



United States Department of Agriculture
Risk Management Agency

December 2011

2012 COMMODITY INSURANCE FACT SHEET

Cherry

Montana

Crop Insured

The crop insured will be all fresh **sweet cherries** in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents, that: 1) you have a share; 2) are of varieties (scion and rootstock) adapted to the area; 3) are irrigated, unless the special provisions allow a non-irrigated practice; 4) are grown in an orchard that meets the conditions of insurability contained in the special provisions and that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us; 5) that is not direct marketed, unless you notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing.

County Available—Lake

Causes of Loss

Adverse weather conditions

Failure of irrigation water supply¹

Fire³

Insects and plant diseases²

Wildlife

An inadequate market price on sold cherries or on cherries which are valued with the annual price procedure.

¹If caused by an insured cause of loss.

²If adverse weather conditions prevent application of control measures, and reapplication is not possible or permitted before damage occurs or worsens; or no pesticides effective on insect or plant disease are registered with the EPA and labeled for use on Cherries.

³Unless undergrowth or pruning debris is not controlled or removed.

Insurance Period

Insurance attaches on the later of the date we accept your application or November 21 and ends the earliest of: 1) total destruction of the crop, 2) August 31, 3) harvest, 4) abandonment of the crop, 5) final adjustment of a loss. **In addition**, the calendar date for the end of insurance period for the loss of revenue due to an inadequate market price is January 15 following harvest.

Reporting Requirements

Acreage Report—You must report all acreage of your cherries both insured and uninsured in the county by the acreage reporting date.

Important Dates

Sales Closing	November 20
Revenue Reporting	January 15
Acreage Reporting	January 15
End of Insurance—Physical Damage	August 31
End of Insurance—Revenue Loss	January 15 (following harvest)

Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

- (1) Protect the crop from further damage by providing sufficient care;
- (2) Notify your agent within 72 hours of your initial discovery of damage (but not later than 15 days after the end of the insurance period)
- (3) You cannot destroy or put the crop to another use without our prior approval.

Coverage Levels/Amounts of Insurance and Premium Subsidies

Coverage levels range from 50 to 75 percent of your average revenue. For example, an average revenue of \$4,800 would result in a guarantee of \$3,600 at the 75 percent coverage level. Crop insurance premiums are subsidized as shown in the following table. For example, if you select the 75 percent coverage level, your premium share would be 45 percent of the base premium:

Item	Percent					
Coverage Level	50	55	60	65	70	75
Premium Subsidy	67	64	64	59	59	55
Your Premium Share	33	36	36	41	41	45

Insurance Units

Your insurable acreage will be grouped into one or more units in order to establish the approved revenue, calculate a guarantee, and determine any indemnity.

Basic Unit (BU): A basic unit includes all of your cherry acreage in the county by share arrangement. Premiums are reduced by 10 percent for a basic unit.

Optional Units (OU): In addition to the requirements of section 34(c) of the basic provisions, optional units may be established only for cherry acreage located on non-contiguous land, separated by tracts of other ownership. Optional units are not allowed by section, section equivalent, FSA farm serial number, or for irrigated or non-irrigated practices. The 10 percent discount will not apply.

Revenue Certification and Acceptability

Revenue reports must: 1) Contain the planted acreage for annual crops and insurable acreage for perennial crops for each crop year; 2) identify production harvested, production sold, and any appraised production; 3) identify the revenue realized from sales of a crop; and 4) be supported by written, verifiable records, measurement of farm stored production, or other records approved by FCIC.

Minimum Production Requirements

The insured crop will be sweet cherries grown on acreage that has produced at least 2,000 pounds per acre in one of the three previous crop years.

Catastrophic (CAT) Crop Insurance

CAT level of insurance coverage is not available.

Administration Fees

\$30 per crop per county.

Definitions

Annual Revenue—The average revenue per insured acres expressed on a 100-percent share equivalent basis for a crop year calculated from the records submitted by you and claims for indemnities that you have signed (if applicable). The annual revenue may not include any costs incurred by you for cooling, sorting, culling, packing, or any other activities that occur after the production has been harvested and delivered.

Approved revenue—The amount of revenue per acre, calculated and approved by the verifier, used to establish the amount of insurance per acre, determined by summing the annual, assigned, master, and adjusted or unadjusted transitional revenues and dividing that sum by the number of such revenues contained in the database. The database will contain at least four but not more than ten revenues.

Inadequate market price—A price that, when multiplied by the number of units per acre (lbs., bu., cwt., etc.) in a normal crop, the coverage level and your share, would result in annual revenue that is less than your amount of insurance per acre.

Loss Example

Assume: 100-percent share in 10 acres of sweet cherries, single unit; you certify revenue for five of the most recent crop years at \$3500 per acre and RMA provides an expected revenue factor of 1.00. You chose the 75-percent coverage level and a payment factor of 85 percent = \$22,310 liability.

\$2,231 Total amount of liability per acre
($\$3500 \times 1.00 \times .75 \times 1.00 \times .85$)

\$2,625 Total expected value per acre
($\$3500 \times 1.00 \times .75 \times 1.00$)

You harvest a normal crop, but an inadequate market price causes your revenue to count to be only \$17,500. The indemnity is calculated as follows:

\$ 26,250 Total amount of insurance (10 X \$2,625)
Less
\$17,500 Revenue to count
\$ 8,750 Difference
X .85 Payment factor
\$ 7,438 Indemnity Due Policyholder

Where to Purchase

All multi-peril crop insurance, including CAT coverage insurance policies, are available from private insurance agents. A list of crop insurance agents is available on the RMA Web site at: <http://www3.rma.usda.gov/tools/agents/>

Regional Contact for RMA

USDA/Risk Management Agency

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