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Agriculture**



**Federal Crop
Insurance
Corporation**



**Risk
Management
Agency**

**Product
Administration
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(06-2013)**

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**FCIC 18010-3
(6-2014)**

2015 CROP INSURANCE HANDBOOK

Underwriting and Actual Production History Standards for FCIC Programs Administered under the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions and APH Administrative Regulations for 2015 and Succeeding Crop Years.

United States Department of Agriculture
Risk Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20250

TITLE: 2015 Crop Insurance Handbook	NUMBER: FCIC 18010-3
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SUBJECT: Slipsheets to 2015 Crop Insurance Handbook released.	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division
	APPROVED: /s/ Tim B. Witt Deputy Administrator for Product Management

REASON FOR AMENDMENT

This handbook is being amended to provide the FCIC approved underwriting standards for policies administered by AIPs under the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions, 7 CFR Part 457 including the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, 7 CFR Part 402, and the Actual Production History Regulation 7 CFR Part 400 Subpart G for the 2015 and succeeding crop years.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Listed below are the changes to the 2015 FCIC 18010 Crop Insurance Handbook with significant content change. Minor changes and corrections are not included in this listing.

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, CHANGES OR CLARIFICATIONS
Para. 458A	Clarified when a BIA Lease Agreement requires the operator of the land to purchase crop insurance on behalf of the trust.
Para. 506F(3)	Clarified for the Winter Coverage Endorsement that acreage destroyed may be used for any purpose including the planting and separately insuring spring barley, spring wheat or any other crop.
Para. 821B(3)(b)	Added procedure for a cover crop planted on SF acreage in a fallow year. Removed Exception 4.
Para. 911	Removed acreage type: Insured – SF acreage with a cover crop.
Para. 1474A(9)	Clarified SA T-Yield is calculated in accordance with subparagraphs (3)-(6) using the current crop year’s approved APH yields.
Para. 1851	Corrected the record type that AIPs must use to transmit a production report to RMA indicating the insured did not provide a production report.
Part 18 Section 5	Replaced “Section 5 Switching from GRP/GRIP to APH-Based Plans of Insurance” with “Section 5 Switching from ARPI to APH-Based Plans of Insurance”.

2015 FCIC-18010-3 CROP INSURANCE HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

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A. Trust Types (continued)

Native American land, held under trust, is processed in the same manner as land held in an irrevocable trust. The name of the trust is the named insured. **If the BIA Lease Agreement requires that the operator of the leased land purchase crop insurance on behalf of the trust, a copy of that agreement will serve as sufficient documentation in lieu of a POA granting the operator that authority.**

Linkage to other USDA farm program benefits for individual Native Americans who own parcels of an allotment are established by that trust.

All other Native American persons will be insured as applicable (i.e., individuals, partnerships, joint operators, etc.) with the exception of those tribal ventures that do not meet the requirements for joint ventures, which will be treated as a BIA trust for crop insurance policy processing purposes.

B. Trust Application

The Application must be signed by the administrator or fiduciary/trustee appointed to administer the business affairs of the trust. The Application extends to only the trust's interest. This extension does not include the interest of the beneficiaries to the trust.

459 Other Persons

The following person types must report an EIN.

A. Receiver or Liquidator

Receivers or liquidators may insure crops under their administration. The Application must be signed by the person authorized by the court to administer business of the receivership.

B. State/Local Government

This person type is the government at state-level or lower, such as the government of a state of the United States, a state agency, county government, or city government. This person type may insure their share. The Application must be signed by the person having authority to enter into a binding contract for the State/Local Government.

C. Public Schools

This person type includes primary, elementary, or secondary, open and free to all children of a particular district where the school is located. Also, includes colleges and/or universities which are directly administered under the authority of a governmental body or which receives a predominant amount of its financing from public funds.

This person type may insure their share. The Application must be signed by the person having authority to enter into a binding contract for the public school.

459 Other Persons (Continued)

D. Non-Profit or Tax-exempt Organizations

This person type is a legal entity created and governed under the laws of the state in which it was formed that is a tax-exempt or non-profit organization, generally a corporation that does not distribute earnings to its members. Includes, but is not limited to, churches, charities, private schools, and clubs.

