

INDEMNITY PROGRAM





WHIP Assistance:



Available to eligible producers for crops, trees, bushes, and vines, which suffered a qualifying loss because of the consequences of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria, and other hurricanes and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2017, as implemented by decision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Loss includes:

- Production losses from eligible crops
- Inventory losses for value loss crops
- Tree/Bush/Vine Loss



Calculation for Production Loss

Acres Expected Value Price Yield

WHIP %

Production

Actual Value **Price**

Indemnity

Secondary / Salvage

> **WHIP Payment**

(Expected Value times WHIP factor)

= WHIP Value

minus

Actual Value

times Share times Payment Factor

minus

Indemnity

minus

Secondary Use and/or Salvage Value

equals

WHIP Payment



WHIP Factor



Coverage level	WHIP Factor			
Uninsured	65%			
CAT or NAP Basic 50/55	70%			
50% - <55%	72.5%			
55% - <60%	75%			
60% - <65%	77.5%			
65% - <70%	80%			
70% - <75%	85%			
75% - <80%	90%			
> = 80%	95%			



Forms producer must complete:



FSA-890 – WHIP Application Form- Generated in County Office

FSA-891 – Crop Insurance and/or NAP Coverage Agreement

CCC-901 Member Information

CCC-902 – Farm Operating Plan of Operation- Generated in County Office

FSA-578 – Report of Acreage- Generated in County Office

AD-1026 – Highly Erodible Land Conservation and Wetland Conservation Certification

FSA-893 - 2018 Citrus Actual Production History and Approved Yield Record

Note: Other forms my be applicable



Eligibility and Payment Limitation



Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Provisions

Not Applicable to WHIP

Payment Limitation:

• \$125,000

Or

• \$900,000 – If 75% of adjusted gross income is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry.



Optional \$900,000 Payment Limitation Provisions



- Prove 75% of their adjusted gross income (AGI) is derived from:
 - Farming
 - Ranching
 - Forestry
- Based on an average of taxable years:
 - 2013, 2014 and 2015





Optional \$900,000 Payment Limitation Provisions

Requirements cont'd:

 Complete FSA-892 Request for an Exception to the WHIP Payment Limitation of \$125,000.

- CPA or Attorney Certification of compliance:
 - Completing Part C of the FSA-892
 - Providing similar statement acceptable to FSA



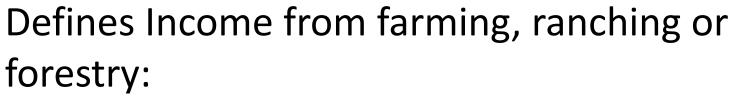


FSA-892 Request for an Exception to the WHIP Payment Limitation of \$125,000:

- Optional to all Applicants:
 - Persons
 - Legal entities
 - Interest holders in a legal entity, including embedded entities to the 4th level of ownership.
 - Members of a general partnership or joint venture.
 - Native Americans or Tribes represented by BIA







Income Related to Livestock and Crops	Other Types of Income
Production of livestock, including but not limited to:	The sale of land that has been used for agriculture.
 cattle, sheep, goats, swine elk, reindeer, bison, deer horses poultry fish and other aquaculture products used for food honeybees. 	The sale of easements and development rights to: • farmland, ranchland, or forestry land • water or hunting • environmental benefits
The feeding, rearing, or finishing of livestock.	The rental or lease of land or equipment used for farming, ranching, or forestry operations, including water or hunting rights.
Products produced by or derived from livestock. Production of crops, specialty crops, and unfinished raw forestry products.	Any payment or benefit, including benefits from risk management practices, crop insurance indemnities, and catastrophic risk protection plans.



Acreage Reporting



Producers will need to provide the following information when applying for WHIP:

Tree Count by Crop, Crop Type
Spacing
Date planted



Tree Spacing Example



A producer reports 6,894 trees planted in 1995 with 25 ft. row spacing x 12.5 ft. tree spacing.

The producer also reports 9,467 trees planted in 2014 spaced 25 ft. x 9 ft.

All trees are interplanted in a 100 acre grove.



Tree Spacing Example (cont.)



