

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, USDA

§ 457.101

both programs, unless specifically limited by the crop insurance contract or by law.

(b) The total amount received from all such sources may not exceed the amount of your actual loss. The total amount of the actual loss is the difference between the fair market value of the insured commodity before and after the loss, based on your production records and the highest price election or amount of insurance available for the crop.

(c) FSA will determine and pay the additional amount due you for any applicable USDA program after first considering the amount of any crop insurance indemnity.

36. Substitution of Yields.

You may elect to exclude actual yields used to calculate the APH yield that are less than 60 percent of the applicable transitional yield (T-yield), as defined in 7 CFR 400.52. Each excluded actual yield will be replaced with a yield equal to 60 percent of the applicable T-yield for the county. The replacement yields will be used in the same manner as actual yields for the purpose of calculating the APH yield. Premium rates for approved yields that are adjusted under this section will be based on the producer's yield prior to replacing the actual yields or such other basis as determined appropriate by FCIC.

[56 FR 1351, Jan. 14, 1991, as amended at 58 FR 58262, 58263, Nov. 1, 1993; 59 FR 42751, Aug. 19, 1994; 62 FR 65154, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 40634, July 30, 1998; 63 FR 66712, Dec. 3, 1998; 64 FR 40742, July 28, 1999; 65 FR 40485, June 30, 2000]

§ 457.9 Appropriation contingency.

Notwithstanding the cancellation date stated in the policy, if there are insufficient funds appropriated by the Congress to deliver the crop insurance program, the policy will automatically terminate without liability.

[59 FR 45972, Sept. 6, 1994]

§ 457.10–457.100 [Reserved]

§ 457.101 Small grains crop insurance.

The small grains crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years in counties with a contract change date of December 31, and for the 1999 and succeeding crop years in counties with a contract change date of June 30, are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Small Grains Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Adequate stand—A population of live plants per unit of acreage which will produce at least the yield used to establish your production guarantee.

Harvest—Combining or threshing the insured crop for grain or cutting for hay or silage on any acreage. A crop which is swathed prior to combining is not considered harvested.

Initially planted—The first occurrence of planting the insured crop on insurable acreage for the crop year.

Latest final planting date—

(1) The final planting date for spring-planted acreage in all counties for which the Special Provisions designate a final planting date for spring-planted acreage only;

(2) The final planting date for fall-planted acreage in all counties for which the Special Provisions designate a final planting date for fall-planted acreage only; or

(3) The final planting date for spring-planted acreage in all counties for which the Special Provisions designate final planting dates for both spring-planted and fall-planted acreage.

Local market price—The cash grain price per bushel for the U.S. No. 2 grade of the insured crop offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the insured crop. The local market price will reflect the maximum limits of quality deficiencies allowable for the U.S. No. 2 grade of the insured crop. Factors not associated with grading under the Official United States Standards for Grain, including but not limited to protein, oil or moisture content, or milling quality will not be considered.

Nurse crop (companion crop)—A crop planted into the same acreage as another crop, that is intended to be harvested separately, and which is planted to improve growing conditions for the crop with which it is grown.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, except for flax, land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface by any method and subsequently is mechanically incorporated into the soil in a timely manner and at the proper depth will be considered planted. Flax seed must initially be planted in

rows to be considered planted, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Prevented planting—In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, failure to plant the insured crop with proper equipment by the latest final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county or by the end of the late planting period. You must have been prevented from planting the insured crop due to an insured cause of loss that also prevented most producers from planting on acreage with similar characteristics in the surrounding area.

Sales closing date—In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, a date contained in the Special Provisions by which an application must be filed and by which you may change your crop insurance coverage for a crop year. If the Special Provisions provide a sales closing date for both winter and spring types of the insured crop and you plant any insurable acreage of the winter type, you may not change your crop insurance coverage after the sales closing date for the winter type.

Small grains— Wheat, barley, oats, rye, and flax.

Swathed— Severance of the stem and grain head from the ground without removal of the seed from the head and placing into a windrow.

