by Yield Factor (F) to obtain the adjusted T-Yield for the high-risk area. See [Exhibit 1].
- A(3) **Determine the adjusted T-Yield** for flood prone/excess moisture areas:
- Yields published by NRCS do not account for probable losses due to recurring problems with flooding and excess moisture, the following can be used to determine an adjusted T-Yield:
- (3)(a) **Determine the County T-Yield** (by practice/type/map area) from the county actuarial documents.
- (3)(b) **Compute the flood/excess moisture frequency**. Subtract the flood/excess moisture frequency from 1.00. Multiply the result times the County T-Yield. This will be the adjusted T-Yield for the flood-prone/excess moisture land.
- A(4) **Soils with no published yields** (contact NRCS for updated or unpublished lists) may be ranked by using methods such as yield potential versus available water, comparability with other similar soils, adjustments for slope, salinity, etc., and interactions of these characteristics. Other sources of supporting information include climatological data, actual yield history, geographic information system mapping, university personnel and reports, NRCS and FSA personnel.

Determination of adjusted T-Yields for high-risk land should be thoroughly documented and retained in the county work folder.

4B Master Yields**B(1) Approving County Crop Programs For Master Yields**

Use the following standards to recommend county crop programs for master yields:

(1)(a) Agronomic practices generally preclude the accumulation of a complete four years of production history in a ten-year calendar period for a unit [i.e., the observed rotation patterns and diversity of available crops grown (a.k.a. agronomic practices) often will limit the amount of recent yield data available in which to build a unit's APH database. Consolidation of all available yield data from similar units provides the most representative yield expectation for land (existing or added) within an operation];

1 Disinterested third-party evidence of planted acreage and harvested production (supporting evidence) is available; and

2 The occurrence of a large number of policies for the crop and predominance of crop share (vs. cash rent/ownership) may cause administrative problems with an operator entity master yield, because sharing landowners may be insured with a different AIP. Added land procedures for standard APH will not apply to a crop in a county approved for master yields. If the crop has not been produced for four years or more, producers will not be eligible for master yields. They will be limited to variable or 100% T-Yields.

(1)(b) Master yields are applicable on a county crop program basis. Different master yields may be established for areas with similar growing conditions. This is referred to as the master yield homogenous area.

(1)(c) Submit recommended changes to the Master Yield List in Exhibit 7 of the CIH by crop and state or by county crop program to the Product Development Division no later than COB on the first of March each calendar year. (i.e., March 1, 2006 for the 2007 CIH) This allows CIH to contain listings of master yield availability and serves as notification to AIPs.

B(2) Determining Homogeneous Master Yield Areas

(2)(a) Factors to consider when determining a homogeneous master yield area include:

- 1 Soil type and yield potential;
- 2 Rainfall and climatic conditions;
- 3 Farming practices and management;
- 4 Loss experience;

- 5 Actuarial maps; and
- 6 Farm Serial Numbers (FSN) or legal descriptions.

B(3) RMA RO Determined Master Yields

(3)(a) MAP AREAS: This procedure may apply to counties that have map areas if the T-Yield in the map area in the county expanded into is within 15 percent of the T-Yield in the map area of the existing county. The RO Determined Yield will be reduced by the ratio of the T-Yields, but will not be increased above the actual yields. No RO Determined Yields are authorized between map areas within a county.

(3)(b) RO's may determine and issue a reasonable yield to be used in place of the T-Yield until four years of actual yields can be accumulated. Reasonable yields may be determined by:

- 1 Using NRCS soil survey yields by soil-mapping unit to establish relationships between acreage.
- 2 Indexing yields using the ratio of T-Yields or processor averages between T-Yield areas, types, practices, or varieties. The RO Determined Yield will not exceed the actual yields obtained by the original entity or adjacent county.
- 3 The RMA RO will establish the RO Determined Yield and **notify the AIP by letter** instructing them to use the yield in the master yield Database(s) with an "F" indicator, **identify if a CUP or yield adjustment YA was used**, and to keep the letter in the producer's file until four years of actual history is accumulated on the master yield(s).

B(4) Hard-Copy Evidence For Master Yields

For cases where the RMA RO determines the approved APH yield, the RMA RO **should** require hard-copy evidence of production when reported yields do not appear reasonable.

(4)(a) **Reasonable means:** The reported yield **exceeds the** lower level yield edit factor contained in **CIH Exhibit 7** for the practice/type for the county or area within a county **and are considered questionable**.

(4)(b) **Unreasonable means:** The reported yield **exceeds the higher level yield edit factor contained in CIH Exhibit 7 or max yields in Appendix III** for the practice/type for county or area within a county. The RMA RO may want to review yields that **exceed CIH Exhibit 7 edits or the warning yield edits in Appendix III**. The **Appendix III yield edits may be found at:**

ftp://ftp.rma.usda.gov/pub/Miscellaneous_Files/

The most recent file contains the current and prior years such as: MAXYLD05.ZIP

The latest layout showing the field names may be found in another file such as: LAYMAX03.ZIP

- (4)(c) Send a letter to the AIP describing the required hard-copy evidence. Remind the AIP/agent that RMA RO will assign a yield if the required evidence is not returned within 20 calendar days from the date of notification from the RMA RO.

B(5) Transfer Of APH Yield History For Master Yields

In some cases, an insured with a master yield may expand the farming operation across a county or state line or form a new entity. When this occurs, the published T-Yield may not be appropriate. The RMA RO may determine a yield (F Yield Descriptor) to be used in place of the published T-Yield until four years of production history can be accumulated. Upon receipt of a timely filed RMA RO Determined Yield Request (as defined in the CIH), the RMA RO may consider determining a yield, using the procedure outlined in B(3) above, for the following cases:

- (5)(a) Producers who have a master yield in a county and expand their operation into an adjacent county approved for master yields on the crop that has similar yield expectations.
- (5)(b) Individuals who participate in the creation of a master yield credited to another person (New Entity) must have participated in management of the crop for at least four years. In addition, the RMA RO must determine that a reasonable expectation of similar production from this new entity exists in order to issue an RO Determined Yield. If the entity change qualifies for successor-in-interest, a total transfer of the database would be used. Refer to Section 4 in the CIH.

4C Perennial Crop Underwriting Guidelines

Submit proposed guidelines or updates to existing guidelines to the PDD/USB for approval no later than August 15, preceding the crop year for which approval is requested. [See CIH Sec. 7F(3)(a)5] Underwriting Guidelines for AIPs must be issued and posted on the RMA RO website not later than the last applicable perennial Category C APH crop Contract Change Date for the RMA RO (e.g., August 30). Exceptions, require documentation and/or input from AIPs, and should not be adverse to insureds.

- C(1) Each RMA RO will establish underwriting guidelines to determine yield adjustments when needed. Consider the following criteria when developing these guidelines:
- (1)(a) The use of inspection reports which indicate the condition of the crop, cultural practices, level of management, etc.
- (1)(b) The use of insured's yield history.

- (1)(c) History of previous insureds.
- (1)(d) Variations in base yield for each crop within states and between states.
- (1)(e) Current growth stage.
- (1)(f) Orchard density and tree spacing.
- (1)(g) Tree/vine/bush variety (cultivar) by block or unit.
- (1)(h) Degree of carryover damage (disease, freeze, etc.).
- (1)(i) Outside sources of underwriting information such as university extension specialists, etc.

C(2) **Regional Offices are authorized in the Crop Insurance Handbook (CIH) Sections 7D(1) to issue perennial crop underwriting guidelines,** which waive pre-acceptance field inspections for certain situations (e.g., abnormally low yields from insurable causes(s) of loss for a given area may cause the yield variance to require field reviews of an excessive number of contracts).

