



# ALABAMA

## Agriculture in Alabama

- Agricultural production in Alabama contributes more than **\$6.4 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Alabama has more than **43,000 farms** producing on more than **8.9 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.8% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Alabama are broilers, cattle and calves, chicken eggs, and soybeans.

## Crop Insurance in Alabama

- Over **1 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Alabama in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$487 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Alabama in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 771 acres of peaches and 990 acres of potatoes.
- There are **13 companies** and approximately **355 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Alabama. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Alabama. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Alabama's 43,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$42 million in indemnities** were paid to Alabama farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Alabama farmers paid an estimated \$26 million** for this coverage.



# ALASKA

## Agriculture in Alaska

- Agricultural production in Alaska contributes more than **\$47 million** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Alaska has more than **750 farms** producing on more than **830,000 acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **92.5% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Alaska are hay, mushrooms, and cattle and calves.

## Crop Insurance in Alaska

- Almost **7,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Alaska in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$690,000 in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Alaska in 2016, including coverage for Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection.
- There is **1 company** and approximately **2 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Alaska. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Alaska. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Alaska's 750 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$11,000 in indemnities** were paid to Alaska farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Alaska farmers paid an estimated \$29,000** for this coverage.



# ARIZONA

## Agriculture in Arizona

- Agricultural production in Arizona contributes more than **\$4.4 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Arizona has more than **20,000 farms** producing on more than **26 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.4% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Arizona are cattle and calves, dairy products, lettuce, and hay.

## Crop Insurance in Arizona

- Over **1 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Arizona in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$300 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Arizona in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits, vegetables, and nuts including 6,503 acres of citrus fruit, 1,079 acres of chile peppers, 12,871 acres of pecans and 1,674 acres of pistachios.
- There are **11 companies** and approximately **310 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Arizona. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Arizona. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Arizona's 20,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$19 million in indemnities** were paid to Arizona farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Arizona farmers paid an estimated \$7 million** for this coverage.



# ARKANSAS

## Agriculture in Arkansas

- Agricultural production in Arkansas contributes more than **\$9.7 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Arkansas has more than **45,000 farms** producing on more than **13.8 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Arkansas are broilers, soybeans, rice, cattle and calves, and chicken eggs.

## Crop Insurance in Arkansas

- Over **5 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Arkansas in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$1.5 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Arkansas in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Hybrid Seed Rice,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
- There are **13 companies** and approximately **840 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Arkansas. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Arkansas. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Arkansas's 45,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$136 million in indemnities** were paid to Arkansas farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Arkansas farmers paid an estimated \$49 million** for this coverage.



# CALIFORNIA

## Agriculture in California

- Agricultural production in California contributes more than **\$50 billion** to the state's economy, **more than any other state**.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, California has approximately **78,000 farms** producing on more than **25.5 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **95.1% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in California are dairy products, almonds, grapes, and cattle and calves.

## Crop Insurance in California

- Over **6 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in California in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$10 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in California in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin Dairy or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 33,256 acres of avocados, 28,461 acres of cherries, 24,517 acres of olives and 466,125 acres of wine grapes
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **800 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in California. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in California. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs and ensure top-notch service to California's 78,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$306 million in indemnities** were paid to California farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **California farmers paid an estimated \$192 million** for this coverage.

**Jim Costa, Democratic U.S. Congressman, California's 16<sup>th</sup> District**

[Farm Policy Facts](#), April 28, 2016

*The public needs to understand that growing food is a very risky business, and farmers are price takers, not price makers. Every year, the people who produce our food face numerous risk factors, like weather, high input costs, and the global market, for which they have no control over. With more and more people demanding that rural America produce higher yielding and safer products at lower prices, we need to utilize every tool available in our toolbox, like crop insurance, to help those who sacrifice every day to produce the food and fiber we consume.*

**Todd Snider, California crop insurance agent and Director, Kern County Farm Bureau**

[The Bakersfield Californian](#), November 3, 2015

*This drought has been historic and is about as stubborn as a drought can be. But farmers are hardworking, honest and smart businessmen and women who have armed themselves with the best tools possible to weather this storm. And crop insurance has ensured that California's central valley will remain America's fruit and vegetable garden for generations to come.*

**Lorraine Greco, California Board, U.S. Rice Producers Association**

[Agri-Pulse](#), March 23, 2016

*Crop insurance is something we purchase each year to manage this risk and we only receive an indemnity when we suffer a verifiable loss. Even then, it doesn't make us whole, but it does soften the blow from a bad year.*

*It's important to have this kind of safety net in place for all farmers, all across the country. And, I am always alarmed by the calls in Washington to cut what remains of the farm safety net, especially from those who have no idea what it takes to grow food and fiber. We need risk management tools now more than ever to help us overcome unpredictable weather events.*

*Additionally, we need policy in place to combat unfair practices with our foreign competitors like China and Thailand whose support for their rice growers far exceeds that of the United States and actually violates agreements under the World Trade Organization (WTO).*



# COLORADO

## Agriculture in Colorado

- Agricultural production in Colorado contributes more than **\$8.6 billion** to the state's economy and **employs more than 173,000 people in Colorado, being one of the state's largest contributors to employment.**
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Colorado has more than **35,000 farms** producing on more than **31 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **96.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Colorado are cattle and calves, dairy products, corn and hay.

## Crop Insurance in Colorado

- Over **6 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Colorado in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$1 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Colorado in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 401 acres of apples, 1,762 acres of peaches, and 301 acres of grapes.
- There are **13 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Colorado. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Colorado. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Colorado's 35,000 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$77 million in indemnities** were paid to Colorado farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Colorado farmers paid an estimated \$66 million** for this coverage.

**Cathy Scherler, President, Colorado WIFE**

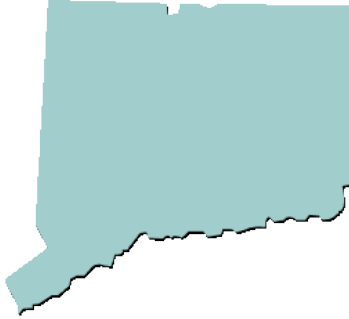
[The Pueblo Chieftain](#), April 12, 2015

[Denver Post](#), April 15, 2015

*Specifically, there have been discussions about cutting the premium support that farmers receive for purchasing crop insurance. This does a disservice to everyone. If such proposals succeed, it would only serve to increase the costs to farmers and undermine their ability to manage risk....*

*Each new farm bill ushers in new changes to farm policy. We've experienced those changes firsthand, but the one part that should remain constant going forward is crop insurance. It is the key to a steady, safe food production system in the U.S. The beneficiaries of crop insurance are not just farmers but also consumers.*





# CONNECTICUT

## Agriculture in Connecticut

- Agricultural production in Connecticut contributes more than **\$714 million** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Connecticut has approximately **6,000 farms** producing on more than **440,000 acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **95.5% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Connecticut are dairy products, tobacco, and chicken eggs.

## Crop Insurance in Connecticut

- Over **18,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Connecticut in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$31 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Connecticut in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 812 acres of apples and 48 acres of peaches.
- There are **5 companies** and approximately **45 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Connecticut. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Connecticut. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Connecticut's 6,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$2 million in indemnities** were paid to Connecticut farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Connecticut farmers paid an estimated \$2 million** for this coverage.



# DELAWARE

## Agriculture in Delaware

- Agricultural production in Delaware contributes more than **\$1.4 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Delaware has more than **2,450 farms** producing on more than **500,000 acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **96.8% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Delaware are broilers, corn, soybeans, and chicken eggs.

## Crop Insurance in Delaware

- Over **326,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Delaware in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$109 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Delaware in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection,
  - Nurseries, and
  - A variety of vegetables including 1,400 acres of cucumbers, 2,868 acres of green peas, and 866 acres of potatoes.
- There are **9 companies** and approximately **90 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Delaware. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Delaware. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Delaware's 2,450 farms.
- In 2016, Over **\$3 million in indemnities** were paid to Delaware farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Delaware farmers paid an estimated \$3.6 million** for this coverage.



# FLORIDA

## Agriculture in Florida

- Agricultural production in Florida contributes more than **\$9 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Florida has more than **47,740 farms** producing on more than **9.5 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **96.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Florida are oranges, floriculture, cattle and calves, and sugarcane.

