Managing Risks in Beekeeping

Understanding the Apiculture Rainfall Index Insurance Program



Brittney Goodrich

Assistant Professor

Department of Agricultural & Consumer Economics

bkgood@lllinois.edu



farmdoc

College of Agricultural, Consumer & Environmental Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Topics

- What is Apiculture Insurance Rainfall Index Insurance (API) and how does it work?
- API use in the U.S.
- Exploring enrollment approaches using the USDA RMA online decision tool for API



Risk Management Agency

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Apiculture Rainfall Index Insurance

 Crop insurance program offered by USDA Risk Management Agency

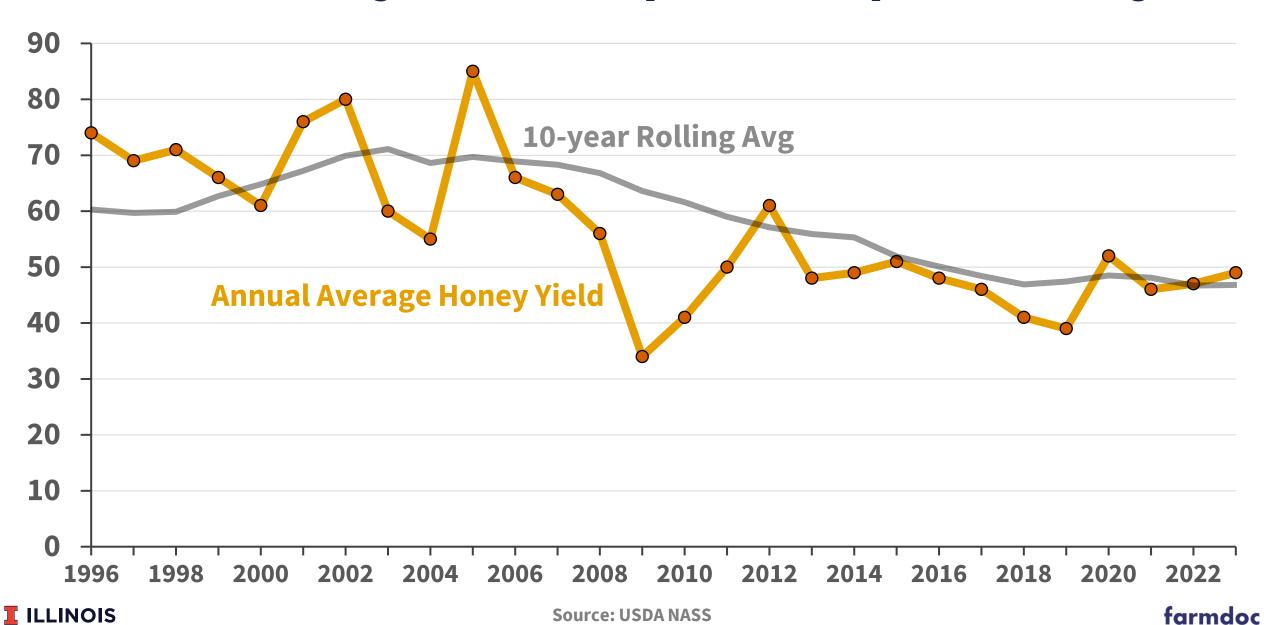


- Available in contiguous U.S. since 2018
- Provides producers with insurance against drought-like conditions which would affect honey production and/or colony health
 - Payments offset increased costs of production or decreased revenues
- 3.7 million colonies enrolled in API in 2025

