

Food and Resource Economics







WILDFIRES AND HURRICANES INDEMNITY PROGRAM



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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.

Congress appropriated more than \$3 billion for this program.

Loss includes:

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



2017 Disaster Overview

• 2017 was the costliest disaster year on record in the U.S. with damage from disaster events culminating in losses exceeding \$300 billion (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).

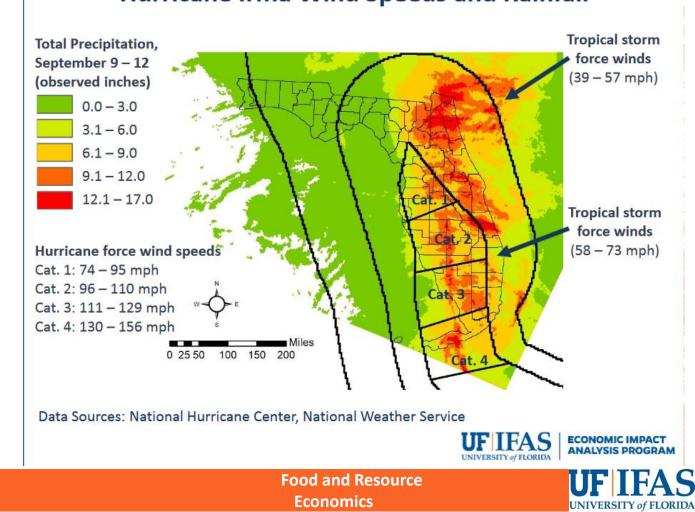
• Losses in 2017 alone account for 20% of cumulative losses estimated since NOAA records on billion-dollar disaster events began in 1980.

• Most of the 2017 losses (over 85%) were the result of three hurricanes that struck the U.S. and U.S. territories: Harvey (Houston), Irma (Puerta Rico), Maria (Florida).

• Thirteen other disaster events, including wildfires, severe storms, drought, inland flooding, and freeze events each accounted for losses in excess of \$1 billion as well.

• Losses and damages from disaster events effect every facet of the U.S.: communities, homes/businesses, natural resources, and agricultural (crops, livestock, and timber).





Hurricane Irma Wind Speeds and Rainfall

Summary of Florida Agricultural Production Losses to Hurricane Irma

Commodit y Group	Loss (M\$)
Citrus	553
Vegetables	72
Field crops	506
Nursery-Greenhouse	436
Livestock-Animal products	39
Forestry (timber)	261
Total	1,861







Source: Court and Hodges



Economic Impacts of Florida Agricultural Production Losses to Hurricane Irma

Impact Type (Regional Multiplier Effect)	Employment (Fulltime,) Part-time Jobs)	Labor Income (Wages, Benefits)	Value Added (GDP)	Industry Output (Revenue)
		Million Dollars		
Direct (Ag Revenue Losses)	-20,845	-\$785	-\$1,010	-\$1,861
Indirect (Supply Chain Purchases)	-7,094	-\$273	-\$499	-\$847
Induced (Household, Gov. Respending)	-27,914	-\$1,331	-\$2,235	-\$3,817
Total	<u>-55,854</u>	<u>-\$2,389</u>	<u>-\$3,743</u>	<u>-\$6,525</u>

Note: Values in 2017 dollars

Data Source: *IMPLAN* model and 2015 State of Florida model data (Implan Group, LLC).

Source: UF-IFAS report, Hurricane Irma Update #4, Oct. 2, 2017

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Source: Court and Hodges





Agricultural Economic Impacts from IRMA

County	Field Crops	Citrus crops	Vegetables & Other Fruits	Nursery & Floriculture	Total
Palm Beach	194,781	0	31,765	21,158	247,704
Hendry	64,198	161,271	5,629	5,243	236,342
Dade	2,048	1,135	35,687	116,256	155,130
Polk	126	89,820	1,461	4,332	95,739
Highlands	1,855	57,620	0	6,160	65,635
JACKSON	8,148	0	325	14	8,487
Florida	348,827	490,244	151,150	322,532	1,312,753

(Values in \$1,000)

(Jackson County also had \$16,524,000 in timber losses, second only to Taylor County with losses of \$26,311,000)

Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program (WHIP)





WHIP Program Coverage

Wildfire Recovery – any crop, tree, bush or vine damaged by a 2017 wildfire

Hurricane Recovery – Any crop, tree, bush or vine located in a county or parish identified by Presidential Declaration is eligible for 2017 WHIP if caused by 2017 hurricane.

