United States Department of Agriculture

A Risk Management Agency State Profile *2023 Crop Year*

Vermont Crop Insurance

February 2024

Crops	Insured Acres	Total Acres	Percent Insured
Apples	916	2,257 #	41
Barley	83	210	40
Corn	67,933	84,174	81
Forage Seeding	0	2,607	0
Fresh Market Sweet Corn	43	180	24
Peaches	N/A	34 #	N/A
Soybeans	7,128	8,488	84
Wheat	N/A	876	N/A
# 2022 NASS Census			

Crop Pilot Programs

Program	County Availability	Total Liability
Apiculture (Rainfall Index)	All Counties	$256,426
Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (Rainfall Index)	All Counties	$4,345,426
Micro Farm Revenue Protection	All Counties	$0
Whole-Farm Revenue Protection	All Counties	$0
Dairy Revenue Protection	All Counties	$27,440,496

Dollar Liability Program	Total Dollar Liability
Livestock Gross Margin – Cattle	$0
Livestock Gross Margin – Dairy Cattle	$0
Livestock Risk Protection – Feeder Cattle	N/A
Nursery	$0

15 Year Crop Insurance History for Vermont

Year	Policies Earning Premium	Net Acres Insured	Liability ($)	Gross Premium ($)	Losses ($)	Loss Ratio
2009	461	72,117	26,055,348	1,644,422	3,533,790	2.15
2010	447	72,276	25,270,892	1,741,395	658,775	0.38
2011	538	75,930	108,975,453	4,532,711	6,505,408	1.44
2012	496	76,972	72,889,749	3,845,193	2,330,352	0.61
2013	445	77,113	43,425,678	3,579,838	7,560,612	2.11
2014	430	76,878	32,820,557	3,412,463	1,925,955	0.56
2015	432	77,178	53,321,743	4,089,386	3,365,313	0.82
2016	379	73,403	27,402,895	3,206,493	904,045	0.28
2017	344	70,884	24,523,078	2,976,324	3,527,691	1.19
2018	311	70,982	25,162,685	2,871,929	1,244,464	0.43
2019	294	70,004	47,002,543	3,026,717	2,806,409	0.93
2020	318	74,763	65,468,451	3,808,532	3,903,652	1.02
2021	319	79,944	101,002,062	6,251,128	2,633,018	0.42
2022	291	86,432	126,118,685	8,004,610	1,999,966	0.25
2023	336	92,224	75,550,016	5,573,712	8,500,127	1.52

Data current as of February 2024. For current data go to RMA's Summary of Business tool.

Where to Buy Crop Insurance

All multi-peril crop insurance, including Catastrophic Risk Protection policies, are available from private crop insurance agents. A list of insurance agents is available online using the RMA Agent Locator.

Contact Us

USDA Risk Management Agency
Raleigh Regional Office
4405 Bland Road, Suite 160
Raleigh, NC 27609
Phone: (919) 875-4880
Fax: (919) 875-4915
Email: rsonc@usda.gov

USDA Farm Service Agency
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Emergency Relief Program 2022 (Track 1) Delivery Snapshot

VERMONT

In passing the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328), Congress intended the emergency relief for losses resulting from eligible natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2022 to be delivered in the same manner as previous assistance (specifically Emergency Relief Program (ERP) Phase 1 for 2020 and 2021 losses).

To enhance access to critical assistance based on indemnified losses, FSA incorporated key improvements from lessons learned, including:

- Track 1 has been enhanced to support an update/correction process to allow additional Risk Management Agency (RMA) records to be included under ERP 2022 ensuring that participants with eligible records have access to critical assistance.
- To support access to emergency relief in a manner that aligns with the structure of the operation, the Track 1 application process has been enhanced to include all Substantial Beneficial Holders listed on a crop insurance policy.

Progressive Factoring (vs. Flat Rate) is a more advantageous, equitable distribution of limited funds to more producers in need of assistance.

