MARTINSON AG
RISK MANAGEMENT

Prevent planting is the inability to plant the intended crop within the normal planting period for that crop as stated in the special provisions. Eligibility will be determined by the insurance provider.

Prevent Planting Qualifications:

- By Unit of Crop: The PP acres must be at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20% of the crop unit.

- Insurable cause must be general to the area and the ground must be available for planting.

- The eligible acres for each crop in each county is the highest number of planted and PP acres of the last four years, unless the crop requires a contract with a processor to be insured. For contract crops, the eligible acres are the number of acres specified in the processor contract.

- If eligible acres are exhausted for the crop that qualified, then the insurance provider will make the loss payment to the alternative crop that comes closest to the loss amount of the qualifying crop, as long as there are acres available for the alternative crop. If the acres are rolled to a lower paying crop, the lower guarantee will be used. If the acres are rolled to a higher paying crop, the indemnity will be limited to the guarantee of the original crop.

What would make the acres not payable for prevented planting?
There are many situations that would make it not payable, here are a few:

- Did not meet the 20/20 rule when the acreage was measured by the adjuster.
- All eligible acres were used up on all crops.
- Declared to a crop with no eligible acres, due to the fact that the crop was never planted in the county before by the producer.
- Acres are limited by practice (irrigated and non-irrigated).
- Land rented which already has a pre-existing condition is not covered for prevent planting.
- Land is new breaking or the first year coming out of CRP.
- **Old water** or a pre-existing condition:
  - If a pre-existing condition exists and a new event happens that expands the area of prevent planting, the expanded area may possibly qualify if the 20/20 rule is met and all other qualifiers are met. The old water would not be payable.
  - Once the acreage has been PP for four consecutive years, *the acreage must be planted to a crop for two consecutive years* before the land will be eligible for PP again.

What happens if, after March 15, I pick up new land in a county that I have never farmed before and I encounter a prevent planting situation? Will I have coverage for prevent planting?

You will have PP coverage only if you submitted an intended acreage report within 15 days of adding the land to your farming operation stating the crops and acres intended to be planted. Will not cover a pre-existing situation.

New for 2021: Intended acreage reports can be filed the first two years the new county is farmed.

What if additional land is picked up in a county that I already farm?

An increase in the crop acre eligibility will be factored based on this year’s cropland acres divided by last year’s cropland acres.

Within one field, can I plant acres of one crop and call the wet acres PP using a different crop?

- Yes – in two scenarios:
  - You planted both crops in that specific field in one of the last 4 years; or
  - You can provide proof you intended to plant the other crop (such as input receipts or be able to show that you had the ability to obtain the seed of the other crop)
- Example: You have a 200-acre field. You intended to plant corn on all 200 acres but due to wet conditions you only get 50 acres of soybeans planted. You now can call the remaining 150 wet acres PP corn.
- **Important: When the PP acres are a different crop the planted acres in that FIELD, the PP acres must be at least 20 acres or 20% of the FIELD, even if you have enterprise units.**

What is the deadline for reporting a PP claim?

You must report your PP claim to your agent within 72 hours of deciding to quit planting, but no sooner than the final planting date for the crop. *PP losses initially reported at acreage reporting time may be denied!*

Can I plant a cover crop on the PP ground?

- Yes, a cover crop can be planted any time after the final planting date of the PP crop.
- New for 2022: The cover crop can be hayed, grazed, or cut for silage, haylage, or baleage ***at any time*** without a reduction in a prevented planting payment.
- A payment reduction will apply if the cover crop is harvested at any time for grain or seed.
- Per RMA rules, corn cannot be used as a cover crop.

Other prevent planting acreage reporting notes:

- PP acres will be determined by the adjuster.
- PP acres or intended crop cannot be revised after the initial acreage report is signed.
- For enterprise unit crops, **only the planted acres** count towards qualifying for the EU discount (plant in at least two sections and those sections must meet the 20/20 rule).

Corn Prevent Plant Example: You have two options:

- **Option 1:** Collect 100% of the PP corn payment. A cover crop is allowed for soil conservation. The cover crop can be hayed, grazed, or cut for silage, haylage, or baleage at any time without a reduction in a prevented planting payment. With this scenario the APH is not affected.

- **Option 2:** Collect 35% of the corn PP payment. The grower then plants soybeans, for example**, after the LATE planting period** for corn and insures the soybeans. No extra payment will be made on the corn PP acres, even if the soybeans have no loss. The corn APH will be penalized with 60% of the approved yield for the PP acres in that unit for that crop year.

2023 Prevent Plant Factors

Crop	Base PP Factor	5% Buy-up (PF)
Barley	60%	65%
Canola	60%	65%
Corn	55%	60%
Dry Beans	50%	55%
Dry Peas	60%	65%
Potatoes	45%	50%
Soybeans	60%	65%
Sugar Beets	45%	50%
Sunflowers	60%	65%
Wheat	60%	65%