

Farm Bill Disaster Aid Programs

The 2008 Farm Bill created a permanent disaster aid program for U.S. farms and ranches. Specifically, five different permanent disaster programs were authorized that are intended to replace ad hoc disaster relief programs. The five standing disaster programs are the Livestock Indemnity Payments program (LIP), Livestock Forage Disaster program (LFP), Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees and Farm Raised Fish program (ELAP), the Orchard and Nursery Tree Assistance Program (TAP), and the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE).

To be eligible to receive benefits under several of the new disaster aid programs, producers must have purchased insurance for each *insurable commodity*. *Insurable commodities* are those for which a plan of insurance can be obtained from the USDA's Risk Management Agency. Coverage for *noninsurable* commodities is generally available through the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) run by the USDA's Farm Service Agency.

For livestock producers the *insurable commodity* of greatest concern is forage. Generally, a producer must either: (1) obtain a Risk Management Agency (RMA) policy or plan of insurance for the forage, or (2) file the required paperwork and pay the administrative fee by the application closing date for Noninsured Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) coverage.



Vegetative Index – Pasture, Rangeland and Forage (VI-PRF)

The Pasture, Rangeland, Forage Pilot Insurance Program is a risk management tool for grazinglands and hayland in all counties of Nebraska. This program is based on a vegetation greenness index, and is designed to give forage and livestock producers the ability to buy insurance protection for losses of forage produced for grazing or harvested for hay.

For more information see: <http://www.rma.usda.gov>.

Sales closing date: September 30th
Policy year: January 1-December 31



Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)

USDA's Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory or prevented planting occurs due to natural disasters.

To be eligible for NAP assistance, crops must be noninsurable crops and agricultural commodities for which the catastrophic risk protection level of crop insurance is not available, and must be one of the commercially produced crops found in the published list, including crops planted and grown for livestock consumption (not limited to grain and forage crops and including native forage).

For more information see: <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/stateoffapp?mystate=ne>

Deadline for purchase of NAP for ALL crops: March 15th



Copies available at:
Western Risk Management Library
<http://agecon.uwyo.edu/RiskMgt>

BRIEFING

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Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP): Wyoming

Vincent H. Smith, James B. Johnson & John P. Hewlett

Background:

The Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) was authorized under the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (the 2008 Farm Bill).

ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish who have losses due to disease, adverse weather, or other conditions, including losses due to blizzards or wildfire, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

ELAP assistance is for losses not covered under other Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Payment programs established in the 2008 Farm Bill, specifically, the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP), the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), and the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE).

Sections 12033 and 15101 of the Farm Bill define the scope of ELAP. They authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide payments to producers of livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish to assist them in recovering from losses due to disease, adverse weather, or other conditions, including losses due to blizzards or wildfire.

ELAP is a permanent disaster aid program for farms producing crops.

Some General Provisions:

As with the other standing disaster programs, ELAP payments are annually limited to a maximum of \$100,000 per person or legal entity, a combined limit applicable to the sum of all payments from LFP, LIP, SURE and ELAP. For 2009 through 2011, a person or legal entity with an average adjusted net farm gross income that exceeds \$500,000 for the relevant period will not be eligible to receive ELAP payments.

ELAP has a risk management purchase requirement. To be eligible for ELAP payments, eligible producers on a farm must have purchased insurance for each "insurable commodity" excluding grazing land. "Insurable commodities" are those for which a plan of insurance can be obtained from the USDA's Risk Management Agency. Coverage for "noninsurable" commodities is generally available through the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) run by the USDA's Farm Service Agency. To be

honeybee colony collapse disorder and purchased livestock feed destroyed due to an eligible loss condition.

4 pages:

The Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish who have losses due to disease, adverse weather, or other conditions, including losses due to blizzards, or wildfire, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP): Wyoming

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Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP): Wyoming

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13 pages:

The Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses because of qualifying drought or fire. The eligible grazing losses must occur within the same calendar year the benefits are being requested. Compensation provided under LFP can be used for any purpose by the program participant.

14 pages:

The new Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE), created by 2008 Farm Bill, is a permanent disaster aid program for farms producing crops. The program is one of five different permanent disaster programs authorized by the act. The purpose of the SURE program is to provide agricultural producers with automatic disaster payments when the region in which they farm experiences catastrophic natural weather events or when an individual farm experiences severe crop losses due to highly localized adverse weather conditions.

Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE): Wyoming

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