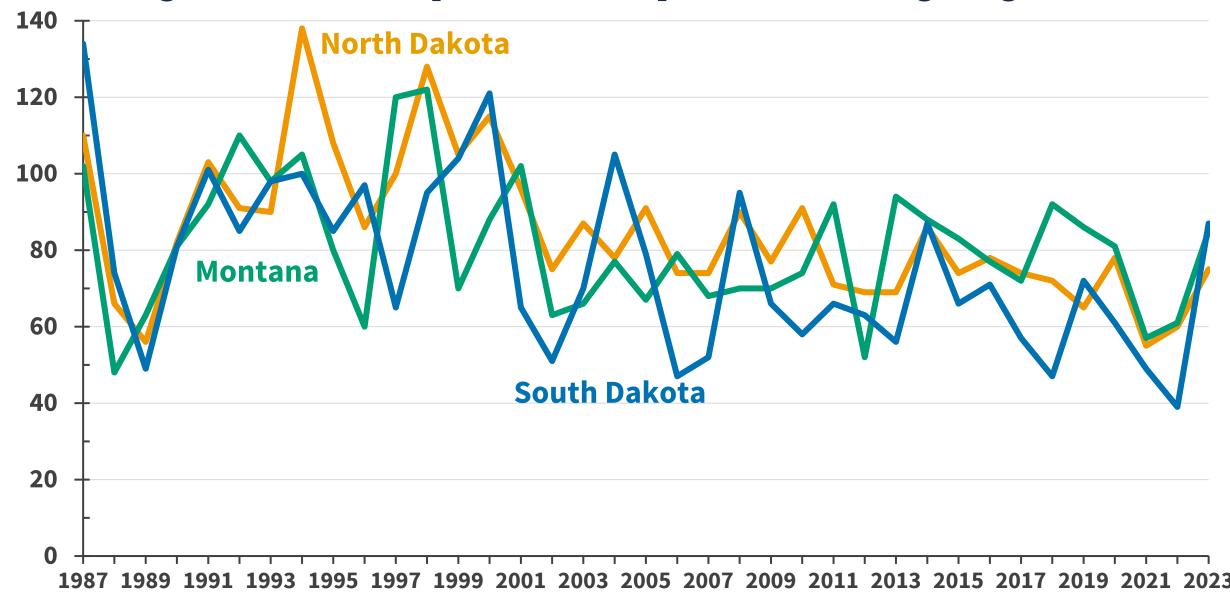




Illinois Honey Yield in pounds per colony



Honey Yield in pounds per colony by State



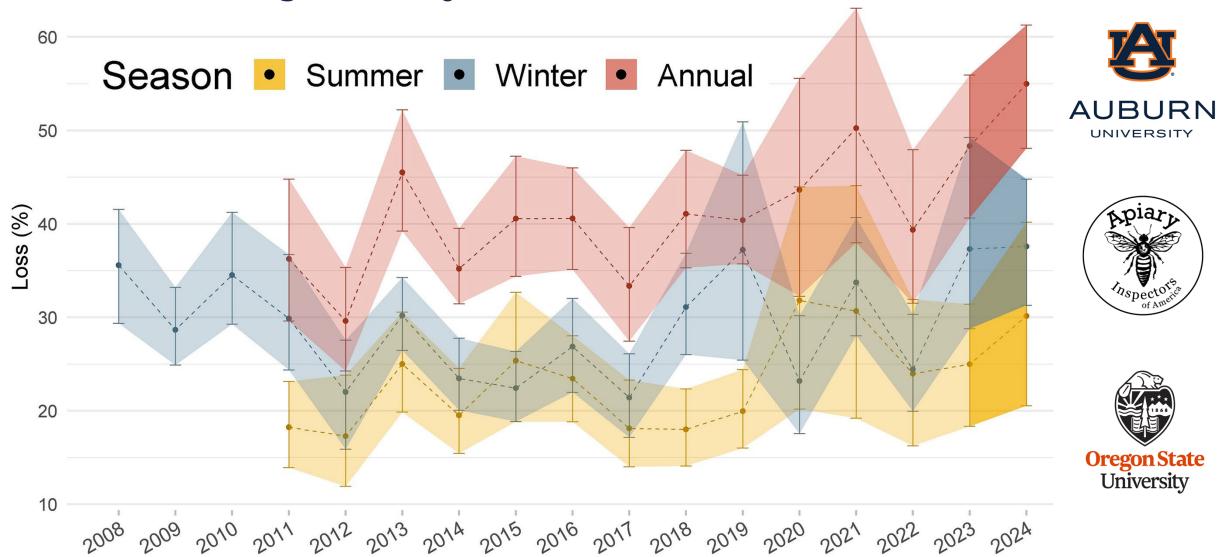
Source: USDA NASS

farmdoc

I ILLINOIS

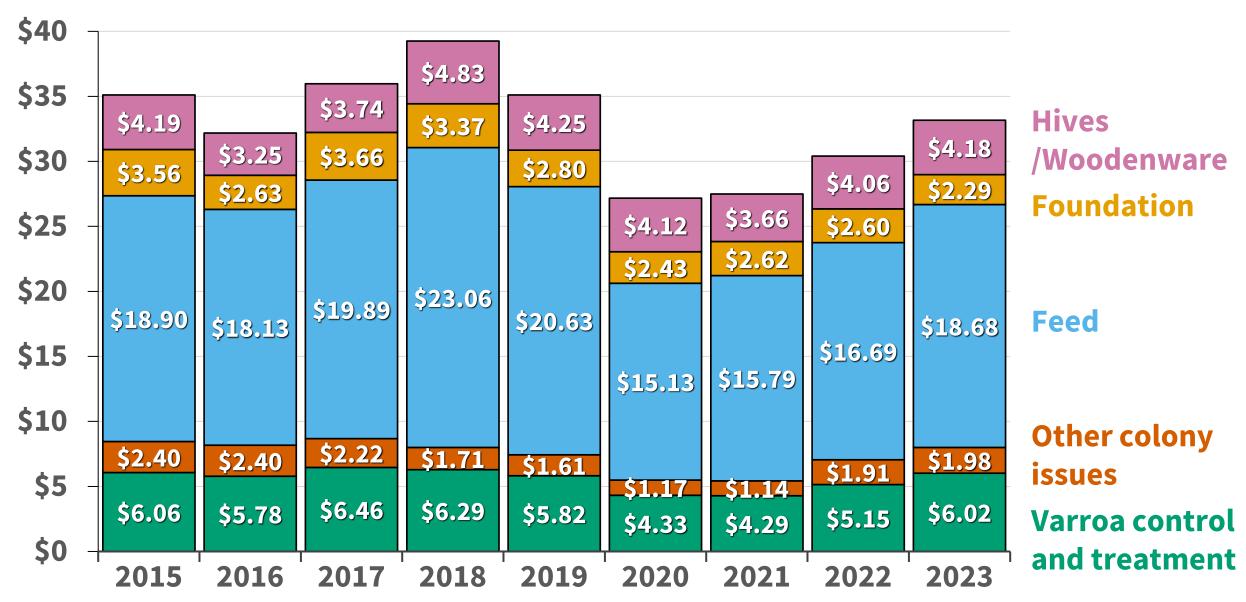
US Beekeeping Survey of all beekeepers

2024-2025 managed colony loss rates added to historic rates





Expenditures in dollars per Honey-producing Colony



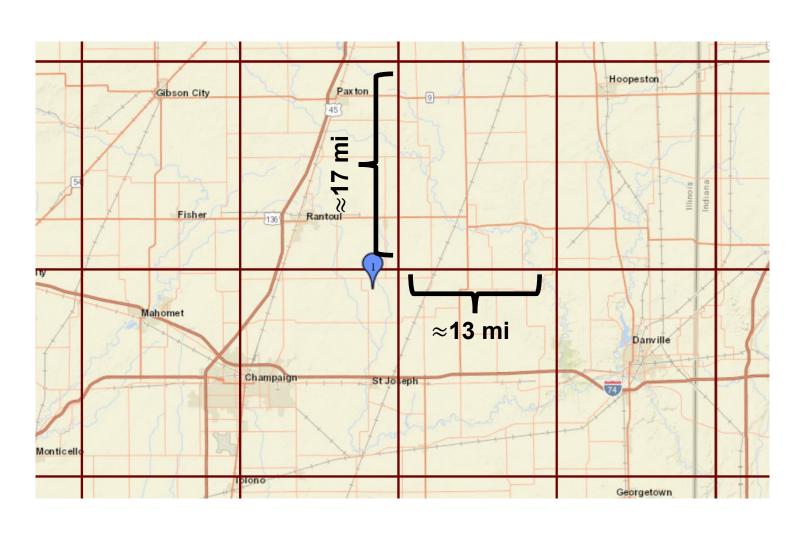
I ILLINOIS

Source: USDA NASS Honey Reports, 2016-2024





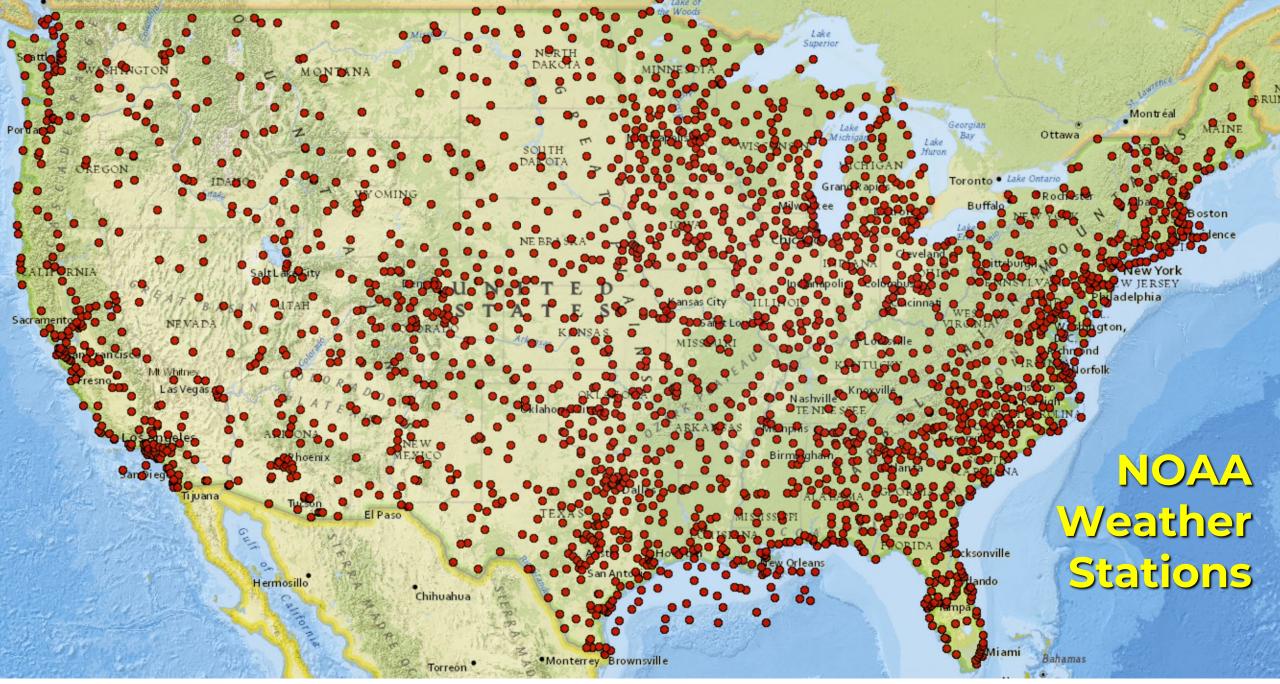
API is Area-Based Insurance



Not based directly on honey yield or colony losses

- Uses National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) grid system to measure rainfall index and payment
- Rainfall index:
 Weighted average of 4 closest
 weather stations to grid





NOAA: National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

API Basics

- Insured value of policy based on estimated colony value by county
 - 5-year average honey production and prices from USDA NASS
- Choose to insure 1 colony up to operation max
- Guarantee from 70% to 90% of historical average rainfall

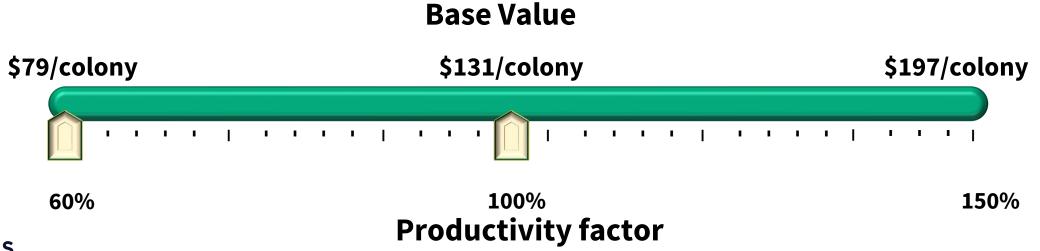


API Decisions: Productivity Factor

Are your colonies more or less productive than other colonies in your area on average?

