Farm Bill Issues Cotton, Dairy, Conservation, SNAP, and More

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Farm Bill Outlook

Major Policy Issues

- Commodity programs
 - ARC mechanics
 - Yield data and history
 - Reference prices
 - ARC v. PLC decision
 - Dairy and cotton
- Crop insurance programs
 - Program features
 - Eligibility limits
 - Premium subsidy

- Conservation
 - CRP
 - Acreage enrollment cap
 - CRP rental rates
 - Working lands programs
 EQIP and CSP funding
- Nutrition (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)
 - Supports and eligibility levels
 - Not a source of funds for farm program spending

Cotton and Dairy Background and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018

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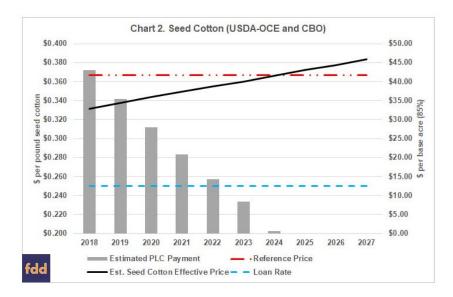
Cotton

- Concerns over diminished support under 2014 Farm Bill
 - Elimination of commodity program
 - Limited usage of STAX
- Calls for support under Title I
 - Calls for cottonseed support
 - Calls for seed cotton
- Legislation
 - Seed cotton as a covered commodity beginning in 2018
 - Reference rate = \$0.367/pound
 - ARC and PLC protection
 - Generic base assignment to seed cotton

Dairy

- Concerns over levels of support under MPP-Dairy in the 2014 Farm Bill
- Calls for increased support
 - Margin protection
 - Premium costs
- Legislation
 - Monthly margin calculation
 - Premium reductions
 - Funding cap for livestock insurance removed

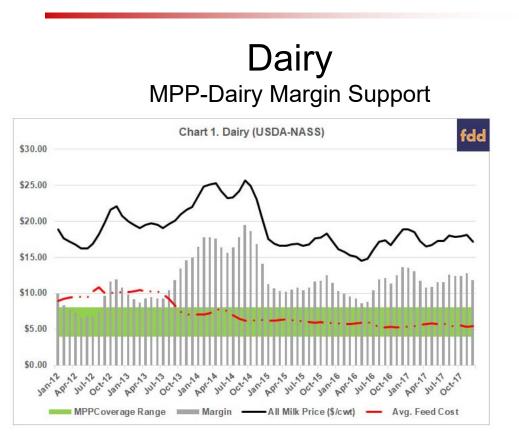
Cotton Projected Seed Cotton PLC Support



Source: farmdocdaily.Illinois.edu

Dairy MPP-Dairy Premium Schedule										
<i>Table 1.</i> Margin Coverage Level	Agricultural Act of 2014 (per cwt) Below <u>4 million</u> pounds	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (per cwt) Below <u>5 million</u> pounds		Agricultural Act of 2014 (per cwt) Above <u>4 million</u> pounds	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (per cwt) Above <u>5 million</u> pounds					
\$4.00	None	None	-	None	No change					
\$4.50	\$0.010	None		\$0.020	No change					
\$5.00	\$0.025	None		\$0.040	No change					
\$5.50	\$0.040	\$0.009		\$0.100	No change					
\$6.00	\$0.055	\$0.016		\$0.155	No change					
\$6.50	\$0.090	\$0.040		\$0.290	No change					
\$7.00	\$0.217	\$0.063		\$0.830	No change					
\$7.50	\$0.300	\$0.087		\$1.060	No change					
\$8.00	\$0.475	\$0.142		\$1.360	No change					

Source: farmdocdaily.Illinois.edu



Source: farmdocdaily.Illinois.edu

Cotton and Dairy **Funding Changes**

Table 2. CBO Estimate on Direct Spending Division F-Outlays (Millions of Dollars)													
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total (2018- 2027)		
Seed Cotton	\$0	\$0	\$643	\$370	\$257	\$298	\$339	\$340	\$355	\$359	\$2,961		
Reallocate Generic Base	\$0	\$0	-\$280	-\$320	-\$308	-\$308	-\$304	-\$282	-\$235	-\$151	-\$2,188		
STAX	\$0	-\$7	-\$65	-\$75	-\$76	-\$79	-\$80	-\$80	-\$81	-\$82	-\$625		
MPP	\$47	\$114	\$92	\$95	\$92	\$60	\$31	\$97	\$100	\$66	\$794		
Crop Insurance	\$0	\$36	\$33	\$33	\$31	\$32	\$35	\$36	\$35	\$37	\$308		
Total	\$47	\$143	\$423	\$103	-\$4	\$3	\$21	\$111	\$174	\$229	\$1,250		

