Controlled Environment (CE) Crop Insurance

An introduction to the design, concepts, and terminology of CE crop insurance

Last Updated: 10/13/2023
Agenda

- Background and Context: What is CE
- Challenges and Benefits
- Application Process
- Loss Adjustment Process
- How CE works
- The 2024 Pilot Area
- Examples
Background and Context: What is CE?
Background: A Farm Bill Requirement

The Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 directed RMA to research the feasibility of a policy to insure a controlled environment such as a greenhouse:

- The production of floriculture, nursery, and bedding plants;
- the establishment of cuttings or tissue culture in a growing medium; or
- other similar production, as determined by the Secretary.
Background: A Farm Bill Requirement

• RMA to study the effectiveness of policies based on the risk of:
  • plant diseases introduced from the environment;
  • contaminated cuttings, seedlings, or tissue culture;
  or
  • Federal or State destruction orders associated the contamination
An Overview of the CE Crop Insurance Program

A crop insurance plan designed to insure Controlled Environments.

- CE is designed to insure plant disease or contamination losses due to destruction orders:
  - Federal or State destruction orders associated with plant disease or contamination.
  - Losses are compensated based on the value of the infected plants.
- The CE pilot program will be available in selected states and counties.
What is a Controlled Environment?

- Fully-enclosed (Ventilation allowed)
- Permanent/Non-Seasonal Structure
- Elements needed to support plant growth are provided artificially
Challenges and Benefits of CE Crop Insurance
Challenges of Insuring Controlled Environments

- Insuring thousands of plants under one policy
- Constantly fluctuating inventory
- No established framework for what a “typical” operation would be, all greenhouses production systems are different:
  - **Type of protection** - Greenhouses, brick and mortar, fiberglass, etc.
  - **Time to market** - Annuals vs Perennials, Lettuce vs Tomato
  - **Production Practices** - Soil, hydroculture or other growing media
  - **Propagation** - Grafting, seeding, cuttings, etc.
  - **Measurement** - Plant count, square feet, pounds, historic production
Benefits of CE Insurance

- Simple application and policy renewal process
- Inventory is not required with application
- Producer-selected plant categories that are specific to CE
- Producer selects the amount of coverage
- Prices are determined based on producer's sales history
- Disease and contamination are the only insured cause of loss
- May insure same specific plant under CE and a Nursery Value Select (NVS) or Nursery (FG&C) policy
Application Process
Who is Eligible to Buy CE?

A producer is eligible for CE insurance if:

- At least 40% of the dollar value of plant sales are into the wholesale market.
  - Wholesale clients include:
    - Retailers who resell to end users
    - Landscape contractors
    - Government entities or organizations; and/or
    - Commercial fruit and vegetable plants and plant products
Who is Eligible to Buy CE? (cont’d)

The production is eligible for CE insurance if:

- Plants or plant products such as tomatoes, etc. (specific plants) are grown using a plant production practice (e.g., soil, hydroculture, all other growing medium) identified in the policy and Special Provisions.

- Subsidy is available if the producer meets conservation compliance requirements (as verified by FSA/NRCS).
Application and Renewal Process

- All application documents are collected in the Controlled Environment Value Report (CEVR) at the time of submission and updated with renewal, if there are changes.
How To Apply?

For new insureds and first-year applicants

Complete and submit the following documents:

- Application for crop insurance
- CEVR for each basic unit
- MUVP for each plant category
- Recent catalog
- Biosecurity self-certification
- *Inspection required the first year.
Application and Renewal Process (cont’d)

The CEVR includes:

- Monthly unit value plan (MUVP)
- Selected Value (SV)
- Coverage percentage
- Most recent catalog
- Biosecurity self-certification
- Supporting documentation
How To Apply?

An example for 2024 Dec 1 Sales Closing Date (SCD):

Sales Closing Date is the last day to enroll for a product for a given full insurance year. CE coverage has continuous enrollment, and all policies renew annually based on SCD

- First year CE is offered SCD is December 1, 2023 - For all states and counties.
- Insurance coverage begins January 1, 2024
- Next SCD is May 1 or September 1, depends on state and county
How To Apply?