## Crop Insurance in Florida

- Over **1.6 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Florida in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$3 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Florida in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Apiculture,
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 3,588 acres of blueberries, 2,015 acres of avocado, 15,610 acres of tomatoes, and 2,556 acres of cabbage.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **415 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Florida. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Florida. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Florida's 47,740 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$56 million in indemnities** were paid to Florida farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Florida farmers paid an estimated \$9 million** for this coverage.

**Tom Zacharias, President, National Crop Insurances**

[News Press](#), February 6, 2015

*The answer isn't health care, transportation, technology or even government. Agriculture is Florida's second-biggest job supplier, according to the University of Florida.*

*A year of hard work and investment can be wiped out in an instant by a late-season hurricane, an early frost or an unexpected outbreak of insects or plant disease.*

*Crop insurance was long viewed as a tool primarily used by corn, soybean and wheat farmers in the nation's midsection. But lately, specialty crop participation along the coasts is growing and insurance protection is available on more than 100 different crops nationwide.*

*More than \$1.3 billion in annual insurance protection is being purchased for Florida orange trees alone with another half a billion for nursery crops. And thank goodness farmers are purchasing these policies.*



# GEORGIA

## Agriculture in Georgia

- Agricultural production in Georgia contributes more than **\$10.4 billion** to the state's economy and is the **state's oldest and largest industry**.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Georgia has more than **42,000 farms** producing on more than **9 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Georgia are broilers, chicken eggs, cotton lint, peanuts, and cattle and calves.

## Crop Insurance in Georgia

- Almost **3 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Georgia in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$1 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Georgia in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage,
  - Apiculture,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 117 acres of apples, 12,916 acres of blueberries, 2,658 acres of fresh market tomatoes, and 6,201 acres of peaches.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **455 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Georgia. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Georgia. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Georgia's 42,000 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$142 million in indemnities** were paid to Georgia farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Georgia farmers paid an estimated \$60 million** for this coverage.



# HAWAII

## Agriculture in Hawaii

- Agricultural production in Hawaii contributes more than **\$867 million** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Hawaii has more than **7,000 farms** producing on more than **1.12 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **94.5% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Hawaii are cattle and calves, sugarcane, and coffee.

## Crop Insurance in Hawaii

- Almost **29,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Hawaii in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$121 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Hawaii in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of crops including 12,431 acres of macadamia nuts, 4,326 acres of coffee, and 129 acres of papaya.
- There are **3 companies** and approximately **20 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Hawaii. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Hawaii. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Hawaii's 7,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$922,000 in indemnities** were paid to Hawaii farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Hawaii farmers paid an estimated \$577,000** for this coverage.



# IDAHO

## Agriculture in Idaho

- Agricultural production in Idaho contributes more than **\$8.3 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Idaho has approximately **25,000 farms** producing on more than **11.8 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Idaho are dairy products, cattle and calves, potatoes, hay, and wheat.

## Crop Insurance in Idaho

- Over **2 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Idaho in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$1 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Idaho in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 1,479 acres of apples, 577 acres of grapes, 4,756 acres of onions, and 229,592 acres of potatoes.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **500 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Idaho. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Idaho. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Idaho's 25,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$36 million in indemnities** were paid to Idaho farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Idaho farmers paid an estimated \$29 million** for this coverage.



# ILLINOIS

## Agriculture in Illinois

- Agricultural production in Illinois contributes more than **\$17.4 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Illinois has more than **53,000 farms** producing on almost **27 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Illinois are corn, soybeans, hogs, and cattle and calves.

## Crop Insurance in Illinois

- Over **19 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Illinois in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$9 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Illinois in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 455 acres of apples and 740 acres of peaches.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Illinois. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Illinois. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Illinois's 53,000 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$92 million in indemnities** were paid to Illinois farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Illinois farmers paid an estimated \$250 million** for this coverage.



**Keith Mussman, Kankakee County [Ill.] Farm Bureau**

[The Daily Journal](#), March 18, 2015

[The News Gazette](#), April 27, 2015

*The 2014 farm bill places even greater emphasis on risk management. And just so everyone understands, with crop insurance farmers don't receive a check; they write a check. In fact, farmers spend about \$4 billion each year for crop insurance coverage from private companies with no expectation of anything but a favorable growing season.*

*We had a chance to change crop insurance during the farm bill debate. And we did change it. For the better. Now, let's give crop insurance a chance to work.*

[http://herald-review.com/opinion/columnists/luke-sandrock-insurance-vital-for-farmers/article\\_8abcf73f-cc2c-5f77-8548-f80055a4c754.html](http://herald-review.com/opinion/columnists/luke-sandrock-insurance-vital-for-farmers/article_8abcf73f-cc2c-5f77-8548-f80055a4c754.html)

**Herald & Review (Decatur, Ill.)**

Aug. 25, 2017

**Luke Sandrock: Insurance vital for farmers**

*Even the best-laid plans sometimes go wrong. No one knows this more than a farmer. They can plan out the entire year for how they will harvest a crop, but a single storm or a drop in the market can change everything. It can leave a farmer in financial ruin, and in the worst of cases, it can leave them without the ability to start again the following year.*

*This is why most farmers purchase crop insurance. It is the one part of the plan that holds together in a crisis. It is a tool that farmers rely upon when things go awry.*

*The farm economy is struggling with net farm income half of what it was four years ago. Planning for the future is challenging enough given these circumstances, let's not make it harder by eliminating a farmer's ultimate backup plan when everything else fails.*

*Luke Sandrock is a junior partner and crop insurance agent at The Cornerstone Agency, Inc. in northern Illinois.*



# INDIANA

## Agriculture in Indiana

- Agricultural production in Indiana contributes more than **\$11.5 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Indiana has more than **58,000 farms** producing on more than **14.7 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.9% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Indiana are corn, soybeans, hogs, chicken eggs, and dairy products.

## Crop Insurance in Indiana

- Over **9 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Indiana in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$4.5 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Indiana in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 512 acres of apples, 3,983 acres of cucumbers, and 7,258 acres of tomatoes.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Indiana. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Indiana. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Indiana's 58,000 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$80 million in indemnities** were paid to Indiana farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Indiana farmers paid an estimated \$137 million** for this coverage.

**Larry Kummer, Market President, Northeast Indiana Horizon Bank**

[Fort Wayne News-Sentinel](#), February 29, 2016

*I grow more and more concerned about two current trends that I believe threaten the success of agriculture. One is the average age of the American farmer continues to climb while the number of beginning farmers is trending downward. The second trend is the relentless attacks on the farm safety net in Washington that make the uncertainty of farming even more precarious, especially for those young producers just starting....*

*Crop insurance and farm policy enables everyone – from the farmer to the banker to the taxpayer – to plan for those disasters and overcome them when they happen. If lawmakers continue to try and chip away at this safety net, farmers will not have the ability to survive. This is especially true for young, beginning farmers who have less access to credit and capital. Therefore, it's critical that crop insurance remain intact.*

**Joe Kessie, Sr. Vice President, Lake City Bank, Indiana**

[The Journal Gazette](#), November 29, 2015

*Because every farmer of every size in every part of the country can purchase crop insurance, the risk pool is large and diverse, which makes crop insurance affordable for all farmers and minimizes the financial exposure of the bank, the farmer and the taxpayer.*

*Eliminating the more established farmers from the mix shrinks this pool and undermines the entire system, making it harder for smaller, beginning farmers to get insurance coverage and, subsequently, agricultural financing.*

*Statistics already show us that farming is a hard life with fewer and fewer people willing to try it. Now is not the time to make starting a farm even more difficult by destroying the viability and affordability of crop insurance. Now is the time to protect the one thing beginning farmers and their bankers can count on.*



# IOWA

## Agriculture in Iowa

- Agricultural production in Iowa contributes more than **\$31 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Iowa has more than **89,000 farms** producing on more than **30 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.4% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Iowa are corn, hogs, cattle and calves, soybeans, and chicken eggs.

## Crop Insurance in Iowa

- Almost **22 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Iowa in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$11 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Iowa in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries, and
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection.
- There are **13 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Iowa. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Iowa. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Iowa's 89,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$54 million in indemnities** were paid to Iowa farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Iowa farmers paid an estimated \$238 million** for this coverage.

