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Federal Crop
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FCIC-25370 (09-2014)
FCIC-25370-1 (08-2015)

PREVENTED PLANTING STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2016 and Succeeding Crop Years

PREVENTED PLANTING STANDARDS HANDBOOK

**RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
KANSAS CITY, MO 64133**

TITLE: PREVENTED PLANTING STANDARDS HANDBOOK	NUMBER: FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-1
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2016 Succeeding Crop Years	ISSUE DATE: August 7, 2015
SUBJECT: Provides the procedures and instructions for administering the Prevented Planting Provisions	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division APPROVED: /s/ Tim B. Witt Deputy Administrator for Product Management

REASONS FOR AMENDMENT

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

- (1) Paragraph 25 (5), page 14: Added PP coverage level percentage for onions and tobacco
- (2) Paragraph 30, page 29: Added language to clarify PP Coverage for An Intended Fall-planted or Spring-planted Crop Following a Spring-planted Crop from the Prior Crop Year
- (3) Paragraph 56 C, page 49: Revised procedures concerning example of required revised acreage report when acreage reported as PP acres to be left idle, is planted to crop after the late planting period and after the acreage report date
- (4) Paragraph 75 (3), page 58: Removed reference to Peanut LASH
- (5) Paragraph 82 (C), pages 66-67: Removed example 2, as it is repetitive of the subsequent example. Changed example 3 to example 2
- (6) Paragraph 82 (D), page 70: Changed “can also” to “cannot” in example 4
- (7) Paragraph 82 (E), page 72: Clarified example 5
- (8) Exhibit 2: Updated reference.
- (9) Exhibit 2: Added haylage to the definition of otherwise harvested.

PREVENTED PLANTING STANDARDS HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

	Prevented Planting Standards Handbook						
	TP Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Exhibit Number	Exhibit Page(s)	Date	Directive Number
Remove	1-2		13-14	1 2	89 90	09-2014	FCIC-25370
			29-30			09-2014	FCIC-25370
			49-50			09-2014	FCIC-25370
			57-58			09-2014	FCIC-25370
			65-72			09-2014	FCIC-25370
						09-2014	FCIC-25370
						09-2014	FCIC-25370
						09-2014	FCIC-25370
Insert	1-2		13-14	1 2	89 90	08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
			29-30.2			08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
			49-50			08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
			57-58			08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
			65-72			08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
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						08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
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Current Index	1-2	1-2	1-12	1-2 2-6	89-90 91-99	08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
			13-14			09-2014	FCIC-25370
			15-28			09-2014	FCIC-25370
			29-30.2			08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
			31-48			09-2014	FCIC-25370
			49-50			08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
			51-56			09-2014	FCIC-25370
			57-58			08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
			59-65			09-2014	FCIC-25370
			65-72			08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
			73-88			09-2014	FCIC-25370
						08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
						09-2014	FCIC-25370
						08-2015	FCIC-25370-1
						09-2014	FCIC-25370

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

The handbook pages listed in the Control Chart above under the “Insert” heading replace such pages in the FCIC-25370 Prevented Planting Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, dated September 3, 2014. This handbook is effective upon approval and until obsoleted.

25. PP Coverage Level Percentages

- (1) The CP contain the PP coverage level percentage that will automatically apply to the insured's crop policy, unless the insured has Additional Coverage and Additional PP Coverage levels are available and elected.
- (2) If available for the crop, insureds with Additional Coverage may elect additional levels of PP coverage on or before the SCD. The additional levels of PP coverage also require additional premium. When additional PP coverage levels are available, they are contained on the actuarial documents for the crop and are indicated as PF (+5 percent) and PT (+10 percent).
- (3) If the insured has a crop policy with CAT coverage, an additional level of PP coverage cannot be elected. For example, the insured has a corn policy with CAT coverage for his/her high-risk land in county A, and another corn policy in county A with additional coverage for non-high-risk land. The insured can only purchase additional PP coverage on the corn policy that has additional coverage.
- (4) The insured cannot increase the elected or assigned PP coverage level percent for any CY if a cause of loss that could prevent planting (even though it is not known whether such cause will actually prevent planting) has occurred during the PP insurance period and prior to the insured's request to change his/her PP coverage level. When a policy is transferred to another AIP, and the transfer application has the same optional PP coverage election as the previous policy, it is not considered an increase in PP coverage.
- (5) Insureds' PP coverage level percentage is multiplied by their per-acre production guarantee for timely planted acres times their applicable price election or projected price, to determine a per-acre amount before share. Refer to paragraph 75 for the complete PP payment calculation.

