

**Fact Sheet****Oilseeds
Summary of 2002-2007 Program****Overview**

The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Act) provides for direct and counter-cyclical payments, nonrecourse marketing assistance loans, and loan deficiency payments for the 2002-2007 crops to help ensure a strong and viable U.S. agriculture sector.

Direct and counter-cyclical payments reduce financial risks and help producers meet their cash flow needs. Marketing assistance loans provide producers interim financing at harvest time to meet cash flow needs without having to sell their commodities when market prices are typically at harvest-time lows. Allowing producers to store production at harvest facilitates more orderly marketing of commodities throughout the year.

Commodities eligible for direct and counter-cyclical payments and nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for the 2002-2007 crops are wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, soybeans, other oilseeds (including sunflower seed, canola, safflower, flaxseed, rapeseed, mustard seed, crambe, and sesame seed), rice, upland cotton, and peanuts. Other commodities eligible for nonrecourse marketing assistance loans are Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton, honey, wool, mohair, dry peas, lentils, and small

chickpeas. For ELS cotton, marketing assistance loans must be repaid at the loan rate plus interest and loan deficiency payment provisions do not apply.

Direct payments under the 2002 Act are similar to production flexibility contract (PFC) payments under the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (1996 Act). Counter-cyclical payment rates depend on market prices and increase as market prices decline below specified levels. Counter-cyclical payments replace ad hoc market loss assistance payments, which supplemented PFC payments under the 1996 Act. Marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payment provisions of previous legislation are continued under the 2002 Act.

Eligibility Requirements

Direct and Counter-cyclical Payments - Producers are eligible for direct and counter-cyclical payments on farms with eligible acreage bases. To be eligible for payments on these farms, producers must annually:

1. Sign a direct and counter-cyclical program (DCP) agreement with the Farm Service Agency (FSA);
2. Report how they use all their farm's cropland acreage;

3. Comply with conservation and wetland protection requirements on all their farms;
4. Comply with planting flexibility requirements;
5. Use the cropland for agricultural or related activities; and
6. Control noxious weeds and maintain land in sound condition, if the field is not cultivated.

Nonrecourse Marketing Assistance Loans - To be eligible for marketing assistance loans, producers must:

1. Comply with conservation and wetland protection requirements; and
2. Report how they use all their cropland acreage on the farm.

Direct and counter-cyclical payment agreements are not required for marketing assistance loan eligibility.

Acreage Base and Program Yield Election

Landowners had a one-time opportunity in 2003 to either:

1. Use their farm's 2002 PFC acreage and add acreage bases for oilseeds and peanuts that reflect average 1998-2001 plantings; or
2. Update their farm's acreage bases to reflect 1998-2001 plantings for all commodities

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eligible for direct and counter-cyclical payments.

If they chose to update their farm's acreage bases, they may also update their counter-cyclical payment yields using one of the following two methods:

1. 93.5 percent of the 1998-2001 average yield; or
2. The direct program payment yield (the PFC payment yield in effect under the 1996 Act) *plus* 70 percent of the difference between the 1998-2001 average and the direct program payment yield.

For wheat, feed grains, rice, and upland cotton, direct payment yields are the same as the payment yields that were used for making PFC payments. For soybeans and other oilseeds, direct payment yields are based on 1998-2001 production histories, adjusted to reflect 1981-85 yields.

If no election was made before the 2002-crop election period ended, acreage bases for the farm were established using the farm's 2002 PFC acreage and adding acreage bases for oilseeds.

For these farms, direct and counter-cyclical payment yields for wheat, feed grains, rice, and upland cotton are the same as those yields used for making PFC payments. For soybeans and other oilseeds, yields were assigned based on the county average where the farm is located, adjusted to reflect 1981-85 yields.

Direct Payments

Direct payments are similar to PFC payments producers received for wheat, feed grains, rice, and upland cotton under the 1996 Act. For each commodity, the direct payment equals the direct payment rate *times* 85 percent of the farm-s base acreage *times* the farm-s direct payment yield. The direct payment rates for soybeans and other oilseeds are as follows:

Soybeans	\$0.44 per bushel
Other Oilseeds	\$0.008 per pound

Timing of Direct Payments

Direct payments for the 2002 crop were made as soon as farms were enrolled in the direct and counter-cyclical payment program.

