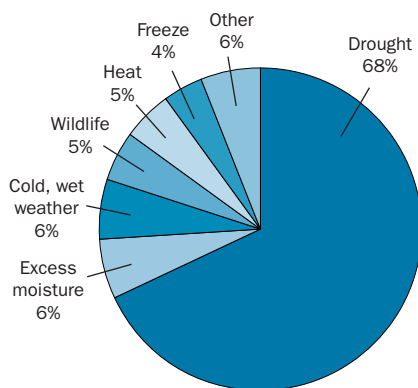


Crop Insurance

F O R P E N N S Y L V A N I A F R U I T C R O P S

Crop insurance is a valuable risk management tool that allows growers to insure against losses due to adverse weather conditions and wildlife. It shifts unavoidable production risks to an insurance company for the payment of a fixed amount of premium per acre. Of the \$94.8 million paid for crop losses in Pennsylvania since 1981 (\$61.7 million since 1997), 68 percent was for drought (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Why crops fail in Pennsylvania, 1981–2000.



Participation in the crop insurance program in Pennsylvania has increased in the past five years, with a large increase in acreage and coverage in 2000 due to the severe drought experienced in many parts of the Commonwealth in 1999 (Table 1). Sign-up for crop insurance exceeded 1.1 million acres in 2002. The amount paid by insurance companies for crop losses exceeded the total amount producers paid for the coverage every year during this period. Over the past five years, Pennsylvania farmers with crop insurance have received around \$4.32 for crop losses for every \$1 they have paid in premiums.

The federal government has decided that a crop insurance program is preferable to disaster payments. Disaster programs often involve political tradeoffs that can lead to deficit spending. It is better to have an insurance program in place that is available nationwide and gives farmers the freedom to choose the level of coverage they need based on their own yield history. A minimum level of crop insurance, called CAT insurance, is available to all farmers regardless of size at no premium cost (all premiums are paid by the federal government).

Higher levels of crop insurance (buy-up protection) are also federally subsidized, with farmers paying only 33 to 62 percent of the actual cost of the insurance (depending on the level of coverage selected).

Pennsylvania is a strong supporter of crop insurance and has allocated funds to help farmers buy crop insurance since 2000. This money is used to pay policy application fees (\$100 for CAT insurance and \$30 for buy-up protection) and provide an additional 10 percent discount of the gross premium for buy-up protection. Pennsylvania farmers pay for only 23 to 52 percent of the actual cost of buy-up coverage (a 16 to 30 percent discount). The result is that CAT insurance is free and buy-up protection is discounted in Pennsylvania.

Crop insurance is available for at least one commodity in every Pennsylvania county, with a total of 22 crops represented across the state. Apples are covered by crop insurance in 43 counties and peaches/nectarines are covered in 23 counties. Grapes are covered in Erie County only. Fruit crops account for only about 3 percent of all the acres covered by crop insurance in Pennsylvania, but represent more than 16 percent of the value of insurance coverage.

The purpose of this publication is to introduce the types of crop insurance available to fruit growers by:

- explaining how an actual production history (APH) is calculated.
- illustrating how insurance premiums are calculated.
- comparing the cost of crop insurance and the levels of cash-flow protection available.

- discussing what is meant by insurance units.
- listing important dates for buying fruit crop insurance in Pennsylvania.

Types of crop insurance policies. Fruit crop growers have the choice of standard Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) at CAT or buy-up levels for apples, peaches, nectarines, and grapes. Protection is also available on a whole-farm basis as Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) insurance in 14 counties and as AGR-Lite in every county (except Philadelphia). If crop insurance is not available for your crop in your county, coverage may still be available via a written agreement; contact a crop insurance agent for more information on using written agreements.

Before considering a particular kind of crop insurance policy, you should first consider how much risk you are willing to accept and what you need to protect. The following are some common objectives:

- 1) reducing year-to-year income variability.
- 2) providing a minimum cash flow to cover input costs.
- 3) securing adequate credit.

YIELD-BASED INSURANCE COVERAGE:

Grower yield coverage (GYC) insures producers against losses due to natural causes such as drought, excessive moisture, hail, wind, frost, insects, and disease. The GYC plan is sometimes referred to as Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI). Growers select from 50 to 75 percent of the amount of their average yield to insure. Growers can also select between 55 and 100 percent of

Table 1. Pennsylvania crop insurance program participation, coverage, farmer-paid premiums, losses paid, and farmer benefit-cost ratio, 1997–2001.