**Bill Pearson, Chairman, Independent Insurance Agents of Iowa**

[Des Moines Register](#), May 29, 2017

*Unfortunately, some critics of farm policy want to upend the whole system by capping insurance discounts or even excluding larger — and less risky — farms altogether. It makes for an easy talking point, but it would carry unintended consequences. By removing your most established farms, and all the acreage associated with those farms, you are doing the same thing as excluding the healthiest people from life insurance. You are draining the pool, making insurance costlier and less available for everyone left.*

*Crop insurance works well because it is a tool available to farmers of all sizes in all geographic regions. Congress should not upset this delicate balance by discriminating against one group of growers and weakening their ability to manage risk.*

**Craig Hill, President, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation**

[The Des Moines Register](#), October 5, 2016

*I have been farming for almost four decades and have witnessed firsthand the difference crop insurance can make...As president of the Iowa Farm Bureau for the past five years, and a member for many years prior to that, I have also had the opportunity to learn why crop insurance works. It succeeds, in no small part, because of its diverse participation. By spreading the chance of loss among a wide and varied group of farmers, premiums become less expensive for everyone.*



# KANSAS

## Agriculture in Kansas

- Agricultural production in Kansas contributes more than **\$18.1 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Kansas has more than **61,000 farms** producing on more than **46 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **96.8% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Kansas are cattle and calves, corn, wheat, soybeans, and sorghum.

## Crop Insurance in Kansas

- More than **19 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Kansas in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$4 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Kansas in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries, and
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Kansas. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Kansas. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Kansas's 61,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$77 million in indemnities** were paid to Kansas farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Kansas farmers paid an estimated \$241 million** for this coverage.

**David Schemm, President, National Association of Wheat Growers**

[The Wichita Eagle](#), May 11, 2017

*Crop insurance is something you hope you never have to use. It doesn't pay for the total cost of planting a crop of wheat. But it will keep farmers in business for the next season – and that's the whole point of a safety net.*

*Congress and the new administration have promised to protect American jobs. A great way to accomplish that is to maintain an affordable and widely available system of crop insurance in the next farm bill. Our recent hardship in Kansas shows just how important it is.*

**Aaron Gasper, Central National Bank, Salina, Kansas**

[Abilene Reflector-Chronicle](#), November 18, 2015

*It is important to keep in mind that crop insurance is a risk management tool, not a profit center. Some have charged that farmers would rather collect a crop insurance check than a good harvest. Nothing is further from the truth. Simple math suggests that “playing the crop insurance game” is not a sustainable business plan. In 10 years of working with producers, I've yet to meet anyone who'd rather collect a crop insurance check than harvest a good crop.*

*As we enter into a period of declining margins, it will be important for producers to review all aspects of their operation, including risk management programs. Recently, the farm economy has seen double-digit declines in net farm income as well as increases in the number of short-term operating loans. Having access to viable risk management tools will not necessarily add to the bottom line, but it is important for producers to utilize tools such as crop insurance to protect revenue streams through a possible prolonged downturn in the farm economy.*

**Steve Baccus, Past President, Kansas Farm Bureau**

[The Wichita Eagle](#), February 5, 2015

*Some think that crop insurance is a freebie. Let me set the record straight right now: It's not. Farmers have skin in the game when they pay their premiums, which is not pocket change. I bet the farmers I know spend \$35,000 to \$40,000 every year to purchase their policies. And in many years, they don't collect a dime.*

*The reason why food supply in the U.S. remains abundant is that we have tools in place to make sure that when farmers are knocked to their knees by the whims of Mother Nature, they have a policy tool in hand to pick themselves back up and plant again. Let's make sure that crop insurance remains affordable, viable and available for generations to come, to ensure a continued legacy of abundance in America.*



# KENTUCKY

## Agriculture in Kentucky

- Agricultural production in Kentucky contributes more than **\$7.1 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Kentucky has more than **77,000 farms** producing on more than **46 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **99.2% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Kentucky are broilers, cattle and calves, soybeans, and corn.

## Crop Insurance in Kentucky

- Over **3 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Kentucky in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$1 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Kentucky in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage, and
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **700 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Kentucky. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Kentucky. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Kentucky's 77,000 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$123 million in indemnities** were paid to Kentucky farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Kentucky farmers paid an estimated \$57 million** for this coverage.



**Todd Van Hoose, President and CEO, Farm Credit Council**

[Farm Policy Facts](#), September 12, 2016

*[Crop insurance] has become a modern tool that farmers rely upon year after year to help them mitigate price risk, weather risk, and all the other perils that go with producing our nation's food and fiber supply. From a lending perspective, crop insurance and farm policy are enormously important because they mitigate another kind of risk: defaulting on a loan after a catastrophic event....*

*This in turn allows farmers to obtain financing because lenders know that they will have the ability to repay the loan, especially right now when we are experiencing a down cycle in the farm economy.*



# LOUISIANA

## Agriculture in Louisiana

- Agricultural production in Louisiana contributes more than **\$3.5 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Louisiana has more than **28,000 farms** producing on almost **46 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.5% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Louisiana are soybeans, broilers, rice, sugarcane, and cattle and calves.

## Crop Insurance in Louisiana

- Over **3 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Louisiana in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$958 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Louisiana in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 9,497 acres of sweet potatoes and 97 acres of blueberries.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **315 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Louisiana. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Louisiana. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Louisiana's 28,000 farms.
- In 2016, over **\$96 million in indemnities** were paid to Louisiana farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Louisiana farmers paid an estimated \$30 million** for this coverage.



# MAINE

## Agriculture in Maine

- Agricultural production in Maine contributes more than **\$847 million** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Maine has more than **8,000 farms** producing on more than **1.45 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.4% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Maine are potatoes, dairy products, and chicken eggs.

## Crop Insurance in Maine

- Over **100,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Maine in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$77 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Maine in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 1,148 acres of apples, 9,652 acres of blueberries, and 46,034 acres of potatoes.
- There are **6 companies** and approximately **40 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Maine. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Maine. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Maine's 8,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$3 million in indemnities** were paid to Maine farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Maine farmers paid an estimated \$4 million** for this coverage.

**E.J. Dorsey, Maine crop insurance agent**

[Bangor Daily News](#), December 13, 2016

*Crop insurance treats all farmers equally, regardless of operation, size, region, or crop. For Maine farmers, in particular, it is crucial that we protect this safety net that does not discriminate.*



# MARYLAND

## Agriculture in Maryland

- Agricultural production in Maryland contributes more than **\$2.6 billion** to the state's economy and is the **state's largest commercial industry, employing 350,000 Marylanders.**
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Maryland has more than **12,000 farms** producing on more than **2 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.2% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Maryland are broilers, corn, soybeans, dairy products, and miscellaneous crops.

## Crop Insurance in Maryland

- Over **900 thousand acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Maryland in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$300 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Maryland in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 902 acres of apples, 360 acres of peaches, and 1,270 acres of cucumbers.
- There are **11 companies** and approximately **175 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Maryland. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Maryland. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Maryland's 12,256 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$12 million in indemnities** were paid to Maryland farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Maryland farmers paid an estimated \$11 million** for this coverage.



# MASSACHUSETTS

## Agriculture in Massachusetts

- Agricultural production in Massachusetts contributes more than **\$592 million** to the state's economy, **employing more than 28,000 people**.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Massachusetts has more than **7,800 farms** producing on more than **520,000 acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **94.5% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Massachusetts are cranberries, dairy products, and turkeys.

## Crop Insurance in Massachusetts

- Over **25,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Massachusetts in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$42 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Massachusetts in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Cultivated Clams,
  - Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection and
  - A variety of vegetables including 1,145 acres of apples, 10,339 acres of cranberries, and 2,848 acres of potatoes.
- There are **6 companies** and approximately **45 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Massachusetts. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Massachusetts. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Massachusetts's 7,800 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$3 million in indemnities** were paid to Massachusetts farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Massachusetts farmers paid an estimated \$1.3 million** for this coverage.

**Roger Noonan, President, New England Farmers Union**  
Daily Hampshire Gazette, May 29, 2015

*Agriculture has always played an important role in the New England economy. It is not only part of our heritage, but is a topic of growing importance to consumers who wish to know more about their food. New England farmers, whether they are dairymen, fruit and vegetable growers, or any other combination, need a safety net to guard against events beyond their control.*

*There are those in Washington who have always opposed crop insurance and they're working to reduce or eliminate the portion of the premium paid by the government, leaving some farmers — particularly the economically vulnerable — unable to afford crop insurance. By ensuring crop insurance remains affordable, available and viable, we ensure the continuation of our farms for the benefit of consumers and rural towns across the region.*



# MICHIGAN

## Agriculture in Michigan

- Agricultural production in Michigan contributes more than **\$8.9 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Michigan has more than **52,000 farms** producing on almost **10 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.7% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Michigan are dairy products, corn, soybeans, cattle and calves, and chicken eggs.