(2)(a) Waiving pre-acceptance field inspection. As per the CIH, AIPs are not required to perform field inspections, based on the yield variance (as amended by RMA RO guidelines), on more than 10 percent of their Category C APH contracts per crop, per region. The RMA RO is authorized to issue additional guidelines/criteria identifying which contracts (by crop, by region) are to be selected under the 10 percent limitation.

(2)(b) Pre-Acceptance Perennial Crop Inspections

The CIH **Sec. 7F(5)(b) Extensions of Deadlines** states that the AIPs should contact the applicable RMA RO and specify the reason, which may cause excessive pre-acceptance field inspections, and provide examples, which clearly indicate that excessive pre-acceptance field inspections would be required.

RMA RO's may issue guidelines that waive making Pre-Acceptance Perennial Crop Inspection Reports if more than 10 percent of a **AIP's** Category C Crop policies by crop, by region will be selected under the Yield Variance in CIH Section 7F(2)(b)1&2.

1 **RMA RO** guidelines should only address the policies that should be reviewed under this 10 percent rule (e.g., When selecting policies, priority should be given first to policies selected for yield variance with Pre-Acceptance Perennial Inspection Reports that are greater than five years old).

1 Copies of the RO guidelines/criteria identifying which contracts by crop by region are to be selected, under the 10 percent rule for completing Pre-Acceptance Perennial Inspections Reports due to yield variance, and any AIP

Underwriting Guidelines must be submitted to the Product Development Division/Underwriting Standards Branch for approval prior to being issued. RMA RO's are not authorized to waive doing **all** inspections reports for these contracts or any other CIH procedure. Once approved by RMA RD/PDD/USB guidelines should be made available electronically on the RO Websites <http://www.rma.usda.gov/aboutrma/fields/rsos.html>, at the same time they are issued.

(2)(c) RO Underwriting Guidelines and Determined Yields

The RMA RO may issue guidelines to **AIPs** authorizing them to calculate approved APH yields for cases where RMA RO determinations would otherwise be required. In these cases forwarding of the documentation to the RMA RO would not be required.

Copies of the RMA RO underwriting guidelines, with instructions for calculating yields and doing yield substitutions under the yield adjustment election, must be submitted to the Product Development Division/Underwriting Standards Branch for approval. Once approved by RMA RD/PDD/USB, the **RMA RO** should **convert guidelines to Adobe PDF and return to USB to make** available electronically on the RMA RO Websites, at the same time/**date** they are issued **by the RMA RO**.

- 1** The RMA RO should be cautious in issuing any guidelines to address catastrophic years that would alter adjustments for alternate bearing or down trending identified by the present yield variance **procedure** contained in **the** CIH. The RMA RO's may not waive CIH procedures preventing CUPS to apply to contracts selected for special cases or RO Determined Yields. See [3d) below] for Yield Substitutions.

(2)(d) Yield Limitations and Adjustments

- 1** The actual yields, prior to any substitution under the yield adjustment election, are used for determining if any yield adjustments may be required.

As per CIH Section 7J(6)(a) Yield limitations (CUPS) do not apply to policies identified as special cases.

- a** Special cases are identified in the CIH Section 7F(2), yield substitutions for these policies are determined by RMA RO's.

- i** CIH Section 7F(2)(b) **1** & **2**.

- aa** CIH Section 13 D(7)(a)**2 a**, yield substitutions (60% of T-Yield) will not be made for low yields occurring due to alternate bearing years such as policies identified by CIH Sec. 7F(2)(b)**1** **that meet all procedure criteria and any RMA RO AIP**

Underwriting Guidelines. Such yields must be reviewed and all required adjustments must be made according to applicable procedures.

- bb CIH Section 13 D(7)(a)2 b, yield substitutions will not be made for low yields occurring due to yields declining, such as policies identified in Section 7 F(2)(b)2 that meet all procedure criteria and any RMA RO AIP Underwriting Guidelines. Such yields must be reviewed and all required adjustments must be made according to applicable procedures.
- ii CIH Section 7F(2)(c), productivity is reduced due to disease, damage has occurred or cultural practices have been performed that will reduce the insured crop from previous production levels or answered yes to Question #22 on the Producer's Pre-Acceptance Worksheet. Acreage that is in poor condition, being renovated, grafted, or reduced tonnage contracts, etc., such as policies identified in Section 7F(2)(c).
- iii CIH Section 7F(2)(d), non-conventional production methods. If the insured answers YES to question #23 on the Producer's Pre-Acceptance Worksheet, an RMA RO review will be needed to determine if production methods are sustainable, and if any adjustments are necessary for production methods that will be carried out that will reduce the insured crop's production from previous levels certified in the APH database. A review similar to [Good Farming Practices] may be required. RMA RO Underwriting Guidelines for the RMA RO or AIPs may be required as a result of multiple reviews.
- iv CIH Section 7F(2)(e), irrigation water supply is not adequate such as policies identified under Section 7F(2)(e).
- v CIH Section 7F(2)(f), unusual cases submitted to the RMA RO, policies identified under Section 7F(2)(f) (e.g. contracts with young acreage, prior to 2001, where 60% T-Yield substitutions may be greater than the acreage is capable of producing).
- b Requests for greater yields than the average yield are for policies not identified as special cases.
 - i Policies identified as special cases, requesting the RMA RO to establish higher yields after approved yields are issued, must be submitted under reconsideration criteria (within 30 days of issuance of the approved yield).

2 RO Guidelines:

- a If the RMA RO identifies that the Yield Variance Table in Section 7F(2)(b)1 of the CIH is affecting a large number of contracts due to adverse weather conditions, AIP

underwriting guidelines may be issued that identify catastrophic years to mitigate this adjustment. See 4C(2)(e)2 on identifying wide spread production losses. RMA RO's AIP Underwriting Guidelines may also outline procedure for limiting the number of Pre-Acceptance Perennial Crop Inspections. Different rating methods such as continuous rating, where it may be appropriate such as areas of high vigor or early maturity for a crop, making adjustments using tree/vine/bush acreage or based upon percent stand when there has been more than a 10% decrease in the original stand, yearly inspections for old and/or declining acreage, may be considered when issuing AIP Underwriting Guidelines. Units selected that are identified as alternate bearing would not qualify for the 60% yield substitution or CUPS based upon the CIH procedures.

However, contracts selected by this criteria, that the RMA RO identifies as not having alternate bearing, may have low yields that qualify for the 60% T-Yield substitutions.

- b Using the yield variance in Section 7F(2)(b)2, policies selected by this criteria are also determined prior to doing any yield substitution. The RMA RO guidelines may indicate that adjustments for policies selected where the most recent three years average is 25 percent less than the APH average yield (prior to any yield substitution) should be limited to some percentage other than the 80% of the average, with documentation for making this change provided to RMA/RD/PDD/USB. Or as outlined in a above, if a large number of contracts are being affected due to adverse weather conditions, AIP underwriting guidelines may be issued.

As per CIH procedure the 60% T-Yield substitutions are determined by the Corporation not to be appropriate for qualifying years, and CUPS will not apply for these units. Contracts selected by this criteria, that the RMA RO identifies as not having yield declines may qualify for the 60% T-Yield substitutions for qualifying low yields.

- c If the block or unit had been selected because productivity had been reduced, the yield substitution may be used prior to adjustment only for insurable causes such as disease and hail. However, if cultural practices were to limit production, such as a reduced tonnage contract, or grafting, removal of trees/vines/bushes, the approved yield will be limited to the terms of the contract, condition of the acreage or policy provisions on insurability.

