

REVENUE ASSURANCE RICE CROP PROVISIONS

This risk management tool will be reinsured under the authority provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Act as amended. If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) the Special Provisions; (2) these Crop Provisions; and (3) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

CBOT - Chicago Board of Trade.

Fall harvest price - The price used to value production to count. For rice the fall harvest price is the October harvest year's average daily settlement price per pound for the harvest year's CBOT November rough rice futures contract rounded to the nearest one-tenth (1/10th) of a cent. The fall harvest price will be released by November 10 of the harvest year.

Fall harvest price option - A coverage option that allows you to use the greater of the projected harvest price or the fall harvest price to determine your per acre revenue guarantee. For basic, optional, and enterprise units, this option applies to all insurable acres of a crop in the county. For the whole-farm unit, this option will apply to all insurable acres of the applicable crops in the county. This option must be selected by the sales closing date and is continuous unless canceled by the crop sales closing date.

Flood irrigation - An irrigated practice commonly used for rice production whereby the planted acreage is intentionally covered with water that is maintained at a uniform and shallow depth throughout the growing season.

Harvest - Combining or threshing the rice for grain. A crop that is swathed prior to combining is not considered harvested.

Local market price - The cash price per pound for the U.S. No. 3 grade of rough rice offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the rice. Factors not associated with grading under the United States Standards for Rice including, but not limited to, protein and oil content or milling quality will not be considered.

Planted - The uniform placement of an adequate amount of rice seed into a prepared seedbed by one of the following methods:

- (a) Drill seeding - Using a grain drill to incorporate the seed to a proper soil depth;
- (b) Broadcast seeding - Distributing seed evenly onto the surface of an un-flooded seedbed followed by either timely mechanical incorporation of the seed to a proper soil depth in the seedbed or flushing the seedbed with water; or
- (c) Broadcast seeding into a controlled flood - Distributing the rice seed onto a prepared seedbed that has been intentionally covered to a proper depth by water. The water must be free of movement and be completely contained on the acreage by properly constructed levees and gates.

Acreage seeded in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions.

Prevented planting guarantee - The prevented planting guarantee for such acreage will be the selected percentage of the per-acre revenue guarantee for timely planted acres as set forth in section 13.

Projected harvest price - The price used to determine the expected per-acre revenue and calculate premium. For rice the projected harvest price is the January harvest year's average daily settlement price per pound for the harvest year's CBOT November rough rice futures contract rounded to the nearest one-tenth (1/10th) of a cent. The projected price will be released by February 10 of the harvest year.

Saline water - Water that contains a concentration of salt sufficient to cause damage to the insured crop.

Second crop rice - The regrowth of a stand of rice following harvest of the initially insured rice crop that can be harvested in the same crop year.

Swathed - Severance of the stem and grain head from the ground without removal of the rice kernels from the plant and placing in a windrow.

Total milling yield - Rice production consisting of heads, second heads, screenings, and brewer's rice as defined by the official United States Standards for Rice.

2. Unit Structure.

Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

3. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 5 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination date is February 28.

5. Annual Premium

In addition to the provisions of section 8 of the Basic Provisions, your per-acre premium on a unit is determined using the premium calculator. Your per-acre premiums will differ by crop and unit structure.

- (a) Basic unit: The annual premium for a basic unit equals the per-acre premium, times the number of insured acres in the unit, times your share.
- (b) Optional unit: The annual premium for an optional unit equals the per-acre premium, times an optional unit surcharge factor, times the number of insured acres in the optional unit, times your share. The optional unit surcharge factor is 1.10.
- (c) Enterprise unit: The annual premium for an enterprise unit equals the per-acre premium, times the number of insured acres in the unit, times your share. The per-acre premium decreases as the number of legally defined sections on which you have insured acreage increases up to a maximum of 10 sections.
- (d) Whole-farm unit: The annual premium for a whole-farm unit equals the per-acre premium, times the number of insured acres in the unit, times your share. The insured per-acre premium decreases as the number of legally defined sections on which you have insured acreage increases up to a maximum of 10 sections. The per-acre premium also depends on the proportions of

insured crop acres on the unit. For example, if the unit contains corn, soybeans, and rice, the per-acre premium will depend on the ratio of corn to soybean insured acres, the ratio of corn to rice insured acres, and the ratio of soybean to rice insured acres.

6. Insured Crop.

In accordance with section 9 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the rice in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

- (a) In which you have a share;
- (b) That is planted for harvest as grain;
- (c) That is flood irrigated; and
- (d) That is not wild rice.

7. Insurable Acreage.

In addition to the provisions of section 10 of the Basic Provisions:

- (a) We will not insure any acreage planted to rice:
 - (1) The preceding crop year unless allowed by the Special Provisions; or
 - (2) That does not meet the rotation requirements shown in the Special Provisions; and
- (b) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

8. Insurance Period.

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is October 31 immediately following planting.

9. Causes of Loss.

- (a) In accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:
 - (1) Adverse weather conditions (except drought);
 - (2) Fire;
 - (3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;
 - (4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;
 - (5) Wildlife;
 - (6) Earthquake;
 - (7) Volcanic eruption; or
 - (8) Failure of the irrigation water supply if caused by an insured cause of loss specified in sections 9(a)(1) through (7), drought, or the intrusion of saline water.
 - (9) A decline in the fall harvest price below the projected harvest price
- (b) In addition to the causes of loss not insured against in section 13 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against any loss of production due to the application of saline water, except as specified in section 9(a)(8) of these crop provisions.