## Crop Insurance in Michigan

- Over **4 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Michigan in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$1 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Michigan in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 24,411 acres of apples, 2,034 acres of cabbage, 14,521 acres of cherries and 2,711 acres of tomatoes.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **910 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Michigan. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Michigan. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Michigan's 52,000 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$48 million in indemnities** were paid to Michigan farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Michigan farmers paid an estimated \$66 million** for this coverage.





# MINNESOTA

## Agriculture in Minnesota

- Agricultural production in Minnesota contributes more than **\$19.9 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Minnesota has more than **74,000 farms** producing on more than **25 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.2% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Minnesota are corn, soybeans, hogs, cattle and calves, and dairy products.

## Crop Insurance in Minnesota

- Over **17 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Minnesota in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$7 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Minnesota in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 439 acres of apples and 45,939 acres of green peas.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Minnesota. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Minnesota. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Minnesota's 74,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$117 million in indemnities** were paid to Minnesota farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Minnesota farmers paid an estimated \$223 million** for this coverage.

**Noah Hultgren, President, Minnesota Corn Growers Association**

[West Central Tribune](#), September 17, 2016

*Contending with bad weather and bad markets pales sometimes to the uncertainty that comes out of Washington, D.C., through tax policies, regulations, and the threat of policymakers arbitrarily cutting the very tools that farmers need to survive hard times: crop insurance and farm policy.*

*If we want to continue to meet the needs of feeding this nation and the rest of the globe, then we need to support our young farmers and ranchers. That includes maintaining our investment in crop insurance and farm policy.*

**Bruce Peterson, President, Minnesota Corn Growers Association**

[The Hill](#), June 3, 2015

*I have been farming corn and soybeans for about three decades and I have always purchased crop insurance because it gives me some peace of mind even though we are in a climate setting that typically doesn't experience wide weather extremes like some of our neighbors in other parts of the country.*

*That's not to say we haven't been hit with our share of unpredictable weather conditions that made planting and harvesting a crop challenging. It does mean I customize the policy I purchase to meet the needs of my operation....*

*There have been a lot of changes to farm policy through the years to reflect the changing times, but given the diversity of agriculture in our country and the way crop insurance can be uniquely tailored to address disastrous conditions in an efficient and effective way, it should only be strengthened in the years to come.*

**Kelly Erickson, Immediate Past President, American Sugarbeet Growers Assoc.**

[Fargo Forum](#), May 8, 2015

*Most years, my crops succeed and no insurance check is collected, meaning insurance companies and the government keep my premiums to offset other policy costs. In disaster years when we suffer from drought, frost, flood, hail or a host of other calamities, insurance only kicks in after I've shouldered a sizable deductible, meaning I share the cost of aid.*

*Collectively, farmers spend about \$4 billion out of their own pockets every year to buy insurance. They do this because the government ensures policies are affordable and widely available and because an efficient infrastructure maintained by the private sector speeds assistance to us much faster than old government disaster programs, which were 100 percent taxpayer-funded.*

**Collin Peterson, U.S. Representative**

[Farm Policy Facts](#), June 15, 2015

*Quite simply, crop insurance is what keeps farms both big and small in business.*

*Crop insurance also allows the next generation of farmers to start their operations, something we encourage in the 2014 Farm Bill by providing reduced premiums to beginning, veteran and socially disadvantaged farmers.*

*Without crop insurance only the big farms, those with deep pockets who can take the risk and have enough cash to self-insure, will be able to stay in business. Fewer farmers is not good for American agriculture.*

*If crop insurance opponents get their way, I fear that the crop insurance business will crumble as companies will simply get out of providing this popular and important product. This is why we must stand united and strong. This is why we must remain vigilant against waste, fraud and abuse in the program; just one bad actor can reflect poorly on the entire program. It is also why we must look to expand crop insurance availability to more crops, something outlined by the farm bill. Having more program participants will strengthen the overall crop insurance program and increase political support in Congress.*

*I will continue to be a strong supporter of America's farmers and the crop insurance program.*



# MISSISSIPPI

## Agriculture in Mississippi

- Agricultural production in Mississippi contributes more than **\$6.1 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Mississippi has more than **38,000 farms** producing on almost **11 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.2% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Mississippi are broilers, soybeans, corn, cattle and calves, and chicken eggs.

## Crop Insurance in Mississippi

- Almost **4 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Mississippi in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$1 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Mississippi in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries, and
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **380 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Mississippi. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Mississippi. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Mississippi's 38,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$107 million in indemnities** were paid to Mississippi farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Mississippi farmers paid an estimated \$49 million** for this coverage.

**John Michael Pillow, Mississippi farmer**

[Delta Farm Press](#), August 21, 2015

*If I hadn't purchased crop insurance that first year I struck out on my own, I would be doing something else other than what I love and do best, which is farming. And me, my wife and kids would be spending the rest of our lives paying the bank back for the first production loan I borrowed. Don't let anyone tell you differently: Affordable, available and viable crop insurance is essential for a healthy farm sector and a plentiful domestic food supply.*

**Sledge Taylor, Chairman, National Cotton Council**

[Southeast Farm Press](#), May 22, 2015

*Without a doubt, the volatility of weather and commodity markets necessitates government assistance with crop insurance premiums so that our nation's farmers have access to affordable and dependable crop insurance products.*

*Regarding cotton, the Stacked Income Protection Plan, known as STAX, is an insurance product that was included in the 2014 federal farm law and is available to upland cotton producers beginning with the 2015 crop year.*

*The U.S. cotton industry believes that STAX, like all other insurance products, should not be subjected to limits or eligibility restrictions. With cotton's safety net now comprised solely by the marketing loan program and crop insurance, the U.S. cotton industry is especially concerned by any attempt to eliminate or place limits on key crop insurance tools.*

*Farm policy generally, and cotton policy specifically, was substantially reformed, funding reduced, and market orientation increased in the 2014 farm law, so now is not the time for further changes that will only undermine production agriculture's risk management foundation.*



# MISSOURI

## Agriculture in Missouri

- Agricultural production in Missouri contributes more than **\$11 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Missouri has more than **99,000 farms** producing on more than **28.3 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.8% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Missouri are soybeans, cattle and calves, corn, hogs, and broilers.

## Crop Insurance in Missouri

- Over **9 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Missouri in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$3 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Missouri in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 731 acres of apples and 554 acres of peaches.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Missouri. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Missouri. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Missouri's 99,171 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$78 million in indemnities** were paid to Missouri farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Missouri farmers paid an estimated \$142 million** for this coverage.

**Gary Riekhof, Missouri farmer and crop insurance agent**

[Columbia Tribune](#), June 6, 2015

*As someone who has spent more than four decades managing a fourth-generation farm and the past 10 years building my family's crop insurance agency, I believe I have valuable perspective worth sharing regarding how essential today's federal crop insurance policies are to America's farmers and consumers.*

*Specifically, I would like to explain how essential the harvest price option has become to the modern agricultural producer. The harvest price option insures a crop at its actual harvest-time value.*

*Think of it like a homeowner's insurance policy: If your home appreciates in value after you purchase it, you are protected at the home's current value if it burns down and you have to rebuild.*

*Unfortunately for agriculture, this policy that makes rebuilding possible has come under fire from those who misunderstand the unique risks for farmers who are constantly exposed to the ravages of Mother Nature.*



# MONTANA

## Agriculture in Montana

- Agricultural production in Montana contributes more than **\$4.7 billion** to the state's economy and is the **state's number one industry**.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Montana has more than **28,000 farms** producing on almost **60 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Montana are cattle and calves, wheat, hay, barley, and dry peas.

## Crop Insurance in Montana

- Almost **10 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Montana in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$10 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Montana in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Risk Protection or LRP policy),
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 193 acres of cherries and 1,103,592 acres of dry peas.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **740 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Montana. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Montana. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Montana's 28,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$75 million in indemnities** were paid to Montana farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Montana farmers paid an estimated \$62 million** for this coverage.





# NEBRASKA

## Agriculture in Nebraska

- Agricultural production in Nebraska contributes more than **\$25 billion** to the state's economy and is the **every one in four jobs in Nebraska is related to agriculture**.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Nebraska has more than **50,000 farms** producing on more than **45 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Nebraska are cattle and calves, corn, soybeans, hogs, and chicken eggs.