- 60-150% used to adjust county value
- Higher %= Higher premium
 - Higher payout if low rainfall

Example: Colony value in Champaign County, IL: \$131/colony





API Decisions: Coverage Level

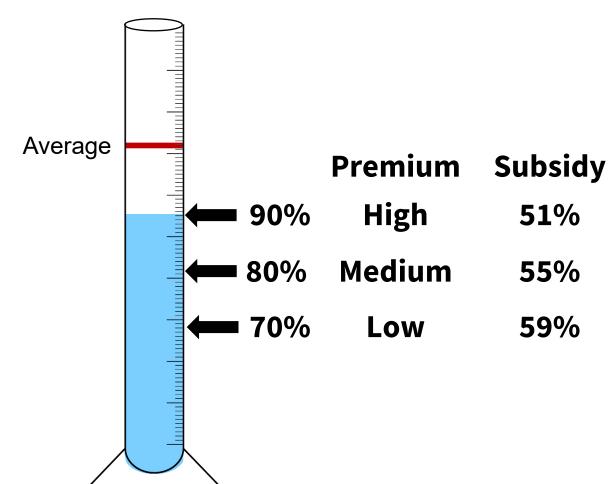
At what percentage of average rainfall do you want the payments to kick in?

70, 75, 80, 85, or 90%

Higher % = Higher cost of insurance Higher likelihood of payout

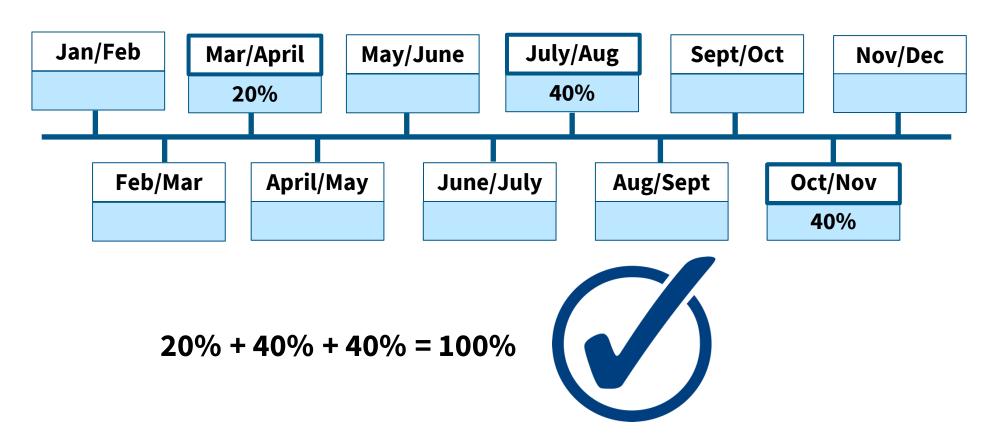
Subsidy levels vary with coverage levels (51-59%)

Lower coverage levels receive highest subsidy (59%)



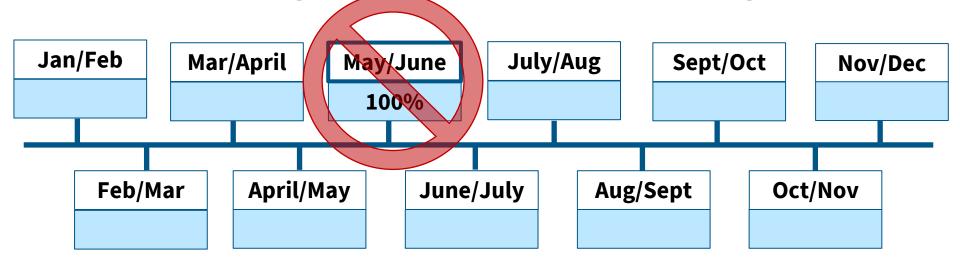
API Decisions: Two-month intervals

Placing 20% in a two-month interval means insuring 20% of total policy value against low rainfall during those months



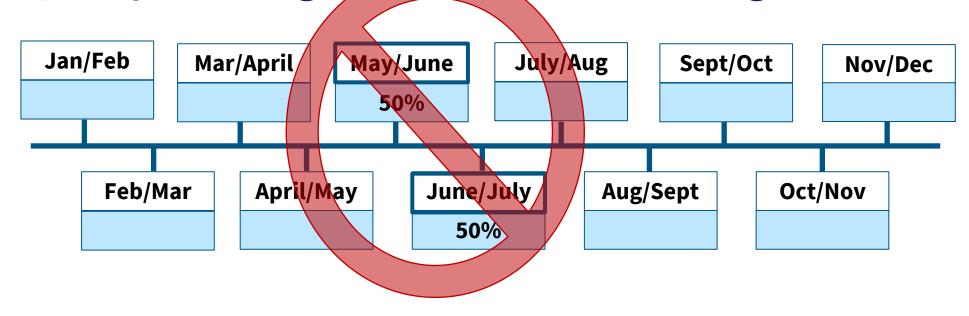
API Decisions: Two-month intervals

Placing 20% in a two-month interval means insuring 20% of total policy value against low rainfall during those months



API Decisions: Two-month intervals

Placing 20% in a two-month interval means insuring 20% of total policy value against low rainfall during those months



API Decisions: Two-Month Intervals

API designed to be actuarily fair

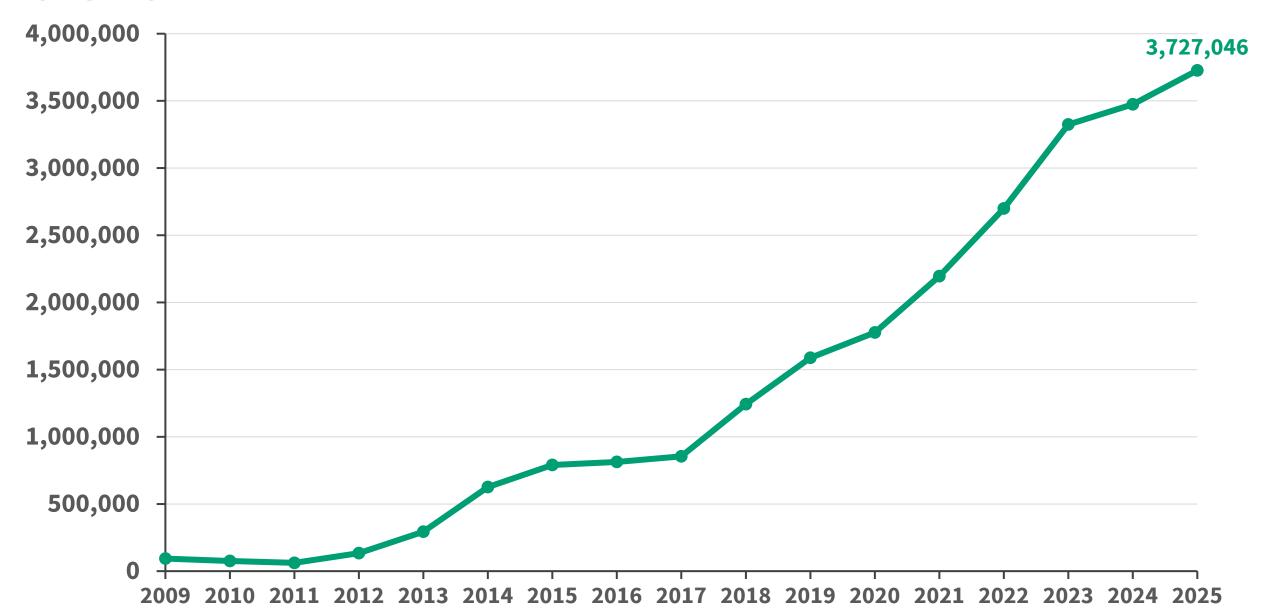
- Over time indemnities paid out ≈ premiums paid in
- Intervals with higher rainfall variability
 - Higher likelihood of indemnity payout
 - Higher premiums
- Two-month interval premiums vary by grid