Year	Acres covered (thousands)	Coverage (\$ million)	Farmer-paid premiums (\$ million)	Losses paid (\$ million)	Farmer benefit/cost ratio
1997	559	76.8	1.9	9.6	5.1
1998	520	79.5	2.3	5.4	2.3
1999	610	111.2	2.3	22.5	9.7
2000	940	162.2	3.9	6.6	1.7
2001	977	186.7	3.9	17.6	4.6
1997-01	3,606	616.3	14.2	61.7	4.3

(Source: Summary of Business data, USDA, RMA, and PA CI Subsidy data)

the predicted crop price established annually by the United States Department of Agriculture, Risk Management Agency (USDA, RMA). If the harvest is less than the yield insured, the grower is paid for the loss based on the difference. Loss payments are calculated by multiplying this difference by the insured percentage of the established price selected when crop insurance was purchased.

Catastrophic crop insurance (CAT) was introduced in 1995 to replace ad hoc disaster assistance programs enacted by Congress and to provide an insurance-based producer safety net that reflects a grower's actual production history and insurance principles. The insurance premium for CAT is paid in total by the federal government. For a flat administrative fee of \$100/crop/county, producers get a crop insurance yield guarantee of 50 percent of their farm's actual production history yield, with any losses reimbursed at 55 percent of the established crop price. Compared to higher levels of coverage, CAT provides only a low level of protection against yield losses. For some diversified growers this level of coverage is enough to protect them against severe cash-flow shortfalls. To encourage all growers to have at least this level of protection, Pennsylvania has paid the \$100 administrative fee since 2000.

Apples are not insurable until they have produced at least 150 bushels per acre. Peaches are not insurable until they have reached the fourth growing season after being set out. Grapes are not insurable until they have reached the fifth growing season (fourth season for Concord) and have produced two tons per acre in at least one of the three preceding years. Vinifera grapes may be insurable under a written agreement.

REVENUE INSURANCE PLANS:

Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) insures the revenue of the entire farm rather than an individual crop by guaranteeing a percentage of average gross farm revenue, including up to 35 percent livestock revenue. The plan uses information from the past five consecutive years of a producer's Schedule F tax forms to calculate the policy revenue guarantee. MPCCI coverage is also required if program crops exceed 50 percent of farm revenues. AGR coverage is currently available in 14 counties in Pennsylvania: Berks, Carbon, Columbia, Crawford, Erie, Fayette, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Schuylkill, Westmoreland, and York Counties. The maximum policy size for

AGR is \$6.5 million. **AGR-Lite** is a new whole-farm revenue product that provides protection for all crops and animal revenues. It is available statewide to eligible farmers with adjusted gross revenues of up to \$205,000 (based on a maximum protection limit of \$100,000 annually at the 65 percent coverage level and the 75 percent payment rate). Unlike regular AGR, AGR-Lite is streamlined in various ways and has no limitation on livestock income or requirement for the purchase of MPCCI. The sign-up deadline for AGR and AGR-Lite is January 31.

Determining the actual production history. The first step in developing a crop insurance program is to establish your actual production history (APH). This is used to set the guarantees under the GYC and CAT plans of insurance. Assessing the need for production risk protection must be based on your operation's production potential and yield variability. It is a good idea to establish the APH for each insurance unit with a crop insurance agent long before the sign-up date. An APH yield is needed even if you are interested only in the catastrophic (CAT) level of coverage.

Establishing an APH yield requires a minimum of four years of records for each crop and land unit to be insured. Information used to prove crop yields includes sale receipts, farm or commercial storage records, and feed consumption records. The records must be for continuous years, starting with the most recent year and continuing back in time. Once a missing year is reached, no yield data before that year may be used. Dropping out a yield from one year because of poor production is not allowed. It is not considered a missing year of records if the crop being insured was not planted in a certain year. In that case, a zero acreage report is submitted and continuous records are maintained even without data for that year. This is especially important for growers who rotate crops.

If at least four successive years of records are not available, a transitional or "T"-yield is substituted for each missing year. Each insured crop within a county has an assigned "T"-yield. It is usually based on the latest available 10-year county average yield. Growers with no records at all are assigned 65 percent of the "T"-yield as their APH yield. Growers with one year of records receive 80 percent of the "T"-yield for the other three years to calculate their APH yield. Growers with two records receive 90 percent of the "T"-yield for the other two years. Growers with three years of records receive 100 percent of the "T"-

yield for the one remaining year. Once each year has been assigned a yield, the APH is an average of the four yields. If only a couple years of yield records exist, the APH yield may be considerably below the actual expected yield because of the reduced "T"-yields.