For new insureds and first-year applicants-after the SCD

Applying after the SCD:
• Applications sent after the sales closing date:
• Attaches on 31st day (30-day waiting period)
• Premium is owed from the first day of the month insurance attaches through the end of the insurance period
How To Apply?
An example for 2025 of applying for coverage after the SCD:

- First year application with May 1 SCD
- You apply on July 1 (you miss the SCD)
- Coverage starts August 1
- Premium owed from August 1 through May 31
How To Apply?

For carryover insureds:

If CE has no changes, then submit:

• CEVR for each insured practice and basic unit
• Current catalog
• Biosecurity self-certification
• Failure to submit documents by the SCD by the
can result in a lapse in coverage.
The Loss Adjustment Process
Loss Adjustment: Terminology

- **Pre-loss actual unit value** - Total dollar value of all specific plants in a basic unit, immediately prior to loss event.
  - Determined by multiplying, in each basic unit, approved sales value by number of plants and summing the results.

- **Post-loss damage value** - Total dollar value of dead/ZMV plants in basic unit lost due to an insured cause of loss determined using FCIC approved procedures and the damage factors contained in the Special Provisions.

- **Damage factor** - 0.00 for undamaged specific plants or 1.00 for dead/ZMV (Zero Market Value) plants.

- **Undamaged plant** - A specific plant that is not a dead/ZMV plant and not required to be destroyed.

- **Dead/ZMV plant** - A specific plant that, due to an insured cause of loss, must be destroyed pursuant to a destruction order.
Loss Adjustment

- Pre-loss actual unit value prior to the insurable loss event
- Post-loss damage value by specific plants that are:
  - Dead/ZMV - Damaged (or considered to be damaged) by disease or contamination and destroyed
  - Undamaged and not destroyed
Loss Adjustment (cont’d)

- Loss determination:
  - Percent of loss = (Post-loss damage value) / (Pre-loss actual unit value)

- Indemnity determination:
  - Percent of loss x Coverage percentage x:
  - Lesser of (pre-loss actual unit value) or (SV – previous indemnities)
Loss Adjustment: Basic Process

When you have a loss, notify agent as directed in the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions.

The Loss Adjuster will:

- Examine the plants in the basic unit from which the reported loss occurred.

- Assign a damage category to the plants:
  - Undamaged or Dead/ZMV
## Loss Adjustment: Damage Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Undamaged (Adjuster Determined)</th>
<th>Dead/ZMV (Adjuster Determined)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Not required to be destroyed per the Destruction Order</td>
<td>Required to be destroyed pursuant to the Destruction Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage Factor</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prior to receiving an indemnity, the AIP must verify the insured destroyed or disposed of the dead / ZMV plants by a method approved by the AIP.
Determining the value of the loss

**Pre Loss-Actual Unit Value:**
- The loss adjuster determines the value of all plants in the basic unit that existed before the loss event occurred.

**Post Loss Damage Value:**
- The loss adjustor determines the value of the Dead/ZMV plants in the basic unit.

**The Percent of Loss is:**
- Post-loss Damage Value / Pre-loss Actual Unit Value
How it works
How Does CE Work?

- The producer determined variables:
  - Dollar Value of each basic unit by month for coverage year
  - Dollar Value the producer elects to insure for the basic unit - Selected Value (SV)
  - Coverage Percentage
- Value determination process
  - Use producer records to establish both pre and post loss values
  - Producers can adapt and change inventory during the year
How Does CE Work? (cont.)

The amount of insurance for a basic unit is:
- Designated by the producer
- Limited by the highest declared monthly inventory value for that basic unit
- CAT coverage establishes a unit that contains all plant categories in the practice.
- Value for loss is (in order of precedence) based on availability:
  - Sales receipts
    - Previous 60 days, then
    - Previous 12 months, then, if no sales receipts,
  - Contract prices for future delivery*, or
  - Patent designated price, then
  - Catalog price, less the greatest discount offered to any customer
How Does CE Work?(cont.)