Source: farmdocdaily.Illinois.edu

Conservation

- Five major policies and program areas
 - Conservation Compliance
 - Retirement programs . CRP
 - Working lands programs
 - EQIP
 - · CSP
 - Easement programs • ACEP
 - Partnership programs • • RCPP

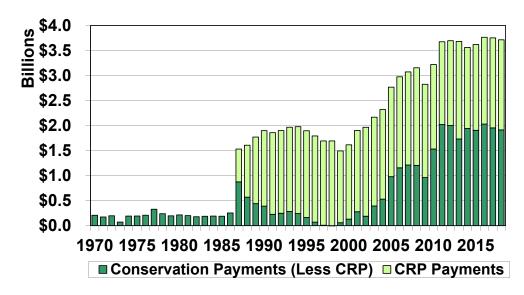


Conservation Compliance

Cross-Compliance

- Must meet conservation compliance provisions to be eligible for federal farm programs and benefits
 - Commodity programs
 - Conservation programs
 - Crop insurance benefits
- Provisions
 - Conservation Compliance requires soil erosion control on highly erodible land (HEL) cropland
 - Sodbuster requires similar, but more stringent erosion controls on previously uncropped HEL cropland
 - Swampbuster prohibits conversion of wetlands for crop production



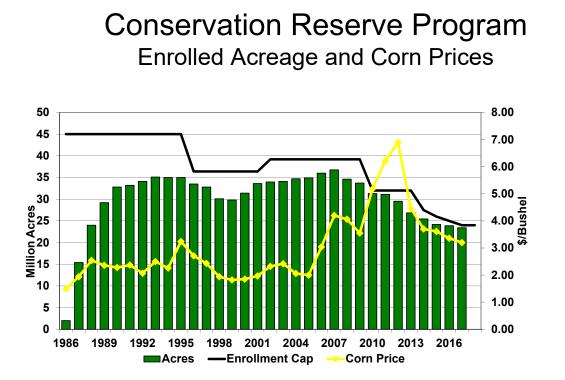


Source: USDA-ERS

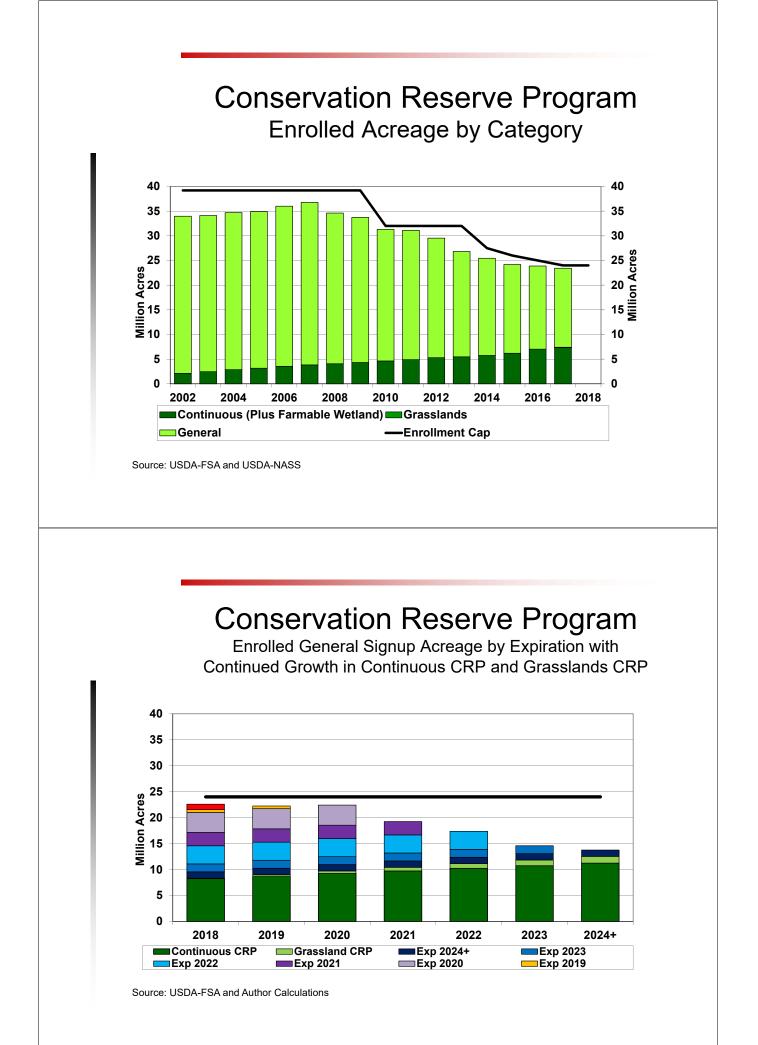
Conservation Reserve Program

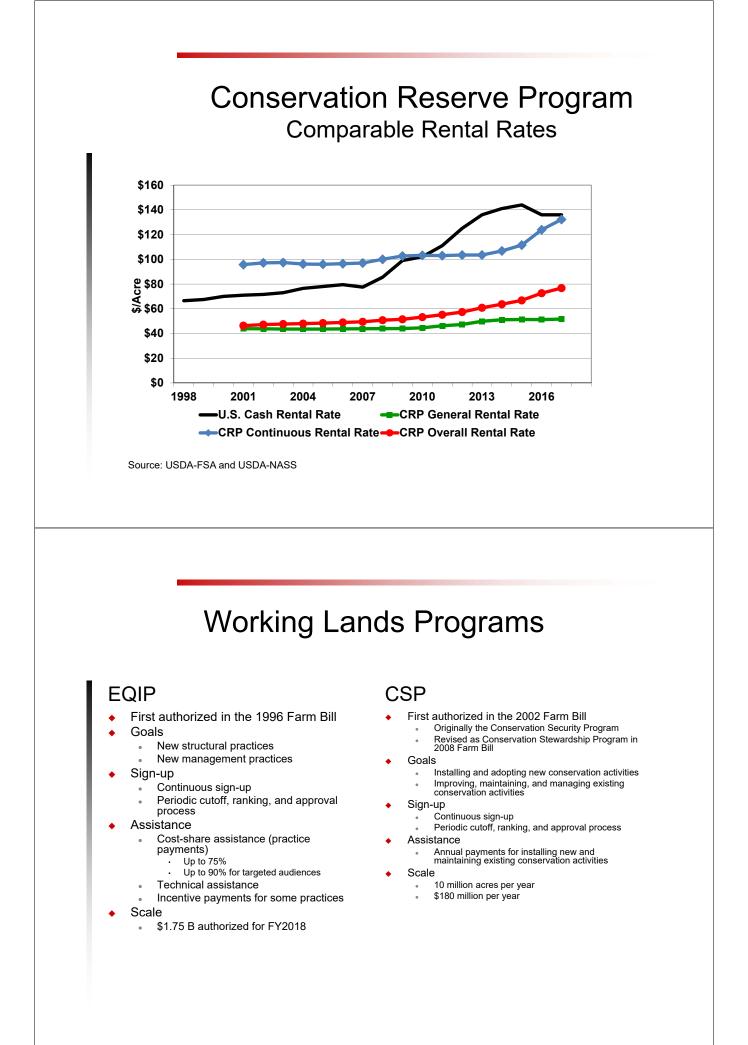
- First authorized in the 1985 Farm Bill
- Goals
 - Protect land from water and wind erosion
 - Soil productivity
 - · Sedimentation
 - Air quality
 - Protect groundwater and surface water
 - Sedimentation
 - Nutrient runoff
 - Increase wildlife habitat
 - Habitat quality
 - Targeted species
 - Cropland retirement and supply control

- Sign-up
 - General competitive sign-up
 - Continuous non-competitive sign-up for high priority practices
 - Enhancement programs for specific priorities
- Scale
 - 24 million acre cap
 - 23.4 million acres enrolled as of September 2017
 - \$1.8 billion in annual rental payments
 - \$76.73/acre



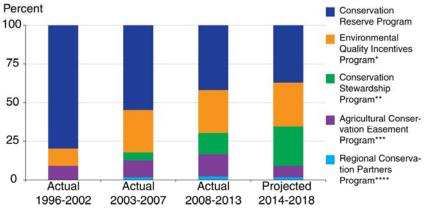
Source: USDA-FSA and USDA-NASS





Conservation Program Spending

Share of conservation spending by major programs and predecessors in the 2014 and previous farm acts



*Includes EQIP and the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program for 1996-2013.