To act as a representative for any principal, a person (individual, etc.) must provide evidence of authority (preferably a POA) or a signed statement indicating where such authority can be verified. If authority is by verbal agreement, a statement is required from the principal for verification.

The Application must be signed by the person having authority to enter into a binding contract for Non-Profit or Tax-Exempt Organization.

460-500 (Reserved)

D. Coverage

Coverage begins the later of the date the application is accepted or the fall final planting date. Coverage ends on the spring final planting date in the SP.

E. Notice of Damage

Insureds must provide all notices of damages according to the policy but not later than the spring FPD provided in the SP.

F. Options when Winter Wheat or Winter Barley is Damaged

When any winter wheat or winter barley is damaged during the insurance period and at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured planted 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, the insured may:

- (1) continue to care for the damaged crop, and coverage will continue under the terms of the BP, CP, and the Wheat or Barley WCE;
- (2) replant the acreage to an appropriate variety of the insured crop, provided it is practical to replant the acreage, and:
 - (a) receive a replanting payment according to the terms CP; and
 - (b) coverage will continue under the terms of the BP, CP and the endorsement; or
- (3) destroy the remaining crop on such acreage, and an appraisal must be made to determine the amount of production to count for indemnity purposes under the CP. An appraisal of the crop's potential production is required prior to the crop destruction.

When an insured elects to destroy the remaining crop, an appraisal of the crop's potential production is required prior to the destruction. Only the lower of the actual appraisal or the approved APH yield will be used for APH purposes.

The insured may utilize the acreage for any purpose including the planting and separately insuring of **spring barley, spring wheat** or any other crop.

G. Replanting Winter Wheat or Winter Barley Acreage

Winter wheat or winter barley for which a replant payment was made for planting to spring wheat or spring barley shall retain the winter wheat or winter barley approved APH yield and premium rate, provided it was not practical to replant a winter type of the insured crop. The acres and production are used for the winter wheat or winter barley APH. Any winter wheat or winter barley acreage that is replanted to a spring type of the same crop when it was practical to replant the winter type will be insured as the spring type and the production guarantee, premium and price election applicable to the spring type will be used. The production and this acreage will be reported only on the spring type APH.

A. Availability and Applicability

The Dry Pea WCO provides coverage for fall seeded dry peas, lentils and Austrian peas (hereafter referred to as winter pea types) between the fall final planting date and the spring final planting date. This option is available only in counties where the SP designate both a fall final planting date and a spring final planting date and the actuarial documents provide a premium rate for the option. The Dry Pea WCO applies only to additional coverage policies.

When elected, the Dry Pea WCO attaches to the Dry Pea CP.

[See Para. 1607B for APH instructions relating to WCOs.]

B. Application, Cancellation, and Transfers

The Dry Pea WCO must be elected on or before the SCD and is continuous.

Cancellation of the Dry Pea WCO must occur on or before the cancellation date of the CP. Once the cancellation date has passed, the endorsement cannot be canceled or otherwise rendered ineffective by either AIP or insured for that crop year.

If the policy is transferred to a different AIP, a new Dry Pea WCO must be signed by the insured and submitted to the AIP on or before the applicable SCD.

C. Indemnity Payments

Any indemnity paid under the Dry Pea WCO will be subject to any reduction contained in the BP for multiple crop benefits in the same crop year.

D. Coverage

Coverage begins the later of the date the application is accepted or the fall FPD. Coverage ends on the spring FPD shown in the SP.

E. Notice of Damage

Insureds must provide all notices of damages according the policy but not later than 15 days after the spring FPD shown in the SP.

F. Options When Winter Dry Peas are Damaged

When any acreage of dry peas planted in the fall is damaged during the insurance period and at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured planted 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, the insured may:

Section 2 SF Practice

821 General Information and Insurability

A. General Information

SF practice uses mechanical tillage or chemicals on uncropped land to control weeds and store moisture.

B. Insurability

SF is an insurable practice in some counties.

All of the following must be met to qualify as SF practice for the current crop year.

- (1) The SF practices must be consistent with:
 - (a) NRCS soil erosion control measures; and
 - (b) recommended SF practices, such as method(s), frequency, adequate tillage and/or chemical controls, for the area.
- (2) In addition to lying fallow for a full crop year, plant growth on the acreage must be terminated on or before the applicable plant growth termination date, followed by a continuous chemical and/or mechanical control program. Plant growth termination dates are:
 - (a) May 1 for California;
 - (b) June 15 for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana; and
 - (c) June 1 for all other states.

