



Agricultural Markets & Policy University of Missouri



# U.S. Agricultural Market Outlook



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The Agricultural and Food Policy Center at Texas A&M University will prepare a companion set of estimates of the farm-level impacts of these projections (<a href="https://www.afpc.tamu.edu">www.afpc.tamu.edu</a>).

The authors would like to thank participants in a workshop reviewing a preliminary version of these estimates in via virtual review in December 2020. Any remaining errors are those of the authors.

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#### **Summary**

The COVID-19 pandemic upended agricultural markets, contributing to a dismal outlook for the farm economy in the spring and summer of 2020. A series of emergency support programs provided record government payments to farmers, and prices for many commodities rebounded in the final months of the year, resulting in a large increase in 2020 net farm income. Looking ahead, the outlook is uncertain, but certainly more optimistic than it was a few months ago.

These baseline projections for agricultural and biofuel markets were prepared using market information available in January 2021. Macroeconomic assumptions are based primarily on forecasts by IHS Markit, which suggest a recovery in the U.S. and global economies. The baseline reflects current policies, meaning it incorporates the various assistance programs that had been enacted prior to January 2021, but does not reflect any subsequent policy changes.

Commodity markets will continue to be volatile. We use our models to develop a range of projected market outcomes that takes into account some major sources of uncertainty about future supply and demand conditions. In some of the resulting 500 outcomes, prices, quantities and values are much higher or much lower than the averages reported here.

#### Some key results:

- Major crop prices retreat from recent peaks, but remain above the prices of 2015-2019. For the crop to be harvested in the fall of 2021, projected corn prices average \$4.06 per bushel and soybeans average \$10.61 per bushel.
- Increasing imports by China explain much of the recent strength in grain and oilseed markets. If China's purchases continue at the recent pace, U.S. exports and market prices could be higher than projected here, but there is downside risk as well.
- Higher prices and assumed normal spring planting conditions allow 2021 total area planted to major crops to rebound to 2018 levels. That could allow planted acreage for corn, soybeans and wheat to all expand in the same year. Projected soybean acreage exceeds 90 million acres.
- Average prices for livestock and poultry increase in 2021 as the sector returns to more normal operating conditions after the plant closures and other disruptions of 2020.
- After the pandemic reduced driving and fuel use in 2020, projected ethanol production and use increase in 2021, but do not immediately rebound to pre-COVID levels.
- Crop insurance and the price loss coverage (PLC) program account for most projected support to the farm sector. These programs provide far less support than the market facilitation program (MFP), the coronavirus food assistance program (CFAP) and the paycheck protection program (PPP) provided in 2020.
- The final rounds of ad hoc assistance payments push total outlays on selected mandatory farm-related programs to a record \$51 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2021. Without this additional assistance, the total drops back to an annual average of \$23 billion between FY 2022 and FY 2030, only slightly above the FY 2015-FY 2019 average.
- Net farm income increased to \$121 billion in 2020, the highest level since 2013, primarily because of \$46 billion in government payments. Net farm income drops to \$112 billion in 2021, in spite of a \$25 billion increase in crop and livestock receipts. Reduced government payments and higher production costs explain the drop in net farm income.
- Higher levels of net farm income support an increase in land and farm asset values in 2021. The result is the first slight dip in the farm debt-to-asset ratio since 2012. In later years, declining real net farm income and an eventual increase in interest rates put pressure on asset values and cause the debt-to-asset ratio to resume its increase.
- Consumer food price inflation increased to 3.4% in 2020, in part because of a wider gap between producer prices for livestock and consumer prices for meat. Food inflation moderates to 2.1% in 2021 as conditions normalize, and food inflation is similar to overall inflation in subsequent years.

### **Key results**

	2015/16-2019/20			2022/23-2030/3
Marketing year	average	2020/21	2021/22	average
Crop prices				
Corn farm price, dollars per bushel	3.50	4.22	4.06	3.83
Soybean farm price, dollars per bushel	8.96	11.15	10.61	9.7
Wheat farm price, dollars per bushel	4.65	4.84	5.09	5.09
Upland cotton farm price, cents per pound	65.5	68.2	67.9	68.3
Planted area, million acres				
Corn	90.2	90.8	91.3	90.9
Soybeans	84.3	83.1	90.4	88.
Wheat	48.9	44.3	45.9	45.3
12 field crops and hay*	308.1	302.4	310.8	307.0
Selected program benefits, billion dollars				
Agriculture risk coverage (ARC)	2.57	0.08	0.42	0.99
Price loss coverage (PLC)	2.83	2.36	3.88	5.1
Crop insurance net indemnities	3.06	5.25	6.39	6.3
	2015-2019			2022-2030
Calendar year except as noted	average	2020	2021	average
Livestock sector prices				
Fed steers, 5-area direct, dollars per cwt	124.88	108.46	116.61	132.0
Barrows and gilts, 51-52% lean, dollars per cwt	48.15	43.25	47.18	52.20
National wholesale broiler, cents per pound	90.95	73.23	83.42	92.62
All milk, dollars per cwt	17.23	18.30	17.62	18.00
Ethanol production, billion gallons	15.6	13.8	14.9	16.3
Government outlays, billion dollars, fiscal year	21.6	47.7	51.2	23.4
Commodity Credit Corporation net outlays	11.9	16.9	10.0	9.8
Major commodity programs	5.4	3.6	6.3	6.4
MFP, CRP, disaster and all other CCC net outlays**	6.5	13.3	3.7	3.4
Crop insurance net outlays	6.9	9.9	8.9	10.
Other non-CCC (CFAP, PPP, disaster, conservation)***	2.9	21.0	32.3	3.5
Net farm income, billion dollars	76.7	121.1	112.1	107.
Crop and livestock sector cash receipts	369.4	370.4	395.2	424.
Government payments	14.3	46.3	24.0	11.3
Real net farm income in 2021 dollars	81.9	122.5	112.1	97.8
Farm balance sheet, billion dollars				
Farm assets	2,980	3,122	3,254	3,230
Farm debt	388	432	445	48
Debt/asset ratio	13.0%	13.8%	13.7%	14.9%
Annual consumer food price inflation	1.3%	3.4%	2.1%	2.2%

 $<sup>^{*}</sup>$  Includes corn, soybeans, wheat, upland cotton, sorghum, barley, oats, rice, peanuts, sunflowers, sugarcane, sugar beets and hay.

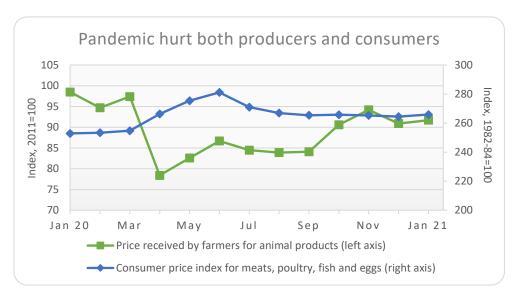
 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{^{**}}$  Market facilitation program (MFP), conservation reserve program (CRP) and other CCC programs.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Coronavirus food assistance program (CFAP), paycheck protection program (PPP), disaster and conservation programs.

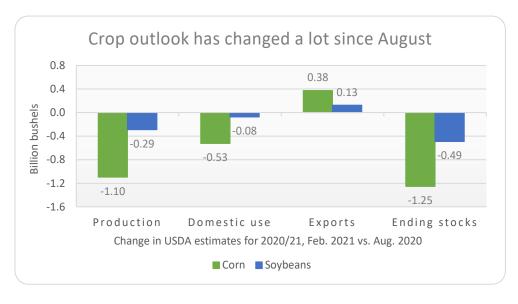
Note: The estimates are based on market information available in January 2021. Projections are averages across 500 outcomes.

#### How we got here

The coronavirus pandemic and associated responses have had widespread and dramatic effects on the food and farm sectors. Meat packing plant closures and shutdowns, for example, resulted in lower prices paid to livestock producers and higher consumer meat prices. As shown in the chart, these effects moderated after the spring of 2020, but an index of prices received by farmers for animal products has remained below prepandemic levels.

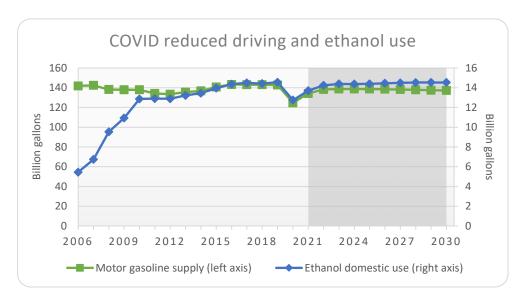


In August 2020, the expectation of a record corn harvest and a near-record soybean crop weighed on crop prices. Since then, USDA production estimates for 2020 have been sharply reduced, and very strong import demand from China has resulted in higher estimates of 2020/21 marketing year exports. The resulting large reduction in projected ending stocks corresponds with a large increase in market prices. Other crop prices have increased as well.



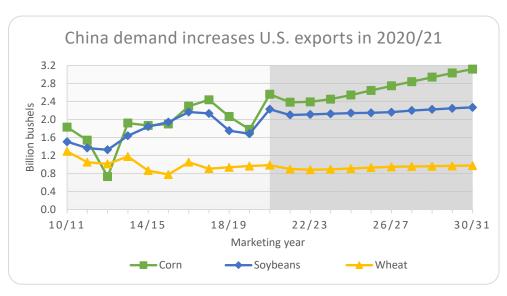
Direct government payments to agricultural producers in 2020 exceeded the previous record by more than \$20 billion. Most of the increase was explained by three ad hoc programs. The coronavirus food assistance program (CFAP) and the paycheck protection program (PPP) were both designed to respond to the pandemic. The market facilitation program (MFP) made payments from 2018-2020 to compensate farmers for losses in trade because of foreign trade barriers. These payments contributed to a significant increase in net farm income in 2020.



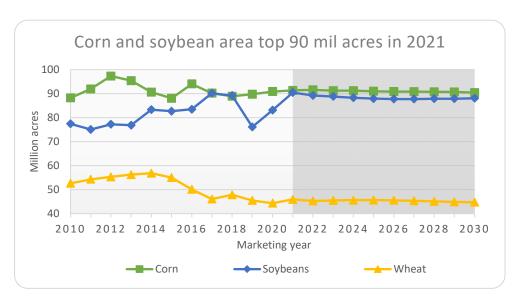


#### **Crop outlook highlights**

People drove less in 2020 because of the pandemic and associated responses, reducing demand for gasoline and ethanol. While domestic use of gasoline and ethanol are expected to increase in 2021, they remain below the 2019 level. Projected ethanol use exceeds 10% of gasoline supply, given some use of higher-level blends. The projections are sensitive to Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) implementation and to prices of petroleum and biofuel feedstocks.



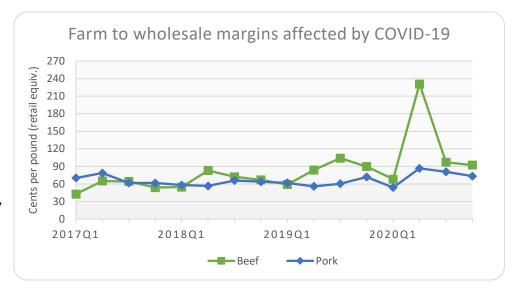
Trade disputes, the impact of African swine fever (ASF) on pork production in China and strong competition from other exporters limited U.S. corn and soybean exports in 2018/19 and 2019/20. Exports of those two crops have increased sharply in 2020/21, primarily because of increased purchases from China as it rebuilds its swine herd. Future U.S. grain and oilseed exports depend on developments in China and elsewhere. Recent market strength suggests exports could exceed these projections, which are based on information available in January 2021.



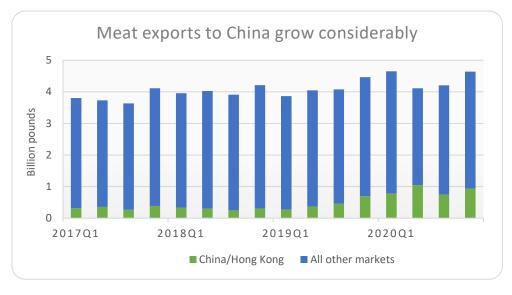
Flooding and low market prices reduced the total area planted to major crops in 2019 and, to a lesser extent, in 2020. Much higher prices and an assumed return to more favorable spring weather allows projected corn, soybean and wheat area planted to all increase in 2021. Considering 12 major field crops and hay, total projected area devoted to crop production is about the same in 2021 as in 2018.

# Livestock and dairy outlook highlights

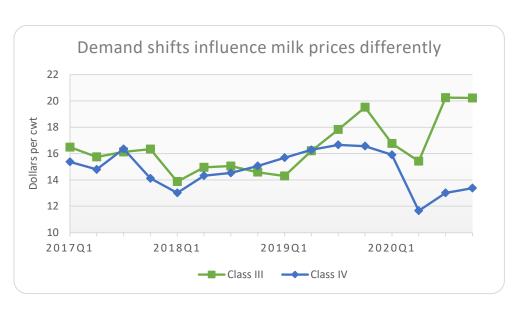
Supply chain disruptions and consumer shifts due to COVID-19 increased consumer demand for meat and decreased processor demand for animals in the spring of 2020. This led to record high margins between farm and wholesale prices. While margins have declined from the levels of last spring, they remain higher than historical averages. The extent to which retailers and processors continue to endure higher pandemic-related costs will affect the producer share of consumer meat expenditures.

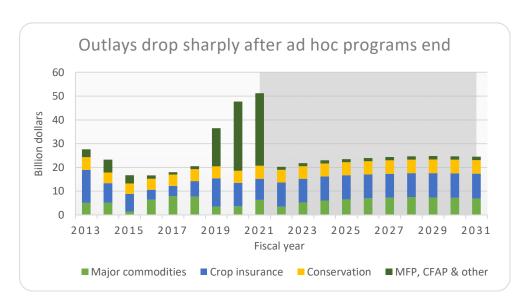


Meat exports to China, particularly pork, have shown considerable growth in recent quarters. This has helped keep livestock prices from steep declines despite six consecutive years of meat production growth and the recent economic uncertainty among domestic consumers. As China continues its recovery from ASF, demand for U.S. pork is expected to decline from recent levels. The outlook for beef exports to China and other markets remains bright due to strong demand and limited supplies among other major exporters.



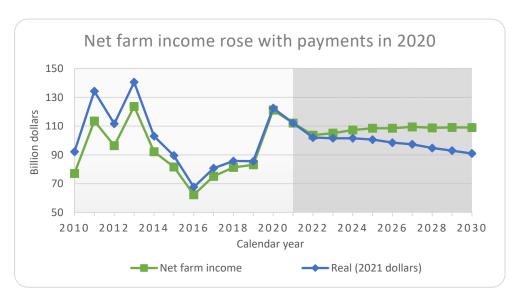
As consumers shifted to more dining at home in 2020, both fluid milk and cheese demand increased at times during the year. Government food box purchases also contributed to higher cheese prices. Butter and nonfat dry milk prices remain well below pre-COVID levels. As pandemic recovery continues during 2021 and cheese production capacity has increases, the difference between Class III and Class IV milk prices is expected to narrow.



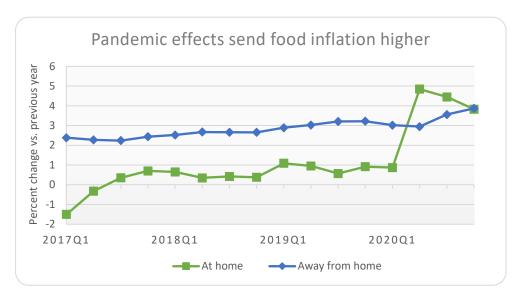


# Government costs, farm income and food prices

Ad hoc programs such as MFP, CFAP and PPP resulted in sharply higher spending on farm-related programs in fiscal years (FY) 2019-2021. If no new ad hoc programs are authorized, projected spending falls back to pre-2019 levels in FY 2022. Projected spending averages \$23.5 billion per year over the FY 2022-2031 period. Of that total, crop insurance accounts for \$10.1 billion, major commodity programs \$6.5 billion and conservation programs \$5.6 billion.



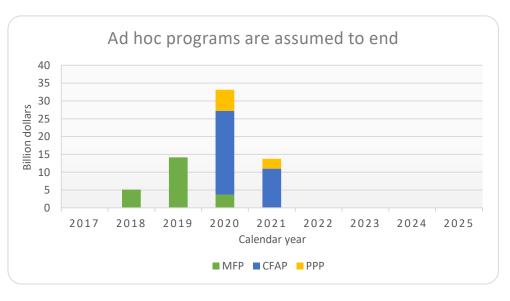
USDA reports that 2020 net farm income was \$121 billion, up sharply from the previous year, primarily because of the large increase in government payments. Projected crop and livestock receipts are up by \$25 billion in 2021, but net farm income falls because of a \$22 billion reduction in payments and a \$13 billion increase in production expenses. Net income levels are sensitive to even small changes in commodity prices and input costs, and policy changes could affect government payments.



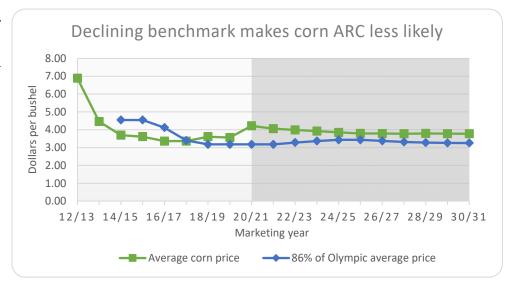
Food at home inflation spiked in the second quarter of 2020, as worker health concerns and the cost to process and transport food products from farm to retail increased. Food away from home inflation has also increased, even as the amount of dining away from home has sharply declined. Food at home inflation is expected to fall below 2% in 2021 and 2022 as pandemic-related marketing effects moderate.

#### **Policy assumptions**

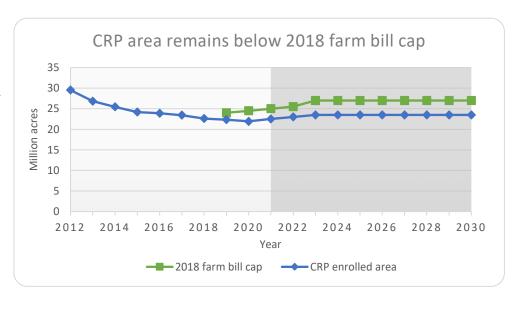
Three ad hoc programs that together provided \$33 billion in support to agricultural producers in 2020 are assumed to end. Final market facilitation program (MFP) payments were made in early 2020. Two rounds of coronavirus food assistance program (CFAP) payments were made in 2020, and in December 2020, Congress authorized additional payments to be made in 2021. The paycheck protection program (PPP) offers forgivable loans that have also provided substantial support.