New growers or those who have never grown the crop to be insured receive 100 percent of the "T"-yield for determining their APH yield. As production continues in future years, the "T"-yields will be replaced with the actual production each year. New growers who have previously been closely associated with a particular farming operation, such as children taking over a family farm, can use the previous operator's records to establish their APH yield.

Once at least four years of production history is available, the APH is the average of all of the yearly reported yields. Additional years of data will be averaged into the APH yield until a maximum of 5 years for apples and peaches or 10 years for grapes are included. Once the maximum number of years of yields are available, the APH becomes a moving average. When a new year of production history is added, the oldest record is dropped from the APH calculation.

When a new yield record is added to the APH history, the APH cannot decrease by more than 10 percent in any one year. The APH cannot fall to less than 70 percent of the "T"-yield for growers with only one year of yield records, 75 percent for growers with two to four years of yield records, and 80 percent for growers with five or more years of yield records. This "floor" prevents one year with a severe crop failure from having a disproportionately large influence on the APH yield, especially when only a few years of yield records are available. There is also an option to substitute 60 percent of the "T"-yield for actual yields that are less than 60 percent of the "T"-yield. There is a slightly higher premium when this option is selected.

Selecting an insurance unit for crop insurance. You have several options on how you divide your land to determine APH yields, loss payments, and premiums under crop insurance. Each parcel of land for which claims are calculated is called an "insurance unit." Unit types include basic and optional units. One farming operation may have several insurance units. In this situation, it is possible to have a crop loss on one unit and receive a loss payment, while the other units on the same farm

produce a record crop. As a result, many growers prefer to divide their land into as many units as possible. You should check with a crop insurance agent to find out how many and what type of insurance units your crops qualify for, and how this could affect your premiums.

You receive one basic unit for the land you own and cash rent within a county. You also receive one basic unit for each landlord with whom you crop share rent. Each crop share landowner can also insure his own interest in the crop as a separate unit. Each different crop also creates a separate unit, and tracts of land in different counties must be insured as separate units. Each crop/county can have a different type of policy and level of coverage, and could receive a loss payment separate from the other units. Separate production records must be kept for each basic unit. Insuring all acres as basic units entitles producers to a 10 percent discount on their premiums.

Basic units may be divided into optional units when a crop is being grown under distinctly different production practices. For example, a grower with both irrigated and non-irrigated acres of the same crop may qualify for optional units. Other special farming types or practices may also qualify acres to be insured as separate units. Optional units may also be established by FSA farm serial number. Separate APH records must be reported for each optional unit, and the grower would not receive the 10 percent premium discount allowed for basic units.

How crop insurance premiums are calculated. Crop insurance premiums depend on your APH yield, the coverage level selected, the price election selected, and the premium rate. Based on the level of coverage and the crop being insured, you pay between 23 and 52 percent of the calculated premium, with the federal and state government paying the balance. If you use basic units rather than optional units, you are eligible for the additional 10 percent discount.

You can select a coverage level of 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, or 75 percent of your APH yield. In a sense, this establishes your “deductible,” similar to the deductible on your automobile or homeowner’s insurance. For example, if a coverage level of 75 percent is selected, then you “self insure” for the first 25 percent of the loss. If the loss was more than 25 percent, crop insurance would cover the difference. The level of coverage also affects the amount of protection that is available. Like other insur-

ance, high levels of deductible have lower premiums, but also more risk. You also have some choice of the price election (percent of the established crop price), depending on the yield guarantee selected.

Selecting a lower level of price election lowers premiums slightly. In practice, however, most growers select the 100 percent price election.

Fruit losses not covered by crop insurance. There are several types of losses that are not covered by crop insurance. For apples, these include market fluctuations, mechanical damage, russeting, and failure of the fruit to size, shape, or color properly. Peaches and nectarines are not covered for split pits and inability to market (including quarantine, boycott, or refusal to accept production). Grapes are not covered for losses due to phylloxera or inability to market for reasons other than physical damage.

