

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FOR THE CAMELINA PILOT CROP PROVISIONS (26-0333)
(Released June 2025)

The following is a brief description of changes to the Camelina Pilot Crop Provisions that will be effective for the 2026 crop year. Please refer to the Camelina Pilot Crop Provisions for more complete information.

- Throughout the policy – Made non-substantive editorial revisions;
- Introductory paragraph – Clarified that the Camelina Pilot Crop Provisions are attached to and made part of the Common Crop Insurance Policy, Basic Provisions;
- Section 1 – In the definition of “base contract price,” added language allowing a formula to calculate the base contract price in addition to a fixed price per pound;
- Section 2 – Added new paragraph (c) to the policy to explain how the base contract price is determined if the base contract price is derived from a formula;
- Section 10 – Revised paragraph (b) to move the replanting payment factors from the Crop Provisions to the actuarial documents; and
- Section 15 – Remove this section as written agreements are allowed through the Common Crop Insurance Policy, Basic Provisions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
CAMELINA PILOT CROP PROVISIONS



In return for your payment of premium and administrative fee for the coverage, these Camelina Pilot Crop Provisions will be attached to and made part of the Common Crop Insurance Policy, Basic Provisions (Basic Provisions) subject to the terms and conditions in your policy.

1. Definitions

Base contract price - The price per pound of camelina stipulated in your processor contract (without regard to discounts or incentives) used to determine your price election, stated as:

- (1) A fixed price per pound (in U.S. dollars per pound); or
- (2) The result of a formula for calculating a price per pound based on a Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) futures market price.

Camelina - *Camelina sativa*, a plant in the mustard family (Brassicaceae).

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

Late planting period - In lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, the period that begins the day after the final planting date for the insured crop and ends 15 days after the final planting date, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

Maximum allowable acres - The processor contracted acreage multiplied by 1.05. For example, if you have a processor contract for 200 acres, your maximum allowable acres are 210 (200×1.05).

Minimum processor contract payment - A minimum amount (often stated in dollars per acre) specified in your processor contract that will be paid or credited to you by the processor regardless of the quantity of camelina produced. This amount must be deducted from an indemnity payment if the processor makes the payment.

Over-planting factor - A factor, less than or equal to 1.00, that is used to adjust your production guarantee (per acre) and production to count when you plant more than your maximum allowable acres of camelina. This factor is determined by dividing the maximum allowable acres by the number of insurable acres planted. For example, if you have 210 maximum allowable acres and you plant 220 insurable acres, your over-planting factor is 0.95 ($210 \div 220$).

Planted acreage - In addition to the definition in the Basic Provisions, land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface and subsequently is pressed with rollers to improve seed contact with the soil in a timely manner will be considered planted. Acreage planted in any manner other than specified in the Basic Provisions or in these Crop Provisions will not be insurable, unless allowed by the Special Provisions.

Price election - In lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, the price election will be the weighted average of each base contract price as stated in your processor contracts, multiplied by the percentage of price you elect.

Each contract price is subject to the maximum contract price specified in the actuarial documents.

Processor - Any business enterprise regularly engaged in buying and processing camelina, that possesses all licenses and permits for processing camelina required by the State in which it operates, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process contracted camelina within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Processor contract - An agreement in writing between you and a processor, containing at a minimum:

- (1) Your commitment to plant and grow camelina and to deliver the production to the processor;
- (2) The processor's commitment to purchase all the production stated in the processor contract; and
- (3) A base contract price.

Processor contracted acreage -

- (1) For acreage-only based processor contracts, and acreage and production-based processor contracts which specify a maximum number of acres, the lesser of:
 - (i) The maximum number of acres specified in the processor contract; or
 - (ii) The number of planted acres.
- (2) For production-only based processor contracts, the lesser of:
 - (i) The number of acres determined by dividing the amount of production stated in the processor contract by your approved yield; or
 - (ii) The number of planted acres.

Production guarantee (per acre) - In lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, the result of multiplying your approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect and by any applicable over-planting factor.

Swathed - Severance of the stem and seed pods from the ground and placing into windrows without removal of the seed from the pod.

Type - A category of camelina identified as a type in the Special Provisions.

Windrow - Camelina that is swathed and placed in a row.