Grid 24168 in Champaign, IL 90% Coverage Level

Index Interval	Premium Rate per \$100
Jan-Feb	\$16.75
Feb-Mar	\$12.98
Mar-Apr	\$10.66
Apr-May	\$11.26
May-Jun	\$13.22
Jun-Jul	\$13.61
Jul-Aug	\$12.63
Aug-Sep	\$14.03
Sep-Oct	\$14.56
Oct-Nov	\$12.02
Nov-Dec	\$16.08



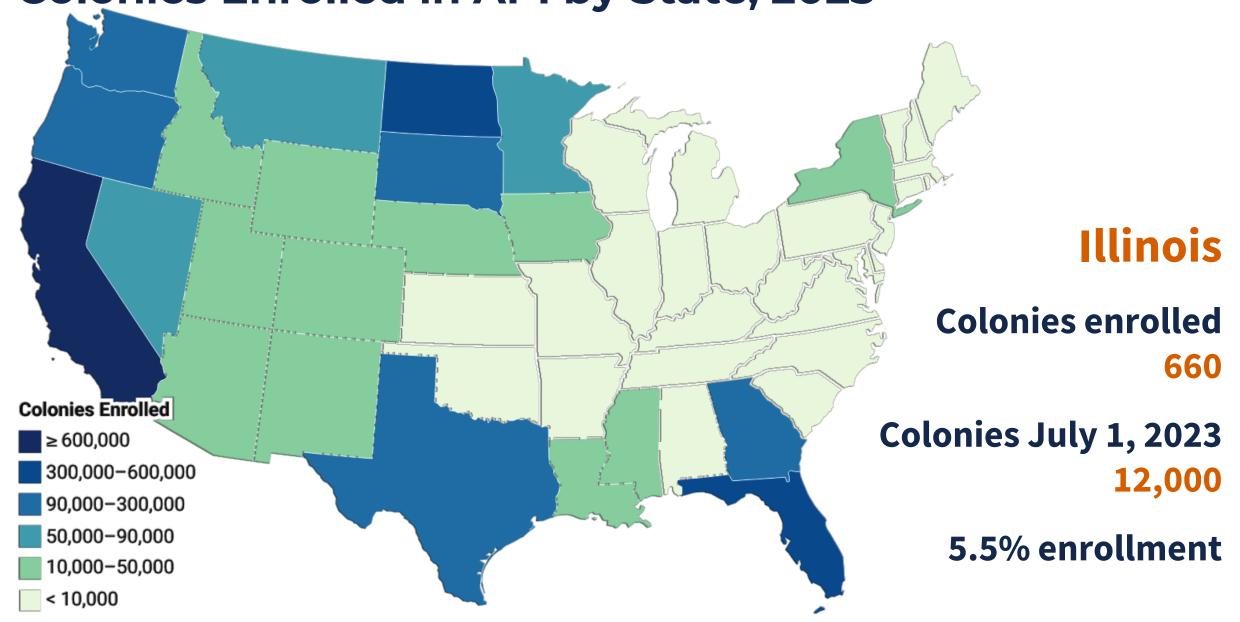
U.S. Colonies Enrolled in API





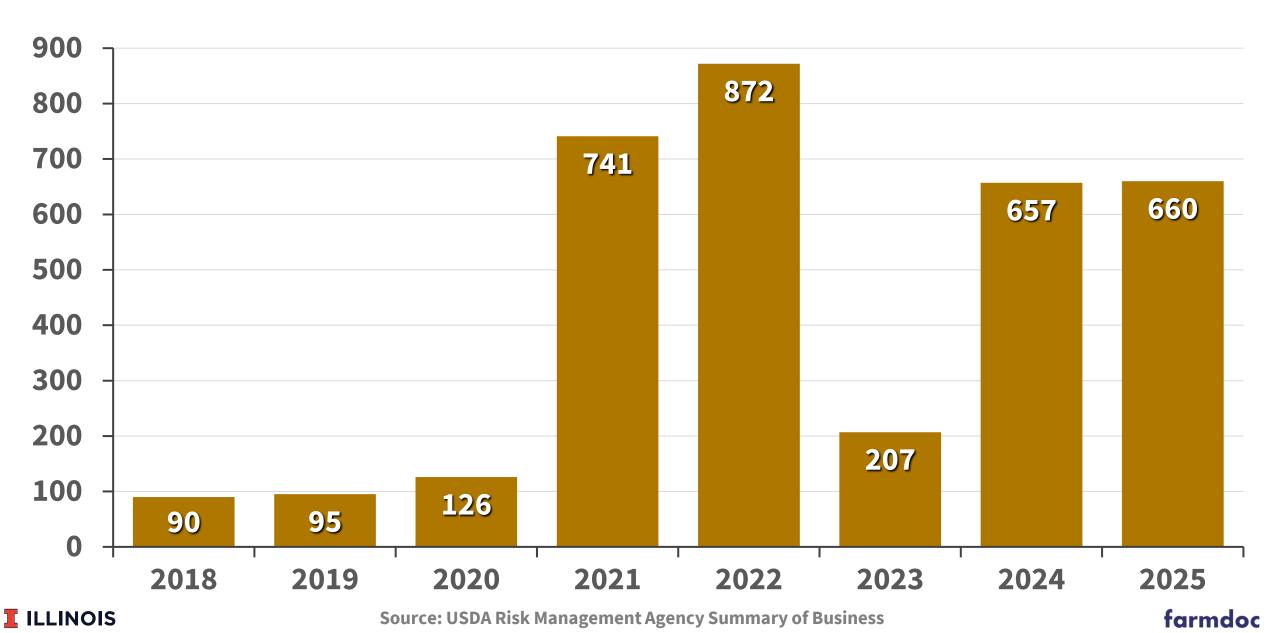
farmdoc

Colonies Enrolled in API by State, 2025

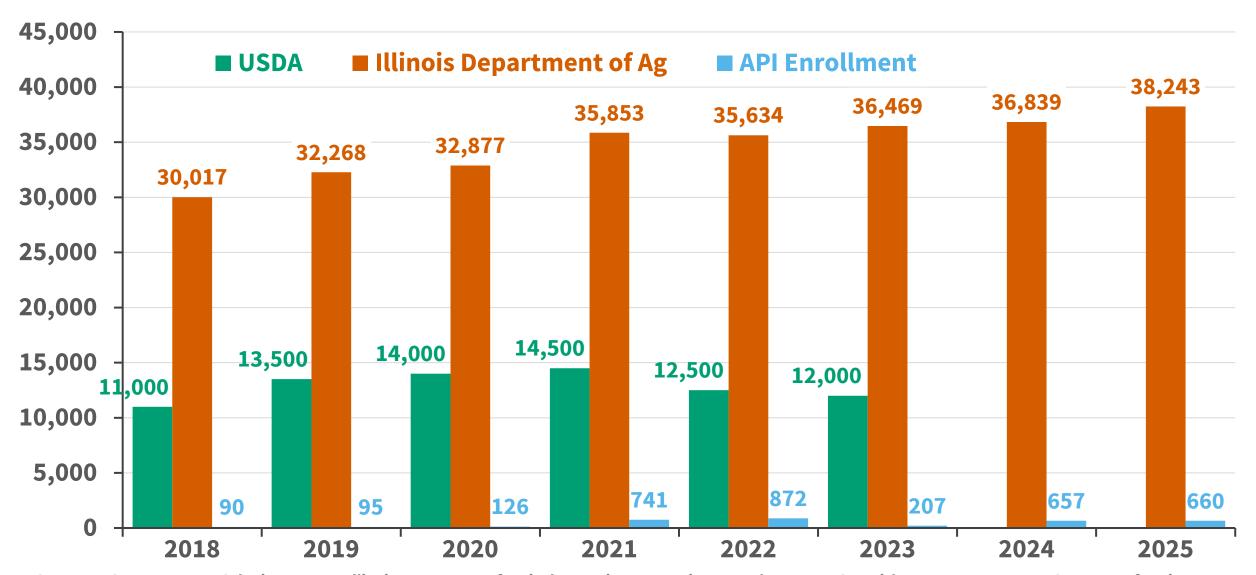




Illinois Colonies Enrolled in API

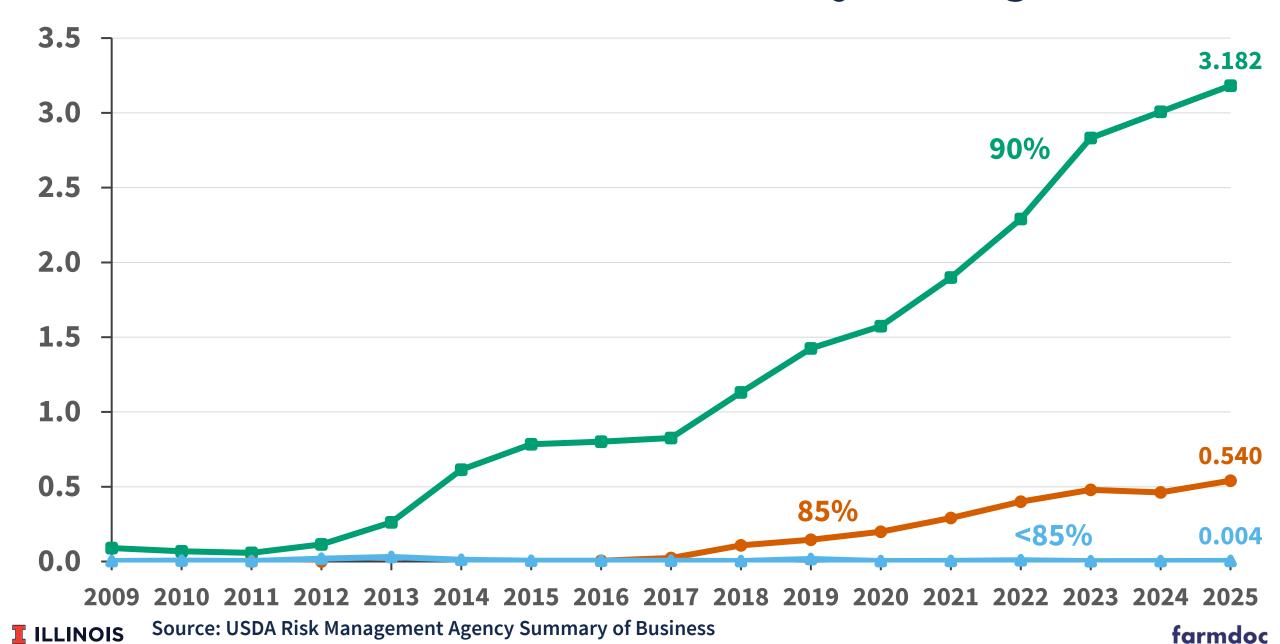


Illinois Total Colonies and Colonies Enrolled in API



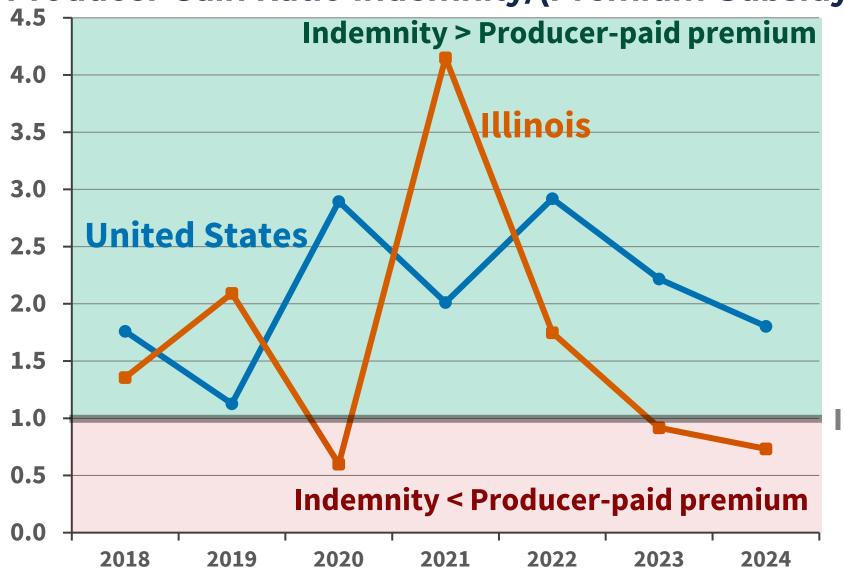
Sources: USDA Honey Bee Colonies Reports, Illinois Department of Agriculture Apiary Inspection Annual Reports, USDA Risk Management Agency Summary of Business Notes: USDA colony numbers are for July 1 each year. Illinois Department of Agriculture colony numbers are measured at the end of the fiscal year (June 30) each year