PP Coverage Level Percentages by Crop		
If the insured crop is . . .	And the coverage level elected is . . .	Then available PP coverage levels is . . .
Barley ^{5/} , buckwheat, corn ^{5/} , canola/rapeseed ^{5/} , dry beans, dry peas, flax, grain sorghum ^{5/} , hybrid sorghum seed, millet, mustard, oats, popcorn, rye, safflowers, silage sorghum, soybeans ^{5/} , sunflower seed ^{5/} , or wheat ^{5/}	Additional	60, 65 ^{1/} , or 70 ^{1/} percent
	CAT	60 percent
Green peas, processing sweet corn, or processing beans	Additional	40, 45 ^{1/} , or 50 ^{1/} percent
	CAT	40 percent
Rice ^{5/} or sugar beets ^{3/, 4/}	Additional	45, 50 ^{1/} , or 55 ^{1/} percent
	CAT	45 percent

25. PP Coverage Level Percentages

PP Coverage Level Percentages by Crop		
If the insured crop is . . .	And the coverage level elected is . . .	Then available PP coverage levels is . . .
Cotton ^{2/} , ^{5/} ELS cotton ^{2/} , cottonseed ^{2/} , hybrid seed corn, or peanuts	Additional	50, 55 ^{1/} , or 60 ^{1/} percent
	CAT	50 percent
Onions ^{3/} and Tobacco	Additional	35 percent
	CAT	35 percent
Central and southern potatoes and northern potatoes	Additional	25, 30 ^{1/} , or 35 ^{1/} percent
	CAT	25 percent

^{1/} When additional coverage is elected, the insured can elect one of these higher PP coverages by the SCD provided there is no existing cause of loss that has occurred during the PP insurance period or (refer to Para. 25 (1)-(4) above for more details).

^{2/} The production guarantee for non-irrigated cotton is based on the solid-planted approved APH yield. (For AUP cotton, ELS cotton, and cottonseed do not apply the skip-row Yield Conversion Factor.)

^{3/} For onions and sugar beets, the percentage listed is multiplied times the final stage production guarantee.

^{4/} PP is not available in California counties with an April 30 contract change date and a July 15 cancellation date.

^{5/} For Revenue Protection, Revenue Protection with the Harvest Price Exclusion, and Yield Protection plans of insurance; the projected price is used.

The PP coverage level for eligible double-cropped acreage is the same as for PP acreage that is not planted to any crop (e.g.; 60 percent for soybeans).

When the NI corners of a center pivot irrigation system are considered IRR and qualify for PP, the approved IRR APH yield is used to calculate the PP production guarantee for the entire field (including the NI corners).

26. Eligible Acres

A. PP Eligible Acreage

Acreage eligible for PP must:

- (1) Be insurable.
- (2) Be available for planting. Available for planting means land is free of trees, rocky outcroppings, or other factors that would prevent proper and timely preparation of the seedbed for planting and harvest of the crop for the CY.
- (3) Not be acreage that is considered unavailable for planting. Acreage not considered available for planting includes, but is not limited to, the following (see the SP, if applicable):
 - (a) Acreage enrolled in CRP;

29. PP Coverage When There Is Pasture or Forage (Continued)

- (c) Insureds with acreage of similar characteristics in the surrounding area were prevented from planting;
- (d) The insured provides documentation/proof to the AIP's satisfaction that the acreage would qualify as "Insurable Acreage" under the applicable policy provisions for the crop being claimed as prevented; and
- (e) An insurance policy with PP coverage is in place for the spring crop that is intended to be planted.

30. PP Coverage for An Intended Fall-planted or Spring-planted Crop Following a Spring-planted Crop from the Prior Crop Year

An insured producer may be entitled to a PP payment for a crop with a fall-planting date or spring-planting date that was prevented from being planted by the FPD due to adverse weather preventing harvest of a mature spring-planted crop, **provided other producers** with acreage having similar characteristics in the surrounding area were also prevented from harvesting a mature spring-planted crop (due to adverse weather). In counties that have crops with only spring FPDs or both fall and spring FPDs (e.g., Small Grains), the insured crop must be prevented from being planted until the spring FPD in order to be eligible for a PP guarantee.

Example 1: A spring crop was planted in 2015. Due to excess moisture at the time the 2016 fall crop should be planted, the spring crop was not able to be harvested by the fall FPD and prevents planting of a fall-planted crop for the 2016 CY.

This also applies when a spring-planted crop was planted using good farming practices, but adverse weather prevented the spring-planted crop from ever maturing and being harvested timely (AIP granted additional time to harvest the crop) but subsequent adverse weather prevented field preparation and/or planting a spring crop by the FPD for the next crop year.

Example 2: A spring crop was planted in 2015. Due to excess moisture, the 2015 spring crop was prevented from being harvested by the calendar date for the end of the insurance period for the crop (AIP granted additional time to harvest the crop). Continued adverse weather prevented harvest or removal of the crop from the field until a late spring month of 2016. Subsequent spring weather conditions prevented field preparation and/or planting of the 2016 spring crop (e.g., 2016 canola) by the spring FPD due to the 2015 crop not being harvested.

