

## GRIP (Group Risk Income Protection)

- **GRIP is yield insurance insuring county revenues.**
  - GRIP offers **county protection** and generally **costs less** than other MPCl policies.
  - **Coverage levels** are typically between 70%-90% in increments of 5%.
  - **No past production records necessary.** GRIP is based on county data not on individual farm records. For this reason there are also no adjusters involved in appraising losses.
  - The **expected county revenue yield averages** are determined by the **National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS)** from as much as 30 years of county data, which includes adjustments for new technology, improved farming practices and other yield trends. HUGE ADVANTAGE OVER CRC/RA as they make no such adjustment in individual data bases. **Revenue** is determined by CBOT prices.
  - **Base price** - Corn- the average of December futures during the entire month of February.  
Soybeans- the average of November futures during the entire month of February.
  - **Harvest Price** - Corn- the average of December futures during the month of October.  
Soybeans- the average of November futures during the month of October.
- NEW FOR 2009 – No downside price cap and upside cap is 200% of the base**
- **Max Protection Per Acre** – Expected County Yield \* Price \* 1.5
  - **Trigger Revenue** – Expected County Yield \* Price \* Coverage level
  - **Harvest Price Option**- like CRC and RA-HP, the base price can be adjusted higher if the harvest price is higher than the base price. This is an option that needs to be selected.
  - **Loss (Indemnity) Payments** are paid when the NASS county revenue falls below the revenue guarantee.

### Ex.) GRIP without Harvest Price Option

**Max Protection Per Acre** = Base Price (\$4.50) \* 1.5 \* County Avg. Yield (160 bu) = **\$1080**

Trigger Revenue = County Avg. Yield (160 bu) \* Base Price (\$4.50) \* Coverage Level (90%) =

**Trigger Revenue = \$648**

NASS reports the actual county yield at 110 bu/ac and the Harvest Price was \$6.00

NASS county yield (110 bu/ac) \* Harvest Price (\$6.00) = **County Revenue (\$660.00)**

**LOSS PAYMENT** = Nothing because county revenue is higher than trigger revenue

### Ex. ) GRIP with Harvest Price Option

**Max Protection Per Acre** = Base Price (\$4.50) \* 1.5 \* County Avg. Yield (160 bu) = **\$1080**

NASS reports the actual county yield at 160 bu/ac and the Harvest Price was \$5.50

**Max Protection Per Acre** = Higher of Base or Harvest (\$5.50) \* 1.5 \* County Avg. Yield (160 bu) = **\$1320**

Trigger Revenue = County Avg. Yield (160 bu) \* Higher of Base or Harvest Price (\$5.50) \* Coverage Level (90%) =

**Trigger Revenue = \$792.00**

NASS county yield (110 bu/ac) \* Harvest Price (\$5.50) = **Actual County Revenue (\$605.00)**

**LOSS PAYMENT** = \$792.00 (trigger) - \$605.00 (actual) = \$187.00

Convert to % below trigger revenue = \$187.00/\$792.00 = 23.6%

23.6% \* \$1320.00 (max protection) = **\$311.52 per acre payment**

## Ex.) GRIP with or w/out harvest price option & low prices

**Max Protection Per Acre = Base Price (\$5.50) \* 1.5 \* County Avg. Yield (160 bu) = \$1320**

NASS reports the actual county yield at 180 bu/ac and the Harvest Price was \$4.00

Trigger Revenue = County Avg. Yield (160 bu) \* Base Price (\$5.50) \* Coverage Level (90%) =

**Trigger Revenue = \$792**

NASS county yield (180 bu/ac) \* Harvest Price (\$4.00) = **Actual County Revenue (\$720)**

**LOSS PAYMENT = \$792 (trigger) - \$720 (actual) = \$72**

Convert to % below trigger revenue =  $\$72/\$792 = 9.1\%$

$9.1\% * \$1320$  (max protection) = **\$120.12 per acre payment**

---

## GRIP Restrictions/Drawbacks

- GRIP does not provide prevented planting, late planting, or replant payments.
- It is possible for a producer to have a low average or even a wipe out and not collect if the county average is not affected.
- The purchase of hail insurance is advised.

## Where does GRIP-HRO fit?

- For larger growers who are more spread out.
- For producers who have average to above average producing land or irrigated land.
- For land that is lacking production history and the producer is forced to use T-yields.
- For producers who want the highest coverage level as inexpensively as possible.
- Works very effectively as part of a producers marketing program

## GRIP-HRO vs. GRP

Both products are very similar in that they compare to county yields. However, GRP measures production only and GRIP is a measure of production and revenue. GRP can be viewed as a put option on county yields i.e. lower yields = payments. GRIP-HRO can be viewed as a put option on both yield and price i.e. lower yields and/or lower prices can equal payments.