

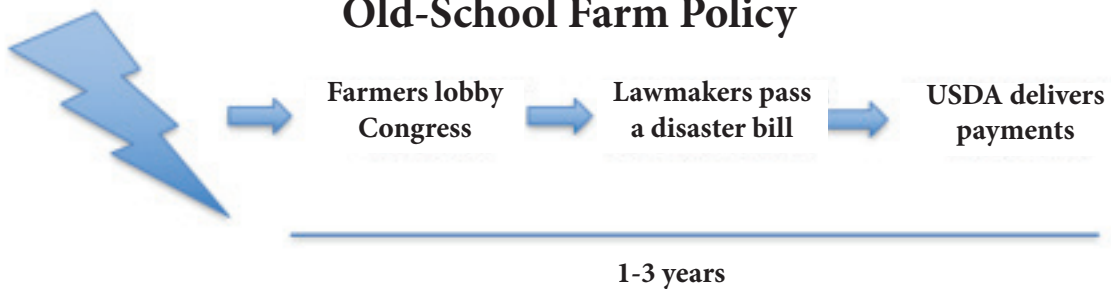


## Out with the Old, In with the New

Until the modern-day crop insurance system was put in place, farmers dealt with disaster a lot differently. When disaster struck, farmers would ask Congress for help; lawmakers would debate disaster legislation and appropriate money; then the USDA would write program rules and dispense checks—sometimes years later.

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### Old-School Farm Policy

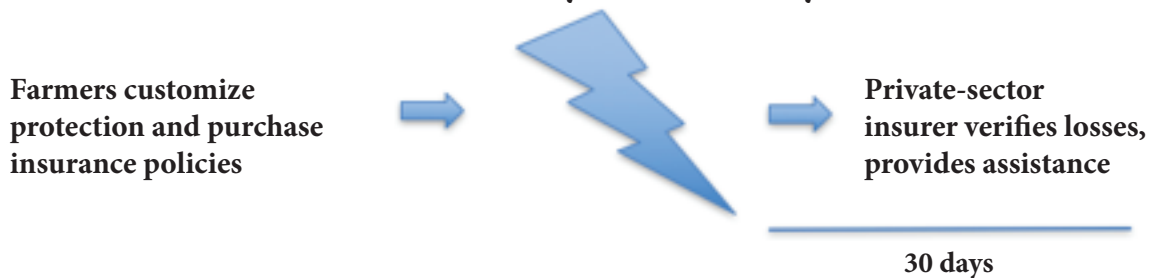


All told, 42 ag disaster bills—totaling more than \$70 billion—were passed from 1989 to 2012.

Because of the tremendous risk being shouldered by taxpayers and because of the delay in getting payments to farmers when they needed them the most, Congress designed the current crop insurance system.

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### Modern-Day Farm Policy



This public-private partnership marries federal investment to make private insurance affordable and widely available. Farmers pick insurance plans that work best for them, and when disaster strikes, private insurers process claims and speed payments to growers—usually within 30 days.

Best of all, taxpayer risk is minimal because farmers and private-sector insurers share in the program's cost. No wonder crop insurance is the cornerstone of today's farm safety net.



# Support Crop Insurance

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