



Cotton Payments, Disaster Assistance, and Safety Net Update

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MFP (Market Facilitation Program) Payments

USDA announced last July that it would act to assist farmers damaged by tariffs and reduced exports. In September, the Market Facilitation Program (MFP) was initiated and the signup began. MFP payments are received on actual 2018 production. The payment rates for crops commonly grown in Georgia are listed below:

Market Facilitation Program

Crop	MFP Payment Rate	
Corn	\$0.01	per bushel
Cotton	\$0.06	per pound
Grain Sorghum	\$0.86	per bushel
Soybeans	\$1.65	per bushel
Wheat	\$0.14	per bushel

Initially, the signup deadline was January 15, 2019 but due to the partial government shutdown that included Farm Service Agency (FSA) offices, the signup deadline was extended to February 14, 2019. The signup period has now ended. Before payments can be received, in addition to signing up for MFP, the 2018 production must be certified. The deadline for certifying production with FSA is May 1, 2019.

A first/initial payment was authorized on half of 2018 production. If the farm was signed up for MFP and 2018 production has already been certified, the first payment has likely already been received. A second payment—at the same MFP rate on the other half of production, was announced on December 17, 2018. If the farm is already signed up and certified the production, the second payment has also been made or should be made shortly.

Producers did not need to sign up again for the second payment. If the first payment has not been or was not received, one payment for the total amount will be received. Below is an example for how the payment is calculated. Assuming a farm produced 750,000 lbs or approximately 1,500 running (gin count) bales of upland cotton lint in 2018.

Example First Payment:

Total Certified Production = 750,000 lbs

MFP = 750,000 x ½ x \$0.06 = \$22,500

Example Second Payment:

Total Certified Production = 750,000 lbs
MFP = 750,000 x ½ x \$0.06 = \$22,500

Example Total (All In One Payment):

Total Certified Production = 750,000 lbs
MFP = 750,000 x \$0.06 = \$45,000

Unfortunately, MFP payments for cotton will be less than expected. This is due to crop loss caused by Hurricane Michael and excessive rains and delayed harvest during the entire harvest season that followed. Prior to Hurricane Michael, USDA projected the Georgia crop at 2.9 million bales or approximately 1.4 billion pounds. The MFP on that amount would have been approximately \$83.5 million. The latest USDA projection for the Georgia crop is approximately 936 million pounds and MFP of \$56.1 million—a 33% reduction.

Impact of Hurricane Michael and Adverse Harvest Season on Georgia Cotton MFP

	Acres ³		Yield ³	Total Production ³		MFP ⁴
	Planted	Harvested		Bales	Pounds	
Pre-Michael ¹	1.45	1.42	980	2.90	1,392	\$83.50
Current ²	1.43	1.35	693	1.95	936	\$56.13

1/ USDA-NASS, October 2018.

2/ Latest estimate, USDA-NASS, February 2019.

3/ Million acres, lbs/acre yield, million 480-lb bales, and million lbs total production

4/ Million dollars. Maximum possible MFP if 100% certified and without payment limitations

The limit on MFP payments is \$125,000 per person or legal entity for corn, cotton, grain sorghum, soybeans, and wheat combined and applicants must have an AGI of less than \$900,000. The limit on MFP is separate from the limit on ARC/PLC.

Given the relative crop acreages in Georgia and the relatively small payment on corn, on average, the majority of a person or entity’s MFP will be on cotton if the operation grows cotton. For example, to reach the \$125,000 payment limit from cotton only, it would require about 2 million pounds (4,340 USDA 480-lb statistical bales or about 4,183 “running bales” from the gin). At the state average yield of 693 pounds per acre, this would be equivalent to roughly 3,000 acres of cotton per person or legal entity at that yield. Had yield been higher as expected (and many producers have said they had a record crop prior to Michael), the limit would have reached the cap at much smaller production and would have been an issue for some producers.