For the 2003-2007 crops, direct payments are made after October 1 of the year the crop is harvested. Producers may request up to 50 percent of the direct payment in advance, but no earlier than December 1 of the year before the crop is harvested.

Table 1 shows the 2003 direct and counter-cyclical payment cycles.

Table 1. 2003 Direct and Counter-cyclical Payment Cycle

Payment	Soybeans	Other Oilseeds 1/
Advance Direct	December 2002	
Final Direct	October 2003	
1 st Counter-cyclical	October 2003	Not Applicable
2 nd Counter-cyclical	February 2004	Not Applicable
Final Counter-cyclical	October 2004	Not Applicable

1/ The 2002 Act provisions result in a zero other oilseeds counter-cyclical payment rate for 2002-2007. (See Counter-cyclical payments.)

Counter-cyclical Payments

For each commodity, the counter-cyclical payment equals the counter-cyclical payment rate *times* 85 percent of the farm-s base acreage *times* the farm-s counter-cyclical payment yield. Counter-cyclical payments are made when a commodity-s effective price is below its target price. The effective price equals the direct payment rate *plus* the higher of the:

1. National average farm price; or
2. National average loan rate.

Target prices and loan rates are set in the 2002 Act at the levels shown in Table 2.

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Table 2. Oilseeds Target Prices and Loan Rates, 2002-2007 Crops

Item	Unit	2002 and 2003	2004 through 2007
Target Price			
Soybeans	bushel	\$5.80	\$5.80
Other oilseeds	pound	\$0.098	\$0.101
Loan Rates			
Soybeans	bushel	\$5.00	\$5.00
Other oilseeds	pound	\$0.096	\$0.093

The counter-cyclical payment rates for other oilseeds will be zero for all crop years because the effective price always equals or exceeds the target price. For crop years 2002 and 2003 the effective price is \$0.104 per pound (\$0.008 + \$0.096), which is higher than the \$0.098-per-pound target price. For crop years 2004-2007 the effective price is \$0.101 per pound (\$0.008 + \$0.093), which is equal to the \$0.101-per-pound target price.

The marketing year for each oilseed is as follows:

September 1-August 31:

Soybeans, Sunflower seed (oil and non-oil types), Mustard seed, Safflower;

June 1-May 31: Canola, Rapeseed, Crambe;

July 1-June 30: Flaxseed;

August 1-July 31: Sesame seed.

Soybeans Counter-cyclical Payment Rate Calculation Example

The 2002 soybean national average loan rate is \$5.00 per bushel. Assuming the 2002/03 national

average farm price is \$5.25 per bushel, the counter-cyclical payment rate is calculated as follows (\$ per bushel):

$$TP - [DPR + (\text{higher of (NAFP or NALR)})] = TP - EP = CCPR$$

$$5.80 - [0.44 + (\text{higher of (5.25 or 5.00)})] = 5.80 - 5.69 = 0.11$$

- TP = Target Price (5.80)
- DPR = Direct Payment Rate (0.44)
- NAFP = National Average Farm Price (5.25)
- NALR = National Average Loan Rate (5.00)
- EP = Effective Price (Higher of NAFP or NALR)
- CCPR = Counter-cyclical Payment Rate

National Average Farm Price

The national average farm price is the average market price producers receive for the marketing year as determined by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). Average prices received by producers are published near the last business day of each month in *Agricultural Prices*, which can be

found by visiting the NASS reports calendar Web site at www.usda.gov/nass/pubs/rptscal.htm

Monthly updates of U.S. Department of Agriculture's projected national average farm prices can be found in the *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* reports by visiting the World Agricultural Outlook Board Web site at www.usda.gov/oce/waob/wasde/wasde.htm

Timing of Soybeans Counter-cyclical Payments

For crop years 2002-2006, the counter-cyclical payment cycle consists of two partial payments, if authorized, and a final payment.

