



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture



Federal Crop  
Insurance  
Corporation

FCIC-25370 (09-2014)  
FCIC-25370-1 (08-2015)  
FCIC-25370-2 (12-2015)

# PREVENTED PLANTING STANDARDS HANDBOOK

## 2016 and Succeeding Crop Years



**PREVENTED PLANTING STANDARDS HANDBOOK**

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

<b>TITLE: PREVENTED PLANTING STANDARDS HANDBOOK</b>	<b>NUMBER: FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-1 FCIC-25370-2</b>
<b>EFFECTIVE DATE: 2016 Succeeding Crop Years</b>	<b>ISSUE DATE: December 30, 2015</b>
<b>SUBJECT:</b>  <b>Provides the procedures and instructions for administering the Prevented Planting Provisions</b>	<b>OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division</b> <b>APPROVED:</b>  <b>Tim B. Witt /s/ Jason Albright, for  Deputy Administrator for Product Management</b>

**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 26 C (2) D (1), page 18: Replaced B1 with B.
2. Paragraph 41 (1) (c) & (d), page 31: Moved footnote to clarify.
3. Paragraph 56 C, page 50: Revised example to accurately reflect the basic provisions.
4. Paragraph 82 E, Example 5, page 72: Revised example to accurately reflect the basic provisions.

## 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		17-18 31-32 49-50 71-72			08-2015 09-2014 09-2014 08-2015 08-2015	FCIC-25370-1 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-1 FCIC-25370-1
Insert	1-2		17-18 31-32 49-50 71-72			12-2015	FCIC-25370-2
Current Index	1-2	1-2	1-12 13-14 15-16 17-18 19-28 29-30.2 31-32 33-48 49-50 51-56 57-58 59-65 65-70 71-72 73-88	1-2 2-6	89-90 91-99	12-2015 09-2014 09-2014 08-2015 09-2014 12-2015 09-2014 08-2015 12-2015 09-2014 12-2015 09-2014 08-2015 09-2014 08-2015 12-2015 09-2014 08-2015 09-2014	FCIC-25370-2 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-1 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-2 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-1 FCIC-25370-2 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-2 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-1 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-1 FCIC-25370-2 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370-1 FCIC-25370 FCIC-25370

## FILING INSTRUCTIONS

The handbook pages listed in the Control Chart above under the “Insert” heading replace such pages in the FCIC-25370-1H, Prevented Planting Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, dated August 7, 2015. This handbook is effective upon approval and until obsoleted.

**26. Eligible Acres (Continued)**

**C. Maximum eligible acreage for each insured crop**

- (1) For crops not requiring processor contracts and that have been planted in the county in any one or more of the four most recent CYs:

Type of crop	Eligible acres if, the insured <b>HAS planted ANY crop in the county for which PP insurance was available (the insured will be considered to have planted if the insured’s APH database contains actual planted acres) or has received a PP insurance guarantee in any one or more of the four most recent CYs:</b>
<p>For crops <b>NOT</b> required to be contracted with a processor to be insured.</p> <p>Applicable crops not requiring processor contracts are as follows:</p> <p>Barley (including Specialty Type barley refer to paragraph 26(8)), canola/rapeseed, corn, cotton, ELS cotton, dry beans<sup>1/</sup>, dry peas<sup>1/</sup>, flax, grain sorghum, millet, oats, onions<sup>2/</sup>, peanuts, central and southern potatoes, northern potatoes, rice, rye, silage sorghum, soybeans (including specialty type soybeans - refer to paragraph 26(8)), safflowers, sunflower seed, tobacco, and wheat</p>	<p><b>A</b> The maximum number of acres certified for APH purposes, or insured acres reported for insurance for the crop in any 1 of the 4 most recent CYs (not including reported PP acreage that was planted to a 2nd crop unless the insured meets the double-cropping requirements stated in paragraph 43).</p> <p><b>B</b> The number of acres determined above for a crop may be increased by multiplying it by the ratio of the total cropland <sup>2/</sup> acres that the insured is farming in the current CY (if greater) to the total cropland <sup>2/</sup> acres that the insured farmed in the previous year, provided:</p> <p>(1) The insured submits proof to the AIP for the current CY that the additional acreage was acquired by one of the following:</p> <p>(a) The insured bought the acreage;</p> <p>(b) The insured leased the acreage (except acreage the insured leased the previous CY and continued to lease in the current CY);</p> <p>(c) The acreage is released from any USDA program which prohibits harvest of a crop (e.g., CRP acreage can be factored up the first CY it is released but not the following CYs);</p> <p>(d) The insured acquired the acreage through means other than lease or purchase (such as inherited or gifted acreage); or</p> <p>(e) The insured has an approved written agreement to insure acreage that was previously uninsurable.</p> <p>(2) The additional acreage must have been acquired in time to plant it for the current CY using good farming practices; and</p> <p>(3) No cause of loss has occurred at the time the insured acquires the acreage that may prevent planting (except acreage the insured leased the previous year and continues to lease in the current CY);</p> <p><b>Although acreage where pasture or forage is in place is not considered available for planting<sup>2/</sup>, if such acreage already exists as part of the insured’s farming operation and the pasture or forage is destroyed in preparation for planting, such acreage cannot be used for purposes of increasing the number of eligible acres. Refer to paragraph 27(6) regarding pasture and forage in place.</b></p> <p><b>C</b> If an insured adds adequate irrigation facilities to his/her existing non-irrigated acreage or if the insured acquires additional land for the current CY that has adequate irrigation facilities, the number of eligible acres determined in A above for irrigated acreage of a crop may be increased by multiplying it by the ratio of the total irrigated acres the insured is farming this year (if greater) to the total irrigated acres that the insured farmed in the previous year, provided the conditions in B(1), (2), and (3) above are met. If there were no irrigated acres in the previous year, the eligible irrigated acres for a crop will be limited to the lesser of the number of eligible non-irrigated acres of the crop or the number of acres on which adequate irrigation facilities were added.</p>
<p><sup>1/</sup> This does not include contract seed beans or contract seed peas. See contract seed beans or contract seed peas below.</p> <p><sup>2/</sup> Cropland for insurance purposes is only land that is available for planting.</p> <p><sup>3/</sup> If the SP requires a processor contract, refer to the table that requires processor contracts.</p>	