When prices exceed 86% of the Olympic average, payments under the county version of the agricultural risk coverage program (ARC-CO) can only occur if county yields are below the trend-adjusted Olympic average. The chart helps explain why corn ARC payments were common from 2014-2016 but may occur less frequently in the future. Price loss coverage (PLC) payments only occur when U.S. marketing year average (MYA) prices fall below the reference price (\$3.70 per bushel for corn in 2020/21).



The 2018 farm bill increased caps on enrollment in the conservation reserve program (CRP) from 24 million acres in FY 2019 to 27 million acres in FY 2023. The farm bill also reduced caps on per-acre rental payments, so that they now cannot exceed 85% of county rental rates for general signups and 90% for continuous signups. Actual enrollment has remained below the acreage cap in part because the limitation on rental payments tends to discourage enrollment.



# Selected U.S. crop commodity program provisions

Policy	Crop/provision	2020/21-2023/24 average	2024/25-2030/31 average
Price loss coverage (PLC)		Effective reference price	Effective reference price
(Makes payments when marketing	Corn	\$3.70 per bu.	\$3.72 per bu.
year average (MYA) price falls below	Soybeans	\$8.43 per bu.	\$8.75 per bu.
the indicated reference price. Paid on	Wheat	\$5.50 per bu.	\$5.51 per bu.
85% of base acres and program yields.	Long grain rice	\$14.00 per cwt	\$14.00 per cwt
Effective reference price can exceed statutory	Japonica rice	\$17.30 per cwt	\$17.30 per cwt
minimum if the moving average of MYA	Sorghum	\$3.95 per bu.	\$3.96 per bu.
prices exceeds the minimum by at	Barley	\$4.95 per bu.	\$4.95 per bu.
least 17.6%.)	Oats	\$2.40 per bu.	\$2.44 per bu.
	Peanuts	\$535.00 per ton	\$535.00 per ton
	Sunflowers	\$0.202 per lb	\$0.202 per lb
	Seed cotton	\$0.367 per lb	\$0.367 per lb
Marketing loan program		Loan rate	Loan rate
(Producers can borrow at the loan rate	Corn	\$2.20 per bu.	\$2.20 per bu.
and receive benefits if a market price	Soybeans	\$6.20 per bu.	\$6.20 per bu.
indicator falls below the loan rate.)	Wheat	\$3.38 per bu.	\$3.38 per bu.
	Rice	\$7.00 per cwt	\$7.00 per cwt
	Upland cotton	\$0.520 per lb	\$0.519 per lb

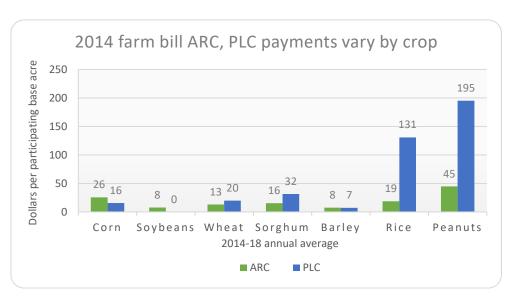
# Other policy assumptions

Policy	Description
Agriculture risk coverage (ARC)	County version (ARC-CO) makes payments when county revenues per acre fall below 86% of benchmark county revenue tied to moving averages of MYA prices and trendadjusted county yields. Payment are made on 85% of base acreage.
Dairy margin coverage (DMC)	Milk producers receive payments when the margin between milk prices and an indicator of feed prices falls below coverage levels chosen by the producer.
	Producers pay premiums, with much lower premiums on the first 5 million pounds of milk than on additional quantities.
Conservation reserve	Maximum allowed enrollment increases to 27 million acres by 2023.
	Maximum rental rate is 85% of county average rental rate for general signups and 90% of county average rental rate for continuous signups.
Trade policies	Trade policies in place in January 2021 continue. China's imports remain below Phase 1 agreement commitments in 2021, as occurred in 2020.
Coronavirus-related policies	A final round of Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) payments is made in 2021 based on provisions included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act approved in late 2020. This includes payments of \$20 per acre for most crops.

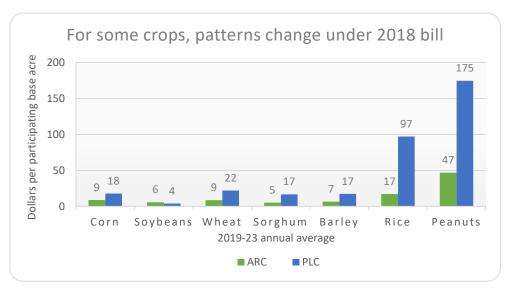
Note: These policy assumptions are not a prediction of future policy outcomes. Alternative policy scenarios can be evaluated against this current policy baseline.

# **Crop program participation**

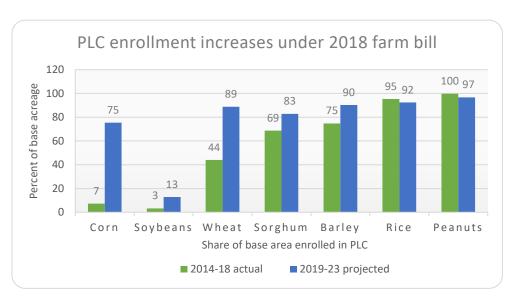
Under the 2014 farm bill, producers made a one-time election of ARC or PLC for each crop for the 2014-2018 crop years. For corn, soybeans and barley, ARC payments per base acre were larger over the 2014-18 period than average PLC payments. The reverse was true for wheat, sorghum, rice and peanut base acreage.



For most crops, projected average ARC payments decline as the moving average of prices used to set the ARC benchmark adjusts to the lower prices of recent years. Except for soybeans, projected average ARC payments per participating base acre are less than projected PLC payments for all the major crops for 2019-2023. Note that these estimates are averages across 500 outcomes; in any given year, payments could be zero or much larger than these averages.



The 2018 farm bill gave producers the opportunity to make new ARC-PLC elections in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2023. With the change in expected payment rates, more producers elected PLC for 2019 and 2020 than had done so for 2014-18. Projected elections for 2021-23 assume only modest adjustments from the 2019-20 elections. Among the major crops, only soybeans has most of its base acreage enrolled in the ARC program.

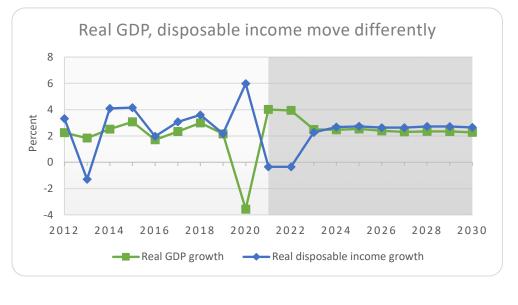


# ARC and PLC payments and participation rates

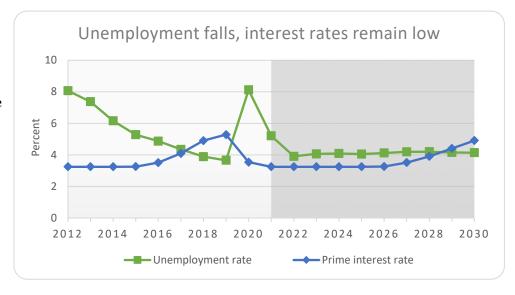
	Average	Average	Share of base	Share of base
	ARC payment	PLC payment	acres in ARC	acres in PLC
Average for 2014-2018 crop years	(Dollars pe	r base acre)	(Per	cent)
Corn	25.67	15.53	92.8	7.2
Soybeans	7.75	0.00	96.7	3.3
Wheat	13.09	19.90	56.0	44.0
Sorghum	15.51	31.61	31.2	68.8
Barley	7.61	7.33	25.2	74.8
Oats	8.67	4.55	65.9	34.1
Rice	18.79	130.73	4.7	95.3
Peanuts	44.79	194.90	0.3	99.7
Sunflower seed	8.15	17.87	43.6	56.4
Average for 2019-2023 crop years				
Corn	8.98	17.98	24.6	75.4
Soybeans	5.85	4.08	87.1	12.9
Wheat	8.61	22.04	11.2	88.8
Sorghum	5.46	16.83	17.2	82.8
Barley	6.58	17.41	9.7	90.3
Oats	2.15	2.52	41.6	58.4
Rice	17.23	97.18	7.6	92.4
Peanuts	46.93	174.69	3.3	96.7
Sunflower seed	10.22	19.67	11.3	88.7

# Macroeconomic assumptions and farm prices paid

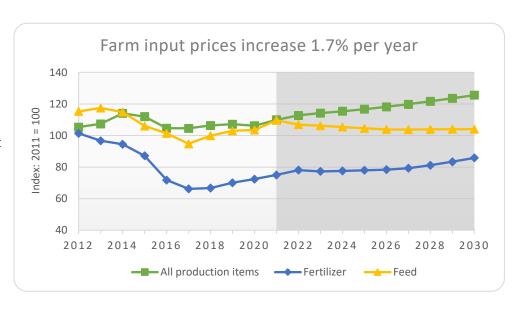
The pandemic caused a sharp drop in U.S. and global real gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020. In January 2021, IHS Markit projected the U.S. economy to grow by about 4% per year in 2021 and 2022, before returning to a more normal pace in subsequent years. Real disposable income shows a very different pattern. Large transfer payments boosted disposable income in 2020. With no further stimulus assumed, disposable income actually contracts slightly in 2021 and 2022.



Unemployment jumped in the spring of 2020, but has already declined significantly from its peak. IHS Markit forecasts further reductions in the unemployment rate in 2021 and 2022, bringing the average rate down to just over 4%. The Federal Reserve reduced interest rates in 2020, and IHS Markit projects the prime rate will remain at 3.25% until 2027.



Higher prices for feed, fertilizer, fuel, seed and other inputs result in a 3.5% increase in an index of farm production inputs in 2021. While feed prices drop with lower corn and soybean meal prices in 2022, prices of many other inputs continue to increase. Projected farm input prices increase by an average of 1.7% per year between 2021 and 2030.



# Macroeconomic assumptions

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Real GDP growth				(Per	cent change	e from prev	ious year)				
United States	-3.6	4.0	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
China	2.1	7.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
World	-3.9	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Population growth											
United States	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
World	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
U.S. CPI, all urban consumers	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
U.S. real disposable income	6.0	-0.3	-0.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
					(I	Percent)					
U.S. unemployment rate	8.1	5.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
3-month Treasury bill rate	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5
Prime interest rate	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.9
Petroleum prices					(Dolla:	rs per barre	1)				
West Texas Intermediate	39.24	45.53	52.34	54.24	56.02	59.25	64.15	69.28	73.24	76.00	78.09
Refiners' acquisition cost	37.41	38.96	49.09	55.13	56.56	59.10	62.98	66.77	70.47	73.11	75.05
Natural gas price					(Dollars p	er million I	BTU)				
Henry Hub	2.03	2.71	2.84	3.10	3.31	3.54	3.67	3.76	3.97	4.26	4.64
Exchange rates					(Currer	cy per doll	ar)				
Euro	0.88	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.82
Chinese yuan	6.90	6.39	6.35	6.32	6.31	6.28	6.31	6.39	6.47	6.55	6.63

Source: IHS Markit, January 2021

# Indices of prices paid by farmers

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Production items, interest,					(20	11 = 100)					
taxes and wages	109.6	113.2	116.1	118.1	119.8	121.5	123.3	125.4	127.6	130.0	132.5
Production items	106.2	110.0	112.7	114.2	115.4	116.7	118.2	119.8	121.7	123.6	125.6
Feed	103.5	109.7	106.9	106.2	105.4	104.6	103.9	103.8	104.0	104.0	104.1
Livestock & poultry	97.6	102.7	112.0	116.7	119.1	121.7	124.6	126.5	128.4	130.2	132.0
Seeds	113.7	116.5	120.2	123.2	125.6	127.4	128.9	130.5	132.3	134.2	136.2
Fertilizer	72.4	75.0	78.1	77.3	77.6	78.0	78.4	79.3	81.2	83.4	85.9
Mixed fertilizer	72.3	74.9	78.2	77.7	77.9	78.2	78.5	79.3	81.2	83.3	85.7
Nitrogen fertilizer	73.4	76.0	78.5	76.8	77.2	78.2	78.8	79.8	81.7	84.1	87.0
Potash and phosph.	69.6	72.6	76.7	77.6	77.6	77.1	77.1	77.7	79.5	81.2	82.9
Agricultural chemicals	98.3	101.8	103.8	105.3	107.0	108.7	110.5	112.5	114.8	117.1	119.5
Fuels	71.2	72.7	77.4	82.6	84.6	87.3	91.0	94.6	98.2	101.2	103.7
Supplies & repairs	116.3	118.9	121.3	123.8	126.3	129.0	131.8	134.8	137.8	141.0	144.3
Autos & trucks	106.4	107.6	109.0	110.0	110.3	110.9	111.8	112.6	113.2	114.1	115.5
Farm machinery	123.9	126.3	128.6	129.8	131.3	132.8	134.6	136.7	139.3	141.9	144.4
<b>Building material</b>	120.6	123.4	125.6	127.6	129.6	131.5	133.5	135.6	137.7	139.8	142.0
Farm services	116.4	118.5	121.4	124.0	126.7	129.4	132.3	135.4	138.8	142.3	146.0
Interest*	118.1	119.0	121.0	123.3	125.7	128.1	130.6	133.9	137.8	142.1	146.5
Taxes**	119.5	123.3	126.3	132.6	139.4	141.2	143.2	145.6	148.3	151.3	154.7
Wage rates	135.2	138.7	143.3	148.2	153.0	157.9	163.1	168.4	174.0	179.8	186.0

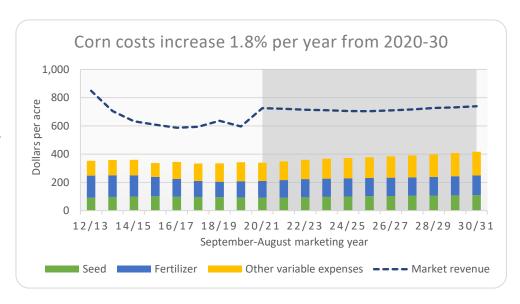
 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{^*}$  Interest per acre on farm real estate debt and interest rate on farm non-real estate debt.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Farm real estate taxes payable per acre.

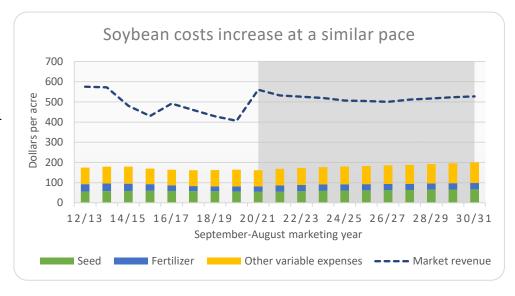
#### **Crop variable expenses**

We define variable production expenses to be USDA's operating expenses plus hired labor. This includes seed, fertilizer, fuel, chemicals and other variable inputs, but does not include the cost of land or machinery replacement.

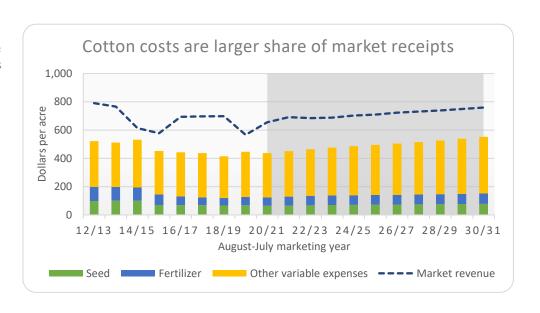
For corn, higher fertilizer costs contribute to a 3% increase in variable expenses in 2021. Over the 2020-30 period, corn variable expenses increase by an average of 1.8% per year.



Relative to corn, soybeans utilize less fertilizer and per-acre variable production expenses are lower. Soybean market revenues per acre are also lower than for corn, but net returns (market revenue minus variable production costs) are similar, as the crops compete for acres. Projected soybean production expenses also increase by 1.8% per year between 2020 and 2030.



In contrast, national average cotton variable expenses per acre are greater relative to market receipts than in the cases of soybeans and corn. Projected expenses grow by about 2.0% per year. Agricultural chemicals, fuel, repairs and ginning costs account for most of the other variable expenses in the chart.



