



Actual Revenue History Insurance  
for Tart Cherries in Michigan for 2014:  
What Have We Learned from the Roll-Out?

Roy Black  
Agriculture, Food, and Resource Economics  
Michigan State University

NW Orchard Show  
Revised Jan 15, 2013

# Background:

- Actual revenue history (ARH) crop insurance policy for sweet cherries in Michigan:
  - Initially available in Leelanau and Grand Traverse counties
  - Extended to Antrim, Benzie, Manistee, Mason, and Oceana for the 2014 crop year.
- ARH crop insurance program for tart cherries was released in September 2013 for the 2014 crop year. The sign-up deadline was Nov. 20, 2013.
  - Berrien, Van Buren, Kent, Newaygo, Muskegon, Oceana, Mason, Manistee, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Antrim, and Charlevoix counties in Michigan.

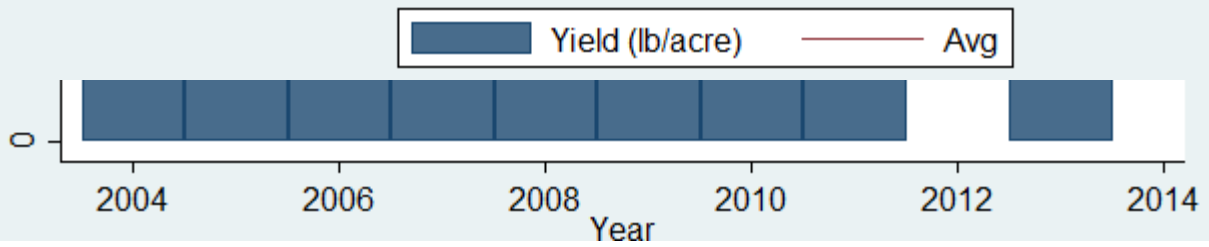
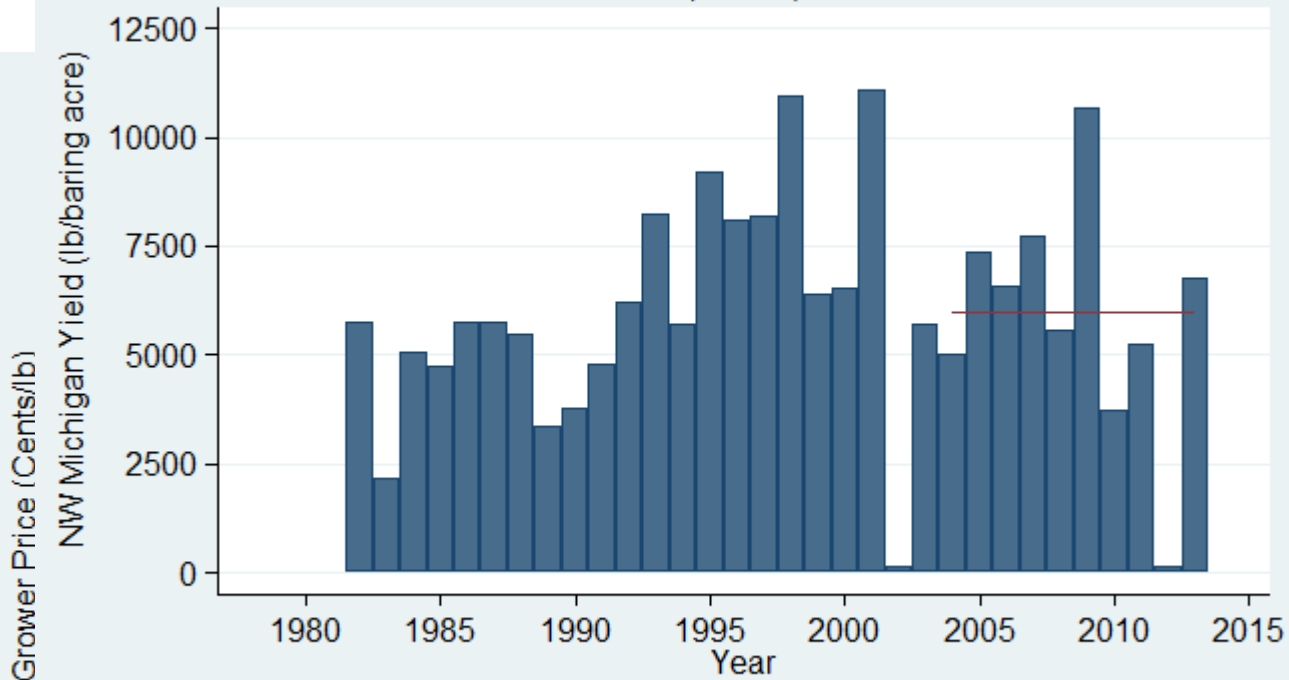
# Objective of Session

