

<p>Kansas (continued)</p>	<p>licensed storage or a minimum of \$25,000 or \$50,000 if the facility has a Uniform Grain and Rice Storage Agreement. A deficiency in net worth where the minimum is met may be covered by additional bond. The warehouse must submit a list of storage and loading charges. If the warehouseman will be issuing warehouse receipts, a list of the people, with their actual signatures, is required. An approved copy of each of the inbound and outbound scale tickets is required. Fees are based on licensed capacity beginning at \$400. Currently, there are 181 licensed facilities with 286 Functional Units in Kansas. In Kansas, a facility may opt to be a State licensed or a Federal licensed warehouse. There is no Grain Dealers law. Therefore, no state licenses are issued to Federal warehouses.</p>	<p>storage for the first million bushels; fifteen cents per bushel for the second million bushels; and ten cents per bushel for additional licensed storage. The minimum bond is \$10,000 and maximum is \$500,000. The Secretary of Agriculture may demand additional bond over \$500,000 if the Secretary it necessary to provide adequate security to the depositors. An irrevocable letter of credit from a financial institution may be used in place of a surety bond as long as the expiration date is six months beyond the licensing period.</p>	<p>measure up to compare measured inventory with the Daily Position's book stock. During the examination, the examiner will randomly test scale tickets to verify accuracy, posting to the proper account, and final deposition. He will visually inspect and list open storage accounts, deferred pricing contracts, and unpaid grain accounts. He will test the insurance to make sure there is adequate coverage for the stocks and that the insurance is in force. He will completely audit all warehouse receipts, listing outstanding ones and canceling redeemed ones. He will list out, by commodity, all grain bank grain, open storage, warehouse receipted grain, grain in terminal, and company owned grain. He will adjust any company owned grain downward should a shortage of 1% or 500 bushels be discovered. He will verify all monthly stock statement against the Daily Position Report for accuracy and verify that terminal storage is actually in terminal. He will visually inspect the grain for quality and the facility for safety hazards.</p>
<p>Louisiana</p>	<p><u>GRAIN DEALER</u> license-Any Person who purchases agricultural commodities from producers, or represents producers in purchase or sale of agricultural commodities.</p> <p><u>WAREHOUSE</u> license – Any public facility offering storage of agricultural products.</p> <p><u>FEE</u> is an assessment at the first point of sale on all grain produced in the State of Louisiana.</p> <p>A financial statement from a certified public accountant not employed by the company is required and it must have a positive net worth. There are</p>	<p>Grain Dealer Bond – A bond, C.D. or Irrevocable Letter of Credit in the amount of \$50,000 is required for each license.</p> <p>Warehouse Bond – A bond, C.D. or Irrevocable Letter of Credit amount is based on storage capacity of the grain elevator.</p>	<p>A grain audit is done on each elevator once a year. All grain is calibrated and that amount is given to our financial auditors. At that time the auditors do a financial audit and report to the Agricultural Commodities Commission. If the Commission feels there is a problem, an audit is done every quarter.</p>

Louisiana (continued)	approximately 150 licenses issued to Grain Dealer and Warehouses in the state. Approximately 14 federal warehouses are issued Grain Dealer licenses.		
Maryland	Grain Dealers license; Requirements - proof of insurance on grain, documentation of net worth and payment of licensing fee. License fees range from \$50.00 to \$300.00. Issued licenses to 42 businesses for 75 locations. Only one location is a federal warehouse.	Bonds not required. They are offered as an option for qualifying for a license in lieu of the proof of financial net worth.	Authority to conduct audits to determine the volume of grain handled to verify the grain dealer has the correct license type. Are not conducted routinely - usually when a problem is suspected.
