

2024 Crop Insurance Update

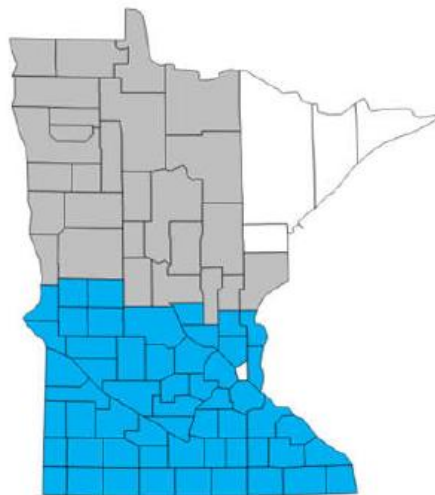


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2024 POLICY & ACTUARIAL CHANGES

- County T-Yield & rate reviews updated for dry beans, oats, soybeans, sugar beets and wheat.
- 2022 added as a Yield Exclusion year for oats in Becker, Norman, Otter Tail and Wilkin counties. (See Pg. 13 & 14 for all YE eligible crops/years).
- Enterprise Units are now available on Potatoes for the 2024 crop year.
- White kidney dry beans are now insurable in Stevens and Pope County.
- RMA changed the Final Plant Date (FPD) boundaries of wheat & oats in MN:
 - Traverse, Grant, Douglas, Stearns and south now have a FPD of May 5th while counties north continue to have a May 31st FPD. (Map below shows 5/5 FPD in dark grey & 5/31 in light grey)



Sugarbeet Changes – For 2024, RMA modified the rules in relation to the Early Harvest Adjustment (EHA). EHA is a calculation that adds 1% per day to sugarbeet production harvested before October 1st, provided a minimum percent of acres were pre-lifted. The primary changes are as follows:

- Early Harvest Adjustment is now an option (in the past it was automatically applied) and must be elected by the March 15th Sales Closing Deadline.
- Early Harvest Adjustment may now be calculated for years prior to 2019, which was the first year EHA was introduced.
- The minimum acreage threshold to trigger the EHA by unit has been changed from 10% to 15%.
- All insureds will have to recertify production back to 2019 otherwise assigned yields will be applied.

2024 Farm Program – Where do we stand?

The slim hope of a new farm bill for 2024 was laid to rest as an extension of the current bill was signed in November. So, for 2024 you will have the same familiar options and decisions to make between ARC & PLC.

OVERVIEW:

- On an FSA farm basis, you have the choice between:
 - Price Loss Coverage (PLC)
 - PLC Reference \$: Corn **\$4.01**; Soybeans **\$9.26** & Wheat **\$5.50**
 - Agriculture Risk Coverage – County Level (ARC-CO)
 - Agriculture Risk Coverage – Individual Coverage (ARC-IC)
- Annual election and sign up for 2024.

IMPORTANT DEADLINES:

- March 15, 2024 – Sign up deadline for 2024 Farm Program
 - 1-year program election
 - Producers need to sign up and make program elections by 3/15.

WHAT TO DO IN 24?

Things concerning the farm program are a bit more interesting than they've been in the last several years. For starters, the reference prices for corn (\$4.01 vs. \$3.70) and soybeans (\$9.26 vs. \$8.40) have risen for the first time since 2014 due to a provision that was included in the 2018 Farm Bill. ARC-CO will likely be the better choice for corn in most situations due to a combination of a couple of factors. The ARC benchmark price for corn for '24/'25 will be set at \$4.85, which as I write this is only a couple percent below the current futures market. Take that price times the benchmark trend adjusted county yields and you have a scenario where a major price decline would likely result in a significant ARC payment well before PLC is even triggered. The exception to this would be if the county yields came in above average – which we can live with because we hopefully had a good crop as well. The same thought process holds true for soybeans and wheat although the benchmark prices and reference prices are further from the futures markets, making a payment in '24 less likely. Just a reminder for those utilizing SCO, remember you will need to enroll in PLC. If you are utilizing ECO it doesn't matter which Farm Program is selected.