2018 Disaster Assistance

At the time of this is written, there is yet no 2018 disaster relief package but the outlook appears to be improving for having legislation soon.

After months of budget negotiations, disagreements, delays, continuing resolutions, and a partial government shutdown, both the House and Senate passed the final budget package for FY19 on February 14, 2019 and President Trump signed the legislation into law on February 15, 2019.

Unfortunately, although included in earlier budget bills that never fully passed through both House and Senate, 2018 disaster funding was omitted from the February 14 final FY19 legislation. This means that disaster funds will now come in the form of a separate (supplemental) appropriations bill.

Recently, a bi-partisan group of Senators spearheaded by Senator David Perdue (GA) introduced legislation to the Senate for \$13.6 billion in relief efforts including \$3 billion for crop-related losses during 2018 due to Hurricanes Michael and Florence and other natural disasters.

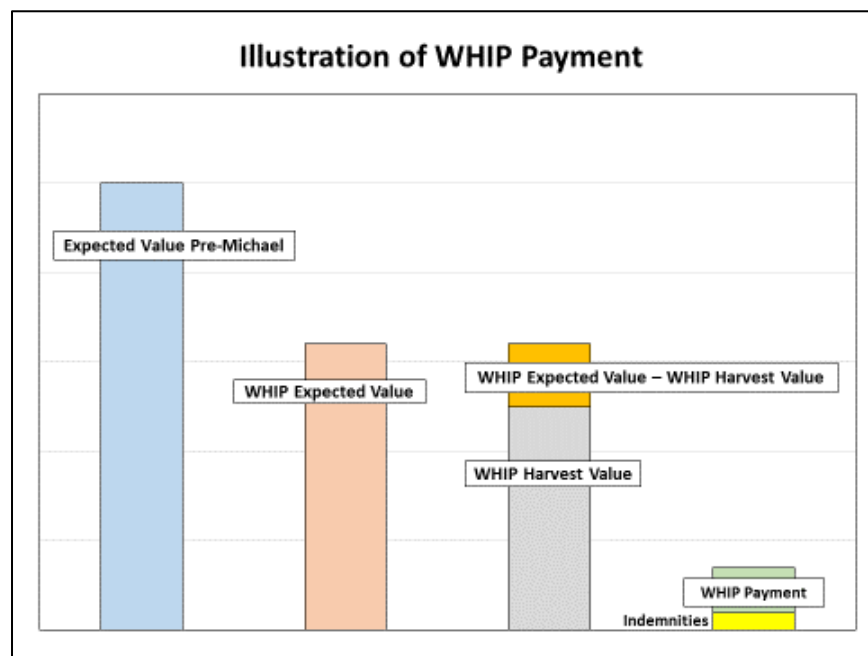
Details and the specific workings of the program are unknown and yet to be determined by USDA, should the legislation proceed forward and become law. From what is known, this Senate legislation seems to closely align with a similar House bill that passed back in January. Therefore, if the Senate bill passes, it should not be difficult and time-consuming to work out the differences in a conference bill. President Trump has indicated he will sign disaster legislation when it reaches his desk. It is hoped that the Senate bill can be considered and passed later this month.

It appears that this legislation for 2018 losses would provide relief through the Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program (WHIP) in a similar manner as for 2017 crop losses. In general, the WHIP payments formula is:

$$\text{WHIP Payment} = \text{WHIP Expected Value} - \text{WHIP Harvest Value} - \text{Insurance Indemnities}$$

The WHIP Expected Value is based on the crop insurance Actual Production History (APH) for the crop and the coverage level of crop insurance elected for the crop. A WHIP factor of 70% to 90% is proposed and would be applied to the APH—the higher the insurance coverage level, the higher the WHIP factor.

The WHIP Harvest Value is based on the actual yield. Insurance Indemnities would be the amount(s) received on the crop. Efforts are on-going to have the premium paid deducted from this amount.