- In early conversations about the need for 2022 emergency relief assistance, USDA informed Congress that the Department estimated disaster-impacted producers incurred at least **$10 billion in uncovered losses**. Actual numbers are closer to **$12 billion in uncovered losses**. When the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) passed, Congress allocated **$3.2 billion in funding** for uncovered crop losses.
- With a known funding deficit, USDA found an equitable process that would provide the most benefits to the most producers. According to RMA and FSA data, roughly **206,000 crop insurance and 4,500 Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) policies** had an indemnity that would earn a payment through ERP 2022 Track 1.
- If a flat factor was applied, the factor would have been **27%**. For a policy holder (producer/operation) to earn more in ERP 2022 benefits under a flat factor (vs. a progressive factor), it would have required an ERP gross payment of around **$30,000**.

Designing and Deploying ERP

When designing and deploying a program as complex as ERP, we've made every effort to incorporate lessons learned from our previous disaster programs as well as glean important input from producers, commodity groups, members of Congress and other stakeholder groups before opening the program for applications. The end result is a more advantageous, equitable distribution of limited funds to more producers in need of assistance.

- More than **80%** of the 210,500 indemnified policies have ERP gross payments less than $30,000 meaning nearly 170,000 producers will receive a higher payment using the progressive factor when compared to the 27% flat factor. It's important to understand that, for these producers, the ERP 2022 payment is in addition to over **$19 billion** in indemnities already received through their respective RMA or FSA risk coverage options.
- Should Congress authorize additional funding, FSA can timely issue additional assistance by adjusting factors currently in place.

For **VERMONT** the ERP 2022 progressive factoring option is more advantageous than the flat factor for **82%** of program participants.

Flat vs. Progressive[1]	Number of Producers with Effective Factor	Share of Producers with Effective Factor
<0.27	19	18%
>=0.27	88	82%

[1] Producers who received an effective factor greater than 27 percent did better with progressive factoring while those with an effective factor of less than 27 percent would have done better if a flat factor was used.

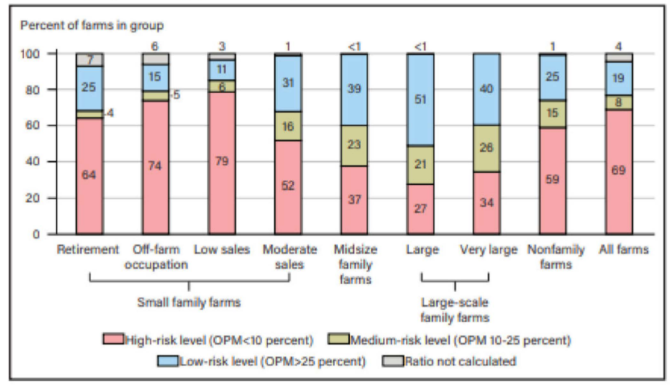
Much-needed assistance delivered to small and mid-size family farms and underserved producers that historically have not had the same risk protection opportunities that are critical to sustaining operations in times of disaster.

- Offering a reduction in premiums and fees provides additional assistance to more-often vulnerable and smaller operations who lack financial resources to access higher levels of coverage through crop insurance or FSA's NAP.
- Most U.S. farms are small family farms; these farms operate on 46% of U.S. agricultural land and account for 19% of the total value of production.
- In 2022, approximately 88% of all farms were small family farms and operated 46% of U.S. agricultural land.

According to USDA Economic Research Service Data (see figure 1):

- Most U.S. farms are small family farms; In 2022, approximately 88% of all farms were small family farms that operated 46% of U.S. agricultural land and accounted for 19% of the total value of production.

Farms by operating profit margin and farm type, 2022



Note: The Operating Profit Margin (OPM) ratio is defined as: $100 \times \left(\frac{\textit{Net farm income+interest paid−charges for unpaid labor and management}}{\textit{gross farm income}}\right)$. OPM ratios are not calculated for operations with zero or negative gross farm income as the OPM for these operations are undefined or do not reflect the financial position of the farm operation. Gross farm income can be negative due to decreases in the value of inventory. Due to rounding, numbers may not add to 100 percent.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service (ERS) using USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service and USDA, ERS, 2022 Agricultural Resource Management Survey data.