2. Unit Division

In addition to the requirements of section 34(b) of the Basic Provisions, for wheat only,

in addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices, optional units may be established if each optional unit contains only initially planted winter wheat or only initially planted spring wheat. Optional units may be established in this manner only in counties having both winter and spring type final planting dates as designated in the Special Provisions.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements under section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8) you may select only one price election for each crop insured under this policy in the county.

4. Contract Changes

The contract change date is December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date and June 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties (see the provisions under section 4. (Contract changes) in the Basic Provisions § 457.8).

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are:

Crop, state and county	Cancellation date	Termination date
Wheat:		
All Colorado counties except Alamosa, Archuleta, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, and San Miguel Counties; all Iowa Counties except Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Humbolt, Wright, Franklin, Butler, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Delaware, and Dubuque Counties and all Iowa counties north thereof; all Wisconsin Counties except Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties and all Wisconsin counties north and west thereof; and all other states except Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming.	September 30	September 30.
Archuleta, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, and San Miguel Counties, Colorado; Connecticut; Idaho; Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Butler, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Delaware, and Dubuque Counties, Iowa, and all Iowa counties north thereof; Massachusetts; all Montana counties except Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Valley Counties; New York; Oregon; Rhode Island; all South Dakota counties except Harding, Perkins, Corson, Walworth, Edmonds, Faulk, Spink, Beadle, Jerauld, Aurora, Douglas, and Bon Homme Counties and all South Dakota counties north and east thereof; Washington; and all Wyoming counties except Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties.	September 30	November 30.
Matanuska-Susitna County, Alaska; Arizona; California; Nevada; and Utah	October 31	November 30.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, USDA

§ 457.101

Crop, state and county	Cancellation date	Termination date
All Alaska Counties except Matanuska-Susitna County; Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties, Colorado; Maine; Minnesota; Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Valley Counties, Montana; New Hampshire; North Dakota; Harding, Perkins, Corson, Walworth, Edmunds, Faulk, Spink, Beadle, Jerauld, Aurora, Douglas, and Bon Homme Counties, South Dakota, and all South Dakota counties north and east thereof; Vermont; Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties, Wisconsin, and all Wisconsin counties north and west thereof; Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties, Wyoming.	April 15	April 15.
Barley: All New Mexico counties except Taos County; Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and all states south and east thereof.	September 30	September 30.
Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, El Paso, Pueblo, Las Animas Counties, Colorado and all Colorado Counties south and east thereof; Connecticut; Kansas; Massachusetts; and New York.	September 30	November 30.
Arizona; California; and Clark and Nye Counties, Nevada	October 31	November 30.
All Colorado counties except Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, El Paso, Pueblo, and Las Animas Counties and all Colorado counties south and east thereof; all Nevada counties except Clark and Nye Counties; Taos County, New Mexico; and all other states except: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York; and (except) Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey and all states south and east thereof.	April 15	April 15.
Oats: Alabama; Arkansas; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; All New Mexico counties except Taos County; North Carolina; Oklahoma; South Carolina; Tennessee; Texas; and Patrick, Franklin, Pittsylvania, Campbell, Appomattox, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Louisa, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Essex, and Westmoreland Counties, Virginia, and all Virginia counties east thereof.	September 30	September 30.
Arizona; All California counties except Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou and Trinity Counties.	October 31	October 31.
Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties, California; Taos County, New Mexico; all Virginia counties except Patrick, Franklin, Pittsylvania, Campbell, Attomattox, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Louisa, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Essex, and Westmoreland Counties and all Virginia counties east thereof; and all other except Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.	April 15	April 15.
Rye: All states	September 30	September 30.
Flax: All states	April 15	April 15.

6. Insured Crop

(a) The crop insured will be each small grain you elect to insure, that is grown in the county on insurable acreage, and for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That is planted for harvest as grain (a grain mixture in which barley or oats is the predominate grain may also be insured if allowed by the Barley or Oat Special Provisions, or if we agree in writing to insure such mixture. The crop insured will be the grain which is predominate in the mixture. The production from such mixture will be considered as the predominate grain on a weight basis);

(3) That is not:

(i) Interplanted with another crop except as allowed in paragraph 6.(a)(2);

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume; or

(iii) Planted as a nurse crop, unless planted as a nurse crop for new forage seeding, but only if seeded at a normal rate and intended for harvest as grain.