(2)(e) Reconsiderations for yield adjustments and RMA RO Underwriting Guidelines:

- 1 Timely received request(s) for reconsideration must be reviewed to determine if request(s) are complete and that the

AIP have completed their review and made any required corrections.

- 2 Identify widespread production loss years from the applicable year(s) contained within the APH database using the following criteria:
 - a Widespread production loss is defined as yields that are either less than 65% of the most recent 10 year NASS area average yield or sources of more accurate information as determined and documented by the RMA RO.
 - b Area: As defined by NASS data availability or sources of more accurate information as determined, and documented by the RMA RO.
 - c Once years with yields corresponding to the criteria outlined above are identified recalculate the high variability of actual yields without using the widespread production loss years unless otherwise justified by the specialist as according to the procedures outlined in F(2) (b) 1 and F(2) (b) 2 and R & D Bulletin-05-039. If the block or unit in question does not qualify under the respective sections, then authorize the AIP to prepare and approve APH using standard APH procedure including YA adjustments.
- 3 Review insured's determined yield request to determine whether the perennial crop documentation provided supports that the crop is not alternate bearing or downward trending.

The determination should be conducted by the RM Specialist based on the review and consideration of the following:

- a Supporting documentation provided by insured.
- b Producer pre-acceptance worksheets.
- c Perennial Crop Inspection Report

During the performance of the review, if there have been noticeable significant changes to the orchard, vineyard, plantation or bog since the last inspection, the RO may request an inspection to facilitate processing the request in accordance with CIH Section 7F(1)(b), 7F(2), and 7F(6).

- d Consider recognized local widespread production loss events. Utilize resources such as published material (FSA news files, grower publications, etc.), Extension Services, or Agricultural Experts.

AIP Underwriting Guidelines and use of yield substitution for these years should have been issued. When AIP Underwriting Guidelines have not been issued,

consideration for issuing in the following crop year should be made.

- e** To determine whether the perennial crop may potentially rest the current crop year (not produce at average production levels), the RM Specialist should compare the insured's most recent year's yield to the county average or the NASS average yield. If the insured's most recent year's yield (the high year) is substantially higher than the county average or NASS data for that year, consideration of a yield adjustment may be appropriate. If the NASS data alone is not sufficient to make the determination, the RM Specialist should consider other information such as, but not limited to, the grower's APH, local agricultural experts, commodity grower representatives, and commodity processors/packers.
- 4** If the RM Specialist's review excludes the database from identification as an alternate bearing or downward trend situation, then standard Category C APH may apply.
- 5** The RM Specialist must document the basis for the decision in the file.
- 6** The RM Specialist's determination will be reviewed by a SRM Specialist and such review and concurrence will be documented.
- 7** RMA ROs should inform the AIP how the Determined Yield(s) are decided or determined and any applicable yield indicator,

 - a** If selected for downward trend and no formula is being applied, yield indicator "D" only should be applied.
 - b** Apply yield indicator "F" when applying a different formula for alternate bearing.
 - c** For alternate bearing or downward trend if YA may apply yield indicator "F" must be reported and inform the AIP that they must indicate yield substitution is elected when reporting.
 - d** Where requests indicate the insured request that the CUP apply, the AIP must be informed to use yield indicator "F" and indicate the CUP was applied when reporting. This requires additional documentation clearly indicating why this exception should be approved by the RO, because the CUP does not apply following standard Category C APH procedure for contracts selected for high variability.

These provisions and any guidelines the RO may issue or follow cannot change or waive provisions of any Policy, procedures in the Written Agreement Handbook, or Crop Insurance Handbook.

4D RMA RO DETERMINED YIELDS

Request(s) should be submitted using the request form provided in CIH Exhibit 34 for RMA RO Determined Yield(s). Supporting documentation must also be submitted by the applicable deadline for the type of determined yield requested. See the CIH [e.g. Sec. 7F, Ex 37] or WAH for applicable deadlines.

D(1) For commingled production [See CIH Sec. 6E(2)(b) & (c); Exhibit 15 6B(3); Exhibit 35 1B, Exhibit 37 2B, higher yield request for use of yield substitution "YA" or using a "CUP", perennial Category C APH crops [e.g., CIH Sec. 7 F(2)(b)4, Ex. 15 6B(3)].

(1)(a) Other databases for the insured or other similar producers in the area with required separate history should be reviewed.

(1)(b) Information must be provided with the request that may be used to make this determination and take into account the impact of commingled production for other years. If this determination cannot be made, the request must be denied.

(1)(c) Any adjustment in yield for yield substitution "YA" (up to 60% of the T-Yield) used to complete the database should be identified with the "F" yield descriptor, documented, and the AIP informed to identify the approve yield using "F" yield indicator and that yield substitution was elected when reporting through DAS.

(1)(d) Any adjustment for "CUPS", when determining the RMA RO Determined Yield should be documented and the AIP informed to report using an "F" yield indicator when reporting to FCIC through DAS.

(1)(e) In most cases commingled production for insurable and uninsurable acreage should not be given "YA" or "CUPS".

D(2) For Category C APH Crops [See CIH Sec. 7F(1) (2)], and for situations requiring RMA RO Determined Yields. [See CIH Sec. 7F(5)] for additional deadline information and [See CIH Sec. 7F(6)] for required documentation, follow [4C above] and RMA RO Underwriting Guidelines approved by RMA/RD/PDD/USB.

D(3) Use of another person's records, exceptions for Category C Crops [CIH Sec. 7K(2)]:

(3)(a) Request must indicate why prior producer records were not provided or available. Based upon acceptable documentation:

1 FCIC data bases and prior producer experience should be reviewed to determine if prior production and acreage is available.

2 When prior data is not available and more than one set of APH data bases apply, use the database with similar age and density P/T/V/TMA or other characteristic to determine any applicable adjustment.

- 3 If a determination can be made that an adjustment (up to 100% of the T-Yield) may be used to complete the database the RMA RO determined yield is identified with the "F" yield descriptor, documented, and the AIP informed to identify the approve yield using "F" yield indicator when reporting to FCIC through DAS.
 - 4 Choices of percentages are 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, and 90. If the closest appears to be 95% issue 100%. Unless based upon additional data available or documentation is submitted that would indicate that the database should be identified as a special case (see CIH Sec. 7F) and additional adjustment should apply, or coverage should be denied.
 - 5 If prior producer records available are less than 95% of the T-Yield, more than a simple average analysis may be warranted if the number of years of history is less or considerably less than required for the base period.
 - 6 If yields are issued that are greater than the variable T-Yield applicable, documentation is needed on how the percentage was determined.
 - 7 If information is not provided to support a determination that adjustment in the "_X" yield can be made, the request must be denied. Unless based upon additional data available or documentation is submitted that would indicate that the database should be identified as a special case (see CIH Sec. 7F) and additional adjustment should apply, or coverage should be denied.
 - 8 Any databases identified as special cases should have any RMA RO approved yields reported by the AIP to FCIC through DAS with the proper yield indicators.
- D(4) New producer or variable T-Yield exceptions [CIH Exhibit 37 SITUATIONS FOR WHICH RMA RO YIELD DETERMINATIONS MAY BE REQUESTED, 2B Request Requirements and 2C Yield Guidelines].
- (4)(a) To follow are general guidelines for issuing percent of T-Yields that could be expected in the future, based on the past. The outcome needs to be between 65% and 100% of the T-Yield. Under no circumstance will the RMA RO issue a percentage lower than the variable T-Yield that would apply.
- 1 If more than one set of APH data bases could apply use the one most similar to the P/T/V/TMA/ or other characteristics. Normally that would be the one most nearly approximating the operation.
 - 2 Issue one percentage of the applicable T-Yield on all types and practices unless the producer's history on other land or other entities clearly shows otherwise.