Minnesota	<p>Licenses in Minnesota: Grain Buyers Grain Storage Grain Bank</p> <p>Grain storage elevators that store grain for the public are required to have a grain buyer's license and a state or federal grain warehouse license.</p> <p>Grain buyer licenses are required for anyone who buys grain in Minnesota for resale. Grain buyers are required to file annual financial statements; these statements are reviewed by a staff auditor. Any financial deficiencies noted must be addressed before a license is issued.</p> <p>Grain bank licenses are required for feed mill operators who store grain for producers where redelivery as feed is the only option for the depositor.</p> <p>Grain Buyers' Fees Range from \$100.00 to \$625.00 with additional location fees ranging from \$100.00 to \$200.00</p>	Bond amount is based on 50% of the value of grain stored by others, minimum \$1,500; maximum \$150,000. One bond covers all elevators owned at all locations operated by elevator owner	<p>State licensed grain storage elevators are required by statute to be audited twice each license year. One audit, performed on a random basis, is conducted by state warehouse examiners. The second audit can be performed by the state or by a third party, at the discretion of the elevator operator, if the state performs the audit an additional per hour fee is charged.</p> <p>The audit of state licensed grain storage elevators includes grain inventory measure (including verification of grain quality), review of grain storage and grain buying records (including scale ticket audit and review of credit grain purchase contracts), review of insurance coverage.</p> <p>Grain buyers who are not licensed by the State of Minnesota to store grain are subject to examination at the discretion of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. These buyers include federally licensed grain storage elevators, feed mills, trucker-grain buyers and grain dealers. Typically,</p>

<p>Minnesota (continued)</p>	<p>Bonds range from \$10,000 to \$50,000</p> <p><u>Grain Storage Warehouse License and Bond Amount</u> Per licensed location - \$100 Bond amount is based on 50% of the value of grain stored by others: minimum \$20,000; maximum \$500,000. One bond covers all elevators owned at all locations operated by elevator owner.</p> <p><u>Warehouse Examination Fee (based on licensed bushel capacity)</u> Range from \$275.00 to \$1415.00</p> <p><u>Grain Bank License Fee and Bond Amount</u> Per licensed location - \$125</p> <p>Bond amount is based on 50% of the value of grain stored by others, minimum \$1,500; maximum \$150,000. One bond covers all elevators owned at all locations operated by elevator owner.</p> <p>For the 2002-2003 license year, the State of Minnesota issued: 1,017 grain buyer licenses (includes state licensed grain storage elevators); 242 grain storage licenses; 47 grain bank licenses.</p> <p>Grain buyer licenses were issued for 194 federal locations operated by 97 companies.</p>		<p>grain buyers are examined once every three years. Depending on a buyer's financial condition and previous examination results, the buyer may be subject to more frequent examinations.</p> <p>The examinations include review grain buying records (including scale ticket/ grain receipt ticket audit and review of credit grain purchase contracts); the examination may include a grain measure if company owned grain is used to back credit grain purchase contracts.</p>
<p>Mississippi</p>	<p>Mississippi requires a Grain Warehouse license if the buyer has ability to store grain. Buyers who have no storage elevators must have a grain dealer license. However, our law states that Federally-licensed elevators do NOT require a state license of any type.</p> <p>Licensing fees are \$50 – 75 – 100,</p>	<p>Warehouses: Surety Bonds, Letters of Credit, and Governmental Bonds are required based on capacity: 25¢ per bushel for the first 1 million bushels, 20¢ per bushel for any additional 1-2 million bushels, and 15¢ per bushel for any over 2 million bushels. Minimum \$15,000, maximum \$1,000,000</p> <p>Dealers: Surety Bonds, Letters of Credit,</p>	<p>Rules require annual examinations. However, we typically audit 6 – 7 warehouses yearly, with varying degrees of scope, depending on the warehouse and the situation. All are done by hand, with no special software other than spreadsheets.</p> <p>We verify that they maintain a positive</p>