- A first partial payment, up to 35 percent of the projected payment rate, is made after October 1 of the year the crop is harvested.
- A second partial payment, up to 70 percent of the projected payment rate, is made after February 1 of the next calendar year, less any first partial payments already received.
- A final payment is made after the end of the marketing year.

For crop year 2007, the counter-cyclical payment cycle consists of a partial payment, if authorized, and a final payment.

- A first partial payment, up to 40 percent of the projected payment rate, is made after the first six months of the marketing year.

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- A final payment is made after the end of the marketing year.

If 2002-2007 partial payments exceed the final calculated payment based on the final national average farm price for the marketing year, producers are required to refund the balance.

Nonrecourse Marketing Assistance Loan Rates

The 2002 Act provides for 9-month soybean and other oilseed nonrecourse marketing assistance loans. Marketing assistance loans allow a producer growing eligible crops to store production and use loan proceeds to meet cash flow needs without selling the crop. These loans are nonrecourse because a producer pledges the crop as collateral and has the option of delivering the pledged commodity to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) as full settlement of the loan at maturity.

A producer may repay a marketing assistance loan at any time. The loan repayment rate equals the lower of the CCC determined local market price [often referred to as the posted county price (PCP)] or the loan rate plus accrued interest and other charges.

A producer is also eligible for a loan deficiency payment (LDP) in lieu of obtaining a loan.

Loan Rates

Actual loan rates are based on each commodity's national average loan rate, and they:

- Vary by county;
- Are based on the county where the commodity is stored; and
- May be adjusted by CCC with premiums and discounts to reflect quality factors.

Other Loan Eligibility Requirements

A producer must:

- Have *beneficial interest* in the commodity on the date the loan or LDP is requested and, in the case of a loan, retain beneficial interest while the loan is outstanding; and
- Ensure that the commodity meets CCC minimum grade and quality standards.

Beneficial Interest

A producer retains beneficial interest in the commodity if all of the following remain with the producer:

Control of the commodity - The producer retains the ability to make all decisions affecting the commodity, including movement, sale, and the request for a loan or LDP.

Risk of loss in the commodity - The producer is responsible for loss or damage to the commodity. If the commodity is insured, any indemnity must be payable to the producer.

Title to the commodity - The producer has not sold or has not delivered the commodity or warehouse receipt to the buyer. Title may be considered to be transferred before the producer

receives payment for the commodity. For example, title is considered transferred if a producer executes an option to purchase without a provision in the agreement that states that title, risk, and beneficial interest remain with the producer until the buyer exercises this option to purchase and the option to purchase expires at the earlier of:

- a. The maturity of any CCC loan secured by such commodity;
- b. The date CCC claims title to such commodity; or
- c. Another date provided in the option.

Once beneficial interest in the commodity is lost, the commodity loses eligibility for a loan or LDP and remains ineligible even if the producer later regains beneficial interest.

For further information see the FSA fact sheet on *Beneficial Interest Requirements For Loans and LDPs*, contact a local USDA Service Center, or visit the FSA Web site at www.fsa.usda.gov

Loan Settlements

Loans mature on the last day of the ninth calendar month following the month in which the loan is approved. A producer may settle an outstanding nonrecourse loan:

- During the 9-month loan period by repaying the loan; or
- Upon maturity by forfeiting the commodity to CCC.

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Loan Repayment Rates

The loan repayment rate is the *lower* of the:

1. Applicable county loan rate plus accrued interest and other charges (per unit); or
2. CCC determined local market price for the respective commodity, i.e., the PCP.

Loan repayment rates are established and available at each USDA Service Center. PCPs are based upon the previous day's market prices for each commodity at appropriate U.S. terminal markets, as CCC determines, adjusted to reflect quality and location.

Marketing Loan Gains

A producer realizes a marketing loan gain if the loan is repaid at less than the loan principal. The marketing loan gain rate equals the amount by which the applicable loan rate exceeds the loan repayment rate.