- 3 Issue the same percentage of the applicable T-Yield for all similar crops (i.e. small grains, course grains, canola/mustard/rapeseed, etc) unless the producer's history on other land clearly shows otherwise.
- 4 Choices of percentages are 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, and 90. If the closest appears to be 95% issue 100%.
- 5 If the actual yields are less than 95% of the applicable T-Yield, more than a simple average analysis may be warranted if the number of years of history is less or considerably less than the base period.

Example: Since the T-Yields were updated experience in the county has been poor. If a producer has APH on the other land/databases and it averages less than the published T-yield; index against any available NASS averages by year to determine an average percent of T-Yield to issue.

If APH is not available for the crop, APH from a similar crop(s) may be used. If no APH for other databases or similar crop(s) is provided, request(s) should be denied.

- 6 If less than 100% of the T-Yield is issued, documentation is needed on how the percentage was determined.

4E **Added Land Yield Method Determination**

Beginning with the 2003 crop year, discretion was granted to the RMA RO's to consider factors other than the land productivity when reviewing added land request. Examples of cases or other factors to consider are when yields used to determine the Simple Average (SA) T-Yield are from small acreages. In such cases, the RMA RO's may authorize use of a variable T-Yield rather than a SA T-Yield.

Added land requests are submitted to RMA RO's for cases where added land exceeds the acreage thresholds. See the CIH, Exhibit 36, for thresholds. The RMA RO's will review requests to determine if use of SA T-Yields is appropriate.

Following is an outline to determine if authorization of SA T-Yields is appropriate, for requests exceeding thresholds shown in the CIH, which require RMA RO review. The goal of RMA RO reviews is to determine that:

- E(1) **The added land has similar characteristics as the existing land**, currently in the operation, that would indicate productivity falls within 15% of the approved APH yields for the existing land that will be used to determine the SA T-Yields.
 - (1)(a) Soil survey yield data and maps showing soil types are used to compare, or climate or elevation data may also be used to determine similar agronomic conditions. Similar land (similar soil types) may not have similar productivity if the added land requires improvements that the existing land already has.

Example: The added land may require improvements to drainage that the existing land already has in place.

(2)(b) The actual production history for the crop by P/T/V on the added land for the previous crop year(s) from the previous operator/tenant and submitted by the insured, may be used for this comparison.

E(2) **The actual yields reported from the existing land** in the operation, being used to determine the SA T-Yield, are credible and represent sufficient acreage to provide a reliable source to base yields for the added land.

For instance, if it appears that any of the databases used to determine the SA T-Yield for a P/T/V/TMA contain "yield builders" (e.g., small amounts of acreage compared to the amount of cropland acres being added or any database has small amounts of acreage and large amounts of acreage and the actual yields for the small amounts of acreage exceed the county T-Yield), the average APH yield may be reduced to determine whether use of the SA T-Yield may be approved.

(2)(a) The simple average of the average APH yields for the P/T/V/TMA can be recalculated to determine if it is within 15 percent of the SA T-Yield prior to making the adjustments.

- 1 Compute the weighted average APH yield of all qualifying databases for the applicable P/T/V/TMA, and then recalculate the SA T-Yield to eliminate any problems with small acreage and high yields.
- 2 If there are no other databases with actual yields, remove the high yields for small amounts of acreage. Recalculate the average APH yield. If the added land has equal productivity to the existing land, (based on soil types, etc.) but the recalculated average APH yield is less than 85 percent of the average APH yield prior to the adjustment, then the RMA RO would deny the SA T-Yield request and the variable T-Yield would apply.

5 RATE CLASSIFICATION

- 5A Flood.** Each river and its flood plain represent complex interaction between hydrology, topography, crop physiology, weather, soils, and the effects of human intervention, see [Exhibit 3].

Flood is a random predictable peril affecting identifiable locations and representing a definable risk that is in addition to the standard insurance risk for the crop and county. (Recurrent frequency of the event within a locality is observable and measurable.) These unique characteristics dictate a separate accounting for the risk within an actuarial structure of an insurance product. This segregation of risk is typical for all crop, property, and personal liability products offering flood insurance.

A(1) **Rating Flood Prone Land.**

- (1)(a) **Rate flood prone land based on the extent, frequency, and severity of loss.** The determined premium rate (additive, multiplicative, or fixed) that corresponds with a classification assignment on the FCI-33 will be listed on the FCI-35, Coverage and Rates table. Premium rates or rate area classifications may also be identified on the FCI-33 Legal Descriptor or FCI-33. More than one rated area may be identified on these actuarial documents if the county has multiple river, streams, or watersheds; if crops are grown between the river and a levee, or the risk of flood varies within the same location (e.g., changes in elevation).
- (2)(b) **Rating for flood requires consideration of the crop, the extent of potential flooding, flood severity, and frequency of occurrence.** Determine the minimum flood stage or elevation that will be used to determine flood frequency. A premium rate may be calculated for an area using river gage stations along the river or from a comparable watershed. Readings should be obtained for at least the most recent 20-year period that data are available.

A(2) **Determining extent, frequency, and severity.**

- (2)(a) **Isolating the extent of flood risk is the process of identifying land directly and indirectly affected by flooding.** A direct impact would be on unprotected land adjacent to the river. Resulting damage would be immediate and obvious. An indirect impact may be on acreage behind a levee that is vulnerable to seepage, overtopping, levee breach, high water table, or poor drainage. The extent of potential flooding is influenced by elevation, flood magnitude, topography, presence and amount of natural vegetation during the year, watershed size, flood control measures, and artificial drainage. Flood zone maps produced by other governmental entities, topography maps, soil surveys, direct physical observation, aerial photography, etc., may be used to determine the extent of flood risk. Use the FCI-33 to show determined high-risk area boundaries.

(2)(b) Determining frequency consists of tabulating how often, when, and the duration of flooding. There are many possible flood magnitudes; hence, many possible elevations affected within a flood plain. Duration and timing also have significant influence. Short duration flooding late in the growing season may produce negligible damage to a particular crop. The same type of flood experienced during mid-season may cause total loss. The opposite results may be produced when a different crop is planted.

1 Determining the frequency and severity of crop loss from a historical flood depends on gaining an idea of:

- a When it occurred during the year.
- b The depth of the water.
- c The size of the area affected.
- d How fast the water moved.
- e How quickly the water receded.

2 In addition to these historical observations, unique characteristics of each crop and the applicable insurance program must be considered:

- a When the crop is normally planted.
- b How high the crop grows.
- c At what point(s) during the growing season is the crop more or less susceptible to flood damage.
- d What features of the insurance product mitigate or enhance the potential for indemnification.

3 Example considerations:

A major flood in the Midwest in early March has no effect on the probability or severity of a corn loss because the crop is not normally planted.

The effects of a slow moving, shallow flood that recedes reasonably quickly during early September will be negligible effects on corn, but catastrophic to soybeans.

A late April flood that drains away quickly may produce a corn replanting payment, but is not likely to result in a total loss unless soil type drainage limitations or continued rainfall prevent replanting the crop.