Citrus Growers in Florida – Eligible for 2017 WHIP for losses in 2018. FSA will also reimburse citrus growers for cost of buying and planting replacement trees, including resetting and grove rehab, and for repair to irrigation systems. It also provides assistance for citrus production losses expected in 2019 and 2020 crop years.

Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program (WHIP)





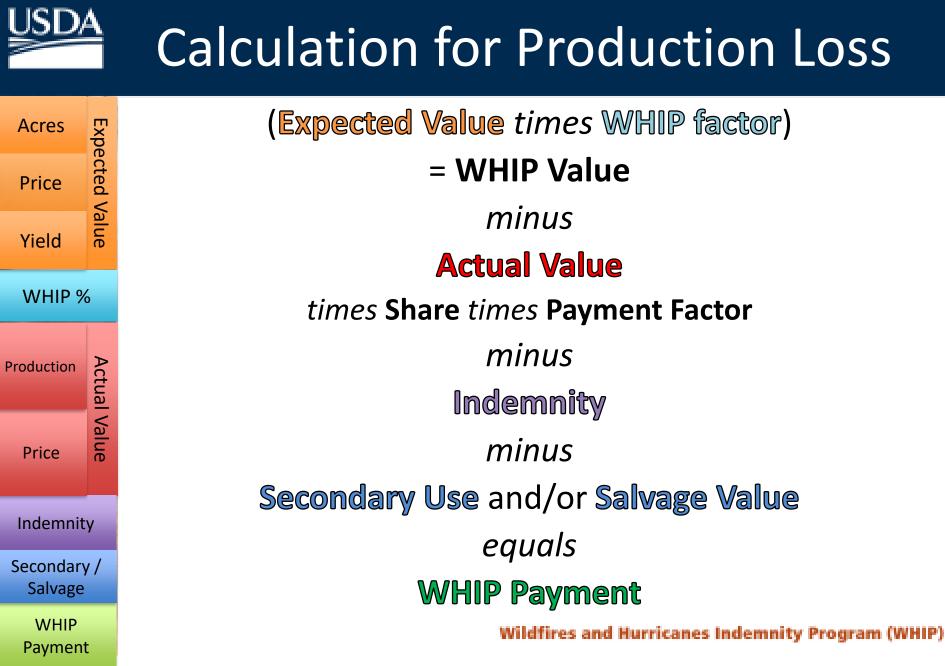
Insurance Coverage Determines WHIP Coverage Factor



WHIP %



Insurance 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- County Office Generated

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

FSA-892- Exemption for Payment Limitation

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

FSA-578 – Report of Acreage- County Office Generated

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

SF-3881- Schedule of Direct Deposit

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

Note: Other forms may be applicable Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program (WHIP)



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)



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.



Requirements:

- 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



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



Defines Income from farming, ranching or forestry:

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.



Optional Payment Limitation Example :

Ewing General Partnership has a calculated WHIP payment of \$2,500,000

Ewing General Partnership - No Payment Limitation Value

- J.R. Ewing 75% interest \$900,000 optional payment limitation
- Bobby Ewing 25% interest \$900,000 optional payment limitation

Ewing General Partnership Net Payment = \$1,525,000

- J.R. Ewing = (75% x \$2,500,000 = \$1,875,000) \$900,000
- Bobby Ewing = (25% x \$2,500,000 = \$625,000)\$625,000



Optional Payment Limitation Example 2:

I Grow Crops Inc. WHIP payment = \$900,000

I Grow Crops Inc - \$900,000 Optional Payment Limitation

- Member A 1/3 interest \$900,000 Optional Payment Limitation
- Member B 1/3 interest \$900,000 Optional Payment Limitation
- Member C 1/3 interest \$125,000 Basic Payment Limitation

I Grow Crops Inc Net Payment = \$725,000

- Member A thru I Grow Crops Inc = \$300,000
- Member B thru I Grow Crops Inc = \$300,000
- Member C thru I Grow Crops Inc = \$125,000



Acreage Reporting

Producers will need to provide the following information when applying for WHIP on trees bushes or vines:

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. ÷ (25 ft. between rows × 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. ÷ (25 ft. between rows × 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



Yields



APH/Approved Yield Data for Production Based Crops

IF the yield is for	THEN the yield is
Insured	 provided by RMA, if available the County Established Yield established if yield is unavailable from RMA
NAP Covered crops	a NAP approved yield
Uninsured crops	County Expected Yield
Florida citrus crop	Up to five years of historical production records provided



WHIP payments for most crops will be determined either by the insurance data or the county average yield for uninsured applicants.