Loan Deficiency Payments (LDPs)

A producer who is eligible to obtain a loan, but who agrees to forgo the loan, may obtain an LDP. The LDP rate equals the amount by which the applicable county loan rate where the commodity is stored exceeds the loan repayment rate for the respective commodity. The LDP equals the LDP rate times the quantity of commodity for which the LDP is requested.

Table 3 provides an example of how soybean marketing loan gains and LDPs are calculated.

	Loan Repayment Rate Scenario		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
	<i>\$/bushel</i>	<i>\$/bushel</i>	<i>\$/bushel</i>
Loan rate	5.00	5.00	5.00
Loan rate plus interest	5.10	5.10	5.10
Posted County Price (PCP)	5.50	5.05	4.75
Lower of loan rate plus interest or PCP	5.10	5.05	4.75
Marketing loan gain or LDP rate	0.00	0.00	0.25

Final Loan/LDP Availability Dates

The final canola, rapeseed, flaxseed, crambe, and sesame seed loan/LDP availability date is March 31 of the calendar year after the calendar year the commodity is harvested. The final loan/LDP availability date for soybeans, sunflower seed (oil and non-oil type), mustard seed, and safflower is May 31 of the calendar year after the calendar year the commodity is harvested. For example, for crop year 2003:

March 31, 2004: Canola, Rapeseed, Flaxseed, Crambe, and Sesame seed;

May 31, 2004: Soybeans, Sunflower seed, Mustard seed, and Safflower.

A producer may obtain a loan or receive an LDP on all or part of their eligible production at any time during the loan availability period.

Commodity Certificates

Commodity certificates are available to producers to use in acquiring 2002- through 2007-crop collateral pledged to CCC for a commodity loan. Producers with outstanding nonrecourse marketing assistance loans may purchase commodity certificates and exchange them for loan collateral at USDA Service Centers. The exchange rate will be the PCP on the date the commodity certificate is purchased. Commodity certificate exchanges will not be available when the exchange rate exceeds the applicable loan rate. Realized gains from the certificate exchange, also called certificate exchange gains, equal the amount by which the loan rate exceeds the PCP. For further information, see the FSA fact sheet *Commodity Certificates*, contact a local USDA Service Center, or visit the FSA Web site at www.fsa.usda.gov

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Production Evidence

A producer who repays a loan at less than the loan rate plus accrued interest and other charges or receives an LDP must provide production evidence acceptable to CCC, such as evidence of sales, warehouse receipts, or load summary or assembly sheets.

Planting Flexibility

The 2002 Act extends the 1996 Act's planting flexibility. Generally a producer may plant any commodity or crop on base acres without penalty. Some restrictions, however, apply depending on a producer's or farm's planting history.

The 2002 Act adds wild rice to the fruit and vegetable crops subject to planting restrictions, but slightly eases the restrictions compared with those under the 1996 Act. To be eligible for loan benefits and payments under the 1996 Act, producers signed 7-year contracts and fruit and vegetable restrictions applied to the entire contract period. Under the 2002 Act, producers may annually opt out of eligibility for direct and counter-cyclical payments and plant fruits, vegetables, and wild rice, yet remain eligible for marketing assistance loans for all loan-eligible commodities.

A producer cannot receive direct or counter-cyclical payments on a farm where plantings include wild rice, fruits, and vegetables (WR/FAV), other than lentils, mung beans and dry peas, on base acres unless

the commodity is destroyed before harvest or meets the following statutory exceptions. Plantings of WR/FAVs are not limited:

1. In any region with a history of double-cropping commodities eligible for direct and counter-cyclical payments with WR/FAVs;
2. On a farm with a history of planting WR/FAVs (using either the 1991-95 or 1996-01 period) except that direct and counter-cyclical payments will be reduced by an acre for each acre planted to an WR/FAV; and
3. By a producer with an established history of planting a specific WR/FAV, except that the acreage may not exceed the average annual plantings in the 1991-1995 or the 1998-2001 crop years (excluding any crop year with no plantings) and that direct and counter-cyclical payments shall be reduced by an acre for each acre planted to a WR/FAV.