Fig. 1

For **VERMONT**, ERP 2022 payments complement more than **$4.8 MILLION** in disaster recovery benefits delivered to disaster-impacted producers in 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 (as of Dec. 10, 2023).

Program	Program Year/ Fiscal Year 2020	Program Year/ Fiscal Year 2021	Program Year/ Fiscal Year 2022	Program Year/ Fiscal Year 2023	Total
Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)	$58,806	$29,838	$11,190	$285	$100,119
Emergency Assistance for Livestock (ELAP)	$135,748	$302,024	$464,862	$17,045	$919,679
Emergency Relief Program (ERP)	$837,762	$1,448,336	$6,077		$2,292,176
Emergency Relief Program (ERP) 2	$150,995	$663,564			$814,559
Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)			$34,672		$34,672
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)	$14,257	$216,203	$220,622	$170,710	$621,792

USDA Risk Management Agency
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Whole-Farm Revenue Protection

Fact Sheet

Whole-Farm Revenue Protection

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 $17 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.

Availability

WFRP is available in all counties in all 50 states.

Causes of Loss

WFRP provides protection against the loss of insured revenue due to an unavoidable natural cause of loss which 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

Calendar Year and Early Fiscal Year Filers.......................................January 31, February 28, or March 15 (by county)
Late Fiscal Year Filers.......November 20

Revised Farm Operation Report Dates

All Filers.................................July 15

Contract Change Date.....August 31

Talk to your crop insurance agent about the dates that apply for your county.

Insurance Period

Coverage is provided for the duration of the producer's tax year (the insurance period). The insurance period is a calendar year if taxes are filed by calendar year, or a fiscal year if taxes are filed by fiscal year.

Reporting Requirements

Revenue Losses - You must submit a notice of loss within 72 hours after discovery that revenue for the policy year could be below the insured revenue. Inspections may be required for losses. You must have filed farm taxes for the policy 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). Claim payments for a revenue loss under WFRP are paid within 30 days after the determination of a payment due as long as you are in compliance with the policy.

Coverage

WFRP protects your farm against the loss of farm revenue that you earn or expect to earn from:

- Commodities, including Industrial Hemp, you produce during the insurance period, whether they are sold or not;
- Commodities you buy for resale during the insurance period; and
- All commodities on the farm except timber, forest, and forest products; and animals for sport, show, or pets.

The policy also provides replant coverage:

- For annual crops, except Industrial Hemp and those covered by another Federal crop insurance policy;
- Equal to the cost of replanting up to

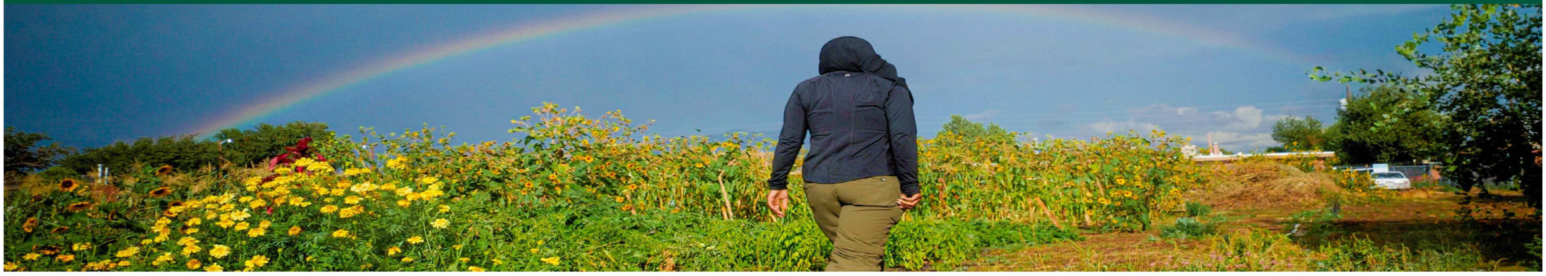
Buying Whole-Farm Revenue Protection

You can buy Whole-Farm Revenue Protection from a crop insurance agent by the sales closing date shown for each county in the actuarial documents at: **AIB Landing Page (usda.gov)**. A list of crop insurance agents is available at all USDA service centers and on the RMA website at: www.rma.usda.gov/Information-Tools/Agent-Locator.