Example: Acreage in North Dakota was planted to a crop in 2013 crop year. To qualify for SF practice in the 2015 crop year the land must lay fallow during the 2014 crop year and any plant growth on the acreage, including but not limited to weeds and volunteer crops, must be:

- (1) terminated by mechanical and/or chemical means on or before June 15, 2014; and
 - (2) continuously controlled for the entire 2014 crop year.
- (3) The land must not have been planted or devoted to a crop in the immediately preceding crop year and must lie fallow for a full crop year.
 - (a) For land devoted to a perennial crop, such as grasses, alfalfa, clover, or other perennial plants or forbs, including land previously enrolled in CRP, the perennial crop must be terminated by mechanical or chemical means a full crop year before planting of the crop qualifying for the SF practice.

B. Insurability (continued)

- (b) When a cover crop is planted on SF acreage in a fallow year, the following planted crop will not meet the SF practice definition until the acres lie fallow for a full crop year. If the acreage did not lie fallow the preceding full crop year:
- (1) in those counties where SF and CC practices are available, the acreage may be insured under the CC practice, provided all other provisions of the CC practice are met; or
 - (2) in those counties where the only non-irrigated practice available is SF, the acreage may be insurable by WA, provided the cover crop meets the criteria outlined in the SP and the cover crop is not hayed, grazed or otherwise harvested in any manner.

Exception 1: Representative sample areas left for loss adjustment purposes will qualify for SF practice provided the:

- (1) remainder of the field qualifies for the SF practice; and
- (2) representative sample areas are destroyed within 30 days after the applicable plant termination date for the acreage.

If the representative sample areas are not destroyed within 30 days after the applicable plant termination date, such acreage will be considered sub-fields and will not qualify for SF practice.

Example 1: Representative sample areas of a crop were left on acreage in North Dakota for loss adjustment purposes. All the representative sample areas were destroyed on June 29, 2014. All other plant growth on the acreage was terminated by mechanical and/or chemical means on or before June 15, 2014. All plant growth on the entire acreage was continuously controlled for the rest of the crop year, and all other SF practice requirements were met.

The entire acreage qualifies for the SF practice for the 2015 crop year.

Example 2: Same as example 1, except the representative sample areas were not destroyed until July 20, 2014. The representative sample acreage does not qualify for the SF practice for the 2015 crop year.

Exception 2: Acreage on which a crop was planted in the preceding crop year shall qualify for the SF practice in the current crop year, provided:

B. Insurability (continued)

- (1) the acreage qualified for the SF practice the crop year preceding the current crop year;
- (2) the crop planted on the acreage in the crop year preceding the current crop year:
 - (a) was not harvested; and
 - (b) failed and/or was destroyed on or before the applicable plant termination date; or
 - (c) the AIP gives consent to put the acreage to another use and a different second crop is planted on the acreage in the current crop year, if SF is an applicable practice for the second crop; and
- (3) all other SF practice requirements are carried out.

Example: Acreage in North Dakota was not planted and all SF practice requirements were met in 2013. Therefore the acreage qualified for the SF practice for the 2014 crop year. A crop was planted on the acreage in the spring of 2014. The crop failed, was not harvested, and was destroyed on June 1, 2014. All plant growth on the entire acreage was continuously controlled for the rest of the year after the planted crop failed and was destroyed, and all other SF practice requirements were met.

The acreage qualifies for the SF practice for the 2015 crop year.

Example: Acreage in North Dakota was not planted and all SF practice requirements were met in 2013. Therefore, the acreage qualified for the SF practice for the 2014 crop year. A crop was planted on the acreage in the spring of 2014. The crop failed, was not harvested, and was destroyed on June 1, 2014. All plant growth on the entire acreage was continuously controlled the for the entire 2014 crop year and all other SF practice requirements were met.

821 General Information and Insurability (Continued)

B. Insurability (continued)

A crop was planted on the acreage in the spring of 2015. The crop failed, was not harvested, and was destroyed on June 1, 2015. The AIP gave consent to put the acreage to another use and the insured planted a different second crop on the acreage for the 2015 crop year.