- (2)(c) Determining loss severity involves identifying the percentage of crop loss associated with each historical flood when data are available. Flood is usually catastrophic to a growing plant. It does not gradually reduce a plant's ability to produce (such as drought). The plant is most often simply eliminated. However, consideration to overall loss within an area must be given when evaluating each event. For example, an early season flood may result in replanting or delayed planting of the crop. Final yields may be unaffected or reduced. A crop planted later than normal due to flooding is younger and more vulnerable to stress from drier summer conditions than a timely planted crop. The resulting cause of loss may be drought although the initial contributing factor was flood.

Develop a flood severity scale for each crop. Apply the scale whenever the river exceeds flood stage or a point where crop damage may occur. This flood severity scale should account for the time of the flood and the expected yield loss. Early season flooding causes delayed planting or replanting of the crop without severely limiting crop potential. While floods occurring near the final planting dates and later are often catastrophic. An example of a severity table ranking the significance of each historical event may look like the following:

Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
0	.10	.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

A(3) **Evaluating flood gage peak flow discharge verses daily flow discharge rates.**

- (3)(a) When evaluating peak and daily flow discharges, a difference will be seen between the cubic flow amounts recorded in each data set. A block of data may look like this:

Date	Peak Flow Discharge	Daily Flow Discharge
1979.04.12	19700	17300
1996.05.08	13000	7280
1993.09.23	8820	6340

- (3)(b) The peak flow discharge is the instantaneous discharge for the highest gage height recorded for that day (or period). Gage height is measured usually every 15 minutes, although some programs have a variable time recording of gage height. The highest gage height reached is used to compute the peak discharge.
- (3)(c) The daily flow discharge is the average sum of the discharges obtained from the daily gage height readings. This is why the peak flow is higher than the average flow.
- (3)(d) These differences have several ramifications on flood rating.

- 1 When performing flood event analysis, recognize that a daily flow discharge has affected more or less of the flood plain on that day than the daily average or mean alone.
- 2 A large variation between peak and daily average flow may suggest:
 - a Faster moving water and quicker plant destruction.
 - b Presence and effect from flood abatement measures.
 - c Possible water release or diversion from man-made flood control structures.
 - d Flood damage between levees and the river may be more immediate and more severe than on an unprotected river.

A(4) **Determining Flood Peril Premium Rates.**

- (4)(a) Apply the appropriate weight for each time the river was above flood stage. The loss severity weight for any single year cannot exceed 1.00 since this denotes a total loss. Total the weights assigned and divide by 20 (number of years of flood data). The result is the risk-rate for flood. Refer to Section 5D for additional rate calculation instructions.
- (4)(b) This system works well when flood-history data are available. When data is not available, the RO must utilize other sources of information such as the NCRS Soil Survey Report Field Reviews during seasons of flooding, the county soil surveys aerial photography, topographic maps, and personal interviews within the county to evaluate the flood risk.

5B **Rating of Fragile and Highly Erodible Land.**

- B(1) **Land with inherent risk factors** such as low water holding capacity, excess water runoff, salinity, alkalinity, etc., will be rated based on known rates for comparable land in a similar climate. The rate that corresponds with a classification assignment on the FCI-33 will be shown on the FCI-35 as a fixed, add on, or multiplicative rate.
- B(2) **Establish a rate based on a county having similar characteristics, or in which the soil, climate topography, etc., of the land in question is within normal variation for the county.** In some cases, rates could be determined from individual insurance experience versus the county for the same crop years after conversion to the same coverage level and on a yield (free from the effects of revenue products) only basis.
- B(3) **Methods to establish new rate areas,** to aid in reviewing prior high-risk rate areas, and determining a rate for a written agreement:

- (3)(a) Determine rate from a known area. Once an area of similar characteristics is found, calculate the rate for that area using the expected yield for the new rate area. Divide this rate by the rate at that same yield in the county in which the new rate area will be established. Adjustments in yields and rates may need to be made based on differences in climate or soils between the area of known rates and the new rate area. (If the result is less than 1.2 (20% difference), do not establish the high rate area for that crop or consider removing an existing high rate area.
- (3)(b) Determine rate from producer experience. This may be practical to do in areas with few producers and verifiable insurance participation within the proposed high rate area. Determine who is insured in the proposed high rate area. Normalize producer and county insurance experience for the same years to a common coverage level and on the basis of yield only (free from effects of revenue products). Determine the average APH yield of the pool versus the county. Compare the pool rate at the pool yield to the county rate at the county yield. If the result is less than 20% higher, do not establish the high rate area for that crop or consider removing an existing high rate area.
- (3)(c) Determine rate when not practical to do (a) or (b). If the high rate area is determined to be necessary and justifiable, start the area with a 20% rate increase (multiplicative factor of 1.20) and monitor experience over several years to determine needed adjustments.

5C Climatic Conditions and Microclimates

- C(1) The climatic conditions, length of growing season, Growing Degree Days (GDD), risk of frost and/or freeze are so common in the area or micro climate that the success in growing the crop (or lack of data) may be infrequent and it cannot be determined that the crop is adapted to the area. Frost and freeze probabilities (temperature, frequency, and duration) associated with the crop (annual or perennial)/type/variety/growth stage, geographic location, and topography are important considerations when it comes to determinations of insurance coverage and appropriate rates (premium) that are acceptable to the insured and insurer. The below listed items identify possible considerations when making frost and freeze rating determinations. See also [6 Unclassified/Unrated Land].
- C(2) The county contains numerous microclimates or areas where the growing season is limited or inadequate to produce the crop/type.
- C(3) Frost and /or freeze. Crop losses increase dramatically as the temperature falls below the critical temperature sometimes defined as the temperature at which a 10% loss in production is expected. As an example the difference between a light 10 percent killing frost and a disastrous 90% kill may be 3 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (1)(a) Two general conditions provide freezing temperatures.

- 1 Artic outbreaks associated with migratory cold air masses.
- 2 Nighttime radiational cooling.

Both situations may result from the same conditions following a cold front passage; indeed radiational cooling may bring further surface cooling to an area already affected by the an Artic outbreak.

(2)(b) Sources of information and publications that provide freeze probabilities and damage estimates for given states and specifics locations are available through:

- 1 Federal and State agencies such as:
 - a NOAA
 - b National Climate Data Center
 - c Regional Climate Centers
- 2 National Weather Service

Weather station information is available through some of these agencies.

- a Research publications and staff of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service.
- b USDA agencies such as NASS, NRCS and the Farm Service Agency (Both can provide valuable insight as to local conditions.)
- c United States Geological Survey.

5D General High Risk Rate Calculations.

D(1) **The basic formula for rating a high-risk peril such as flood is:**

$$F \times S = \text{Peril Base Premium Rate Add-on}$$

Where:

F = Frequency of Loss Occurrence Over Time
S = Severity of Loss

D(2) **A rate determination for measurable risk within defined boundaries** may involve the use of two modified forms of this basic rate formula depending on what type of rating (Worst Case Rating verses Class Average Rating) best fits the characteristics of the risk and its location.

Worst Case Rating

The basic formula for worst case rating is:

$$\frac{\sum (E)}{(Y_t)} \times \frac{\sum (S_t)}{n} = \text{Peril Base Premium Rate Add-on}$$

Or,

$$\frac{\text{Number of Events}}{\text{Total Number of Observed Years}} \times \frac{\sum (\text{Observed Severity})}{n} = \text{Peril Base Premium Rate Add-on}$$

Where:

- E = Event
- Y_t = Total Years Observed
- S_t = Observed Severity/Timing of Event
- n = Count of Observed Severities

Note: Each Event = 1.0

Example: The data show flooding has occurred 6 times over a 20-year period during the spring crop growing season. The timing of floods indicates a severity of .50 for each event.