Millions of U.S. Colonies Enrolled in API by Coverage Level



2018-2024 Producer Gain Ratios

Producer Gain Ratio Indemnity/(Premium-Subsidy)



Producer Gain Ratio

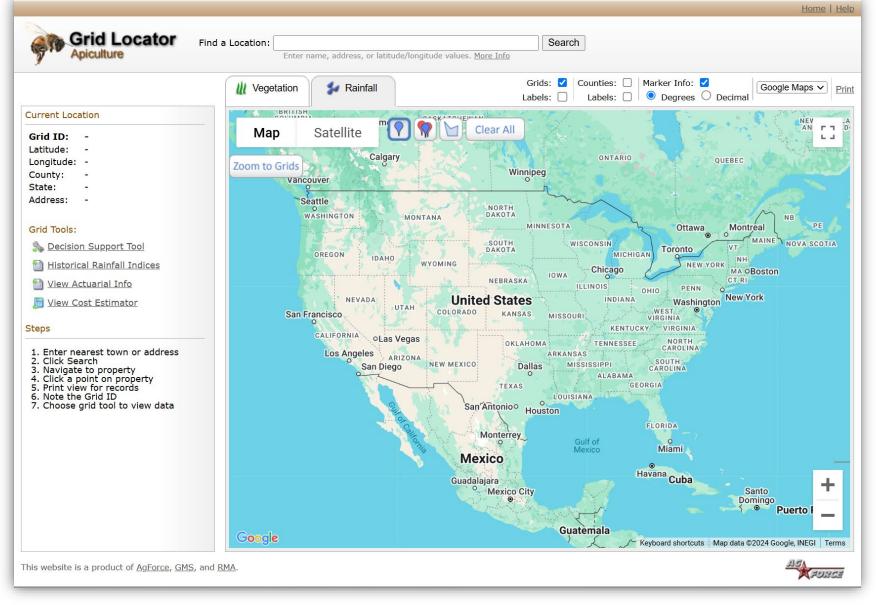
Indemnity

Premium – Subsidy

ILLINOIS Source: USDA Risk Management Agency Summary of Business

Selecting Two-month Intervals

Using the USDA RMA decision tool to inform API decisions



http://maps.agforceusa.com/api/ri



Which intervals should I enroll in?

Profit-maximization approach

Enroll in intervals with highest rainfall variability

- Due to subsidies these are most likely to pay an indemnity and result in net gains
- Indemnities may be unrelated to honey production/bee health

Risk management approach

Enroll in intervals when a lack of rainfall will have most impact on honey production/bee health

- Indemnities should be related to honey production/bee health



Midwest States

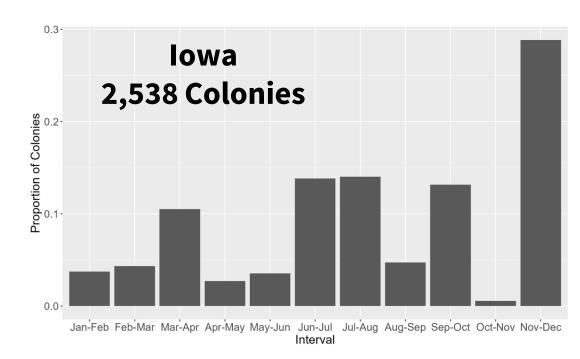


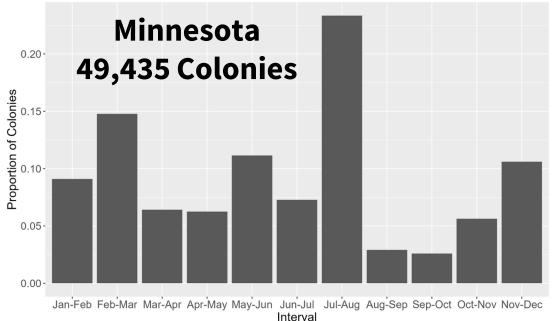
Source:

USDA Risk Management Agency Summary of Business

Note:

Not all colonies enrolled in API represented due to confidentiality





Major Honey Producing States

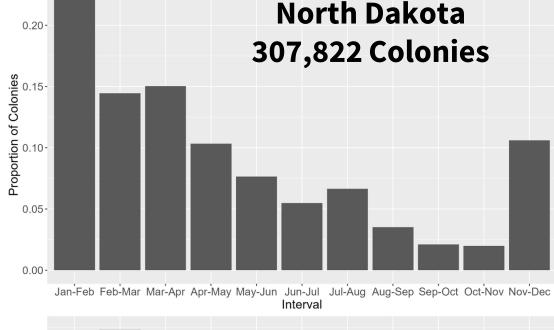


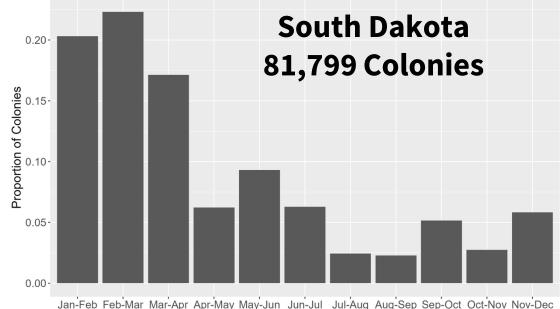
Source:

USDA Risk Management Agency Summary of Business

Note:

Not all colonies enrolled in API represented due to confidentiality





Major Honey Producing (and Pollination) States

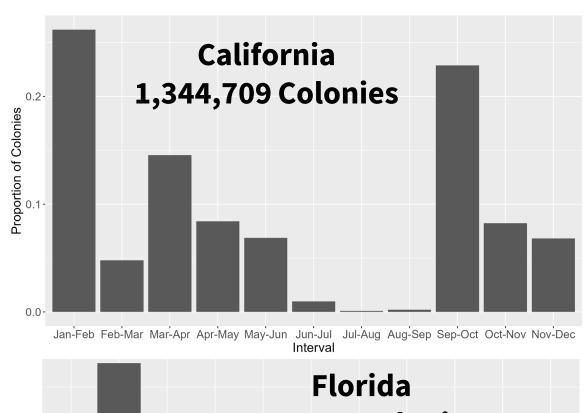


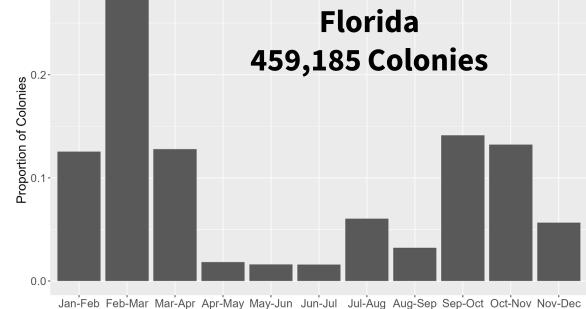
Source:

USDA Risk Management Agency Summary of Business

Note:

Not all colonies enrolled in API represented due to confidentiality





Interval



Preferred approach will depend on individual preferences

- Profit-maximization approach
- Risk management approach



Comparing the two approaches

Example using API decision tool for Grid 33119, Sheridan County, ND

Risk management

Approximate honey production season in ND

			33%		33%		34%			
Jan-Feb	Feb-Mar	Mar-Apr	Apr-May	May-Jun	Jun-Jul	Jul-Aug	Aug-Sep	Sep-Oct	Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec

Note: These are for illustration purposes only and do not indicate optimal profit-maximization or risk management strategies for any individual policy.

Comparing the two approaches

Example using API decision tool for Grid 33119, Sheridan County, ND

Risk management

Approximate honey production season in ND

			33%		33%		34%			
Jan- Feb	Feb- Mar	Mar- Apr	Apr- May	May- Jun	Jun- Jul	Jul- Aug	Aug- Sep	Sep- Oct	Oct- Nov	Nov- Dec
33%		33%							34%	

Highest variable intervals (based on premium rates)

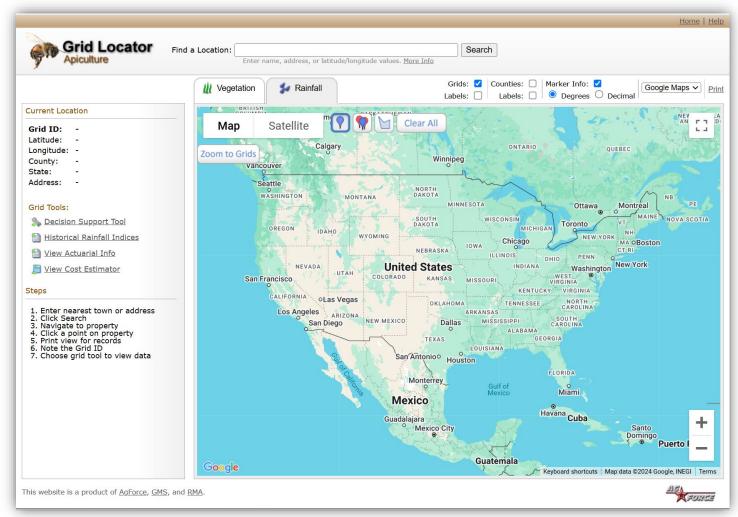
Profit maximization

Note: These are for illustration purposes only and do not indicate optimal profit-maximization or risk management strategies for any individual policy.

Index Interval	Premium Rate per \$100
Jan-Feb	\$21.72
Feb-Mar	\$21.17
Mar-Apr	\$22.33
Apr-May	\$17.26
May-Jun	\$12.26
Jun-Jul	\$10.44
Jul-Aug	\$13.70
Aug-Sep	\$18.79
Sep-Oct	\$22.76
Oct-Nov	\$28.53
Nov-Dec	\$22.77

Comparison Steps

- 1. Enter Risk Management approach into USDA RMA decision tool
- 2. Collect data on historical indemnities
- 3. Repeat for Profit Maximization approach
- 4. Compare outcomes



