

Special Provisions 2026 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2026	Commodity: Barley (0091)	Use All or None []
Date: 6/17/2025	Plan: Yield Protection (01) Revenue Protection (02) Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)	County: Stanly (167)

Program Dates for Insurable Types and Practices

Sales Closing Date 9/30/2025	Cancellation Date 9/30/2025	Earliest Planting Date	Final Planting Date 10/31/2025	End of Late Planting Period Date 11/15/2025	Acreage Reporting Date 1/15/2026
Premium Billing Date 7/1/2026	End of Insurance Date 7/31/2026	Termination Date 9/30/2026	Contract Change Date 6/30/2026	Production Reporting Date 11/14/2025	Insured's Production Reporting Date 11/14/2026

TP	Type	Practice
T/P 1	Winter 091	Non-Irrigated 003
T/P 2	Winter 091	Irrigated 002
T/P 3	Winter 091	Organic(Certified) Non-Irr. 713
T/P 4	Winter 091	Organic(Certified) Irr. 702
T/P 5	Winter 091	Organic(Transitional) Non-Irr. 714
T/P 6	Winter 091	Organic(Transitional) Irr. 712

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 and will be considered a crop planted for harvest.

Date

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.

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>.

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1. OPTION TO DELAY CLAIM SETTLEMENT:

- a. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the applicable DFs for unsold production unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- b. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- c. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- d. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- e. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- f. If the time to harvest has been extended as stated below, this option will not apply beyond 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.
- g. If you sell the production to a disinterested third party during this delay, your claim will be settled using the Reduction In Value (RIV) as outlined below, unless you elect in writing to delay settlement of your claim for up to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP.

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The statement does not supersede the provisions contained in section 14(e) in the Basic Provisions.

3. EXTENSION OF TIME TO HARVEST

Unless the AIP grants an extension of time to harvest as specified below, the samples of production used to determine insurable quality deficiencies under sections A, B, and C must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the calendar date for the end of insurance period (EOIP).

QA and allow an extension of time to harvest, the time to determine insurable quality deficiencies will also be extended to 60 days after the EOIP. All samples for QA must be taken within 60 days after harvest, or 60 days after the date we determine the crop could have been harvested and you did not harvest your crop until AFTER 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, and your production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B1, C1a or C2a i, you will be allowed 30 days after harvest to market your grain and receive an RIV unless the production qualifies solely under Section A, in which case, only the DF(s) in Section A apply. You must claim for indemnity not later than the earlier of 60 days after harvest, or 60 days after the date we determine the crop could have been harvested and you did not harvest your crop until AFTER 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, and your production qualifies for quality adjustment under sections B1, C1a or C2a i, you will be allowed 30 days after harvest to market your grain and receive an RIV unless the production qualifies solely under Section A, in which case, only the DF(s) in Section A apply.

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4. DELAY IN MEASUREMENT OF FARM STORED PRODUCTION

Quality deficiencies must be obtained in accordance with this Quality Adjustment Statement, but not later than 60 days after the EOIP, otherwise such production will not be eligible for payment. If a producer determines that quality deficiencies exist, they must be reported to the USDA within 60 days of the EOIP. If a producer fails to report quality deficiencies within this time frame, the production will be considered to be of standard quality for payment purposes.

5. FAIR CONSIDERATION TO DELIVER TO DISTANT MARKETS

When a producer determines that their production is of standard quality, they may choose to deliver it to a distant market. If the producer chooses to do so, they must provide a fair consideration to the distant market. This consideration may be in the form of a discount or a premium, depending on the market conditions. The producer must document this consideration and provide it to the USDA for review.

6. ZERO MARKET VALUE

If on the date of final inspection for the unit, any production which due to insurable causes is determined to have zero market value***, such production will not be eligible for payment. The producer must provide documentation to the USDA proving that the production has zero market value due to insurable causes.

7. REDUCTION IN VALUE (RIV):

The RIV is calculated based on the following factors:

- Moisture content;
 - Damage due to uninsured causes;
 - Drying;
 - Handling;
 - Processing; or
 - Other factors that may affect the value of the production.
- If a lower RIV is available for production sold at a distant market, the RIV at the distant market may be increased by the fair consideration to deliver the production to the distant market.

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production to the distant market, provided the resulting RIV does not exceed the RIV in your local marketing area.

iii. The RIV and local market price* are determined on the date such quality adjusted production is sold to a disinterested third party.

iv. The RIV and local market price* are determined on the date such quality adjusted production is sold to a disinterested third party.

SECTION A - DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

U.S. No. 5 for Test Weight . 36.0 lbs. to 36.9 lbs.; U.S. Sample Grade . 36.0 lbs. and below):

GRADE DISCOUNT:

Barley will be discounted for grade as specified within the Quality Adjustment Tab located in the AD.

