



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Farm and Foreign  
Agricultural  
Services

Risk  
Management  
Agency

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**BULLETIN NO: MGR-11-003**

**TO:** All Approved Insurance Providers  
All Risk Management Agency Field Offices  
All Other Interested Parties

**FROM:** William J. Murphy /s/ *William J. Murphy* 3/4/2011  
Administrator

**SUBJECT:** Double Cropping Requirements and Establishing Double Crop History  
for 2011 and Succeeding Crop Years

**BACKGROUND:**

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) has received questions regarding records that are acceptable for establishing double crop history. In addition, some believe that it may be unreasonable or onerous in certain situations to expect producers to have kept separate records of production from double cropped and non-double cropped acreage in order to qualify for the double cropping exemptions contained within the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (Basic Provisions), although there exists planted acreage records. In areas where it is a common and recognized practice to double crop (e.g. soybeans following wheat) some producers contend RMA should provide greater flexibility in accepting records that reasonably support they have a history of double cropping. RMA has issued and has available on its website Final Agency Determinations (FAD) establishing double crop history and the records acceptable to do so.

In accordance with section 15(h)(4) of the Basic Provisions policyholders may qualify for double cropping history in two ways:

1. The policyholder must provide acceptable records of acreage and production that show the policyholder double cropped acreage in at least two of the last four crop years in which the first insured crop was planted (if the policyholder is using the double crop exemption on prevented planting acreage, provisions contained in section 17(f)(4) of the 2011 Basic Provisions require these records to be from at least two of the last four crop years in which the current year's prevented planting crop was grown). This history can be used anywhere in the county for which the policyholder double cropped acreage; or
2. The policyholder must provide acceptable records from the applicable acreage showing it was double cropped in at least two of the last four crop years in which the first insured crop was grown on it from a person who previously double cropped the acreage which the policyholder acquired (if the policyholder is using the double crop exemption on prevented planting acreage, provisions contained in section 17(f)(4) of the 2011 Basic Provisions require these records to be from at least two of the last four crop years



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in which the current year's prevented planting crop was grown). This double crop history can only be used on the same physical acres for which the double crop records were provided.

In addition to section 15(h) of the Basic Provisions, FAD-103 lists other records applicable to establish double crop history. FAD-103 states, in pertinent part, "In accordance with section 4.D(8)(c)4 of the Crop Insurance Handbook, acceptable records that may be used to support past double-cropping include, but are not limited to:

- Elevator ledger sheets showing the amount of production from double-cropped acreage (using farm management or trucking records, producers can designate which loads were from double-cropped acreage if production from both double-cropped and single cropped acreage is on the same ledger);
- Crop insurance records, including records used for APH, claims, appraisals, bin measurements, etc.
- FSA documents, maps, or bin measurements showing the amounts of production or acreage that was double-cropped."

Additionally, in FAD-101 FCIC provided certain exceptions for providing separate production records on first crop and second crop acreage giving examples when it would be impractical and unreasonable to expect the producer to have kept such records.

### **ACTION:**

In addition to the requirements in section 15(h) of the Basic Provisions and exceptions provided in FAD-101, solely for the purpose of determining whether a policyholder qualifies for the double cropping exemptions contained in the Basic Provisions for the 2011 and succeeding crop years:

1. Insured producers must demonstrate they have double cropped acreage in two of the last four crop years, including planted acreage records described above;
2. For production from double cropped acreage that was not kept separate from non-double cropped acreage, Approved Insurance Providers (AIPs) may allocate commingled first/second crop production to the acreage in proportion to the liability for the acreage that was and was not double cropped. Please refer to the Loss Adjustment Manual Standards Handbook (LAM) PAR. 126 and PAR. 53. In cases where the liability per acre is the same for the crop on the acreage that was and was not double cropped, or in cases where the crop was not insured or was not an insurable crop, AIPs may divide the total production by the total acres to allocate commingled production;
3. The AIP must be able to verify it is a practice generally recognized by agricultural experts or organic agricultural experts for the area to plant two or more crops for harvest in the same crop year; and
3. The AIP must determine the amount of allocated production is representative of the yields per acre, for the particular year and area from both double cropped and non-

double cropped acreage (e.g. The amount of allocated production is reasonable compared to the average yields per acre for the area and that all such production would not have reasonably come from only the first crop acreage or the second crop acreage.).

As these procedures are only for purposes of determining double crop exemption, all applicable policy provisions as well as procedures in the Crop Insurance Handbook and LAM apply with regard to commingled production for loss and actual production history purposes.

**DISPOSAL DATE:**

This bulletin will remain in effect until incorporated into FCIC-issued procedures.