31. PP Coverage for a Spring-Planted Crop Following a Fall-planted Crop in the Same Crop Year

An insured producer may be entitled to a PP payment for a crop with a spring-planting date that was prevented from being planted by the FPD due to adverse weather preventing harvest of a mature fall-planted crop, provided:

- (1) other producers with acreage having similar characteristics in the surrounding area were also prevented from harvesting the fall-planted crop due to adverse weather; and
- (2) the insured meets the double-cropping criteria in Para. 43 along with the other required PP provisions.

32. Acceptable Cover Crops

- (1) Refer to Exhibit 2 for the definition of “cover crop” and Exhibit 5 for a visual aid depicting the impacts of a cover crop on PP eligibility and amount of PP payment.
- (2) For insurance purposes the following will not be considered acceptable cover crops:
 - (a) Volunteer or cover plants that were seeded, transplanted, or that volunteer earlier than 12 months prior to the FPD for the insured PP crop and that remains in place during the time planting of the insured crop is general in the area.; or

Example: The insured had 2014 PP corn, and on May 28, 2014, the insured planted a cover crop that remains in place throughout 2014 and during the time corn would generally be planted in the area for the 2015 CY. Due to excess moisture, the insured claims PP soybeans in 2015. The cover crop still remained on the acreage. The cover crop could have been removed prior to the FPD for soybeans but was not. Since the plants (cover crop) were seeded, transplanted, or volunteered more than 12 months prior to the 2015 soybeans FPD they would be considered a crop in place (established), and the insured would not be eligible for a PP payment unless the insured meets all the requirements in paragraph 29 above.

- (b) A crop claimed as a cover crop that is enrolled and covered under NAP. Refer to Exhibit 2 for the definition of second crop and the clarification that follows that subsection.
- (3) When the cover crop planted is a crop that is commonly planted for silage, grazing, etc., in the area or for the type of farming operation the insured has (e.g. dairy operation), the adjuster must use extra caution in verifying whether the insured’s actual intent was to plant the crop as a cover crop or for the purpose of silage, haying, grazing, etc. Items that may be verified include but are not limited to:
 - (a) That the insured has the inputs to plant the crop claimed as PP;

32. Acceptable Cover Crops (Continued)

- (b) That the insured has a history of planting the crop claimed as a cover crop for hay, silage, grazing, etc.; and
 - (c) Whether the insured certified acreage at FSA this CY and if so, what use is shown for the acreage in question? Refer to paragraph 41 below for more information pertaining to how haying, grazing, or otherwise harvesting a cover crop planted on the same PP acreage may affect the PP payment.
- (4) Refer to NRCS website for cover crop guidelines and the “Cover Crop Termination Guidelines Non-Irrigated Cropland” at:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/national/home/>

33-40 (Reserved)

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56. Revised Acreage Reports (Continued)

C. Examples of Required Revised Acreage Reports for PP Acres

IF...	THEN...
the insured initially certifies PP acreage will be left idle, but the insured later plants it to a second crop within the LPP for the PP crop, and the insured does not meet the double cropping requirements,	revise the acreage report to delete this ineligible PP acreage. If the insured has an active policy for the crop planted, and the crop has not been reported, the acreage report may be revised to add the crop acreage if it is prior to the acreage reporting date for the planted crop. If it is after the acreage reporting date for the planted crop, the revised acreage report may be revised to add the crop as insured acreage IF a crop inspection is performed and the crop meets the criteria for accepting unreported acreage (unreported unit, if applicable), as outlined in procedures for crop inspections in the LAM.
the insured reported PP acres for a crop for which no eligible PP acres are provided under the policy (e.g., 100 acres of soybeans with no crop insurance history) but has eligible PP acres for another crop (e.g., 90 acres of corn).	Refer to paragraph 84 for example.
the insured reported 100 PP acres of black turtle beans, and the insured's dry bean history in the 4 most recent policy CYs shows the maximum acres for types of dry beans are: 10 acres for black turtle beans and 90 acres for navy beans	revise the acreage report to show 10 acres of PP acres for black turtle beans and 90 acres PP for navy beans.
acreage reported as PP is found to not be eligible for PP coverage	revise the acreage report to delete this ineligible acreage from the acreage report.
acreage reported as PP acres to be left idle, is planted to the crop reported as PP after the LPP (after the FPD if LPP is not applicable), and after the acreage reporting date.	revise the acreage report within 5 days after planting is complete to delete the PP acreage. If acreage is planted after the LPP (or after FPD if LPP is not applicable), the acreage report will be revised to show the acreage as insured (if a crop inspection is performed and the crop meets the criteria for accepting unreported acreage, as outlined in the LAM) or uninsured depending on the insured's choice.
it is verified that the PP acreage of the insured crop is physically located in a different unit than was reported on the initial acreage report,	revise the acreage report to reflect the correct unit in which the PP acreage is located.
the number of reported PP acres exceeds the number of acres eligible for a PP payment,	revise the acreage report to delete the number of acres that exceed the number of acres eligible for a PP payment.
the acreage reported as PP according to the insured's practices/rotational requirements show the acreage would have remained fallow or been planted to another crop than the crop reported as PP,	revise the acreage to remove the ineligible acres.