- Brief review the features of the tart cherry revenue insurance program
- Participant discussion of issues that have been raised during the September 1 to November 20, 2013 roll-out period that will be relevant for moving forward for the 2015 crop and program features (or, lack thereof) that should be considered for revision.

# Structure

- The tart cherry policy follows the basic structure of the sweet cherry ARH policy with some modifications associated with the tart cherry Federal Market Order such as diversion credits.
- The harvest cost adjustment was eliminated.
- The ARH sweet and tart cherry policies are pilot insurance policies facilitated by the Risk Management Agency / USDA.

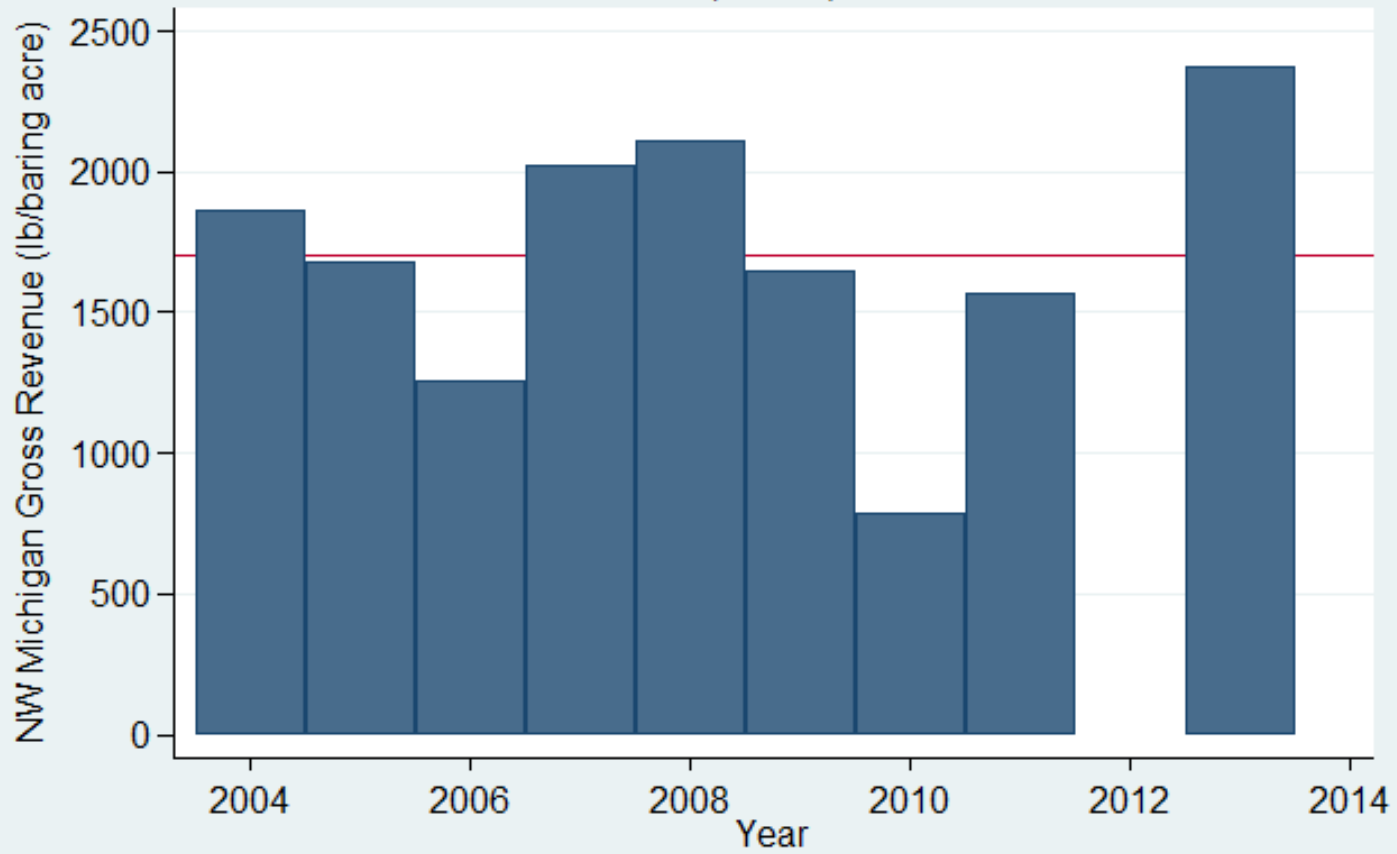
### Yield / acre NW Michigan (NASS)