10. Replanting Payment.

- (a) A replanting payment for rice is allowed as follows:
 - (1) You must comply with all requirements regarding replanting payments contained under section 14 of the Basic Provisions;
 - (2) The rice 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 revenue guarantee for the acreage; and

- (3) The replanted rice must be seeded at a rate that is normal for initially planted rice (if new seed is planted at a reduced seeding rate into a partially damaged stand of rice, the acreage will not be eligible for a replanting payment).
- (b) In accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, the maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent of the revenue guarantee or 400 pounds, multiplied by the projected harvest price, multiplied by your insured share.
- (c) When rice 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.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss.

In accordance with the requirements of section 15 of the Basic Provisions, the representative samples of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples 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.

12. Final Settlement of Claim

- (a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:
 - (1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or
 - (2) For any basic units, 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 using the following procedures:
 - (1) Basic and Optional units: We will settle your claim on each basic or optional unit by:
 - (i) Multiplying the unit's per-acre revenue guarantee by the number of insured acres in the unit;
 - (ii) Multiplying the fall harvest price by the production to count for each unit (see sections 12(c) through (e));
 - (iii) Subtracting the result of section 12(b)(1)(ii) from the result of section 12(b)(1)(i); and
 - (iv) Multiplying the results of section 12(b)(1)(iii) by your share.If the result of section 12(b)(1)(iv) is greater than zero, an indemnity equal to that result will be paid to you. If the result of section 12(b)(1)(iv) is less than or equal to zero, no indemnity will be paid.
 - (2) Enterprise units: We will settle your claim on an enterprise unit by:
 - (i) Multiplying the enterprise unit's per-acre revenue guarantee by the number of insured acres in the enterprise unit;
 - (ii) Multiplying the fall harvest price by the production to count for the enterprise unit;
 - (iii) Subtracting the result of section 12(b)(2)(ii)

- from the result of section 12(b)(2)(i); and
- (iv) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(2)(iii) by your share.

If the result of section 12(b)(2)(iv) is greater than zero, an indemnity equal to that result will be paid to you. If the result is less than or equal to zero, no indemnity will be paid.

- (3) Whole-farm units: We will settle your claim on a whole-farm unit by:

- (i) Multiplying the per acre revenue guarantee for each crop by the number of insured acres planted to each crop;
- (ii) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(3)(i);
- (iii) Multiplying the fall harvest price for each crop by the production to count for each crop;
- (iv) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(3)(iii);
- (v) Subtracting the result of section 12(b)(3)(iv) from the result of section 12(b)(3)(ii); and
- (vi) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(3)(v) by your share.

If the result of section 12(b)(3)(vi) is greater than zero, an indemnity equal to that result will be paid to you. If the result is less than or equal to zero, no indemnity will be paid.

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

- (1) All appraised production as follows:
 - (i) Not less than the amount of production that when multiplied by the fall harvest price equals the revenue guarantee for acreage:
 - (A) That is abandoned;
 - (B) Put to another use without our consent;
 - (C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or
 - (D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;
 - (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 section 12(d));
 - (iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when 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 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); 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 production from a second rice crop harvested in the same crop year.
- (d) Mature rough rice may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. If moisture adjustment is applicable, it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality.
 - (1) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 12 percent. We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.
 - (2) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:
 - (i) Deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Rice, result in rice not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 3 (grades U.S. No. 4 or worse) because of red rice, chalky kernels or damaged kernels;
 - (ii) The rice has a total milling yield of less than 68 pounds per hundredweight;
 - (iii) The whole kernel weight is less than 55 pounds per hundredweight of milled rice for medium and short grain varieties;
 - (iv) The whole kernel weight is less than 48 pounds per hundredweight of milled rice for long grain varieties; or
 - (v) Substances or conditions are present 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 specified in section 12(d)(2) resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these crop provisions and which occurs within the insurance period;
 - (ii) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions specified in section 12(d)(2) result in a net price for the damaged production that is less than the local market price;
 - (iii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions specified in section 12(d)(2) are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us;
 - (iv) With regard to deficiencies in quality (except test weight, which may be determined by our loss adjuster), the samples are analyzed by:

- (A) A grader licensed under the United States Agricultural Marketing Act or the United States Warehouse Act;
 - (B) A grader licensed under State law and employed by a warehouse operator who has a storage agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation; or
 - (C) A grader not licensed under State law, but who is employed by a warehouse operator who has a commodity storage agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation and is in compliance with State law regarding warehouses; and
- (v) With regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health, the samples are analyzed by a laboratory approved by us.
- (4) Rice production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in sections 12(d)(2) and (3), will be reduced as follows:
- (i) In accordance with quality adjustment factors contained in the Special Provisions; or
 - (ii) If quality adjustment factors are not contained in the Special Provisions, as follows:
 - (A) The market price of the qualifying damaged production and the local market price will be determined 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 that are usual, customary, and reasonable. The price will not be reduced for:
 - (1) Moisture content;
 - (2) Damage due to uninsured causes; or
 - (3) Drying, handling, processing, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the rice; 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 rice to those buyers.);
 - (B) The value of the damaged or conditioned production will be divided by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor; and
- (C) The number of pounds remaining after any reduction due to excessive moisture (the moisture-adjusted gross pounds (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.
- 13. Prevented Planting.**
Your prevented planting coverage will be 45 percent of your revenue guarantee for timely planted acreage. You may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents by paying an additional premium.