Mississippi (continued)	<p>depending on size (under 1 million bushels, 1-2 million, and over 2 million, respectively) + \$150 first-time fee. Dealers' licenses are \$50 each year. Warehouses and Dealers must submit financial statements. Warehouses must have net assets of at least 20 cents per bushel of capacity. Dealers must have "sufficient financial resources to guarantee payment" and must "maintain a liquid position throughout the year."</p> <p>Mississippi currently licenses 33 Grain Warehouses and 6 Grain Dealers. None are Federally-licensed</p>	<p>and Governmental Bonds are required based on 10% of annual buying volume. This is waived for those with very good financial standing (all current Dealers) and the minimum \$25,000 bond is used.</p>	<p>position with respect to farmer-owned storage. We do not audit or question the validity of their CPA-prepared financial statements.</p>
Missouri	<p><i>Warehouse License (411 RSMo) is required to store grain and a Grain Dealer License (276 RSMo) is required to buy/merchandise grain.</i></p> <p>Annual license fees range from \$25.00 to \$250.00. Annual warehouse examination fees range from \$50.00 to \$490.00</p> <p>Fees are required for requested warehouse examinations.</p> <p>Annual dealer license fee is \$40.00.</p> <p>NET WORTH REQUIREMENTS: Warehouse: Capacity \square \$.15, \$10,000 minimum, no ceiling (411.280) Grain dealer: the greater of \$50,000 or 2% of total grain purchases, no ceiling (276.511)</p> <p>Licenses Issued: 235 State Warehouse Licenses 453 State Grain Dealer Licenses (included USWA facilities) 75 USWA Warehouse Licensed locations with State Grain Dealer Licenses</p>	<p>Bonds may be issued by any company authorized to conduct business in Missouri. In lieu of a bond, Licensees may file with the department an Irrevocable Letters of Credit or Certificates of Deposit.</p> <p>Warehouse bonds range from \$20,000 to \$470,000. Dealer bonds range from \$20,000 to \$300,000.</p>	<p><i>Annually, A CPA Audited or Reviewed Financial Statement that is less than six months old is required. (Compiled Statements are not accepted).</i></p>

<p>Montana</p>	<p>Commodity Dealer License: 172 licensed in 2002-2003 License Fee - \$464/yr</p> <p>Commodity Warehouse License: 28 licensed in 2002-2003 License Fee - \$464/yr</p> <p>There are 74 federally licensed commodity warehouses in Montana. Federally licensed warehouse facilities are exempt from state licensing requirements for commodity warehouses. Most of these facilities are licensed under state laws as commodity dealers.</p>	<p>Dealer Bonding</p> <p>2% of gross value of purchases from producers. Minimum - \$20,000 Maximum - \$1,000,000</p> <p>Warehouse Capacity Bonding Requirement Minimum - \$20,000 Maximum - \$1,000,000 \$0.20/cwt - 1st 500,000 cwt \$0.15/cwt - 2nd 500,000 cwt \$0.10/cwt - > 1,000,000 cwt</p>	<p>The Department may inspect any commodity warehouse operator who is or has been previously licensed by the department and may inspect the warehouse for purposes of determining compliance Montana Agricultural Commodity Warehouse and Commodity Dealer Act.</p> <p>Inspections are conducted on a routine basis or when a complaint is received regarding the operation of a commodity dealer or commodity warehouse.</p>
<p>New Jersey</p>			
<p>Nebraska</p>	<p>Nebraska requires a grain warehouse license for storage. Also require a grain dealer license on truckers and brokers who buy and sell grain. Grain warehouses are exempt from having a grain dealer license. Grain warehousemen file a yearly application for the storage they want to license. Fees are determined by statute and are on a graduating scale based on bushel capacity. Financial statements must be reviewed or audited. Stock insurance is required. Some type of security must be filed, bond, letter of credit, CD and is based on bushel capacity with a \$500,000 maximum. Financial minimum requirements must be met according to Commission rules and regulations.</p> <p>Grain dealers file a yearly application and pay a \$30 fee and \$20 for each registered truck. Financial statements are compiled, reviewed, or audited and must meet a minimum \$10,000 allowable net worth and 1 to 1 working capital ratio. Security is based on the</p>	<p>For grain warehousemen bonds can be in the form of a surety bond, letter of credit, certificate of deposit, or government bonds. Bonds are based on bushel capacity. Minimum is \$25,000, maximum is \$500,000.</p> <p>For grain dealers the bonds can be in the form of a surety bond, letter of credit, or certificate of deposit. It is based on the yearly value of grain purchases. Minimum is \$35,000 and the maximum is \$150,000.</p>	<p>For grain warehouses, year end financial audits are required by law and must be conducted by a certified public accountant. They must be reviewed or audited. They must be filed within 90 days of the year end.</p> <p>For grain dealers, year end financials audits are required by law and must be conducted by a certified public accountant. They must be compiled, reviewed or audited. They must be filed with 90 days of the year end.</p>