TEST WEIGHT DISCOUNT:

Discounts for low test weight are as follows (U.S. No. 5 for Test Weight . 36.0 lbs. to 36.9 lbs.; U.S. Sample Grade . 36.0 lbs. and below):

Test Weight Pounds	DF
36 and above	None
35.99-30	See Quality Adjustment Tab for Discount Factors
Below 30	See section B

DAMAGE DISCOUNT:

Discounts for low test weight are as follows (U.S. No. 5 for Test Weight . 36.0 lbs. to 36.9 lbs.; U.S. Sample Grade . 36.0 lbs. and below):

Damage %	DF
10 and below	None
10.01-34	See Quality Adjustment Tab for Discount Factors
Above 34	See Section B

THIN BARLEY:

Discounts for low test weight are as follows (U.S. No. 5 for Test Weight . 36.0 lbs. to 36.9 lbs.; U.S. Sample Grade . 36.0 lbs. and below):

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Thin Barley %	DF
75.00 and below	None
75.01-100	See Quality Adjustment Tab for Discount Factors

SPECIAL GRADE DISCOUNTS:

Other than the following, the discount factor for the following grades of barley shall be as follows:

Black Barley, Ergoty, Blighted, or Smutty See section B

SAMPLE GRADE DISCOUNTS:

Other than the following, the discount factor for the following grades of barley shall be as follows:

SECTION B - DEFICIENCY NOT IN DISCOUNT FACTOR CHARTS

Other than the following, the discount factor for the following grades of barley shall be as follows:

1. The discount factor for the following grades of barley shall be as follows:
2. For unsold production or production sold to other than a disinterested third party prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP, the DF will be .500 (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above).
3. The discount factor for the following grades of barley shall be as follows:

Other than the following, the discount factor for the following grades of barley shall be as follows:

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Revenue Prot with Harvest Price Exclusion (03)

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Vomitoxin Range	DF
0.1 - 0.4 ppm	See Quality Adjustment Tab for Discount Factors
10.1 ppm & above	See C3 below

2. If you elect to delay settlement, you must adjust the production in the following manner:
- If you elect to delay settlement, the DF will be:
 - all insurable quality deficiencies, and that value divided by the local market price.
 - C2b (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.
 - For unsold production containing all other mycotoxins or substances or conditions prior to 60 days after the calendar date for the EOIP (unless you elect to delay settlement as specified in the General Statements above), added to the applicable DFs included in sections A, or B2 above.
 - If you elect to delay settlement, the DFs will be .500, added to the applicable DFs included in sections A or B2 above.

DFs for Aflatoxin:

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Use MAP to Confirm
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Aflatoxin Range	DF
0-300.1 ppb	See Quality Adjustment Tab for Discount Factors
300.1 ppb & above	See C3 below

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3. For production that has an Aflatoxin level in excess of 300 ppb, a Vomitoxin level in excess of 10 ppm, or any other substances or conditions qualifying under Section C having a level exceeding the maximum amount allowed or when the edible portion of a crop is exposed to flood waters, a claim will not be allowed for you to submit your claim for indemnity, following the date we determine the production was sold, fed, utilized in any other manner, or destroyed
 - a. If the level of Aflatoxin or Vomitoxin is in excess of the maximum amount allowed, the claim will be adjusted based on the level of the substance or condition.
 - i. If the level of Aflatoxin or Vomitoxin is in excess of the maximum amount allowed, the claim will be adjusted based on the level of the substance or condition.
 - ii. If the level of Aflatoxin or Vomitoxin is in excess of the maximum amount allowed, the claim will be adjusted based on the level of the substance or condition.
 - b. For production containing Aflatoxin or any other substances or conditions (except for production containing Vomitoxin as detailed in C3 a above), the DF will be:
 - i. If the level of Aflatoxin or Vomitoxin is in excess of the maximum amount allowed, the claim will be adjusted based on the level of the substance or condition.
 - ii. If the level of Aflatoxin or Vomitoxin is in excess of the maximum amount allowed, the claim will be adjusted based on the level of the substance or condition.
 - c. If the level of Aflatoxin or Vomitoxin is in excess of the maximum amount allowed, the claim will be adjusted based on the level of the substance or condition.
 - d. If production qualifying under Section C3 remains unsold, or is not destroyed, more than 365 days after the calendar date for the end of insurance period, the claim will be adjusted based on the level of the substance or condition.

SECTION D - ZERO MARKET VALUE PRODUCTION

If the level of Aflatoxin or Vomitoxin is in excess of the maximum amount allowed, the claim will be adjusted based on the level of the substance or condition.

1. If the level of Aflatoxin or Vomitoxin is in excess of the maximum amount allowed, the claim will be adjusted based on the level of the substance or condition.

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	%Local Market Price-As defined in the applicable Basic, Crop, or these Provisions.
**	%Disinterested third party-A person or business who does not routinely purchase production for resale or for feed will not be considered a disinterested third party if the RIVs applied by the buyer are not reflective of the RIVs in the local market.
***	%Zero market value-Occurs when no buyers in your local area are willing to purchase the production and fair consideration to deliver production to a market outside your local marketing area (distant market) is equal to or greater than the production's value at the distant market or when acreage of an insured crop in which the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters.
****	%Sold-A Grain is considered sold on the date that final settlement between the buyer and seller has occurred and title of the grain has passed from the seller to the buyer.
*****	%Unsold-A Grain that does not meet the definition of %sold.