



FLORIDA  
INSURANCE & DISASTER  
PROGRAM OPTIONS  
OYSTER FARMING



COUNTIES	PROGRAM OPTIONS
Franklin Wakulla	Shellfish Aquaculture Pilot Program (Oyster) Hurricane Wind Index (If Purchasing Shellfish Aqua Policy)
Bay Brevard Charlotte Collier Dixie Escambia Franklin* Gulf Indian River Lee Levy Manatee Santa Rosa St. Johns Sarasota Volusia Wakulla*	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)
All Counties	Emergency Assistance for Farm Raised Fish (ELAP) WFRP MicroFarm

\* NAP and ELAP participation are not restricted by crop insurance coverage during the pilot phase.

# USDA FARM SERVICE AGENCY DISASTER PROGRAMS FOR FLORIDA CULTURED OYSTERS

Insurance Policy or Disaster Program	Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish (ELAP)
<b>Records Needed</b> <b>Revenue Needed</b> <b>Other Restrictions</b>	No growing history for Catastrophic (CAT), Buy-Up requires minimum one (1) year, Starting inventory. Adjusted Gross Income <\$900,000. Indemnity capped at \$125,000 per crop year per entry (CAT) and \$300,000 for those with buy-up coverage.	No growing history required Starting inventory Adjusted Gross Income less than \$900,000
<b>Paperwork Needed to Apply and Report Crop Loss</b>	FSA CCC-471, Application for Coverage; FSA 578, Farm Summary Report FSA CCC-860, if applicable**, FSA CCC-576, Notice of Loss/Application for Payment; FSA CCC-941, Adjusted Gross Income Certification	Starting Inventory report submitted by September 30th for new crop year FSA CCC-934, Notice of Loss, application due by 1/30 after program year in which loss occurred. Before and after inventories, Death loss records, Proof of eligibility (Aquaculture Certification, Lease Information).
<b>Coverage Levels Offered*</b>	Catastrophic: 50% production at 55% of price Buy-Up: 50% to 65% production and 100% of price at 5% increments	75% of losses. 90% of losses for beginning, limited resource, socially disadvantaged, and veteran producers
<b>Insurable Causes of Loss</b>	Damaging weather: drought, freeze, hail, excessive moisture, excessive wind or hurricanes. Adverse natural occurrences, such as earthquake or flood conditions related to damaging weather such as excessive heat, volcanic smog, or insect infestation. Must occur during coverage period, before or during harvest.	Adverse weather or loss conditions, including but not limited to earthquakes, excessive heat, excessive wind, flooding, freezing, hurricanes, tidal surge, tornadoes, and volcanic eruptions.
<b>Premium Subsidies</b>	Administrative fee waived and buy-up premiums have a 50% discount for beginning, limited resource, socially disadvantaged, and veteran farmers	No premium as this is a disaster program.
<b>Sales Closing Dates</b>	September 30	No sales closing date
<b>Insurance Period Begins</b>	Later of date the application is filed or the date crop is planted. October 1 - September 30 is program period.	January 1 - December 31 is program period
<b>Price Coverage</b>	Prices are determined by the USDA FSA State Committee	Prices are determined by the USDA FSA State Committee
<b>Policy Cost</b>	Cost is \$325 administrative fee per county per crop, plus any buy-up coverage**	Not Applicable
<b>Other</b>	Insurable cause of loss must be reported within 72 hours of discovery*	Insurable cause of loss must be reported within 30 days after loss is apparent

\* Mollusks are a Value Loss crop (not yield loss) and the loss calculation is based on the difference in inventory before and after the disaster event, adjusted for normal mortality.

\*\* Fee waiver applies for beginning, limited resource, socially disadvantaged, and veteran farmers.