The idea or concept behind WHIP disaster assistance is to pay the producer something above what crop insurance elected on the farm would pay—to provide an additional amount above what crop insurance is going to pay. This amount will vary depending on whether the crop was insured or not and, if so, at what coverage level.

Because many producers in Georgia were anticipating a record crop, especially for non-irrigated production, it is realized that because WHIP is based on the farms APH, that any payment received cannot fully compensate for the actual loss. Any amount of payment is helpful, however.

The following website illustrates an example of how WHIP worked for 2017 crop losses. The WHIP factors will have to be updated/ revised based on how similar legislation would compensate for 2018 losses. Nevertheless, the illustrated example is useful in understanding the concept.

<http://www.cotton.org/econ/govprograms/ag-disaster-asst-programs.cfm>

Seed Cotton (SC) Program Update

Seed cotton (SC) became a covered commodity and eligible for ARC (Agricultural Risk Coverage) and PLC (Price Loss Coverage) effective with the 2018 crop—the last year of the 2014 farm bill. Seed cotton continues as a covered commodity in the new 2018 farm bill. Payment for both ARC and PLC is received on 85% of the farms seed cotton base acres.

The PLC Payment is the PLC Payment Rate times the established seed cotton payment yield for the farm times 85% of the farms seed cotton base acres.

Currently, the projected seed cotton PLC Payment Rate is 2.9 cents per pound. This is based on the most recent projections of the 2018 market year average (MYA) price for upland cotton and cottonseed. The SC MYA Price is a weighted average price (based on production upland cotton and all cottonseed) as shown in the table below. Currently, the SC MYA Price is projected to be 33.8 cents per pound. This is subject to change—the marketing year for 2018 cotton does not end until July 31, 2019.

Current Projection of Seed Cotton MYA Price for PLC

Estimated 2018 cotton production (upland only) ¹	17.596	million bales	
	8.446	billion lbs	
Estimated 2018 cottonseed production (all) ¹	5.794	million tons	
	11.588	billion lbs	
Total upland plus all cottonseed	20.034	billion lbs	
-Percent cotton (upland)	0.422		
-Percent cottonseed	0.578		
Projected 2018 average upland price ²	Price	Weighting	
	0.700	0.422	0.295
Projected 2018 average cottonseed price ³	0.075	0.578	0.043
	Weighted Average Price		0.338

1/ USDA-NASS, *Crop Production*, 03/08/2019. Bales are equivalent 480-lb bales.

2/ USDA, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 03/08/2019. Midpoint of 69-71 cents projected MYA.

3/ USDA-ERS, *Oil Crops Outlook*, February 12, 2019. Midpoint of \$130-\$170/ton projected MYA.

The PLC Reference Price for seed cotton is 36.7 cents per pound. A PLC payment is received if the SC MYA Price is less than 36.7 cents. Currently, the SC PLC projects to be 2.9 cents per pound ($36.7 - 33.8 = 2.9$).

For 2019, producers on a farm must elect ARC or PLC for seed cotton. The 2019 election will be for the 2019 and 2020 crops. Starting with the 2021 crop, an election will be made each year for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 crops. The choice of ARC or PLC is not always clear cut and can be confusing. In making the decision, the main factors to remember are:

- PLC payment is triggered by price only.
- The PLC payment for the crop on a farm will depend on the farm's PLC Payment Yield for the crop.
- ARC is triggered by revenue.
- An ARC payment depends on county yield, not the farm's own yield.

How PLC and ARC compare is going to vary and will be specific to the farm because the amount of any PLC payment, and thus how ARC and PLC will compare, will be determined in-part by your own PLC payment yield for your farm. FSA guidelines for ARC/PLC election and enrollment for the 2019 and 2020 crops have not yet been announced.

Beginning with the 2019 crop (the first year of the new farm bill), the PLC Reference Price will be allowed to "float". A PLC Payment will be received if the MYA Price for the crop is less than the "Effective" Reference Price for the crop. The Effective Reference Price will be the higher of the Statutory Reference Price (36.7 cents, for example for seed cotton) or 85% of the 5-year OA (Olympic Average) MYA Price but not to exceed 115% of the statutory price.