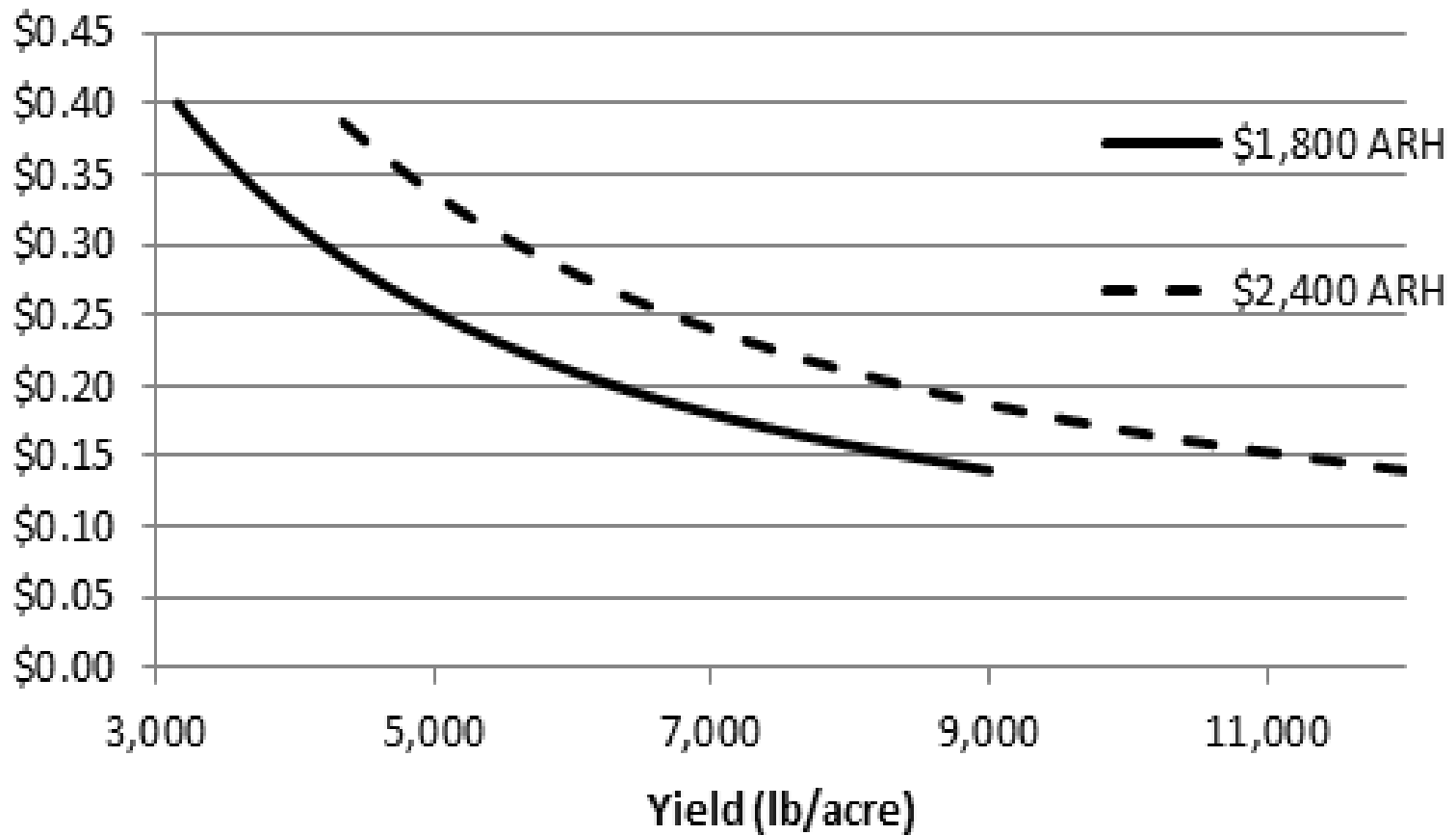
# What is Tart Cherry ARH Crop Insurance?

