Whole-Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP) provides a risk management safety net for all commodities on the farm under one insurance policy. This insurance plan is tailored for any farm with up to $8.5 million in insured revenue, including farms with specialty or organic commodities (both crops and livestock), or those marketing to local, regional, farm-identity preserved, specialty, or direct markets.

Causes of Loss  WFRP provides protection against the loss of insured revenue due to an unavoidable natural cause of loss, that occurs during the insurance period and will also provide carryover loss coverage if you are insured the following year. See the policy for a list of covered causes of loss.

Important Dates
Sales Closing, Cancellation, & Termination Dates
Hawaii: March 15, Late Fiscal Filers: Nov 20
Revised Farm Operation Report Dates
All Filers: July 15

Insurance Period
The insurance year or period is a calendar year if taxes are filed by calendar year, or a fiscal year if taxes are filed on a fiscal year.

Coverage
WFRP protects your farm against the loss of farm revenue that you expect to earn or will get from:
- Commodities you produce during the insurance period, whether they are sold or not;
- Commodities you buy for resale during the insurance period;
- All commodities on the farm except timber, forest, forest products; animals for sport, show, or pets.

Replant Coverage
The policy also provides replant coverage:
- For annual crops, except those covered by another policy;
- Equal to the cost of replanting up to a maximum of 20 percent of the expected revenue; and
- When 20 percent or 20 acres of the crop needs to be replanted.

Other Federal Crop Insurance Coverage can be carried alongside WFRP. When you buy WFRP with another policy, the WFRP premium is reduced due to the coverage provided by the other policy. If you have other Federal crop insurance policies at catastrophic levels of coverage you do not qualify for WFRP.

Premium Subsidy
Farms with two or more commodities will receive a whole-farm premium subsidy as long as the minimum diversification requirements are met. Farms with one commodity will receive the basic level of premium subsidy.

### Coverage Levels Available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Level</th>
<th>Commodity Count (Minimum Required)</th>
<th>Max Farm Approved Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>$15,454,545</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No Catastrophic (CAT) Level

Approved Revenue amount is the lower of:
- Expected revenue or
- Your whole-farm historic average revenue Determined using the following information:
  - Whole-Farm History Report;
  - Farm Operation Report with information regarding growth of the farm.

WFRP Insured Revenue is the total amount of insurance coverage provided by this policy. Your Insured Revenue is the Approved Revenue multiplied by the coverage level you choose (50-85 percent).

Commodity Count is a measure of the farm’s diversification. The policy definition determines the minimum proportion of revenue a commodity must contribute to the farm to be considered a commodity for WFRP. It is used to determine:
- If the farm has the diversification needed to qualify for the 80 and 85 percent coverage levels (there is a 3 commodity requirement).
- The calculation determines the minimum proportion of revenue a commodity must contribute to the farm to be considered a commodity for WFRP.
- A farm’s revenue would be evenly distributed if an equal percentage of revenue came from each commodity produced, for example, 25% from coffee, 25% from bananas, 25% from avocados and 25% from vegetables. The minimum proportion to be countable is one-third of that amount. In this example, each crop would have to make up at least 8.3 percent of the total revenue of the farm to count as a commodity under WFRP.
- Commodities with revenue below the minimum will be grouped together in order to recognize farm diversification (this will make the commodity count higher).

Growers of all crops should begin the application process for submission between 09/01 and 02/15. Coverage attachment date of 01/01 requires application submission and approval prior to that date. Application process requires extensive documentation submission and review, so early submission is key for 01/01 attachment of coverage.
Eligibility for WFRP coverage requires you to:

- Be eligible to receive Federal benefits;
- Be a U.S. citizen or resident;
- File either a Schedule F tax form or other farm tax form that can be converted to a Substitute Schedule F;
- Have no more than $8.5 million in insured revenue, which is the farm revenue allowed to be insured under the policy multiplied by the coverage level you select (see table above);
- Have no more than $2 million projected income from Animals (including bees), Animal Products, Nursery or Greenhouse products. Farms with over $2m may be eligible for WFRP
- Have no more than 50 percent of total revenue from commodities purchased for resale;
- Have ‘buy-up’ coverage levels on any Federal crop insurance plans you choose in addition to the WFRP insurance plan.
- Meet the diversification requirements of the policy by having two or more commodities if a commodity you are raising has revenue protection or actual revenue history insurance available (N/A Hawaii); and
- Meet the diversification requirements of the policy by having two or more commodities if there are potatoes on the farm.

Information You Provide

For the Whole-Farm History Report you must provide:

- 5 consecutive years of Schedule F or other farm tax forms (it must be possible to complete a Substitute Schedule F form if you filed farm tax forms other than Schedule F). For the 2020 insurance year, tax forms from 2014-2018 are required;
  - If you qualify as a Veteran or Beginning Farmer or Rancher under our procedures, you may qualify with 3 consecutive years of Schedule F or other farm tax forms if you also farmed during the past year (it must be possible to complete a Substitute Schedule F form if you filed farm tax forms other than Schedule F).
  - If you were unable to farm for 1 of the 5 required historic years, but farmed last year, you may qualify;
  - If you are a tax exempt entity and have acceptable third party records and can complete a Substitute Schedule F.
- Information supporting expansion if you want the farm to be considered as an expanding operation due to the farm physically expanding last year or the coming year, including increased acres, added equipment, new varieties or planting patterns, or anything that expands production capacity (other than change in prices); and
- Any supporting information required, including other signed tax forms, to show the farm tax forms are accurate and were filed with the IRS.

Prices

Prices used to value commodities must be based on the guidelines for prices in the policy, and price basis must be documented. Organic prices that meet the policy requirements are allowed for valuing organic commodities.

Expanding Farm Operations

Operations that have been expanding over time may be allowed to increase their approved revenue amount based on an indexing procedure. Your insurance company may approve your operation as an expanding operation to reflect that growth in the insurance guarantee, up to 35% increase in average historical revenue.

Market Readiness Operations and Post Production Costs

On-farm activities that occur in the field or in close proximity to the field, are the minimum required to remove the commodity from the field, and make it market ready are considered to be market readiness operations and can be left in the allowable revenue and expenses. The cost from all post production operations that are not considered market readiness operations must be adjusted out of the allowable revenue and expenses, including activities that increase the value of a commodity such as canning, freezing, and processing activities.

Reporting Requirements

Revenue Losses - You must submit a notice of loss within 72 hours after discovery that revenue for the insurance year could be below the insured revenue. Inspections may be required for losses.

Loss Claims

A loss under the WFRP policy occurs when the WFRP revenue-to-count for the insured year falls below the WFRP insured revenue. You must have filed farm taxes for the insurance year before any claim can be made. You must make claims no later than 60 days after the date you submit farm tax forms to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

Revenue-to-count for the insured year is:

Revenue from the tax form that is ‘approved revenue’ according to the policy; Adjusted as follows:

- Excluding inventory from commodities sold that were produced in previous years;
- Including the value of commodities produced that have not yet been harvested or sold; and
- Any other adjustments required by the policy such as those from uninsured causes of loss.
- If the farm operation does not have expenses during the insurance year of at least 70 percent of the “approved expenses” the insured revenue amount will be reduced by 1 percent for each percentage point the actual approved expenses are below 70 percent of the approved expenses.

This fact sheet provides a general overview of the crop insurance program and does not contain complete policy terms.

For further information, contact Lind Insurance Services: Toll Free 888-276-7728 • 559-285-8973 call or text HawaiiCropInsurance.com or www.RMA.USDA.Gov.

Lind Insurance Services is certified to write the Whole Farm Revenue Protection Policy, and is an equal opportunity provider. HI Lic No. 118279