



Authorization to Commingle Production

If you follow one of the acceptable methods of accounting for production as described in this document, Rural Community Insurance Services (RCIS) authorizes you to commingle production in a storage structure. This authorization applies when:

1. Production to be commingled is from:
 - Multiple units, or
 - Uninsured and insured acreage; or
 - Acreage for which you have established separate yield history (approved yield)
2. Production already in the structure must be measured or you must have acceptable records of the production before adding additional production.
3. You follow and keep records of production according to one of the methods described in this document.

If you don't follow or do not have the acceptable records and have a claim, the production to count is determined according to Risk Management Agency ("RMA") commingled production procedures. The commingled production procedures include, but are not limited, to the loss of optional units, including uninsurable production as production to count, and allocating or prorating production. These procedures may result in no-indemnity due. You must also have acceptable records to accurately report your annual production history used to establish your approved yield and coverage for the next crop year. Commingled production procedures also apply to your production history if acceptable production records are not available.

When Authorization to Commingle Production is Not Provided

You must have RCIS measure your stored production before adding any additional production if either of the following apply:

1. If the production to be commingled is from multiple crop years (previous year with current year).
2. If you are unable to maintain acceptable records and are combining production as described in the Authorization section at the top of this page.

To request a measurement, please contact your crop insurance agent.

RCIS understands that harvest is a busy time and having someone come out to measure a bin can take precious time away from getting the crop off the field. RCIS will work with you to ensure as little interruption as possible to your harvest.



Acceptable Types of Production Records

➤ Load Records

A contemporaneous ledger, by crop, that includes all of the following information for each load:

- The unit number and/or field identification
- The date of harvest
- The type of conveyance used to transport the grain to the bin
- The estimated bushel volume per conveyance.

➤ Storage Structure Markings

All production within a storage structure must be identified separately by unit number or field.

1. Identify the depth of production by marking the storage structure with a permanent marker.
2. Write the unit number(s) and/or field identification from which the production was harvested, and date and initial the mark.
3. Identify and mark the depth of uninsured-acreage production separately from insured-acreage production if the storage structure contains both.

➤ Combine Monitor Records

Printed records from combine monitors must show all of the following:

- The location of field (field identification)
- The name of crop
- The date
- The number of pounds or bushels of the crop
- The unit number that correlates with the field identification/location (this can be handwritten)

➤ Weighed Production

You must have one of the following acceptable scale types:

- Non-portable farm scales
- Commercial elevator scales
- Grain carts, as long as the grain cart:
 - Can produce printed tickets showing the weight, or
 - Has an integrated display panel to show the weight of the production in the cart, and the cart is available so the capacity of the cart can be determined.

You must have acceptable weight records that include each individual scale weight ticket/record for each load and provide at least the following information (system printed or hand-written):

- Insured's name
- Crop
- Date weighed
- Load number (if the scale does not print a number, a number must be assigned.)
- Per load, the gross weight of the conveyance with production and the gross weight of the conveyance without production.
 - If the production is weighed using a grain cart that prints out tickets showing the gross weight of production in the cart or has an integrated panel showing the gross weight of the production in the cart from which the insured documents the weight, only the gross weight, per grain cart, of the production is required.
- Identification and location of the farm-storage structure in which the load(s) from each field are stored and/or a satisfactory explanation of disposition of the production if any or all of the production is no longer stored
- Unit and/or field identification from which the production was harvested that can be correlated to the unit numbers for the crop stored

➤ **Precision Farming Technology**

Acceptable precision farming systems must include at least the following components:

- GPS technology integrated with planter monitors, combine monitors and yield mapping software;
- Planting and harvesting summary reporting that reflects total harvested production; and
- Calibrations performed per the manufacturer's requirements

Precision farming records must include all of the following:

- Your name
- The unit number
- The FSA farm/tract/field ID number (optional)
- The legal description of acreage
- Crop name
- A print out of the following information:



Acceptable Records of Farm-Stored Production and Precision Farming Technology

GN-7022

Precision Farming Technology Acreage Planted Records

1. Acres planted (for acreage planted records)
2. Automated adjustments for overlapping planted rows (if overlapping occurred)
3. Electronically produced maps of planted acreage and acreage summary records. These must show required discernible breaks between units or practices. (see exception in 5. Below)
4. Automated planter records may be used to separate optional units on center pivots for irrigated and non-irrigated corners without a discernible break in the planting pattern provided you can provide the following:
 - a. Records showing the variable planting populations
 - b. Document the automated planter monitor system used
 - c. Provide the acres planted and practice for each optional unit
 - d. Provide production records by optional unit and practice; and
 - e. Provide all other required precision farming system information

Precision Farming Technology Production Records

1. Acres harvested;
2. Date harvested;
3. Total production (unadjusted for moisture);
4. Average moisture content; and
5. Yield maps and acreage/production summary records. These records must show separate production records were maintained by unit and/ or practice.
6. Calibration of the automated yield monitoring system. You must have calibrated the yield monitoring system for each insured crop and crop year, in accordance with the owner's manual specifications. Documentation showing the weighed sensor calibrations for the crop and crop year must also be provided. The sensor calibrations must not exceed three (3) percent when compared to the actual weighed production harvested from the acreage used to calibrate the sensor.
7. The annual calibration report from your yield monitor system (or other documentation) must include all calibrations and adjustments performed, by crop, for the crop year, including the date each calibration/adjustment was performed and the difference from the previous setting.

If you have a claim

RMA requires that stored production be measured by the Approved Insurance Provider and compared to your records to determine if your records are accurate. If your records are not accurate or not acceptable, the applicable RMA procedures to determine your yield must be used.

RMA now requires that Approved Insurance Providers obtain and keep copies of all your production records when you have a claim. Please consider having copies available in order to further expedite your claim.