This "Effective Price" also impacts ARC. In ARC, this Effective Reference Price is used as a substitute for the MYA Price in calculating the Benchmark Price if the MYA Price is lower than the Effective Reference Price.

Seed Cotton ARC/PLC and STAX

Most producers have already made their seed cotton generic base allocation decision and election and enrollment of either ARC or PLC for the 2018 crop. These decisions had to be made or the producer had to already be on FSA's list (register) waiting to be serviced by December 7, 2018.

The late timing was such that ARC/PLC election and enrollment for 2018 didn't have to be made until after the start of the 2018 crop marketing year and near the end of the 2018 growing season. This turned out to be a good thing because Hurricane Michael resulted in large yield loss in some counties and, as a result, some seed cotton bases switched to ARC rather than PLC—ARC being more likely to have a higher payout than PLC for 2018 in some situations.

For the 2018 crop, a farm could have STAX insurance coverage and also have seed cotton base enrolled in ARC or PLC on the same farm. We suspect this is because the crop insurance sales closing and premium payment deadlines for 2018 spring planted crops occurred months earlier and prior to ARC/PLC election and enrollment. The sales closing deadline in Georgia, for example, is February 28th.

Effective with the 2019 crop, if a farm has seed cotton base and if that seed cotton base is enrolled in ARC/PLC, all cotton acres planted on that farm are not eligible for STAX. This has been a source of confusion and misinformation. The following website is an excellent source of information provided by the USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) and answers many questions related to ARC/PLC and STAX:

<https://www.rma.usda.gov/en/News-Room/Frequently-Asked-Questions/2019-STAX-and-Agriculture-Risk-Coverage-and-Price-Loss-Coverage>

In summary, if the seed cotton base on a farm is enrolled in ARC/PLC, all cotton acres planted on that farm are ineligible for STAX. In Georgia, the crop insurance sales closing deadline for spring planted crops like cotton is February 28th. This is likely going to be before the ARC/PLC enrollment deadline. If a producer thinks he/she may want to have STAX coverage for the farm, the producer can purchase STAX first (by the sales closing deadline) then still have the option to enroll in ARC/PLC later, prior to the premium due date, and STAX coverage will be cancelled. (Note: It is expected that STAX coverage can be cancelled but guidelines concerning this are not yet been released by RMA.) The sales closing date for 2019 spring planted crops has already passed.

The producer must elect ARC or PLC for seed cotton base on the farm. In 2019, for example, the producer will elect ARC or PLC for seed cotton base for the 2019 and 2020 crops. Election does not impact the eligibility for STAX. The producer will then make a separate decision to actually enroll in ARC/PLC for the crop year. If seed cotton base on the farm is enrolled in ARC/PLC, then the farm is not eligible for STAX.

ARC and STAX are similar as they are both a form of an area revenue guarantee. STAX is getting a second look mainly in situations where the cotton acres to be planted on a farm are greater than the seed cotton base on that farm or in situations where cotton will be planted and the farm has no seed cotton base.

Related Publications

Shurley, Don and Adam N. Rabinowitz. *Market Year Average Prices and Calculating Payments with the Seed Cotton PLC*, AGECON-18-03, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Georgia, February 12, 2018.

Shurley, Don and Yangxuan Liu. *Implications of Hurricane Michael on the Seed Cotton ARC/PLC Selection Decision*, AGECON-18-09PR, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Georgia, October 30, 2018.

Liu, Yangxuan and Adam N. Rabinowitz. *First Look at the Farm Bill Title I for Row Crops*, AGECON-18-10, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Georgia, December 18, 2018.

Shurley, Don. "A Brief Overview of 'The 2019 State of Cotton' at the Farm Level", *Cotton Marketing News*, Vol. 17, No. 2, Southern Cotton Growers, February 14, 2019.

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