## Crop Insurance in Nebraska

- Over **17 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Nebraska in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$6.7 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Nebraska in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of vegetables including 35,130 acres of dry peas and 45,772 acres of sugar beets.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Nebraska. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Nebraska. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Nebraska's 50,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$118 million in indemnities** were paid to Nebraska farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Nebraska farmers paid an estimated \$203 million** for this coverage.

**Ryan Ueberrhein, Nebraska corn and soybean farmer**

[High Plains Journal](#), June 12, 2017

*Right now, Washington think tanks are launching an inexplicable attack on crop insurance in an effort to dismantle the program by trying to portray it as a giveaway to farmers and as a tool that only benefits large, established farmers.*

*In reality, their efforts would only push me, and other young farmers like me, out of the program and out of business.... This is important to remember as Congress begins the process of writing a new farm bill. With net farm income at one of its lowest points in decades and the average age of the American farmer at the highest, now is not the time to dismantle one of the key pieces of the farm safety net.*

**Jim Obermiller, Nebraska corn farmer**

[Omaha World-Herald](#), May 1, 2017

*I've seen this firsthand in the drought of 2005 and the violent hail storms in 2014 that brought moderate to severe damage to 16 out of 18 of our fields. I didn't make any money those years, but I also didn't go out of business.*

*That is a far cry from the tough times in the 1980s, before crop insurance was as popular as it is today. Back then, prices were low and farmers feared for their livelihoods. Prices are also low today, but modern crop insurance takes the fear out of farming. No wonder crop insurance is the top policy priority for most farmers in this upcoming farm bill.*

**Zach Hunnicutt, Nebraska farmer**

[The Grand Island Independent](#), June 17, 2016

*The financial situation for many farming operations all across the country has deteriorated fast and many lenders are nervous about providing financing. This is why we need strong farm policy and crop insurance to help us manage things beyond our control like a natural disaster or a collapse in commodity prices.*

*One of the least understood points about crop insurance is that it's not just for farmers. That's how we as farmers talk about it, that it's a way to keep us in business when we suffer a catastrophic loss. That it's a way to protect our yearly investment when things go wrong. That is all true, of course, but we don't explain that it is also insurance for every consumer.*

**Scott Reilly, Nebraska farmer and crop insurance agent**

[Albian News](#), February 3, 2016

*The crop insurance policy I purchased not only allowed me and my cousin to pay back our production loan, but also meet our forward contracting obligations. And we were able to bounce back and plant the next year. That's a smart public policy because it ensures food security for our nation.*

*Of course crop insurance has its critics, and their sights are squarely on crop insurance, since it's really the only game in town. And that's why it's important for farmers to speak up and let their elected officials know how much they value this risk management tool.*



# NEVADA

## Agriculture in Nevada

- Agricultural production in Nevada contributes more than **\$831 million** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Nevada has more than **4,000 farms** producing on more than **5.95 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **93.4% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Nevada are cattle and calves, dairy products, and hay.

## Crop Insurance in Nevada

- Almost **4 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Nevada in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$83 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Nevada in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Risk Protection or LRP policy),
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - Forage Seeding.
- There are **10 companies** and approximately **65 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Nevada. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Nevada. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Nevada's 4,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$16 million in indemnities** were paid to Nevada farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Nevada farmers paid an estimated \$4.5 million** for this coverage.



# New Hampshire

## Agriculture in New Hampshire

- Agricultural production in New Hampshire contributes more than **\$321 million** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, New Hampshire has more than **4,400 farms** producing on more than **470,000 acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **95.7% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in New Hampshire are dairy products, eggs, turkeys, and apples.

## Crop Insurance in New Hampshire

- Over **8,500 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in New Hampshire in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$5 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in New Hampshire in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 535 acres of apples, 209 acres of sweet corn, and 22 acres of peaches.
- There are **6 companies** and approximately **30 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in New Hampshire. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in New Hampshire. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to New Hampshire's 4,400 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$1 million in indemnities** were paid to New Hampshire farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **New Hampshire farmers paid an estimated \$209,790** for this coverage.



# NEW JERSEY

## Agriculture in New Jersey

- Agricultural production in New Jersey contributes more than **\$1.2 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, New Jersey has more than **9,000 farms** producing on more than **700,000 acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.6% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in New Jersey are floriculture, blueberries, chicken eggs, and tomatoes.

## Crop Insurance in New Jersey

- Almost **160,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in New Jersey in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$71 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in New Jersey in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nursery, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 6,564 acres of blueberries, 1,342 acres of cranberries, 2,754 acres of peaches, and 997 acres of tomatoes.
- There are **9 companies** and approximately **60 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in New Jersey. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in New Jersey. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to New Jersey's 9,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$4 million in indemnities** were paid to New Jersey farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **New Jersey farmers paid an estimated \$2.3 million** for this coverage.



# NEW MEXICO

## Agriculture in New Mexico

- Agricultural production in New Mexico contributes more than **\$3.3 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, New Mexico has more than **24,000 farms** producing on more than **43 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **96.6% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in New Mexico are dairy products, cattle and calves, pecans, and hay.

## Crop Insurance in New Mexico

- Almost **5 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in New Mexico in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$225 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in New Mexico in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries, and
  - A variety of nuts and vegetables including 1,477 acres of onions, 6,486 acres of peanuts, and 27,697 acres of pecans.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **450 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in New Mexico. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in New Mexico. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to New Mexico's 24,000 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$25 million in indemnities** were paid to New Mexico farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **New Mexico farmers paid an estimated \$12 million** for this coverage.



# NEW YORK

## Agriculture in New York

- Agricultural production in New York contributes almost **\$6 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, New York has approximately **35,500 farms** producing on more than **7.18 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in New York are dairy products, cattle and calves, corn, and apples.

## Crop Insurance in New York

- Over **1 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in New York in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$500 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in New York in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 31,611 acres of apples, 19,583 acres of grapes, 8,588 acres of potatoes and 4,360 acres of cabbage.
- There are **10 companies** and approximately **230 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in New York. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in New York. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs and ensure top-notch service to New York's 35,500 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$64 million in indemnities** were paid to New York farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **New York farmers paid an estimated \$19 million** for this coverage.

**Steve Van Voorhis, New York crop insurance agent and farmer**

[The Buffalo News](#), May 31, 2017

*Sometimes folks are quick to criticize crop insurance because they don't realize that, like agriculture, the program touches every state in the nation. It has proven itself to be our most effective risk-management tool.*

*Let's allow this program to keep working, not just for the farmers who put everything on the line year after year, but for the solvency of our state and national agriculture economies as well.*





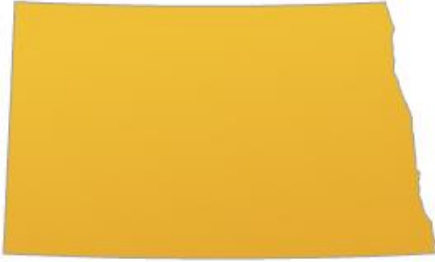
# NORTH CAROLINA

## Agriculture in North Carolina

- Agricultural production in North Carolina contributes more than **\$12.7 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, North Carolina has more than **50,200 farms** producing on more than **8 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in North Carolina are broilers, hogs, turkeys, tobacco, and soybeans.

## Crop Insurance in North Carolina

- More than **3 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in North Carolina in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$1.5 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in North Carolina in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Risk Protection or LRP policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 4,546 acres of apples, 7,402 acres of blueberries, 285,842 acres of cucumbers, 319 acres of grapes, and 495 acres of peaches.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **645 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in North Carolina. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in North Carolina. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to North Carolina's 50,200 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$258 million in indemnities** were paid to North Carolina farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **North Carolina farmers paid an estimated \$71 million** for this coverage.



# NORTH DAKOTA

## Agriculture in North Dakota

- Agricultural production in North Dakota contributes more than **\$9.1 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, North Dakota has more than **31,000 farms** producing on more than **39 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.1% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in North Dakota are wheat, soybeans, cattle and calves, corn, and canola.

## Crop Insurance in North Dakota

- Over **23 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in North Dakota in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$5 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in North Dakota in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries, and
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in North Dakota. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in North Dakota. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to North Dakota's 31,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$290 million in indemnities** were paid to North Dakota farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **North Dakota farmers paid an estimated \$341 million** for this coverage.

