



Common Replant Scenarios

CORN DESTROYED AND IT IS PRACTICAL TO REPLANT*.

Will the insured
replant to corn?

YES

NO

- Acreage remains on acreage report.
- Coverage remains on the replanted crop.
- Replant payment is made.
(8 bu. X price for corn)
(3 bu. X price for soybeans)
- Premium is earned on corn.

- Acreage is removed from the acreage report.
- No indemnity is due.
- No replant payment is made.
- No premium is earned or payable.

Insured replants to corn, but a second peril destroys the corn and it is practical to replant*.

- Producer must replant corn crop to maintain coverage, but will not receive a second replanting payment.
- If the producer chooses not to replant a second time, acreage is removed, no indemnity is due, no replant payment is made, no premium is earned or payable, and initial replanting payment must be repaid.

Insured chooses not to replant corn, but plants soybeans.

- Corn crop is removed from the acreage report as if no coverage existed.
- If soybeans are on the policy they must be insured.
- Soybeans are considered the first insured crop.
- No premium is earned or payable.
- If cause of loss is due to hail, the hail policy must be adjusted independently from the MPCI policy.



As more and more crops begin to be planted, the risk of replant rises. Let's review some of the most common scenarios and how they should be handled:

SCENARIO 1

An insured's corn crop is destroyed and it is practical to replant* the corn crop. If the insured does not replant, what happens?

Outcome

When it is deemed practical to replant and an insured chooses not to do so, the acreage is removed from the acreage report. No indemnity is due, no replant payment is made, and no premium is earned or payable.

In that same scenario, the insured does not replant the corn crop, but instead plants soybeans. Are the soybeans considered the first insured crop? Are those soybeans required to be insured if there is already an existing soybean policy in the county? The corn crop is removed from the acreage report, as if no coverage ever existed. Therefore, if there is a soybean policy, the soybeans must be insured and would be considered the first insured crop.

SCENARIO 2

An insured's corn crop is destroyed. It is practical to replant* and the insured receives a replanting payment and replants to corn. If a second peril destroyed the replanted corn crop before the end of the Late Planting Period, is the insured required to replant the replanted corn crop?

Outcome

If the replanted corn is destroyed and it is deemed practical to replant*, the insured must replant the corn crop to maintain insurance coverage, but will not receive a second replanting payment. Since it is deemed practical to replant*, if the insured chooses not to do so, the acreage is removed from the acreage report. No indemnity is due, no replant payment is made, no premium is earned or payable, and the replanting payment initially paid to the insured must be repaid.

**It will be considered practical to replant through: (1) the final planting date if no late planting is applicable; (2) the end date of the late planting period if the late planting period is less than 10 days; or (3) the 10th day after the final planting date if the crop has a late planting period of 10 days or more.*