Adjusted Gross Income And Payment Limitations

Adjusted Gross Income Limitation

Starting with the 2003 crop, individuals and entities whose previous 3-year average adjusted gross income (AGI) exceeds \$2.5 million are ineligible for many program benefits unless they can establish that at least 75 percent of their AGI is derived from agriculture. Individuals or entities exceeding the AGI limit will be ineligible for program benefits, including:

- Direct payments;
- Counter-cyclical payments;
- Loan deficiency payments;
- Marketing loan gains;
- Agricultural Management Assistance Program;
- Conservation Security Program;
- Conservation Reserve Program;
- Environmental Quality Incentives Program;
- Farmland Protection Program;
- Grassland Reserve Program;
- Ground and Surface Water Conservation Program;
- Wetland Reserve Program.

Payment Limitations

The 2002 Act also establishes limits on payments a "person" may receive from farm programs. The definition of "person" includes individual farmers, but also encompasses limited partnerships, corporations, and other types of organizations. The 3-entity rule, carried over from previous legislation, limits to three the number of entities through which a "person" may receive payments.

The sum of LDPs and marketing loan gains for the commodities listed below is subject to a \$75,000-per-person payment limitation for each crop year. This payment limitation is separate from the \$40,000-per-person limitation for direct payments and \$65,000-per-person limitation for counter-cyclical payments. For more information on payment limitations see the FSA fact sheet *Payment Eligibility and Limitations*, contact a local FSA office, or visit the FSA Web site at www.fsa.usda.gov

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The per “person” payment limitations apply for each crop year for the following:

Direct Payments

- \$40,000 total for wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, and other oilseeds; and
- \$40,000 for peanuts.

Counter-cyclical Payments

- \$65,000 total for wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, and other oilseeds; and
- \$65,000 for peanuts.

Marketing Loan Gains and Loan Deficiency Payments

- \$75,000 total for wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, other oilseeds, dry peas, lentils, and small chickpeas; and
- \$75,000 total for peanuts, wool, mohair, and honey.

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Soybeans										
	Production and value				Base acres and support levels			Government payments		
Year 1/	Planted acres	Production	Average Farm Price	Farm Value	Base Acres	Target price	Loan rate	Marketing loan benefits 2/	Direct payments	Counter-cyclical payments
	Mil.	Mil. bu.	\$/bu.	Mil. \$	Mil.	\$/bu.	\$/bu.	Mil. \$	Mil. \$	Mil. \$
1971	43.5	1,176.1	3.03	3,560.0			2.25			
1972	46.9	1,270.6	4.37	5,550.1			2.25			
1973	56.5	1,547.5	5.68	8,790.0			2.25			
1974	52.5	1,216.3	6.64	8,078.9			2.25			
1975	54.6	1,548.3	4.92	7,622.5			0.00			
1976	50.3	1,288.6	6.81	8,775.8			2.50			
1977	59.0	1,767.3	5.88	10,383.4			3.50			
1978	64.7	1,868.8	6.66	12,449.7			4.50			
1979	71.4	2,260.7	6.29	14,211.2			4.50			
1980	69.9	1,797.5	7.60	13,656.0			5.02			
1981	67.5	1,989.1	6.07	12,056.2			5.02			
1982	70.9	2,190.3	5.71	12,479.9			5.02			
1983	63.8	1,635.8	7.83	12,798.5			5.02			
1984	67.8	1,860.9	5.84	10,864.7			5.02			
1985	63.1	2,099.1	5.05	10,583.5			5.02			
1986	60.4	1,942.6	4.78	9,274.5			4.77			
1987	58.2	1,937.7	5.88	11,391.0			4.77			
1988	58.8	1,548.8	7.42	11,487.7			4.77			
1989	60.8	1,923.7	5.69	10,916.1			4.53			
1990	57.8	1,925.9	5.74	11,042.0			4.50			
1991	59.2	1,986.5	5.58	11,092.0			5.02			
1992	59.2	2,190.4	5.56	12,167.6			5.02			
1993	60.1	1,869.7	6.40	11,941.4			5.02			
1994	61.6	2,514.9	5.48	13,746.1			4.92			
1995	62.5	2,174.3	6.72	14,599.1			4.92			
1996	64.2	2,380.3	7.35	17,440.0			4.97			
1997	70.0	2,688.8	6.47	17,372.6			5.26	15.8		
1998	72.0	2,741.0	4.93	13,493.9			5.26	1,220.0		
1999	73.7	2,653.8	4.63	12,205.4			5.26	2,325.2	437.8 3/	
2000	74.3	2,757.8	4.54	12,466.6			5.26	2,534.9	474.7 4/	
2001	74.1	2,890.7	4.38	12,605.7			5.26	3,442.2	401.9 5/	
2002 6/	73.8	2,729.7	5.40 7/	14,755.4 7/	55.0 8/	5.80	5.00	16.2 9/	610.9 10/	0.0 11/