56. Revised Acreage Report (Continued)

C. Examples of Required Revised Acreage Reports for PP Acres (continued)

IF...	THEN...																					
<p>the number of PP and planted acres reported do not match the PP and the planted acres that were determined to exist and the total number of determined acres do not exceed the reported acres for the unit; and the:</p> <p>(1) PP acres are not increased, and all other PP eligibility requirements are met, and</p> <p>(2) planted acres pass a crop inspection in accordance with the criteria for increasing liability stated in the LAM.</p>	<p>revise the acreage report to reflect the number of acres of PP and planted acres that were actually determined to exist.</p> <p>Example:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Reported Acres</td> <td style="width: 30%;">50 planted</td> <td style="width: 40%;">\$ 5,000 liab.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>100 PP</td> <td><u>\$ 6,000 liab.</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total liab. =</td> <td>\$11,000 liab.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Determined Acres</td> <td>75 planted</td> <td>\$ 7,500 liab.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>75 PP</td> <td><u>\$ 4,500 liab.</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total liab. =</td> <td>\$12,000 liab.</td> </tr> </table> <p>If the planted acreage did not pass the crop inspection, the PP acres that were not prevented from planting (25 acres in this case) would have to be removed, and the planted acreage could not be added.</p>	Reported Acres	50 planted	\$ 5,000 liab.		100 PP	<u>\$ 6,000 liab.</u>		Total liab. =	\$11,000 liab.				Determined Acres	75 planted	\$ 7,500 liab.		75 PP	<u>\$ 4,500 liab.</u>		Total liab. =	\$12,000 liab.
Reported Acres	50 planted	\$ 5,000 liab.																				
	100 PP	<u>\$ 6,000 liab.</u>																				
	Total liab. =	\$11,000 liab.																				
Determined Acres	75 planted	\$ 7,500 liab.																				
	75 PP	<u>\$ 4,500 liab.</u>																				
	Total liab. =	\$12,000 liab.																				
<p>in the 4 most recent policy CYs, an insured has not planted any crop in the county for which PP insurance was available or has not received a PP insurance guarantee, and the insured:</p> <p>(1) reports that he/she intends to plant all his/her cropland acres (1,000 acres) to fall wheat on the Intended Acreage Report prior to the SCD closing date for fall wheat, and</p> <p>(2) the insured later reports 500 PP acres for wheat and 500 PP acres for corn on the Acreage Report by the acreage reporting date,</p>	<p>revise the acreage report to list 1,000 wheat PP acres if it is determined that the insured was prevented from planting all 1,000 acres of wheat due to an insurable cause. If it is determined the wheat acres were prevented from planting, the acreage report must be revised to 1,000 wheat PP acres because the insured did not have any eligible PP acres for corn due to the eligible acres being established on the intended acreage report in accordance with the BP (i.e., eligible PP acres for producer who in the 4 most recent policy CYs has not planted any crop in the county for which PP insurance was available or has not received a PP guarantee). If there was no wheat prevented from planting, no PP payment can be paid for PP corn or soybeans.</p>																					
<p>a 100 acre field of corn is PP and reported as PP corn. The insured plants 30 acres of soybeans after the LPP for corn in the same field (the insured has no history of planting both corn and soybeans in this field in the same CY in any one of the four most recent CYs),</p>	<p>revise the acreage report to remove all PP corn acreage since any PP acreage in a field must be considered the same crop planted in the field (refer to paragraph 27(1)(a)). If the insured, due to an insured cause, was prevented from planting soybeans on the remaining 70 acres in the field, those acres may be claimed as PP soybeans.</p>																					

57-60 (Reserved)

74. PP payment Determinations (Continued)

- (4) The PP acreage reported on the acreage report for the unit will be considered the PP acres for the unit UNLESS ineligible PP acreage was reported or the insured did not meet all of the PP coverage requirements.
 - (a) Verify that all of the requirements for PP coverage were met and that all of the acres reported as PP are eligible PP acres.
 - (b) If the insured is not eligible for a PP payment for some of the PP acres reported, the entry for “determined acres” on the claim form for the PP acres must reflect only the PP acres for which the insured is eligible. The acreage report does not need to be revised during loss adjustment except as stated in paragraph 56.

