

## 2016 Risk and Profit Conference Breakout Session Presenters

"Knowledge for Life"

#### 18. Pasture Rainfall Insurance and Associated Issues

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Monte Vandeveer joined the KSU Extension Farm Management team in February 2016 as the Southwest Area extension agricultural economist, based in Garden City. He grew up on a farm in south-central Kansas with wheat and cow-calf operations. He received B.S. and M.S. degrees in agricultural economics from Kansas State University and a Ph.D. in ag economics from Purdue University. Besides working for K-State Research and Extension, he also has experience working with the Economic Research Service, (USDA), the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Extension Service, and volunteer service in Vietnam. He has a special interest in risk management, particularly crop insurance.

## Abstract/Summary

Kansas has a pilot program for insuring pasture and perennial forage production that is backed by USDA's Risk Management Agency, just like traditional multi-peril crop insurance. This insurance product – Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage coverage, or PRF – covers only one peril, however: low precipitation. Learn how this area-based system works and whether it might be a suitable risk management tool for your operation.

# Pasture, Rangeland, & Forage (PRF) Insurance: Rainfall Insurance for Livestock and Forage Producers

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## Insurance for pastures and perennial forage production?

- Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) insurance available from RMA
  - What are pros and cons from a producer's perspective?
- Kansas has huge area devoted to grazing lands and perennial forages
- Drought is significant: major event 1 year in 5?

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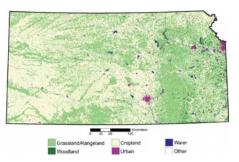
### How much land are we talking about?

15.5 million acres of permanent pasture

308,000 acres of woodland pastures

2.2 million acres of alfalfa, tame & wild hay

18.0 million acres eligible for PRF



Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture

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## How much is 18 million acres? How many are insured?

Crop	Acres planted In 2015	Acres insured In 2015	% insured In 2015	
Wheat	8.8 million	8.4 million	95	
Grain sorghum	3.0 million	2.7 million	88	
Corn	4.1 million	3.6 million	95	
Soybeans	3.8 million	3.2 million	84	
Total BIG 4 crops	19.7 million	17.9 million	91	
Pasture & perennial forages	18.0 million	974,412	5.4	

Source: Risk Management Agency, USDA

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## PRF Insurance: background

- Program of Risk Management Agency (USDA)
  - Started in 2007, available in Kansas since 2009
  - Sold by private insurance agents
  - Significant premium subsidy: 51-59% paid by USDA
  - Can insure grazing land or perennial forages
  - Area-based: uses a grid system
  - Single peril: only insures precipitation

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## PRF Insurance: more background

- Guarantee from 70% to 90% of normal rainfall
- · Uses dollar coverage per acre
- · Policy runs January to December
- Pick time periods you want to insure
  - at least two 2-month intervals and allocate \$ coverage
  - maximum of 60% of \$ coverage for any interval

#### PRF uses a rainfall index

- · Convert rainfall amounts to an index:
  - Simply express actual rainfall amount as a percent of longterm normal rainfall

#### Example:

- · long term normal rainfall for two-month period is 6 inches
- actual rainfall is 4.5 inches for that time
- your index is 75 (= 4.5/6 x 100)
- If actual rainfall index falls below guaranteed level, the insurance pays an indemnity

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#### Rainfall insurance? Not a new idea...

- Use <u>rainfall</u> as a <u>proxy</u> for crop output considered in some countries since 1980's
- Underlying issues:
  - Scant or unreliable yield records
  - Better data for rainfall histories for actuarial work
  - Difficulty in verifying yields
    - · Concern over concealed output
    - Yields not usually measured (e.g., grazing)

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## How is grid rainfall value calculated?

- Measure precipitation at NOAA weather stations
- Rainfall at <u>four nearest reporting stations</u> to center of grid are used to calculate the rainfall index
  - Weighted average of 4 stations; closest stations get greater weights
  - · Coverage is area-based
  - Index is <u>not for an individual farm or ranch</u> or specific weather station

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#### But why insure rainfall?

