

Special Provisions of Insurance

2022 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2022	Commodity: Dry Peas (0067)	State: Oregon (41)
Date: 6/25/2021	Plan: APH (90)	County: Gilliam (021)

Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices

Sales Closing Date 3/15/2022	Earliest Planting Date 3/31/2022	Final Planting Date 5/15/2022	End of Late Planting Period Date 6/9/2022	Acreage Reporting Date 7/15/2022	Premium Billing Date 8/15/2022
TP	Type	Practice			
T/P 04	Spr Large Kabuli Chickpeas 090 *6 *7 *15 *16	Non-Irrigated 003 *7 *15			
T/P 05	Spr Small Kabuli Chickpeas 091 *4 *7 *15 *16	Non-Irrigated 003 *7 *15			
T/P 09	Spr Large Kabuli Chickpeas 090 *6 *7 *15 *16	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713 *7 *15			
T/P 10	Spr Small Kabuli Chickpeas 091 *4 *7 *15 *16	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713 *7 *15			
T/P 14	Spr Large Kabuli Chickpeas 090 *6 *7 *15 *16	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714 *7 *15			
T/P 15	Spr Small Kabuli Chickpeas 091 *4 *7 *15 *16	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714 *7 *15			

Sales Closing Date 3/15/2022	Earliest Planting Date 2/20/2022	Final Planting Date 4/20/2022	End of Late Planting Period Date 5/15/2022	Acreage Reporting Date 7/15/2022	Premium Billing Date 8/15/2022
TP	Type	Practice			
T/P 02	Spr Contract Seed Peas 098 *9	Irrigated 002			
T/P 03	Spr Smooth Green Or Yellow 097 *5 *16	Irrigated 002			
T/P 07	Spr Contract Seed Peas 098 *9	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702			
T/P 08	Spr Smooth Green Or Yellow 097 *5 *16	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702			
T/P 12	Spr Contract Seed Peas 098 *9	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712			
T/P 13	Spr Smooth Green Or Yellow 097 *5 *16	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712			

Sales Closing Date 3/15/2022	Earliest Planting Date	Final Planting Date	End of Late Planting Period Date	Acreage Reporting Date 7/15/2022	Premium Billing Date 8/15/2022
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TP	Type	Practice
T/P 01	Fall Austrian Peas 189 *8 *12 *16	Non-Irrigated 003 *8
T/P 06	Fall Austrian Peas 189 *8 *12 *16	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713 *8
T/P 11	Fall Austrian Peas 189 *8 *12 *16	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714 *8

Statement

General

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

Corn planted on acreage following a crop that has been prevented from being planted will not be considered a cover crop.

Enterprise units are available in this county.

Type

- *4 Approved Small Kabuli Chickpea Varieties:
Amit (B-90)
Bronic
Chi Chi
Chico
Frontier
And other varieties not otherwise designated.

- *5 Includes all spring-planted smooth green and yellow varieties of commercial dry edible peas, and other classes of dry peas grown to produce seed to be planted at a future date under a processor/seed company contract which meets all requirements of such a contract as defined in the crop provisions except the third (pricing) requirement.

- *6 Approved Large Kabuli Chickpea Varieties:

Dwelley
Dylan
HB-14
Nash
Royal
Sanford
Sierra
Troy

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Yuma

Kabuli chickpea varieties not listed above will be insured as the Small Kabuli Chickpea type.

Date

- *7 In lieu of the end of insurance calendar date specified in section 9(b) of the Dry Pea Crop Provisions, the calendar date for the end of insurance period for each crop year is October 15 for all chickpea types.
- *8 If you have selected the winter coverage option (WCO) for the fall planted types, the following dates applicable to your policy are specified in the ~~Options~~ section within the ~~Dates~~ tab of the Actuarial Information Browser:
- 1) The sales closing date [applicable for both fall and spring planted types];
 - 2) The final planting date for acreage covered under the WCO and the WCO will not be applicable to acreage planted after this date; and
 - 3) The acreage reporting date for acreage of the fall planted types covered by this option.

Price

- *9 The Base (contracted) Price will not include added value attributable to hauling expenses beyond the local marketing area or post production operations such as processing (cleaning/drying), sorting, packaging, etc.

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

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 Cover Crop Termination Guidelines. The Guidelines include information on cover crops and crop insurance, Good Farming Practices for cover crops, and termination information and exceptions, which can be found at <https://www.rma.usda.gov/en/Topics/Cover-Crops>.

- *12 In accordance with section 7(a)(3) of the Dry Pea Crop Insurance Provisions, Austrian peas interplanted with a small grain (maximum small grain seeding rate 10% of normal) are insurable.

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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 on or before November 30 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.

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

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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 on or before June 1 prior to planting for fall/winter types and November 30 prior to planting for spring types;
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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- *15 Insurance shall not attach or be considered to have attached without a written agreement to a planted non-irrigated crop on acreage from which, in the same calendar year:
- 1) A perennial hay crop was harvested; or
 - 2) A crop (other than a cover crop) reached the headed or budded stage prior to termination, regardless of the percentage of plants that reached the headed or budded stage;

Termination means growth has ended. To qualify for a written agreement, you must provide a minimum of the most recent three years of your double cropping actual production history for the crop in the county. A cover crop is one that meets the criteria outlined in the Insurance Availability section of these Special Provisions.

Quality

- *16 In addition to section 13(d) of the Dry Pea Crop Provisions, for all types of dry peas (except the contract seed pea type), production from insurable acreage is determined by subtracting from gross production Total Dockage, Defects and Foreign Material resulting from insurable cause of loss during the insurance period.