The acreage qualifies for the SF practice for the second different crop planted for the 2015 crop year.

Exception 3: Acreage that did not qualify for SF practice in the preceding crop year and on which a crop was planted in the preceding crop year shall qualify for the SF practice in the spring of the current crop year, provided:

- (1) the crop planted on the acreage in the crop year preceding the current crop year:
 - (a) was not harvested; and
 - (b) failed and/or was destroyed on or before the applicable plant termination date; and
- (2) all other SF practice requirements are carried out.

Example: Acreage in North Dakota was planted and the crop was taken to harvest in 2013. Therefore the acreage did not qualify for the SF practice for the 2014 crop year. A crop was planted on the acreage in the spring of 2014. The crop failed, was not harvested, and was destroyed on June 1, 2014. All plant growth on the entire acreage was continuously controlled for the entire 2014 crop year and all other SF practice requirements were met.

The acreage qualifies for the SF practice for the spring 2015 crop year.

822 SF APH Database Instructions

A. Special Procedures

Special production reporting and APH database procedures are applicable in counties with separate T-Yields for SF and CC practices.

Section 2 Acreage Report Elements

911 Required Elements

The following elements must be included in the annual Acreage Report (additional information for certain elements is contained in [Para. 912-918]).

ELEMENT	REQUIRED INFORMATION
Insured's Name, Address, and Telephone Number	Enter the insured's name, address (Street, City, State, and Zip code), and telephone number.
Insured's Identification Number	Enter the insured's SSN, EIN or RAN and identification number type.
Insured's Authorized Representative	Enter the insured's authorized representative, if any.
Policy Number	Enter the insured's Policy Number.
Person Type	Enter the specific person type (e.g., partnership, trust, individual, corporation, etc.).
Spouse's Name and Identification Number	Enter the insured's Spouses Name and Identification Number, if applicable.
Landlord/Tenant	Enter the Landlord/Tenant whose share is being insured, if applicable [see Para. 452].
Insured's Share	Enter the insured's share of the crop at the time insurance coverage attaches.
Name of Other Person(s) Sharing in Crop	If applicable, enter name of other person(s) that have a share in the insured crop.
Crop Year	Enter the crop year.
Crop	Enter the name of the insured crop.
State and County Name	Enter the State and County where the crop is insured.
Plan of Insurance	Enter the plan of insurance elected by the insured.
Price Election, Projected price or Amount of Insurance	Enter the price election, projected price or amount of insurance elected by the insured.
Coverage level	Enter the coverage level elected by the insured.
Options or Optional Coverage	Enter the options or optional coverage elected by the insured.
Practice	Enter the insured crop practice for the unit.
Type	Enter the insured crop type for the unit.
Unit Number	Enter the unit number for the unit.
Legal Description	Enter the section, township and range, or other descriptions for land if rectangular survey is not applicable. This may include GPS coordinates or other land identification.
FSA Farm/Tract/Field Number	FSA Farm/Tract/Field number reporting is optional except for the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acreage insured under a WA, if required by the WA as determined by the RO; • units containing acreage emerging from CRP the initial year of planting and all subsequent crop years thereafter; • units containing acreage being planted the initial year of new breaking and all subsequent crop years thereafter; or • units are based on FSA FN (with tract/field number optional).
Approved APH Yield	Enter the approved APH yield that applies to the acres being reported.

911 Required Elements (Continued)

ELEMENT	REQUIRED INFORMATION
Date Planting Completed	Enter the date that the insured crop was planted on the unit [see (3) below]. Required for all planted acreage.
Area Classification	Enter the map area classification, if applicable.
Acreage Type	Identify whether acreage is: Insured (planted); Insured - Acreage emerging from CRP the initial crop year [See Para. 1463B]; Insured - New breaking acreage insured in accordance with the policy (i.e., less than 5% of insured acreage planted in the unit) the initial crop year or insured under SP and the insured is able to substantiate the acreage has previously been in production [See Para 1464A(1)(a)]; Insured – New breaking acreage insured , under SP and the insured is unable to substantiate the acreage has previously been in production [See Para. 1464A(1)(b)] Insured – New breaking acreage insured by WA and the insured is able to substantiate the acreage has previously been in production [See Para. 1464A(1)(c)]; Insured – New breaking acreage insured by WA and the insured is unable to substantiate the acreage has previously been in production [See Para. 1464A(1)(d)]; Prevented planting; Uninsured [See Para. 916]; Uninsurable [See Para. 915]; Uninsurable due to 2 nd crop provisions [See Para. 915(8)]; Uninsurable due to new breaking [See Para. 1464A(1)(e)]; Uninsurable due to new breaking and the insured cannot substantiate the acreage has previously been in production [See Para. 1464A(1)(f)]; Unreported acreage (within the same unit) [See Para. 917]; Unreported units[See Para. 917]; Zero acreage report for unit [See Para. 918]; or Zero acreage report for county [See Para. 918].
Remarks	Document pertinent information.
Insured's Signature and Date	Insured must sign and date.
Agent Information	Enter Agent's name, address, telephone number, and agent code number.
Agent's Signature and Date	Agent must sign and date.

