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(§457.101). By doing so, coverage will continue under the terms of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8), the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101), and this Option, and the production guarantee for winter wheat will remain in effect.

Option B (WITH FULL WINTER DAMAGE COVERAGE)

Whenever any winter wheat is damaged during the insurance period 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, at your option, take one of the following actions:

(a) Continue to care for the damaged crop. By doing so, coverage will continue under the terms of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8), the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101), and this Option.

(b) Replant the acreage to an appropriate variety of wheat, if it is practical, and receive a replanting payment in accordance with the terms of section 9. (Replanting Payments) of the Small Grains Crop Provisions (§457.101). By doing so, coverage will continue under the terms of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8), the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101), and this Option, and the production guarantee for winter wheat will remain in effect.

(c) Accept our appraisal of the crop on the damaged acreage as production to count against the production guarantee for the damaged acreage, destroy the remaining crop on such acreage, and be eligible for any indemnity due under the terms of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) and the Small Grains Crop Provisions (§457.101). The appraisal 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 of 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 discernable break in the planting pattern at the boundary between it and any remaining winter wheat; and

(2) Store or market the production from such acreage in a manner which permits us to verify the amount of spring wheat production separately from any winter wheat production.

In the event you are unable to provide records of production that are acceptable to us, the spring wheat acreage will be considered to be a part of the original winter wheat unit. If you elected to insure the spring

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wheat acreage as a separate optional unit, any premium amount for such acreage will be considered earned and payable to us.

[59 FR 9397, Feb. 28, 1994]

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§ 457.104 Cotton crop insurance provisions.

The cotton crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Cotton 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

Cotton—Varieties identified as American Upland Cotton.

Growth area—A geographic area designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of reporting cotton prices.

Harvest—The removal of the seed cotton from the open cotton boll, or the severance of the open cotton boll from the stalk by either manual or mechanical means.

Mature cotton—Cotton that can be harvested either manually or mechanically.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, cotton must be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement. The yield conversion factor normally applied to non-irrigated skip-row cotton acreage will not be used if the land between the rows of cotton is planted to any other spring planted crop.

Production guarantee—The number of pounds determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by any applicable yield conversion factor for non-irrigated skip-row planting patterns, and multiplying the result by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Skip-row—A planting pattern that:

(1) Consists of alternating rows of cotton and fallow land or land planted to another crop the previous fall; and

(2) Qualifies as a skip-row planting pattern as defined by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) or a successor agency.

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

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels,

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and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one price election for all cotton in the county insured under this policy.

3. Contract Changes

The contract change date is November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date (see the provi-

sions of section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions).

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	January 15.
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; South Carolina; El Paso, Hudspeith, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagon, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, and Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south and east thereof to and including Terrell, Crocket, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda Counties, Texas..	February 28.
All other Texas counties and all other States	March 15.

5. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the cotton lint, in the county for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents:

- (a) In which you have a share; and
- (b) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):
 - (1) Colored cotton lint;
 - (2) Planted into an established grass or legume;
 - (3) Interplanted with another spring planted crop;
 - (4) Grown on acreage from which a hay crop was harvested in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated; or
 - (5) Grown on acreage on which a small grain crop reached the heading stage in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated or adequate measures are taken to terminate the small grain crop prior to heading and less than fifty percent (50%) of the small grain plants reach the heading stage.

6. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

- (a) The acreage insured will be only the land occupied by the rows of cotton when a skip row planting pattern is utilized; and
- (b) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that a majority of the producers in the area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

7. Insurance Period

- (a) In lieu of section 11(b)(2) of the Basic Provisions, insurance will end upon the removal of the cotton from the field.
- (b) In accordance with the provisions under section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows:
 - (1) September 30 in Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof;
 - (2) January 31 in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and all other Texas counties; and
 - (3) December 31 in all other states.

8. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss which occur within the insurance period:

- (a) Adverse weather conditions;
- (b) Fire;
- (c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;
- (d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;
- (e) Wildlife;
- (f) Earthquake;
- (g) Volcanic eruption; or
- (h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if applicable, due to an unavoidable cause of loss occurring within the insurance period.

9. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

- (a) In addition to your duties under section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of

the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), in the event of damage or loss:

(1) The cotton stalks must remain intact for our inspection; and

(2) If you initially discover damage to the insured crop within 15 days of harvest, or during harvest, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop in the field for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit.

(b) The stalks must not be destroyed, and required samples must not be harvested, until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed and written notice of probable loss given to us.

10. Settlement of Claim

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

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

(2) For any 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 on any unit 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 (pounds) 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) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes;

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

(E) On which the cotton stalks are destroyed, in violation of section 9;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production of white cotton may be adjusted for quality deficiencies in accordance with subsection 10(d)); and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage you want to put to another use or you wish to abandon or 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 agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production of 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); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage, including any mature cotton retrieved from the ground.

(d) Mature white cotton may be adjusted for quality when production has been damaged by insured causes. Such production to count will be reduced if the price quotation for cotton of like quality (price quotation "A") for the applicable growth area is less than seventy-five percent (75%) of price quotation "B." Price quotation "B" is defined as the price quotation for the applicable growth area for cotton of the color and leaf grade, staple length, and micronaire reading designated in the Special Provisions for this purpose. Price quotations "A" and "B" will be the price quotations contained in the Daily Spot Cotton Quotations published by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service on the date the last bale from the unit is classed. If the date the last bale classed is not available, the price quotations will be determined on the date the last bale from the unit is delivered to the warehouse, as shown on the producer's account summary obtained from the gin. If eligible for adjustment, the amount of production to be counted will be determined by multiplying the number of pounds of such production by the factor derived from dividing price quotation "A" by seventy-five percent (75%) of price quotation "B."

(e) Colored cotton lint will not be eligible for quality adjustment.

11. Prevented Planting

(a) In addition to the provisions contained in section 17 of the Basic Provisions, your prevented planting production guarantee will be based on your approved yield without adjustment for skip-row planting patterns.

(b) Your prevented planting coverage will be 50 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 49154, Sept. 27, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 62725, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 7134, Feb. 18, 1997; 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997; 62 FR 65164, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 55497, Oct. 16, 1998; 63 FR 66717, Dec. 3, 1998]

§ 457.105 Extra long staple cotton crop insurance provisions.

The extra long staple cotton crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

ELS Cotton Crop Provisions

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

1. Definitions

Cotton—Varieties identified as Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton and American Upland (AUP) cotton if ELS cotton is destroyed by an insured cause and acreage is replanted to AUP cotton.

ELS cotton—Extra Long Staple cotton (also called Pima cotton, American-Egyptian cotton, and American Pima cotton).

Harvest—The removal of the seed cotton from the open cotton boll, or the severance of the open cotton boll from the stalk by either manual or mechanical means.

Mature ELS cotton—ELS cotton that can be harvested either manually or mechanically.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, cotton must be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement. The yield conversion factor normally applied to non-irrigated skip-row cotton acreage will not be used if the land between the rows of cotton is planted to any other spring planted crop.

Production guarantee— The number of pounds determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by any applicable yield conversion factor for non-irrigated skip-row planting patterns, and multiplying the result by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Replanting— Performing the cultural practices necessary to replace the ELS cotton seed, and replacing the seed with either ELS or AUP cotton seed in the insured acreage

with the expectation of growing a successful crop.

Skip-row— A planting pattern that:

(1) Consists of alternating rows of cotton and fallow land or land planted to another crop the previous fall; and

(2) Qualifies as a skip-row planting pattern as defined by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) or a successor agency.

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

In addition to the requirements of 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 all the cotton in the county insured under this policy.

3. Contract Changes

The contract change date is November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date (see the provisions of section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions).

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

States	Cancellation and termination dates
New Mexico	March 15.
All other States	Feb. 28.

5. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the cotton lint in the county for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share; and

(b) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by a written agreement):

(1) Planted into an established grass or legume;

(2) Interplanted with another spring planted crop;

(3) Grown on acreage from which a hay crop was harvested in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated; or

(4) Grown on acreage on which a small grain crop reached the heading stage in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated or adequate measures are taken to terminate the small grain crop prior to heading and less than fifty percent (50%) of the small grain plants reach the heading stage.

6. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):