FARM BILL PURGATORY

With the 2018 farm bill extended for another year, the focus now turns to when can we expect there to be progress on a new bill? The optimist would say that something could possibly get completed this spring before we get into full election mode this summer/fall. The reality on the ground is that we are staring at another possible government shutdown and an election cycle that might not lend itself to bipartisan compromise. While we would like to think that the farm bill is a priority piece of legislation it might fall by the wayside until there is more stability in Washington. Crop insurance and updated reference prices are still cited as the main focuses for Ag groups in the next farm bill.

Reviewing Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) and Enhanced Coverage Option (ECO) for 2024

Last year we took a hard look at SCO and ECO as we were sitting with prices that were still historically lofty. A year later prices have come down around \$2 across corn, soybeans, and wheat. The question that remains is have we found the bottom or is there still further price risk to protect? History would suggest that there could still be more risk to the downside. While prices are not as flashy as they have been the last several years the need to mitigate risk remains. What would another 20% decline in prices mean to your operation in the face of production costs that don't ever seem to come down as fast as the underlying commodities? SCO and ECO are additional county-based insurance coverage options that provide area-based coverage above your underlying MPCl crop insurance policy coverage level. SCO and ECO can offer some additional price protection when paired with Revenue policies. SCO provides coverage above your underlying MPCl crop insurance policy coverage level up to 86% revenue level. ECO provides additional shallow loss coverage from 86% to the 90 or 95% level. The two options can be bought separately or together. The chart below represents the revenue coverage band of each type of coverage. On the next page there is a summary of key take aways from each option.

Percent of Expected Grower Revenue	Individual Loss	Area-Based Loss
100%		
95%		ECO Revenue (95% to 86%)
90%		
86%		
85%		SCO Revenue (86% to 75%)
80%		
75%	Individual Revenue Policy (75% Coverage)	
70%		
65%		
60%		
55%		
50%		
45%		
40%		
35%		
30%		
25%		
20%		
15%		
10%		
5%		
0%		

Enhanced Coverage Option (ECO)

- Does not matter what your underlying farm bill decisions are
- ECO will provide the same type of coverage (yield or revenue) as the underlying MPCl policy with a March 15th sales closing date and is purchased through your crop insurance agent
- Can purchase in conjunction with SCO or as a stand alone
- ECO Premium is subsidized at 44% for RP and 51% for YP
- Who is a good fit for ECO? Those buying higher levels of insurance (80-85%) or already buying area based coverage. Also for producers who have enrolled in ARC-CO / ARC-IC and are not eligible for SCO
- Can choose anywhere from 50-100% of total coverage dollars

ECO Corn Example: Mahnomon County (Price Decline Scenario)

Projected Price: \$5.00 / Harvest Price \$4.25 Level of MPCl coverage: 75% APH Yield: 170 bu.

MPCl RP coverage: 170 bu. x 75% x \$5.00 = \$638

ECO coverage: 170 bu. x 9% (95% - 86%) x \$5 = \$76.50 ECO Coverage/Ac

ECO deductible: 100% - 95% = 5%

Expected County Bushels: 160.8 bu.

Expected County Revenue: 160.8 bu. x \$5.00 = \$804

Final County Bushels: 165 bu.

Final County Revenue: 165 bu. x \$4.25 = \$701

Loss Percentage = 12.8% (\$804-\$701/\$804)

12.8% loss – 5% deductible = 7.8 % net loss

7.8% loss/9% coverage level = 87% payment factor

ECO Payment: \$76.50 ECO Coverage/Ac x 87% payment factor = \$66.55 /Ac ECO Payment

Estimated Premium = \$23.56 /Acre

Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO)

- You can't have a crop enrolled in ARC-CO or ARC-IC at FSA and be eligible for SCO
- SCO will provide the same type of coverage (yield or revenue) as the underlying MPCl policy with a March 15th sales closing date and must be purchased through a crop insurance agent
- SCO Premium is subsidized at 65% but has its' own Administration Fee of \$30
- Coverage on planted acres, not base acres.
- SCO Liability will be based on the expected crop value from individual grower's APH but the loss is determined by county yield data.
- Can choose anywhere from 50-100% of total coverage dollars

SCO Corn Example: Mahnomon County (Price Decline Scenario)

Projected Price: \$5.00 / Harvest Price \$4.25 Level of MPCl coverage: 75% APH Yield: 170 bu.