## 26. Eligible Acres (Continued)

### C. Maximum eligible acreage for each insured crop (continued)

- (2) For crops not requiring processor contracts and that have NOT been planted in the county in any one or more of the four most recent CYs:

Type of Crop:	Eligible acres if, the insured <b>HAS NOT</b> planted ANY crop in the county for which PP insurance was available (the insured will be considered to have planted if the insured's APH database contains actual planted acres) or has not received a PP insurance guarantee in <b>ALL of the four</b> most recent CYs:
<p>For crops <b>NOT required</b> to be contracted with a processor to be insured.</p> <p>Applicable crops not requiring processor contracts are as follows:</p> <p>Barley (including Specialty Type barley refer to paragraph 26(8)), canola/rapeseed, corn, cotton, ELS cotton, dry beans<sup>1/</sup>, dry peas<sup>1/</sup>, flax, grain sorghum, millet, oats, onions<sup>3/</sup>, peanuts, central and southern potatoes, northern potatoes, rice, rye, silage sorghum, soybeans (including specialty type soybeans - refer to paragraph 26(8)), safflowers, sunflower seed, tobacco, and wheat</p>	<p>A The number of acres specified on an intended acreage report (refer to paragraph 54) submitted to the AIP by the SCD for ALL crops the insured insures for the CY and that is accepted by the AIP; or</p> <p>B The number of acres specified on your intended acreage report, submitted to the AIP within 10 days of the time the insured acquires the acreage that is accepted by the AIP, <b>IF on the SCD</b>, the insured does not have any acreage in a county and subsequently acquires acreage by a method described below in time to plant it using good farming practices.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The insured bought the acreage;</li> <li>(2) The insured leased the acreage (except acreage the insured leased the previous CY and continued to lease in the current CY);</li> <li>(3) The acreage is released from any USDA program which prohibits harvest of a crop (e.g., CRP acreage can be factored up the first CY it is released but not the following CYs);</li> <li>(4) The insured acquired the acreage through means other than lease or purchase (such as inherited or gifted acreage); or</li> <li>(5) The insured has an approved written agreement to insure acreage that was previously uninsurable.</li> </ol> <p>No cause of loss has occurred at the time the insured acquires the acreage that may prevent planting (except acreage the insured leased the previous year and continues to lease in the current CY).</p> <p>C The total number of acres listed on the intended acreage report cannot exceed the number of acres of cropland<sup>2/</sup> in the insured's farming operation at the time the intended acreage report is submitted. Also, refer to paragraph 54 for details on adjusting acres when they exceed the cropland acres.</p> <p>D If the insured acquires additional acreage after the AIP accepts the intended acreage report, the number of acres determined in A or B above may be increased by multiplying it by the ratio of the total cropland<sup>2/</sup> acres that the insured is farming in the current CY (if greater) to the number of acres listed in the intended acreage report, if the insured submits proof to the AIP that for the current CY, provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The insured acquires acreage by a method described in <b>B</b> above in time to plant it using a good farming practices; AND</li> <li>(2) No cause of loss has occurred at the time the insured acquires the acreage that may prevent planting (except acreage the insured leased the previous year and continues to lease in the current CY).</li> </ol> <p>Although acreage where pasture or forage is in place is not considered available for planting<sup>2/</sup>, if such acreage already exists as part of the insured's farming operation and the pasture or forage is destroyed in preparation for planting, such acreage cannot be used for purposes of increasing the number of eligible acres. Refer to paragraph 27(6) regarding pasture and forage in place.</p> <p>E If an insured adds adequate irrigation facilities to his/her existing non-irrigated acreage or if the insured acquires additional land for the current CY that has adequate irrigation facilities, the number of eligible acres determined in A or B above for irrigated acreage of a crop may be increased by multiplying it by the ratio of the total irrigated acres the insured is farming this year (if greater) to the total irrigated acres that the insured listed on the intended acreage report provided the conditions in D(1) and (2) above are met. If there were no irrigated acres on the intended acreage report, the eligible irrigated acres for a crop will be limited to the lesser of the number of eligible non-irrigated acres of the crop or the number of acres on which adequate irrigation facilities were added.</p>