75. PP Payment Calculation

- (1) The PP guarantee is separate from the timely and LP guarantees, and the guarantees are not added together to determine the PP payment. The PP payment is considered a separate payment from the indemnity payment. The following step (or steps) are used to determine the PP payment for any eligible acreage within a unit:
 - (a) **STEP 1 - For 100 Percent of PP Payment** - When PP acres that are the first insured crop and that will not or does not have a second crop planted on the same acreage (or NO actions have been taken on the same acreage that would require reduction of the PP payment as stated in Part 4 AND STEP (2) does not apply).
 - (i) Multiply the insured’s PP coverage level percentage by:
 - (A) The insured’s per-acre amount of insurance; OR
 - (B) The amount determined by multiplying the insured’s per-acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage of the insured crop (or type, if applicable) by the insured’s price election or projected price, whichever is applicable. For Revenue Protection, Revenue Protection with the Harvest Price Exclusion, and Yield Protection plans of insurance; use the projected price.
 - (ii) Multiply the result of (a)(i) above by the number of eligible PP acres in the unit, and
 - (iii) Multiply the result of (a)(ii) by the insured’s share.
 - (b) **STEP 2 - REDUCE PP PAYMENT TO 35 Percent of STEP 1**

The ending results of Step (1) above multiplied by 35 percent.

This step is only performed when all or some of PP acres in the unit are the first insured crop and will or has a second crop planted on the same acreage or other actions have been taken on the same acreage that would require reduction of the PP payment as stated in Part 4.

75. PP Payment Calculation (Continued)

- (2) The PP Payment is:
 - (a) The results of Step (1) above; or
 - (b) The SUM of steps (1) and (2) when both apply within the same unit (i.e., part of the PP acres (first insured crop) in the unit are eligible for 100% PP payment, and part of the PP acres in the unit are limited to 35 percent of the PP payment). Refer to examples in Exhibit 4(2).

76. Unit Guarantee for the Claim

- (1) For planted acreage, the claim will reflect the total of the guarantees, by line, of the timely planted and LP acreage, and
- (2) For PP acres, the claim will reflect the PP guarantee (refer to paragraph 25).

77. Multiple PP Payments

Only ONE PP payment can be received by the insured or any other person (excluding share arrangement) for each acre for the CY, unless the insured meets the requirement for double cropping as stated in Part 4 above.

78. Finalizing Claims

- (1) PP payment claims are not to be finalized UNTIL the adjuster and AIP are satisfied with all verifications/determinations, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) All acres claimed as PP for the insured crop met all eligibility requirements for PP payments, including that the acres were available for planting; refer to paragraph 26A(2)-(3) for more information. If the adjuster questions the eligibility of any of the reported PP acreage, the adjuster is to contact the next level of supervision;
 - (b) The crop claimed as a cover crop met the criteria for a cover crop and whether the cover crop was hayed or grazed and if it was, the exact date it was hayed or grazed to determine whether the PP acreage is ineligible for a PP payment or whether the PP payment is reduced by 65 percent or not reduced. Refer to Part 4 for this information;

81. Cause of Loss Timing and Carry-Over Insured Examples (Continued)

B. Carry-Over Insureds and Drought Reduces Irrigation Water (continued)

- (6) **How to handle when the same cause of loss from previous PP insurance period, even with normal weather within current PP insurance period, continues to prevent planting.** When available information indicates that the effects of drought, excess moisture, or flooding occurring prior to the insurance period for the current CY are such that normal weather conditions within the insurance period would still not allow crop production (e.g., the land became part of a marsh or lake, or irrigation water allocations remain below what is needed to irrigate 100 percent of historical acreage, even with normal weather), the loss would be attributable to events occurring outside the insurance period for the current year and no PP payment could be made on such acreage.

82. General Verification Instructions and Examples

A. Documentation

All documentation, receipts, weather reports, etc., in the determination of eligible acreage and/or eligibility for a PP payment must be maintained in the insured's file for review.

B. Determining Maximum Eligible PP Acres

Determine the maximum number of eligible PP acres by totaling the number of eligible PP acres for ALL crops in the county in which the insured has a share. Refer to paragraph 26.

C. Examples of Maximum Acres for the Policy (County/Crop)

Example 1:

No Added Land (leased, purchased, or transferred out of CRP)	
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>Maximum PP Acres by Crop and for ALL CROPS</u>
Cropland ^{1/} = 900 acres	Corn = 400 acres
Corn History = 400 acres	Soybeans = 400 acres
Soybean History = 400 acres	<u>Wheat = 100 acres</u>
Wheat History = 100 acres	TOTAL = 900 acres eligible
^{1/} CRP acres enrolled = 200 acres	for all crops.

^{1/} The term “cropland” as used in this example (and for crop insurance purposes) includes ONLY cropland that is available for planting. (Including the CRP acres in the example, there are 1100 total acres. Although FSA or others might consider this farmland/cropland, it would not be considered cropland for insurance purposes since it is not available for planting.) Refer to paragraph 26A(2)-(3) for more information regarding cropland acreage that is available for planting. In the example above, the 200 acres still enrolled in the CRP program are not considered part of the cropland acres eligible for insurance purposes and therefore, are not included in the cropland total in the example above.