MPCl RP coverage: 170 bu. x 75% x \$5.00 = \$638

SCO coverage: 170 bu. x 11% (86% - 75%) x \$5.00 = \$93.50 SCO Coverage/Ac

SCO deductible: 100% - 86% = 14%

Expected County Bushels: 160.8 bu. Expected County Revenue: 160.8 bu. x \$5.00 = \$804

Final County Bushels: 155 bu. Final County Revenue: 155 bu. x \$4.25 = \$659

Loss Percentage = 18.0% (\$804-\$659/\$804)

18.0% loss – 14% deductible = 4.0 % net loss

4.0% loss/11% coverage level = 36% payment factor

SCO Payment: \$93.50 SCO Coverage/Ac x 36% payment factor = \$34/Ac SCO Payment

Estimated Premium = \$12.10 /Acre

ERP 2020/2021/2022 Linkage Requirement

Reminder: if you received a payment under the ERP disaster programs for either the 2020, 2021 or 2022 crop years you are **required** to obtain either Federal Crop Insurance or NAP coverage at the 60% level or higher for the next two available crop years following the calendar year of receiving payment. The requirement is crop and county specific. Failure to meet this requirement would require you to pay back the payments received plus interest.

Emergency Relief Program (ERP 2022)

This fall USDA rolled out its newest disaster program intended to cover losses for the 2022 calendar year called ERP 2022. ERP 2022 has a total of \$3.7 billion in farm disaster aid to cover eligible crop and livestock losses. Of that \$494.5 million is to be used for livestock losses due to drought and wildfires. This program is much like the previous ERP program for 2020 and 2021 but USDA made some substantial changes and added a backdoor payment cap called a “Progressive factor”. In addition, they only allowed beginning or socially disadvantaged farmers to receive crop insurance premium credits. FSA will provide disaster aid through a two-track system to producers who had a qualifying natural disaster event. **If you received a crop insurance indemnity in the 2022 crop year but did not receive a prefilled application, please contact us.**

ERP 2022 TRACK 1: In Early November USDA mailed applications to producers who received a federal crop insurance indemnity or a noninsured crop disaster assistance (NAP) indemnity for the 2022 year. Applications were prefilled with loss information pulled from your crop insurance records. Payments were calculated by using a producers crop insurance level to determine their respective ERP factor. Expected value of crop x ERP factor – actual value of crop harvested – insurance indemnity = Gross ERP Payment X progressive payment factor X 75% = Tract 1 ERP payment

CROP INSURANCE LEVEL	ERP 2022 FACTOR (PERCENT)
Catastrophic coverage	75
More than catastrophic coverage but less than 55 percent	80
At least 55 percent but less than 60 percent	82.5
At least 60 percent but less than 65 percent	85
At least 65 percent but less than 70 percent	87.5
At least 70 percent but less than 75 percent	90
At least 75 percent but less than 80 percent	92.5
At least 80 percent	95

PROGRESSIVE FACTORING APPLIED TO RMA INSURED TRACK 1 ERP 2022 PAYMENTS	
Payment Range	Progressive Factor (Percentage)
Up to \$2,000	100
\$2,001 to \$4,000	80
\$4,001 to \$6,000	60
\$6,001 to \$8,000	40
\$8,001 to \$10,000	20
Over \$10,000	10

ERP 2022 TRACK 2: Will provide financial assistance to producers through a revenue-based approach. Producers will have two options, the Tax year option or the Expected revenue option. Producers who choose the tax year option will choose either 2018 or 2019 as their benchmark year and either 2022 or 2023 as their representative revenue year for the 2022 disaster year. Gross Schedule F income from tax year 2022 or 2023 x ERP factor will be compared to benchmark gross income from 2018 or 2019. If a producer did not generate a Schedule F in those years or the Schedule F income does not correlate to actual revenue, the producer does have the option to use “expected” revenue to determine if a loss occurred. Once the revenues are calculated, gross payments will then be adjusted down by the ERP payment factors to determine final payments.