<sup>1/</sup> This does not include contract seed beans or contract seed peas. See contract seed beans or contract seed peas below.

<sup>2/</sup> Cropland for insurance purposes is only land that is available for planting.

<sup>3/</sup> If the SP requires a processor contract, refer to the table that requires processor contracts.

## PART 4 PP PAYMENT REDUCTION DUE TO SECOND CROP, COVER CROP, OR VOLUNTEER CROP

In accordance with the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, Section 508a of the Federal Crop Insurance Act was amended and subsequently the BP was amended to limit PP payments when a second crop is planted on the same acreage in the same CY, except as allowed for acreage that qualifies for double-cropped acreage, as defined in the BP.

### 41. First Insured Crop Prevented From Being Planted and Second Crop or Cover Crop

#### (1) Cover Crop and/or Volunteer Crop

- (a) If a cover crop is planted prior to the end of the LPP (on or prior to the FPD if no LPP is applicable) for an insured crop that is prevented from being planted, PP coverage may be provided for the insured crop.

**Example:** The insured plants a cover crop in the fall of 2014, terminates the cover crop prior to the final planting date for 2015 corn, but subsequently is prevented from planting 2015 corn. The insured would be eligible for PP corn provided all other PP requirements are met.

- (b) The cover crop may be the crop prevented from planting (e.g., winter wheat), and may still retain eligibility for a PP payment, provided it is planted at the seeding-rate recommended by agricultural experts for the cover crop (not planted for harvest as grain). If the cover crop was planted prior to or during the LPP of the PP crop (e.g., winter wheat), PP eligibility is retained only if the cover crop is not hayed or grazed prior to November 1 or otherwise harvested at any time. However, if the cover crop is hayed or grazed prior to November 1 or otherwise harvested at any time, the insured is ineligible for a PP payment on such acreage.

**Example:** The insured was prevented from planting winter wheat by the FPD, but prior to the end of the LPP, the insured plants winter wheat as a cover crop to prevent soil erosion (seeding rate, fertilization, etc., consistent for a wheat cover crop) and does not hay, graze or otherwise harvest the cover crop.

- (c) If a volunteer crop is hayed<sup>1</sup>, grazed, or otherwise harvested (by insured or another person) within or prior to the end of the LPP (on or prior to the FPD if no LPP is applicable) for an insured crop that is prevented from being planted, no PP coverage is available.
- (d) If a cover crop planted after the LPP (or FPD if no LPP is applicable) or volunteer crop is hayed<sup>1</sup> or grazed by the insured or another person after the end of the LPP (FPD if no LPP is applicable) for an insured crop that is prevented from being planted and **prior to** November 1 or otherwise harvested any time of the CY, the PP payment will be reduced by 65 percent.

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<sup>1</sup> If the cover crop or volunteer crop is swathed or windrowed it will be considered to be hayed at that time.