- Three practices:
  - Soil
  - Hydroculture
  - All other growing media

- Ten plant categories:
  - Premium rates by category
  - Descriptions are intended to be broad
  - *Genera* typical to each plant category are available from agent, Special Provisions, and CE Insurance Standards Handbook (ISH)
  - Some *Genera* may be included in multiple plant categories, for example potatoes can be for food or seed.
CE Plant Categories

- Cut Flowers and Greenery
- Vegetable and Food Crops
- Food and Flower Seed Plants
- Annual Bedding and Garden Plants
- Perennial Bedding and Garden Plants
- Bulbs, Rhizomes, Corms, and Tubers
- Foliage and Tropical Plants
- Trees and Shrubs Seedlings and Grafts
- Propagative Horticultural Materials
- Cuttings and Tissue Cultured Plantlets
- All other plant groupings included in actuarial documents
What Risks Does CE Cover?

- Insures plants affected by plant disease or contamination that have been destroyed under a destruction order (value of the destroyed plants).
- To be an insurable loss, the plant disease or contamination must have been unknowingly introduced into the CE operation at no fault of the operation resulting in a destruction order that requires destruction of the plants.
- Grower must have appropriately executed the self-certified biosecurity plan.
What Risks Does CE Cover? (cont’d)

- Destruction Order must be in place and turned in for loss adjustment.
- Destruction Order includes:
  - Name of disease or cause of contamination
  - Action to be taken
  - How to destroy plants
  - Date and deadlines for destruction
  - Name of plants
- They are considered Dead/ZMV plants.
- “Buffer plants” that are ordered to be destroyed are considered to be damaged due to an insurable cause.
What Risks Does CE Cover? (cont’d)

- Coverage is only for plant disease or contamination that results in a destruction order.
- Coverage is NOT provided for:
  - Inability to market the specific plants due solely to refusal of a buyer to accept production; boycott; or a quarantine.
  - Failure of the plants to grow to an expected size.
  - Failure to follow good production practices.
  - Failure of irrigation water supply.
  - Lack of electricity.
  - Destruction of CE structure.
**How are Basic Units and Fees Designated?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>CAT</strong></th>
<th><strong>Buy-Up</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Units</strong></td>
<td>Basic unit for each plant production practice;</td>
<td>Basic unit by plant production practice and plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other units allowed</td>
<td>category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fees</strong></td>
<td>Admin fee per basic unit is $655</td>
<td>Admin fee per each plant category within each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>basic unit is $30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example</strong></td>
<td>Soil practice at CAT</td>
<td>Hydroculture practice six plant categories at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Buy-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fees by Practice</strong></td>
<td>Pays $655 per CAT policy</td>
<td>Pays $30 for basic Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$655 x 1 basic unit = $655</td>
<td>$30 x 6 basic units = $180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CE Units: Explained

CAT (Catastrophic Coverage) is Basic units by practice

For CAT, no further unit division allowed

For buy-up coverage, (anything other than CAT), basic units are by plant production practice and plant category
What coverage percentages are available?

- Available Producer Selected Coverage Percentages:
  - CAT
  - 50% - 75% in 5% intervals

- For Additional Coverage policies
  - Separate coverage percentages may be chosen by basic unit (which is by plant practice and plant category).
Coverage is based on the Nursery Value Select (NVS) insurance program:

- The producer identifies the expected value of the plants they expect to have in their operation for each month of the covered year.
  - No requirement to provide estimate of plants by name and size – simply the expected value of the plants in the CE.

- Insurance uses the CE’s information from inventories and verifiable sales records to establish pre-loss and post-loss values.

- The producer selects the CE value they desire to insure.
  - Cannot exceed the maximum monthly value they declare for the plant production practice and plant category in the basic unit for the covered year.

- The amount of insurance is calculated as:
  - \((\text{producer’s selected value}) \times (\text{the producer’s elected coverage percentage}) \times (\text{the price election percentage}) \times (\text{the producer’s share})\)
How is the Premium Determined?

- Total premium for a basic unit is the sum of:
  - The SV(s) you declared on your CEVR for the basic unit, times
  - The appropriate coverage percentage for the basic unit, times
  - The appropriate premium rate for the plant practice/plant category, times
  - Your share

- Your premium is the total premium minus the amount of subsidy that applies to each basic unit.
What is a CEVR?