Number of Events = 6
 Total Number of Observed Years = 20
 Σ of Observed Severities = (.50+.50+.50+.50+.50+.50) = 3.0
 Count of Severities (n) = 6

$$\text{Base Premium Rate Add-on} = \frac{6.0}{20.0} \times \frac{3.0}{6.0} = 0.150 \text{ or } .2$$

Class Average Rating

The basic formula for class average rating is:

$$\frac{\sum (E)}{(Y_t)} \times \frac{\sum (S_e \times S_t)}{n} = \text{Base Premium Rate Add-on}$$

Or,

$$\frac{\sum \text{ of Events}}{\text{Total Number Of Observed Years}} \times \frac{\sum (\text{Observed Severity})}{n} = \text{Base Premium Rate Add-on}$$

Where:

- E = Event
- Y_t = Total Years Observed
- S_e = % of Defined Location Affected
- S_t = Observed Severity/Timing of Event
- n = Count of Observed Severities

Note: Each Event = 1.0

Example: The data show flooding during the growing season 10 out of the 20 total years observed. The following table of event frequencies and severities represents the effect of class average rating on flood rating:

<u>Year</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>S_e</u>	<u>S_t</u>	<u>(S_e x S_t)</u>
1998	1.0	0.75	1.00	0.75
1996	1.0	0.50	0.30	0.15
1994	1.0	0.80	1.00	0.80
1993	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
1992	1.0	0.20	1.00	0.20
1990	1.0	0.60	0.50	0.30
1986	1.0	0.90	1.00	0.90
1985	1.0	0.50	0.10	0.05
1982	1.0	0.30	0.25	0.08
1981	1.0	1.00	0.50	0.50

$$\Sigma(E) = 10.0 \quad \Sigma(S_e \times S_t) = 4.73$$

Number of Events = 10.0

$$\Sigma(E) = 10$$

Total Number of Observed Years = 20

Σ of Observed Severities = 4.73

Count of Severities (*n*) = 10.0

$$\text{Base Premium Rate Add-on} = \frac{10}{20} \times \frac{4.73}{10} = 0.237 \text{ or } .2$$

Determined Add-ons should be rounded to tenths unless the data used is accurate to two decimal places. The natural variation within each flood zone makes calculating the premium rate to hundredths of a point does not improve the accuracy of the rate in most cases.

6 OTHER RMA RO DETERMINATIONS

6A Distribution of production guarantees is accomplished by classifying the county coverage acreage and risk into homogeneous groups (areas) according to productivity based on soil capabilities, actual yields and other factors or combination of factors available to the Risk Management Specialist that best measures actual or relative land productivity.

Rates are set according to risk of loss in identified areas of the county with the objective of collecting sufficient premiums to pay indemnities and accumulate a reserve over time. See [5C High Risk Land Rate Classification/Climatic Conditions and Microclimates]. Also, see the Actuarial Map Drawing Standards: <http://rmkc10/sites/roit/Shared%20Documents/Standards/fci-33standards08-11-05.pdf>

6B Reasons for identifying an area(s) within a county as unclassified/unrated

- B(1) Coverage will not be provided for areas not considered suitable for production of the commodity being insured.
- (1)(a) Noncropland (i.e., NRCS Class VIII rating or severe limitations make them unsuitable for production of the insured crops, parks, military reservations, etc) where it is felt they need to be identified.
 - (1)(b) Land that is uninsurable or has uninsurable causes of loss based on the policy (i.e., subject to backup/contained water/flood easements, stripmines, reclaimed land, etc.).
 - (1)(c) Classes of soils identified by NRCS whose severe limitations make them unsuitable for crop production.
- B(2) Soils and/or climate are not considered suitable for production of the commodity being insured due to factors such as productivity, moisture availability, growing season restrictions.
- (2)(a) The risk of growing the insured crop in this area is so great and/or uncertain that a sound insurance program cannot be operated.
 - (2)(b) The land and/or risk factors in question have so much variation within these areas that rating on an area basis is not possible. The risks are so “variable” that the crop cannot be pre-rated on a map and must be individually rated by Written Agreement, FCI-33 Legal Descriptor or FCI-33 Supplement.
 - (2)(c) Land along major rivers and islands that are farmed only during year’s when water levels are low.
 - (2)(d) Cropland that has risks so “frequent and/or severe” that actuarially sound rates cannot be determined.
 - (2)(e) Areas with no history of producing the crop to show adaptability, such as perennials in a county with numerous microclimates.

(2)(f) Deep, excessively drained, very rapidly permeable soils.

(2)(g) Other factors such as disease problems.

B(3) **Insurance availability would encourage cropping patterns with limited yield potential and/or high risk in certain areas of a county** or is inconsistent with recommended conservation methods.

(3)(a) The county contains numerous microclimates or areas where the growing season is limited or inadequate to produce the crop/type.

1 The climatic conditions, length of growing season, Growing Degree Days (GDD), risk of frost and/or freeze are so common in the area or micro climate that the success in growing the crop (or lack of data) may be so infrequent that it cannot be determined that the crop is adapted to the area.

2 The crop is normally harvested before maturity for hay or silage in this area within a county.

a Corn is traditionally harvested for silage and grain is limited to years with extended growing season (more Growing Degree Days) or higher precipitation.

b Oats are traditionally harvested as hay due to limited growing season (lack of GDD's) or where conditions during the growing season are generally hot and dry.

(3)(c) The crop type or practice would not allow sufficient time for required conservation practices.

The crop would be harvested so late in the growing season in these areas that a cover crop, required for conservation practices due to soil types in this area, could not be timely established, (sandhills area of a county marginally adapted to the crop, i.e., soybeans).

(3)(d) The crop/practices are grown/carried out on a very limited basis and only these areas have been identified as insurable.

6C Information needed to rate Unclassified/Unrated land

C(1) Requests with acceptable production history, preferably a minimum of four years, of the crop/type/practice.

C(2) Accumulated data from written agreement experience to indicate applicability.

C(3) New varieties-disease resistance, early maturation, etc.

C(4) Recommendations from University Extension, NRCS, and FSA based upon NAP experience.

- C(5) Specific information on any land improvements, (i.e., elevation of levee above sea level, means to remove water from inside levees, pumping capacities, etc.,).
- C(6) Aerial photograph with field boundaries clearly identified.
- C(7) Soil information from sources such as the Natural Resource and Conservation Service.
- C(8) Plant growth models identifying water use requirements and efficiency.

6D Methods of Insurance for Unclassified/Unrated land

D(1) If the applicable information requirements of C above are met.

If the information reviewed can be used by the RMA RO to develop an actuarial sound premium rate and coverage under existing terms of the policy, the RO can offer insurance on Unclassified/Unrated land by the following methods:

- (1)(a) Written agreement: See Written Agreement Handbook.
- (1)(b) Modification of FCI-32, FCI-33 Map, FCI-33 Legal Descriptor, or FCI-33 Supplement. Also, see the Actuarial Map Drawing Standards:
<http://rmkc10/sites/roit/Shared%20Documents/Standards/fci-33standards08-11-05.pdf>

CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS HANDBOOK

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1

ADJUSTING TRANSITIONAL YIELDS FOR HIGH-RISK LAND

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Extension</u>
Standard Risk	30,000	140	4,200,000
	50,000	125	6,250,000
	20,000	115	2,300,000
	20,000	100	2,000,000
High Risk	10,000	40	400,000
	5,000	30	150,000

Total Extension Std. & High Risk 15,300,000 ÷ Total Acres Std. & High Risk 135,000 = Representative of County 113.3

Total Extension High Risk 550,000 ÷ Total Acres High Risk 15,000 = High Risk 36.7

High Risk 36.7 (HRY) ÷ Representative of County 113.3 (CAY) = Yield Factor .32 (F)

(F) Yield Factor X County Average "T" Yield = Adjusted T-Yield for the High-Risk Area
 .32 X 95 = 30

Reserved

EXHIBIT 2

RESERVED

Reserved

EXHIBIT 3

Flood Plain Characteristics And Rating Implications

Type 1

Characteristics:

The profile is typical of smaller streams at the beginning of watersheds. It may also describe larger rivers in mountainous areas depending on the type of existing parent material. Flood plain development and agricultural use are minimal. Slopes, lack of tillable land, low productivity are limitations.