# Crop variable costs of production

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Corn					(Doll	ars per acr	e)				
Seed	91.59	91.46	94.99	98.21	100.75	102.74	104.32	105.77	107.33	109.10	110.99
Fertilizer	118.94	124.92	128.29	128.29	128.03	128.46	128.93	129.92	132.10	135.04	138.38
Other variable costs	129.15	132.43	136.63	140.89	143.88	147.18	151.01	155.14	159.54	163.84	168.10
Total variable costs	339.68	348.81	359.91	367.39	372.65	378.39	384.27	390.83	398.97	407.98	417.47
Wheat											
Seed	14.63	14.86	15.01	15.10	15.11	15.09	15.08	15.06	15.06	15.08	15.10
Fertilizer	43.81	44.84	46.16	46.48	46.50	46.56	46.66	46.90	47.50	48.29	49.18
Other variable costs	73.07	74.79	76.87	79.02	80.78	82.56	84.56	86.74	89.06	91.37	93.71
Total variable costs	131.51	134.48	138.04	140.60	142.38	144.20	146.30	148.71	151.62	154.74	157.99
Soybeans											
Seed	54.76	55.66	57.73	59.52	60.93	62.03	62.93	63.79	64.76	65.83	66.97
Fertilizer	26.97	30.94	31.04	31.28	31.05	30.63	30.36	30.28	30.75	31.16	31.56
Other variable costs	79.96	82.14	84.37	86.61	88.24	90.03	92.10	94.34	96.75	99.11	101.48
Total variable costs	161.69	168.74	173.13	177.41	180.23	182.69	185.38	188.40	192.26	196.11	200.01
Upland cotton											
Seed	64.02	65.31	67.56	69.46	71.16	72.70	73.77	74.89	75.89	77.07	78.35
Fertilizer	59.87	64.48	67.27	67.91	68.03	68.29	68.45	69.13	70.42	72.15	73.99
Other variable costs	313.10	321.70	329.32	338.42	346.52	354.32	362.82	371.41	380.73	390.27	399.93
Total variable costs	437.00	451.49	464.14	475.79	485.71	495.32	505.03	515.43	527.04	539.49	552.26
Rice											
Seed	98.35	96.44	97.83	100.27	102.09	103.60	104.91	106.17	107.27	108.47	109.73
Fertilizer	96.44	97.90	100.84	101.53	101.67	102.06	102.55	103.27	104.76	106.67	108.77
Other variable costs	359.11	367.92	379.59	391.41	400.01	409.34	420.08	431.48	443.53	455.20	466.84
Total variable costs	553.89	562.26	578.26	593.21	603.77	615.00	627.53	640.92	655.56	670.34	685.34
Sorghum											
Seed	14.08	14.34	14.41	14.62	14.77	14.90	14.99	15.09	15.19	15.30	15.42
Fertilizer	34.50	36.60	37.37	37.48	37.41	37.51	37.62	37.89	38.50	39.30	40.21
Other variable costs	82.58	84.96	87.22	89.59	91.33	93.26	95.48	97.85	100.37	102.83	105.31
Total variable costs	131.16	135.90	139.00	141.69	143.52	145.67	148.09	150.82	154.06	157.44	160.94
Barley											
Seed	22.06	22.23	22.72	23.01	23.16	23.24	23.32	23.41	23.56	23.71	23.88
Fertilizer	43.46	44.46	46.36	46.74	46.66	46.66	46.71	47.01	47.82	48.87	50.06
Other variable costs	110.54	113.18	116.73	120.32	122.90	125.77	129.05	132.52	136.16	139.72	143.30
Total variable costs	176.07	179.87	185.82	190.07	192.72	195.67	199.08	202.95	207.55	212.30	217.24
Peanuts											
Seed	116.79	117.78	119.01	120.16	121.12	121.98	122.69	123.38	124.18	125.07	126.03
Fertilizer	70.55	74.73	78.22	79.41	79.51	79.44	79.53	80.12	81.78	83.89	86.08
Other variable costs	331.91	340.11	348.47	356.65	362.80	369.59	377.33	385.66	394.51	403.18	411.86
Total variable costs	519.24	532.61	545.70	556.23	563.43	571.01	579.56	589.17	600.47	612.14	623.96

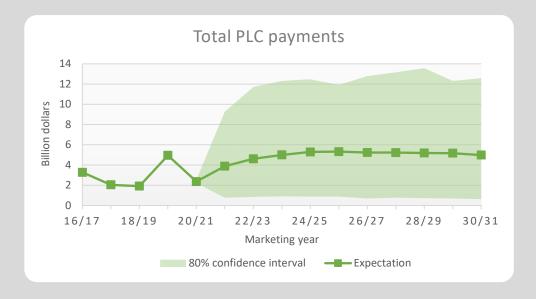
#### The Stochastic Baseline

This baseline is constructed to incorporate the uncertainty of projections. Any estimate of the future has a random component that cannot be known ahead of time. As a result, a subset of the variables is allowed to be stochastic. This means that they contain a random effect. Since the models are interconnected, this leads to variability throughout the system. It is impossible to capture all uncertainty. Therefore, the stochastic baseline should not be treated as thoroughly capturing all risk.

While the tables present one number for each variable, there is actually a distribution behind each. Many of the paths for the variables appear flat as if there is little year over year change. The charts and tables generally present the expectation for each year, which is the mean of the distribution. In reality, our models approximate an infinite number of outcomes.

The stochastic nature of the baseline can lead to interesting results. Consider the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) program that makes payments when the farm price falls below a reference price. Our expected farm price may be above the reference price. However, there is some probability that the price may fall below the reference price in the future. All of these outcomes determine the expected PLC payments. As a result, our tables may show an expected PLC payment even when the expected farm price is above the reference price, such as occurs in the case of corn for every year of the projection period.

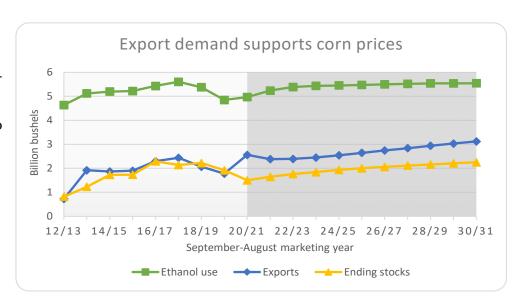
Whenever the farm price is above the reference price, the PLC payment is zero. However, if the inverse is true then the payment rate has a one-to-one relationship with the farm price. This creates an asymmetry in the distribution of PLC payments as the lower tail is limited at zero while the upper tail can be quite high. The Aggregate Indicators section includes a table with confidence interval information for several variables.



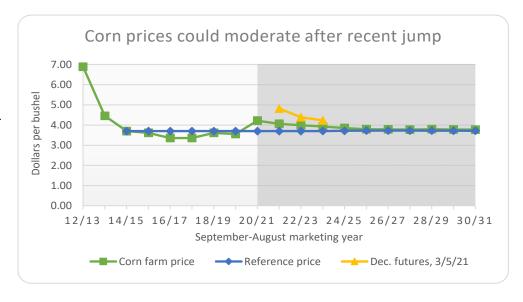


#### Corn

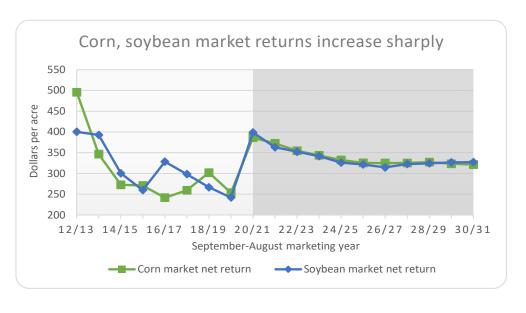
Corn prices have increased in 2020/21 because of a smaller-thananticipated 2020 harvest and a large increase in U.S. exports. A modest recovery in ethanol use also contributes to a reduction in 2020/21 corn ending stocks to the lowest level since 2013/14. Projected ethanol use depends in part on implementation of the RFS. The outlook for U.S. corn exports depends in part on China's import demand and the ability of the U.S. infrastructure to handle increased shipments.

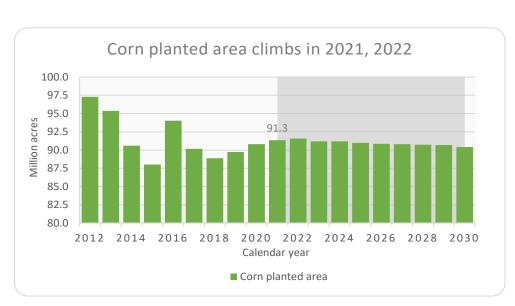


Corn prices jumped in late 2020 and nearby futures prices topped \$5.50 per bushel in early March. Current MYA farm prices for 2020/21 are much lower, in part because of early sales at much lower prices. Projected MYA prices decline slightly in 2021/22, but remain above \$4.00 per bushel. December 2021 futures prices on March 5, 2021 suggest a slightly higher 2021/22 price, even after considering the normal basis between futures and farm prices. Projected average prices remain slightly above the reference price.

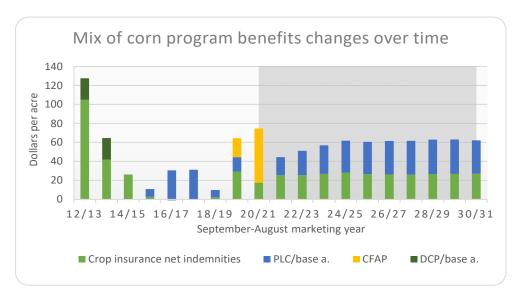


Market net returns (price times yield minus variable expenses) increase sharply in 2020/21 for both corn and soybeans. In response to stronger returns and an assumed return to normal spring planting conditions, acreage increases for both crops. Projected net returns decline in 2021/22 and later years, but remain above the average levels of 2014/15-2019/20. Note that these market net returns exclude government payments and crop insurance net indemnities.

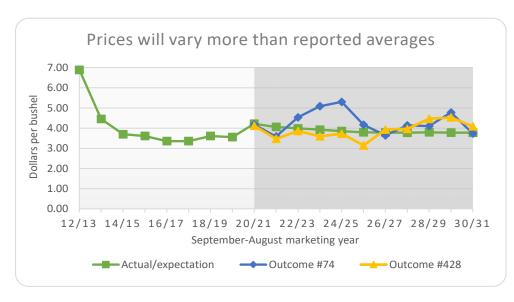




Corn area in 2021 is projected to increase to 91.3 million acres in response to strong expected net returns. These acreage levels assume normal weather and conditions during planting, unlike the past two years in parts of the country. With little change in relative returns for corn and soybeans, corn area remains relatively steady in 2022 and subsequent years despite declining net returns.



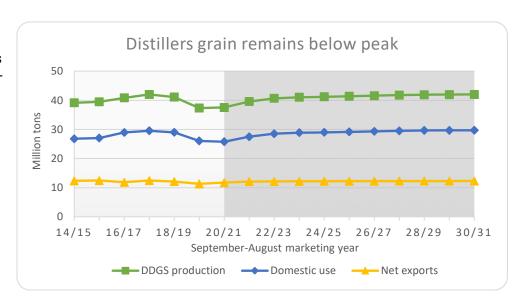
The mix of government programs that benefit corn producers has changed over time. The chart shows average benefits per planted or base acre for a PLC participant. The 2020/21 figure for CFAP assumes an additional payment of \$20 per acre beyond that already provided by February 2021. Projected PLC and crop insurance net indemnities are an average of stochastic outcomes. The chart does not include MFP payments and marketing loan benefits. An ARC participant would receive ARC but not PLC payments.



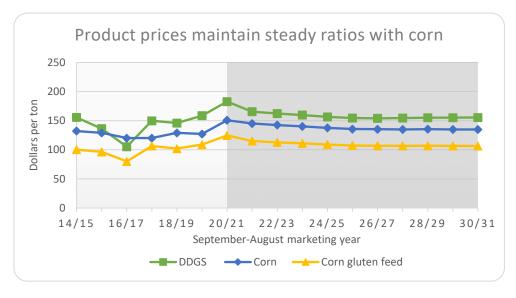
Actual crop production and prices will vary much more than the averages reported in the table. The chart shows two of the 500 stochastic outcomes. They differ because they make different plausible sets of assumptions about some of the factors that make agricultural commodity markets inherently uncertain. Because of this uncertainty, the average level of PLC payments as reported in the tables is positive, even though the average projected price is above the reference price that triggers PLC payments.

#### **Corn milling products**

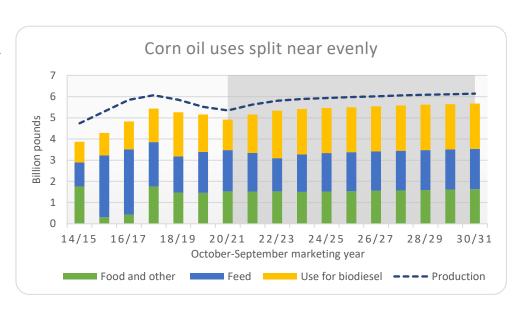
Distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) production recovers alongside dry mill ethanol production and averages about 41 million tons over the projection period. Production remains below the peak of 2017/18, but approaches that level by the end of the period. Domestic use of DDGS keeps pace with the increases in production as net exports remain roughly constant in the projection period.

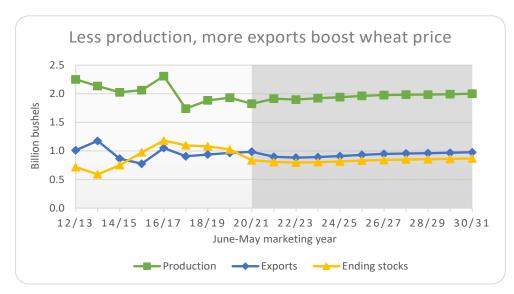


Prices for DDGS are projected to rise in 2020/21 before following a lower path alongside corn. Over the course of the projection period, DDGS prices are a little higher than corn prices, at \$160 per ton on average. The ratios of other corn product prices (e.g., corn gluten feed and corn gluten meal) to the corn price are also estimated to remain steady.



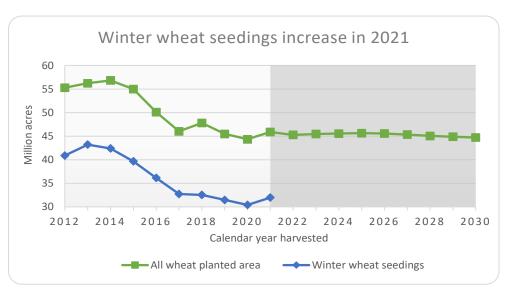
By the end of the projection period, total corn oil production is estimated to increase to slightly over 6 billion pounds. The share of corn oil used for biodiesel production rises in the near term before reaching a steady state with other uses wherein each category accounts for roughly a third of total domestic use. Net exports recover only slightly but remain below levels seen prior to 2019/20.



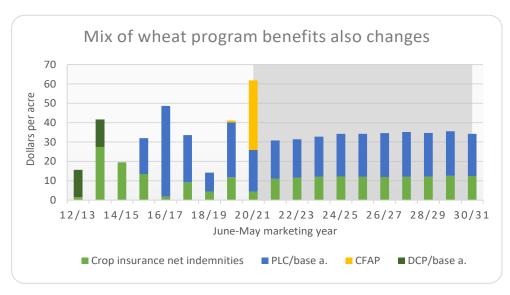


#### Wheat

In 2020, reduced area and yields resulted in a smaller U.S. wheat crop. Coupled with an increase in U.S. exports this contributes to a decline in 2020/21 ending stocks. In spite of a modest increase in production, stocks remain below the levels of 2015/16-2019/20, and this allows average prices to remain above \$5.00 per bushel over the projection period. Futures markets in early March 2021 suggest prices could be higher than indicated here.



After seven straight years of decline, USDA reports an increase in 2021 winter wheat seedings. This is expected to result in an increase in total wheat area, although weather and other factors will affect how much is ultimately planted and harvested. Projected demand and prices are strong enough to keep wheat area relatively steady over the next decade. Actual acreage will depend on competition in international wheat markets on the demand side and from other crops on the supply side.



The mix and level of support provided by various government programs to wheat producers has changed over time. With projected average wheat prices below the reference price, wheat PLC payments are significant. The 2020/21 CFAP payment assumes \$20 in additional payments per acre beyond those made by February 2021. As with other crops, actual payments will vary greatly from year to year. The chart does not include MFP payments or marketing loan benefits. The picture would look different for an ARC participant.

#### Sorghum

Large purchases by China have resulted in MYA farm prices for sorghum exceeding those for corn in 2020/21 for the first time since 2014/15. Buyers in China can purchase sorghum without the tariff associated with corn imports, so they are willing to pay a higher price for sorghum. Year-to-date information suggests that actual 2020/21 sorghum prices will likely exceed the levels shown here. China's buying habits will determine future prices relative to corn.

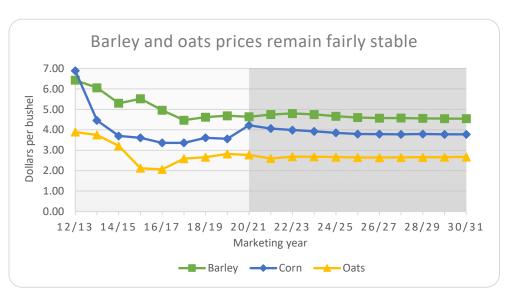


High sorghum prices cause an expansion of projected sorghum area planted in 2021. However, strong competition from other crops limits the increase, with sorghum area remaining below the recent peaks in 2013 and 2015. Developments in U.S.-China sorghum trade will affect sorghum acreage in subsequent years.



#### **Barley and oats**

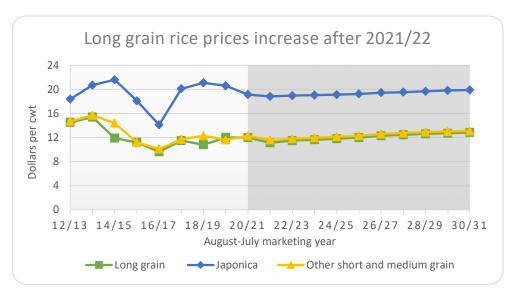
Most U.S. barley is used for malting and thus can sell at a significant premium to feed grains. Contract prices are set to retain sufficient acreage to satisfy brewing demand. Prices for oats can be volatile, depending on U.S. production, imports, and domestic demand. Unlike other grains, the share of barley and oat production which is exported is small.



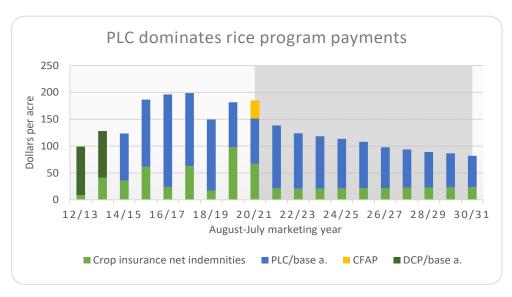


#### Rice

U.S. rice production has oscillated in recent years, with higher production in even-numbered years. Projected area and production contract in 2021, in part because of strong competition from other crops. Exports remain fairly steady for the next few years and then increase slightly. Actual supply and use will almost certainly be far more variable than these average projections indicate.



Projected 2020/21 prices for long grain rice are almost the same as the previous year, in spite of the increase in U.S. production. Projected prices dip in 2021/22 but then increase slowly over time. For Japonica rice, USDA revised its estimate of the 2019/20 price upward after these estimates were prepared, but a decline in 2020/21 still seems likely given weaker export demand. Other short and medium grain rice typically sells for a small premium to long grain rice.



Compared to corn and wheat, PLC payments per rice base acre are larger and account for a larger share of total support in most years. Projected PLC payments decline with the projected increase after 2021/22 in long grain rice prices. Rice crop insurance net indemnities have been unusually large in 2019/20 and 2020/21. CFAP payments have been a smaller proportional share of rice producer income than is the case for many other crops.

