

## Special Provisions of Insurance

### 2016 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2016	Commodity: Forage Seeding (0032)	State: Pennsylvania (42)
Date: 3/23/2015	Plan: Dollar Amount Of Insurance (50)	County: Huntingdon (061)

### Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices

**Sales Closing Date**  
7/31/2015

**Earliest Planting Date**

**Final Planting Date**  
8/31/2015

**Acreage Reporting Date**  
11/15/2015

**Premium Billing Date**  
7/1/2016

TP	Type	Practice
T/P 2	No Type Specified 997	Fall Seeded 080
T/P 4	No Type Specified 997	Fall Seeded(OC) 745
T/P 6	No Type Specified 997	Fall Seeded(OT) 746

**Sales Closing Date**  
3/15/2016

**Earliest Planting Date**

**Final Planting Date**  
5/10/2016

**Acreage Reporting Date**  
6/15/2016

**Premium Billing Date**  
7/1/2016

TP	Type	Practice
T/P 1	No Type Specified 997	Spring Seeded 090
T/P 3	No Type Specified 997	Spring Seeded(OC) 749
T/P 5	No Type Specified 997	Spring Seeded(OT) 750

### Statement

#### General

Forage Seeding includes any alfalfa or forage mixture containing at least 50 percent Alfalfa, Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, or any other locally recognized and approved forage legume species (by weight).

Contact your agent regarding possible premium discounts, options, and/or additional coverage that may be available.

A minimum of nine (9) live plants per square foot will be considered to be a normal stand for loss adjustment purposes.

In lieu of the second sentence of Section 24(a) of the Basic Provisions, for the purpose of premium amounts owed to us or administrative fees owed to FCIC, interest will start to accrue on the first day of the month following the issuance of the notice by us, provided that a minimum of 30 days have passed from the premium billing date specified in the Special Provisions.

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#### **Premium**

In lieu of section 7(h)(2)(i) of the Basic Provisions, notwithstanding section 7(h)(2) of the Basic Provisions, if you demonstrate you began farming for the first time after June 1 but prior to the beginning of the reinsurance year (July 1), you may be eligible for premium subsidy the subsequent reinsurance year without having form AD-1026 on file with FSA on or before June 1. For example, if you demonstrate you started farming for the first time on June 15, 2015, you may be eligible for premium subsidy for the 2016 reinsurance year without form AD-1026 on file with FSA.

#### **Insurance Availability**

For acreage that requires a written agreement for insurability per Section 9(a)(1)(iv) of the Basic Provisions (new breaking written agreement), the written agreement request must be submitted by the applicable sales closing date in lieu of section 18(e)(2)(i)(B) and in accordance with section 18(e)(2)(iii).

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In accordance with section 9(a)(1)(iv) in the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (Basic Provisions), acreage that has not been planted and harvested or insured (including insured acreage that was prevented from being planted) in at least one of the three previous crop years or acreage where the only crop that has been planted and harvested in one of the three previous crop years was a cover, hay, or forage crop (hereinafter referred to as new breaking acreage) is insurable at 80 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if all of the following requirements 1 through 4 below are met. New breaking acreage is insurable at 65 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents without a written agreement if only requirements 1, 2, and 4 below are met.

1. The policyholder must provide documentation that 75 percent or more of the new breaking acreage by field (or within an existing field if only a portion of the field is new breaking acreage) is composed of soil types defined as Capability Class I, II, III, or IV as determined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>);
2. The policyholder must certify that the new breaking acreage was broken out or chemically destroyed prior to planting;
3. The policyholder must provide documentation that the new breaking acreage has been previously broken and planted to a crop. Examples of documentation include but are not limited to: a FSA-578 document showing the prior crop that the new breaking acreage was planted to, a prior crop year's FSA-578 document showing that the new breaking acreage is classified as cropland, receipts/invoices from custom planters or custom harvesters detailing the fields that were planted or harvested, etc.; and
4. If NRCS requires a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the policyholder must provide documentation that one is, or will be, in place. If NRCS does not require a Conservation Plan on the new breaking acreage, the producer must certify that one is not required.

Up to and including 320 acres of new breaking acreage per county (on a whole field basis), that meet the requirements above, may be insurable under this Special Provisions statement for the policyholder/entity per each sales closing date (for example, a total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a September 30 sales closing date and total of 320 acres or less of new breaking acreage for crops with a March 15 sales closing date). Any new breaking acreage (on a whole field basis) that meets the requirements above and exceeds the 320-acre limitation will require a written agreement to establish insurability (only the acreage that exceeds 320 acres requires a written agreement, up to 320 acres may be approved under this Special Provisions statement even if the producer has more than 320 new breaking acres in the county).

#### Underwriting Standards:

The producer must provide the applicable documentation and certification described in requirements 1 through 4 above to the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP) on or before the acreage reporting date for insurability of such new breaking acreage. If the above requirements are met and the described documentation and certification is provided to the AIP by the acreage reporting date, the new breaking acreage will be insurable using the appropriate percentage (65 percent or 80 percent) applied to the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents (simple average T-Yields, new producer T-Yields, and variable T-Yield percentages do not apply). A separate APH Database must be established for this new breaking acreage the initial crop year it is insured (in subsequent crop years standard APH procedure will apply provided the acreage is insurable under the terms of the Basic Provisions). Additionally, new breaking acreage will not be eligible for prevented planting coverage the initial crop year it is insured under this Special Provisions statement.