1/ The soybean marketing year is September-August. Government payments are estimated by crop year based on fiscal year outlays.

2/ Starting with the 1991 crop, the price support program includes marketing loan provisions.

3/ 1999-crop direct payments were from the 1999 Oilseed Program. These payments were part of the market loss assistance package Congress enacted as part of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000.

4/ 2000-crop direct payments were from the 2000 Oilseed Program. These payments were part of the market loss assistance package Congress enacted as part of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000.

5/ 2001-crop direct payments were made as supplemental to the 2000 Oilseed Program. These supplemental payments were part of the agricultural economic assistance package Congress enacted as Public Law 107-25. This was the same law that authorized 2001 market loss assistance for producers receiving 2001 Agricultural Marketing Transaction Act payments.

6/ The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 established base acres and a target price for soybeans beginning with the 2002 crop.

7/ Preliminary from *Crop Values*, National Agricultural Statistic Service, February 2003.

8/ Base acres for 2002 are projected as of May 2003.

9/ Based on loan deficiency payments, marketing loan gains, and certificate exchanges as of June 12, 2003.

10/ 2002 direct payments are projected as of May 2003.

11/ 2002 counter-cyclical payments are projected.

Other Oilseeds

Year 1/	Production and value				Base acres and support levels			Government payments		
	Planted acres	Production	Average Farm Price	Farm Value	Base Acres	Target Price	Loan rate	Marketing loan benefits 2/	Direct payments	Counter-cyclical payments
Oil-type Sunflower seed	1000	1000 cwt	\$/cwt	1000 \$	1000	\$/cwt	\$/cwt	1000 \$	1000 \$	1000 \$
1991	2,294	30,278	8.22	251,819			8.90	26,440		
1992	1,899	22,360	9.31	209,586			8.90	4,417		
1993	2,297	21,603	12.30	264,585			8.90			
1994	3,041	42,235	10.10	426,859			8.70	115		
1995	2,911	33,984	10.90	371,967			8.70			
1996	1,967	28,438	10.80	309,057			8.91			
1997	2,284	29,857	11.00	329,858			9.30	3		
1998	2,953	44,864	9.37	423,775			9.30	20,732		
1999	2,757	34,978	6.33	229,593			9.30	115,801	14,997 8/	
2000	2,248	29,098	5.89	175,306			9.30	115,113	14,899 9/	
2001	2,117	28,037	9.07	254,705			9.30	46,024	12,621 10/	
2002 3/	2,125	20,724	12.40 4/	259,365 5/	1,681 6/	9.80	9.15	16 7/	12,637 11/	0.0 12/
Other Sunflower seed										
1991	452	5,853	11.10	65,028			8.90	800		
1992	288	3,290	13.00	41,162			8.90			
1993	460	4,118	15.20	61,847			8.90			
1994	526	6,124	13.80	85,888			8.70			
1995	567	6,109	14.10	85,606			8.70			
1996	569	7,156	13.80	105,785			8.91			
1997	604	6,913	14.30	96,908			9.30			
1998	615	7,868	14.60	113,196			9.30	33		
1999	796	8,440	13.40	110,400			9.30	10,416	0 8/	
2000	592	6,346	11.20	71,563			9.30	16,956	0 9/	
2001	516	6,151	11.60	71,245			9.30	8,459	0 10/	
2002 3/	460	4,248	13.70 4/	57,879 5/	420 6/	9.80	12.10	2 7/	2,768 11/	0.0 12/
Canola										
1991	155	1,911	9.72	18,582			8.90	267		
1992	140	1,440	9.90	14,262			8.90	260		
1993	199	2,525	10.90	27,476			8.90	308		
1994	354	4,474	11.10	49,802			8.70			
1995	446	5,484	11.10	60,837			8.70			
1996	367	4,805	12.90	62,048			8.91			
1997	671	7,807	11.30	88,235			9.30	3		
1998	1,115	15,578	10.30	160,112			9.30	8,130		
1999	1,076	13,637	7.82	106,651			9.30	34,777	4,000 8/	
2000	1,555	19,983	6.71	133,994			9.30	70,722	5,666 9/	
2001	1,494	19,985	8.77	175,351			9.30	22,806	4,781 10/	
2002 3/	1,459	15,525	10.60 4/	164,598 5/	874 6/	9.80	9.49	20 7/	6,269 11/	0.0 12/