#### 41. First Insured Crop Prevented From Being Planted and Second Crop or Cover Crop (Continued)

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- (e) If a cover crop planted after the LPP (or FPD if no LPP is applicable) of the crop claimed as PP or volunteer crop is hayed or grazed (by insured or another person) **on or after** November 1 of the CY in which an insured crop is prevented from being planted, the PP payment will not be reduced.
- (f) A crop harvested for grain, seed, etc., is presumed not to have been grown for conservation or soil improvement purposes and the policy provisions for second crops or crops planted prior to the end of the LPP, as applicable, will apply.

**Example 1:** Wheat is planted as a cover crop within or PRIOR to the end of the LPP (or on or prior to the FPD date if no LPP is applicable) of the crop being claimed as PP and is subsequently harvested for grain, seed, etc., (at any time), no PP payment can be made. If there is an active wheat policy and wheat is planted as a cover crop (verified that the seeding rate, fertilizer rate, etc., is consistent for a cover crop) and then is harvested as grain, seed, etc., the wheat acreage cannot be added to the acreage report as insurable acreage. Even though the wheat was harvested, the acreage is uninsurable since the Small Grains CP require wheat to be planted for harvest as grain in order to be insurable as is the case with most grain crops.

**Example 2:** If wheat is planted as a cover crop (verified that the seeding rate, fertilizer rate, etc., is consistent for a cover crop) AFTER the end of the LPP (FPD if no LPP is applicable) of the crop being claimed as PP and is subsequently harvested for grain, seed, etc., the PP payment is reduced by 65 percent. If the cover crop planted is wheat and is subsequently harvested as grain or seed and an active wheat policy exists, it cannot be added to the acreage report for the same reason stated in Example 1 above.

- (g) Refer to Exhibit 5 for visual aid depicting the impacts of a cover crop on PP eligibility and amount of PP payment.
- (2) If the insured is prevented from planting the first insured crop in the CY (except in the case of double cropping, as described in paragraph 43 below), the insured's options are as follows:
- (a) Not plant a second crop on the same acreage for harvest in the same CY and collect 100 percent of the PP payment for the acreage, provided no other party plants a second crop on this acreage. Refer to paragraph 42 below.
  - (b) Plant a second crop on the same acreage for harvest in the same CY. A cover crop or volunteer crop may be considered a second crop. Refer to paragraph 31 and the definition of second crop in Exhibit 2. When a second crop is planted and the insured does not qualify for double cropping (refer to paragraph 42 below), the following applies:

**56. Revised Acreage Reports (Continued)**

**C. Examples of Required Revised Acreage Reports for PP Acres**

<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
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 <b>after</b> 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><b>Example:</b></p> <table data-bbox="672 499 1333 751"> <tr> <td>Reported Acres</td> <td>50 planted</td> <td>\$ 5,000 liab.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>100 PP</td> <td>\$ 6,000 liab.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total liab. =</td> <td>\$11,000 liab.</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>\$ 4,500 liab.</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	\$ 6,000 liab.		Total liab. =	\$11,000 liab.	Determined Acres	75 planted	\$ 7,500 liab.		75 PP	\$ 4,500 liab.		Total liab. =	\$12,000 liab.
Reported Acres	50 planted	\$ 5,000 liab.																	
	100 PP	\$ 6,000 liab.																	
	Total liab. =	\$11,000 liab.																	
Determined Acres	75 planted	\$ 7,500 liab.																	
	75 PP	\$ 4,500 liab.																	
	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>the insured qualifies for a 35% PP corn payment on the 30 planted acres of soybeans since the soybeans are planted after the LPP for corn; and</p> <p>the remaining 70 acres in the field qualify as 100% PP corn payment since the PP corn was the first insured crop and the planted soybeans would be considered a second crop.</p>																		

57-60 (Reserved)

## 82. General Verification Instructions and Examples (Continued)

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### 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 1<sup>st</sup> crop soybeans and 3 fields (fields A, B, C in tract 1044 of section 20) are PP soybeans (following a 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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)**

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**Example 5:**

<b>1st insured crop wheat planted in 2015 CY</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Crop Soybeans Insured Crop in 2015</b>
<b>Wheat History:</b>	<b>Soybean History: (all planted soybean acreage below was harvested)</b>
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 soybeans were planted, therefore the insured is not eligible for a PP payment for double crop soybeans. CYs 2012 and 2013 do not count as double cropping years because the unharvested wheat acreage was not appraised and no records of production exist.	

**Example 6:**

<b>Wheat first planted in 2015 but not insured</b>	<b>First insured crop soybeans for 2015 CY</b>
<b>Wheat History: (wheat was never insured)</b>	<b>Soybean History: (all planted soybean acreage was harvested)</b>
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).	