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices

- (a) If there are multiple base contract prices (for example, you have 2 or more processor contracts in effect with different base contract prices), the amount used to determine your price election will be the weighted average of the base contract prices. For example, you have an approved yield of 900 pounds per acre. Your first contract is an acreage-based contract on 30 acres with a base contract price of \$0.16 per pound. Your second contract is a production-based contract on 8,000 pounds of production with a base contract

26-0333

(Released June 2025)

price of \$0.10 per pound. Your weighted average base contract price will be \$0.1463 per pound.

- (1) 30 acres × 900 pounds approved yield = 27,000 pounds;
- (2) 27,000 pounds × \$0.16 = \$4,320;
- (3) 8,000 pounds × \$0.10 = \$800;
- (4) \$4,320 + \$800 = \$5,120;
- (5) 27,000 pounds + 8,000 lbs. = 35,000 pounds; and
- (6) \$5,120 ÷ 35,000 = \$0.1463.

(b) For acreage-only based processor contracts, and acreage- and production-based processor contracts which specify a maximum number of acres, the number of pounds considered to be under a processor contract is the maximum number of acres specified in the processor contract multiplied by your approved yield.

(c) If your base contract price is calculated from a formula and you:

- (1) Finalize the price with your processor by the acreage reporting date (for example, by locking in the CME futures market price), the resulting fixed price will be used for your base contract price; or
- (2) Do not finalize the fixed price with your processor by the acreage reporting date, we will calculate your base contract price by averaging the daily settlement prices of the CME futures contract specified in your processor contract for the 5 trading days prior to the acreage reporting date. For example, your processor contract specifies the base contract price is calculated as 2.4 multiplied by the November CME soybean futures contract for the current crop year. The 5 trading days prior to the acreage reporting date of July 15 are July 8 through July 11 and July 14 (due to a weekend). The average settlement price of the November CME soybean futures contract for the current crop year during these 5 days is multiplied by 2.4 to determine the base contract price.

3. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a February 1 cancellation date, and June 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and County	Cancellation and Termination Date
Counties without a fall-planted type specified in the Special Provisions	February 1
Counties with a fall-planted type specified in the Special Provisions	September 30

5. Report of Acreage

In addition to section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must provide a copy of all processor contracts to us on or before the acreage reporting date.

6. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all camelina in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

- (1) In which you have a share;
- (2) That is planted for harvest as grain or seed;
- (3) That is grown under, and in accordance with the requirements of a processor contract executed on or before the acreage reporting date; and
- (4) That is not, unless allowed by the Special Provisions:
 - (i) Interplanted with another crop;
 - (ii) Planted into an established grass or legume; or
 - (iii) Planted following the harvest of any other crop in the same crop year.

(b) You will be considered to have a share in the insured crop if, under a processor contract, you retain control of the acres on which the camelina is grown, your income from the insured crop is dependent on the amount of production delivered, and the processor contract provides for delivery of the camelina under specified conditions and at a stipulated base contract price.

(c) A commercial camelina producer who is also a processor may establish an insurable interest if the following requirements are met:

- (1) The producer must comply with all policy provisions;
- (2) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors or officers of the processor must execute and adopt a resolution that contains the same terms as an acceptable processor contract. Such resolution will be considered a processor contract under this policy; and
- (3) Our inspection reveals the processing facilities comply with the definition of "processor" contained in these Crop Provisions.

7. Insurable Acreage

In addition to section 9 of the Basic Provisions:

- (a) We will not insure any acreage that does not meet the rotation requirements, if applicable, contained in the Special Provisions;
- (b) Insurable acreage will be the number of planted acres associated with a processor contract, including acres more than the processor contracted acreage and subject to the over-planting factor;
- (c) Whenever the Special Provisions designate only a fall-planted type, any acreage of camelina damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted to a fall-planted type of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical;
- (d) Whenever the Special Provisions designate only a spring-planted type, any acreage of spring-planted camelina damaged before the 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-

planted type of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical; or

- (e) Whenever the Special Provisions designate only a spring-planted type, any acreage of fall-planted camelina is not insured unless you request such coverage on or before the spring sales closing date, and we determine in writing that the acreage has an adequate stand in the spring to produce the yield used to determine your production guarantee. However, if we fail to inspect the acreage by the spring final planting date, insurance will attach as specified in section 7(e)(3):

- (1) Your request for coverage must include the location and number of acres of the fall-planted type;
- (2) The fall-planted type will be insured as the spring-planted type for the purpose of the production guarantee, premium, and price election;
- (3) Insurance will attach to such acreage on the date we determine an adequate stand exists or on the spring final planting date if we do not determine adequacy of the stand by the spring final planting date;
- (4) Any acreage of the fall-planted type that is damaged after it is accepted for insurance 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 a spring-planted type of the insured crop unless we agree it is not practical to replant; and
- (5) If fall-planted acreage is not to be insured it must be recorded on the acreage report as uninsured fall-planted acreage.