- <u>PROBLEM</u>: how can we insure forage production when we usually don't measure pasture / forage output?
- <u>ANSWER</u>: use another measure as a proxy for forage production
  - · Precipitation: easy to measure, can't be concealed
  - Hopefully will closely reflect forage production

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#### Area-based coverage: find your grid

- 0.25 degrees longitude x 0.25 degrees latitude
- 17 miles N-to-S,
   13 miles E-to-W
- If your land lies in 2 adjacent grids, you can insure it in one or the other, or split it into both
- Only one composite rainfall value for entire grid

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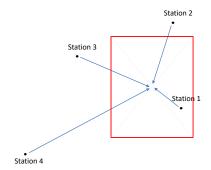


#### Weighted by distance from grid center

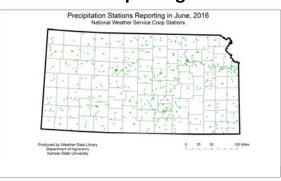
 Weight based on distance

 More distant stations get smaller weight

 Your location in the grid doesn't matter



## Where are the reporting stations?



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### "Know the gaps"

- Rainfall Proxy Gap: rainfall doesn't precisely correspond to forage output
- Distance/Basis Gap: area (grid) rainfall index may not closely match one's own rainfall experience
- Perennial Production Gap: what happens this year may affect next year's production

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## **EXAMPLE:** Riley County Diversified Farm/Ranch

- 2,500 Acres Rangeland/Pasture
- 250 Acres Alfalfa/Grass Hay
- Look at 1980-2015 (36 years)
- Use the RMA Decision Support Tool

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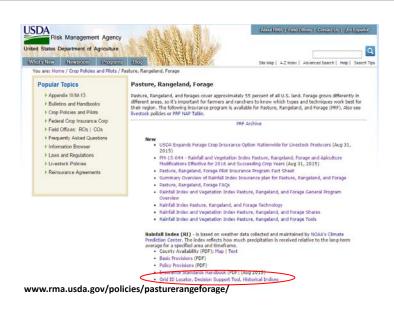
#### Rainfall insurance has some issues...

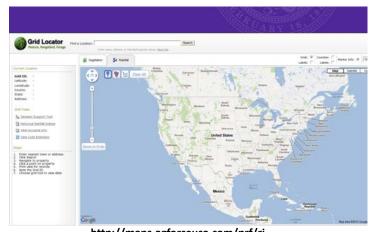
- · Other perils aren't insured
  - Fire
- Hail
- Heat
- Insects
- Disease
- Plant vigor
- Rainfall is still only a proxy measure for forage production
  - 3 important "gaps"

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### **Actual PRF insurance process**

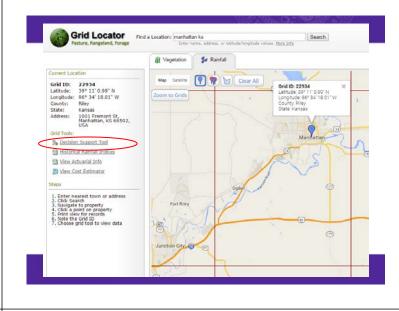
- · Producers identify:
  - intended use (grazing or haying)
  - · acres to insure, grid location
  - rainfall guarantee level (70% to 90%)
  - dollars of protection (with Productivity Factor)
  - time periods to insure
  - · allocation of coverage across time periods
- Coverage must be purchased by November 15.

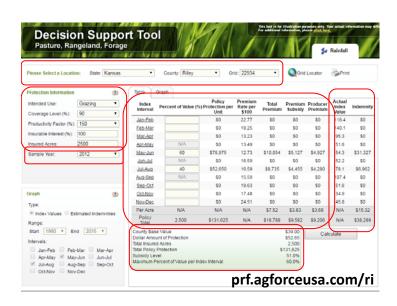




http://maps.agforceusa.com/prf/ri

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Intended Use:

- haying or grazing

**Coverage Level:** 

- 90% to 70%

**Productivity Factor:** 

- 60% to 150%

Insurable interest:

- 100% = full ownership

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County Base Value	\$39.00
Dollar Amount of Protection	\$52.65
Total Insured Acres	2,500
Total Policy Protection	\$131,625
Subsidy Level	51.0%
Maximum Percent of Value per Index Interval	60.0%

**COUNTY BASE VALUE =** 

base \$ value of production per acre; set by RMA

DOLLAR AMOUNT of PROTECTION =

County Base Value x Productivity Factor % x Guarantee Level %

TOTAL POLICY PROTECTION =

\$ Amount of Protection x Total Insured Acres

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Index Interval	Percent of Value (%)			
Jan-Feb				
Feb-Mar				
Mar-Apr				
Apr-May	N/A			
May-Jun	60			
Jun-Jul	N/A			
Jul-Aug	40			
Aug-Sep	N/A			
Sep-Oct				
Oct-Nov				
Nov-Dec				