# Corn supply and use

September-August year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area					(Mi	llion acres)	)				
Planted area	90.8	91.3	91.6	91.2	91.2	91.0	90.8	90.8	90.7	90.7	90.4
Harvested area	82.5	83.3	83.6	83.2	83.3	83.1	83.0	82.9	82.8	82.8	82.6
					(Bushels p	er harveste	ed acre)				
Yield	172.0	178.5	180.0	181.9	184.0	186.2	188.3	190.4	192.5	194.4	196.5
					(Mill	ion bushel	s)				
Supply	16,127	16,413	16,731	16,944	17,199	17,439	17,663	17,891	18,093	18,297	18,474
Beginning stocks	1,919	1,504	1,647	1,763	1,842	1,934	2,003	2,061	2,113	2,159	2,211
Production	14,182	14,877	15,051	15,148	15,324	15,472	15,627	15,797	15,947	16,105	16,229
Imports	25	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Domestic use	12,063	12,384	12,575	12,650	12,722	12,790	12,856	12,939	12,993	13,052	13,101
Feed and residual	5,668	5,693	5,717	5,727	5,767	5,801	5,831	5,876	5,903	5,942	5,970
Ethanol and coproducts	4,970	5,240	5,388	5,438	5,456	5,476	5,499	5,523	5,538	5,544	5,547
HFCS	423	432	436	437	435	435	434	435	434	434	439
Seed	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33
Food and other	971	988	1,003	1,017	1,032	1,046	1,059	1,073	1,086	1,099	1,112
Exports	2,561	2,382	2,392	2,452	2,543	2,646	2,746	2,839	2,941	3,033	3,120
Total use	14,623	14,766	14,967	15,102	15,264	15,436	15,602	15,778	15,934	16,085	16,221
Ending stocks	1,504	1,647	1,763	1,842	1,934	2,003	2,061	2,113	2,159	2,211	2,252
CCC inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under loan	163	200	211	218	229	234	239	242	243	247	248
Other stocks	1,341	1,447	1,552	1,624	1,705	1,769	1,821	1,871	1,916	1,964	2,004
Prices, program provisions					(Dolla	rs per bush	nel)				
Farm price	4.22	4.06	3.99	3.93	3.85	3.79	3.79	3.78	3.79	3.78	3.78
Loan rate	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Reference price	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.71	3.73	3.73	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72
1					(Mi	llion acres)	)				
Base area	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
					(Bush	els per acr	e)				
PLC program yield	136.3	135.8	136.2	136.1	136.0	135.9	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6
1 0 1					(Percen	t of base ac	cres)				
PLC participation rate	75.5	73.0	76.9	76.0	75.0	75.1	72.5	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.3
ARC participation rate	24.5	27.0	23.1	24.0	25.0	24.9	27.5	28.2	28.0	27.9	27.7
Returns and payments					(	Dollars)					
Gross market revenue/a.	725.76	721.18	714.52	710.88	705.06	703.83	709.41	716.18	726.41	731.40	739.13
Variable expenses/a.	339.68	348.80	359.90	367.40	372.68	378.43	384.33	390.92	399.07	408.09	417.60
Market net return/a.	386.08	372.38	354.62	343.48	332.38	325.40	325.08	325.27	327.34	323.30	321.53
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.00	0.17	0.63	1.18	0.88	1.04	1.09	1.41	1.58	1.18	1.00
Payments to participants											
PLC/base a.*	0.00	18.92	25.58	30.15	33.43	34.06	35.24	35.55	36.26	36.33	35.08
ARC/base a.*	1.03	6.49	8.18	9.36	12.94	15.96	19.88	19.43	17.74	18.14	16.92
CFAP/a.	57.06	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Insurance net indemnities/a.*	17.65	25.60	25.55	26.90	28.35	26.47	26.21	26.06	26.68	26.81	27.07

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres. PLC and ARC payments are per participating base acre. All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

# Corn product supply and use

Marketing year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
High-fructose corn syrup				(Thous	and tons, (	October-Se	ptember y	ear)			
Production	7,661	7,827	7,927	7,951	7,937	7,952	7,956	7,977	7,988	7,995	8,103
Domestic use	6,583	6,644	6,669	6,633	6,556	6,517	6,452	6,406	6,350	6,284	6,309
Net exports	1,078	1,183	1,258	1,319	1,381	1,434	1,504	1,571	1,637	1,711	1,794
				(Cents p	er pound,	October-S	eptember :	year)			
Price, 42% Midwest	29.97	31.11	31.44	31.57	31.69	32.16	32.52	33.06	33.58	34.07	34.02
HFCS price/ref. sugar price	91%	91%	91%	92%	95%	96%	98%	100%	101%	103%	104%
Distillers, brewers grains				(Thous	sand tons,	September	-August y	ear)			
Production (dry equiv.)	37,542	39,580	40,682	41,065	41,220	41,387	41,583	41,783	41,910	41,965	41,999
Domestic use	25,788	27,494	28,546	28,895	29,017	29,161	29,340	29,534	29,648	29,697	29,721
Net exports	11,754	12,086	12,136	12,170	12,203	12,225	12,244	12,249	12,262	12,268	12,279
				(Dollar	rs per ton,	September	-August y	ear)			
Price, IL points	182.69	165.34	162.23	159.69	156.56	154.46	153.94	154.41	154.95	155.18	155.44
DDGS price/corn price	121%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	115%	114%	115%	115%
Corn gluten feed				(Thous	sand tons,	September	-August y	ear)			
Production	8,680	8,888	9,035	9,112	9,156	9,209	9,256	9,312	9,360	9,407	9,483
Domestic use	7,978	8,125	8,276	8,364	8,419	8,486	8,550	8,625	8,692	8,758	8,853
Net exports	702	763	759	749	737	723	705	687	668	649	631
				(Dollar	rs per ton,	September	-August y	ear)			
Price, 21%, IL points	124.68	115.01	112.82	111.03	108.95	107.38	106.88	106.78	106.91	106.70	106.49
CGF price/corn price	83%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%
Corn gluten meal				(Thous	sand tons,	September	-August y	ear)			
Production	2,284	2,339	2,378	2,398	2,409	2,423	2,436	2,451	2,463	2,475	2,496
Domestic use	1,482	1,516	1,544	1,553	1,552	1,556	1,558	1,564	1,568	1,571	1,582
Net exports	803	823	833	845	857	868	878	886	896	904	914
				(Dollar	rs per ton,	September	-August y	ear)			
Price, 60%, IL points	519.73	483.80	480.81	474.88	464.95	459.22	455.26	459.25	458.95	460.95	461.09
CGM price/soymeal price	136%	137%	137%	137%	137%	138%	138%	138%	138%	137%	137%
Corn oil				(Million	n pounds,	October-Se	eptember y	ear)			
Production	5,350	5,627	5,809	5,892	5,936	5,978	6,019	6,061	6,093	6,118	6,145
Domestic use	4,915	5,161	5,338	5,422	5,464	5,507	5,547	5,588	5,621	5,646	5,672
Biodiesel	1,439	1,821	2,241	2,147	2,130	2,124	2,129	2,138	2,140	2,137	2,135
Feed	1,945	1,818	1,572	1,766	1,811	1,844	1,861	1,877	1,892	1,901	1,903
Food/other	1,531	1,522	1,525	1,509	1,523	1,539	1,557	1,573	1,589	1,608	1,634
Net exports	445	449	456	462	466	468	470	471	471	471	472
Ending stocks	85	102	117	125	131	134	137	139	140	141	142
				(Cents p	er pound,	October-S	eptember	year)			
Chicago price	42.78	41.79	39.94	38.59	37.31	37.04	36.72	36.66	36.88	37.02	37.18
Corn oil price/soyoil price	113%	113%	113%	113%	114%	113%	113%	113%	113%	113%	112%

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

# Wheat supply and use

June-May year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area					(Mi	llion acres)	)				
Planted area	44.3	45.9	45.3	45.5	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.9	44.7
Harvested area	36.7	38.5	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.5
					(Bushels p	er harveste	ed acre)				
Yield	49.7	49.7	50.1	50.4	50.8	51.2	51.7	52.1	52.5	52.9	53.4
					(Mill	ion bushel	s)				
Supply	2,974	2,874	2,834	2,845	2,871	2,906	2,935	2,953	2,964	2,976	2,991
Beginning stocks	1,028	837	808	796	803	817	831	843	851	856	862
Production	1,826	1,913	1,900	1,922	1,941	1,962	1,977	1,984	1,986	1,993	2,001
Imports	120	124	126	126	127	127	127	127	127	128	128
Domestic use	1,152	1,168	1,154	1,149	1,145	1,143	1,144	1,145	1,147	1,147	1,147
Feed and residual	125	145	130	123	117	113	111	111	111	108	107
Seed	62	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	60	60	60
Food and other	965	962	962	964	966	969	971	974	976	978	980
Exports	985	898	884	893	909	932	948	957	961	968	976
Total use	2,137	2,066	2,038	2,042	2,054	2,075	2,092	2,102	2,108	2,115	2,123
Ending stocks	837	808	796	803	817	831	843	851	856	862	867
CCC inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under loan	29	29	28	29	30	30	31	31	31	31	31
Other stocks	808	779	768	774	787	800	812	820	825	830	837
Prices, program provisions					(Dolla	rs per bush	nel)				
Farm price	4.84	5.09	5.18	5.17	5.12	5.07	5.05	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.08
Loan rate	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38
Reference price	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.51
						llion acres)					
Base area	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0
					•	iels per acr	·				
PLC program yield	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
					•	t of base ac			o= o		
PLC participation rate	93.0	85.9	85.7	86.1	86.0	85.9	85.9	85.7	85.8	85.7	85.9
ARC participation rate	7.0	14.1	14.3	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.1
Returns and payments					(	Dollars)					
Gross market revenue/a.	240.46	252.34	259.04	260.03	259.73	259.55	260.81	262.32	264.67	267.41	271.11
Variable expenses/a.	131.51	134.48	138.04	140.60	142.39	144.21	146.31	148.73	151.65	154.77	158.02
Market net return/a.	108.94	117.86	121.00	119.43	117.35	115.34	114.49	113.59	113.02	112.64	113.09
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.00	1.02	1.81	2.00	2.32	2.55	2.63	2.08	2.16	1.89	2.56
Payments to participants		40 = 1	40.00	00 =:	25.22	00.11	25.47	00.11	00 = 1	20.01	0.1 ==
PLC/base a.*	21.52	19.74	19.92	20.71	22.03	22.14	22.67	23.16	22.56	23.04	21.72
ARC/base a.*	6.86	7.87	7.26	6.46	7.08	7.95	8.03	8.56	8.37	8.62	8.17
CFAP/a.	35.97	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Insurance net indemnities/a.*	4.37	11.05	11.57	12.05	12.22	12.10	11.97	12.05	12.18	12.53	12.50

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres. PLC and ARC payments are per participating base acre. All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

# Sorghum supply and use

September-August year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area					(Mi	llion acres)					
Planted area	5.88	6.79	6.64	6.59	6.58	6.58	6.59	6.60	6.61	6.61	6.59
Harvested area	5.10	6.03	5.89	5.85	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.86	5.86	5.87	5.85
					(Bushels p	er harveste	d acre)				
Yield	73.2	74.7	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.9	76.2	76.6	76.9	77.2	77.5
Supply and use					(Mill	ion bushels	s)				
Production	373	452	442	441	442	445	446	450	452	454	455
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic use	85	166	168	180	179	181	181	183	188	191	194
Exports	290	278	273	260	262	263	265	266	264	263	260
Ending stocks	28	36	37	38	39	40	41	41	42	43	44
Prices, returns and payments					(	Dollars)					
Farm price/bu.	4.59	4.05	3.98	3.89	3.84	3.79	3.81	3.80	3.82	3.81	3.81
Reference price/bu.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.96	3.96	3.95	3.95	3.96	3.96
Market net return/a.	205.12	164.51	156.37	148.02	143.65	139.75	139.27	138.56	136.79	133.94	131.42
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.45	0.20	0.21	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.15	0.22
Payments to participants											
PLC/base a.*	0.00	14.82	18.81	21.89	23.73	23.71	23.60	23.52	23.80	23.99	23.48
ARC/base a.*	3.09	3.54	3.78	4.74	6.44	8.51	9.77	8.29	7.66	8.02	7.43
CFAP/a.	37.34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Insurance net indemnities/a.*	11.66	27.43	23.14	22.88	23.63	23.35	24.14	23.34	24.41	24.54	24.36

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres. PLC and ARC payments are per participating base acre. All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

# Barley supply and use

June-May year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	
Area	(Million acres)											
Planted area	2.62	2.30	2.44	2.42	2.40	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.24	2.20	2.16	
Harvested area	2.13	1.85	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.89	1.86	1.82	1.80	1.77	1.74	
	(Bushels per harvested acre)											
Yield	77.5	77.5	78.4	79.4	80.3	81.3	82.3	83.1	84.1	85.0	86.0	
Supply and use	(Million bushels)											
Production	165	143	153	154	155	154	153	151	151	150	149	
Imports	7	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	
Domestic use	165	155	157	157	158	157	157	156	155	154	153	
Exports	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Ending stocks	79	69	70	72	74	76	77	77	77	78	78	
Prices, returns and payments					(	Dollars)						
All barley farm price/bu.	4.64	4.75	4.80	4.75	4.67	4.60	4.57	4.58	4.56	4.55	4.55	
Feed barley price/bu.	3.67	3.64	3.63	3.58	3.51	3.46	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.43	3.43	
Reference price/bu.	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	
Market net return/a.	183.57	187.50	189.74	186.47	181.65	177.96	176.28	177.03	175.63	173.40	173.04	
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.00	0.74	1.97	2.61	2.57	2.85	3.18	3.83	3.84	3.54	3.66	
Payments to participants												
PLC/base a.*	13.90	18.96	20.45	22.92	25.21	25.70	26.54	27.27	27.24	28.23	27.34	
ARC/base a.*	4.52	7.09	7.04	6.10	6.80	8.66	8.55	8.99	8.40	8.96	8.34	
CFAP/a.	39.99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Insurance net indemnities/a.*	2.54	7.33	7.40	7.67	7.63	7.70	7.44	7.56	7.62	7.78	7.88	

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres. PLC and ARC payments are per participating base acre. All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

# Oats supply and use

June-May year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area	(Million acres)										
Planted area	2.98	2.66	2.77	2.81	2.84	2.87	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.90	2.90
Harvested area	1.00	0.86	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.94
	(Bushels per harvested acre)										
Yield	65.1	65.6	66.1	66.4	66.8	67.1	67.6	68.2	68.6	68.9	69.4
Supply and use					(Milli	on bushels	5)				
Production	65	56	59	61	61	62	63	64	64	65	65
Imports	94	93	93	92	91	90	89	89	88	87	87
Domestic use	153	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	149	149
Exports	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ending stocks	41	38	38	39	40	41	41	42	43	43	44
Prices, returns and payments					(1	Dollars)					
Farm price/bu.	2.77	2.60	2.68	2.68	2.66	2.64	2.64	2.65	2.65	2.66	2.67
Reference price/bu.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.43	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.45
Market net return/a.	50.89	38.59	41.71	39.27	37.28	35.11	33.54	32.74	31.24	29.13	27.38
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.00	3.98	4.53	4.34	4.73	4.23	3.89	4.68	4.26	4.71	4.98
Payments to participants											
PLC/base a.*	0.00	4.40	3.97	4.25	4.68	4.73	4.83	4.96	4.73	4.93	5.19
ARC/base a.*	1.33	1.85	1.66	1.44	1.62	1.65	1.67	1.52	1.56	1.53	1.57
CFAP/a.	30.01	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Insurance net indemnities/a.*	1.21	1.75	1.37	1.44	1.42	1.37	1.39	1.28	1.33	1.45	1.40

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres. PLC and ARC payments are per participating base acre. All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

# Rice supply and use

August-July year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	
Area					(Mi	illion acres	s)					
Planted area	3.04	2.75	2.74	2.76	2.78	2.80	2.83	2.85	2.84	2.84	2.83	
Harvested area	2.99	2.69	2.68	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.77	2.79	2.79	2.78	2.77	
	(Pounds per harvested acre)											
Yield	7,619	7,629	7,677	7,722	7,767	7,819	7,875	7,932	7,980	8,030	8,081	
Supply and use					(Million	hundredw	reight)					
Production	227.6	205.2	205.9	208.6	211.4	214.8	218.3	221.1	222.3	223.5	224.0	
Imports	36.3	36.4	36.9	37.5	38.1	38.5	39.0	39.5	40.1	40.7	41.3	
Domestic use	159.8	149.9	150.9	152.2	153.3	154.3	155.6	156.9	158.3	159.9	161.1	
Exports	94.4	94.4	92.8	93.5	95.1	97.5	100.2	102.3	103.2	103.6	103.6	
Ending stocks	38.3	35.7	34.8	35.2	36.3	37.8	39.3	40.7	41.6	42.4	43.1	
Program provisions	(Dollars per hundredweight)											
Loan rate	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Reference price												
Long grain	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Japonica	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	
Other medium/short	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Base area					(Mi	illion acres	s)					
Long grain	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	
Medium/short	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	
Countercyclical/PLC yield					(Pou	nds per ac	re)					
Long grain	5,869	5,448	5,428	5,438	5,448	5,458	5,418	5,419	5,415	5,417	5,418	
Medium/short	7,222	7,259	7,259	7,261	7,259	7,262	7,262	7,262	7,262	7,262	7,260	
PLC participation rate					(Percer	it of base a	cres)					
Long grain	99.9	96.7	92.8	92.9	93.1	93.6	93.8	94.5	94.7	95.0	95.2	
Medium/short	83.5	61.8	61.1	60.7	59.9	60.4	59.6	58.9	58.4	57.9	57.5	
ARC participation rate												
Long grain	0.1	3.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.8	
Medium/short	16.5	38.2	38.9	39.3	40.1	39.6	40.4	41.1	41.6	42.1	42.5	
Prices, returns and payments	(Dollars)											
Farm price/cwt	13.10	12.41	12.69	12.83	12.96	13.13	13.40	13.53	13.67	13.77	13.89	
Long grain	12.00	11.11	11.48	11.63	11.78	11.99	12.29	12.45	12.61	12.71	12.83	
Japonica	19.13	18.83	18.95	19.04	19.11	19.25	19.46	19.54	19.68	19.82	19.89	
Other medium/short	12.26	11.59	11.81	11.96	12.14	12.31	12.59	12.75	12.90	13.02	13.10	
Gross market revenue/a.	998.42	946.96	973.99	990.89	1006.45	1026.87	1055.55	1072.76	1090.51	1105.33	1122.82	
Variable expenses/a.	553.89	562.26	578.26	593.21	603.77	615.00	627.53	640.92	655.56	670.34	685.34	
Market net return/a.	444.52	384.70	395.73	397.68	402.68	411.88	428.02	431.84	434.95	434.99	437.48	
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.00	5.82	5.16	4.21	3.29	3.26	2.15	2.22	1.17	0.80	0.62	
Payments to participants												
PLC/base a.*	84.53	116.97	103.22	97.18	92.22	86.27	75.72	71.23	66.15	63.29	58.27	
ARC/base a.*	1.14	28.06	28.46	26.62	26.55	23.36	25.35	21.99	20.32	20.80	20.06	
CFAP/a.	33.38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Insurance net indemnities/a.*	67.26	21.36	20.63	21.15	21.36	21.68	22.08	22.64	22.98	23.35	23.66	

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres. PLC and ARC payments are per participating base acre. All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

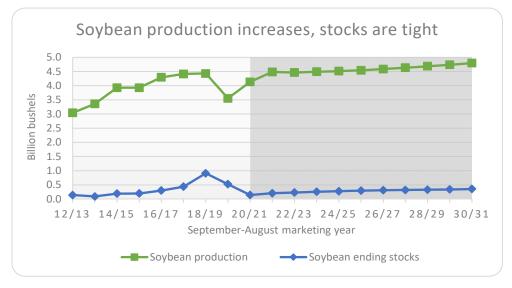
# Oilseeds

#### Soybeans and products

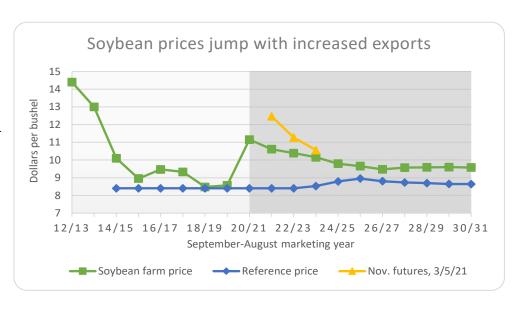
At the peak of the trade dispute, China imported almost no U.S. soybeans between September 2018 and January 2019. Two years later, a huge jump in imports by China is expected to result in record total U.S. soybean exports in 2020/21. Recovery of China's pork industry from ASF and the U.S.-China Phase 1 deal both play a role in the increase. The outlook for U.S. soybean exports depends both on China's internal demand and on competition from Brazil and other exporters.