Nebraska (continued)	<p>amount a grain purchased over the course of one year. Minimum of \$35,000 and maximum of \$150,000.</p> <p>Currently there are 157 grain warehouse licenses issued to state licensed grain warehouses and 86 grain dealer licenses issued. None are issued to federal warehousemen. As of June 30, 2002, the feds had issued 42 grain warehouse licenses.</p>		
North Dakota	<p>Federally licensed warehouses need a state "facility-based grain buyers license." The annual license fee is \$250 per location. There are no related financial requirements. There are 103 licenses in place.</p> <p>State licensed warehouses need a state "grain warehouse license." The annual fee ranges from \$250 to \$500 depending on the size of the facility. There are no related financial requirements. There are 321 licenses in place.</p> <p>Grain buyers that do not receive grain at a facility need a state "roving grain buyers license." The annual fee is \$250. There are no related financial requirements. There are 50 licenses in place.</p>	<p>Facility based grain buyers – Bonds based on bushels handled. Min. \$50,000. Max. \$1 million per company.</p> <p>Grain warehouse – Bonds based on physical capacity. Min. \$50,000. Max. \$1.5 million per company.</p> <p>Roving grain buyer – Bonds based on bushels handled. Min. \$50,000. Max. \$1.5 million.</p>	No financial audit requirements for any licensees.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma licenses grain warehouses for public storage. Oklahoma has a \$.25/bushel net worth requirement for the first 4,000,000 bushels and \$.10/bushel thereafter. Bond minimums are \$ 50,000.00 to a maximum of \$	Bonds are \$.25/bushel capacity with a minimum of \$ 50,000.00 and a maximum of \$500,000.00. If net worth falls below the \$50,000.00 minimum, then a deficiency is required to bring them up to minimum net worth.	can range from yearly to bi-annually to quarterly to monthly. Audits consist of measurements of grain, scale ticket, warehouse receipts, DPR, financial and insurance information, net worth requirements, remeasures, and exit

Oklahoma (continued)	500,000.00 depending upon storage capacity. Licenses are through a warehouse charter system that has a one time filing fee of \$100.00. Financial requirements are a yearly audited financial statement unless their net worth exceeds \$1,000,000.00. Oklahoma currently has 68 active charters with multiple locations primarily made up of cooperatives. Insurance coverage is required on grain on hand and storage facilities dollar for dollar. Oklahoma has no grain dealer law at this time.	Oklahoma accepts Letters of Credit and Certificates of Deposit in lieu of Surety Bonds.	interviews. Oklahoma has no dealer law.
Ohio	Ohio has a combined dealer and warehouse license. In cases, where a license has a fed license they are excluded from state law for warehousing activities until the commodity is sold then it is considered merchandising. Main location license fee is \$200.00 and additional branch locations are \$100.00 per branch. Examination fees range from \$50.00 to more than \$1200.00 239 companies 481 locations 29 fed licenses	Ohio does not require bonding for licensing. Require financial statements (at least review level). Minimum net worth \$50,000 Maximum net worth \$500,000	Examine at least once per year. Problem licenses are examined 4 times per year or more if deemed necessary. Use Exam-hand computerized software and reconcile records and physically measure the inventory each time.
Oregon	Warehouses that publicly store grain are required to license either with the State or Federally. We currently license 14. We have 1 that is licensed by both.	We require a surety bond for the public grain warehouses. The amount is 15 or 20 cents per bushel of capacity. Warehouse that supply a financial report bond at 15 cents. Those that do not are at 20 cents.	There is an annual physical measurement and records review along with the inspection of cleanliness and pests.
Pennsylvania	No licenses required	No bonds required	No audits required
South Carolina	Dealer and Handler of Agricultural Products License: Required of any dealer that buys products from the producer and pays by any means other than cash.	Dealer and Handlers License requires a bond equal to at least the highest month's receipts or a maximum of \$25,000. Grain producers have 100% protection through a guaranty fund	Licensed warehouses must be audited at least once every three months. A check is made to ensure that all receipted cotton and/or grain is on storage.

