

## Special Provisions of Insurance

### 2022 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2022	Commodity: Triticale (0158)	State: Montana (30)
Date: 6/25/2021	Plan: APH (90)	County: Yellowstone (111)

### Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices

Sales Closing Date 9/30/2021		Earliest Planting Date		Final Planting Date 11/15/2021		End of Late Planting Period Date 12/10/2021		Acreage Reporting Date 11/15/2021		Premium Billing Date 8/15/2022	
TP	Type				Practice						
T/P 01	Winter 011				Summerfallow 005 *4 *6						
T/P 03	Winter 011				Continuous Cropping 004 *3 *6						
T/P 05	Winter 011				Irrigated 002						
T/P 07	Winter 011				Summerfallow(OC) 717 *4 *6						
T/P 09	Winter 011				Continuous Cropping(OC) 715 *3 *6						
T/P 11	Winter 011				Organic(Certified) Irr. 702						
T/P 13	Winter 011				Summerfallow(OT) 718 *4 *6						
T/P 15	Winter 011				Continuous Cropping(OT) 716 *3 *6						
T/P 17	Winter 011				Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712						

Sales Closing Date 3/15/2022		Earliest Planting Date 3/26/2022		Final Planting Date 5/20/2022		End of Late Planting Period Date 6/14/2022		Acreage Reporting Date 7/15/2022		Premium Billing Date 8/15/2022	
TP	Type					Practice					
T/P 02	Spring 012					Summerfallow 005 *4 *6					
T/P 04	Spring 012					Continuous Cropping 004 *3 *6					
T/P 06	Spring 012					Irrigated 002					
T/P 08	Spring 012					Summerfallow(OC) 717 *4 *6					
T/P 10	Spring 012					Continuous Cropping(OC) 715 *3 *6					
T/P 12	Spring 012					Organic(Certified) Irr. 702					

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TP	Type	Practice
T/P 14	Spring 012	Summerfallow(OT) 718 *4 *6
T/P 16	Spring 012	Continuous Cropping(OT) 716 *3 *6
T/P 18	Spring 012	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712

### 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.

#### Practice

\*3 Continuous Cropping . Any non-irrigated production practice that does not qualify as a summerfallow practice.

\*4 Summerfallow : (a) A production practice utilized to allow soil moisture levels to increase by leaving acreage fallow for a full crop year. To qualify for this practice for the current crop year:

1. The acreage must not have been planted to a crop (excluding a cover crop, see exceptions below) during the preceding crop year; and
2. Any plant growth, including weeds, volunteer crops, existing perennial vegetation (including Conservation Reserve Program acreage), must be terminated a full crop year before planting a crop, and
3. Any additional plant re-growth must be terminated on or before June 15, and any later plant growth (e.g. weeds, volunteer crop) must be controlled by mechanical or chemical means.

(b) The following are exceptions to these requirements:

1. Failed Crop Exception: Acreage will qualify as summerfallow the current crop year, if a crop (excluding a cover crop) was planted the preceding crop year:
  - i. On acreage qualifying as summerfallow; and
  - ii. Was not harvested; and
  - iii. Failed and was terminated on or before June 15, and any later plant growth was controlled by mechanical or chemical means.
2. Cover Crop Exception: Acreage will qualify for the summerfallow practice in the current crop year if a cover crop was planted during the preceding crop year, provided the cover crop was:

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- i. Not hayed, grazed or otherwise harvested; and
- ii. Terminated according to the NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines and any later plant growth was controlled by mechanical or chemical means.

#### Price

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

#### Insurance Availability

\*6 Any acreage in this county without a rate or designated as uninsurable or unclassified on the actuarial map will not be insurable.

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 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.

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 15 prior to planting for wheat types with a fall sales closing date and November 30 for wheat types with a spring sales closing date;
3. The policyholder must provide documentation that the new breaking acreage has been previously broken and planted to a crop. This documentation must show that the new breaking acreage was tilled on or prior to February 7, 2014. Examples of documentation include, but are not limited to: a FSA-578 document dated on or prior to February 7, 2014, showing the prior crop that the new breaking acreage was planted to; a FSA-578 document dated on or prior to February 7, 2014, showing that the new breaking acreage is classified as cropland; etc.; and

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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 for new breaking acreage insurable at 80 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents and non-native sod new breaking acreage insurable at 65 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents, standard APH procedure will apply provided the acreage is insurable under the terms of the Basic Provisions. For native sod new breaking acreage insurable at 65 percent of the applicable published county T-Yield in the actuarial documents, the APH Database must be maintained separately for the first four crop years of planting on the new breaking acreage. 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.