Prevent Planting Overview

Prevented Planting is the failure to plant the insured crop acreage with proper equipment by the final planting date or by the end of the late planting period (25 days after the final planting date for most crops).

Criteria for PP Payments and Eligible PP acres:

- Insured is prevented from planting the insured crop on insurable acres with the proper equipment by the final plant date or within the late plant period.
- Cause of loss is general to the area.
- Insured cause of loss occurs during the PP insurance period.
- Acreage must be available for planting
- PP payment factors: **Soybeans, Wheat, Sunflowers, Barley, Oats** - 60%; **Corn** - 55%; **Drybeans** - 50%; **Potatoes & Sugarbeets** - 45%
- A Prevent Plant buyup of 5% can be added to a crop by sales closing if no cause of loss is evident at the time it is added.

Recent PP Changes:

- A producer can plant **part of a field to another crop and still qualify for PP on his first intended crop** (i.e. corn PP and plant soybeans within a field.) however, the PP acreage will need to meet the 20/20 within the field and the producer will need to prove they intended to plant the PP crop (ie seed receipts, fertilizer records etc) if the PP acreage is a different crop than what is planted in the field.
- A producer can use an Intended Acreage Report for first 2 years of farming (instead of just the first year).
- Eligible PP base acres will not be reduced by uninsured 2nd crop

Crop Insurance Reminders

Production Reporting

Producers are required to indicate the type of records they used to support their production report. (i.e. Sold, Field Harvest Records, Automated Yield Monitor etc.)

- In an APH audit, if an insured does not have written verifiable records to support the information on the production report, the insured will receive assigned yields. (**Assigned Yields are equal to 75% of the prior year's APH**)
- If an insured has acceptable records, these records must be within 5% of the yield reported or assigned yields will be applied in an audit.
- If you are not selling grain straight off the field, keeping load records to substantiate your reported production usually works best in an audit situation.

Winter Wheat Insurability

MN & ND do not have a Fall-Planted Winter Wheat policy. Therefore, producers who wish to insure their winter wheat can do so under their spring MPCI wheat policy **if**:

1. The insurance company is notified in writing by **March 15th**.
2. The winter wheat field passes an inspection conducted by the insurance company in the spring.

Broadcasting Soybeans

Broadcasting soybeans is **NOT** an insurable practice without prior consent through a written agreement from RMA. If you intend to broadcast soybeans or think it is a possibility, make sure to notify your agent right away.

Forage Seeding Policies

Forage Seeding policies now allow for coverage on spring and fall seeded forage crops. A Forage Seeding Policy covers newly seeded forage crops against winter kill, excess moisture, drought, plant disease, and all other natural causes of loss during the year of establishment.

Livestock & Harvested Grain

If you are feeding harvested grain to your livestock, we highly recommend that you get your production appraised by an adjuster as RMA's feeding record requirements are very stringent.

New Crop/New Producer

If you are adding a crop to your policy that you have never produced before you are considered a "New Producer" and are eligible to use 100% of the Co T-yield for APH purposes. If you have produced the crop in the past, you will need to provide previous production records, or you can request from RMA to use 100% of the Co T-yield if you have not produced the crop in more than two of the last ten years.

New Breaking/CRP/Native Sod

Please note that there are special requirements for insurability to transition land that has not been previously or recently cropped.

Precision Reporting

For Acreage Reporting, producers can utilize precision mapping directly from the planter monitor. The field data can be pulled from the monitor or the producer's precision account can be directly linked to the policy. The process is similar for Production Reporting, however, specific calibration procedures need to be followed and documented in order for the production to be considered a hard record.