Rating Implications included with surrounding insurable land:

There are minimal rating implications due to the absence of insurable land. These profiles are usually assigned standard class rates. Or, they may be included with exceptional rate classifications assigned to larger associated flood plains.



Type 2

Characteristics:

Type 1 profiles generally evolve into Type 2 profiles. Slope of the flood plain is steep (B and C slopes). A more or less constant slope exists between flood plain boundaries and the river. Acreage becomes tillable depending on the suitability of soil types although much remains in woodland or pasture. There are relatively few fields with uniform land elevations. Floodwater drainage is usually rapid. However, water speed will produce immediate damage by scouring or laying the crop down.

Rating Implications:

The uniformity of profile slope toward the river suggests class average rating is appropriate.



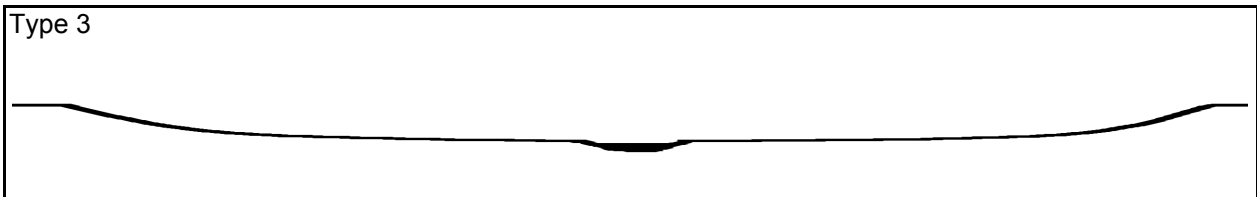
Type 3

Characteristics:

The flood plain has fully developed and is generally surrounded by rolling land. Soil types are often derived from a mixture of alluvial and colluvial deposits. Very little or no slope exists next to the river. There is very little or no observable development of primary and secondary flood plains. Slope increases dramatically at the flood plain boundary. This marked elevation increase is commonly referred to as a bluff line. Floodwater speed is slower. However, drainage away from the flood plain is also slower. Crop damage from extended submersion instead of water speed is typical. Damage from high water tables and poor internal soil drainage become more common.

Rating Implications:

Worst case rating is commonly used. Class average rating might be used depending on the degree of slope (more) and severity of historical discharge volume (less) in the primary flood zone.



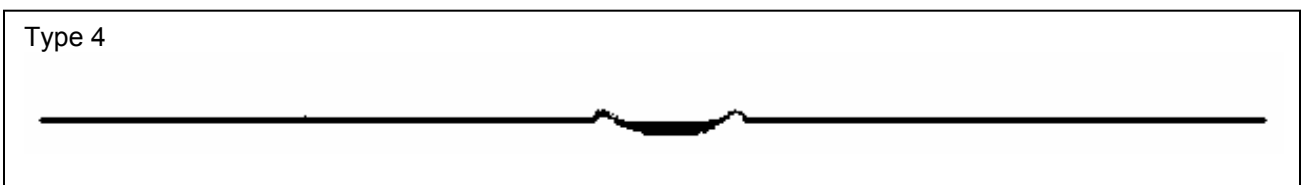
Type 4

Characteristics:

This profile exists in two forms. It may be part of a Type 3 profile in larger flood plains along major rivers or it may be common in regions with predominately flat terrain such as the Midwest. There is very little variation in slope. No distinction of variable flood risk within the profile can reasonably be made. On a flat terrain, that would normally be a small creek or river may produce floods of impressive proportions even after moderate rainfall because extent is not confined by land elevation. Smaller Type 4 profiles are often more frequently flooded than similar profiles along major rivers due to the greater influence of local weather. Flood timing and its variable relationship to crop damage become important rating considerations. The effects of Type 4 profile flooding a crop along major rivers is almost always catastrophic regardless of timing during the growing season.

Rating Implications:

Worst case rating is used.



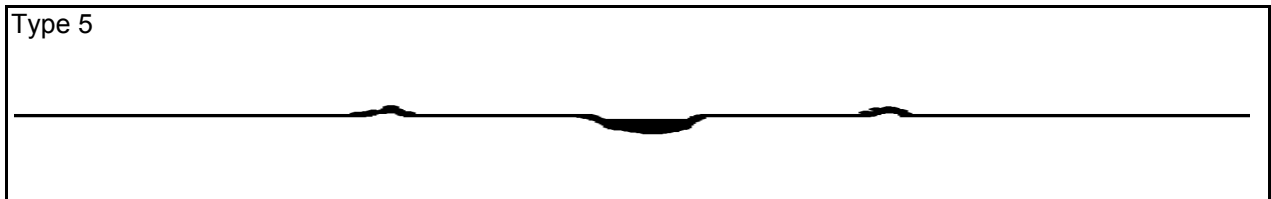
Type 5

Characteristics:

A Type 5 profile is a Type 4 profile with some minimal flood abatement measures. These measures may include piled dirt field boundaries, non-Corps specification levees, and passive drainage ditches. Flood abatement measures may have anywhere from no effect on flood frequency to legitimate flood prevention depending on many other land characteristics. Abatement measures may also work to increase potential crop damage from excessive moisture and poor drainage. Drainage of water runoff from adjacent uplands or direct flooding may become increasingly difficult.

Rating Implications:

Rating may become dependent on the quality of flood abatement measures. The entire flood plain may be worst case rated, only that acreage between flood abatement measures and the river may be worst case rated. Or, a combination of worst case and class average rating may be appropriate.



Type 6

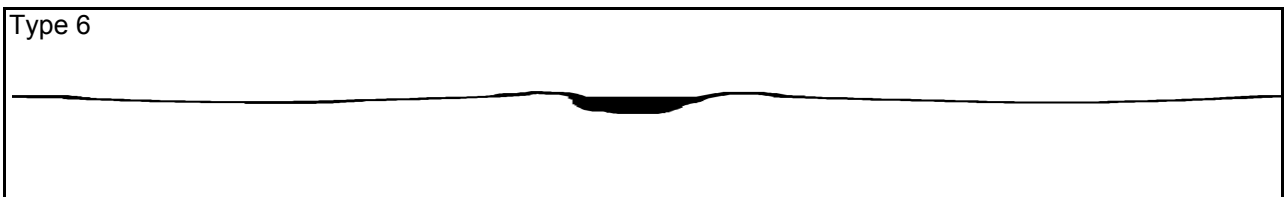
Characteristics:

This profile may be found along older river channels that have changed course over time. Land elevation for some portions of the flood plain is at or even below the current river channel. When flooding occurs, lower elevations away from the river are inundated and unable to drain back into the river as water recedes.

Flood damage away from the river may actually be more severe than on land adjacent to the river. Direct overflow and normal runoff from surrounding land may create severe drainage limitations.