(4) We may agree, in writing, to insure a crop prohibited under paragraph 6.(a)(3) if you so request. Your request to insure such crop must be in writing, and submitted to your agent not later than 15 days after the acreage reporting date.

(b) If you anticipate destroying any acreage prior to harvest you:

(1) May report all planted acreage when you report your acreage for the crop year and specify any acreage to be destroyed as uninsurable acreage. (By doing so, no coverage will be considered to have attached on the specified acreage and no premium will be due for such acreage. If you do not destroy such acreage, you will be subject to the under-reporting provisions contained in section 6 of the Basic Provisions); or

(2) If the actuarial documents provide a reduced premium rate for acreage destroyed by a date designated in the Special Provisions, you may report all planted acreage as insurable when you report your acreage for the crop year. Premium will be due on all the acreage. Your premium amount will be reduced by the amount shown on the Actuarial Documents for any acreage you destroy prior to a date designated in the Special Provisions if you do not claim an indemnity on such acreage. In accordance with subsection 14.(b) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), you must obtain our consent before and give us notice after you destroy any of the insured crop so your acreage report can be revised to make you eligible for this reduction in premium.

(c) In counties for which the Wheat Special Provisions designate both fall and spring final planting dates, you may elect a winter coverage endorsement for wheat. This endorsement provides two options for alternative coverage for wheat that is damaged between the fall final planting date and the spring final planting date. Coverage under the endorsement will be effective only if you designate the coverage option you elect by executing the endorsement by the sales closing date for winter wheat in the county.

7. Insurance Period

In lieu of the requirements under section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), and subject to any provisions provided by the Wheat crop insurance winter coverage endorsement (§ 457.102) if you have elected such endorsement, the insurance period is as follows:

(a) Insurance attaches on each unit or part thereof on the later of the date we accept your application or the date the insured crop is planted.

(1) For oats, rye and flax, the following limitations apply:

(i) The acreage must be planted on or before the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop except as allowed in section 12 of these Crop Provisions and section 16 of the Basic Provisions.

(ii) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that producers in the surrounding area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

(2) For barley and wheat, the following limitations apply:

(i) The acreage must be planted on or before the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the type (winter or spring) except as allowed in section 12 of these Crop Provisions and section 16 of the Basic Provisions.

(ii) Whenever the Special Provisions designate only a fall final planting date, any

acreage of winter barley or wheat damaged before such final planting date, to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted to a winter type of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical.

(iii) Whenever the Special Provisions designate both fall and spring final planting dates, winter barley or wheat planted on or before the final planting date which is damaged:

(A) Before the fall planting final planting date, to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted to a winter type of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical.

(B) On or after the fall final planting date, but before the spring final planting date, to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted to an appropriate variety of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical.

If you have elected coverage under one of the available wheat winter coverage options available in the county, the insurance period for wheat will be in accordance with the selected options.

(iv) Whenever the Special Provisions designate a spring final planting date, any acreage of spring barley or wheat damaged before such final planting date, to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted to a spring type of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical.

(v) Whenever the Special Provisions designate only a spring final planting date, any acreage of fall planted barley or wheat is not insured unless you request such coverage and we agree in writing that the acreage has an adequate stand in the spring to produce the yield used to determine your production guarantee. Insurance will then attach to acreage having an adequate stand on the earlier of the spring final planting date or the date we agree to accept the acreage for insurance. If such fall planted acreage is not to be insured it must be recorded on the acreage report as an uninsured fall planted crop.

(b) Insurance ends on each unit at the earliest of:

- (1) Total destruction of the insured crop on the unit;
- (2) Harvest of the unit;
- (3) Final adjustment of a loss on the unit;
- (4) September 25 following planting in Alaska, or October 31 of the calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested in all other states; or
- (5) Abandonment of the crop on the unit.