912 Date the Insured Crop was Planted on the Unit

For acreage planted on or before the final planting date, the last date of planting and the total acres planted. For acreage planted during the late planting period, the date of planting and the number of acres planted per day. Failure to report the number of planted acres on a daily basis, will result in all acreage planted during the late planting period being presumed to have been planted on the last day planting took place during the late planting period. [See Para. 605 and 606 for additional late planting requirements].

1474 Methods for Determining Approved APH Yields for Added Land (Continued)

A. Use of SA T-Yields (continued)

- (1) sum the approved APH yields from the existing units of the crop/P/T ($36 + 32 + 37 + 39 = 144$);
- (2) sum the number of existing units used (4); and
- (3) divide the result from (1) by the result of (2) above ($144 \div 4 = 36$). The SA T-Yield is 36.

Example 2: Insured A has five existing OU APH databases and two BU APH databases in his farming operation. Each existing APH database has at least one year of actual/assigned yields. Two of the existing OUs are physically located in a TMA, the other three OUs and the two BUs are not.

Insured A adds 400 acres of cropland in the current crop year, and wishes to establish a separate OU for the added land using a SA T-Yield. The added land is not physically located in a TMA.

Insured A's five existing unit APH databases not physically located in a TMA have an approved APH yield of 142, 149, 154, 130, and 150. Insured A's two existing units physically located in a TMA have approved APH yields of 122 and 125.

Because the added land is not physically located in a TMA, only use Insured A's APH databases for existing units that are not physically located in a TMA to calculate the SA T-Yield for the new OU for the 400 acres of added land. To calculate the SA T-Yield:

- (1) sum the approved APH yields from the existing APH databases not physically located in a TMA ($142 + 149 + 154 + 130 + 150 = 725$);
 - (2) sum the number of existing APH databases used (5); and
 - (3) divide the result from (1) by the result of (2) above ($725 \div 5 = 145$). The SA T-Yield is 145.
- (6) Once a SA T-Yield has been calculated and approved, the AIP shall enter the SA T-Yield in the APH database for the four most recent crop years. Submit yield indicators to RMA as long as SA T-Yield(s) are contained in the APH database. See [Para. 1480] for added land yield descriptors and yield indicators.

1474 Methods for Determining Approved APH Yields for Added Land (Continued)

A. Use of SA T-Yields (continued)

- (a) AIP will update the APH database with actual/assigned yields, as applicable, in subsequent years, and remove one SA T-Yield for each year an actual/assigned yield is entered.
 - (b) Do not recalculate SA T-Yields when the APH database with actual/assigned yields is updated in subsequent years [see Para. A(7) for correcting SA T-Yields].
 - (c) See [Exh. 12] for examples of recording and maintaining SA T-Yields.
- (7) Do not update SA T-yields in subsequent years once calculated and recorded in an APH database. However, correct SA T-Yields if one or more of the following applies:
- (a) SA T-Yield recorded in APH database was calculated incorrectly, including when a SA T-Yield is calculated using an existing unit's approved APH yield before reductions were made to the approved APH yield; or
 - (b) approved APH yield of one or more of the existing APH databases used to calculate the SA T-Yield was incorrect.
- (8) When a unit structure change or a combination/division of units causes an APH database with a SA T-Yield for one or more years to combine or divide, replace the SA T-Yields with the applicable variable T-Yield [see Part 12 Section 2 for combining and dividing APH databases].
- Exception:** When RMA combines or divides a P/T/TMA which causes an APH database with a SA T-Yield for one or more years to combine or divide, recalculate the SA T-Yields using the simple average of the approved APH yields for the new P/T/TMA APH databases.
- (9) When the APH database established for the initial planting of land emerging from a USDA program or the initial year of New Breaking:
- (a) must be combined with an existing APH database in the subsequent year of planting the same crop/P/T/TMA, the combined APH database qualifies for use of the SA T-Yield if the existing APH database qualified for use of the SA T-Yield even if the crop/P/T/TMA has been planted; or
 - (b) qualifies as a separate APH database in the subsequent year of planting the same crop/P/T/TMA and would have qualified as added land, SA T-Yields apply, even if the crop/P/T has been planted.