Other Oilseeds, continued

Year 1/	Production and value				Base acres and support levels			Government payments		
	Planted acres	Production	Average Farm Price	Farm Value	Base Acres	Target Price	Loan Rate	Marketing loan benefits 2/	Direct payments	Counter-cyclical payments
	1000	1000 cwt	\$/cwt	1000 \$	1000	\$/cwt	\$/cwt	1000 \$	1000 \$	1000 \$
Flaxseed										
1991	356	3,472	6.29	21,845			8.90	6,191		
1992	171	1,841	7.36	13,543			8.90	1,967		
1993	206	1,950	7.59	14,857			8.90	1,801		
1994	178	1,636	8.27	13,590			8.70	72		
1995	165	1,239	9.29	11,481			8.70			
1996	96	897	11.38	10,197			8.91			
1997	151	1,355	10.38	14,046			9.30	2		
1998	336	3,756	9.02	33,809			9.30	1,811		
1999	387	4,404	6.77	30,098			9.30	9,830	881 3/	
2000	536	6,009	5.89	35,569			9.30	21,478	1,325 4/	
2001	585	6,415	7.66	49,004			9.30	11,146	1,110 5/	
2002 6/	785	7,039	10.36 7/	72,944 7/	308 8/	9.80	6.98	0 9/	1,538 10/	0.0 11/
Safflower										
1991	223	2,508	11.10	27,790			8.90			
1992	341	4,068	14.10	57,159			8.90			
1993	404	5,359	15.20	81,580			8.90			
1994	240	4,266	14.60	62,488			8.70			
1995	262	4,423	14.60	64,479			8.70			
1996	222	3,974	18.10	71,964			8.91			
1997	228	3,918	15.40	60,491			9.30			
1998	303	4,120	14.20	58,295			9.30			
1999	275	4,047	13.70	55,343			9.30		1,994 3/	
2000	215	2,825	10.60	29,878			9.30		1,718 4/	
2001	188	2,417	10.90	26,340			9.30		1,446 5/	
2002 6/	219	2,980	12.30 7/	36,723 7/	164 8/	9.80	12.53	2,208 9/	1,244 10/	0.0 11/
Mustard seed										
1991	19	167	10.50	1,753			8.90	6		
1992	15	145	10.70	1,545			8.90			
1993	18	124	10.80	1,336			8.90			
1994	14	130	10.80	1,401			8.70			
1995	23	183	12.20	2,227			8.70			
1996	19	146	16.70	2,434			8.91			
1997	76	593	15.90	9,402			9.30			
1998	99	818	13.60	11,140			9.30	7		
1999	61	480	11.40	5,463			9.30	500	193 3/	
2000	46	369	10.10	3,739			9.30		159 4/	
2001	46	411	12.10	4,976			9.30		135 5/	
2002 6/	191	1,235	15.20 7/	18,783 7/	42 8/	9.80	9.88	0 9/	191 10/	0.0 11/