2024 Revenue Protection Discovery Periods

Crop	Futures Contract	Projected Price Period	Harvest Price Period	Commodity Exchange
Barley	Sept	Feb	Aug	CBOT-Corn (x factor)
Canola	Nov	Feb	Sept	ICE (International Commodity Exch)
Corn	Dec	Feb	Oct	CBOT
Soybeans	Nov	Feb	Oct	CBOT
Sunflowers	Dec	Feb	Oct	CBOT-Sbean Oil
Wheat	Sept	Feb	Aug	MGE
Corn Silage	-	Set by RMA	-	\$ set by Jan 31st
Oats	Sept	Feb	Aug	CBOT - SRW Wheat
Rye	Sept	15 Aug - Sept 14	Aug	CBOT - SRW Wheat
Dry Beans	-	RMA Data collected by Feb 15	RMA Data From 2 nd Tues in Sept. to 3 rd Tues. in Dec.	Data from AMS (Agricultural Marketing Service) Bean Market News (HP release by 3 rd week of January)

Revenue Protection Example

2024 Corn Harvest Price Decrease

APH: 170 **Projected Price:** \$5.00

Coverage Level: 75% (128 bu./ac. guar.) **Harvest Price:** \$4.00

Harvested Production: 150 b/a

Revenue Guarantee: \$640 (128 bu. guar X \$5.00-> higher of **projected** or **harvest price**)

Production Value: \$600 (150 bu. Harvested Production X harvest price \$4.00)

Indemnity: \$40/acre

In this example the Harvest Price decreased. This **increases your guaranteed bushels from 128 to 160** (\$640/\$4 = 160 bu) since you've locked in a revenue guarantee based on the higher of the projected or harvest price.

IMPORTANT DATES FOR CROP INSURANCE

- Sales Closing Date/Cancellation 3/15
- Production Reporting (APH) 4/29
- New Breaking-*requesting insurability*
 - New Breaking > 320 acres 3/15
 - New Breaking < 320 acres 7/15
- Final Planting Date (*see actuarial for specific crop*)
- Spring Acreage Reporting Date 7/15
- Billing Date 8/15
- Margin Protection / Rye Sales Closing 9/30
- End of Insurance Period
 - Forage Production/Potatoes 10/15
 - Wheat/Drybeans/Barley/Flax/Canola 10/31
 - Sugarbeets 11/15
 - Sunflowers 11/30
 - Soybeans/Corn 12/10
- Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (PRF) Sales Close 12/1

2024 Premium Subsidy Factors											
COVERAGE LEVEL ->		50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%
Policy Type	Basic Unit	67%	64%	64%	59%	59%	55%	48%	38%		
	Optional Unit	67%	64%	64%	59%	59%	55%	48%	38%		
	Enterprise Unit	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	77%	68%	53%		
	Whole Farm Unit	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	71%	56%		
	Margin Protection					59%	55%	55%	49%	44%	44%
	SCO	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%		
	ECO									44%	44%

Insurance Protection for Livestock

There are multiple insurance products available for livestock producers, each of which are easy to quote and simple to set up. Livestock Risk Protection (LRP) and Pasture Rangeland Forage (PRF) have been the most popular for two main reasons. First, the livestock market has generated historically high prices and ranchers have the ability to lock in these prices months before the livestock are sold by utilizing LRP. Second, the recent dry weather pattern in certain areas has set back pasture growth and limited hay production. PRF protects against a lack of rainfall and helps ranchers with hay or pasture ground offset losses due to dry weather. Below is a summary of some of the insurance products available for livestock producers.

Livestock Risk Protection (LRP)

LRP protects against a decline in market price for cattle and swine. The market price is set using futures pricing for the livestock, not the local cash price. Since LRP is price protection only, it should be noted that LRP does not protect against any death of livestock. Livestock Risk Protection is essentially a subsidized put that allows the rancher to set a floor price near the expected sale date of the livestock.