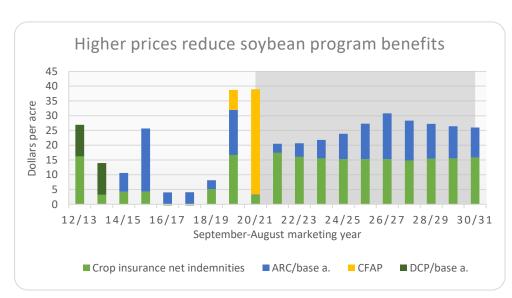


U.S. soybean production increased in 2020 and could reach record highs in 2021 with a big increase in acreage and trend-line yields. At the same time, the large increase in soybean exports in 2020/21 results in the second straight year of sharply-reduced ending stocks. Projected stocks remain very tight by historical standards.

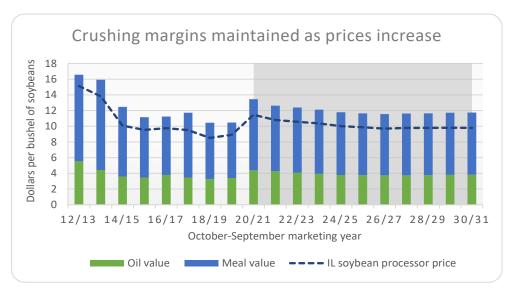


After four straight years when soybean MYA prices averaged less than \$10 per bushel, the 2020/21 price is projected to exceed \$11 per bushel. The increase in futures prices has been even more dramatic, with nearby futures over \$14 per bushel in early March. Projected prices decline slightly in 2021/22, given the large expected increase in production and moderating export demand. Futures markets in early March suggest a higher price for the 2021/22 crop. In some stochastic outcomes, prices are high enough to cause increases in soybean reference prices.

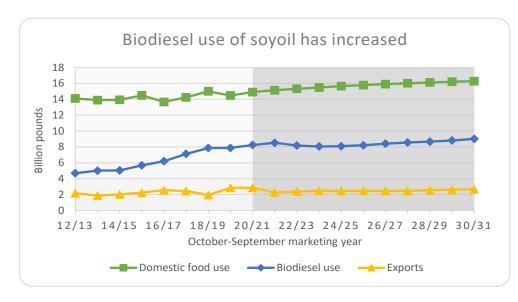




Soybean producers received smaller direct benefits from traditional farm programs in recent years than did producers of many other crops. In 2018/19 and 2019/20, however, they received large MFP payments (not shown in the chart), and CFAP payments could exceed \$35 per soybean acre in 2020/21, assuming the payments of \$20 per acre authorized in late 2020 are made. In the projection period, both ARC and PLC payments are relatively modest. The projected crop insurance net indemnities assume a loss ratio of around 0.9, which is greater than it has been in most years.



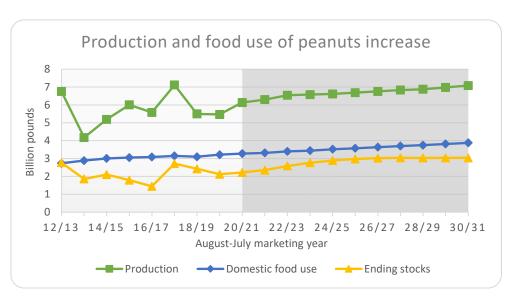
Prices for soybeans, soybean meal and soybean oil all increase in 2020/21, maintaining crushing margins. Soybean meal accounts for approximately two-thirds of the value of crushed soybeans during the projection period.



Between 2012/13 and 2019/20, biodiesel accounted for about three-fourths of the increase in soybean oil consumption. Some further growth is projected, but a modest increase in food and other domestic uses also contributes to soybean oil consumption growth over the next decade. U.S. soybean oil exports are modest, as Argentina exports of soybean oil and Asian palm oil exports continue to dominate global vegetable oil trade.

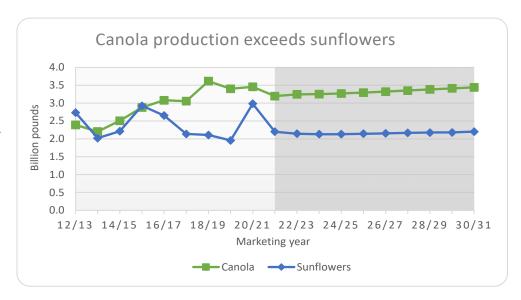
#### **Peanuts**

Per-capita food uses of peanuts have increased in recent years and the trend is projected to continue, but at a slower pace. Yield growth accounts for most of the projected increase in production, as area planted is stable at a little under 1.6 million acres. Stocks increase, and prices average about \$400 per ton (20 cents per pound).

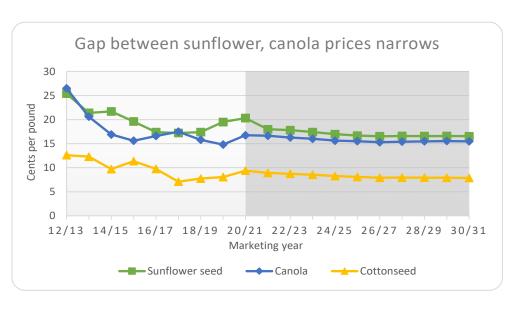


#### Other oilseeds

U.S. production of canola increased from 2013-2018 and now consistently exceeds production of sunflowers. After a big increase in 2020, sunflower area is projected to contract in 2021, given competition from other crops.



Sunflower seed prices were at a strong premium to canola in 2019/20 and the beginning of the 2020/21 marketing year. The gap has narrowed recently, and is projected to stay fairly narrow in the projection period. Prices for both oilseeds are affected by global oilseed markets and domestic soybean prices, but have their own dynamics as well. Reduced supplies have supported cottonseed prices in 2020/21.



### Soybean supply and use

September-August year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area					(Mi	llion acres)	ı				
Planted area	83.1	90.4	89.2	88.8	88.3	87.9	87.7	87.7	87.9	87.9	88.1
Harvested area	82.3	89.1	87.9	87.5	87.0	86.6	86.5	86.5	86.6	86.6	86.8
					(Bushels p	er harveste	d acre)				
Yield	50.2	50.3	50.8	51.3	51.9	52.4	53.0	53.6	54.1	54.7	55.3
					(Mill	ion bushel	s)				
Supply	4,695	4,648	4,691	4,743	4,794	4,840	4,901	4,968	5,030	5,089	5,158
Beginning stocks	525	142	204	230	259	275	296	313	320	331	340
Production	4,135	4,484	4,465	4,492	4,513	4,543	4,584	4,633	4,689	4,736	4,796
Imports	35	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Domestic use	2,326	2,344	2,348	2,357	2,377	2,396	2,425	2,449	2,475	2,503	2,534
Crush	2,201	2,214	2,217	2,225	2,242	2,259	2,287	2,309	2,333	2,359	2,389
Seed and residual	125	130	131	133	135	136	139	140	142	143	145
Exports	2,227	2,100	2,113	2,127	2,143	2,148	2,163	2,199	2,224	2,247	2,269
Total use	4,553	4,444	4,461	4,484	4,519	4,544	4,588	4,648	4,699	4,749	4,803
Ending stocks	142	204	230	259	275	296	313	320	331	340	355
CCC inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under loan	18	32	35	39	43	46	49	50	51	52	53
Other stocks	124	172	195	220	232	249	264	270	281	288	302
Prices, program provisions					(Dolla	rs per bush	iel)				
Farm price	11.15	10.61	10.39	10.15	9.80	9.66	9.47	9.57	9.58	9.60	9.58
Illinois processor price	11.47	10.80	10.59	10.36	10.01	9.88	9.70	9.80	9.81	9.82	9.80
Loan rate	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
Reference price	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.53	8.79	8.95	8.81	8.73	8.70	8.65	8.64
					(Mi	llion acres)	1				
Base area	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9
					(Bush	nels per acr	e)				
PLC program yield	38.9	39.4	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0
					(Percen	t of base ac	eres)				
PLC participation rate	14.1	10.6	12.2	13.4	15.9	16.2	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.6	15.1
ARC participation rate	85.9	89.4	87.8	86.6	84.1	83.8	86.3	85.9	85.5	85.4	84.9
Returns and payments					(	Dollars)					
Gross market revenue/a.	560.33	531.74	525.43	519.13	506.29	504.47	499.89	511.33	516.66	523.08	527.41
Variable expenses/a.	161.69	168.74	173.12	177.41	180.23	182.70	185.41	188.43	192.30	196.15	200.06
Market net return/a.	398.64	363.00	352.30	341.72	326.06	321.77	314.48	322.90	324.37	326.93	327.35
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.00	0.32	1.26	1.64	1.46	1.45	3.07	2.54	2.02	1.91	2.25
Payments to participants											
PLC/base a.*	0.00	4.00	6.61	9.80	13.23	18.58	17.06	17.15	15.93	15.70	14.92
ARC/base a.*	0.19	3.06	4.56	6.22	8.63	12.06	15.49	13.53	11.84	10.91	10.14
CFAP/a.	35.56	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Insurance net indemnities/a.*	3.17	17.44	16.08	15.54	15.24	15.23	15.28	14.80	15.41	15.52	15.87
Cruch margin	1 00	1 92	1 90	1 <i>77</i>		rs per bush 1 78		1 9/	1 94	1 01	1 04
Crush margin	1.98	1.83	1.80	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.86	1.84	1.86	1.91	1.96

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres. PLC and ARC payments are per participating base acre. All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Soybean oil supply and use

October-September year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
					(Million p	ounds)					_
Supply	27,775	27,731	27,824	28,027	28,301	28,589	28,927	29,215	29,523	29,833	30,182
Beginning stocks	1,849	1,774	1,832	1,947	2,022	2,107	2,131	2,158	2,189	2,196	2,205
Production	25,576	25,607	25,642	25,731	25,929	26,132	26,446	26,706	26,983	27,287	27,628
Imports	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
Domestic use	23,134	23,642	23,490	23,536	23,738	23,987	24,310	24,574	24,776	25,017	25,297
Biodiesel	8,230	8,512	8,177	8,060	8,086	8,203	8,405	8,559	8,667	8,814	9,017
Food and other	14,903	15,130	15,313	15,475	15,652	15,785	15,905	16,016	16,109	16,203	16,280
Exports	2,867	2,258	2,388	2,470	2,456	2,471	2,458	2,451	2,550	2,612	2,672
Total use	26,000	25,899	25,878	26,006	26,194	26,458	26,768	27,025	27,326	27,629	27,968
Ending stocks	1,774	1,832	1,947	2,022	2,107	2,131	2,158	2,189	2,196	2,205	2,214
Price					(Cents per	pound)					
Decatur	37.85	37.00	35.33	34.08	32.87	32.66	32.39	32.39	32.68	32.88	33.13

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Soybean meal supply and use

October-September year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	
					(Thousand	d tons)						
Supply	52,923	53,224	53,318	53,503	53,914	54,335	54,983	55,519	56,086	56,709	57,407	
Beginning stocks	341	361	382	386	392	399	405	409	410	413	416	
Production	51,982	52,312	52,385	52,566	52,971	53,385	54,027	54,559	55,124	55,745	56,441	
Imports	600	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	
Domestic use	38,325	38,751	38,689	38,981	39,441	39,932	40,480	40,928	41,381	41,744	42,128	
Exports	14,237	14,091	14,242	14,129	14,074	13,999	14,094	14,180	14,291	14,550	14,861	
Total use	52,562	52,842	52,932	53,111	53,515	53,930	54,574	55,109	55,672	56,294	56,989	
Ending stocks	361	382	386	392	399	405	409	410	413	416	418	
Price	(Dollars per ton)											
Decatur, 48% protein	383.33	353.77	351.58	346.73	338.45	333.71	330.43	333.83	333.61	335.32	335.55	

### Peanut supply and use

August-July year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area					(Mi	llion acres)	)				
Planted area	1.66	1.56	1.59	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.56
Harvested area	1.62	1.51	1.55	1.54	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
					(Pounds p	er harveste	ed acre)				
Yield	3,796	4,180	4,235	4,288	4,346	4,400	4,455	4,515	4,566	4,623	4,677
Supply and use					(Mill	ion pound	s)				
Production	6,134	6,298	6,542	6,577	6,614	6,682	6,753	6,829	6,875	6,979	7,083
Imports	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Domestic use	4,525	4,591	4,702	4,755	4,847	4,920	5,002	5,079	5,143	5,227	5,309
Exports	1,625	1,691	1,719	1,756	1,757	1,797	1,814	1,846	1,858	1,862	1,890
Ending stocks	2,217	2,349	2,584	2,765	2,891	2,972	3,023	3,041	3,031	3,036	3,035
Prices, returns and payments					(	Dollars)					
Farm price/ton	426.82	428.82	413.24	403.10	398.27	397.85	396.28	396.52	401.87	404.51	408.28
Reference price/ton	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00
Market net return/a.	290.92	361.37	327.12	305.83	299.57	301.76	301.24	304.10	314.51	320.59	328.18
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.03	15.67	21.75	27.22	31.37	33.23	33.64	32.20	32.17	31.62	30.11
Payments to participants											
PLC/base a.*	147.90	148.39	205.80	208.34	213.12	206.38	208.05	208.52	198.60	201.97	195.56
ARC/base a.*	63.16	38.68	47.65	53.18	54.08	46.82	53.13	59.89	52.05	62.85	60.23
CFAP/a.	34.29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres. PLC and ARC payments are per participating base acre. All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Sunflower seed supply and use

September-August year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area					(Mi	llion acres)	)				
Planted area	1.72	1.39	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
Harvested area	1.67	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.23	1.24
					(Pounds p	er harveste	ed acre)				
Yield	1,790	1,675	1,683	1,694	1,706	1,720	1,730	1,742	1,755	1,765	1,775
Supply and use					(Mill	ion pound	s)				
Production	2,982	2,199	2,144	2,131	2,130	2,143	2,152	2,166	2,176	2,180	2,202
Imports	287	414	400	362	330	309	290	268	255	245	231
Domestic use	2,891	2,580	2,457	2,378	2,328	2,308	2,291	2,276	2,266	2,257	2,257
Exports	147	93	99	113	127	137	145	154	161	165	171
Ending stocks	426	364	352	355	361	367	373	377	382	385	391
Prices, returns and payments					(	Dollars)					
Farm price/lb	0.203	0.180	0.178	0.174	0.170	0.167	0.165	0.166	0.166	0.166	0.165
Market net return/a.	228.55	159.49	154.01	146.24	138.30	133.45	130.22	131.05	129.25	128.57	125.62
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.00	0.48	0.66	0.31	0.73	1.29	1.41	1.51	1.23	1.47	1.16
Payments to participants											
PLC/base a.*	0.08	28.30	30.45	33.04	37.37	39.96	41.35	41.08	41.63	41.08	42.44
ARC/base a.*	1.39	10.00	11.70	12.40	13.09	13.37	14.71	13.52	13.10	13.18	14.21
CFAP/a.	34.70	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres. PLC and ARC payments are per participating base acre. All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Cottonseed and canola production and prices

Marketing year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Production				(The	ousand ton	ıs, August-	July year)				
Cottonseed	4,587	5,768	5,851	5,826	5,889	5,947	5,990	6,025	6,038	6,034	6,056
				(M	lillion pour	nds, July-Ju	ıne year)				
Canola	3,455	3,194	3,245	3,251	3,267	3,293	3,320	3,350	3,384	3,413	3,441
Prices				(Do	llars per to	n, August-	July year)				
Cottonseed	188	178	174	171	165	162	158	159	159	158	157
Canola				(Ce	nts per po	und, July-J	une year)				
Farm price	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5
Reference price	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2

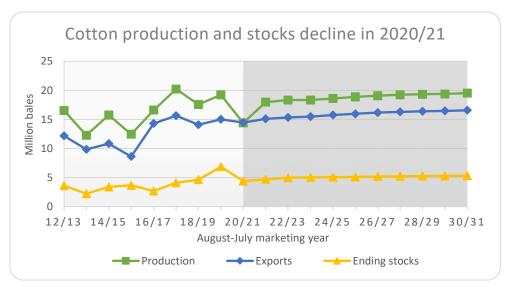
Cottonseed production, cottonseed prices and canola farm price projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Other crops

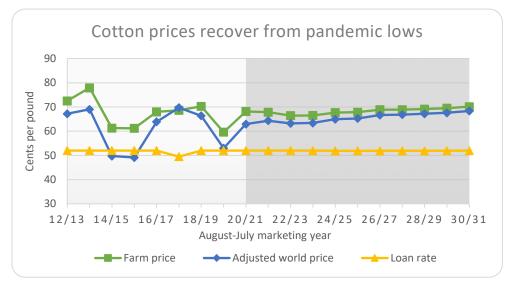


### **Upland cotton and seed cotton**

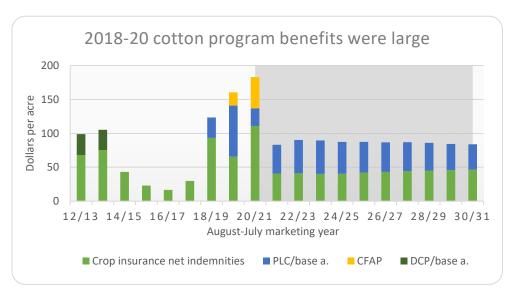
World consumption of cotton was sharply reduced by the pandemic in 2019/20, putting downward pressure on U.S. cotton exports and prices. A rebound in world cotton use and a smaller-than-expected U.S. cotton crop caused a dramatic change in cotton markets. Assuming more normal growing conditions in 2021/22, projected production rebounds. Ending stocks decline in 2020/21 but then hold relatively steady in later years.