Contact Us

USDA/RMA
Mail Stop 0801
1400 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: (202) 690-2803
Fax: (202) 690-2818
Website: www.rma.usda.gov
E-mail: rma.cco@rma.usda.gov

This fact sheet gives only a general overview of the crop insurance program and is not a complete policy. For further information and an evaluation of our risk management needs, contact a crop insurance agent.



a maximum of 20 percent of the expected revenue multiplied by your coverage level; and

- When 20 percent or 20 acres of the crop needs to be replanted.

The approved revenue amount is determined on your Farm Operation Report and is the lower of the expected revenue or your whole-farm historic average revenue. Coverage levels range from 50 percent to 85 percent. Catastrophic Risk Protection (CAT) coverage is not available.

The number of commodities produced on the farm are counted using a calculation that determines the amount of premium rate discount you will receive due to farm diversification; and

The subsidy amount:

- Farms with 2 or more commodities will receive a whole-farm premium subsidy; and

- Farms with one commodity will receive an enterprise premium subsidy.

You can buy WFRP alone or with other Federal crop insurance policies. When you buy WFRP with another Federal crop insurance policy, at a buy-up level, the WFRP premium may be reduced due to the coverage provided by the other policy. If you have other Federal crop insurance policies at catastrophic coverage levels, your WFRP premium will not be reduced.

WFRP "insured revenue" is the total amount of insurance coverage provided by this policy. Your crop insurance agent and Approved Insurance Provider determine the farm's "approved revenue" using the following information:

- Whole-Farm History Report;
- Farm Operation Report;
- Information regarding growth of the farm; and
- The coverage level you choose (50-85 percent) multiplied by the approved revenue is the insured revenue amount.

Coverage Level	Commodity Count (Minimum Required)	Maximum Farm Approved Revenue
85	1	$20,000,000
80	1	$21,250,000
75	1	$22,666,667
70	1	$24,285,714
65	1	$26,153,846
60	1	$28,333,333
55	1	$30,909,091
50	1	$34,000,000

The Commodity Count in the table above is a measure of the farm's diversification, determined by the policy. 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 percent from corn, 25 percent from soybeans, 25 percent from spinach, and 25 percent from carrots. The minimum proportion to be considered a countable commodity is one-third of that amount. In this example, for corn, soybeans, spinach, or carrots, each commodity 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). The Maximum Farm Approved Revenue represents the maximum approved revenue for a farm to be eligible for WFRP given the $17 million maximum liability allowed.

Eligibility

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 for a specified number of years (see "Information You Provide" below);
- Have no more than $17 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)
    - ◊ Coverage of expected revenue from animals and animal products, excluding aquaculture commodities, is limited to $2 million;
    - ◊ Coverage of expected revenue from greenhouse and nursery, excluding aquaculture commodities, is limited to $2 million;
- Have no more than 50 percent of total revenue from commodities purchased for resale;
- Meet the diversification requirements of the policy by having two or more commodities if a commodity you are raising has revenue protection under the Common Crop Insurance Policy available; and
- Meet the diversification requirements of the policy by having two or more commodities if there are potatoes on the farm.