82. General Verification Instructions and Examples (Continued)

C. Examples of Maximum Acres for the Policy (County/Crop) (continued)

Example 2:

Added Land - (leased, purchased, or transferred out of CRP)

Previous CY:

900 acres of cropland acres available for planting the previous year
400 acres corn history
300 acres wheat history
300 acres soybean history

Added 300 acres of cropland available for planting for the current CY.

The added land:

- (1) was purchased, leased, or released from CRP in time to plant;
- (2) was available for planting;
- (3) meets the policy provisions for allowing it for eligible PP acres; and
- (4) no cause of loss that could prevent planting had occurred at the time the land was purchased, leased, or released from CRP.

Total cropland available for planting in current CY = 1200 acres

Calculate the maximum eligible PP acres by crop, as follows:

- (1) 1200 cropland acres (available for planting the current CY)
900 cropland acres (available for planting the previous CY)
= 1.333 factor
- (2) 400 acres corn history X 1.333 = 533.2 acres
300 acres soybean history X 1.333 = 399.9 acres
300 acres wheat history X 1.333 = 399.9 acres

Totals, including new land

1200 cropland acres
available for planting

Maximum PP Acres by Crop and for All Crops

Corn = 533.2 acres

Soybeans = 399.9 acres

Wheat = 399.9 acres

¹TOTAL = 1,333.0 acres eligible for ALL crops

¹The total exceeds the cropland acres available for planting, so the maximum eligible acres for corn, soybeans, and wheat for this CY will have to be based on the insured's intent, limited by the policy limitations and cropland acres available for planting. For example, the insured intends to plant 525.0 acres of corn, 375.0 acres of soybeans, and 300.0 acres of wheat, which would be within the maximum eligible PP acres.

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82. General Verification Instructions and Examples (Continued)

D. Examples of Remaining Eligible PP Acreage When There is Planted and PP Acreage¹

Example 1: Insured reports 600 insured acres, consisting of the following:

FSN # 1 (Unit 0001-0001OU)	FSN # 2 (Unit 0001-0002OU)
100 corn acres planted timely	100 corn acres planted timely
50 soybean acres planted timely	50 soybeans acres PP
FSN # 3 (Unit 0001-0003OU)	FSN # 4 (Unit 0001-0004OU)
50 soybean acres LP	50 soybean acres LP
100 corn acres planted timely	100 acres soybeans planted after LPP; due to insured cause

The insured has 600 total cropland acres available for planting and has 400 acres of corn history and 300 acres of soybean history.

Prior to planting anything, the maximum PP acres were 400 corn and 300 soybeans. However, whatever combination of the two crops claimed, the total PP acres cannot exceed the 600 total cropland acres available for planting. For example: 400 acres corn and 200 acres of soybeans could have been claimed, or some other combination of 600 acres or less.

600 Cropland acres available for planting
 -550 Acres planted
 50 Acres eligible for PP; thus, the 50 PP soybean acres are eligible for PP payment.

Example 2: Insured reports 700 insured acres, consisting of the following:

FSN # 1 (Unit 0001-0001OU)	FSN # 2 (Unit 0001-0002OU)
100 PP wheat acres	50 corn acres timely planted
100 PP soybeans (double crop)	50 corn LP
100 acres of corn LP	100 corn acres timely planted
100 corn timely planted	100 soybean acres timely planted

The insured has 600 total cropland acres available for planting and has 400 acres of corn history, 100 acres of wheat history, 100 acres of single crop soybean history, and 100 acres of double crop soybean history (following wheat). The 700 total acres reported exceeds the 600 total cropland acres. However, individual crop acres do not exceed maximum eligible PP acres by crop, and the 200 total PP acres do not exceed the remaining eligible acres for ALL crops. Additionally, all planted and PP acres do not exceed cropland when the eligible DC acreage is considered in determining the insured’s maximum eligible PP acreage. Thus, both the PP wheat and PP soybeans can be paid.

¹ Refer to Para. 26 for more information regarding cropland acreage that is available for planting.
 August 2015

82. General Verification Instructions and Examples (Continued)

D. Examples of Remaining Eligible PP Acreage When There is Planted and PP Acreage (continued)

Example 3: In this example the insured has double cropping history that also qualifies as an FAC practice. In 2014, the insured planted, reported, and harvested 399.9 acres of insured winter (fall-planted) wheat. The insured has 2,545.9 total cropland acres available for planting. For 2014, the insured also reported the following acres of spring crops:

Corn, planted	1,215.4 acres
NFAC soybeans, planted	813.4 acres
FAC soybeans (has double-cropped (DC) history), planted	74.0 acres
NFAC soybeans, PP	72.8 acres
FAC soybeans, PP	226.0 acres

Question: Based on the following history, are the 226.0 reported FAC PP soybean acres eligible for a PP soybean payment for the 2015 CY?