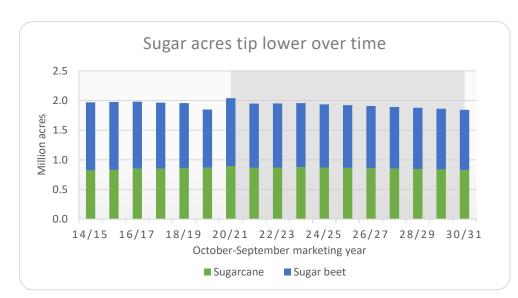


Upland cotton prices fell dramatically during the pandemic, with adjusted world prices temporarily dropping below the loan rate and thus triggering marketing loan benefits. Prices have rebounded in recent months with nearby futures prices at 86 cents per pound on March 5, 2021. If export demand continues to be strong, prices in 2021/22 could exceed the levels in these projections prepared in January 2021.



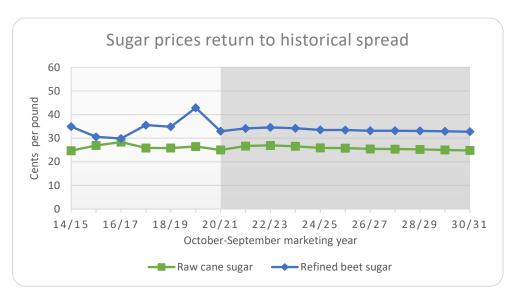
Upland cotton and seed cotton program benefits were especially large from 2018/19 to 2020/21. Natural disasters resulted in large crop insurance benefits in 2018/19 and 2020/21, and low seed cotton prices boosted PLC payments in 2019/20. The chart does not include marketing loan benefits and MFP payments, both of which were also substantial. Higher market prices and the assumed return to more normal growing conditions reduces PLC payments and crop insurance net indemnities during the projection period.



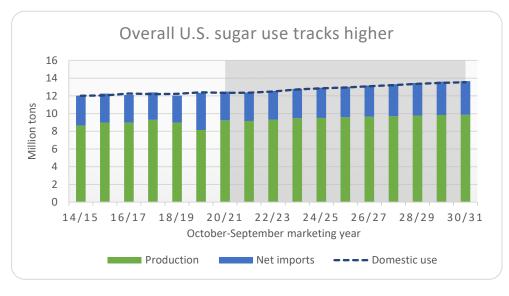


### Sugar

Sugar beet harvested area fell unexpectedly in 2019/20 due to poor weather, but it recovered in 2020/21 on a return to more favorable weather patterns. Both sugar beet and sugarcane acres decline slightly over the projection period.



The short sugar beet crop in 2019/20 also led to the spread between raw and refined sugar prices rising to 16.4 cents, which was the highest it had been since 2011/12. As sugar beet acres return to more normal levels and prices fall, the spread declines back toward the level that was seen in the intervening years and remains there for the rest of the outlook.



Domestic sugar use in total is projected to reach 13.7 million tons by 2030/31, though per-capita sweetener use is expected to fall over time. Additional growth in domestic sugar production helps meet that demand, but a modest expansion in sugar imports also occurs.

### Potatoes, fresh vegetables, fruits and nuts

The pandemic reduced domestic consumption of potatoes, in part because of a reduction in dining away from home. Uncertainty about the impact of the pandemic on demand caused the industry to plant 4% fewer potatoes in 2020. Pre-COVID 2020 potato planted acres were expected to expand given higher prices in 2019. Projected recovery from the pandemic could strengthen potato demand and push up prices, providing an incentive for at least a modest recovery in potato production.

Pandemic reduced potato consumption

500

450

350

300

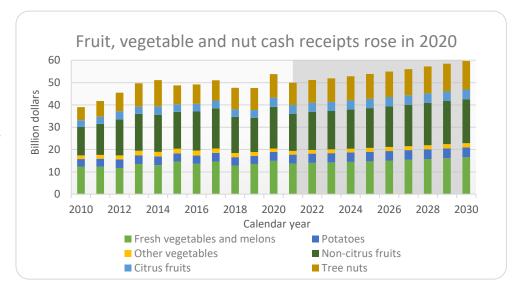
250

10/11 12/13 14/15 16/17 18/19 20/21 22/23 24/25 26/27 28/29 30/31

August-July marketing year

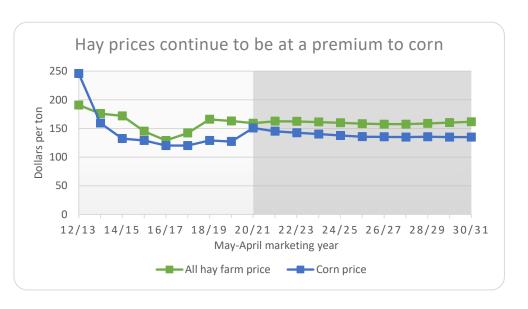
Production Domestic consumption

Total cash receipts for fruits, vegetables and tree nuts increased by 13% in 2020 compared to 2019. The pandemic affected both production and consumption of these products, with widely differing impacts on both supplies and prices. In 2021, projected receipts decline, but remain above the 2019 level. Receipts increase in subsequent years, and account for a growing share of total cash receipts from crop sales.



### Hay

Since 2012/13, the national all-hay price has been at a premium to the corn price when both are expressed in dollars per ton. The gap has narrowed in 2020/21, but the projections suggest a return to the more common relationship in recent years. Alfalfa prices are much higher than the all-hay price, while other hay prices are much lower.



### Upland cotton supply and use

August-July year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area					(Mi	llion acres)	ı				
Planted area	11.89	11.86	11.95	11.85	11.88	11.92	11.94	11.93	11.87	11.81	11.79
Harvested area	8.51	9.91	9.99	9.91	9.94	9.98	9.99	9.98	9.93	9.88	9.86
					(Pounds p	er harveste	d acre)				
Yield	813	870	879	888	898	907	916	925	933	941	950
					(Mi	llion bales)	1				
Supply	21.27	22.37	23.03	23.31	23.64	23.93	24.20	24.40	24.55	24.64	24.80
Beginning stocks	6.87	4.39	4.69	4.97	5.03	5.05	5.11	5.16	5.22	5.26	5.27
Production	14.40	17.98	18.34	18.34	18.61	18.87	19.09	19.25	19.33	19.38	19.53
Imports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Use	16.88	17.68	18.06	18.28	18.58	18.81	19.04	19.18	19.29	19.37	19.49
Domestic mill use	2.40	2.58	2.71	2.79	2.83	2.85	2.86	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91
Exports	14.48	15.10	15.35	15.49	15.76	15.96	16.18	16.31	16.40	16.47	16.58
Ending stocks	4.39	4.69	4.97	5.03	5.05	5.11	5.16	5.22	5.26	5.27	5.31
Prices, program provisions					(Cent	s per poun	d)				
Farm price	68.2	67.9	66.5	66.5	67.7	67.8	68.9	68.9	69.2	69.5	70.1
Adjusted world price	62.9	64.3	63.2	63.4	65.0	65.3	66.7	66.8	67.2	67.6	68.4
Loan rate	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	52.0
Returns and payments					(	Dollars)					
Gross market revenue/a.	655.22	691.31	684.45	688.82	702.89	709.92	723.18	731.14	739.15	748.74	759.94
Variable expenses/a.	437.00	451.49	464.19	475.90	485.90	495.58	505.39	515.88	527.57	540.11	552.98
Market net return/a.	218.21	239.82	220.26	212.92	216.99	214.34	217.80	215.26	211.58	208.64	206.96
Marketing loan benefits/a.*	0.00	10.58	10.78	11.59	9.03	8.40	7.76	7.55	5.87	6.36	5.46
CFAP/a.	46.03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Insurance net indemnities/a.	110.93	40.93	41.15	40.09	40.37	42.16	43.16	44.48	45.04	45.79	46.62

<sup>\*</sup> Marketing loan benefits, CFAP and insurance net indemnities are averaged across all acres.

### **Seed cotton indicators**

August-July year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
					(Cents	per pound	d)				
Marketing year average price	34.65	34.10	33.47	33.46	33.86	33.88	34.29	34.37	34.50	34.71	34.99
Reference price	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70
					(Mil	lion acres)					
Base area	12.96	12.95	12.95	12.94	12.94	12.94	12.94	12.94	12.94	12.94	12.94
					(Poun	ds per acre	e)				
PLC program yield	1,609	1,604	1,605	1,606	1,606	1,605	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604
					(Percent	of base ac	res)				
PLC participation rate	99.1	98.8	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3
ARC participation rate	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Payments to participants					(I	Dollars)					
PLC/base a.*	26.10	42.18	49.00	49.56	46.96	45.24	43.46	42.51	41.09	38.48	37.26
ARC/base a.*	31.69	21.04	17.44	13.15	12.01	14.09	16.21	17.98	17.91	17.74	17.85

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Sugar supply and use

October-September year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area					(Mi	llion acres	)				
Sugar cane harvested	0.897	0.866	0.872	0.876	0.872	0.867	0.861	0.854	0.847	0.839	0.830
Sugar beet planted	1.162	1.102	1.098	1.100	1.083	1.076	1.068	1.058	1.052	1.043	1.032
Sugar beet harvested	1.142	1.082	1.078	1.080	1.064	1.056	1.049	1.039	1.033	1.024	1.013
Yield					(Tons per	harvested	l acre)				
Cane sugar	4.73	4.67	4.72	4.78	4.84	4.90	4.96	5.01	5.07	5.12	5.18
Beet sugar	4.37	4.74	4.82	4.89	4.98	5.06	5.15	5.23	5.32	5.41	5.50
Supply and use					(Tho	usand ton	s)				
Production	9,237	9,178	9,317	9,470	9,514	9,592	9,663	9,714	9,787	9,834	9,869
Cane sugar	4,240	4,045	4,120	4,184	4,220	4,244	4,266	4,278	4,294	4,295	4,295
Beet sugar	4,997	5,133	5,196	5,286	5,294	5,347	5,397	5,436	5,493	5,539	5,575
Imports	3,309	3,283	3,324	3,403	3,479	3,518	3,591	3,679	3,756	3,848	3,893
Domestic use	12,344	12,397	12,539	12,778	12,908	13,021	13,170	13,303	13,452	13,591	13,674
Exports	52	75	73	73	78	77	79	81	82	85	84
Ending stocks	1,769	1,759	1,788	1,809	1,817	1,829	1,833	1,842	1,851	1,858	1,862
Prices					(Cent	s per poun	d)				
N.Y. spot raw sugar	25.00	26.68	26.94	26.57	25.89	25.81	25.46	25.38	25.24	25.03	24.80
Refined beet sugar	32.97	34.14	34.56	34.20	33.48	33.46	33.16	33.16	33.08	32.93	32.77

### Potato supply and use

August-July year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Area					(Thou	isand acres	s)				
Planted area	921	933	937	938	937	935	932	929	926	922	918
Harvested area	914	924	928	929	927	925	923	920	917	913	909
				(Hur	ndredweigl	ht per harv	ested acre	)			
Yield	453	457	462	467	472	476	481	486	491	496	500
Supply and use					(Million h	nundredwe	eight)				
Production	414	423	429	434	437	441	444	447	450	453	455
Imports	69	66	65	66	66	67	68	69	70	71	71
Domestic disappearance	413	414	418	422	425	428	431	434	436	438	440
Exports	70	74	76	78	79	80	82	83	84	85	86
	(Dollars per hundredweight)										
Farm price	9.68	9.95	9.82	9.80	9.80	9.82	9.84	9.88	9.92	9.95	10.02

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Fruit and vegetable prices and cash receipts

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Producer price indices					(Price in	ndex, 1982=	=100)				
Fresh vegetables	266.5	251.7	261.4	264.9	269.5	274.3	279.1	283.9	288.8	293.8	298.6
Non-citrus fruits	119.1	115.6	117.7	116.8	117.3	118.0	118.7	119.4	120.3	121.2	121.9
Citrus fruits	299.4	283.8	295.3	300.3	305.5	310.6	315.6	321.0	326.3	331.6	337.4
					(Cent	s per poun	ıd)				
Tree nut producer price	265.6	258.7	261.0	263.8	267.5	271.5	275.6	279.7	284.0	288.4	292.8
Cash receipts					(Mill	lion dollars	s)				
Vegetables and melons	20,436	19,410	19,805	20,077	20,395	20,756	21,144	21,551	21,983	22,431	22,878
Fresh vegetables and melons	14,970	13,722	14,056	14,246	14,500	14,790	15,105	15,437	15,789	16,156	16,518
Potatoes	4,020	4,030	4,099	4,124	4,161	4,201	4,242	4,286	4,329	4,371	4,418
Other vegetables	1,446	1,659	1,650	1,706	1,735	1,766	1,797	1,829	1,865	1,903	1,941
Fruits and nuts	33,394	30,529	31,395	31,808	32,427	33,097	33,789	34,506	35,261	36,038	36,802
Non-citrus fruits	18,700	16,655	17,122	17,225	17,504	17,825	18,163	18,521	18,911	19,316	19,698
Citrus fruits	4,154	3,921	4,065	4,111	4,153	4,189	4,220	4,249	4,274	4,296	4,319
Tree nuts	10,541	9,953	10,208	10,472	10,770	11,083	11,407	11,736	12,076	12,426	12,785

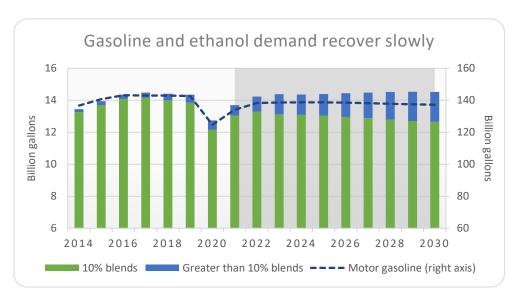
### Hay supply and use

May-April year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
					(Mi	llion acres)	)				
Harvested area	52.2	51.9	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.9	51.9	51.8	51.8	51.9	52.0
					(Tor	ns per acre	)				
Yield	2.43	2.42	2.43	2.43	2.44	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.47
Supply and use					(Mi	illion tons)					
Production	126.8	125.5	126.2	126.4	126.7	126.9	127.2	127.4	127.7	128.0	128.4
Domestic disappearance	121.5	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.3	121.5	121.7	122.1	122.4	122.8
Net exports	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
Ending stocks	20.9	20.4	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.7	22.1	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.8
	(Dollars per ton)										
All hay farm price	159.10	162.69	162.36	161.28	159.81	158.38	157.54	157.51	158.78	160.29	161.64

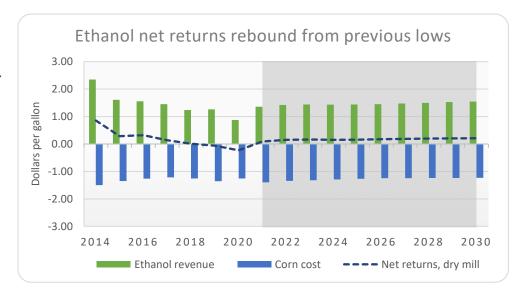
All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### **Ethanol**

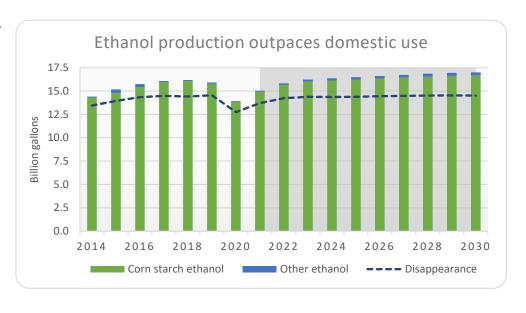
Motor fuel demand in 2020 was battered by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, but some recovery is expected in 2021 as those effects subside. While gasoline use does not reach prepandemic levels in the projection period, expansion in mid-level ethanol blends such as E15 lead to slow but steady growth in domestic ethanol use.

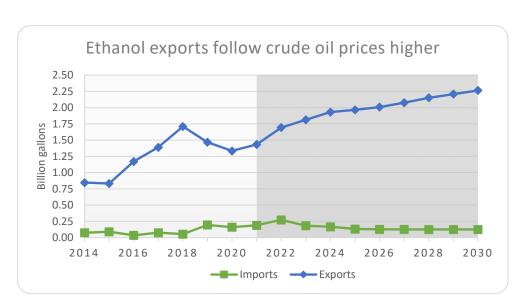


A rebound in ethanol demand and the subsequent rise in rack prices more than offsets the higher outlook for feedstock (i.e., corn) costs. This leads to a recovery in ethanol net returns, which are projected to rise from \$0.09/gallon in 2021 to \$0.21/gallon in 2030.

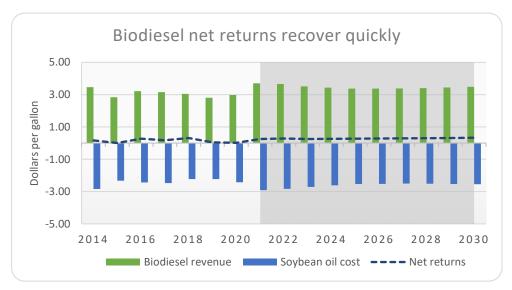


In addition to a recovery in domestic fuel demand, rising export demand for ethanol drives production to levels higher than what was seen prior to the pandemic. Production levels are projected to reach 16.7 billion gallons by 2030.