8. Insurance Period

In accordance with section 11 of the Basic Provisions, the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is August 31 of the calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested unless otherwise stated in the Special Provisions.

9. Causes of Loss

- (a) In accordance with section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss which occur during the insurance period:
- (1) Adverse weather conditions;
 - (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 applicable, due to a cause specified in section 9(a)(1) through (7) that also occurs during the insurance period.
- (b) In addition to section 12 of the Basic Provisions, losses NOT covered will include losses caused by weed pressure or chemical damage, unless a cause of loss

specified in section 9(a) results in the weed pressure or chemical damage.

10. Replanting Payment

- (a) In accordance with section 13 of the Basic Provisions, a replanting payment is allowed if the insured crop is 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, and it is practical to replant or we require you to replant in accordance with sections 7(c), (d), and (e).
- (b) The amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of the actual cost of replanting or:
- (1) The following values:
 - (i) The percentage of your production guarantee (per acre) multiplied by your production guarantee (per acre); or
 - (ii) The number of pounds stated in the actuarial documents;
 - (2) Multiplied by your price election; and
 - (3) Multiplied by your share.
- (c) When camelina is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable as an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment that is attributable to your share. The premium amount will not be reduced.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

Representative samples are required in accordance with section 14 of the Basic Provisions.

12. 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 for any:
- (1) Optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or
 - (2) Basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the basic unit.
- (b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:
- (1) Multiplying the insured acreage of each practice/type, as applicable, by your respective production guarantee (per acre);
 - (2) Multiplying each result of section 12(b)(1) by your price election;
 - (3) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(2);
 - (4) Multiplying the production to be counted of each insured type/practice, as applicable, by your price election and by the over-planting factor;
 - (5) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(4);
 - (6) Subtracting the result of section 12(b)(5) from the result of section 12(b)(3);
 - (7) Subtracting the minimum processor contract payment from the result of section 12(b)(6), if applicable; and
 - (8) Multiplying the result in section 12(b)(7) by your share.

Example for Section 12(b):

You have a 100 percent share in 88 insurable acres of camelina grown in compliance with the requirements of a processor contract that specifies all production from 80 acres will be accepted by the processor. Your base contract price is \$0.20 per pound, your approved yield is 1,579 pounds, your coverage level is 65%, your over-planting factor is .95 $[(80 \times 1.05)/88]$ and your production guarantee (per acre) is 975 pounds $(1,579 \times .65 \times .95)$. You have a minimum processor contract payment of \$5,000 and the processor makes the payment. Due to a covered cause of loss, your production to count is only 38,000 pounds. Your indemnity is calculated as follows:

- (1) $88 \text{ acres} \times 975 \text{ pounds} = 85,800 \text{ pounds}$ production guarantee;
- (2) $85,800 \text{ pounds} \times \$0.20 \text{ per pound} = \$17,160$ value of the production guarantee;
- (3) \$17,160 total value of the production guarantee;
- (4) $38,000 \text{ pounds} \times \$0.20 \text{ per pound} \times 0.95 \text{ over-planting factor} = \$7,220$ value of the production to count;
- (5) \$7,220 total value of the production to count;
- (6) $\$17,160 - \$7,220 = \$9,940$;
- (7) $9,940 - \$5,000 = \$4,940$; and
- (8) $\$4,940 \times 1.000 \text{ share} = \$4,940$ final indemnity payment.

End of Example.

- (c) The total production to count (in pounds) includes the following:
 - (1) All appraised production as follows:
 - (i) Not less than the production guarantee (per acre) for acreage:
 - (A) That 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 excess moisture in accordance with section 12(d)); and
 - (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.

- (d) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture exceeding 8.0 percent. We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.
- (e) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on an unadjusted weight basis.

13. Late Planting

In lieu of sections 16(b) and (c) of the Basic Provisions, acreage planted after the late planting period is not insurable, regardless of the reason the acreage was not planted by the final planting date.

14. Prevented Planting

The prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.