CROP HISTORY FROM INSURED’S RECORDS OR APH RECORDS						
Crop Year	Oats	Corn	Soybeans			Wheat
			NFAC	FAC	Total	
2009	0.0	0.0	885.7	191.6	1,077.3	268.7
2010	30.0	0.0	1,079.1	0.0	1,079.1	0
2011	20.0	979.3	979.1	0.0	979.1	0
2012	0.0	909.4	950.9	50.9	1,001.8	200.8
2013	0.0	805.3	954.8	106.9	1,061.7	106.9
2014	0.0	793.4	816.7	341.3	1,158.0	349.6
Max. Eligible Acres¹	20.0	979.3			1,158.0	349.6

¹ Based on the greatest number of acres in one of the past four CYs.

Answer: No. There are double cropping records for soybeans after wheat for three of the past four CYs in which soybeans were grown. Per the double crop history above, 106.9 FAC acres is the maximum number of soybean acres that have been double cropped in at least two of the last four CYs in which the crop prevented from being planted (soybeans) was grown. The maximum double-crop acres is not 341.3 acres because 341.3 acres were double cropped only once in the last four CYs.

82. General Verification Instructions and Examples (Continued)

D. Examples of Remaining Eligible PP Acreage When There is Planted and PP Acreage (continued)

In addition to the FAC question, the following is applicable to this scenario: Since the insured planted 74.0 acres of (FAC) soybeans in 2014, the 74.0 acres would have to be subtracted from the 106.9 maximum soybean DC acres leaving 32.9 soybean DC acres eligible for PP. All planted and PP acres do not exceed cropland when the eligible DC acreage is considered in determining the insured's maximum eligible PP acreage.

Example 4: In this example the insured has double cropping history that also qualifies as an NFAC practice. In 2014, the insured had 40 total acres of which 25 were planted and insured winter (fall-planted) wheat for harvest during the 2015 CY. The 15 remaining acres were claimed as PP acres. In the spring, soybeans were planted as the second insured crop on the 15 remaining PP acres and reported as NFAC soybeans on the acreage report.

The 25 acres of wheat failed to make the guarantee at harvest time and the acres were appraised and released to soybeans. Therefore, an indemnity for the wheat was due. The AIP paid 100 percent of the PP wheat on the original 15 acres, which were planted to soybeans in the spring. Additionally, the original 15 PP acres **cannot** be used as acceptable double cropping records.

E. Determining Double Cropping Eligibility

Example 1: A producer double cropped 300 acres of wheat and soybeans three years ago on Farm A. This same producer on Farm B (same county) had double cropped 300 acres of wheat and soybeans the previous year. These are the only double cropping records this producer has for the last four CYs in which wheat was planted. This insured would be eligible for 300 acres of double cropping PP wheat and PP soybeans for the current CY in this county.

Example 2: For the 2014 CY, the producer planted and insured 200 acres of wheat and on the same acreage claimed 200 acres of PP soybeans. This producer had double cropped 200 acres of wheat and soybeans for one of the last 4 years in which soybeans were planted on Farm A. The insured has 200 acres of wheat and sunflower double-cropping history on Farm B (same county). These are the only double cropping records this producer has. The insured would not be eligible for 200 acres of double cropping PP soybeans.

82. General Verification Instructions and Examples (Continued)

E. Determining Double Cropping Eligibility (continued)

Example 3: The insured has history of 200 acres of double-crop wheat/soybeans. The insured claimed 150 acres of PP winter wheat on field A for the 2014 CY and plants and harvests 150 acres of 2014 winter wheat on field B. Subsequently, in the spring the insured is prevented from planting any double-crop soybeans. If the insured is paid at 100 percent on the 150 acres of PP wheat on field A, the insured would still have 200 acres of double-cropping eligibility that could be used. In this case, the insured could claim and receive 100 percent PP on soybeans on fields A or B, up to 200 acres, provided all other policy conditions are met.

Example 4: The insured, farmer Brown, has no double-cropping history of his own in the county in which the PP soybean claim is being made. However, part of the land the insured, farmer Brown, is farming this CY is land farmer Brown acquired from another person (John Doe).

Out of 10 fields in the county the insured farms, 7 fields are 1st crop soybeans and 3 fields (fields A, B, C in tract 1044 of section 20) are PP soybeans (following a 1st insured wheat crop). Of those 10 fields, two of those fields (fields A and C) were purchased from John Doe and farmed by John Doe in previous CYs. John Doe has double-cropping records for 5 fields of wheat followed by soybeans in the county for two of the last four CYs in which soybeans were planted. John Doe's records show that two of these fields are fields A and C, the exact same acreage on which the insured, farmer Brown, planted the wheat followed by PP soybeans. Field B is not the same exact acreage. Farmer Brown will receive a 100 percent Wheat indemnity and 100 percent PP soybean payment on field A and C. However, farmer Brown is not eligible to receive a soybean PP payment on field B since the 1st insured crop, wheat was planted prior to the FPD for soybeans and field B was not one of the fields for which John Doe had double-cropping history.