Pasture Rangeland Forage (PRF)

PRF protects against a lack of rainfall on acres intended for haying or grazing. PRF is an “area based” policy, so rather than measuring rainfall on a specific field, precipitation is averaged throughout a 12x17 mile “grid”. The insured field(s) will then use the rainfall data for the grid that the field is located within. Insureds choose 2-month windows with coverage levels up to 90%. If the rainfall amount over the period is less than 90% of the historical average, a payment would be triggered. Pasture Rangeland Forage only protects against rainfall, it should be noted that PRF does not protect against actual hay/pasture production, fluctuation in hay/feed prices, or anything regarding your actual livestock.

Livestock Gross Margin (LGM)

LGM protects against a decline in gross margin price for cattle, dairy, and swine. Gross margin equals the following:

- Cattle: The market value of cattle minus feed and feeder cattle costs
- Dairy: The market value of milk minus feed costs
- Swine: The market value of swine minus feed costs

Similar to LRP, LGM utilizes futures pricing for market values and feed costs to generate margin calculation. Since Livestock Gross Margin only covers margin, it should be noted that LGM does not protect against death of livestock or destruction of the feed commodity.

Dairy Revenue Protection (DRP)

DRP is an area-based policy that protects against a quarterly revenue decline for Grade A and B milk sales. The market price is set using futures pricing for milk class and milk components, not the local cash price. The insured must select the milk class/component as well as the production they wish to cover. Indemnities are paid if the final revenue from the milk production falls below the guaranteed production set up from the policy. Since Dairy Revenue Protection only covers revenue from milk sales, it should be noted that DRP does not protect against death of livestock or destruction of the commodity.

Margin Protection

Margin Protection (MP) is an area plan of crop insurance that covers the fluctuation of input prices and unexpected decreases in operating margin (expected margin = expected revenue – input costs). MP is available for wheat, corn, and soybeans in most of our region and can be purchased by itself or in conjunction with a Revenue Protection (RP) or Yield Protection (YP) policy.

Margin Protection is AREA BASED, using COUNTY-LEVEL estimates of average revenue and input costs to establish the amount of coverage and indemnity. Because Margin Protection is area based and uses the average for the county, it may not necessarily reflect your individual experience (your own yields and costs are not taken into account). There are also no replant or prevent plant provisions with the MP policy, as the policy only insures planted acres.

Margin Protection works by establishing an expected revenue and cost in the fall prior to planting. It determines the following in the months of August/September:

- **Commodity Futures Price**
- **Expected County Yield**
- **Urea Price**
- **DAP Price**
- **Diesel Price**
- **Interest Rate**

These values are then recalculated to determine how much the “margin” has changed. Fertilizer and diesel are recalculated in April. Commodity prices are recalculated in the fall, and the final county yield is calculated the following spring using actual RMA harvest data. If the “margin” for the county is lower than expected due to a decrease in yield/price and/or an increase in input costs, Margin Protection will cover a portion of that shortfall (provided the insurance deductible is met). Any indemnities will be paid when final county yields are available in the spring the following year.

Premiums/Margins vary significantly by county, but an example premium for Mahanomen County (95% coverage and 100% factor) would be as follows:

	Est. Premium	Expected Revenue	-	Expected Costs and Deductible	=	Expected Margin
Corn	\$55	\$818	-	\$384	=	\$434
Soybeans	\$27	\$517	-	\$197	=	\$320
Wheat	\$29	\$558	-	\$211	=	\$347

Note: The sales closing date for a Margin Protection policy for 2024 has passed. If interested in 2025, the sales closing date will be September 30th, 2024.