- The basis for the ARH insurance guarantee is historical moving average gross revenue, not historical moving average yield.

### Gross / acre NW Michigan (NASS)



**Figure 1. Combinations of Price and Yield Which Would Trigger an Indemnity for a 70% Coverage ARH Policy**





## What is the basis for calculation of protection ?

- Historical gross revenue is on an “accrual” basis, not cash accounting basis.
- The gross revenue is associated with the crop year, not the calendar year.
- Matching revenues with the year in which production took place.
- Matching is a challenge because of the time (number of years) required to complete pricing of production.

## What is the basis for calculation of protection ?

- How many years go into the ARH average?
  - At least four contiguous years
  - Up to 10 contiguous years

## What happens if I don't have four consecutive years of historical information?

- The grower can substitute a calculation based upon the transitional revenue for the county/region
- Transitional revenue is based on an estimate of average historical revenue for the county (region) based upon NASS information.
- That value is \$1,800/acre for Michigan for 2014

## Procedure for farms with fewer than four years data

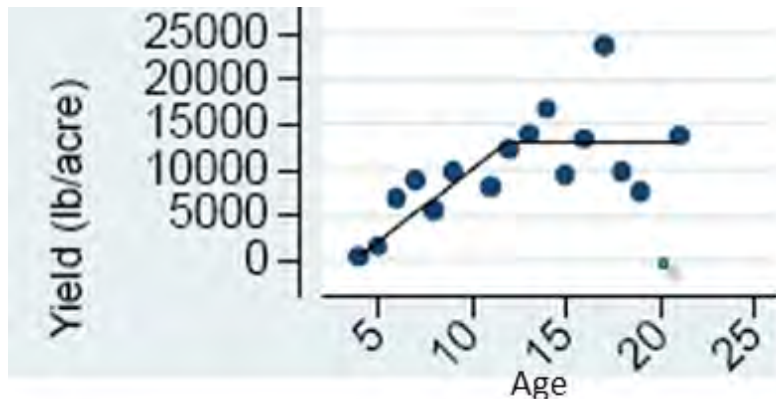
- If only one year of own data, use 80% of transition revenue (\$1,800) for the 3 missing years.
- If 2 years of own data, use 90% of transition revenue (\$1,800) for the 2 missing years.
- If 3 years of own data, use 100% of transition revenue (\$1,800) for the missing year.