Price elections for fruit growers. Fruit growers also have the option of using an indemnity price that reflects the market for the crop. For peaches, growers can choose a \$11.25/bu. price for fresh-market or a \$3.75/bu. price for processing. Apple growers have several options, including the

choice of a fresh-market (\$6.70/bu.), processing price (\$2.15/bu.), or varietal group prices (either \$4.25 or \$6.30/bu. depending on the apple variety). There is also optional coverage for fruit quality losses from hail damage to both fresh-market and processing apples. In addition, a new apple pilot quality option is available that covers losses (hail, sunburn, and failure to color properly) from fruit that fails to grade U.S. Fancy. Grapes are divided into six varietal groups with indemnity prices ranging from \$260/ton for native grapes to \$870/ton for “Tramintette.”

Some important crop insurance equations:

GYC Plan yield guarantees and premiums:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yield guarantee} &= \text{APH yield} \cdot \text{coverage level} \\ \text{Total premium/acre} &= \text{Yield guarantee} \cdot \text{price election} \cdot \text{premium rate} \\ \text{Subsidy amount} &= (\text{Total premium/acre} \cdot \text{subsidy factor}) \\ \text{Producer premium/acre} &= (\text{Total premium/acre} - \text{subsidy amount}) \end{aligned}$$

Table 2. Cost of grower yield coverage (GYC) insurance protection for apples and gross returns under various yields (500 bu. APH yield, \$6.70 fresh-market price election, \$8.00 market price)

	Level of crop insurance protection ¹							
	No crop insurance	CAT	BUP	BUP	BUP	BUP	BUP	BUP
Yield guarantee:	0%	50%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%
Price guarantee:	0%	55%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Producer premium (\$/A): ²	n/a	\$0.00	\$44.69	\$59.23	\$71.42	\$102.81	\$123.58	\$166.50
Administrative fee: ³	n/a	\$100.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00
Actual yield (bu/A)	Gross return minus insurance cost (\$/acre)							
0	\$0	\$908	\$1,605	\$1,756	\$1,909	\$2,042	\$2,186	\$2,309
50	\$400	\$1,126	\$1,675	\$1,826	\$1,979	\$2,112	\$2,256	\$2,379
100	\$800	\$1,345	\$1,745	\$1,896	\$2,049	\$2,182	\$2,326	\$2,449
150	\$1,200	\$1,563	\$1,815	\$1,966	\$2,119	\$2,252	\$2,396	\$2,519
200	\$1,600	\$1,782	\$1,885	\$2,036	\$2,189	\$2,322	\$2,466	\$2,589
250	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,955	\$2,106	\$2,259	\$2,392	\$2,536	\$2,659
300	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,355	\$2,341	\$2,329	\$2,462	\$2,606	\$2,729
350	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$2,755	\$2,741	\$2,729	\$2,697	\$2,676	\$2,799
400	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,155	\$3,141	\$3,129	\$3,097	\$3,076	\$3,034
450	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,555	\$3,541	\$3,529	\$3,497	\$3,476	\$3,434
500	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,955	\$3,941	\$3,929	\$3,897	\$3,876	\$3,834
550	\$4,400	\$4,400	\$4,355	\$4,341	\$4,329	\$4,297	\$4,276	\$4,234
600	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$4,755	\$4,741	\$4,729	\$4,697	\$4,676	\$4,634
Yield guarantee (bu./A):	0	250	250	275	300	325	350	375

¹CAT: catastrophic crop insurance; GYC coverage available at no premium cost to the grower. BUP: buy-up protection; higher levels of GYC insurance available for additional premium.

²Producer premium takes into account both federal and state (10 percent of gross) premium subsidies.

³Administrative fees have been paid by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since 2000.

GYC Plan Loss payments:

If actual yield is less than the yield guarantee:

$$\text{Loss payment} = (\text{yield guarantee} - \text{actual production}) \cdot \text{price election}$$

If actual yield is equal to or greater than the yield guarantee:

$$\text{Loss payment} = 0$$

Comparing crop insurance alternatives for fruit crops.

To demonstrate the different levels of crop insurance protection available to a fruit producer, an apple grower with a 500-bushel APH yield in Adams County will be used as an example. The grower wants to compare gross returns for various levels of GYC insurance (CAT and buy-up levels of protection) versus having no insurance (Table 2).