**Kevin Cramer, Republican U.S. Congressman, North Dakota**

[Farm Policy Facts](#), November 14, 2016

*And, crop insurance outlays are also down – by a whopping \$9 billion – as compared to the Congressional Budget Office’s (CBO) estimates during the Farm Bill’s consideration....*

*The Farm Bill and crop insurance will not make our farmers and ranchers anywhere near whole from their heavy losses. But these policies will help hard working families – who feed, clothe and increasingly fuel us in a manner unrivaled in history – to repay their loans and secure financing for the coming year.*



# OHIO

## Agriculture in Ohio

- Agricultural production in Ohio contributes more than **\$10.5 billion** to the state's economy and is the **state's single largest industry, employing more Ohioan than any other business in the state.**
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Ohio has more than **75,000 farms** producing on more than **14 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.1% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Ohio are soybeans, corn, chicken eggs, dairy products, and cattle and calves.

## Crop Insurance in Ohio

- Almost **7 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Ohio in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$3 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Ohio in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 1,134 acres of apples, 253 acres of cabbage, 182 acres of grapes and 4,360 acres of tomatoes.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **1000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Ohio. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Ohio. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Ohio's 75,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$81 million in indemnities** were paid to Ohio farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Ohio farmers paid an estimated \$95 million** for this coverage.

**Rex Williamson**

[Columbus Dispatch](#), July 26, 2017

*Thankfully, we now have modern crop insurance that eliminates much of the stress that comes from competing with Mother Nature and volatile markets. Revenue coverage allows a farmer to market grain well before harvest and take advantage of profitable sales opportunities that are often not available at or after harvest. Revenue coverage would have been a great blessing for Ohio farmers during the 1980s, when ongoing low commodity prices took a huge toll on grain farms.*

*Our policymakers often agree that coverage for natural disasters like wind, hail and drought are critical and appropriate. But the debate often focuses on whether revenue coverage is really needed. I can assure you this product has become a critical tool that is equally as important as the amazing technological advancements that have made our farms the most efficient and productive in the world.*



# OKLAHOMA

## Agriculture in Oklahoma

- Agricultural production in Oklahoma contributes more than **\$8.4 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Oklahoma has more than **80,000 farms** producing on more than **34 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.9% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Oklahoma are cattle and calves, hogs, broilers, and wheat.

## Crop Insurance in Oklahoma

- Over **6 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Oklahoma in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$835 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Oklahoma in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries, and
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection.
- There are **13 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Oklahoma. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Oklahoma. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Oklahoma's 80,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$55 million in indemnities** were paid to Oklahoma farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Oklahoma farmers paid an estimated \$70 million** for this coverage.

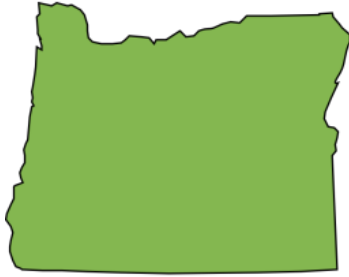
**Kelly Horton, Oklahoma farmer and rancher**

[The Oklahoman](#), May 17, 2015

*With few risk management tools available in the early days, it could take years to recover from a hailstorm, an early freeze or any of the many other natural perils that could be thrown at you. When I first learned of crop insurance, I didn't purchase it because premiums were unaffordable and margins were too slim to afford it. Thankfully, Congress made crop insurance more available and affordable — by partially discounting the premium — and now I wouldn't farm without it.*

*Since the passage of the 2014 Farm Bill, crop insurance is the best tool farmers have to manage risks and revenue. It's not cheap, but it is something that we budget for annually and can't imagine not having.*

*The key to crop insurance's success has been its affordability, its availability and its viability.*



# OREGON

## Agriculture in Oregon

- Agricultural production in Oregon contributes more than **\$5.6 billion** to the state's economy and **1 in 8 jobs in the state are directly or indirectly connected to farming and ranching**.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Oregon has more than **35,400 farms** producing on more than **16.4 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Oregon are miscellaneous crops, cattle and calves, dairy products, hay, and wheat.

## Crop Insurance in Oregon

- Over **1.2 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Oregon in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$650 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Oregon in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 9,773 acres of pear, 13,023 acres of onions, 6,445 acres of cherries, and 6,118 acres of grapes.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **515 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Oregon. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Oregon. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Oregon's 35,400 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$32 million in indemnities** were paid to Oregon farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Oregon farmers paid an estimated \$15 million** for this coverage.





# PENNSYLVANIA

## Agriculture in Pennsylvania

- Agricultural production in Pennsylvania contributes almost **\$9 billion** to the state's economy, **and one out of every seven job is related to agriculture.**
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Pennsylvania has approximately **59,000 farms** producing on more than **7.72 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.2% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Pennsylvania are dairy products, chicken eggs, cattle and calves, mushrooms, and broilers.

## Crop Insurance in Pennsylvania

- Over **1 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Pennsylvania in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$500 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Pennsylvania in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 12,347 acres of apples, 8,987 acres of grapes, 1,746 acres of peaches and 619 acres of tomatoes
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **365 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Pennsylvania. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Pennsylvania. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Pennsylvania's 59,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$58 million in indemnities** were paid to Pennsylvania farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Pennsylvania farmers paid an estimated \$24 million** for this coverage.



# RHODE ISLAND

## Agriculture in Rhode Island

- Agricultural production in Rhode Island contributes more than **\$105 million** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Rhode Island has more than **1,240 farms** producing on more than **70,000 acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **95.8% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Rhode Island are chicken eggs, turkeys, and dairy products.

## Crop Insurance in Rhode Island

- Over **1,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Rhode Island in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$1 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Rhode Island in 2016, including coverage for a variety of fruits and vegetables including 74 acres of apples, 92 acres of cranberries, and 103 acres of grapes.
- There are **5 companies** and approximately **30 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Rhode Island. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Rhode Island. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Rhode Island's 1,240 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$200,000 in indemnities** were paid to Rhode Island farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Rhode Island farmers paid an estimated \$32,000** for this coverage.



# SOUTH CAROLINA

## Agriculture in South Carolina

- Agricultural production in South Carolina contributes more than **\$2.7 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, South Carolina has more than **25,300 farms** producing on more than **5 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in South Carolina are broilers, cattle and calves, chicken eggs, and peanuts.

## Crop Insurance in South Carolina

- Over **1 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in South Carolina in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$431 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in South Carolina in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 67 acres of apples, 758 acres of tomatoes, and 11,412 acres of peaches.
- There are **11 companies** and approximately **275 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in South Carolina. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in South Carolina. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to South Carolina's 25,300 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$64 million in indemnities** were paid to South Carolina farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **South Carolina farmers paid an estimated \$28 million** for this coverage.

**Chalmers Carr, President, National Peach Council**

[The State](#), July 23, 2015

*I have experienced three complete freezes that would have put me out of business without insurance. It wouldn't have been just a matter of not paying my bank loans; it would have been a matter of not paying anybody. My crop insurance policy allowed me to cover at least part of my fixed expenses. It made the difference between starting over with a new crop or starting over with a new career.*

*Crop insurance has become the risk-management tool of choice for American farmers. It would be a disgrace if a few politicians in Washington succeeded in jeopardizing this essential safety net, crushing rural businesses all across the country, with nothing to show for it but political gain.*



# SOUTH DAKOTA

## Agriculture in South Dakota

- Agricultural production in South Dakota contributes more than **\$11.1 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, South Dakota has more than **32,000 farms** producing on more than **43 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.6% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in South Dakota are cattle and calves, corn, soybeans, wheat, and hogs.

## Crop Insurance in South Dakota

- Over **16 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in South Dakota in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$4 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in South Dakota in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries, and
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection.
- There are **14 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in South Dakota. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in South Dakota. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to South Dakota's 32,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$164 million in indemnities** were paid to South Dakota farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **South Dakota farmers paid an estimated \$270 million** for this coverage.