In both instances, the SA T-Yield is calculated in accordance with (3)-(6) with the exception that the SA T-Yield is based on the current year instead of the crop year the APH database is established.

B. Zero Planted Acreage Report

A zero planted acreage report submitted for the current crop year will be considered an acceptable production report for the current crop year, provided the acreage report was acceptable.

C. Acceptable Production Reports Not Provided

If an insured does not submit an acceptable production report to the AIP by the PRD, the protection factor for the insured's policy in the following crop year will be limited to the lowest protection factor available. For transferred policies, the assuming AIP may obtain production report information for the prior crop year from RMA systems.

If the insured subsequently switches to an APH-based plan of insurance in the following crop year, the insured will be subject to assigned yields and related procedures. Since the prior crop year's approved APH yield will not be available, the assigned yield will be 65 percent of the applicable T-Yield. The assigned yield will apply beginning with the 2016 crop year, e.g., 2014 production reports are required, assigned yield in 2015 is waived, 2015 production reports are required, assigned yield applies in 2016.

AIPs must transmit a production report to RMA indicating the insured did not provide a production report using a record type of "L".

D. Accuracy

Insureds must certify to the accuracy of the information on the production report. If the insured fails to accurately report the production, the insured will be subject to the provisions in [C above] unless the information is corrected:

- (1) on or before the PRD; or
- (2) the incorrect information was the result of AIP error or the error of someone from USDA.

E. Supporting Production Evidence Requirement

If the insured does not have acceptable supporting production records to support the information on the production report, the insured will be subject to the provisions in [C above].

F. Misreporting

At any time it is discovered the insured has misreported any material information on the production report, the insured will be subject to the provisions in [C above].

1852 Production Reporting Requirements

A. Certification

Insureds must certify the harvested and unharvested crop acreage and production by P/T for the current crop year. Insureds may report production by any of the following:

- (1) the county;
- (2) the basic unit or lowest level unit structure available for the crop under an APH-based plan of insurance (e.g., maintain OU for subsequent policy transfer to APH-based plan of insurance);
- (3) any level, such as field.

Example: Insured A insures corn under ARPI in 2015. The APH-based plan of insurance allows for the election of OU. Insured A may report his 2015 production at any of the following levels:

- (a) County
- (b) BU or OU structure; or
- (c) Any level, such as field.

B. Insurable Production

Report as insurable production, all production from:

- (1) insurable acreage planted to the insured crop for harvest as provided in the CP [see Para. 1835].
- (2) uninsurable acreage, [see Para. 1836], when commingled with insurable production.

C. Uninsurable Production

Report all production from uninsurable acreage as uninsurable production, unless it is commingled with insurable production. [See Para. 1835 and 1836] for information on uninsurable acreage.

The production for uninsurable acreage must be identified as “uninsurable”.

Section 5 Switching from ARPI to APH-Based Plans of Insurance

1891 APH Database Impacts

A. Production Report Provided While Insured Under ARPI

- (1) If an ARPI insured switches to an APH-based plan of insurance, the production reported while insured under ARPI is used to:
 - (a) establish APH databases, when an insured did not previously have APH-based coverage or when the acreage insured under ARPI was not previously a part of the insured's farming operation while insured under APH-based coverage; and
 - (b) maintain continuity of production records and update APH databases when an insured previously had APH-based coverage and those APH databases remain in the insured's farming operation.

The prior APH databases and production reports for those APH databases that remain in the insured's farming operation are not re-certified, but are used automatically and updated with any applicable production reports while insured under ARPI.