By comparing the various options you can see how farm cash flow is protected by using crop insurance. If the grower had a total crop loss, CAT would pay the grower \$908/A for the loss. Buy-up coverage provides even more cash-flow protection for the grower. A minimum cash flow of \$1,605 to \$2,309/A is guaranteed in exchange for a producer-paid premium of \$45 to \$167/A. Even higher levels of protection can be obtained under the various quality and variety options for an additional premium cost. As the level of crop insurance protection goes up, the grower is guaranteed a less-variable cash flow. The only advantage of having no crop insurance is saving the premium cost. Elimination of this cost would have a minor positive impact on cash flow during good years and a potentially disastrous impact on cash flow in a poor year.

Choosing a level of coverage is a personal decision. Not everyone feels the same about production risk and everyone has different financial resources. One way to choose would be to determine how much cash-flow protection you need and pick a level and price election that accomplishes this goal.

Where Can I Find a Crop Insurance Agent?

- Ask your neighbors for their recommendations. Other growers are one of the best sources of information on where to find a knowledgeable crop insurance agent.
- Check with the insurance agency where you purchase other types of insurance. Often you can obtain crop insurance through an agent you already use for your farm, automobile, liability, fire,

Table 3. Important deadlines for fruit crop insurance in Pennsylvania.

	Type of Insurance ¹	Sales Closing	Acreage Reporting	Billing Date ²
Apples	GYC	11/20	1/31	10/1
Grapes	GYC	11/20	1/31	10/1
Peaches/Nectarines	GYC	11/20	1/31	10/1

¹GYC—grower yield coverage, with loss payment based on deviation from APH yield. County premium rates do not vary with APH yield.

²Crop insurance is billed around harvest time.

health, or life insurance needs. Many insurance agencies have agents who specialize in crop insurance.

- Check with businesses or organizations you use for farm business management services. Your banker, cooperative, or a farm organization you belong to may be able to recommend insurance agencies who handle crop insurance.
- Use the USDA Risk Management Agency's Web site (www.rma.usda.gov) to locate an agent in your area. First, click on "Agent Locator" in the left tool bar. Then, click on "Agent" under the "Agent Locator/Insurance Providers List." Finally, pull down on "Pennsylvania" to access a list with more than 200 agents who are licensed to sell crop insurance in Pennsylvania.

Definition of Crop Insurance Deadlines

Sales closing date—last day to apply for coverage; the sign-up deadline.

Final planting date—last day to plant with full coverage. Late planting is insurable at reduced coverage for some crops.

Acreage reporting date—last day to report the acreage planted. If not reported, insurance will not be in effect.

Date to file notice of crop damage—within 72 hours of initial discovery of damage (but not later than 15 days after the end of the insurance period). There may be additional requirements by crop. An adjuster must have the opportunity to inspect the crop before it is destroyed or put to another use.

End of insurance period—date when crop insurance coverage ceases for the crop year.

Payment due date—last day to pay the premium without being charged interest.

Cancellation date—last day to request cancellation of policy for the next year.

Production reporting date—last day to report production for Actual Production History (APH).

Debt termination date—date insurance company will terminate policy for nonpayment.

Billing date—date crop insurance premiums are due. Crop insurance premiums not due until after the cropping season is over and any losses have been paid.

Table 4. Crop insurance availability in Pennsylvania, by county.