82. General Verification Instructions and Examples (Continued)

E. Determining Double Cropping Eligibility (continued)

Example 5:

1st insured crop wheat planted in 2015 CY	2nd Crop Soybeans Insured Crop in 2015
Wheat History:	Soybean History: (all planted soybean acreage below was harvested)
2009 CY 100 acres planted & harvested	2009 CY 100 acres of soybeans planted on wheat acreage
2010 CY 200 acres planted & harvested	2010 CY 200 acres of soybeans planted on wheat acreage
2011 CY -NA-	2011 CY 300 acres of soybeans planted
2012 CY 250 acres planted & destroyed but never harvested or appraised	2012 CY 250 acres of soybeans planted on wheat acreage
2013 CY 300 acres planted & destroyed but never harvested or appraised	2013 CY 300 acres of soybeans planted on wheat acreage
2014 CY -NA-	2014 CY 200 acres of soybeans planted
For 2015 the insured does not have double cropping records for two of the last four CYs in which either wheat or soybeans were planted. You cannot count 2012 or 2013 as a double cropping year because the unharvested wheat acreage was not appraised and no records of production exist. The insured is not eligible for a double crop PP payment for either wheat or soybeans since the insured does not have records of two years of double-cropped wheat or soybeans.	

Example 6:

Wheat first planted in 2015 but not insured	First insured crop soybeans for 2015 CY
Wheat History: (wheat was never insured)	Soybean History: (all planted soybean acreage was harvested)
2009 CY 100 acres of wheat harvested	2009 CY 100 acres of soybeans planted on wheat acreage
2010 CY 200 acres of wheat harvested	2010 CY 200 acres of soybeans planted on wheat acreage
2011 CY 100 acres of wheat planted; not harvested or appraised	2011 CY 300 acres of soybeans planted
2012 CY 200 acres of wheat planted; not harvested or appraised	2012 CY 0 acres planted
2013 CY 300 acres of wheat; not harvested or appraised	2013 CY 250 acres of soybeans planted on wheat acreage
2014 CY 0 acres planted	2014 CY 0 acres planted
In the last four CYs soybeans were planted, there were two years that soybeans were planted and harvested in the same CY that wheat was planted and harvested – 2009 and 2010, and only 100 acres of wheat were planted in both years. The 300 acres of wheat planted in 2013 can't be used because there are no records of production since it was not harvested or appraised (the wheat was never insured).	

Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following table provides the acronyms and abbreviations used in this handbook.

Approved Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
BP	Basic Provisions
CP	Crop Provisions
CES	Cooperative Extension Service
CY	Crop Year
DC	Double cropped or double cropping. Producing two or more crops for harvest on the same acreage in the same crop year.
DSSH	Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook, FCIC-24040
FAC	Following another crop in the same crop year. For some crops/counties, this is a practice shown on the actuarial documents separate from NFAC.
FPD	Final Planting Date
LAM	Loss Adjustment Manual, FCIC-25010
LPP	Late Planting Period
NFAC	Not Following Another Crop
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWS	National Weather Service
PARA.	Paragraph
PP	Prevented Planting
PW	Production Worksheet (Claim form)
SCD	Sales Closing Date
SP	Special Provisions
WA	Written Agreement

Definitions

Area means land surrounding the insured acreage with geographic characteristics, topography, soil type and climatic conditions similar to the insured acreage.

Cash or Share Rent (Lease) means cash renting for agricultural use (growing a crop, haying, grazing, etc.) This does not apply when the acreage is cash rented for a non-agricultural use; e.g., hunting.

Cover Crop means a crop generally recognized by agricultural experts as agronomically sound for the area for erosion control or other purposes related to conservation or soil improvement. A cover crop may be considered to be a second crop (see the definition of “second crop”).

Cropland means for insurance purposes, only land that is available for planting. Refer to paragraph **26A(2)-(3)** of this handbook.

Crop Year as defined in the applicable CP.

First Insured Crop means with respect to a single crop year and any specific crop acreage, the first instance that an agricultural commodity is planted for harvest or prevented from being planted and is insured under the authority of the Act. For example, if winter wheat that is not insured is planted on acreage that is later planted to soybeans that are insured, the first insured crop would be soybeans. If the winter wheat was insured, it would be the first insured crop.

Intended Acreage Report means a report of the acreage the insured intends to plant, by crop, for the current crop year and used solely for the purpose of establishing eligible prevented planting acreage, as required in Section 17(e)(ii) of the BP.

Otherwise harvested means (as used in the definition of second crop and as used in areas of the handbook discussing cover crops) harvested for other than haying or grazing. This could be for silage, grain, seed, **haylage**, etc.

Prevented Planting means failure to plant the insured crop by the FPD designated in the SP for the insured crop in the county, or within any applicable LPP, due to an insured cause of loss that is general to the surrounding area and that prevents other producers from planting acreage with similar characteristics. Failure to plant because of uninsured causes such as lack of proper equipment or labor to plant acreage or use of a particular production method, is not considered prevented planting.