# USDA RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY FLORIDA OYSTER CROP INSURANCE POLICIES

Insurance Policy or Disaster Program	Shellfish Aquaculture (Oyster)	Hurricane Wind Index (HIP-WI) and Tropical Storm (TS) Coverage
<b>Records Needed Revenue Needed Other Restrictions</b>	Four (4) years of growing records Oysters must be grown in a container system	Follows Underlying Policy: Shellfish Aquaculture (4 years required) Tropical Storm indemnity, if elected, is 50% of Hurricane Protection Amount. No more than total season indemnity, NMT Hurricane Protection Amount.
<b>Paperwork Needed to Apply</b>	FSA Form AD 1026 (due by premium billing date 8/15) Pre-Acceptance Worksheet (PAW) Sales records, Current seed receipts (>=4mm)	Underlying policies have the paperwork required Typically, there is a 14 day waiting period until coverage starts
<b>Coverage Levels Offered</b>	Catastrophic (CAT): 50% Yield/55% Price. Buy-Up: 50% to 75% in 5% increments. Can elect higher price, up to max	Difference between underlying policy coverage level from 95% (example: for 50% CAT underlying policy: 95%-50% = 45% coverage)
<b>Insurable Causes of Loss</b>	Named storms (hurricanes, nor'easters) Excessive heat during low tide event Freeze during low tide event Low salinity due to excessive rainfall Production loss must occur and named peril must happen in the same county as the producer.	Hurricane: Hurricane-force winds in county or adjacent county Tropical Storm: Sustained winds >=39 mph and >= 6 inches of rain over 4 days Rainfall based on county average, not on grower's site
<b>Premium Subsidies</b>	Must have signed FSA Form AD 1026 to be eligible for premium subsidies	Administrative fee may be waived if a limited resource, beginning farmer or rancher, or a veteran farmer rancher. The subsidy for HIP-WI is 65%.
<b>Sales Closing Dates</b>	November 30	Same as Underlying Policy (November 30 for Shellfish Aquaculture Pilot Policy) Whole Farm Revenue and Micro Farm are not eligible to purchase this policy
<b>Insurance Period Begins</b>	January 1	Same as Underlying Policy
<b>Other</b>	Insurable cause of loss must be reported within 72 hours of discovery*	Payment triggers are determined by RMA and indemnities are "automatic" from the perspective of the producer.

\* No later than 15 days after the end of the crop year, and claims must be submitted no later than 60 days after the crop year ends.

# USDA RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY FLORIDA OYSTER CROP INSURANCE POLICIES

Insurance Policy or Disaster Program	Whole Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP)	Micro Farm Program (Revenue Protection)
<b>Records Needed</b> <b>Revenue Needed</b> <b>Other Restrictions</b>	Five (5) years of tax records and sales history \$17 million revenue cap, No more than 50% of commodities purchased for resale	Three (3) years of tax records and sales history First year \$350,000 cap, \$400,000 after first year No more than 50% of commodities purchased for resale
<b>Paperwork Needed to Apply</b>	Five (5) years schedule F or substitute schedule F Farm Operation Report	Three (3) years schedule F or substitute schedule Farm Operation Report
<b>Coverage Levels Offered</b>	50% to 85% in 5% increments, no CAT coverage	50% to 85% in 5% increments, no CAT coverage
<b>Insurable Causes of Loss</b>	Revenue loss due to an unavoidable natural cause of loss which occurs during the insurance period. Uninsurable causes of loss include those items which were not caused by a natural event.	Revenue loss due to an unavoidable natural cause of loss which occurs during the insurance period. Uninsurable causes of loss include those items which were not caused by a natural event.
<b>Premium Subsidies</b>	Farms insuring two or more commodities will get subsidy (diversification requirements)*	Premium subsidy based on coverage level elected Whole-farm premium subsidies are available
<b>Sales Closing Dates</b>	Calendar year filers (tax): 2/28 for Florida Late fiscal year filers: 11/20	Calendar year filers (tax): 3/31 for Florida Late fiscal year filers: 11/20
<b>Insurance Period Begins</b>	Duration of tax year (depending on filing date)	Duration of tax year (depending on filing date)
<b>Other</b>	Insurable cause of revenue loss must be reported within 72 hours of discovery	Insurable cause of revenue loss must be reported within 72 hours of discovery

\* Two or more commodities get "whole-farm premium subsidy." Farms with one (1) commodity get "enterprise premium subsidy." Farms with two (2) or more commodities get a larger subsidy. Also, subsidy depends on the coverage level - lower coverage levels get higher subsidies.