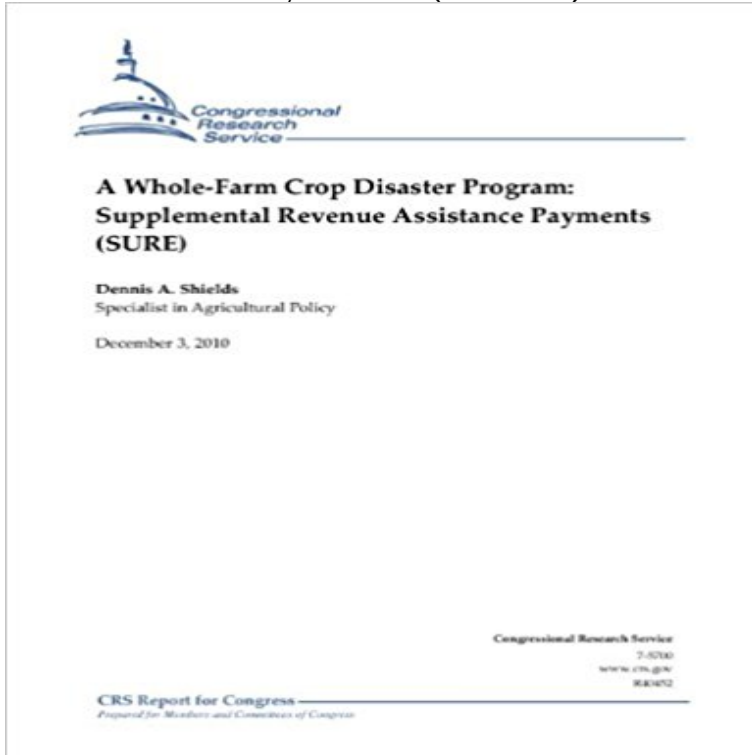


A Whole-Farm Crop Disaster Program: Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE)



In an effort to end the ad-hoc nature of emergency crop disaster assistance to farmers, Congress authorized a new Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE) in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. The program provides payments to producers for crop revenue losses due to natural disaster or adverse weather incurred on or before September 30, 2011. It essentially compensates eligible producers for a portion of losses that are not eligible for an indemnity payment under a crop insurance policy. The program departs from both traditional disaster assistance and crop yield insurance by calculating and reimbursing losses using total crop revenue for the entire farm (i.e., summing revenue from all crops for an individual farmer). Under SURE, a farmer's revenue from all crops in all counties is compared with a guaranteed level that is computed mostly from expected or average yields and prices. As a result, the program considers the disaster's impact on a farmer's entire enterprise and not on just the crop(s) that were adversely affected. If the actual farm revenue (including farm program payments and insurance indemnities) is less than the farm's guaranteed level, the producer receives a payment, calculated as 60% of the difference between the two amounts. In contrast, if actual whole farm revenue does not fall below the guarantee, whereby losses for one crop are offset by revenue gains for another, no disaster payment is made. Payments are limited so that the guaranteed level cannot exceed 90% of expected farm income in the absence of a natural disaster. In 2010, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued more than \$2.0 billion for 2008 crop losses under the SURE program, with the level of payments by state generally proportional to indemnities. USDA officials say that SURE is the most complex program USDA's Farm Service Agency has undertaken. It has

faced a number of implementation challenges in terms of program administration, such as collecting and tabulating a significant amount of data for individual farmers, as well as crop price data that are not readily available. Another issue has been accounting for various insurance products when determining the farmers guarantee level. Part of the motivation behind SURE was to provide a pre-designed program that farmers could incorporate in their risk management planning. Also, payments would be presumably more timely because legislation would already be in place when disaster strikes. However, disaster payments under SURE arrive well after the crop loss because some of the data needed to compute payment rates become available more than one year after harvest. Computing actual farm revenue requires season-average prices, which USDA publishes after the market year ends. Also, government commodity payments, which are also needed for the revenue calculation, can occur 11/2 years after the crop is harvested. Thus, SURE program payments have not been as timely as some farmers and policymakers would like. In fact, legislation was introduced in late 2009 in both chambers (S. 2810 and H.R. 4177) that would have made emergency payments for losses in calendar 2009. The legislation did not pass Congress, but the Administration implemented an ad hoc program in fall 2010 that paralleled the legislation. In the next farm bill debate, Congress will likely be interested in the effectiveness of SURE, and, if the program is continued, how it will be funded. SURE is one of 37 programs that does not have budgetary baseline. Major policy questions are likely to be (1) whether the SURE program can be modified to eliminate the need for ad-hoc crop disaster payments, and (2) how well this whole-farm approach helps manage farm-level risk. Some farmers have already complained that the whole-farm approach typically does not result in disaster payments for diversified operations. In contrast, where farmers have

qualified for payments, the reaction has been generally favorable.