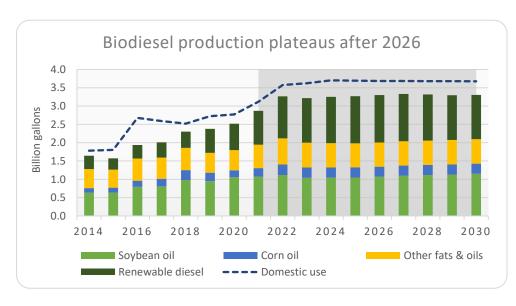


Ethanol exports are projected to have only a slight recovery in 2021 before returning in 2022 to the 2018 record level of 1.7 billion gallons. Then, as petroleum prices and global incomes rise, ethanol demand is expected to pick up and push exports to over 2.25 billion gallons by 2030. Ethanol imports remain low as the RFS requirements for advanced biofuels are expected to be met primarily with additional biomass-based diesel.



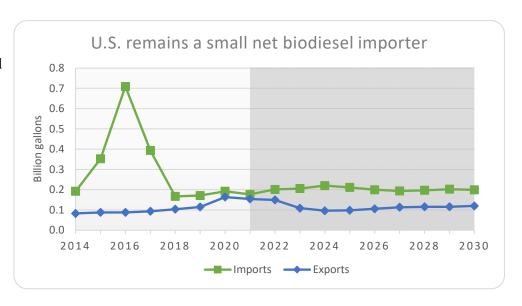
### **Biomass-based diesel**

The continuing biodiesel blenders credit, in addition to increasing RFS requirements for biomass-based diesel beyond 2021, lead to a quick recovery in biodiesel net returns similar to what was seen in 2015-16. From there, moderating feedstock costs lead to a rise in nominal net returns.



Unlike ethanol, biomass-based diesel production increased slightly in 2020 despite the pandemic. This growth is expected to continue with production exceeding 3 billion gallons in 2022 and topping out at over 3.3 billion gallons by 2026. Methyl-ester derived from soybean oil and renewable diesel each make up about 35% of total domestic biodiesel production over the projection period. Methyl-ester from corn oil and other fats and oils makes up the remaining share with little expansion expected to occur.

Biomass-based diesel imports are projected to average 201 million gallons, which is similar to the level seen in 2014 before the surge in imports from Argentina occurred. Biodiesel exports increased slightly even in to 2020, but they are expected to decline to average of 118 million gallons going forward.

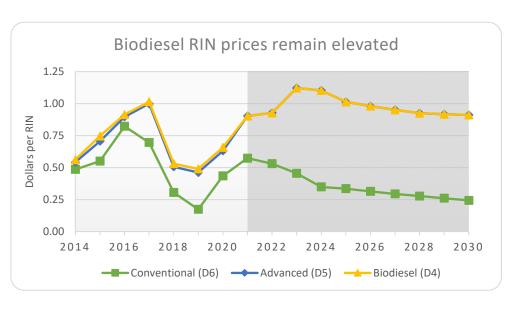


### Renewable Fuel Standard

Small-refinery exemptions are not yet finalized for 2019 or 2020, but this outlook assumes the number of renewable identification numbers (RINs) exempted will return to levels seen prior to 2016-18. This is a key uncertainty as this issue is still being litigated.



RIN prices tumbled in 2018-19 as details regarding small-refinery exemptions emerged along with discussions of potential policy changes. In the wake of the 10th Circuit court ruling in 2020, RIN prices reversed that trend and are projected to continue to rise in the near term. In the time since these projections were produced, RIN prices have seen steady increases and now exceed the near-term projections by a wide margin in the case of D6 RINs. These markets are volatile and these projections could look quite different in the next outlook update.



### Ethanol supply and use

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Petroleum fuel prices					(Dolla	ars per bar	rel)				
Petroleum, W. Texas Interm.	39.24	45.53	52.34	54.24	56.02	59.25	64.15	69.28	73.24	76.00	78.09
Petroleum, refiners' acquis.	37.41	38.96	49.09	55.13	56.56	59.10	62.98	66.77	70.47	73.11	75.05
					(Dolla	ars per gall	on)				
Unl. gasoline, FOB Omaha	1.30	1.46	1.72	1.88	1.92	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.29	2.36	2.41
Unleaded gasoline, retail	2.17	2.15	2.41	2.57	2.60	2.67	2.77	2.88	2.98	3.05	3.11
					(Mil	lion gallon	s)				
Motor gasoline use*	124,750	134,076	138,288	138,642	138,712	138,665	138,507	138,225	137,852	137,506	137,239
Ethanol supply and use											
Production	13,825	14,929	15,652	16,013	16,131	16,224	16,326	16,438	16,546	16,617	16,667
From corn	13,735	14,799	15,468	15,787	15,876	15,947	16,031	16,126	16,219	16,274	16,310
Other conventional	88	117	170	211	240	261	278	294	309	323	338
Cellulosic	2	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20
Imports	161	190	273	183	167	132	128	127	125	125	125
Domestic disappearance	12,741	13,695	14,235	14,383	14,366	14,389	14,444	14,485	14,518	14,530	14,524
Exports	1,333	1,432	1,693	1,812	1,930	1,966	2,009	2,076	2,150	2,208	2,265
Ending stocks	850	842	840	840	842	844	846	849	852	856	860
Ethanol prices					(Dolla	ars per gall	on)				
Conventional rack, Omaha	0.87	1.35	1.42	1.44	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.50	1.52	1.54
Other advanced rack	1.07	1.68	1.82	2.11	2.19	2.12	2.11	2.13	2.14	2.18	2.21
Effective retail	1.30	1.47	1.58	1.67	1.77	1.78	1.82	1.86	1.91	1.95	1.99
Ethanol/gasoline retail	60%	69%	66%	65%	68%	67%	66%	65%	64%	64%	64%
RIN values											
Conventional ethanol	0.43	0.57	0.53	0.45	0.35	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.24
Advanced ethanol	0.63	0.90	0.93	1.12	1.10	1.01	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.91

<sup>\*</sup> Includes fuel ethanol

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Renewable Fuel Standard

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Applicable standard											
Overall	11.56%	11.81%	12.06%	12.31%	12.56%	12.81%	13.06%	13.31%	13.56%	13.81%	14.06%
Advanced biofuels	2.93%	2.94%	3.19%	3.21%	3.23%	3.25%	3.27%	3.29%	3.31%	3.33%	3.35%
Cellulosic biofuel	0.34%	0.35%	0.37%	0.38%	0.39%	0.40%	0.42%	0.43%	0.44%	0.45%	0.47%
Biomass-based diesel	2.10%	2.10%	2.12%	2.14%	2.16%	2.18%	2.20%	2.22%	2.24%	2.26%	2.28%
Required volume					(Mil	lion gallon	s)				
Overall	18,887	19,740	20,310	20,356	20,421	20,449	20,478	20,504	20,530	20,561	20,597
Advanced biofuels	4,787	5,126	5,683	5,706	5,738	5,764	5,786	5,808	5,829	5,856	5,887
Cellulosic biofuel	458	472	475	478	481	484	487	490	493	497	500
Biomass-based diesel	3,431	3,658	3,774	3,801	3,834	3,863	3,890	3,916	3,942	3,971	4,004
Gaps: Conventional	14,100	14,614	14,627	14,650	14,682	14,686	14,691	14,697	14,701	14,705	14,710
Advanced	898	996	1,434	1,427	1,423	1,416	1,409	1,401	1,394	1,388	1,384

### Biomass-based diesel sector

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Biomass-based diesel supply					(Milli	ion gallons	·)				
Production	2,518	2,872	3,264	3,217	3,251	3,271	3,302	3,329	3,317	3,296	3,306
From soybean oil	1,060	1,072	1,117	1,044	1,048	1,051	1,070	1,099	1,116	1,129	1,150
From corn oil	187	236	291	279	277	276	276	278	278	278	277
From other fats and oils	553	638	713	677	666	659	659	663	665	668	672
From cellulosic diesel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewable diesel	718	926	1,143	1,217	1,261	1,285	1,296	1,290	1,258	1,222	1,206
Net imports	269	259	320	409	451	424	385	357	365	383	371
Biomass-based diesel use											
Domestic disappearance	2,772	3,121	3,577	3,622	3,700	3,693	3,686	3,685	3,681	3,679	3,676
Ending stocks	180	190	198	201	203	205	205	206	206	206	206
Fuel prices and tax credit					(Dollar	rs per gallo	on)				
Biodiesel, rack	2.98	3.71	3.66	3.51	3.44	3.38	3.38	3.39	3.41	3.44	3.48
#2 Diesel, refiner sales	1.26	1.39	1.66	1.81	1.86	1.92	2.03	2.12	2.22	2.29	2.35
#2 Diesel, retail	2.56	2.49	2.77	2.95	2.99	3.06	3.16	3.26	3.36	3.43	3.49
Biodiesel tax credit	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RIN values											
Per RIN gallon	0.66	0.90	0.93	1.12	1.10	1.01	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.91
Per physical gallon	0.99	1.35	1.39	1.68	1.65	1.52	1.47	1.43	1.39	1.37	1.37

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### **Biofuel plant returns**

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Biodiesel costs and returns					(Dollar	s per gallo	n)				
Biodiesel value	2.98	3.71	3.66	3.51	3.44	3.38	3.38	3.39	3.41	3.44	3.48
Glycerin value	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Soyoil cost	-2.43	-2.91	-2.83	-2.71	-2.61	-2.54	-2.52	-2.51	-2.51	-2.53	-2.55
Other operating costs	-0.60	-0.61	-0.61	-0.62	-0.62	-0.63	-0.64	-0.64	-0.65	-0.66	-0.67
Net operating return	0.01	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33
Corn milling for ethanol					(Milli	on gallons	)				
Corn wet milled for ethanol	502	520	539	549	552	553	555	557	559	560	562
Corn dry milled for ethanol	4,254	4,572	4,785	4,881	4,901	4,916	4,935	4,958	4,979	4,988	4,990
(Share de-oiling DDGS)	89%	89%	90%	90%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
Dry mill ethanol costs, returns					(Dollar	s per gallo	n)				
Ethanol value	0.87	1.35	1.42	1.44	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.50	1.52	1.54
Distillers grains value	0.54	0.53	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Corn oil value*	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
Corn cost	-1.26	-1.39	-1.34	-1.32	-1.29	-1.27	-1.25	-1.24	-1.24	-1.24	-1.23
Fuel and electricity cost	-0.07	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12	-0.13	-0.14	-0.14	-0.15	-0.15	-0.17	-0.18
Other operating costs	-0.39	-0.39	-0.40	-0.40	-0.41	-0.41	-0.41	-0.42	-0.42	-0.43	-0.43
Net operating return	-0.23	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21

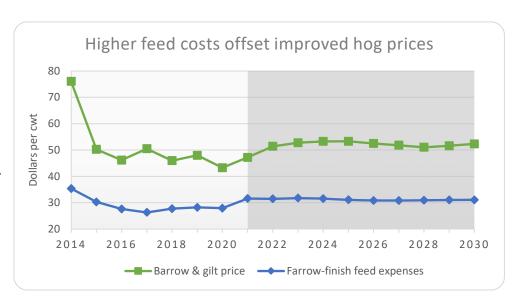
<sup>\*</sup> Weighted by share of dry mills de-oiling DDGS

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

## Livestock & dairy

### Cattle and hogs

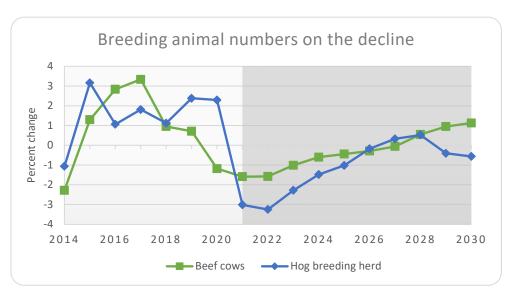
Hog prices are projected to increase in 2021 and 2022 as pork supply growth slows. Uncertainty remains high regarding the speed and extent to which China recovers from the ASF outbreak and this leaves a wide possible range for U.S. pork export and hog price projections. Higher feed costs will pressure profitability even as hog prices rise. Farrow-finish profitability this year will be similar to 2020, with a better financial outlook expected for hog production in 2022.

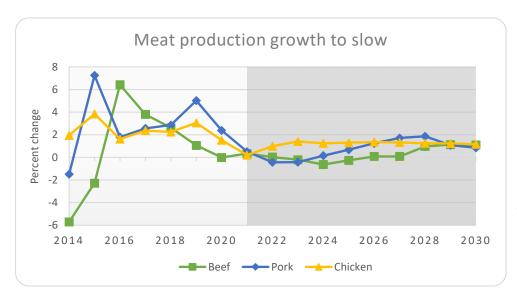


Fed cattle prices will recover in 2021 to near the levels of 2018 and 2019 following last year's decline. Feeder steer prices will also increase, but higher corn costs will impact the demand for feeder animals and keep cow-calf returns below the recent five-year average. Beef demand, particularly for higher-quality product, has held up better than expected given dining away from home restrictions. With beef supplies flat to declining during the liquidation phase of the cattle cycle, prices are projected to increase through the medium term.



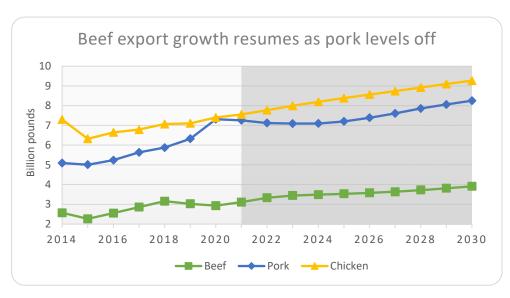
The size of U.S. beef cow herd declined for the second straight year in 2021, and sow inventories have now been below year ago levels for the last three quarterly surveys. Breeding animal numbers were expected to decline due to lower profitability in 2020, but the recent rise in feed costs has likely accelerated the liquidation. Beef cow numbers have also been affected by the growing area of drought conditions, particularly in the Southwest. If the drought persists or worsens through the spring and summer, the herd could decline even more.





### Meat

The sum of beef, pork and chicken production increased by 2.5 – 3.0% every year from 2015-2019 and was up an additional 1.3% in 2020. Even though meat exports grew during this time, much of the additional production has ended up in the domestic market. Beginning this year, meat production is projected to grow less than the rate of U.S. population growth. This will support prices into the medium term, though ultimately the combination of demand and supply will determine industry profitability.



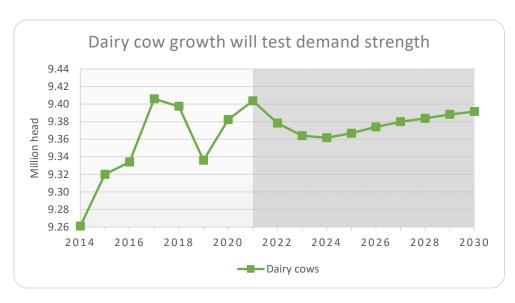
Pork exports jumped by nearly 1 billion pounds in 2020, with all the increase accounted for by increased shipments to China. With ASF recovery in China projected to continue throughout 2021, pork exports into that market will begin to decline. Growth in beef exports is expected to resume this year after two years of declines, as the global economy recovers from the effects of COVID-19 and a weaker dollar makes U.S. beef more competitive in international markets. Chicken export growth is also projected to continue.



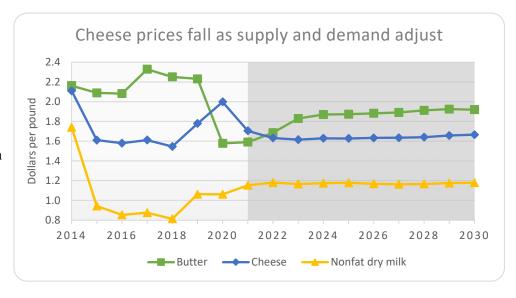
Even as per-capita domestic meat supplies retreat from the record level of 2020, they will remain at the high end of the historical range. This implies a need for strong domestic meat demand to handle relatively large domestic meat supplies if prices are to increase. The extent to which consumers return to pre-COVID 19 dining out behaviors as pandemic recovery continues, the potential for further stimulus payments and the effects of rising gasoline prices on consumer disposable income are a few of the many factors that will determine meat demand strength and prices.

### **Dairy**

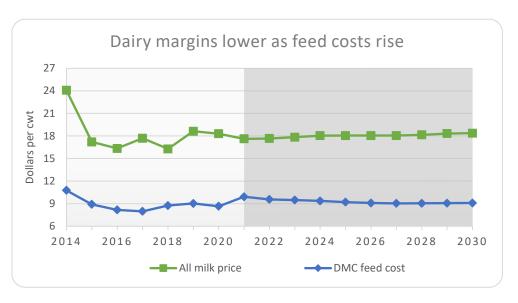
Following three months of dairy cow inventory declines last spring, producers have added nearly 100 thousand additional cows to the herd in recent months. With government purchasing support to the dairy sector unlikely to match last year's level in 2021, and consumer finances remaining somewhat uncertain in many households, it appears likely that the industry will be in an oversupply situation at times this year. Lower profitability will lead to fewer cow numbers in the next few years.



Wholesale cheese prices averaged \$2.00 per pound in 2020 with monthly averages ranging from \$1.10 to \$2.71 per pound as pandemic-related consumer demand shifts, government purchases of dairy products, and supply constraints contributed to high price levels and increased volatility. With additional cheese processing capacity and a projected decline in government purchases, cheese prices decline in 2021. Nonfat dry milk prices show marginal improvement on strong international demand, while butter prices struggle to recover.



The combination of abundant milk supplies relative to demand and higher feed costs will lead to lower profitability for most dairy producers in 2021. The milk margin above feed costs for the Dairy Margin Coverage Program (DMC) is projected to average below \$8.00 in 2021, with some months well below the annual average level. Higher feed costs account for the largest portion of the margin decline, though lower milk price is also a factor.