2024 MN YE Chart

MINNESOTA County	NI Corn YE		NI Soybean YE		NI Wheat YE		NI Sugar Beets YE		NI Drybean YE		NI Barley YE		NI Sunflowers YE	
	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years
Becker	6	2001C 2004C 2007C 2008C 2009C 2021C	6	2004P 2007C 2008C 2013C 2014C 2021C	3	2006C 2008C 2021C	0	None	4	2001P 2004C 2006C 2007C	5	1995C 2002C 2007C 2011C 2021C	3	1997C 1999C 2021C
Beltrami	10	2001C 2003C 2004P 2006C 2007C 2008C 2009C 2011C 2013C 2021C	2	2004C 2014C	5	1999C 2002P 2005C 2006C 2008C	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	7	1995C 1998P 1999P 2001C 2002C 2004C 2005P	3	1997C 1999C 2004P
Cass-MN	8	2001C 2003P 2004P 2006P 2007P 2008P 2013C 2021P	5	2007C 2008C 2013C 2014C 2021C	4	2002C 2006C 2008C 2021C	#N/A	#N/A	3	2001C 2006C 2007C	7	1995C 1998C 1999C 2005C 2007C 2014C 2017C	#N/A	#N/A
Clay	0	None	1	2004C	0	None	0	None	1	2001C	4	2005C 2007C 2011C 2021C	1	1997C
Clearwater	4	2001C 2004P 2009P 2021P	2	2004P 2014C	3	2002C 2006C 2008C	#N/A	#N/A	5	2007C, 2006C 2004C 2002C 2001C	5	1995C 1998C 1999C 2002C 2005C	3	1997C 1999C 2004C
Douglas	0	None	0	None	1	2021C	1	2011C	1	2006C	3	2005C 2014C 2017C 2021C	1	1995C
Grant	0	None	0	None	0	None	1	2011C	2	2006C 2011C	2	2005P 2021C	2	1995C 2017C
Hubbard	8	2001P 2003C 2004P 2006C 2007C 2008C 2009C 2021P	6	2004C 2007C 2008C 2013C 2014P 2021C	4	2002C 2006P 2008P 2021C	#N/A	#N/A	3	2001P 2006P 2007P	5	1995P 1998C 1999C 2005C 2007C	2	2004C 2021C
Kittson	2	2004P 2009C	1	2004P	2	2002C 2005P	1	2005P	1	2005P	4	1999C 2002C 2005P 2020P	3	1997P 1999C 2004P
Mahnomen	3	2004P 2009C 2021C	1	2004P	0	None	0	None	2	2001C 2004P	2	2002P 2011C	2	1997C 1999P
Marshall	2	2004P, 2009C	1	2004P	2	2002C 2005C	1	2005C	2	2002C 2005C	5	1998C 1999P 2002C 2005C 2020C	3	1997C 1999C 2004P
Norman	1	2004C	1	2004C	0	None	1	2019C	2	2001C 2004C	2	2002C 2011P	3	1997P 1999C 2019C
Otter Tail	3	2007C 2008C 2021C	5	2004C 2007C 2008C 2013C 2021C	1	2021C	0	None	1	2001C	4	2005C 2007C 2017C 2021P	1	2021C
Pennington	3	2004P 2009C 2021C	2	2004P 2021C	1	2002C	0	None	1	2002P	4	1998C 1999P 2002P 2005C	3	1997P 1999P 2004P
Polk	2	2004P 2009C 2021C	2	2004P 2021C	0	None	1	2019C	2	2002C 2004C	3	1999C 2002C 2011C	4	1997C 1999C 2004C 2019C
Pope	0	None	0	None	0	None	1	2011C	3	1995C 2004C 2006P	2	2005C 2014C	1	1995C
Red Lake	2	2004P 2021P	2	2004P 2021P	0	None	0	None	1	2002C	2	1999C 2002P	3	1997C 1999C 2004C
Redwood	0	None	0	None	2	2018C 2019C	0	None	0	None	0	None	#N/A	#N/A
Stevens	0	None	0	None	0	None	1	2011C	3	1995C 2006C 2011C	1	2005C	2	1995P 2017C
Todd	7	2003C 2004C 2006C 2007C 2008C 2013C 2021C	4	2007C 2008C 2013C 2021C	1	2021P	#N/A	#N/A	0	None	4	2007C 2014C 2017P 2021C	1	2021C
Traverse	0	None	0	None	0	None	1	2011P	1	2011P	2	2005P 2007C	2	1995C 2017P
Wadena	7	2001C 2003C 2004C 2006C 2007P 2008P 2021P	6	2004C 2007P 2008P 2013P 2014C 2021P	3	2006C 2008C 2021P	#N/A	#N/A	3	2001C 2006C 2007C	4	1995C 2007P 2017C 2021C	1	2021P
Wilkin	0	None	1	2004C	0	None	1	2011C	1	2011C	3	2005P 2007C 2021C	1	2017C