http://maps.agforceusa.com/api/ri

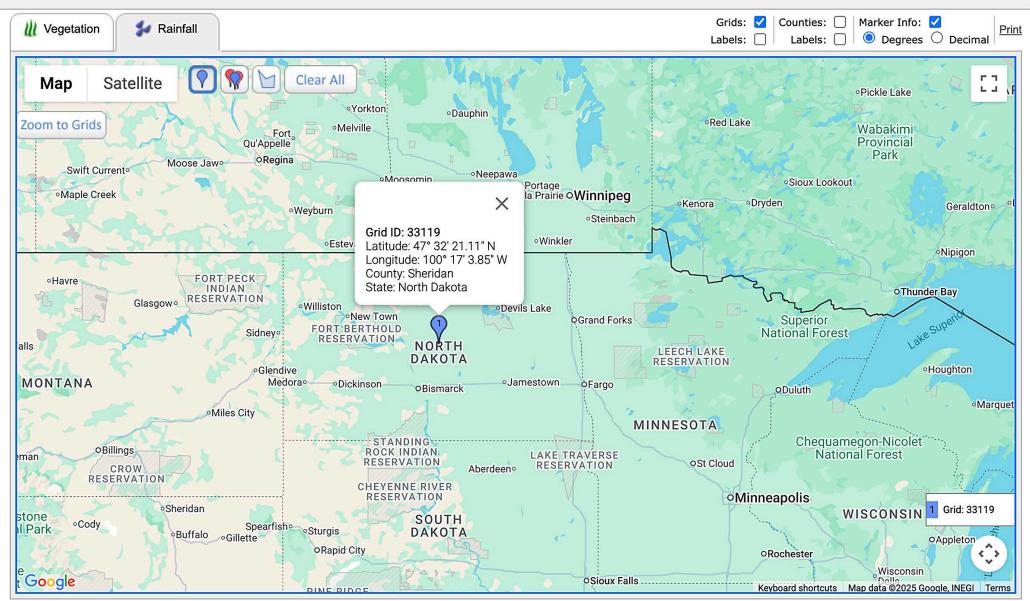


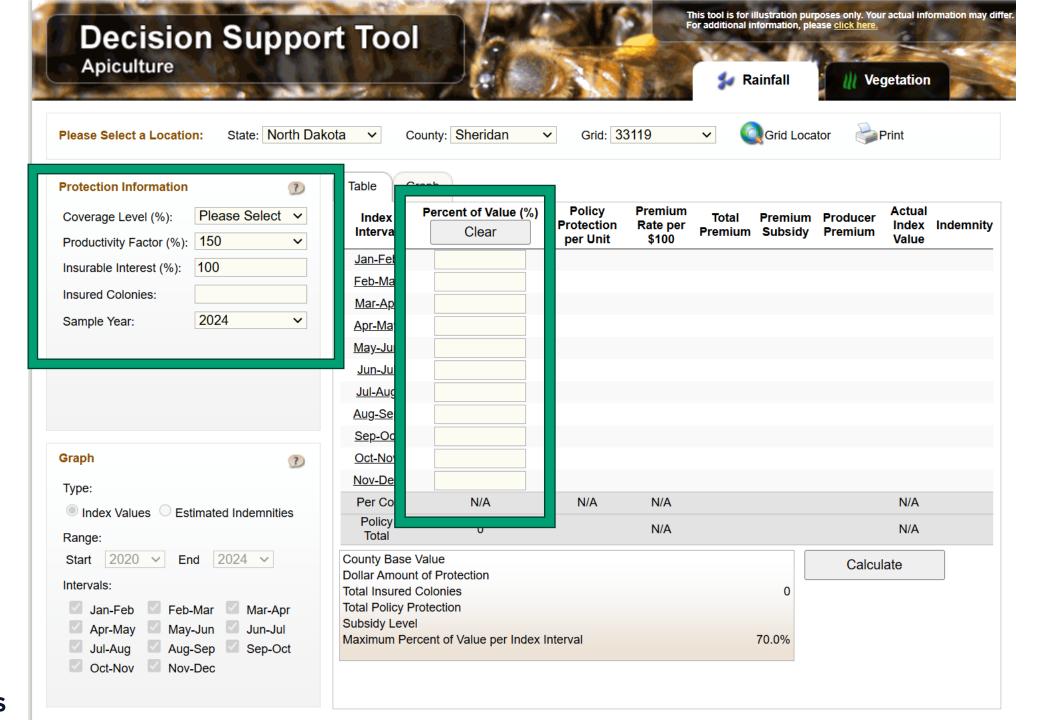
Find a Location: Sheridan North Dakota

Search

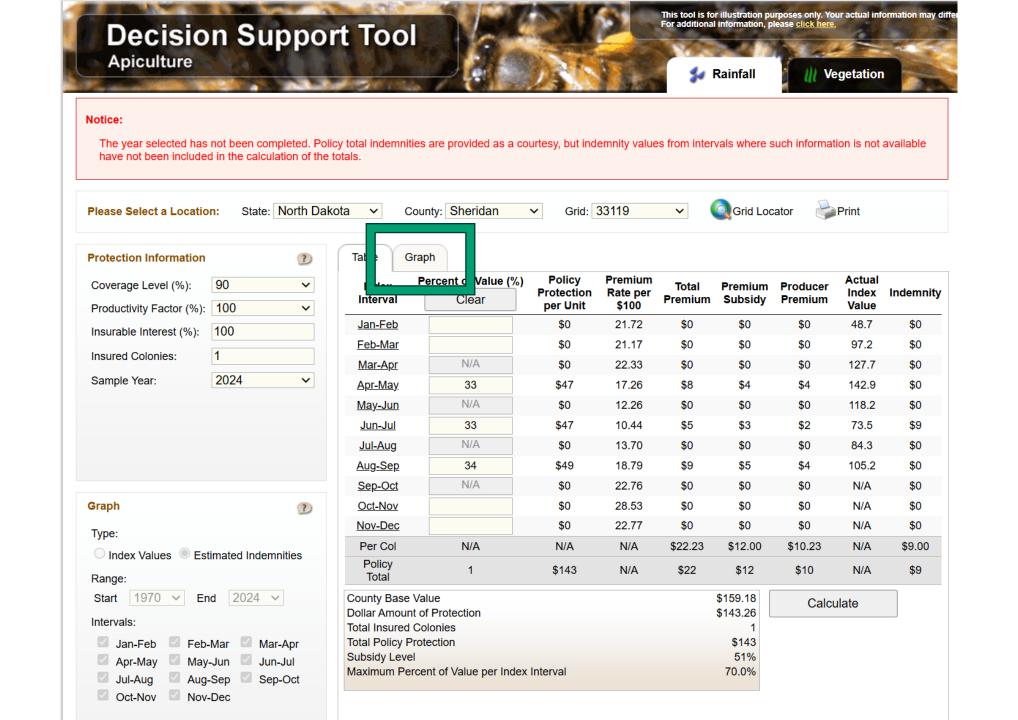
Enter name, address, or latitude/longitude values. More Info