## Partially mitigate 2012 impact on ARH average

- Substitute 60% transition revenue for (say) zero revenue
- That's  $\$1,800 \times 0.60 = \$1,080$

# What is required for a “block” to be insurable?

## Yield vs. age example



## Guidelines

- A new block must have produced 3,900 lbs/acre to be eligible for insurance.
- For example, for the block in Figure 1, insurance would have begun in year 4 of harvestable production.
- Pass an orchard inspection

# What Coverage Levels Are Available?

## Coverage

- 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70% or 75% of the grower's average revenue history (ARH).

## Example

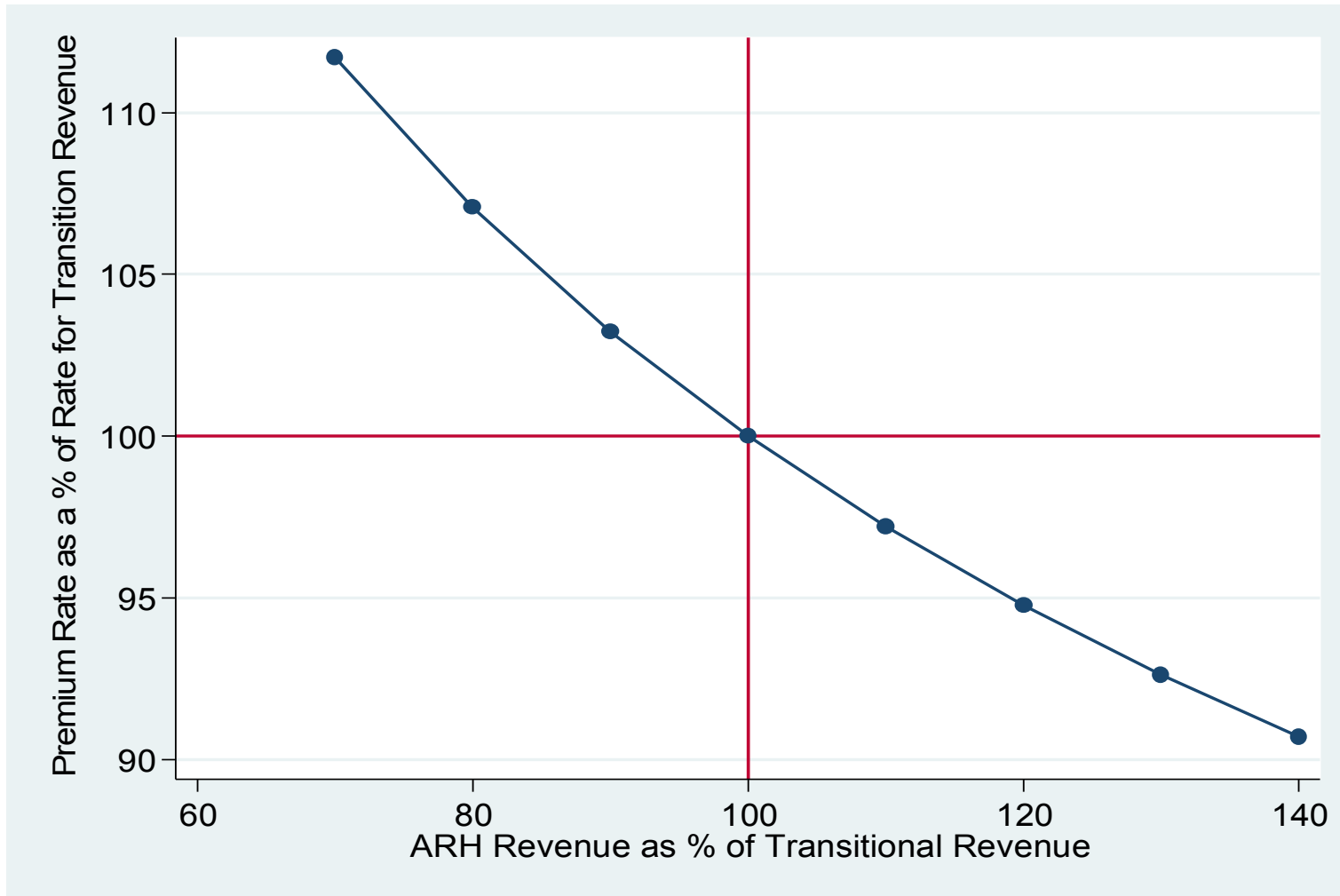
- For a farm with a \$2,400 / acre ARH
- Coverage Protection
  - 50% \$1,200
  - 65% \$1,560
  - 75% \$1,800