2024 ND & SD YE Chart

NORTH DAKOTA County	NI Corn YE		NI Soybean YE		NI Wheat YE		NI Sugar Beets YE		NI Drybean YE		NI Barley YE		NI Sunflowers YE	
	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years
Barnes	1	2004C	0	None	0	None	#N/A	#N/A	1	2006C	1	2011C	2	2004C 2019C
Cass-ND	1	2004C	0	None	0	None	1	2019C	0	None	2	2007C 2011P	3	1997C 2004C 2019C
Dickey	2	2006C 2021C	1	2003C	2	2002C 2021C	#N/A	#N/A	3	1999C 2006C 2015C	6	2002P 2006C 2007P 2011C 2017C 2021C	2	2007C 2010C
Foster	1	2004P	1	2011P	0	None	#N/A	#N/A	1	2021C	1	2021C	3	2004P 2011C 2019C
Grand Forks	1	2004P	1	2004C	0	None	1	2019C	0	None	1	1999C	5	2004C 2011C 2012C 2015C 2019C
Kidder	3	2004C 2006P 2021P	4	2002P 2003C 2006C 2021C	3	2002P 2006C 2021C	#N/A	#N/A	2	2006C 2021C	4	2002P 2006P 2017C 2021C	3	2004C 2014C 2022P
LaMoure	2	2004C 2021C	1	2003C	2	2002C 2021C	#N/A	#N/A	1	2006P	1	2021C	1	2004C
Logan	3	2004C 2006C 2021C	2	2002C 2003C	3	2002P 2006C 2021C	#N/A	#N/A	1	2006C	5	2002P 2006P 2011C 2017C 2021P	2	2004C 2022C
McIntosh	2	2006C 2021P	2	2003P 2006C	4	2021P	#N/A	#N/A	1	2006C	7	2002P 2006C 2007C 2011C 2017C 2020C 2021P	1	2006C
Nelson	1	2004P	0	None	1	2000C	#N/A	#N/A	1	2021C	1	2021C	6	1999C 2004C 2011P 2012P 2015P 2019C
Richland	0	None	0	None	0	None	1	2011C	1	2011C 2015C	3	2005C 2007P 2011C	2	2007C 2017C
Steele	1	2004P	0	None	0	None	1	2019P	0	None	1	2011C	5	2004P 2011C 2012C 2015C 2019P
Stutsman	3	2004P 2006C 2021C	1	2002C	1	2002C	#N/A	#N/A	2	2006C 2021C	4	2002C 2006C 2011C 2021C	3	2004P 2019C 2022C
Traill	1	2004C	1	2004C	0	None	1	2019P	0	None	1	2011C	3	1997C 2004C 2019P
Wells	3	2004P 2006C 2021C	2	2002C 2021C	2	2002C 2021C	#N/A	#N/A	2	2004C 2021P	3	2002C 2006C 2021C	4	2004C 2011C 2014C 2022C
SOUTH DAKOTA	NI Corn YE		NI Soybean YE		NI Wheat YE		NI Sugar Beets YE		NI Drybean YE		NI Barley YE		NI Sunflowers YE	
County	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years	# of Yr	Eligible Years
Roberts	0	None	0	None	0	None	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	3	2005C, 2006C, 2007C	3	1995C 2007C 2017C