- CEVR is a document in which the producer declare:
  - The monthly value of the plants you expect to have in each insured basic unit (MUVP)
  - The value you elect to insure (the SV) for each insured basic unit (which may not be greater than the greatest value you declare for any month in the MUVP for that basic unit)
  - The coverage percentage you elect for each basic unit

- CEVR also includes
  - Two printed or one electronic copy of all catalogs or price lists you will use during the insurance year
  - Biosecurity self-certification document
  - Required for each basic unit
  - Displays the Amount of Insurance for the policy
  - $SV \times \text{Coverage Percentage} \times \text{Price Level (1.0 for buy-up and 0.55 for CAT)} \times \text{Share}$
## Monthly Unit Value Plan
### Example Form

All Other Growing Media (Amount of Insurance and Total Premium):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Unit</th>
<th>Plant Category Name</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Propagative Horticultural Materials</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$750,000</td>
<td>$1,200,000</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUVP (Continued)</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Selected Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propagative Horticultural Materials</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$750,000</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How is the premium determined?

All Other Growing Media (Amount of Insurance and Total Premium):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Unit No.</th>
<th>Plant Category</th>
<th>Amount of Insurance</th>
<th>Plant Category Rate</th>
<th>Total Premium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Propagative Horticultural Materials</td>
<td>$675,000</td>
<td>.0107</td>
<td>$7,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Unit No.</th>
<th>Plant Category</th>
<th>Selected Value</th>
<th>Coverage Percentage</th>
<th>Price Level (Additional Level of Coverage - 1.0; CAT - 0.55)</th>
<th>Insured Share</th>
<th>Amount of Insurance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Propagative Horticultural Materials</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>$675,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example (Producer Paid Premium):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Unit No.</th>
<th>Plant Category</th>
<th>Coverage Percentage</th>
<th>Total Premium</th>
<th>Subsidy Factor</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
<th>Producer Paid Premium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Propagative Horticultural Materials</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$7,223</td>
<td>0.650</td>
<td>$4,696</td>
<td>$2,527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How is the premium determined?
2024 Pilot Area
Where is CE Offered?

- For 2024 CY the sales closing date is December 1, 2023.
- The premium will be pro-rated the initial crop year.
- For 2025 and succeeding crop years, sales closing dates are May 1 or September 1, depending on your state.
  - September 1: California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.
- Sales closing dates for specific counties are identified in the actuarial documents.
## CE Pilot List of States and Counties

### 2024 Crop Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alabama</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>Florida (cont)</th>
<th>Florida (cont)</th>
<th>Iowa</th>
<th>Michigan (cont)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autauga</td>
<td>Alachua</td>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>Palm Beach</td>
<td>Cerro Gordo</td>
<td>Kent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin</td>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>Pasco</td>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>Macomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Muskegon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Sarasota</td>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Barbara</td>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>Seminole</td>
<td>Rowan</td>
<td>Washtenaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Leon</td>
<td>St Lucie</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>De Soto</td>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>Sumter</td>
<td>Cecil</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arapahoe</td>
<td>Escambia</td>
<td>Manatee</td>
<td>Suwannee</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>Flagler</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>Volusia</td>
<td>Allegan</td>
<td>Hennepin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer</td>
<td>Gadsden</td>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Berrien</td>
<td>Ramsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weld</td>
<td>Glades</td>
<td>Miami - Dade</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>Steele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Hardee</td>
<td>Okeechobee</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Genesee</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CE Pilot List of States and Counties (cont)

### 2024 Crop Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Jersey</th>
<th>Ohio (cont)</th>
<th>Pennsylvania</th>
<th>Texas (cont)</th>
<th>Washington (cont)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Berks</td>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape May</td>
<td>Lorain</td>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>Jeff Davis</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Lucas</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>Presidio</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td><strong>Oregon</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tennessee</strong></td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Clackamas</td>
<td>Cannon</td>
<td>Van Zandt</td>
<td>Upshur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>Linn</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Waller</td>
<td><strong>Wisconsin</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>De Kalb</td>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>Kenosha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Multnomah</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Wharton</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buncombe</td>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>Grundy</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ohio</strong></td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga</td>
<td>Yamhill</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Juab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td>Brazoria</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Fauquier</td>
<td>Fannin</td>
<td>Benton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>Rockingham</td>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CE Program Dates 2024

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2024 Crop Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Counties in AL, DE, FL, ME, MD, NC, NJ, NY, PA, TX, VA, and WV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Counties in CA, CO, HA, IA, KY, MI, MN, OH, OR, TN, UT, WA, and WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Closing Date</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium Billing Date</td>
<td>3/1/2024, 7/15/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Of Insurance Date</td>
<td>5/31/2024, 9/30/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination Date</td>
<td>5/31/2024, 9/30/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Change Date</td>
<td>1/31/2024, 4/30/2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CE Program Dates 2025 +

