

For: State and County Offices

Applicability of Approved Double-Cropping Practices for the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) Program

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



1 Overview

A Background

Notice DAP-307:

- explained the statutory provisions of how planting a subsequent crop may affect a producer’s eligibility for SURE
- subparagraph 2 B explained that a subsequent crop shall **not** be considered for calculating the SURE guarantee or actual total farm revenue, except in areas in which double-cropping or multiple-planting periods are considered a normal practice
- provided that a second crop planted that meets double-cropping rules is:
 - eligible for SURE benefits
 - required to have crop insurance or NAP.

Note: 2-CP, paragraph 25 provides procedure for establishing and approving specific combinations of crops that meet the definition of double-cropping.

B Purpose

This notice:

- informs State and County Offices that double-cropping provisions in 2-CP, paragraph 25 apply for all FSA program purposes, including SURE
- clarifies when the risk management purchase requirement must be met for subsequent crops
- instructs County Offices to publicize STC-approved double-cropping combinations for their county through newsletters and other available media.

Disposal Date	Distribution
November 1, 2009	State Offices; State Offices relay to County Offices

2 Policy

A Risk Management Purchase Requirement Policy for Subsequent Crops

As indicated in 2-CP, paragraph 25, FSA determines double crop combinations by county or region and all producers in the county or region are eligible for double cropping consideration if that combination is followed. Crop insurance may determine a double crop combination by county or region; however, insurance may not be available to a producer if a producer does not have a history of double-cropping.

A practice is considered double-cropping if either of the following applies:

- the producer has crop insurance coverage on the subsequent crop and crop insurance determines it a double-crop practice
- the producer does not have crop insurance coverage on the subsequent crop, but the practice meets the definition of double-cropping in the county according to 2-CP, paragraph 25.

If the practice is considered double-cropping and the producer:

- has crop insurance coverage or timely filed for NAP coverage on the subsequent crop, the subsequent crop is eligible for SURE benefits
- does **not** have crop insurance or NAP on the subsequent crop, then the producer must request equitable relief to be eligible for SURE.

Notes: In cases where a producer attempted to obtain crop insurance on a subsequent crop in a double-cropped county or region and was unable to obtain crop insurance, those producers are **not** required to meet the risk management purchase requirement unless the subsequent crop was eligible for NAP.

If the subsequent crop is an STC-approved specific double crop in an approved double crop county determined according to 2-CP, the producer must request relief, even if the producer does **not** have a history of double-cropping.

If relief is granted and the producer pays the \$250 relief fee, the subsequent crop becomes eligible only for SURE. The subsequent crop is **not** considered a ghost crop and does **not** receive crop insurance coverage or NAP coverage.

Notice DAP-308

3 Action

A State Office Action

State Offices shall ensure that County Office employees are immediately informed of the contents of this notice.

B County Office Action

County Offices shall:

- continue to follow procedure in 2-CP, paragraph 25 for establishing double-cropping crops
- **not** take adverse actions about this policy until the regulations for SURE are published
- publicize all STC-approved specific combinations of crops that can be double-cropped for their county through any available means, including but not limited to, newsletters and press releases.