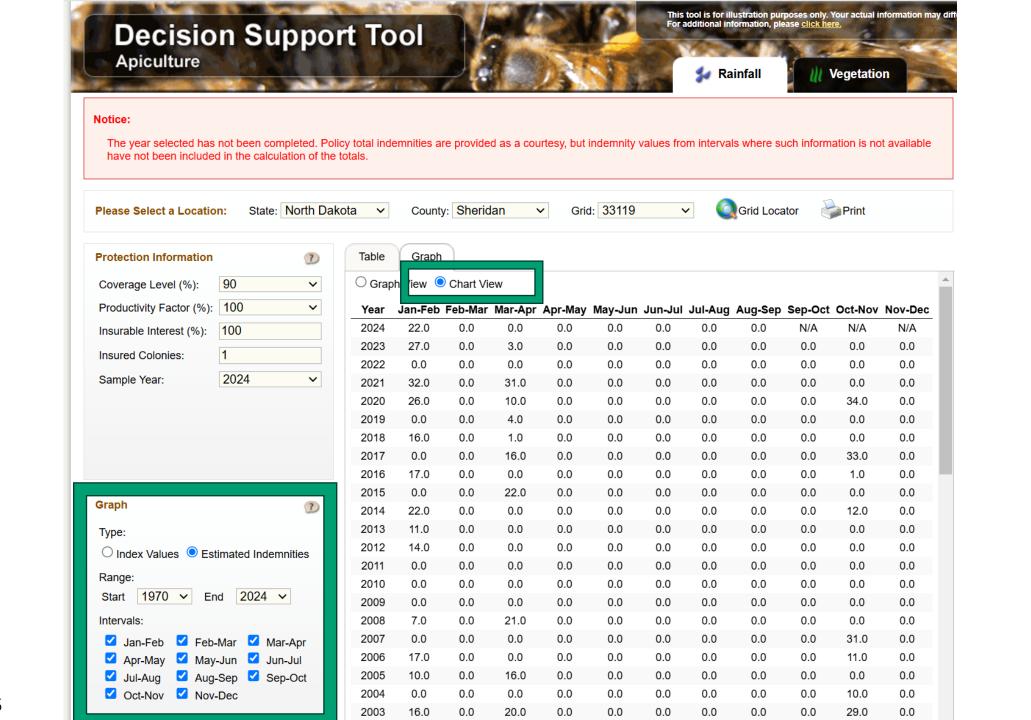










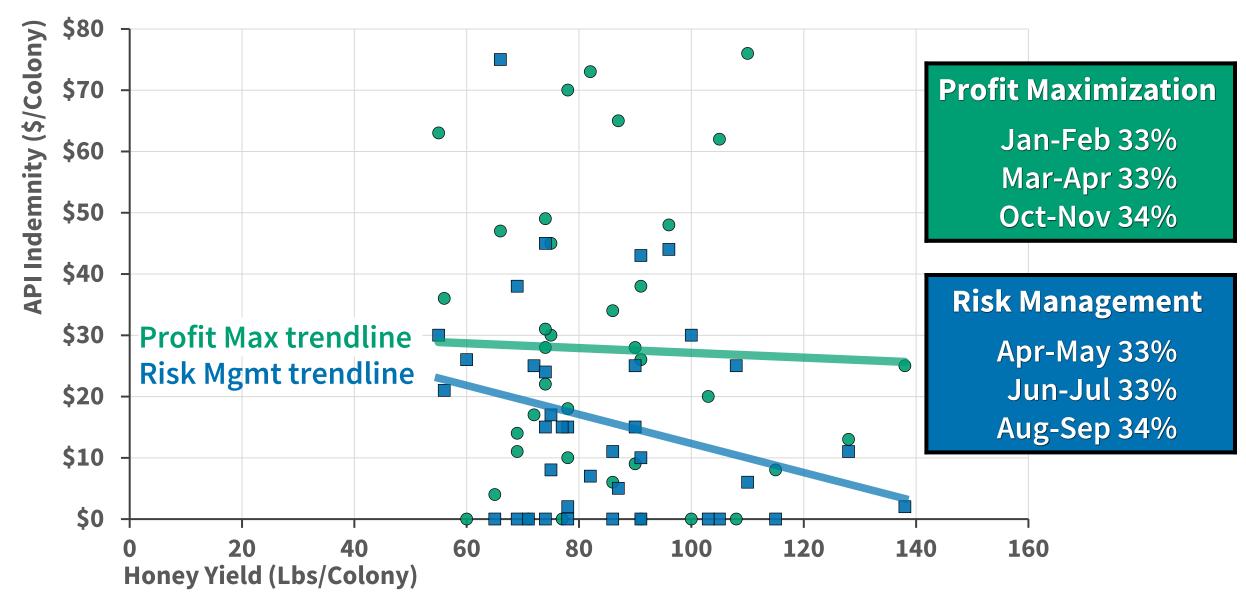




	Profit Maximization	Risk Management
	Jan-Feb 33% Mar-Apr 33% Oct-Nov 34%	Apr-May 33% Jun-Jul 33% Aug-Sep 34%
Average Indemnity (1987-2023)	\$28/colony	\$16/colony
2024 Policy Premium	\$35/colony	\$22/colony
2024 Premium Subsidy	- \$17/colony	- \$12/colony
2024 Producer Premium	= \$18/colony	= \$10/colony
Average net producer gain (Avg. indemnity-producer premium)	\$10/colony	\$6/colony

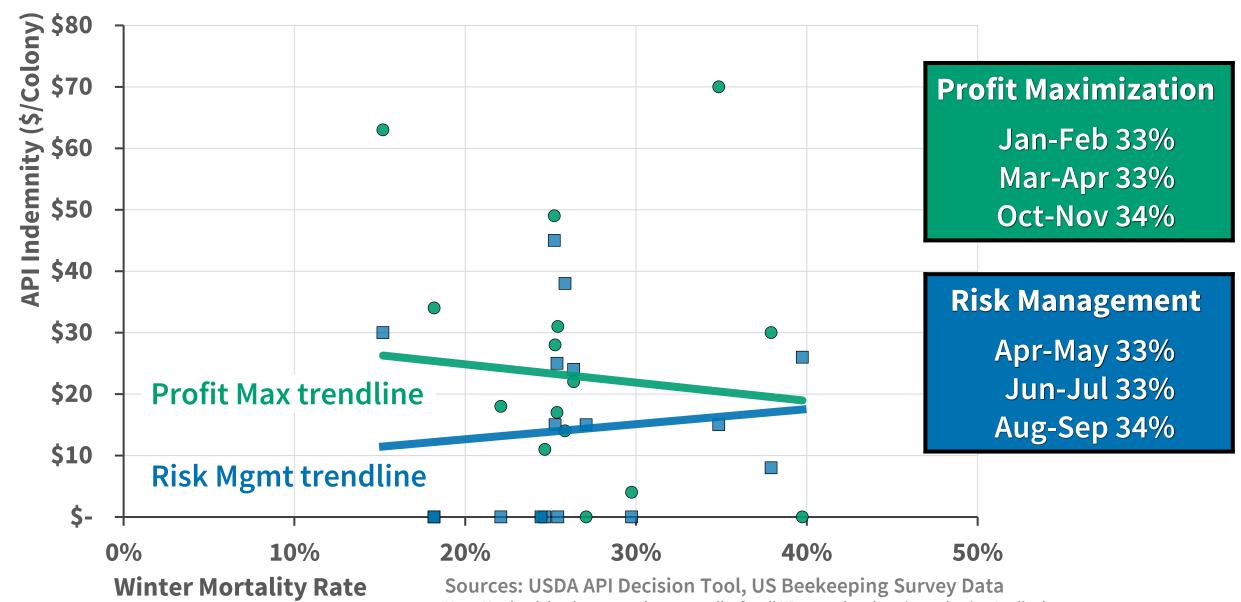
	Profit Maximization	Risk Management
	Jan-Feb 33% Mar-Apr 33% Oct-Nov 34%	Apr-May 33% Jun-Jul 33% Aug-Sep 34%
Average Indemnity (1987-2023)	\$28/colony	\$16/colony
2024 Producer Premium	= \$18/colony	= \$10/colony
Average net producer gain (Avg. indemnity-producer premium)	\$10/colony	\$6/colony
Correlation coefficients between API Indemnity and:		
ND average honey yield (1987-2023)	-0.03	-0.26
ND average winter loss rates (2007/08-2023/24)	-0.09	0.11

Relationship: ND Honey Yield and API Indemnity





Relationship: ND Winter Mortality and API Indemnity



I ILLINOIS

Note: Used weighted average winter mortality for all ND operations in 20/21 and 23/24. In all other years, used weighted average winter mortality for only ND multistate operations.

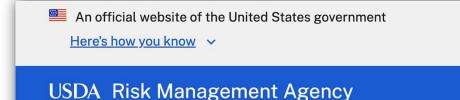
farmdoc

Apiculture Insurance Enrollment

2026
Enrollment deadline
December 1, 2025

Premium payment due September 1, 2026

https://www.rma.usda.gov/tools-reports/agent-locator



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agent Locator

Finding Insurance Agents

RMA provides insurance agent and provider information as a service to our customers in all 50 states.

Locate an Insurance Agent

- Find local insurance agents with the RMA Agent Locator.
- Learn more about using the RMA Agent Locator.

Note: Agents may reside or have an office in one state/county, but sell and service policies in other states/counties. An agent authorized to sell livestock policies is not required to sell crop policies, and vice versa.





Our Sites: farmdoc farmdocDAILY Farm Policy News Q



Market Prices Authors By Month Categories Series Tools Webinars/Events Sponsors/Donate About Us

Apiculture Rainfall Index Insurance: An Insurance Product for Beekeeping Operations of All Sizes

Brittney Goodrich

Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics
University of Illinois
October 15, 2025
farmdoc daily (15):190

The Apiculture Rainfall Index Insurance program (API) is a crop insurance product underutilized by Illinois beekeepers. According to U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates, fewer than 2% of Illinois colonies were enrolled in API in 2023. Like other Federal crop insurance programs, API is heavily subsidized. Since 2009, API has returned an average of \$2.11 in payments for each \$1.00 in U.S. beekeeper-paid premium. There is no minimum number of colonies required to buy an API policy, so even small Illinois and Midwest beekeepers should consider using API as a risk management tool.

API Use in Illinois and Nationwide

Concluding thoughts

- API should be considered by U.S. beekeepers
 - Starting in 2026 beginning and veteran beekeepers receive additional premium subsidies
- Flexible policies allow for customization to many different beekeeping systems
- Producers influence amount of risk protection with two-month interval choices
- Other government programs for beekeepers
 - Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish (ELAP) through Farm Service Agency (FSA)
 - Farm loan programs through FSA











For additional almond pollination resources www.brittneygoodrich.com/almond-pollination.html

Contact:

Brittney Goodrich

Assistant Professor
Department of Agricultural
& Consumer Economics
bkgood@illinois.edu
www.brittneygoodrich.com



College of Agricultural, Consumer & Environmental Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

farmdoc Sponsors



TIAA Center for Farmland Research















farmdoc Educational Partners



College of Agricultural, Consumer & Environmental Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Department of Agricultural & Consumer Economics

Illinois Extension