Rating Implications:

Worst case rating is applicable. There may be unusual situations where worst case rating applies to depressional areas while class average or standard rating is reasonable for land closer to the river.



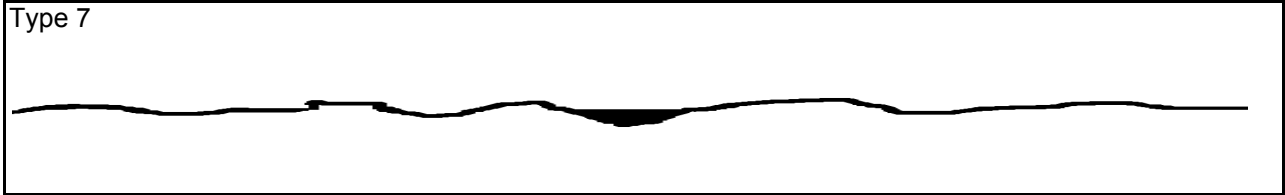
Type 7

Characteristics:

This irregular profile is usually produced by variation of parent material within the flood plain. Parent materials subject to differing rates of erosion and older colluvial or glacial deposits contribute to the 'washboard' appearance of this profile. Potential flood damage on associated farmland is highly variable. There may be knolls in the flood plain that do not flood aside depressional areas similar to a Type 6 profile.

Rating Implications:

Appropriate rating methods are dependent on the distribution and size of farmed fields within the flood plain. If only those areas not subject to flood are farmed, standard rating may be used. If fields are large with continuous mono-cropping across the flood plain, class average rating may be used. If only small fields in lower areas are farmed, worst case rating is used.



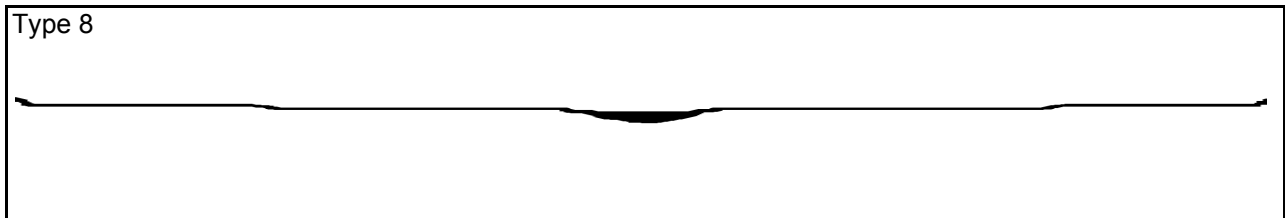
Type 8

Characteristics:

A Type 8 profile is similar to a Type 4 profile. The difference is a Type 4 profile is beginning to show development of primary and secondary flood plains. It is often not possible to physically distinguish between them for rating purposes.

Rating Implications:

Average class or worst case may be appropriate depending on the distribution and slope of land in each flood plain.



Type 9

Characteristics:

Type 9 profiles have extensive primary and secondary flood plain development. It is possible to separate land for rating purposes.

Rating Implications:

Generally, average class rating is applied to secondary flood plains due to lower risk and increasing slope. Worst case is appropriate for primary flood plains depending on the extent and quality of flood control structures.



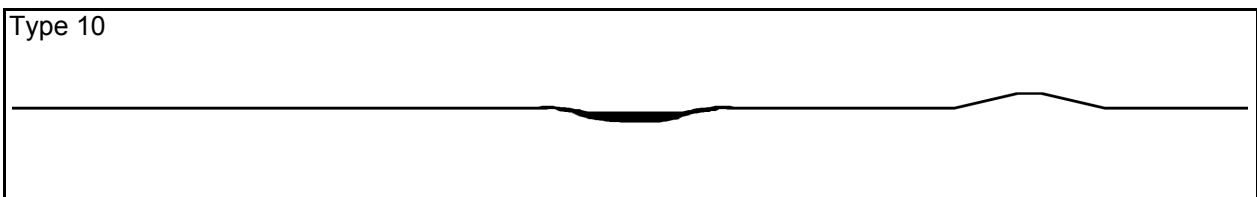
Type 10

Characteristics:

A Type 10 profile may have characteristics similar to any other type of flood plain. The difference is presence of a substantial flood control structure on one side of the flood plain. In this case, the levee may be a Corps Specification levee that is privately owned. Existence of the structure may decrease risk behind the levee; however, severity of flooding on the river side of the structure is general increased. This is because constriction of the flood plain forces water to move faster and spread out further on the opposite side of the river.

Rating Implications:

Land behind the levee may be assigned standard or average class ratings depending on the quality of the levee, seep potential, susceptibility of soil types to excessive moisture damage, and drainage limitations. Worst case rating is generally applicable to land between the river and the levee and land on the opposite side of the river.



Type 11

Characteristics:

This profile is characteristic of the largest rivers. Corps Specification or better levees on each side of the river define the flood plain. Construction of the levees is substantial and failure is not expected even under severe conditions. Breaching does occur although not generally more often than every twenty-five to fifty years.

Rating Implications:

Land behind the levee may be assigned standard or average class ratings depending on the quality of the levee, seep potential, susceptibility of soil types to excessive moisture damage, and drainage limitations. Worst case rating is applicable to land between the river and the levees.



EXHIBIT 4

Reference To Actuarial Structures

Almost all actuarial structures in use to classify risk and assign premium rates have their basis in the assumption that productivity and risk are related. As productivity increases, risk and its associated premium rate decrease. General types of structures include:

Single risk classification: This actuarial structure is generally established in counties with limited crop acreage and potential risk variation among insureds. A single class rate applies to all insured acreage. An example might be an apple program in a predominately flat county with 100 potential acres. A low number of insureds and a lack of evident risk variation suggest a county-wide rate is the most appropriate structure.

Multiple risk classifications: Continuous rating methods, and producer listing yield classifications, farm yield groupings, soil productivity groupings, and practice-type-variety groupings. The basic underwriting concept of multi-class rating is to account for variable risk exposure. Use of multi-class structures makes it possible to attract a better risk with lower premiums while continuing to adequately rate for the higher risk. If this approach is successful, rates may be reduced thereby attracting more business. In a county with many acres of a crop, the relationship between risk and productivity generally holds true although other program features or the presence of exceptional risk may work to degrade the actual relationship. In a county with limited crop acreage, this relationship may not exist. Over- or under-rating of all multiple risk classifications is possible if they are not systematically reviewed.

Exceptional or High Risk Classification: The actuarial structure for exceptional risk is simply an extension of single or multi-class rating. Almost all perils and associated losses have a random occurrence in a county. For example, hail may damage crop production on 100 acres in part of a county; however, future recurrence on the same location is unknown and unpredictable. This type of random loss, which may happen at any location, is the basis of a county average rate shared by all insurance participants. The exceptional risk does not exhibit random loss behavior. Exceptional risk is the expectation of repetitious loss from one or more perils in a definable location. The best example of exceptional risk for crop and other lines of property insurance is flood. Flood occurs within the physical bounds of a flood plain. It is a measurable peril with historical frequency that is expected to continue into the future. Other perils also exhibit this tendency toward repetitious loss due to the natural limitations of certain soils. These characteristics such as aluminum toxicity, poor drainage, sand content, land degradation, or high water table often mimic or exacerbate the effects of a weather related peril.

Price coverage plans (RA, CRC, IP, etc.) and Group Risk Plan coverage also have a revenue factor that must be considered along with yield components in determining risk.

EXHIBIT (5)

RESERVED