Information You Provide

There are certain documents you must provide to your crop insurance agent to get Whole-Farm Revenue Protection insurance. 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 2025 policy year, tax forms from 2019-2023 are required except:
  - ◊ If you qualify as a Beginning or Veteran Farmer or Rancher (BFR/VFR) or qualified as a BFR/VFR in the previous year under our procedures, you may qualify with 3 consecutive years (4 years if qualified the previous year) 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). For the 2025 policy year, tax forms from 2021-2023 (2020-2023 if qualified as a BFR/VFR the previous year) are required and you also must have farmed during 2024;
  - ◊ If you were physically unable to farm for 1 of the 5 required historic years but were farming the past year, you may qualify; or
  - ◊ If you are a tax-exempt entity (such as a Tribal entity) and have acceptable third-party records available that can be used to complete Substitute Schedule F tax forms for the 5-year history.
- Information supporting expansion if you want the farm to be considered as an expanding operation due to the farm operation physically expanding last year or the coming year, including increased acres, added equipment such as a greenhouse, new varieties or planting patterns, or anything else that expands production capacity (other than just a change in price); and
- Any supporting information required, including other signed tax forms, to show the farm tax forms are accurate and were filed with the IRS.

Growing Farm Operations

Operations that have been expanding over time may be allowed to increase their approved revenue amount based on an indexing procedure. If you can show that your operation has physically expanded (land, animals, facilities, or production capacity) so it has the potential to produce up to 35 percent more revenue than the historic average, your Approved Insurance Provider may approve your operation as an expanding operation to reflect that growth in the insurance guarantee. If you can show your operation has physically expanded based solely on certified organic production, your Approved Insurance Provider may approve your operation as an expanding operation up to the higher of 35 percent or $500,000 more than the historic average.

Prices and Yields

Prices used to value commodities must be based on the guidelines for prices in the policy. Organic prices that meet the policy requirements are allowed for valuing organic commodities. Yields used for commodities must be established based on the guidelines for yields in the policy.

Market Readiness Operations and Post Production Costs

Market readiness operations such as on-farm activities that occur in or near the field and are the minimum needed to remove the commodity from the field and make it market ready can be left in the allowable revenue. The cost from all other post production operations not considered market readiness operations must be removed from the allowable revenue, including activities that increase the value of a commodity such as canning, freezing, and processing activities.

Losses

Claims are settled after taxes are filed for the policy year. A loss under the WFRP policy occurs when the WFRP revenue-to-count for the insured tax year falls below the WFRP insured revenue. Revenue-to-count for the insured tax year is:

- Revenue from the tax form that is "allowable revenue" according to the policy;
- Adjusted by excluding inventory from commodities sold that were produced in previous years;
- Adjusted by including the value of commodities produced during the insurance period that have not yet been harvested or sold; and
- Any other adjustments required by the policy such as those from uninsured causes of loss.

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 enterprise premium subsidy.

USDA Risk Management Agency
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Micro Farm Program

Fact Sheet

Micro Farm Program

The Micro Farm program provides a risk management safety net for all commodities on your farm under one insurance policy. This insurance plan is tailored for any farm with up to $350,000 in approved 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.

Availability

Micro Farm is available in all counties in all 50 states.

Causes of Loss

Micro Farm provides protection against the loss of insured revenue due to unavoidable natural causes which occur during the insurance period. Micro Farm 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

Calendar Year and Early Fiscal Year Filers February 28, March 31, or April 15 (by county).

Late Fiscal Year Filers.......November 20

Revised Farm Operation Report Dates

All Counties........................July 15

Contract Change Date.....August 31

Talk to your crop insurance agent about the dates that apply for your county.

Insurance Period

Coverage is provided for the duration of your tax year (the insurance period). The insurance period is a calendar year if your taxes are filed by calendar year, or a fiscal year if your taxes are filed by fiscal year.

Eligibility

Eligibility for Micro Farm 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 for a specified number of years (see “Information You Provide” below);
- Have no more than $350,000 of approved revenue (or $400,000 if you had Micro Farm the previous year); and
- Have no more than 50 percent of total revenue from commodities purchased for resale.