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.



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.



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.



WHIP price will be based on:

- RMA price, if available
 - Contract price
- NAP average market price

• Direct market prices do not apply



Preliminary Jackson Co. Prices

WHIP price will be :

- Cotton \$0.73/#
- Peanuts
 - Runners \$0.1977/#
 - VIR \$0.2194/#
- Peas \$0.9567/#
- Soybeans \$10.26/bu
- Tomatoes \$6.20/ctn



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 include:

- Verifiable records
- Reliable 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

Examples of Verifiable records:

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



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.



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.



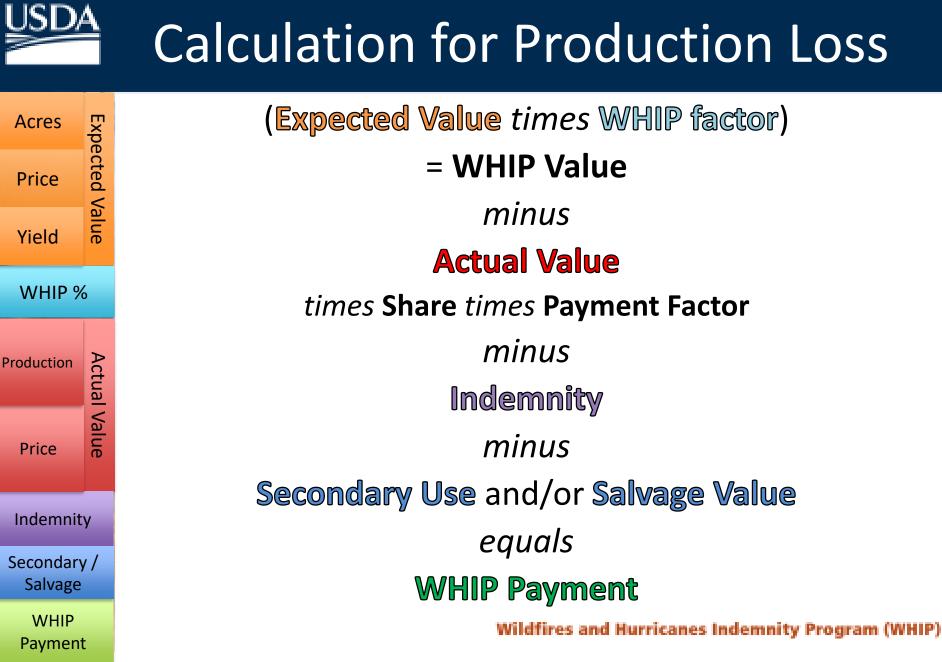
Example 1 - SCENARIO

- Adam Orange from Hendry County, Florida had a loss on his 2018 Naval Oranges due to Hurricane Irma 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 = \$32,412
 - Price = \$12.74
 - Guarantee Adj. Factor = 100%





Acres

WHIP Value

Expected Value Price Yield

WHIP %



\$12.74 x 242.4= 50 x (Acres) (Price) (Yield)

 $154,408.80 \times 90\% = $138,967.92$ (Expected Value) (WHIP Factor) (WHIP Value)



Actual Value







3028 x \$12.74= \$38,576.72

(Production) (Price)

(Actual Value)





WHIP %



WHIP Calculation

WHIP Value \$138,967.92 minus **Actual Value \$38,576.72** times Share 100% times Payment Factor 100% minus Indemnity \$ 32,412 minus Secondary Use \$0 and/or Salvage Value \$0 equals WHIP Payment \$67,979 Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program (WHIP)



\$12 billion Tariff Aid Program

- 1. FSA Market Facilitation Direct Payments
 - Soybeans, sorghum, corn, wheat, cotton, dairy and hogs
- AMS Food Purchase and Distribution
 Program fruits, nuts, rice, legumes, beef, pork, and milk
- 3. FAS Trade Promotion Program



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