If the AIP does not have APH databases and/or ARPI production reports for the policy, that information may be available from RMA systems or a transferring AIP.

If the insured did not provide OU-based production reports under ARPI, the insured must use the production report provided while insured under ARPI the initial crop year of switching to APH-based coverage. In a subsequent crop year, the insured can report by OU or recertify prior year's production report by OU.

- (2) When the production report while insured under ARPI includes unharvested insurable acreage, that information must be included when establishing and/or updating APH databases [see Para. 1852D for information regarding production reporting requirements for unharvested acreage]. Although there is not any production from the unharvested acreage, it is considered a year of producing the crop.
 - (a) If the entire acreage for the APH database was unharvested and destroyed or put to another use (without appraisal):
 - (i) include the planted acreage with zero (0) production, identified with the yield descriptor of UG; and
 - (ii) do not include the yield identified by a UG descriptor in the summation (total yield values and total number of crop years in the APH database) used to calculate the average, rate or approved APH yields.
 - (b) If a portion of the acreage was harvested and a portion of the acreage was unharvested (no appraisal), include only the production and the acreage from the harvested acres in the APH database.

1891 APH Database Impacts (continued)

A. Production Report Provided While Insured Under ARPI (continued)

- (c) If production was appraised on representative samples, the amount determined by the appraisal is included in the APH database as insurable production. If an appraisal is for only a portion of the acreage in a field that remains unharvested after the remainder of the crop within the field has been destroyed or put to another use, the appraised production is considered uninsured production and is not included in the APH database, unless the appraisal was taken from representative samples.

B. Production Report Not Provided in Accordance with the Prior Year's ARPI Policy

Insureds who switch from ARPI to an APH-based plan of insurance are carryover insureds. Therefore, the use of assigned yields maintains continuity of production reports when an acceptable production report is not provided by the PRD.

- (1) For the 2015 crop year, if the insured does not provide an acceptable production report by the 2015 APH-based plan PRD, assigned yields and related procedures will apply for the 2015 crop year. Since approved APH yields do not apply to ARPI plans of insurance, there is not a prior crop year's approved APH yield available; therefore, the assigned yield will be 65 percent of the applicable T-Yield.

If there are no previous crop years of production history available (e.g., the insured did not report production while previously insured under an area plan or was not insured prior to 2014 crop year, so history not maintained by AIP) the APH database is completed with 80 percent of the applicable T-Yield due to assigned yields counting as a crop year for variable T-Yield purposes.

- (2) For 2016 and subsequent crop years, if the insured does not provide an acceptable production report by the prior crop year's ARPI PRD, assigned yields and related procedures will apply. Since approved APH yields do not apply to ARPI plans of insurance, there is not a prior crop year's approved APH yield available; therefore, the assigned yield will be 65 percent of the applicable T-Yield.

If the insured did not provide acceptable and timely production reports for multiple crop years, the assigned yield will apply for each missing crop year. However, insureds may provide an amended production report on or before the following crop year's APH-based plan's PRD in accordance with [Para. 1003D] to be used in subsequent crop years.

If there are no previous crop years of production history available due to:

- (a) the insured not reporting production while previously insured under ARPI, assigned yields (65 percent of the applicable T-Yield) will be used to complete the APH database; or

1891 APH Database Impacts (continued)

B. Production Report Not Provided in Accordance with the Prior Year's ARPI Policy

- (b) the insured not being insured prior to most recent crop year, 80 percent of the variable T-Yield is used to complete the APH databases due to assigned yields counting as a crop year for variable T-Yield purposes.

1892 Applicability of Yield Limitations

Yield limitations do not apply when switching from an ARPI to an APH-based plan of insurance the initial crop year. Yield floors will apply, if applicable.

1893 Applicability of Added Land Procedures

When adequate documentation is maintained for land added to the farming operation while the acreage was insured under ARPI, a request for use of SA T-Yields may be made the initial crop year when switching from ARPI to an APH-based plan of insurance for the crop, even if the acreage has been planted, if all other requirements and cropland limitations for added land are met.

Calculate the SA T-Yield using the current crop year's simple average of approved APH yields from all APH databases for the crop/P/T/TMA that contain at least one actual/assigned yield in accordance with Para. 1474 (3)-(6).