County	AGR ¹	apple	barley	proc. bean	cabbage	corn ²	forage prod. ³	forage seedling	grain sorghum	grape	green pea	nursery	oats	peach	potato	soybean ⁴	fm sweet corn	proc. sweet corn	tobacco ⁵	fm tomato	proc. tomato	wheat	winter squash	Number of crops ⁶
Adams		x	x			x	x		x			x	x	x		x	x					x		11
Allegheny		x	x			x						x	x				x					x		7
Armstrong			x			x	x		x			x	x			x	x					x		9
Beaver		x	x			x			x			x	x	x		x	x					x		10
Bedford		x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x					x		12
Berks	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x					x		13
Blair		x	x			x		x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x				x		12
Bradford		x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x				x					x		10
Bucks		x	x			x			x			x	x	x		x	x					x	x	11
Butler		x	x			x	x					x	x			x	x					x		9
Cambria		x	x			x			x			x	x		x		x					x		9
Cameron						x						x	x				x							4
Carbon	x	x	x			x			x			x	x	x		x	x					x		10
Centre		x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x				x		14
Chester		x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x		x			x		12
Clarion		x	x			x	x		x			x	x			x	x		x			x		10
Clearfield		x	x			x			x			x	x				x					x		8
Clinton			x			x			x			x	x			x	x	x			x	x		10
Columbia	x	x	x	x		x			x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		14
Crawford	x					x	x		x			x	x			x	x					x		9
Cumberland		x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x					x		12
Dauphin		x	x			x			x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x		13
Delaware			x			x						x	x			x	x							6
Elk			x			x						x	x				x							5
Erie	x	x	x			x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		15
Fayette	x	x	x			x	x		x			x	x			x	x					x		10
Forest						x						x	x				x							4
Franklin		x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x				x	x		13
Fulton			x			x			x			x	x			x	x					x		8
Greene						x	x		x			x	x				x					x		7
Huntingdon			x			x	x		x			x	x			x	x					x		9
Indiana		x	x			x	x		x			x	x			x	x					x		10
Jefferson			x			x	x					x	x			x	x					x		8
Juniata		x	x			x			x			x	x	x		x	x					x		10
Lackawanna	x					x			x			x	x				x			x	x	x		8
Lancaster	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	18
Lawrence		x	x			x			x			x	x	x		x	x					x		10
Lebanon			x			x			x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x			x		11
Lehigh	x	x	x			x			x			x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	12
Luzerne		x	x	x		x			x			x	x		x	x	x			x		x	x	13
Lycoming		x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x			x	x	x			x	x		13
McKean		x				x			x			x	x				x							6
Mercer		x	x			x	x		x			x	x			x	x					x		10
Mifflin		x	x			x			x			x	x		x	x	x					x		10
Monroe	x	x				x			x			x	x	x		x	x					x		9
Montgomery			x			x			x			x	x			x	x					x		8
Montour			x	x		x			x		x	x	x			x	x	x				x		11
Northampton	x	x	x			x			x			x	x			x	x					x		9
Northumberland		x	x	x		x			x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x		14
Perry			x			x	x		x			x	x			x	x					x		9
Philadelphia												x												1
Pike						x						x	x				x							4
Potter			x			x			x			x	x		x		x	x				x		9
Schuylkill	x	x	x		x	x			x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		13
Snyder		x	x	x		x			x		x	x	x			x	x					x		11
Somerset			x			x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x					x		11
Sullivan						x			x			x	x				x							5
Susquehanna						x	x		x			x	x				x							6
Tioga		x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x					x		11
Union		x	x	x		x			x		x	x	x			x	x				x	x		12
Venango		x	x			x			x			x	x			x	x					x		9
Warren						x			x			x	x				x							5
Washington		x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x					x		11
Wayne						x	x		x			x	x				x					x		7
Westmoreland	x	x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x					x		11
Wyoming		x				x			x			x	x			x	x			x		x		9
York	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		15
Total counties	14	43	54	10	1	66	29	13	57	1	10	67	66	23	10	49	66	12	3	4	12	57	2	

¹ AGR has a maximum policy size of \$6.5 million of protection in force. AGR-Lite is available in every county (except Philadelphia), with the policy size limited to \$100,000 of protection in force.

² Corn insurance is available as APH, CRC, and IIP in all counties. GRP corn policies are available in Adams, Berks, Chester, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lehigh,

Northampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill, and York Counties only.

³ Forage production insurance is available as GRP in all indicated counties. APH is available in Centre, Chester, Cumberland, Lancaster, Somerset, Tioga, and Westmoreland Counties only.

⁴ Soybean insurance is available as APH or CRC in all indicated counties.

⁵ Tobacco insurance is available for cigar filler (type 41) tobacco in all indicated counties. Maryland (type 32) tobacco is insured in Lancaster County only.

⁶ Growers can apply for protection by written agreement for all non-pilot program crops not listed as being available in the county, provided the grower has commercial production history.

More information on crop insurance and risk management can be found on the Internet:

**United States Department of Agriculture,
Risk Management Agency**
www.rma.usda.gov

National Ag Risk Education Library
www.agrisk.umn.edu

Northeast Center for Risk Management Education
www.necrme.org

**Penn State Crop Insurance Education
Web Site**
cropins.aers.psu.edu

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Web Site
www.pda.state.pa.us

Prepared by:

Jayson K. Harper
Professor of Agricultural Economics
Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology
The Pennsylvania State University
and
E. Eugene Gantz
President, Ag Risk Strategies, Inc.

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College of Agricultural Sciences
Cooperative Extension



**PENNSYLVANIA CROP INSURANCE EDUCATION & PARTICIPATION PROGRAM
A PARTNERSHIP OF THE USDA RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
AND THE PA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

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