8. Causes of Loss

In addition to the provisions under section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions,

any loss covered by this policy must occur within the insurance period.

The specific causes of loss for small grains are:

- (a) Adverse weather conditions;
- (b) Fire;
- (c) Insects, but not damage allowed because of insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;
- (d) Plant disease, but not damage allowed because of insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;
- (e) Wildlife;
- (f) Earthquake;
- (g) Volcanic eruption; or
- (h) Failure of the irrigation water supply.

9. Replanting Payments

(a) A replant payment for wheat only is allowed as follows:

(1) You comply with all requirements regarding replanting payments contained under section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions and in any winter coverage endorsement for which you are eligible and which you have elected;

(2) The wheat must be damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage;

(3) The acreage must have been initially planted to spring wheat in those counties with only a spring final planting date;

(4) The damage must occur after the fall final planting date in those counties where both a fall and spring final planting date are designated;

(5) Replanting must take place not later than 25 days after the spring final planting date; and

(6) The replant wheat must be seeded at a rate that is normal for initially planted wheat (if new seed is planted at a reduced seeding rate into a partially damaged stand of wheat, the acreage will not be eligible for a replanting payment).

(b) No replanting payment will be made for acreage initially planted to winter wheat in any county for which the Special Provisions contain only a fall final planting date.

(c) In accordance with subsection 13.(c) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent (20%) of the production guarantee or 3 bushels, multiplied by your price election multiplied by your share.

(d) When wheat is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable for an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to your duties under section 14 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you initially discover damage to any insured crop within 15 days of, or during harvest, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of each field in the unit, and must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide records of production that are acceptable to us for any:

(1) Optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable records of production were not provided; or for any

(2) Basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting from this the total production to count;

(3) Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

(c) The total production (bushels) to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) Which is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide records of production that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with subsection 11.(d));

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage you want to put to another use or you wish to abandon and no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end if you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If:

(A) Agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached, you may elect to continue to care for the crop, or we will give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of

§ 457.101

7 CFR Ch. IV (1-1-01 Edition)

the crop in locations acceptable to us. The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count.

(B) You elect to continue to care for the crop, we will determine the amount of production to count for the acreage using the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested.

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) Mature wheat, barley, oat, and rye production may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. Flax production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies only.

(1) Production will be reduced by .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of:

- (i) 13.5 percent for wheat;
- (ii) 14.5 percent for barley;
- (iii) 14.0 percent for oats; and
- (iv) 16.0 for rye.

We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.

(2) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:

(1) Deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Grain, result in:

(A) Wheat not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. No. 5 or worse) because of test weight, total damaged kernels (excluding heat damage), shrunken or broken kernels, or defects (excluding foreign material and heat damage), or grading garlicky, light smutty, smutty or ergoty;

(B) Barley not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. No. 5 or worse) because of test weight, percentage of sound barley, damaged kernels, thin barley, or black barley, or grading smutty, garlicky, or ergoty;

(C) Oats not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grade U.S. sample grade) because of test weight or percentage of sound oats, or grading smutty, garlicky, or ergoty;

(D) Rye not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 3 (grades U.S. No. 4 or worse) because of test weight, percent damaged kernels or thin rye, or grading smutty, garlicky, or ergoty;

(E) Flaxseed not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 2 (grades U.S. sample grade) due to damaged kernels; or

(ii) Substances or conditions are present, including mycotoxins, that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other

public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(3) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss only if:

(i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these crop provisions;

(ii) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions result in a net price for the damaged grain that is less than the local market price of U.S. No. 2 production;

(iii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us; and

(iv) The samples are analyzed by a grain grader licensed under the authority of the United States Grain Standards Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by a laboratory approved by us with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health. Test weight for quality adjustment purposes may be determined by one loss adjuster.