Other Oilseeds, continued

Year 1/	Production and value				Base acres and support levels			Government payments		
	Planted acres	Production	Average Farm Price	Farm Value	Base Acres	Target Price	Loan Rate	Marketing loan benefits 2/	Direct payments	Counter-cyclical payments
	1000	1000 cwt	\$/cwt	1000 \$	1000	\$/cwt	\$/cwt	1000 \$	1000 \$	1000 \$
Rapeseed										
1991	18.0	161	10.10	1,634			8.90	15		
1992	12.0	145	10.00	1,449			8.90	30		
1993	7.2	74	10.20	761			8.90	6		
1994	7.4	126	10.30	1,292			8.70			
1995	2.5	30	12.00	361			8.70			
1996	2.5	32	13.30	429			8.91			
1997	1.6	17	13.20	230			9.30			
1998	4.8	64	10.30	656			9.30			
1999	4.6	51	8.70	441			9.30	32	18 3/	
2000	4.0	58	9.70	560			9.30	100	18 4/	
2001	3.7	41	10.80	437			9.30	47	15 5/	
2002 6/	3.4	45	9.70 7/	440 7/	2.9 8/	9.80	9.47	0 9/	20 10/	0.0 11/
Crambe *										
1999	30.3	na	na	na			8.77	1,060	131 3/	
2000	30.2	na	na	na			8.77	1,255	145 4/	
2001	24.6	na	na	na			8.77	436	123 5/	
2002 6/	14.6	na	na	na	22.0 8/	9.80	9.60	111 9/	160 10/	0.0 11/
Sesame seed #										
2000	15.7	na	na	na			8.77		62 4/	
2001	8.5	na	na	na			8.77		52 5/	
2002 6/	9.8	na	na	na	9.2 8/	9.80	9.60	0 9/	24 10/	0.0 11/

1/ The marketing year for sunflower seed, safflower, and mustard seed is September-August. The marketing year for canola and rapeseed is June-May. The marketing year for flaxseed is July-June. Government payments are estimated by crop year based on fiscal year outlays.

2/ Starting with the 1991 crop, the price support program includes marketing loan provisions.

3/ 1999-crop direct payments were from the 1999 Oilseed Program. These payments were part of the market loss assistance package Congress enacted as part of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000. Payments were not reported by type of sunflower seed so all sunflower seeds are shown as oil-type sunflower seed although other sunflower seeds also received payments.

4/ 2000-crop direct payments were from the 2000 Oilseed Program. These payments were part of the market loss assistance package Congress enacted as part of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000. Payments were not reported by type of sunflower seed so all sunflower seed are shown as oil-type sunflower seed although other sunflower seed also received payments.

5/ 2001-crop direct payments were made as supplemental to the 2000 Oilseed Program. These supplemental payments were part of the agricultural economic assistance package Congress enacted as Public Law 107-25. This was the same law that authorized 2001 market loss assistance for producers receiving 2001 Agricultural Marketing Transaction Act payments. Payments were not reported by type of sunflower seed so all sunflower seeds are shown as oil-type sunflower seed although other sunflower seed also received payments.

6/ The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 established base acres and a target price for other oilseeds beginning with the 2002 crop.

7/ Preliminary from *Crop Values*, National Agricultural Statistic Service, February 2003.

8/ Base acres for 2002 are projected as of May 2003.

9/ Based on loan deficiency payments, marketing loan gains, and certificate exchanges as of June 12, 2003.

10/ 2002 direct payments are projected.

11/ 2002 counter-cyclical payments are projected as of May 2003.

* Crambe was designated as loan eligible for the 1999-2001 crops under the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. The Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003, designated crambe as a covered commodity under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. Acreage shown is from USDA-FSA Farm Compliance Detail Files (578). Production, price, and farm value data are not available (na).

Sesame seed was designated as loan eligible for the 2000 and 2001 crops under the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. The Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003, designated sesame seed as a covered commodity under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. Acreage shown is from USDA-FSA Farm Compliance Detail Files (578). Production, price, and farm value data are not available (na).