Crop Insurance for
SMALL GRAINS
2018 Crop Year

Wheat and barley are insurable if:
- They are grown in a county on insurable acreage, where premium rates are provided;
- They are planted on insurable acreage for harvest as a grain; and
- You have a share of the crop.
- Oats are not insurable in Vermont at this time without written agreement from USDA’s Risk Management Agency.

Crop insurance for small grains protects against:
- Adverse weather condition, including natural perils such as hail, frost, freeze, wind, drought, and excess moisture;
- Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril during the insurance year;
- Fire, if caused by an insured peril in the insured year;
- Harvest price decline below the projected price when revenue protection is in effect;
- Insect damage and plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of control measures; or
- Wildlife.

Coverage Levels, Premium Subsidies and Crop Pricing
- The premium subsidy percentages vary based on the coverage levels you select.
- Catastrophic Risk Protection (CAT) coverage is fixed at 50 percent of your average yield and 55 percent of the price election. The cost for CAT coverage is an administrative fee of $300.
- Commodity Exchange Price Provisions (CEPP) contain information necessary to develop the projected price and the harvest price for the insured crop. CEPP includes the price discovery period, release dates, boards of trade used, and additional pricing information. Talk to your agent, or go to: www.rma.usda.gov/tools/pricediscovery.html
Insurance period
Coverage begins on the later of the date your application is accepted or the date when the crop is planted. Coverage ends with the earliest occurrence of one of the following:
- Total destruction of the crop;
- Abandonment of the crop; or
- Harvest of the unit;
- End of insurance period.
- Final adjustment of a loss;

2018 Dates for Spring-planted BARLEY and WHEAT in Vermont
(no coverage available for oats at this time without written agreement from USDA RMA)
Sales Closing Date………………………………….…..March 15, 2018
End of Insurance Period……………………….…..…October 31, 2018

Vermont Counties where small grain crop insurance is available
For insurable counties you can visit  webapp.rma.usda.gov/apps/actuarialinformationbrowser/
or check with your crop insurance agent for availability. The crop may be insurable in additional counties by written agreement if specific criteria are met.

Insurance Plans
Revenue Protection—Insurance coverage provides protection against revenue loss due to a production loss, price decline or increase, or a combination of both.

Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion—Insurance coverage provides protection only against revenue loss due to a production loss, price decline, or a combination of both.

Yield Protection—Insurance coverage only providing protection against a production loss.

Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) - MPCI policies must be purchased prior to planting and cover loss of crop yields from all types of natural causes. Newer coverage options combine yield protection and price protection to guard farmers against potential loss in revenue, whether due to low yields or changes in market price.

Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) - SCO is available for barley and wheat. If elected, SCO provides additional coverage for a portion of your underlying crop insurance policy deductible. For further information visit the SCO fact sheet at:

Late and Prevented Planting provisions provide protection on eligible acreage that is planted late or that cannot be planted by the final planting date.
Where to Buy Crop Insurance

All multi-peril crop insurance, including CAT policies, and Whole Farm Revenue Protection policies are available from private insurance agents. Under the Federal Crop Insurance Program’s unique public-private partnership, private companies authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture Risk Management Agency (USDA RMA) write crop insurance policies. The private companies are obligated to sell insurance to every eligible farmer who requests it.

Subsidies—The federal government subsidizes the farmer-paid premiums to reduce the cost to farmers. In addition, it provides reimbursement to the private insurance companies to offset operating and administrative costs that would otherwise be paid by farmers as part of their premium. Through this federal support, crop insurance remains affordable to a majority of America’s farmers and ranchers.

A list of licensed crop insurance agents is available on the RMA website at:


Reporting

You must file a report of planted acreage with your crop insurance agent by the acreage reporting date. Since acreage reporting dates vary by crop and county, talk with your agent.

In the event of damage or loss, you must notify your agent within 72 hours of your initial discovery of damage but not later than 15 days after the end of the insurance period.

For more information, contact

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This material is funded in partnership with USDA, Risk Management Agency, under award number RM17RMETS524005. Any reference to commercial products, trade names, or brand names is for information only, and no endorsement or approval is intended. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. University of Vermont Extension, Burlington, Vermont. University of Vermont Extension, and U.S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating, offer education and employment to everyone without regard to race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or familial status.