

## Special Provisions of Insurance

### 2022 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2022	Commodity: Triticale (0158)	State: Idaho (16)
Date: 6/25/2021	Plan: APH (90)	County: Bannock (005)

### Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices

Sales Closing Date 9/30/2021	Earliest Planting Date	Final Planting Date 12/31/2021	End of Late Planting Period Date 1/10/2022	Acreage Reporting Date 7/15/2022	Premium Billing Date 8/15/2022
TP	Type	Practice			
T/P 01	Winter 011 *3	Non-Irrigated 003			
T/P 03	Winter 011 *3	Irrigated 002			
T/P 05	Winter 011 *3	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713			
T/P 07	Winter 011 *3	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702			
T/P 09	Winter 011 *3	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714			
T/P 11	Winter 011 *3	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712			

Sales Closing Date 9/30/2021	Earliest Planting Date 3/16/2022	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 02	Spring 012 *9	Non-Irrigated 003 *9			
T/P 04	Spring 012	Irrigated 002			
T/P 06	Spring 012 *9	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713 *9			
T/P 08	Spring 012	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702			
T/P 10	Spring 012 *9	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714 *9			
T/P 12	Spring 012	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712			

### Statement

#### General

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

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

### Date

\*3 In lieu of the definition of late planting period in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, please refer to the End Of Late Planting Period Date.

### Price

Refer to the Prices tab for the maximum contract price factor.

### 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>.

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 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

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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.

Notwithstanding any statement contained in the NRCS Guidelines or any other Special Provisions statement, written agreements are not allowed under the Triticale crop insurance program.

In addition to Section 35 of the Basic Provisions, if you elect to obtain a Farm Service Agency Graze-Out Payment for acres of this crop grazed by livestock and not otherwise harvested, you are not eligible for an indemnity.

\*9 Insurance shall not attach or be considered to have attached 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. A cover crop is one that meets the criteria outlined in the Insurance Availability section of these Special Provisions.