<p>South Carolina (continued)</p>	<p>137 License issued \$50.00 fee for license</p> <p>State Warehouse License: Required of any facility that issues warehouse receipts for cotton or grain 32 Warehouses Licensed No Charge for the License</p> <p>Audited or reviewed financial statement that shows they have a net worth of at least \$25,000 and not less than a minimum of \$0.25 per bushel capacity for grain warehouses or \$12.50 per bale capacity for cotton warehouses</p> <p>No federal warehouses at this time.</p>	<p>presently at \$4.1 million.</p> <p>Warehouse License requires a bond of \$25,000. Warehouse receipts are protected by a guaranty fund that is presently at \$3.3 million.</p>	
<p>South Dakota</p>	<p>State Public Grain Warehouses--any public warehouse where grain, as defined in subdivision 49-45-1.1(2), is received for storage for hire. The application fee for a license to operate as a public grain warehouse is \$160 per municipality. Each applicant for a public storage grain warehouse license shall submit a financial statement for the most recently completed year of operation. The statement shall be prepared by a certified public accountant, independent public accountant, a grain commission or management firm, or other individual skilled in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The commission may require the applicant to submit a second financial statement prepared by a certified public accountant at the compilation, review, or audit level if the commission determines that the first statement submitted is incomplete or otherwise unsatisfactory. The financial statement must include a</p>	<p>State Public Grain Warehouse--Before any license is granted to a public warehouseman, he shall file with the commission a bond conditioned to secure the faithful performance of his obligations as a public warehouseman and full and unreserved compliance with the laws of this state and the rules of the commission, relating to the storage of property for hire by the public warehouseman. The warehouseman shall furnish a single bond in an amount equal to one-half of the local market value of the grain stored in his warehouse, or if multiple warehouses are operated by the warehouseman, the bond shall equal one-half of the local market value of the grain stored at all warehouse locations. However, a warehouseman shall provide a minimum bond of twenty-five thousand dollars at any one municipality or location. Such minimum bond amounts per municipality or location does not limit the bond coverage available to depositors at any one warehouse</p>	<p>If the commission becomes aware of any grain dealer or public grain warehouseman that refuses, neglects or is unable, upon proper demand, to redeem any scale ticket or receipt issued by him, through redelivery or cash payment or has knowledge of any act of insolvency, including but not limited to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy naming the grain dealer or warehouseman as debtor, the commission shall take immediate possession of the facility and undertake an immediate audit and verify the names and addresses of all outstanding scale ticket and warehouse receipt holders as revealed by the audit, and audit and certify the quantity and class or classes of grain therein. These audits would be done on an as needed basis.</p> <p>Grain Dealer's Assessment and Checkoff Records--the public utilities commission may contract with the Wheat Commission pursuant to Chapter 38-10-41, the South Dakota Oilseeds Council</p>

<p>South Dakota (continued)</p>	<p>balance sheet and statement of profit and loss at a minimum. At a minimum, the applicant's balance sheet must show a positive net worth before a license will be issued. In determining net worth, the commission may disallow the following assets if the assets are withdrawals of equity or are uncollectible: (1)Accounts and notes receivable from or advances to stockholders, owners, partners, employees or affiliates; (2)Accounts receivables over 180 days old; (3)Investments or equities in cooperatives; or (4)Goodwill. Also at a minimum, the balance sheet must show current assets equal to or greater than current liabilities before a license will be issued. In determining working capital, the commission may disallow the following assets if the assets are withdrawals of equity or are uncollectible: (1)Accounts and notes receivable from or advances to stockholders, owners, partners, employees, or affiliates; (2) Accounts receivable over 180 days old; (3)Investments or equities in cooperatives; or (4) Goodwill.</p> <p>State Grain Dealers--any person who buys grain for the purpose of resale. However, nothing in this chapter applies to the isolated or occasional resale of grain by a person who does not hold himself or herself out as engaging in the business of reselling grain or to a person who purchases grain for the person's own use or consumption. The word, use, or the word, consumption, as used in this subdivision, does not mean the sale of the grain at retail or wholesale. The application fee for a grain dealer license is \$160 per municipality. If the grain dealer making application for a</p>	<p>location. The entire bond, up to the amount on its face, shall provide coverage to a depositor conducting business at any of the warehouseman's locations.