# What Does ARH insurance Cost?

- Premium will vary with the grower's actual revenue history, coverage level, and the premium rate.
- Adjustment in the premium rate for the growers ARH premium rate based on the grower's ARH relative to the county (region) transitional revenue
- Rates are a bit less for those with higher ARH's, higher for those with lower ARH's than the transitional revenue.
- For example, the base pre-subsidy rate at 65% coverage for Leelanau county for 2014 is 10% of protection; the practical range of variation is 8.5% to 11.5%



# Adjust Premium Rate for ARH Relative to Transition Revenue



Example: \$1,800/acre ARH. 10% pre-subsidy rate for 65% coverage

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Protection (\$/acre)</u>	<u>Rate relative to rate at 65% coverage</u>	<u>Adjust for ARH relative to transition revenue</u>	<u>Farm pay (% of unsubsidized premium)</u>	<u>Farm pay premium rate (/ \$ Protection)</u>	<u>Premium (\$/ acre)</u>
50%	\$900	0.800	100%	33%	2.64%	\$23.76
60%	\$1,080	0.932	100%	36%	3.36%	\$36.24
65%	\$1,170	1.000	100%	41%	4.10%	\$47.97
70%	\$1,260	1.086	100%	41%	4.45%	\$56.10
75%	\$1,350	1.183	100%	45%	5.32%	\$71.87

Example: \$2,400/acre ARH. 10% pre-subsidy rate for 65% coverage

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Protection (\$/acre)</u>	<u>Rate relative to rate at 65% coverage</u>	<u>Adjust for ARH relative to transition revenue</u>	<u>Farm pay (% of unsubsidized premium)</u>	<u>Farm pay premium rate (/ \$ Protection)</u>	<u>Premium (\$/ acre)</u>
50%	\$1,200	0.800	92%	33%	2.43%	\$29.13
60%	\$1,440	0.932	92%	36%	3.09%	\$44.43
65%	\$1,560	1.000	92%	41%	3.77%	\$58.82
70%	\$1,680	1.086	92%	41%	4.09%	\$68.79
75%	\$1,800	1.183	92%	45%	4.90%	\$88.12

## Cost /lb Yield Underlying ARH policy

- 65% coverage: about 0.7 ¢ / lb
- 75% coverage: about 1.0 ¢ / lb

## Points to consider:

- Prediction of bad events, by their very nature, is very difficult.
  - Regions in Iowa experienced droughts in 1980, 1983, and 1988. Excess moisture in 1992. Indemnities received far exceeded premiums for decade.
  - The next big drought was in 2012. Indemnities were less than premiums for two decades.
- Tart cherry ARH premium rates in Michigan are lower than the loss experience of the last 15 years but higher than the loss experience of the last 35 years.

## Points to consider:

- ARH insurance is different than most property-casualty lines of insurance
  - The probability of one or more bad events over a generation is higher than under most P&C lines.
  - ARH is subsidized
  - For individuals whose risk is properly classified, over a generation total indemnities received will typically be similar to total premiums paid.

## Points to consider:

- Diversification reduces financial risk exposure when the enterprise revenues are not highly positively correlated.
  - Diversification strategy is ineffective against a 2012 type crop development and freeze events.
  - In 2012, most perennial crops on diversified fruit farms were hard hit including zero yields.