

<u>Plant Dates*</u>				
	<b>Early Plant Date</b>	<b>Final Plant Date (Full Coverage)</b>	<b>Late Planting Period (Coverage decreases 1% daily)</b>	<b>Last Insurable Day to Plant (Reduced Coverage)</b>
Corn		April 15	April 16 - 30	April 30
Milo	March 15	April 30	May 1 - 10	May 10
Cotton		May 31	June 1 - 7	June 07
Sunflowers		June 25	June 26 - July 15	July 15
Soybeans		June 25	June 26 - July 20	July 20
Wheat		December 15	December 16 - 30	December 30

\* Dates are for most of Central Texas. Check the Special Provisions for dates in your area.

Written: Monday April 6, 2020

Please visit the Media page at <https://cropandrange.com> or Like us on Facebook for a breakdown of the PP basics.

## A Few Notes on Prevented Planting

The corn final plant date (FPD) will be here on Wednesday, April 15<sup>th</sup>. That date represents the last opportunity to plant corn with full coverage. There is a 15 day late planting period (LPP) where growers can either (1) replant corn with full coverage that was initially planted on or before the FPD or (2) plant corn for the first time with a 1% per day reduction in guarantee.

### **Notify your agent and FSA between April 16-30 to file corn PP.**

The extended wet weather has put much of the corn planting in jeopardy. Areas south of Waco have completed planting corn while areas north of Waxahachie/Ennis have yet to start. Growers with unplanted acres have a few remaining scenarios.

#### **1. Wait for drier weather and plant the corn.**

- Although not ideal, many growers feel that late corn is better than no corn when factoring in landlords, potential Market Facilitation Payments (MFP was \$20-\$50/ac for 2019), and covering costs already put into field prep and fertilizer.
- Corn planted timely on land that was originally filed as PP for wheat crop is insurable but reduces the PP payment of the wheat to 35% of the full PP payment.
- Corn planted after the LPP (May 1st or later) because of sustained wet conditions will be insured at the PP coverage or uninsured at the growers' discretion.

## 2. File corn PP on ground that is not planted and has not already been filed as PP for another crop.

- i) Corn PP acres remain fallow (100% PP payment)
  - Corn full PP values will range from approximately \$70-150 per acre before premium.
  - There is no APH penalty on acres filed as PP that remain fallow.
- ii) Corn PP acres are planted to a second crop after corn LPP. (35% PP payment)
  - Second crop PP values will range from approximately \$25-\$50 per acre before premium.
  - “Second crop” is defined as (1) planted to a crop covered by NAP, (2) harvested for grain at any time, or (3) hayed or grazed prior to Nov. 1.
  - A yield plug of 60% of your APH will be applied to the acres paid at 35%.
- iii) Corn PP acres are planted to corn at some point
  - If planted to corn before May 1<sup>st</sup>, the corn PP payment on those acres is removed and the acres are insured at the appropriate rate.
  - If planted to corn on or after May 1<sup>st</sup>, the corn PP payment on those acres is removed and the acres will be either (1) uninsured or (2) insured with the PP coverage as the guarantee at the grower’s discretion.

## 3. Move on to another crop.

- All other crops are an option at this point. **Crops planted on corn PP acres will have full insurance if they are planted timely. Be aware that planting ANY crop on corn PP acres before May 1<sup>st</sup> will remove the corn PP claim on those acres.** Grain sorghum is the most likely crop to create this conflict. Soybeans and sunflowers are the only insurable crops remaining after cotton. They are not insurable in all counties and also may not be a fit for some growers. Nevertheless, it is an option.

### **An Important Note on EU policies and PP:**

Filing PP on multiple farms does not qualify you for EU. The act of planting is the only thing that can qualify you for EU. Why is that important? On a 75% EU corn 100% PP claim the difference is about \$20/acre less for non-qualified acres vs qualified because of the difference in premium.

Growers need to evaluate the cost of qualifying for EU vs the difference in their potential claim. In many cases, the cost of planting to qualify will be more than offset by the larger PP claim. Growers filing large acres of PP (over 500) will benefit the most.

**Am I stuck with the high OU premium if it stayed wet through the entire planting period for the PP crop, and I didn’t have the opportunity to qualify for EU? NO.** You may plant the same crop you filed as PP, even after the LPP, as long as you were delayed due to an insurable cause (usually wet conditions). The late planted acres are converted from PP acres to insured acres valued at the PP guarantee. This makes them eligible to qualify for EU given they meet the EU requirements. The point is: **You can still qualify for EU for a prevented crop even though you planted it after the LPP.** Knowing this can be worth over \$20/acre.

\*As always call with questions. Years like this are why we’re here.\*