</p> <p>State Grain Dealer--Before any grain dealer license is issued by the commission, the applicant shall file with the commission a bond conditioned to secure the faithful performance of the applicant's obligations as a grain dealer and full and unreserved compliance with the laws of this state and the rules of the commission, relating to the purchase of grain by the grain dealer. The bond is for the specific purpose of protecting persons selling grain to the grain dealer. However, the bond may not benefit any person entering into a voluntary credit sale with a grain dealer. The minimum bond required to obtain a grain dealer license is fifty thousand dollars per municipality. If the commission finds, after an opportunity for notice and hearing, that the bond filed by a grain dealer, pursuant to this section, is inadequate because of circumstances peculiar to that grain dealer, the amount of that bond may be increased to such amount as the commission determines. In addition, the grain dealer may stipulate to a higher bond amount requested by the commission.</p>	<p>pursuant to Chapter 38-27-19, the Soybean Research and Promotion Council pursuant to Chapter 38-29-14 and the South Dakota Corn Utilization Council pursuant to Chapter 38-32-24. Under the terms of any such contract, the commission may inspect the records of licensed grain dealers to determine compliance with the assessment and checkoff requirement imposed by Chapters 38-10, 38-27, 38-29, and 38-32. The commission performs approximately 60 checkoff audits in total per fiscal year for the Wheat Commission, the Soybean Research and Promotion Council, and the South Dakota Corn Utilization Council per contract.</p>
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South Dakota (continued)	<p>license also holds a license to operate a public grain warehouse or is, at the same time, making application to operate a public grain warehouse under chapter 49-43, the fee imposed by this section is waived. The financial statement requirements are the same as for the state public grain warehouses detailed above.</p> <p>South Dakota currently has 112 facilities that hold both federal warehouse and state grain dealer licenses and 115 facilities that hold both state public grain warehouse and state grain dealer licenses. South Dakota also has 91 state grain dealer licenses related to truckers, brokers and private storage facilities. As previously mentioned there are 112 state grain dealer licenses issued to federal licensed grain warehouses.</p>		
Tennessee	<p>Annual application and fees as follows: Warehouse - \$150; Class 1 and 2 - \$150 (Class 1 over \$500,000 grain purchases, Class 2 \$100,000 - \$500,000); Incidental - \$50 (up to \$100,000 purchases).</p> <p>License issued – 116. All are state warehouses & grain dealers.</p> <p>Federal Warehouses <u>not</u> required to have a state license.</p>	<p>Surety bonds, letters of credit or CD's may be used as licensing security. Security requirement is 10% of grain purchases excluding Deferred Pricing and Priced Later purchases. Min./Max. are as follows: Warehouse, Class 1 & 2 : \$20,000/\$100,000; Incidental \$1,000/\$10,000. Waiver requests require financial statements and established ratios.</p> <p>Federal warehouses have there own security requirements – state not involved.</p>	<p>All state dealers and warehouses are visited once a year. Basic audit procedures to verify correctness of application data, proper license posting, payment promptness. Warehouse audits include DPR review, physical inventory, confirm grain stock insurance coverage and other audit procedures that appear appropriate.</p>
Utah	<p>Agricultural Products Dealers Act is required, but not as a warehouse. Application, bond and \$25.00 license fee required.</p> <p>19 licenses pertaining to grain dealers. 5 federal warehouses licensed in Utah, two of these five are also regulated and licensed by the state.</p>	<p>Corporate Surety Bond, irrevocable letter of credit, Trust Fund Agreement for not less than \$10,000 or more than \$100,000.</p>	<p>No audit currently required, but records required to be kept for one year and to be made available for inspection.</p>

<p>Washington</p>	<p>Licenses: Washington State Warehouse License; a warehouse operator may elect to license under the U S Warehouse Act, if so, then the operator is exempt from the state warehouse law.</p> <p>Washington State Grain Dealer License if entity purchases from a Washington Producer. If a dealer purchases less than 10,000 bushels per year and pays for the commodity in cash, the dealer may license as an exempt grain dealer. There is no bonding requirement for an exempt grain dealer.</p> <p>License Requirements: Minimum net worth of \$25,000, required net worth of 20 cents of licensed capacity or 4% of the cost of goods purchased from producers, which ever is higher; working capital ratio of .9 to 1; submit an annual financial state that has be audited or reviewed by a licensed certified public accountant; a bond computed at 18 cents of licensed capacity or 6% of the cost of goods purchased from producers which ever is higher with a minimum of \$50,000 and a maximum of \$750,000 if all other requirements are meet.</p> <p>Department will accept a cash certificate of deposit, assignment of the cash value of life insurance, or a irrevocable letter of credit from a bank in lieu of bond.</p> <p>Commodities in store must be fully insured at current market value for loss against fire, lightning, internal explosion, windstorm, cyclone and tornado.</p> <p>License fees: Warehouse License: Country Elevator: \$ 500 for each separate elevator.