



## Special Provisions of Insurance 2019 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2019

Commodity: Fresh Market Tomatoes (0086)

State: Virginia (51)

Date: 11/14/2018

Plan: APH (90)

County: Northampton (131)

In accordance with section 3(d) of the Guaranteed Production Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Crop Insurance Provisions, the stages and production guarantees for CHERRY, GRAPE, ROMA, and PLUM type tomatoes will be the same as specified in section 3(b)(2).

In accordance with section 12(b)(2) of the Guaranteed Production Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Crop Insurance Provisions, the replanting payment per acre for CHERRY, GRAPE, ROMA, and PLUM tomatoes will be the same as specified in section 12(b)(1).

A classification size minimum of 3/4 inch in diameter for CHERRY tomatoes applies to the definition of potential production under section 1 and section 13(c)(1)(iii)(B) and (c)(2)(ii)(B) of the Guaranteed Production Plan of the Fresh Market Tomato Crop Provisions.

A classification size minimum of 1/2 inch in diameter for GRAPE tomatoes applies to the definition of potential production under section 1 and section 13(c)(1)(iii)(B) and (c)(2)(ii)(B) of the Guaranteed Production Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Crop Provisions.

A classification size minimum of 1 and 1/2 inches in diameter and 2 inches in length for PLUM and ROMA tomatoes applies to the definition of potential production under section 1 and section 13 (c)(1)(iii)(B) and (c)(2)(ii)(B) of the Guaranteed Production Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Crop Provisions.

Mulch is defined under this practice as a plastic film that is placed on the beds prior to planting the tomato crop and remains until after harvest is complete.

### **Price**

If a contract price is available as shown in the actuarial documents, you may elect to have your price election determined in accordance with the Contract Price Addendum (CPA). If the crop provisions or special provisions provide a method to determine a contract price your price election will be determined in accordance with the crop provisions or special provisions and the CPA does not apply.

### **Insurance Availability**

In lieu of section 8(e)(4) of the Guaranteed Production Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Crop Provisions, and in accordance with section 8(e) of these crop provisions, CHERRY, GRAPE, ROMA, AND PLUM type tomatoes will be insurable in this county.

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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.

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Insurance shall attach to a crop following a cover crop when the cover crop meets the definition provided in the Basic Provisions, was planted within the last 12 months, and is managed and terminated according to NRCS guidelines. If growing conditions warrant a deviation from the guidelines, producers should contact either Extension or the local NRCS for management guidance. For information on cover crops and crop insurance and the Cover Crop Termination Guidelines go to <http://www.rma.usda.gov/news/currentissues/covercrops/>.

In lieu of the provisions contained in the Insured Crop section of the Crop Provisions prohibiting insurance on a crop that is planted into an established grass or legume, insurance shall attach to a crop planted into an established grass or legume when the grass or legume is a cover crop and meets the definition provided in the Basic Provisions, was planted within the last 12 months, and is managed and terminated according to NRCS guidelines.