**Scott VanderWal, President, SD Farm Bureau, Vice President, American Farm Bureau**

[Argus Leader](#), August 10, 2016

*Crop insurance is a unique public-private partnership that not only supports farmers, but eases the burden on taxpayers. Prior to the emergence of crop insurance as the top risk management tool for farmers, natural disasters regularly resulted in very expensive, unbudgeted ad hoc disaster bills from Congress. Now, when disaster strikes, farmers receive an indemnity check.*

*Let's be clear, crop insurance is not a handout — far from it. To gain coverage, farmers have to put skin in the game. In fact, since 2000, farmers have spent nearly \$30 billion out of their own pockets to purchase crop insurance protection. We only collect an indemnity after we've suffered a verifiable loss and met our deductible.*

**Nate Franzen, President Agribusiness Division, First Dakota National Bank**

[The Daily Republic](#), November 19, 2015

*Additionally, crop insurance is structured in such a way that spreads risk across a large and diverse pool of participants so that the impact of losses from a disaster is minimized. That's because it is widely available and affordable for producers all across the country regardless of their farm size. Without this kind of farm safety net for all of our farmers, large production losses could set in motion a series of events reminiscent of the 1980s when farms failed and banks were stressed to the point of shutting down.*

*Therefore, it's critical crop insurance remain intact. Something that seems harder and harder to do in today's political environment where opponents are determined to destroy the one thing farmers can count on during tough times.*



# TENNESSEE

## Agriculture in Tennessee

- Agricultural production in Tennessee contributes more than **\$4.5 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Tennessee has more than **68,000 farms** producing on almost **11 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **99.0% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Tennessee are soybeans, cattle and calves, broilers, and corn.

## Crop Insurance in Tennessee

- Almost **3 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Tennessee in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$900 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Tennessee in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 50 acres of apples, 231 acres of peaches, and 1,597 acres of fresh market tomatoes.
- There are **13 companies** and approximately **650 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Tennessee. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Tennessee. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Tennessee's 68,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$49 million in indemnities** were paid to Tennessee farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Tennessee farmers paid an estimated \$38 million** for this coverage.



# TEXAS

## Agriculture in Texas

- Agricultural production in Texas contributes more than **\$29.9 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Texas has more than **248,800 farms** producing on more than **130 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.6% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Texas are cattle and calves, broilers, dairy products, and cotton lint.

## Crop Insurance in Texas

- Over **38 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Texas in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$4 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Texas in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage,
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 3,179 acres of cucumbers, 883 acres of grapes, 1,001 acres of peaches, and 18,398 acres of onions.
- There are **12 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Texas. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Texas. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Texas's 248,800 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$488 million in indemnities** were paid to Texas farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Texas farmers paid an estimated \$356 million** for this coverage.



**Jimmy Dodson, Chairman, Farm Credit Bank of Texas, Cotton Farmer**

[Corpus Christi Caller-Times](#), May 22, 2017

*When it comes to obtaining credit, the vast majority of crop loans incorporate crop insurance in their operation plans, and coverage is a requirement for many loans. Without it, credit would be limited to those with the strongest balance sheets. Given the recent price trends and outlook for commodity prices, there just aren't many farmers who fall into this category.*

*For beginning farmers, crop insurance is even more critical and often a prerequisite to getting operating loans to start farming. I am 64 years old, which is the average age of a farmer in the U.S. As baby boomers retire, we are relying on the next generation of farmers to follow in our footsteps. They will need crop insurance to do that.*

**Scotty Elston, Chief Credit Officer, AgTexas Farm Credit**

[Southwest Farm Press](#), June 20, 2016

*An average family farm in the panhandle of Texas farms between 1500 to 2500 acres and must borrow \$500,000 to \$1 million each year to produce a cotton crop. Because of the low price of cotton and the high input costs in 2015, many had farm losses exceeding \$150,000. On top of the loss, they still have loan payments, living expenses, and the same farming costs to keep operating another year.*

*As producers and ag lenders work together to prepare cash flows for 2016, it is extremely difficult to forecast enough income to cover operating loans, meet debt payments, and pay living costs. Especially vulnerable are the young and beginning farmers who face these challenges with limited financial resources.... The reality is, without a viable, affordable crop insurance program most of these producers' businesses will not survive. And if farmers go under, the Main Street businesses they support are not far behind*

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**Matt Huie, Vice President, Southwest Council of Agribusiness**

[Corpus Christi Caller-Times](#), May 17, 2015

*[Crop Insurance is] essential — especially for young farmers, like I was at the time, just starting an operation. It enables farmers to get financing and also enables them to survive a major catastrophic weather event. ...*

*Without crop insurance, this sustained drought would have wiped out an entire generation of farmers. They would not have had the means to make it to another year without something to at least help cover part of the losses.*

*That's why it is critical that crop insurance remain affordable and widely available.*

**Jeremy Brown, Executive Committee, Plains Cotton Growers**

[Lubbock Avalanche-Journal](#), May 28, 2016

*I naturally become concerned and even a bit cross when I see special interest groups in Washington, D.C., trying to paint farmers in negative light as it relates to taking care of the land and our environment.*

*They attack farm policy and crop insurance, but in critiquing these important tools, with little or no empathy for the risks we take, they are really going after me and farmers like me....*

*As farmers, we have no control over weather. We have no control over markets. We have no control over our foreign competitors. We cannot just turn our operations on or off. We have to take care of the land 365 days a year. We need a safety net when commodity prices fall. We need affordable and reliable crop insurance to protect our yearly investments.*

**Tim Lust, CEO, National Sorghum Producers**

[Agri-Pulse](#), August 21, 2015

*This system is hugely important for not only farmers, but also to rural communities and the national economy as a whole. Agriculture accounts for nearly \$800 billion in economic activity and supports one out of every 11 jobs in the economy. Cutting the farm safety net would serve to reduce farm financial protection and drive independent American farm families out of business.*

*Meanwhile, our foreign competitors seem more than ready to move the U.S. out of the agriculture business as they ramp up support for their own farmers. As Texas Tech University's Darren Hudson recently told a Congressional committee, "Other countries are treating their agricultural sectors as a national asset for security purposes and for the U.S. not to consider the implications of those choices would leave us at a competitive disadvantage."*

*Indeed, it would be a tragic commentary if years from now - having squandered our own national asset because we didn't fully appreciate its worth - we look back and remember what we had and lost.*

**Wade Cowan, President, American Soybean Association**

[High Plains Journal](#), April 6, 2015

*Mother Nature is the toughest, most unpredictable boss. Farmers are resilient and they adapt, but a safety net is crucial to their survival. And, it's not a safety net if it's not affordable. That's what today's crop insurance offers farmers. A safety net that is both affordable and widely available. It's what's helped me make it to the next year....*

*We can't assume policymakers understand the anxiety we feel when we're days away from harvesting a good crop and it's destroyed in a matter of minutes by something beyond our control. We can't assume policymakers know the one thing that enables us to start again is crop insurance. It's up to us to tell them.*



# UTAH

## Agriculture in Utah

- Agricultural production in Utah contributes more than **\$2.3 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Utah has more than **18,000 farms** producing on more than **11 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **95.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Utah are cattle and calves, dairy products, hay, chicken eggs, and hogs.

## Crop Insurance in Utah

- Over **665,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Utah in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$46 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Utah in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Risk Protection or LRP policy),
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 409 acres of apples, 473 acres of onions and 180 acres of peaches.
- There are **8 companies** and approximately **115 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Utah. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Utah. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Utah's 18,000 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$3 million in indemnities** were paid to Utah farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Utah farmers paid an estimated \$2 million** for this coverage.

**Brandon Willis, Administrator, USDA's Risk Management Agency**

[Farm Policy Facts](#), August 16, 2016

*As the Administrator of the Risk Management Agency (RMA), I have the opportunity to talk to farmers and ranchers all across the nation about the federal crop insurance program. I am struck by how frequently they share with me the same message – that without crop insurance they would no longer be farming.*



# VERMONT

## Agriculture in Vermont

- Agricultural production in Vermont contributes more than **\$940 million** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Vermont has more than **7,300 farms** producing on more than **1.25 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **97.5% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Vermont are dairy products, cattle and calves, maple products, and turkeys.

## Crop Insurance in Vermont

- Over **73,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Vermont in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Almost **\$28 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Vermont in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage,
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy), and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 989 acres of apples.
- There are **6 companies** and approximately **45 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Vermont. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Vermont. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Vermont's 7,300 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$880,000 in indemnities** were paid to Vermont farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Vermont farmers paid an estimated \$1.3 million** for this coverage.