</p> <p>Sub-Terminal Elevator: \$1050 for each separate elevator.</p>	<p>A bond is computed at 18 cents of licensed capacity or 6% of the cost of goods purchased from producers which ever is higher with a minimum of \$50,000 and a maximum of \$750,000 if all other requirements are meet.</p> <p>Department will accept a cash certificate of deposit, assignment of the cash value of life insurance, or a irrevocable letter of credit from a bank in lieu of bond.</p> <p>Bond coverage; valid storage claimants are provided a 1st priority pro-rata share of the bond. Producers holding an unpaid contract and a valid claim have a 2nd priority pro-rata share of the bond.</p>	<p>Audits are not required by the state. However, currently the state is conducting one compliance audit at each state licensed warehouse and licensed grain dealer.</p> <p>A warehouse audit consists of a physical inventory; comparison of physical inventory to total storage obligations; listing of outstanding storage open storage obligations, an audit of outstanding warehouse receipts and unused receipts; verification of quality and condition of commodities; a sanitation inspection; verification of insurance coverage for stocks in storage; a summary of the audit with management.</p>
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<p>Washington (continued)</p>	<p>Terminal Elevator: \$1350 for each separate elevator.</p> <p>Grain Dealer \$ 750</p> <p>Exempt Dealer \$ 300</p> <p>Number of Warehouse Licenses: 53, with a total of 400 separate elevators with a license capacity of 198,000,000 bushels.</p> <p>Number of Grain Dealers: 83</p> <p>There are 5 federal licensed warehouse operators in Washington.</p> <p>There are 10 federal operators that are holding Washington Grain Dealer Licenses</p>		
<p>Wisconsin</p>	<p>Grain warehouse keeper license – Warehouse keepers who store greater than 50,000 bu. of grain for others at anytime during a license year must obtain a license. License fees start at \$525 for warehouses with less than 150,000 bu. of storage capacity plus additional fees of up to \$600 for storage capacity in excess of 4,000,000 bu. and \$300 for each additional storage location. Those with greater than 300,000 bu. of storage capacity must submit a financial statement. If the statement indicates negative equity upon initial application they must file security with the department. If the financial statement shows positive equity they must contribute to an indemnity fund based on a formula which includes the capacity of the warehouse, their current ratio, and their debt to equity ratio.</p> <p>Grain dealer license – Entities who</p>	<p>Those required to file security must file it in the form of a continuous surety bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, a certificate of deposit or money market certificate, or currency. Warehouse keepers required to file security must maintain an amount at least equal to 20% of the value of depositor grain. Grain dealers who have negative equity upon initial application must file security at least equal to 35% of the average of the highest months purchases during the most recent 12 months plus 100% of the highest amount of grain payable under deferred payment outstanding during the most recent 12 months. Producers are covered at 100% if the security is sufficient to cover all claims, otherwise it is proportionate.</p> <p>Those not required to file security are covered by the indemnity fund at a level of 100% for each depositor of grain up</p>	<p>Audits of state licensed grain warehouses are performed biannually for warehouses who file a financial statement that shows a current ratio of greater than 2 to 1 and debt to equity ratio of less than 2 to 1. All other licensed grain warehouses are required to be audited annually. Grain dealers who are not state licensed warehouse keepers are audited periodically.</p>

<p>Wisconsin (continued)</p>	<p>procure grain from producers must obtain a license. License fees start at \$75 for grain dealers who pay less than \$50,000 annually to producers for grain plus additional fees of up to \$450 for grain dealers who pay more than \$500,000 annually to producers for grain, \$225 for each additional business location, \$450 for filing a reviewed instead of an audited financial statement, and \$45 for each truck after the first truck used to haul grain. Grain dealers who pay more than \$500,000 annually to producers for grain or who used deferred payment contracts must submit a financial statement. If the statement indicates negative equity upon initial application or a debt to equity ratio of more than 5 to 1 at anytime, they must file security with the department. If the financial statement shows positive equity they must contribute to an indemnity fund based on a formula which includes the capacity of the warehouse, their current ratio, and their debt to equity ratio.</p>	<p>to \$100,000 and 80% of the first \$60,000 for a claim made by a producer, and 75% the amount in excess of \$60,000 for a claim made by a producer.</p>	
<p>Wyoming</p>	<p>Grain Warehouse license required annually License fee - \$125.00 per year Current financial statement submitted with license application 40 state licenses per year None issued to federal warehouses</p>	<p>Bond amount determined by storage capacity and required for warehouses and/or warehousemen. Minimum bond - \$20,000 (usually applied to dealers/brokers with no storage)</p>	<p>Annual exams conducted at all warehouses, storage & documents.</p>