#### INDEX INTERVALS

- Time periods for which you insure rainfall
- Must choose at least two intervals
- Must allocate % of coverage to each (max 60%, min 10%)

CHOOSE PERIODS WHICH ARE KEY FOR PRODUCTION

Index Interval	Percent of Value (%	Policy b) Protection per Unit	Premium Rate per \$100	Total Premium	Premium Subsidy	Producer Premium
Jan-Feb		\$0	22.77	\$0	\$0	\$0
Feb-Mar		\$0	18.25	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mar-Apr		\$0	13.23	\$0	\$0	\$0
Apr-May	N/A	\$0	13.49	\$0	\$0	\$0
May-Jun	60	\$78,975	12.73	\$10,054	\$5,127	\$4,927
Jun-Jul	N/A	\$0	16.59	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jul-Aug	40	\$52,650	16.59	\$8,735	\$4,455	\$4,280
Aug-Sep	N/A	\$0	15.59	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sep-Oct		\$0	18.63	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oct-Nov		\$0	17.48	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nov-Dec		\$0	24.51	\$0	\$0	\$0
Per Acre	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$7.52	\$3.83	\$3.68
Policy Total	2,500	\$131,625	N/A	\$18,788	\$9,582	\$9,206

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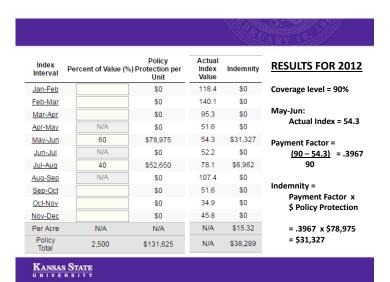
## **Insuring Perennial Forages**

- · Perennial hay crops can be insured
- · Winter feed is critical to many operations
- · PRF insurance helps compensate for loss

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Index Interval	Percent of Value (%)	Policy ) Protection per Unit	Premium Rate per \$100	Total Premium	Premium Subsidy	Producer Premium	2012 RESULTS	
							Actual Index Value	Indemnity
Jan-Feb		\$0	22.77	\$0	\$0	\$0	118.4	\$0
Feb-Mar		\$0	18.25	\$0	\$0	\$0	140.1	\$0
Mar-Apr		\$0	13.23	\$0	\$0	\$0	95.3	\$0
Apr-May	N/A	\$0	13.49	\$0	\$0	\$0	51.6	\$0
May-Jun	50	\$28,013	12.73	\$3,566	\$1,819	\$1,747	54.3	\$11,112
Jun-Jul	N/A	\$0	16.59	\$0	\$0	\$0	52.2	\$0
Jul-Aug	50	\$28,013	16.59	\$4,647	\$2,370	\$2,277	78.1	\$3,704
Aug-Sep	N/A	\$0	15.59	\$0	\$0	\$0	107.4	\$0
Sep-Oct		\$0	18.63	\$0	\$0	\$0	51.6	\$0
Oct-Nov		\$0	17.48	\$0	\$0	\$0	34.9	\$0
Nov-Dec		\$0	24.51	\$0	\$0	\$0	45.8	\$0
Per Acre	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$32.85	\$16.76	\$16.10	N/A	\$59.26
Policy Total	250	\$56,026	N/A	\$8,213	\$4,189	\$4,024	N/A	\$14,816

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### **Premiums & Indemnities for 2012**

Total Premiums \$13,230

Grazing \$9,206 Haying \$4,024

Total Indemnities \$53,105

Grazing \$38,289 Haying \$14,816

• Net of \$39,875

#### Experience over 1980-2015

90% Coverage, 150% Productivity

- Paid 21 out of 36 years
- Annual Premium = \$13,230
- Average Annual Indemnity = \$19,167
- \$1.45 received for every \$1 spent

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#### **Experience over 1980-2015**

70% Coverage, 150% Productivity

- Paid 14 out of 36 years
- Annual Premium = \$4,227
- Average Annual Indemnity = \$8,077
- \$1.91 received for every \$1 spent

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## **Example: Barta Brothers Ranch**

- Rock County, NE
  - Just west of Hwy 183, north-central Nebraska
  - Annual average rainfall of 22 inches
  - Mostly warm-season grasses
- Operated by University of Nebraska
- Forage yield data from 1999 to 2015

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#### **Experience over 1980-2015**

80% Coverage, 150% Productivity

- Paid 15 out of 36 years
- Annual Premium = \$7,932
- Average Annual Indemnity = \$12,822
- \$1.62 received for every \$1 spent