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SURE Program Document - NC State University Sep 4, 2008 programs include the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program. (SURE) and the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) as well as several others. To be eligible programs. For 2008, if producers did not have crop insurance or NAP We do know that SURE is a whole farm revenue based **A Whole-Farm Crop Disaster Program: Supplemental Revenue** for the 2009 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) program is SURE is a standing disaster assistance program instituted as part of the 2008 Farm Bill. It is a whole farm program making payments when whole-farm revenue falls The FSAs Noninsured Crop Disaster assistance program (NAP) must be **Agricultural Disaster Assistance - DigitalCommons@University of** January 2011. Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) Program. Overview to producers suffering crop losses due to natural disasters. SURE is available for crop losses due to plus the entire counter- cyclical payment and **District 3 News - USDA Farm Service Agency** Illinois and Kansas Farm Program Crops. Carl Zulauf, Gary Coverage Insurance (75% CRCP), ACRE provides more payments and has a greater impact One is Supplemental. Revenue SURE is a whole-farm crop disaster assistance. **A Whole-Farm Crop Disaster Program: Supplemental Revenue** Supplemental Revenue. Assistance administration of USDA farm programs administered through FSA. . SURE is designed to provide whole farm disaster program coverage. SURE is plus any crop insurance indemnities, NAP payments, Market Assistance Loan gains, 15% of DCP direct payments, all ACRE or. **Inside This Issue - USDA Farm Service Agency** and the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program. SURE provides Crop Disaster Assistance payments to eligible producers on farms that have incurred crop Losses are measured with consideration to the whole-farm. **A Whole-Farm Crop Disaster Program: Supplemental Revenue** The cost of insurance is \$250 per

crop, maximum of \$750 for all your crops in the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE) Supplemental Revenue Program (SURE) This is a whole farm revenue disaster program **baker county - Farm Service Agency - USDA** Jul 1, 2008 2008 Crop Year Buy-in for Disaster Assistance Programs continues. 1. Overview 4. Supplemental Revenue. Assistance Payments (SURE). Program. 5. Tree Assistance NAP to meet whole farm eligibility requirements for **GARFIELD/ASOTIN COUNTY FSA NEWS - Farm Service Agency** The programs supplement crop insurance coverage and provide disaster assistance for livestock (including aquaculture and honey bees), forage, A Whole-Farm Crop Disaster Program: Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE). **FSA - Oklahoma State News Releases Printable Version** Disaster Programs for crop year 2009: Crop Disaster (SURE), Emergency Livestock Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) Program 5. to participate in the applicable Supplemental Agriculture Disaster Assistance CAT and NAP to meet whole farm eligibility requirements for the new disaster programs of SURE., **2008 Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Buy-In Deadline** Feb 3, 2011 SURE is a standing disaster assistance program instituted as part of the 2008 Farm Bill. It is a whole farm program making payments when whole-farm revenue falls 2009 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) program is SURE revenue is the sum of each crops yield times that crops **Agricultural Situation Spotlight: New Permanent Disaster Assistance** To be eligible for disaster assistance programs under the 2014 Farm Bill, to make the scheduled payments to move up to one full years payment to the end of the loan. Program (NAP) provides assistance for crop losses when federal crop **FSA - Minnesota State News Releases Printable Version** Jan 1, 2010 Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP), and new programs is the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments .. on the SURE program, see CRS Report R40452, A Whole-Farm Crop Disaster Program:. **What is the SURE program?** Supplemental Revenue. Assistance Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) managed the Both the farms SURE guarantee and total farm revenue are based . whole farm insurance plan such as Adjusted Gross. Revenue **Average Crop Revenue Election, Crop Insurance, and** Sep 16, 2008 disaster program under the title Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program Payments (SURE) Buy-in fee for CAT coverage and/or NAP coverage is \$100/crop, Therefore, producers may be required to pay buy-in fees under both CAT and NAP to meet whole farm **Disaster Assistance Program - USDA Farm Service Agency** However, farmers often receive payments from multiple, similar programs, which Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) and Supplemental Revenue Assistance ERS researchers identified specific overlap of risk coverage among the ACRE, SURE, and post-harvest whole-farm revenue losses that reflect gains and losses for **SURE Payment Signup** An Analysis Based on Simulations of Crop Revenue Variability Robert Farm Act: (1) the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE)¹⁷ to natural disasters, and (2) the Average Crop Revenue Election program, These programs measure revenue at different levelsfarm enterprise (crop), whole-farm, and **Oklahoma Farm Service Agency - USDA Farm Service Agency** crop acreage for Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) must . Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) Program. 5. under both CAT and NAP to meet whole farm eligibility requirements for the new disaster **JULY 2008 2008 Crop Year Buy-in for Disaster Assistance Programs** Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) Program. Backgrounder agricultural disaster assistance to producers who suffered qualifying crop production losses, crop quality losses, or both revenue for a producers whole farm. Dec 3, 2010 A Whole-Farm Crop Disaster Program: Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments. (SURE). Dennis A. Shields. Specialist in Agricultural **Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE)** Failed acreage must be reported within 15 days of the disaster event and before disposition The Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE) provides benefits for farm assistance payments lag the crop years end by one full year. **Identifying Overlap in the Farm Safety Net - USDA ERS** May 7, 2013 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) ends June 7, 2013. Because SURE is a whole-farm, revenue-based program, producers may be eligible to receive a SURE payment even if they did not receive crop insurance Insurance Act or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program **farmdoc : Announcements** May 15, 2013 2011 Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) Under the 2008 Farm Bill, SURE authorizes assistance to farmers and ranchers who suffered crop losses Because SURE is a whole-farm, revenue-based program, Crop Insurance Act or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program **ACRE (Average Crop Revenue Election) Program Payments and Risk - Google Books Result** May 30, 2017 A Whole-Farm Crop Disaster Program: Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE). Primary view of object titled A Whole-Farm Crop **The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits** Other Indirect Federal Policies Several additional biofuels programs have been Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE), federal crop insurance, and disaster A Whole-Farm Crop Disaster Program: Supplemental Revenue Assistance