### 2025 and Succeeding Crop Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Counties with May 1 SCD</th>
<th>Counties with September 1 SCD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sales Closing Date</strong></td>
<td>5/1/202y</td>
<td>9/1/202y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancellation Date</strong></td>
<td>5/31/202y</td>
<td>9/30/202y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Premium Billing Date</strong></td>
<td>3/1/202y+1</td>
<td>7/15/202y+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>End Of Insurance Date</strong></td>
<td>5/31/202y+1</td>
<td>9/30/202y+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Termination Date</strong></td>
<td>5/31/202y+1</td>
<td>9/30/202y+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contract Change Date</strong></td>
<td>1/31/202y+1</td>
<td>4/30/202y+1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Let’s look at some examples…
## Example 1: Same Pre-Loss Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Unit</th>
<th>Plant Category Name</th>
<th>Coverage Percentage</th>
<th>Selected Value</th>
<th>Amount of Insurance</th>
<th>Pre-Loss Actual Unit Value</th>
<th>Post-Loss Damage Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Propagative Horticultural Materials</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
<td>$675,000</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Wipe Out!**
Example 1: Same Pre-Loss Value (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Loss</th>
<th>Percent of Loss x Coverage Percentage</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Amount of Loss</th>
<th>Price Election %</th>
<th>Indemnity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-Loss / Pre-Loss</td>
<td>Percent of Loss x Coverage Percentage % ( \times \min(SV, \text{Pre-loss Actual Unit Value}) )</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$675,000</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>$675,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Wipe Out!</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wipe Out!
## Example 2: High Pre-Loss Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Unit</th>
<th>Plant Category Name</th>
<th>Coverage Percentage</th>
<th>Selected Value</th>
<th>Amount of Insurance</th>
<th>Pre-Loss Actual Unit Value</th>
<th>Post-Loss Damage Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Propagative Horticultural Materials</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
<td>$675,000</td>
<td>$1,200,000</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Severe Loss Event**
Example 2: Multi-Category, Multi-Coverage Percentage – High Pre-Loss Value (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Loss</th>
<th>Percent of Loss x Coverage Percentage</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Amount of Loss</th>
<th>Price Election %</th>
<th>Indemnity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-Loss / Pre-Loss</td>
<td>Percent of Loss x Coverage Percentage x min(SV, Pre-loss Actual Unit Value)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>$562,500</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>$562,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~0.83</td>
<td>0.625</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>$562,500</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>$562,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• CE Examples for Occurrence Loss Option (OLO) shown on next slide. OLO is not an option in CE, it is automatically included in the calculations as shown:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Unit Example</th>
<th>NVS</th>
<th>Policy and Loss Information</th>
<th>CE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage Percentage</td>
<td></td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-loss actual unit value</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-loss damage value</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent loss</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Value</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Determine the Amount of Loss:**

| Lesser of: Pre-loss actual unit value or (SV-previous indemnity) | $500,000 | $500,000 |
| Percent of loss | 0.50 | Coverage % | 0.75 |

Percent of Loss x Coverage % = 0.375

**Amount of Loss**

| $250,000 | $187,500 |

**Occurrence Deductible**

(1 - Coverage Percentage)

| Lesser of: Pre-loss actual unit value or (SV-previous indemnity) | $500,000 |
| Occurrence Deductible | $125,000 |

**Indemnity before Deductible**

$250,000

**Indemnity after Deductible - NVS**

$125,000

**Indemnity for CE**

$187,500
CE – Additional Resources

- CE program materials are available on the RMA website.
- [www.rma.usda.gov](http://www.rma.usda.gov)
- For the initial year, the CE rates and Special Provisions will be available through the Actuarial Information Browser no later than 60 days prior to the Sales Closing Date for each state/county. For subsequent crop years, rates and Special Provisions will be available by the contract change date - January 31 or April 30, as applicable.
To Conclude

This presentation provides an overview of the new Controlled Environment Pilot Crop Insurance Program that will run alongside the current nursery programs.
Contact us:

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