Calculations:

- Subfield 1A:
 - -43,560 sq. ft. per ac. \div (25 ft. between rows \times 12.5 ft. between trees) = 139.39 trees/ac.
 - -6,894 trees ÷ 139.39 trees/ac. = 49.46 acres
- Subfield 1B:
 - -43,560 sq. ft. per ac. \div (25 ft. between rows \times 9 ft. between trees) = 193.6 trees/ac.
 - -9,467 trees ÷ 193.6 trees/ac. = 48.90 acres



Determining Eligible Acreage



Eligible Acreage Data Sources for the year of loss

Type of Crop	Data Source
Insured Crops	Acreage data will be provided by insurance and compared to FSA-578
Uninsured Crops	Acreage data will be obtained from FSA-578

 For insured crops if there is a difference between data, use the lesser of insurance or FSA acres



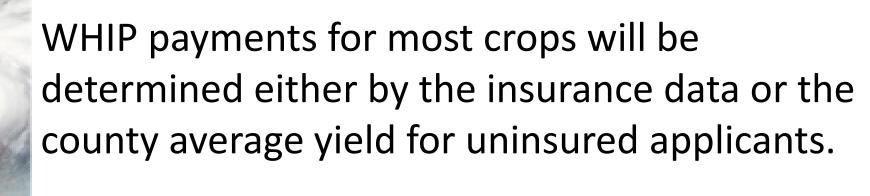
Units



Units

- Insured crops will use insurance units
- Uninsured crops will have units established according to share relationship





Due to the type of insurance policies administered in the State of Florida for citrus, participants will be permitted to prove their yield using the last five crop years.





Participants will certify yields on an FSA- 893 by providing up to five years of production harvested and acres grown.

- Records obtained are not required to be maintained in the CO because this is a certification.
- COC has the authority to monitor and question any yields that appear to be inconsistent with other participants.





When participants provide yields and acreage they must be for continuous years.





What years will be used on the FSA-893?

Year of ownership	Records available		
2017	Yes		
2016	Yes		
2015	Yes		
2014	Yes		
2013	No		





Answer:





What years will be used on the FSA-893?

Year of ownership	Records available		
2017	Yes		
2016	Yes		
2015	No		
2014	Yes		
2013	Yes		





Answer:





If a participant did not own the grove for the entire five year history, COC has authority to allow participants to provide production records for previous year's owner(s) up to the five years allowed.

COC will review documents provided for proof of production and acres grown of previous owner(s).





Calculating Yields

Participants will certify production harvested and acres grown for the previous 5 crop years. A simple average will be calculated to determine the yield that will be used in the WHIP calculation.





Example 1:

Participant applied for WHIP for 2018 citrus losses due to Hurricane Irma. The participant will certify to production for 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013. He owned 100 acres in 2017-2014. However, in 2013 he only owned 75 acres. The additional 25 acres was purchased prior to harvest season in 2014.



5. Crop Name 6. Crop Type Orange NAV		7. Intended Use	8. Practice	9. Organic Status	10. Unit of Measure	
		PR	I		Boxes	
PART C – ACTUA	AL PRODUCTION HIS	STORY (APH)			COC USE ONLY	
11. APH Crop	o Year	12. Planted Acres	13. Actual Produ	ection	14. Yield	
2017		100	30,000)	300	
2016		100	42,100)	421	
2015	5	100	47,526	;	475	
2014	1	100	48,362	:	484	
2013	3	75	36,750)	490	
PART D - APPRO	VED YIELD (COC U	SE ONLY)				
15. Total Yield (Item 14)		16. No. of APH Crop Years (Item 11)		1) 17. Calculated Yield		





Example 2:

Participant purchased a 20 acre grove in 2015. Participant applied for WHIP for 2018 citrus losses due to Hurricane Irma. The participant will certify to production for 2017, 2016, and 2015 crop years for the 20 acre grove.



5. Crop Name 6. Crop Typ		pe 7. Intended Use		8. Practice	9. Organic Status	10. Unit of Measure	
Orange	NAV		PR	I		Boxes	
PART C – ACTU	AL PRODUCTIO	N HISTOR	Y (APH)			COC USE ONLY	
11. APH Cro			12. Planted Acres	13. Actual Produc	etion	14. Yield	
2017		20		5400	5400		
2016		20		7020			
2015		20 9120			456		
201	4						
201	3						
PART D - APPRO	OVED YIELD (C	OC USE ON	ILY)				
15. Total Yield (Item 14)			16. No. of APH Crop Years (Item 11)		17. Calculated Yield		
	1077	divided bv	***************************************	3 =	=	359	





If the participant purchased the grove in 2017, prior to the qualifying disaster event and previous year's production are not available from prior owners of the grove, then the participant would be eligible; however, the county average yield would be used as the yield for the WHIP calculation.





In summary:

- Producers can provide up to five years of history of production and acreage
- If they cannot provide any years, the county average yield will be used
- This only applies to FL Citrus



Price



WHIP price will be based on an approved price by the Florida State Committee.