**Randy Odell, Vermont crop insurance agent**

[Agri-Pulse](#), November 4, 2016

*No, a crop insurance check will never come close to what a farmer can get from a good harvest. Like homeowner's insurance, farmers don't collect a dime without a verifiable loss and paying a deductible. But crop insurance does offer farmers some peace of mind, which allows them to focus on producing higher-yielding, better-quality crops.*

*Connecticut River Valley farmers are inventive and hardworking businessmen and women and it has been an honor to work with them for the past 40 years. Given their ingenuity, and the important safety net crop insurance provides, the next 40 years should be exciting to watch.*



# VIRGINIA

## Agriculture in Virginia

- Agricultural production in Virginia contributes more than **\$4.6 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Virginia has more than **46,000 farms** producing on more than **8 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98.3% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Virginia are broilers, cattle and calves, turkeys, and dairy products.

## Crop Insurance in Virginia

- Over **1 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Virginia in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$500 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Virginia in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 5,425 acres of apples, 243 acres of fresh market tomatoes, and 926 acres of peaches.
- There are **13 companies** and approximately **280 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Virginia. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Virginia. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Virginia's 46,000 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$48 million in indemnities** were paid to Virginia farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Virginia farmers paid an estimated \$25 million** for this coverage.



# WASHINGTON

## Agriculture in Washington

- Agricultural production in Washington contributes more than **\$11 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Washington has approximately **37,000 farms** producing on almost **15 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **96.7% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Washington are apples, dairy products, cattle and calves, and potatoes.

## Crop Insurance in Washington

- Almost **3 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Washington in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$3 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Washington in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 231,537 acres of dry peas, 124,228 acres of apples, 22,002 acres of onions and 56,936 acres of grapes
- There are **13 companies** and approximately **750 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Washington. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Washington. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs and ensure top-notch service to Washington's 37,000 farms.
- In 2016, almost **\$66 million in indemnities** were paid to Washington farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Washington farmers paid an estimated \$60 million** for this coverage.



**Nicole Berg, Washington Wheat Growers Association**

[Tri-City Herald](#), February 14, 2017

*As we begin negotiations around a new Farm Bill, I for one will be an outspoken advocate for crop insurance. It is not just an “insurance policy” for farmers, but also an “insurance policy” against disruption and financial instability in the food production sector, which could have widespread negative repercussions affecting every American. I encourage anyone who prioritizes a safe, stable, affordable food supply to join me.*

**Kent Wright, President, Northwest Farmers Union**

[Tri-City Herald](#), May 30, 2015

*The evolution to crop insurance has effectively moved risk management away from the public sector, funded exclusively by taxpayer dollars, and toward the private sector, where farmers and crop insurance companies help shoulder part of the cost of natural disasters. This is good for taxpayers because it takes them off the hook for the entire bill when disaster strikes, good for farmers who must always keep their risk management plan in mind, and good for rural America because farmers are the engines that generate economic activity....*

*With access to affordable, available and viable crop insurance policies, farmers have the backstop they need to bounce back when our rapidly changing climate throws them a curve ball. That’s good for farmers, good for consumers who eat their produce, and good for the rural economy, which is largely supported by local farmers and ranchers.*

**Brett Blankenship, President, National Association of Wheat Growers**

[Spokane Spokesman Record](#), May 24, 2015

*Without effective and affordable crop insurance, catastrophic production losses would sap the rural economy by setting in motion a series of harmful events: farm failures and consolidation, job losses, financial stress on rural banks and reduced investment in U.S. agriculture. ...*

*This reality is why I am always concerned by those who criticize farm policy or, worse, advocate for its demise, usually by spreading misinformation about the cost and mechanics of farm policy and crop insurance. One of the misconceptions is that crop insurance is a handout to farmers. Actually, farmers spend \$4 billion a year out of their own pockets for insurance protection. They only collect an indemnity after they’ve suffered a verifiable loss and they’ve shouldered their deductible.*

*Another attack includes barring farmers with large operations from participating in crop insurance. This would be foolish policy because any risk management pool needs a large and diverse group of participants. We want the most productive farmers in the pool to spread the risk. In the same vein, car insurers want safe drivers to buy insurance to help balance losses from more accident-prone drivers.*



# WEST VIRGINIA

## Agriculture in West Virginia

- Agricultural production in West Virginia contributes more than **\$975 million** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, West Virginia has more than **21,500 farms** producing on more than **3.6 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **99.1% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in West Virginia are cattle and calves, broilers, turkeys, and chicken eggs.

## Crop Insurance in West Virginia

- Almost **50,000 acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in West Virginia in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$17 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in West Virginia in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Risk protection or LRP policy),
  - Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 992 acres of apples and 397 acres of peaches.
- There are **7 companies** and approximately **60 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in West Virginia. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in West Virginia. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to West Virginia's 21,500 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$1 million in indemnities** were paid to West Virginia farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **West Virginia farmers paid an estimated \$871,000** for this coverage.



# WISCONSIN

## Agriculture in Wisconsin

- Agricultural production in Wisconsin contributes more than **\$12.8 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Wisconsin has more than **69,750 farms** producing on more than **14.5 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **98% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Wisconsin are dairy products, cattle and calves, corn, and soybeans.

## Crop Insurance in Wisconsin

- Over **5 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Wisconsin in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$2 billion in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Wisconsin in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Gross Margin or LGM policy),
  - Nurseries,
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection, and
  - A variety of fruits and vegetables including 17,207 acres of cranberries, 47,203 acres of potatoes, 1,039 acres of cherries, and 904 acres of apples.
- There are **13 companies** and approximately **1,000 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Wisconsin. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Wisconsin. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Wisconsin's 69,750 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$29 million in indemnities** were paid to Wisconsin farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Wisconsin farmers paid an estimated \$86 million** for this coverage.

**Darrell Crapp, Wisconsin farmer**

[Prarie du Chien Courier Press](#), January 20, 2016

*The agriculture economy is struggling. Farm income continues to decline, crop prices are down and inputs continue to rise. The 2015-16 farm year may be a make or break year for many farmers who are ending the year in the red. Forty years ago, a farmer could lose a crop one year and still farm the next. Nowadays one crop loss could end someone's farming career. In the current state of agriculture, we can't afford to have another leg chopped off our stool that's already leaning.*

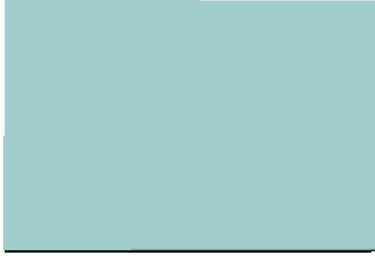
*My wife and I have risked our livelihood to maintain the farm for our children and grandchildren, just as my parents and grandparents did for us. Without crop insurance, we would have to quit farming. For the events we can't predict, crop insurance ensures we won't lose our multi-generational family farm.*

**Tom Gillis, President, Wisconsin Corn Growers Association**

[Wisconsin AgConnection](#), December 3, 2015

*Farmers are the engines that drive the economy of rural America, and without a sufficient safety net in place – like crop insurance – that entire equation is at risk. That is why farmers, ranchers, input suppliers, processors, and equipment companies have all called on Congress to protect crop insurance from any further cuts.*

*As a farmer, I can tell you that I take great pride in what I do and I understand the important role I play in producing the nation's food, fiber, feed, and fuel supply. It seems that farmers and consumers alike here in Wisconsin need to remind our congressional delegation of this fact as well.*



# WYOMING

## Agriculture in Wyoming

- Agricultural production in Wyoming contributes more than **\$2 billion** to the state's economy.
- As of the last USDA Census of Agriculture in 2012, Wyoming has more than **11,700 farms** producing on more than **30.4 million acres** of farmland.
- Of these farms, **95.7% are non-corporate farms** owned by individuals, partners or families.
- The top agricultural commodities produced in Wyoming are cattle and calves, hay, and hogs.

## Crop Insurance in Wyoming

- Over **2 million acres** of cropland were covered by insurance in Wyoming in 2016, not including policies for livestock.
- Over **\$130 million in ag liability** was protected by crop insurance in Wyoming in 2016, including coverage for:
  - Livestock (through the Livestock Risk Protection or LRP policy),
  - Nurseries, and
  - Diversified farms through Whole Farm Revenue protection.
- There are **11 companies** and approximately **260 agents** licensed to sell crop insurance in Wyoming. Additionally, numerous adjusters evaluate crop insurance claims in Wyoming. Each of these sectors represent good-paying jobs in rural America and ensure top-notch service to Wyoming's 11,700 farms.
- In 2016, more than **\$16 million in indemnities** were paid to Wyoming farmers for losses they incurred above and beyond their deductibles, which are on average 25% of the value of the crop. **Wyoming farmers paid an estimated \$7 million** for this coverage.