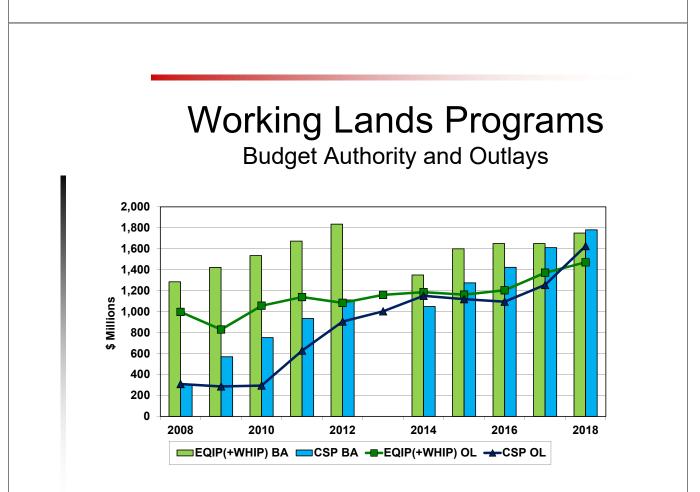
**Includes the Conservation Security Program for 2002-2007.

***Includes the Wetland Reserve Program, Farmland Protection Program, and Grassland Reserve Program (easement portion) for 1996-2013.

spending levels provided in the 2014 Farm Act and Congressional Budget Office estimates for 2014-2018.

****Includes the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program, Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program, Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative, and Great Lakes Basin Program for 1996-2013. Sources: ERS analysis of Office of Budget and Policy Analysis data on actual expenditures for 1996-2013;

Source: USDA-ERS



Source: Selected legislation, CBO, and author calculations

Conservation Major Policy Issues and Options

CRP

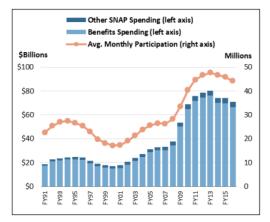
- 1. Status quo
- 2. Increased acreage cap
- Decreased acreage cap
- 4. Decreased rental rates
- 5. 2 & 4
- 6. 3 & 4

- Working lands (EQIP and CSP)
 - Status quo
 - Increased funding
 - Decreased funding
 - Consolidation of EQIP and CSP

Nutrition – Food Assistance

- Farm Bill programs
 Supplemental Nutrition
 - Assistance Program (SNAP)

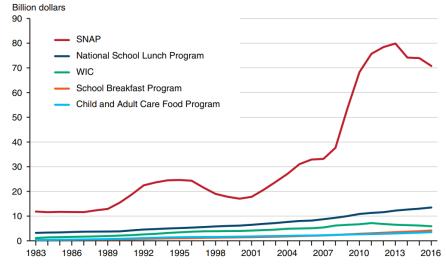
 Included in Farm Bills since 1973
 - Other programs
 - commodity distribution to emergency feeding organizations (e.g. food banks), households, and Indian reservations
 - Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program and Community Food Projects
- Other USDA programs
 - National Scholl Lunch Program
 - Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)





Nutrition – Food Assistance Spending by Major USDA Program

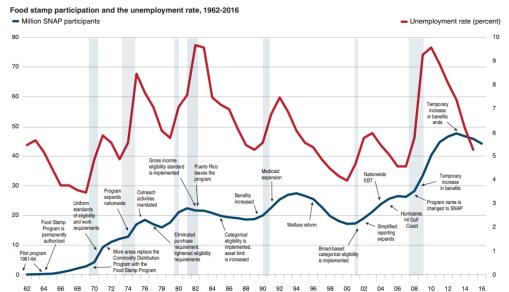
USDA expenditures for major food and nutrition assistance programs, fiscal years 1983-2016



Notes: SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, infants, and Children. These five programs accounted for 96 percent of total USDA expenditures for domestic food and nutrition assistance in fiscal year 2016.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Food and Nutrition Service.



