

PART V – POTATOES

This Schedule A, Potatoes Plan, forms an integral part of the PRODUCTION INSURANCE AGREEMENT and as such contains supplementary information specific to potatoes.

DATE	TOPIC	REQUIREMENTS and/or EFFECTS
May 31	Application deadline	
	Required deposit	15 - 50% as per subsection 13(2)
	Perils insured against	See section 8, including bacterial ring rot, hollow heart, scab and growth cracks.
	Seed class required to be eligible for production insurance	All insured acres must be planted with seed lots that are foundation or higher classification and meet the <i>Plant Health Act</i> standards for post-harvest virus test results.
Final Planting date by variety according to maturity rating		
June 6 June 16	Very late, i.e. Russet Burbank, Century Russet, Butte, Sebago and Ranger Russet	Probable yield reduced by 2% per day after June 6. Acres planted after June 16 are not eligible for insurance.
June 12 June 22	Late, i.e. Green Mountain, Snowden	Probable yield reduced by 2% per day after June 12. Acres planted after June 22 are not eligible for insurance. Probable yield reduced by 2% per day after June 18. Acres planted after June 28 are not eligible for insurance.
June 18 June 28	Medium, i.e. Kennebec, Shepody, Frontier Russet, Yukon Gold, Russet Norkotah, Goldrush,	Probable yield reduced by 2% per day after June 24. Acres planted after July 4 are not eligible for insurance.
June 24 July 4	Early, i.e. Superior, Hilite Russet, Norland	
If mechanical planting miss is greater than 6% , the guaranteed yield will be adjusted on all affected acres by the difference between the average miss and the 6% tolerance.		
Stage I indemnity rate (30 days after planting)		Maximum indemnity is 30% of insured value (section 23).
Stage II indemnity rate (unharvested acres) FULL OFFSET between Stage II and Stage III, except in late blight cases meeting conditions in subsection 24(8).		Maximum indemnity is a sliding scale from 50 to 75% of insured value (section 24) based on: Maturity Class Days to Maturity Max Days for Sliding scale Late & Very Late: 120-140 days 90 days Medium: 110-120 days 80 days Early: 70-110 days 60 days
Stage III indemnity rate (harvested crop)		Indemnity equals the shortfall in production at the unit price (section 25).
Oct. 25	Final date for harvest	Subsequent field losses are at the insured's risk.
Dec. 20	Final date for filing PROOF of LOSS in writing	

PART V - POTATOES - PRODUCTION TO COUNT

“Production to count” means the yield of a crop calculated by adding all crop sales and inventory from all insured acres and then adjusting this gross production based on the crop’s intended or best use, by removing that portion of the yield affected by insured perils occurring before the harvest deadline and non-insured perils as determined by the Corporation;

Any or all of the following specific quality standards may be used to determine the final production to count:

- (1) For the purpose of calculating production to count (cwt) the following conversion factor will be used: one hundred pounds of potatoes displaces two and one half cubic feet, or, cubic feet x .4 = cwt.
- (2) The Corporation shall adjust crops based on their identified or best use;
 - processing potatoes identified for delivery on a processing contract shall be adjusted to processing standards
 - seed potatoes grown and stored as seed and those that have passed seed inspection by CFIA shall be adjusted as seed potatoes. Subject to Section (6) below
 - potatoes grown for the tablestock market shall be adjusted based on Canada #1 grade standards for a dry, unwashed pack on the tablestock market as of the final coverage date of December 20 in the crop year. Market price and market availability shall not be considered in the final adjustment.

Adjustments shall be made for all insurable perils and non-insurable perils as determined by the Corporation. The insured may request additional adjustments up to the end of the appeal period or January 20th, whichever is later, provided the insured provides sales records or other documents to verify specific cullage rates.

(3) The insured's production shall be adjusted by the Corporation based on records, delivery receipts and samples taken and evaluated. For each variety of potatoes listed in *Section 3*, the production to count (cwt) for indemnity purposes shall be determined by:

(a) adding all crop sales for each variety as recorded on delivery receipts, provided the total production was graded in a manner acceptable to the Corporation. All sales are recorded as production to count regardless of the price received or the expenses incurred to grade, store, transport and/or market the product.

Adjustments used to establish a Production to Count shall be as follows:

- (i) export sales, Canada #1 sales (table and seed), processing potato sales for french fries and chips, and specialized markets for sales to restaurants shall be counted as 100% production to count,
- (ii) Canada #2 sales shall be adjusted to count as 35% production to count,
- (iii) sales of Russet Burbank and Shepody potatoes for processing into dehydrated granules or formed product (e.g. hash browns) shall be adjusted to count as 35% production to count,
- (iv) sales of varieties other than Russet Burbank and Shepody for processing into dehydrated granules or formed product (e.g. hash browns) shall be adjusted to count as 30% production to count,
- (v) sales of small potatoes for soups and salads shall be adjusted to count as 20% production to count,
- (vi) sales of cull potatoes for cattle feed shall be adjusted to count as 0% production to count, and

(b) for crops in storage, the Corporation shall determine actual production by multiplying bin or pile measurements by the conversion factor. Gross production shall then be adjusted by samples and visual inspection to produce a production to count. Adjustments shall be made for all insurable peril covered and for non-insurable perils as determined by the Corporation based on the intended or best use of the product.

(4) To determine the production to count, the following tolerances shall be used for non-insurable perils:

- a 3% tolerance for mechanical bruise and injury;
- a 0% tolerance for rocks, clay or other such defects;
- a 1% tolerance for sunburn unless the insured can prove that approved management practices were applied and the damage was caused by weather conditions or an insurable peril beyond the control of the insured.

The Corporation shall also apply the following:

- scab damage shall be adjusted according to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations for Seed and Tablestock and/or the tolerance accepted by the processor.
- (b) inventory diverted or sold under any Government-sponsored programs shall be included as sales and the gross yields shall be adjusted to determine production to count.

(5) The criteria stated by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency in its Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations and the minimum requirements in the *Plant Health Act* shall be used as the basis to adjust production for seed and tablestock and those criteria set up by the processors to determine a pay weight shall be used as the basis to evaluate losses for processing potatoes. Additional adjustments may be made by the Corporation in order to adjust for insurable and non-insurable perils and to determine a production to count.

(6) The post-harvest virus test results and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's final Seed Potato Certification will be used as the basis for determining the end use of seed production from insured acres unless other criteria can be identified that changes the end use of this production. Contracts for processing or agreements for processing will be accepted as proof of processing.

Adjusting Potatoes for Bacterial Ring Rot (BRR)

When a Bacterial Ring Rot (BRR) case, either positive or contact, is identified on an insured farm by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) the following adjusting procedures shall be followed:

- all seedlots shall be decertified to tablestock,
- all contracts shall be adjusted or re-adjusted to establish a production to count based on a tablestock or processing end use.

The final production to count for all insured potato crops on an infected farm shall be calculated using the standards established for processing or tablestock potatoes. The additional cost of grading, transporting, marketing or clean-up as well as the marketability of the infected crop are not insurable costs and shall not be considered in the final adjustment.