Harvested Production



Harvested production is:

The **total** amount of harvested production for the unit supported by an acceptable record and/or **certification** by the producer.

Note: Production from all harvests of an eligible crop harvested more than once in a crop year will include **TOTAL** harvested production from the entire crop year.



Producer Responsibilities



Producers must provide accurate and complete acreage and production reports for **all** WHIP eligible crops on a unit.

Producer's signature on FSA-890 is the producer's certification that the records provided are correct and includes **TOTAL** crop production for the unit



Acceptable Production Records



Acceptable production records include:

- Verifiable records
- Reliable records



Acceptable Production Records



Verifiable Records:

- May be verified by FSA through an independent source
- Are used to substantiate the amount of production reported
 - Dated
 - Show quantity, price, and final disposition
 - Seasonal or crop specific for commodities produced more than once in a calendar year



Acceptable Production Records



Examples of **Verifiable** records:

- Sales receipts from buyers
- Settlement sheets
- Invoices from custom harvesting
- Truck or warehouse scale tickets



Acceptable Production Records



Reliable records are:

Records provided by the producer that County Office Committee determines are adequate to substantiate the amount of production reported when verifiable records are not available.



Acceptable Production Records



Examples of **Reliable** records:

- Ledgers of commodity sales volume/income
- Income statements of deposits
- Records to verify production input costs
- Producer diaries, ledgers, receipts
- Pick records
- Other USDA program data



COC Responsibilities



If County Office Committee cannot determine the records are verifiable or reliable, the **higher** of the following will be used:

- Producer's certified production
- Assigned production using the Florida State
 Committee approved County Disaster Yield



County Disaster Yield



County Disaster Yields (CDY) defined as:

The average yield per acre for a county <u>or</u> <u>area</u> of a county for the current year based on disaster events, and is intended to reflect the amount of production that a participant would have been expected to produce based on the <u>eligible disaster conditions</u> in the county or area.



County Disaster Yield



The only time the CDY will be used if there are no other production records, verifiable or reliable, available.



Example 1 - SCENARIO



- Adam Orange from Hendry County, Florida had a loss on his 2018 Naval Oranges due to a Hurricane that occurred 9/10/2017 through 9/13/2017.
- His 50 acres of naval oranges were insured.
- The production to count was 3,028 boxes and his approved yield that came from the FSA-893 was 242.4.



Example 1 – DATA ELEMENTS



- Other data elements needed are:
 - Coverage Level = 75%
 - Price Election = 100%
 - WHIP Factor = 90%
 - Unharvested Payment Factor = 100%
 - Indemnity = 81,900
 - Price = 36.96
 - Guarantee Adj. Factor = 100%



Calculation for Production Loss

Acres Expected Value Price Yield

WHIP %

Production

Actual Value **Price**

Indemnity

Secondary / Salvage

> **WHIP Payment**

(Expected Value times WHIP factor)

= WHIP Value

minus

Actual Value

times Share times Payment Factor

minus

Indemnity

minus

Secondary Use and/or Salvage Value

equals

WHIP Payment



WHIP Value

Acres

Price

Expected Value

Yield

WHIP %

50 x \$36.96 x 242.4= (Acres) (Price) (Yield)

 $447,955.2 \times 90\% = 403,159.68$

(Expected Value) (WHIP Factor) (WHIP Value)





Actual Value



3028 x \$36.96= \$111,914.88

(Production)

(Price)

(Actual Value)



WHIP Calculation

Expected Value

WHIP %



Indemnity

Secondary / Salvage

WHIP Payment WHIP Value \$403,159.68

minus

Actual Value \$111,914.88

times Share 100% times Payment Factor 100%

minus

Indemnity \$81,900

minus

Secondary Use \$0 and/or Salvage Value \$0 equals

WHIP Payment \$209,345



Linkage Requirements



As a condition of maintaining eligibility for WHIP benefits, producers are required to purchase crop insurance, or NAP as applicable, on the crop, tree, bush, or vine for the next two consecutive available crop years after the 2017 WHIP enrollment period ends and ending with the 2021 crop year.



Linkage Requirements



Insurable Crops, Trees, Bushes, and Vines obtain crop insurance at a level of 60/100 or equivalent, if available

NAP Crops

obtain NAP coverage at a level of at least 60/100, if available, including filing annual acreage report

Purchase Whole Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP)



Linkage Requirements



The linkage requirement applies to the producer's interest in the crop in the county where the crop is located.

- Physical county for insured crops
- Administrative county for NAP crops

 Applies to crop type, intended use, and planting period.

That's all Folks!