Coverage

Micro Farm protects your farm against the loss of farm revenue that you earn or expect to earn from:

- All commodities on your farm except timber, forest, and forest products; and animals for sport, show, or pets;
- Commodities you produce during the insurance period, whether they are sold or not; and
- Commodities you buy for resale during the insurance period.

Buying Micro Farm

You can buy Micro Farm from a crop insurance agent by the sales closing date shown for each county in the actuarial documents at: **AIB Landing Page (usda.gov)**. A list of crop insurance agents is available at all USDA service centers and on the RMA website at: www.rma.usda.gov/tools-reports/agent-locator. If you have difficulty finding an agent, contact your **RMA Regional Office**.

Contact Us

USDA/RMA
Mail Stop 0801
1400 Independence Ave., SW Washington, DC 20250
Phone: (202) 690-2803
Fax: (202) 690-2818
Website: www.rma.usda.gov
E-mail: rma.cco@rma.usda.gov

This fact sheet gives only a general overview of the crop insurance program and is not a complete policy. For further information and an evaluation of our risk management needs, contact a crop insurance agent.

Micro Farm "insured revenue" is the total amount of insurance coverage provided by this policy. Your crop insurance agent and Approved Insurance Provider determine the farm's "approved revenue" using the following information:

- Whole-Farm History Report;
- Farm Operation Report; and
- The coverage level you choose (50-85 percent) multiplied by the approved revenue is the insured revenue amount.

The approved revenue amount is determined on your Farm Operation Report and is the lower of the expected revenue or your whole-farm historic average revenue. Coverage levels range from 50 percent to 85 percent. Catastrophic Risk Protection (CAT) coverage is not available.

Information You Provide

There are certain documents you must provide to your crop insurance agent to get Whole-Farm Revenue Protection insurance:

- A Whole-Farm History Report with a minimum of 3 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 2025 policy year, tax forms from 2022-2024 are required.
  - ◊ If you have not yet filed taxes for the most recent tax year, a Substitute Schedule F must be submitted for that year.
  - ◊ If you are a tax-exempt entity (such as a Tribal entity) and have acceptable third-party records available, those can be used to complete Substitute Schedule F tax forms.
- A Farm Operation Report containing information on your farm operation for the current insurance period.
- Any supporting information required, including other signed tax forms, to show the farm tax forms are accurate and were filed with the IRS.

Growing Farm Operations

If your farm operation has been expanding over time you may be allowed to increase your approved revenue amount based on an indexing procedure. The indexing procedure requires 5 consecutive years of revenue history and measures growth of the farm operation over this period.

Prices and Yields

Commodities are not assigned individual prices under Micro Farm. Instead, one value for all commodities on your farm operation is established based on the average allowable revenue of the previous three to five years.

Market Readiness and Post-Production Operations

Market readiness and post-production operations, such as canning, freezing, and processing activities, can be included in your allowable revenue and will be used when calculating your farm's insurance guarantee under Micro Farm. Revenue from sources other than agricultural commodities, such as bottled water or souvenir sales, must be removed from allowable revenue.

Loss Reporting Requirements

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

Claim Settlement

You must have filed farm taxes for the policy year before any claim can be made and you must make claims no later than 60 days after the date you submit farm tax forms to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Claim payments for a revenue loss under Micro Farm are paid within 30 days after the determination of a payment due as long as you are in compliance with the policy.

Claims are settled after taxes are filed for the policy year. A loss under the Micro Farm policy occurs when the revenue-to-count for the insured tax year falls below the insured revenue. Revenue-to-count for the insured tax year is:

- Revenue from the tax form that is "allowable revenue" according to the policy;
- Adjusted by excluding inventory from commodities sold that were produced in previous years;
- Adjusted by including the value of commodities produced during the tax year that have not yet been harvested or sold; and
- Any other adjustments required by the policy such as those from uninsured causes of loss.

Premium Subsidy

Your premium subsidy will be based on the coverage level you elect. Additionally, all farms insured under Micro Farm receive a whole-farm premium subsidy.