(4) Production of small grains that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in paragraphs 11.(d) (2) and (3), will be reduced as follows:

(i) The market price of the qualifying damaged production and the local market price will be the prices on the earlier of the date such quality adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit. The price for the qualifying damaged production will be the market price for the local area to the extent feasible. Discounts used to establish the net price of the damaged production will be limited to those which are usual, customary, and reasonable. Any reduction in price due to the following factors will not be accepted:

(A) Moisture content;

(B) Damage due to uninsured causes; or

(C) Drying, handling, processing, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the grain; except, if the price of the damaged production can be increased by conditioning, we may reduce the price of the production after it has been conditioned by the cost of conditioning but not lower than the value of the production before conditioning. We may obtain prices from any buyer of our choice. If we obtain prices from one or more buyers located outside your local market area, we will reduce such prices by the additional costs required to deliver the production to those buyers.

(ii) The value of the damaged or conditioned production will be divided by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor.

(iii) The number of bushels remaining after any reduction due to excessive moisture (the moisture-adjusted gross bushels (if appropriate)) of the damaged or conditioned production will then be multiplied by the quality adjustment factor to determine the net production to count.

(e) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

12. Late Planting

A late planting period is not applicable to fall-planted wheat. Any winter wheat that is planted after the fall final planting date in counties for which the Special Provisions also contain a final planting date for spring wheat will not be insured. Any winter wheat that is planted after the fall final planting date in counties for which the Special Provisions contain only a fall final planting date will not be insured unless you were prevented from planting the winter wheat by the fall final planting date. Such acreage will be insurable, and the production guarantee and premium for the acreage will be determined in accordance with sections 16 (b) and (c) of the Basic Provisions.

13. Prevented Planting

(a) In addition to the provisions contained in section 17 of the Basic Provisions, in counties for which the Special Provisions designate a spring final planting date, your prevented planting production guarantee will be based on your approved yield for spring-planted acreage of the insured crop.

(b) Your prevented planting coverage will be 60 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[59 FR 9391, Feb. 28, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 62723, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 65164, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.102 Wheat crop insurance winter coverage endorsement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

*Wheat Crop Insurance Winter Coverage
Endorsement*

(This is a Continuous Endorsement)

(a) In return for payment of the additional premium designated in the Actuarial Table, this endorsement is attached to and made part of your Small Grains Crop Provisions

subject to the terms and conditions described herein.

(b) This endorsement is available only in counties for which the Special Provisions designate both a fall final planting date and a spring final planting date.

(c) This endorsement modifies the provisions of sections 7 and 11 of the Small Grains Crop Insurance policy (§457.101).

(1) You must have a Small Grains Crop Insurance policy in force and elect to insure wheat under that policy.

(2) You may select either Option A or Option B. Failure to select either Option A or Option B means that you have rejected both Options and this endorsement would be void.

(3) Insurance Period. Coverage under this endorsement begins on the later of the date we accept your application for coverage or on the fall final planting date designated in the Special Provisions. Coverage ends on the spring final planting date designated in the Special Provisions.

(4) The provisions under section 14 of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) are amended to require that all notices of damage must be provided to us by the spring final planting date designated in the Special Provisions.

Option A (30 Percent Coverage and Acreage Release)

Whenever any winter wheat is damaged during the insurance period (see section 3, above), and at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the acreage in the unit, whichever is less, does not have an adequate stand to produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage, you may take any one of the following actions:

(a) Destroy the remaining crop on such acreage. By doing so, you agree to accept an amount of production to count against the unit production guarantee equal to 70 percent of the production guarantee for the damaged acreage, or an appraisal determined in accordance with paragraph 11.(c)(1) of the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101) if such an appraisal results in a greater amount of production. This amount will be considered production to count in determining any final indemnity on the unit and will be used to settle your claim as described in the provisions under section 11. (Settlement of Claim) of the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101). You may use such acreage for any purpose, including planting and separately insuring any other crop. If you elect to utilize such acreage for the production of spring wheat, you must:

(1) Plant the spring wheat in a manner which results in a clear and discernible break in the planting pattern at the boundary between it and any remaining winter wheat; and