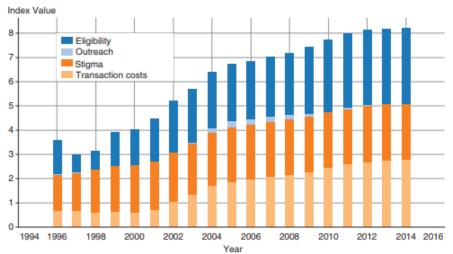


Notes: The number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) participants is reported in fiscal years, and the unemployment rate is reported in calendar years. There is often a lag between the time a legislative act is passed and its implementation. There can be an additional lag between implementation of an Act and measurable effects on participation. Gray vertical bars indicate recessions. EBT = electronic benefit transfer.

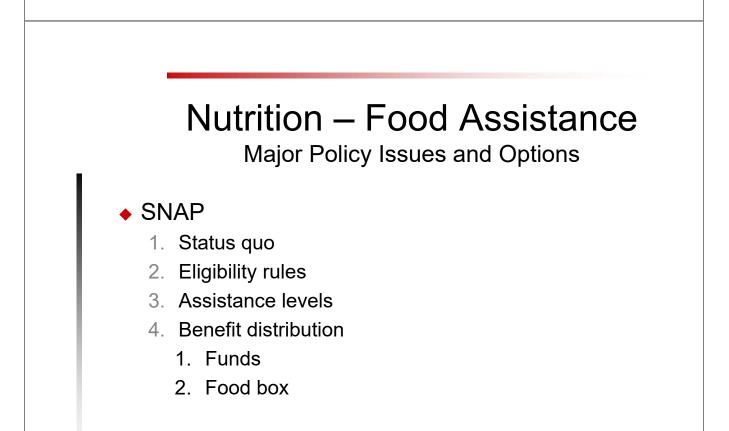
Source: USDA, Food and Nutrition Service data and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

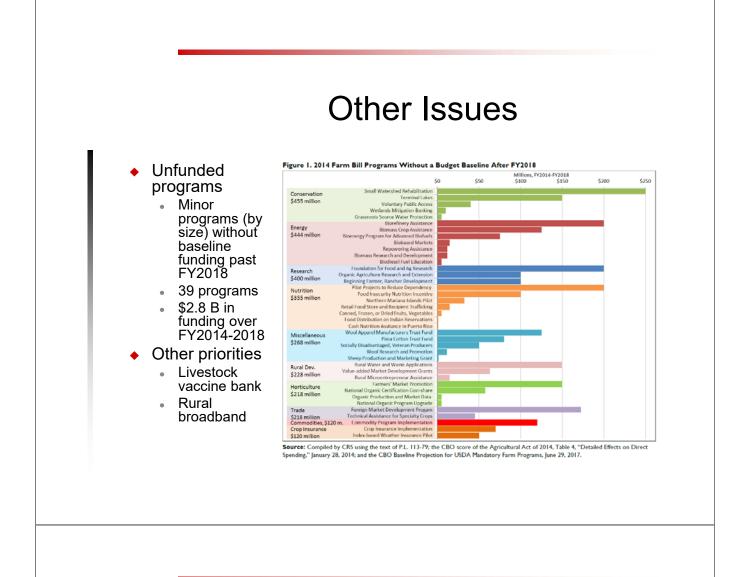
Nutrition – Food Assistance SNAP Participation Factors

Contributions of eligibility, outreach, stigma, and transaction costs policies to the SNAP Policy Index for the United States as a whole, 1996-2014



Note: SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Eligibility policies = vehicle exemptions, broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE), and eligibility for noncitizens. Outreach policies = whether a State has federally funded outreach. Stigma policies = proportion electronic benefit transfer (EBT) and fingerprinting. Transaction-costs policies = short recertification period, simplified reporting, and online applications. Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, SNAP Policy Database.





Funding Priorities Major Policy Issues and Options

Program areas

- 1. Commodities
- 2. Conservation
- 3. Crop insurance
- 4. Nutrition-food assistance
- 5. Other priorities