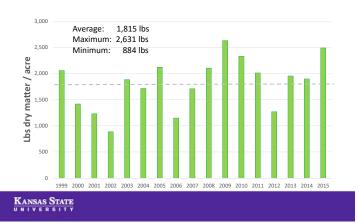
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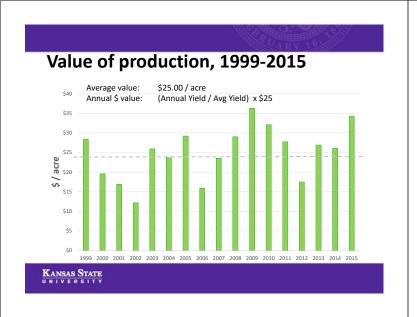
#### We are now studying...

- Which time periods should be insured to provide the best risk reduction?
- How should coverage be allocated across the insured time intervals?
- How would PRF change our risk and returns?

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## Forage production, 1999-2015

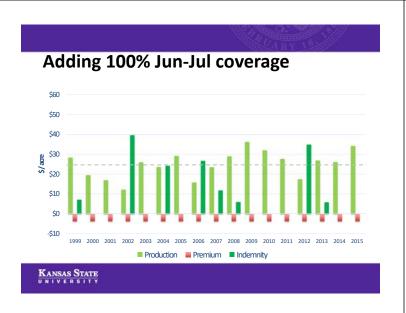


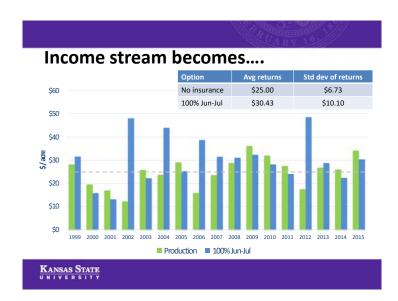


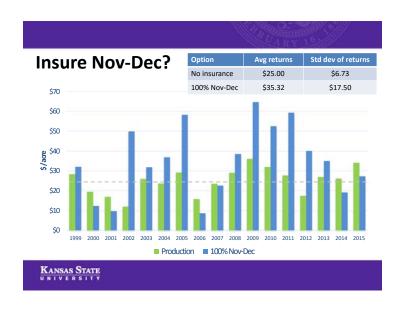
#### Add PRF insurance...

- 2016 parameters:
  - \$41.00 /acre County Base Value
  - 150% Productivity Factor
  - 90% Coverage level
  - \$55.35 /acre Dollar Amount of Protection
  - 51% Premium Subsidy

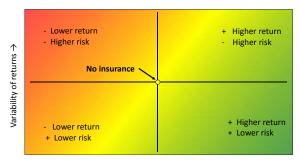
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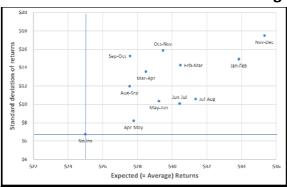


## **Comparing risk-return trade-offs**



Expected Return →

#### All PRF index intervals at 100% coverage



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#### Some observations...

- Buy coverage in growing season months to reduce risk
  - Best candidates to ensure payments in drought years
  - Tend to have less variability in payments
- · Higher indemnity payments in winter months
  - Better chance of near-zero precipitation and hence larger indemnities; premiums are also higher
  - Weakest correlation between precipitation and forage yield
  - Tends to raise variability of returns; may get no protection in a drought year and big payoff in a good year

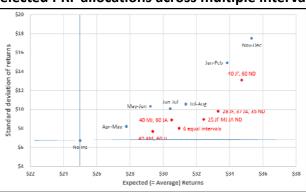
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#### PRF: What to evaluate?

- Use the Decision Support Tool to evaluate your options
  - How well does your production track with your PRF indices?
  - Insurance performance in drought years?
  - Which time periods to insure?
  - How much coverage to allocate to each insured period?
  - · Levels of coverage, productivity factor?
  - Premium costs, indemnity payments?
  - Long run participation may work best....
- November 15 is sales deadline

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#### Selected PRF allocations across multiple intervals



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#### MORE observations...

- Insurance increases expected returns
  - Effect of premium subsidy over many years
  - · Higher Productivity Factor magnifies this effect
- · Insurance can increase income variability
  - Higher <u>Dollar Protection Per Acre</u> makes for <u>bigger premiums and</u> indemnities
  - Also results from weaker correlation between rainfall index and forage output for some months
- Points to portfolio perspective for selecting intervals and allocating coverage

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# Questions? Comments? Thank you!

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