### Cattle and hogs

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CATTLE					(Mi	llion head)					
Beef cows (Jan. 1)	31.3	30.8	30.3	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.8	30.1	30.4
Dairy cows (Jan. 1)	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Cattle and calves (Jan. 1)	94.4	94.7	94.0	93.2	92.5	92.0	91.8	91.7	91.9	92.1	92.4
Cattle on feed (Jan. 1)	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4
Calf crop	35.8	35.4	35.0	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.8	35.1	35.4
Cattle slaughter	33.2	33.7	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.6	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.8
Cattle imports	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Cattle exports	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Prices											
Total all grades,					(Dollars pe	er hundred	weight)				
5-area direct steers 600-650#, Oklahoma City	108.46	116.61	122.48	127.28	131.13	134.36	135.93	136.55	134.61	133.34	132.44
feeder steers	145.83	149.08	162.88	170.63	176.41	181.43	183.83	184.36	181.82	180.10	178.97
Utility cows, Sioux Falls	58.50	60.56	64.73	66.34	67.80	70.28	71.50	71.80	70.15	68.91	67.93
Cow-calf returns					(Doll	ars per cov	v)				
Receipts	732.62	771.55	834.24	868.06	894.71	917.62	928.09	927.21	914.57	905.60	898.58
Feed expenses	422.15	426.91	423.58	425.85	427.67	427.27	426.10	426.20	428.87	431.61	434.87
Non-feed expenses	291.77	297.87	310.09	319.42	327.05	334.60	341.50	348.33	354.19	360.64	367.67
Net returns	18.70	46.78	100.56	122.80	139.99	155.75	160.49	152.69	131.51	113.35	96.04
HOGS					(Mi	llion head)					
Hogs for breeding (Dec. 1*)	6.47	6.28	6.07	5.93	5.85	5.79	5.78	5.79	5.82	5.80	5.77
Market hogs (Dec. 1*)	71.8	71.2	70.9	69.9	69.4	69.3	69.6	70.2	71.1	71.8	72.1
Sows farrowed	12.64	12.41	12.12	11.94	11.83	11.80	11.83	11.91	11.96	11.92	11.87
Pig crop	139.4	138.7	137.0	136.3	136.3	137.1	138.7	140.9	142.8	143.5	144.1
Barrow and gilt slaughter	127.8	128.1	127.3	126.2	125.9	126.2	127.3	129.1	131.0	132.0	132.7
Hog imports	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Hog exports	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Prices											
Natl. base 51-52% lean equiv.					_	er hundred	_				
barrows & gilts	43.25	47.18	51.37	52.75	53.25	53.29	52.46	51.79	51.01	51.60	52.32
Farrow-finish returns											
Receipts	46.96	50.95	55.20	56.60	57.10	57.14	56.30	55.62	54.83	55.44	56.16
Feed expenses	27.91	31.56	31.45	31.73	31.52	31.07	30.81	30.80	30.88	31.01	31.04
Non-feed expenses	19.85	20.32	20.86	21.21	21.40	21.62	21.91	22.22	22.56	22.89	23.21
Net returns	-0.80	-0.94	2.89	3.66	4.18	4.45	3.58	2.60	1.39	1.54	1.91

<sup>\*</sup> Preceding year

### **Meat sector**

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Beef					(Mill	ion pound	s)				
Production	27,222	27,313	27,321	27,266	27,093	27,022	27,044	27,067	27,329	27,638	27,942
Imports	3,375	3,125	3,083	3,085	3,116	3,143	3,188	3,228	3,240	3,236	3,223
Domestic use	27,614	27,342	27,070	26,902	26,719	26,630	26,643	26,653	26,828	27,043	27,238
Exports	2,935	3,110	3,332	3,446	3,492	3,533	3,583	3,635	3,727	3,816	3,913
Ending stocks	690	676	678	681	680	682	689	696	710	724	738
Pork											
Production	28,314	28,459	28,336	28,217	28,260	28,452	28,805	29,299	29,847	30,167	30,422
Imports	912	940	943	961	973	980	989	995	998	995	997
Domestic use	22,098	22,085	22,165	22,090	22,134	22,225	22,395	22,669	22,969	23,092	23,158
Exports	7,314	7,255	7,121	7,092	7,097	7,200	7,384	7,607	7,855	8,058	8,251
Ending stocks	460	519	513	509	510	518	532	551	573	584	593
Broiler											
Production	44,096	44,187	44,625	45,255	45,820	46,415	47,046	47,666	48,261	48,854	49,426
Domestic use	36,944	36,722	36,993	37,393	37,754	38,165	38,612	39,056	39,470	39,884	40,287
Exports	7,399	7,549	7,772	7,990	8,195	8,379	8,560	8,737	8,919	9,099	9,267
Ending stocks	835	891	887	892	895	899	905	911	916	920	924
Turkey											
Production	5,743	5,719	5,800	5,877	5,919	5,952	5,984	6,012	6,034	6,055	6,076
Domestic use	5,199	5,146	5,214	5,285	5,327	5,357	5,383	5,408	5,429	5,448	5,467
Exports	573	590	598	604	610	616	622	626	628	630	632
Ending stocks	225	229	238	247	249	249	249	248	246	244	241
Wholesale prices				(Dollars p	er hundred	lweight or	cents per j	oound)			
Boxed beef cutout	236.52	236.42	243.81	249.45	257.72	265.48	269.10	271.76	269.86	268.89	268.44
Pork cutout	77.46	79.97	86.37	89.39	91.49	92.27	91.48	90.97	90.36	92.15	94.42
National wholesale broiler	73.23	83.42	88.28	89.26	90.73	92.10	92.71	93.56	94.50	95.65	96.81
Natl. wholesale turkey hens	106.38	107.46	103.99	100.77	100.12	100.67	100.95	101.52	102.19	103.21	104.08
Retail prices					(Dolla	rs per pou	nd)				
Beef	6.54	6.50	6.61	6.80	7.01	7.22	7.39	7.51	7.48	7.45	7.44
Pork	4.03	4.05	4.26	4.42	4.53	4.60	4.59	4.57	4.56	4.66	4.78
Broiler	1.99	2.02	2.08	2.12	2.14	2.17	2.20	2.22	2.25	2.28	2.32
Turkey	1.71	1.73	1.71	1.69	1.68	1.70	1.73	1.75	1.78	1.81	1.85
Per-capita consumption					(Pou	ınds, retail	.)				
Beef	58.7	58.0	57.2	56.5	55.8	55.3	55.1	54.8	54.8	55.0	55.1
Pork	52.0	51.9	51.9	51.5	51.3	51.2	51.3	51.7	52.1	52.1	51.9
Broiler	96.3	95.5	95.8	96.4	96.8	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0
Turkey	15.8	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.8
Total	222.7	220.9	220.6	220.3	219.9	219.8	220.2	220.8	221.8	222.4	222.8

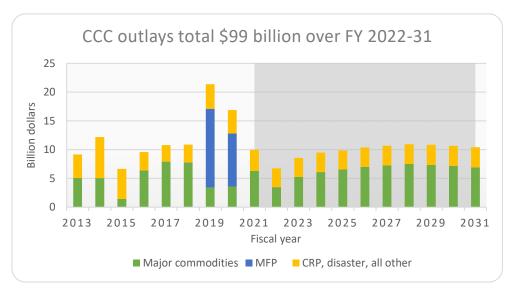
### **Dairy sector**

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Milk supply											
Dairy cows (thousand head)	9,382	9,404	9,378	9,364	9,362	9,367	9,374	9,380	9,384	9,388	9,391
California	1,722	1,721	1,712	1,704	1,699	1,696	1,694	1,692	1,690	1,689	1,687
Wisconsin	1,259	1,258	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,257	1,256	1,255
New York	626	625	623	621	620	618	617	616	615	614	613
Idaho	645	653	654	657	660	662	666	669	672	675	677
Pennsylvania	482	478	473	469	466	463	461	458	456	454	452
Minnesota	446	445	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	450	451
Texas	595	615	629	642	654	666	676	685	693	700	706
Michigan	430	432	432	433	434	436	438	441	444	447	450
New Mexico	330	331	330	330	331	332	332	332	332	333	334
Ohio	254	255	254	253	253	252	252	251	251	250	249
Rest of U.S.	2,594	2,589	2,570	2,554	2,543	2,536	2,532	2,527	2,523	2,520	2,517
Milk yield (lbs per cow)	23,774	23,945	24,259	24,544	24,900	25,117	25,393	25,672	26,012	26,224	26,502
Milk production (bil. lbs)	223.1	225.2	227.5	229.8	233.1	235.3	238.0	240.8	244.1	246.2	248.9
Min. FMMO class prices				(	Dollars pe	r hundred	weight)				
Class I mover	16.91	16.11	16.14	16.36	16.57	16.59	16.58	16.59	16.68	16.85	16.90
Class II	14.29	15.07	15.61	16.10	16.34	16.38	16.33	16.32	16.44	16.57	16.58
Class III	18.16	16.16	15.67	15.62	15.81	15.80	15.84	15.85	15.94	16.14	16.22
Class IV	13.49	14.37	14.91	15.40	15.64	15.68	15.63	15.62	15.74	15.87	15.88
All milk price	18.30	17.62	17.67	17.84	18.04	18.06	18.06	18.06	18.15	18.32	18.37
An amk pitce	10.50	17.02	17.07	17.04	10.04	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.15	10.52	10.57
Actual dairy prod. margin	9.64	7.71	8.10	8.36	8.68	8.85	8.97	9.02	9.11	9.25	9.29
Wholesale prices					(Dolla	rs per poui	nd)				
Butter, CME	1.58	1.59	1.69	1.83	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.91	1.92	1.92
Cheese, Amer., 40#, CME	2.00	1.70	1.63	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.66	1.67
Nonfat dry milk, AA	1.06	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.18
Dairy product production					(Mill:	ion pound	s)				
American cheese	5,353	5,493	5,584	5,659	5,757	5,829	5,911	5,992	6,082	6,148	6,226
Other cheese	7,837	8,005	8,124	8,229	8,372	8,479	8,607	8,737	8,886	9,000	9,124
Butter	2,104	2,132	2,177	2,237	2,295	2,321	2,369	2,414	2,470	2,493	2,533
Nonfat dry milk	2,545	2,656	2,710	2,784	2,857	2,936	3,026	3,110	3,190	3,257	3,344
Dairy product exports											
American cheese	152	177	190	197	203	207	209	211	213	214	217
Other cheese	628	658	676	691	705	718	730	741	753	764	776
Butter	43	64	76	76	79	82	84	0	85	87	89
Nonfat dry milk	1,815	1,884	1,929	1,986	2,042	2,111	2,183	2,250	2,314	2,373	2,441
Per-capita consumption					7	Pounds)					
Butter	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3
Nonfat dry milk	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Total cheese	38.3	39.0	39.5	39.8	40.3	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.7	42.0	42.3
American	15.7	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.4
Other	22.6	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.7	24.9
Total fluid milk	157.9	156.1	154.6	152.6	150.9	149.4	147.8	146.4	144.9	143.3	141.8

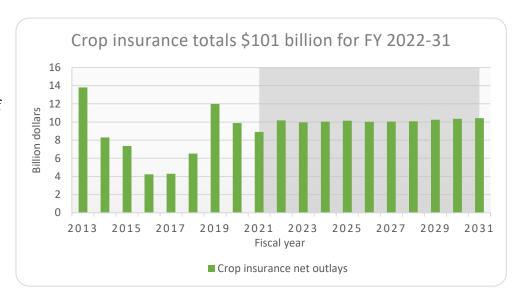
# Aggregate indicators

### **Government costs**

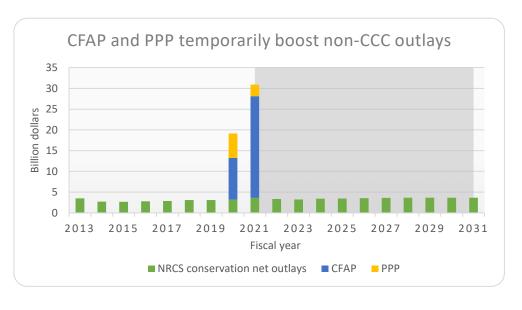
Net Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) outlays peaked in FY 2019 because of \$13.7 billion in MFP payments, and a second round of MFP payments kept outlays elevated in FY 2020. Net CCC outlays drop below \$7 billion in FY 2022, given modest ARC and PLC payments for crops harvested in 2020. Between FY 2022 and FY 2031, net CCC outlays total \$99 billion, with major commodity programs accounting for \$65 billion.

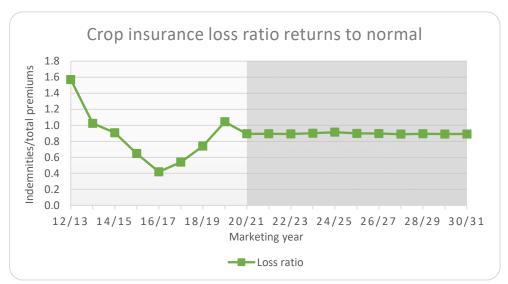


Spring flooding and other natural disasters increased federal spending on the crop insurance program in FY 2019 and FY 2020. Higher market prices increase the value of crops insured and thus the value of premium subsidies and other program costs in FY 2022. Normal variability, particularly in yields, results in a projected average loss ratio of about 0.9 in the projection period, subject to large swings due to weather and other factors. Program fiscal costs total \$101 billion between FY 2022 and FY 2031.



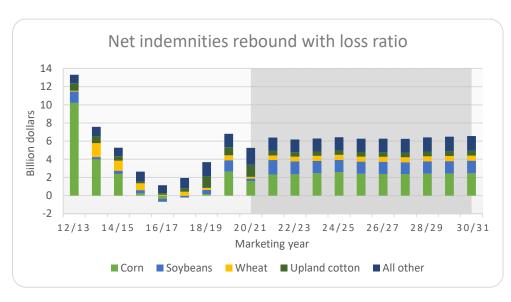
CFAP is not treated as part of CCC outlays, and PPP was not operated by USDA, but both provided substantial benefits to farmers in FY 2020 and FY 2021. The Natural **Resources Conservation Service** (NRCS) operates several mandatory conservation programs. The Congressional Budget Office estimated in February 2021 that spending on those programs would total \$35 billion over FY 2022 to FY 2031. The conservation reserve is managed by the Farm Service Agency, and its outlays are included in the CCC accounts.



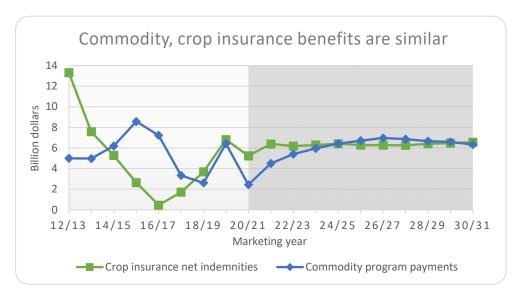


### **Crop insurance**

Crop insurance indemnity payments for losses were unusually low from 2015-2018, but increased because of widespread flooding in 2019. The loss ratio (indemnity payments divided by total premiums, including both producer-paid and government subsidized premiums) was just over 1.0 in 2019, but year-to-date information suggests a slightly lower loss ratio in 2020. In the projection period, the distribution of yields, indemnities and premiums results in an average loss ratio of about 0.9.



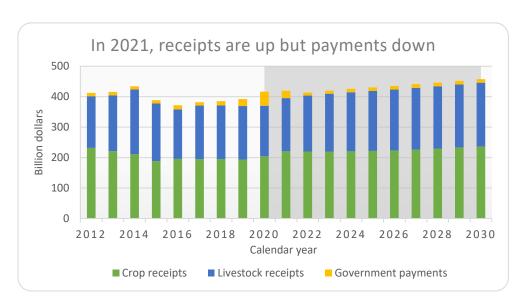
Net indemnities are the difference between indemnity payments for losses and producer-paid premiums. Like the loss ratio, net indemnities can vary dramatically from one year to the next. In spite of a similar loss ratio to that in 2020/21, net indemnities increase in 2021/22 because higher prices increase crop insurance liabilities. In the projection period, net indemnities average about \$6.4 billion per year.



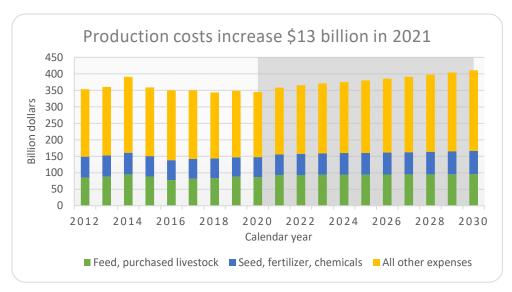
Crop insurance net indemnities can be much greater or smaller than payments under farm bill crop commodity programs (currently ARC, PLC, and marketing loans; the chart excludes ad hoc programs like MFP and CFAP). Over the next ten years, projected average commodity program payments and crop insurance net indemnities are very similar. In any given year, results can differ greatly. For example, years with high yields and low prices generally result in high PLC payments but low crop insurance net indemnities.

### Farm income, expenses

In 2020, the pandemic resulted in a reduction in farm cash receipts from livestock sales, but crop receipts and government payments both increased. Crop and livestock receipts increase by a total of \$25 billion in 2021, but projected government payments decline by \$22 billion in the assumed absence of new programs. In later years, receipts increase at a modest pace, while payments are relatively stable.

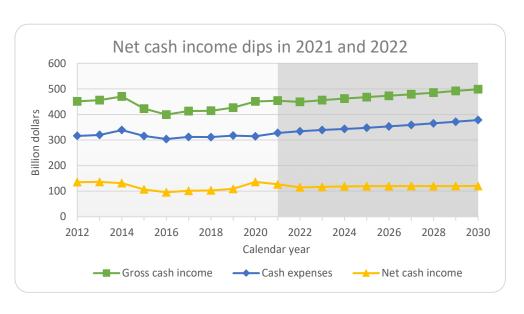


Farm production expenses dipped slightly in 2020, largely because of lower interest rates and fuel prices. In 2021, total expenses increase by \$13 billion (4%) with higher costs for feed and fertilizer accounting for most of the increase. Projected production expenses increase by an average of 1.8% per year from 2021 to 2030, reflecting increasing production and modest increases in most input prices.



Net cash income for the farm sector increased in 2020, primarily because of a large increase in government payments and a smaller increase in crop receipts. It declines in 2021, as the decline in government payments and the increase in production expenses outweigh the increase in cash receipts. Net cash income drops again in 2022, in part because of a further decline in payments.

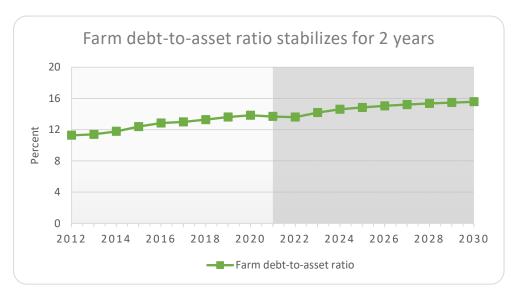
Net farm income is an alternative measure that accounts for nonmoney income, depreciation and inventory value changes.



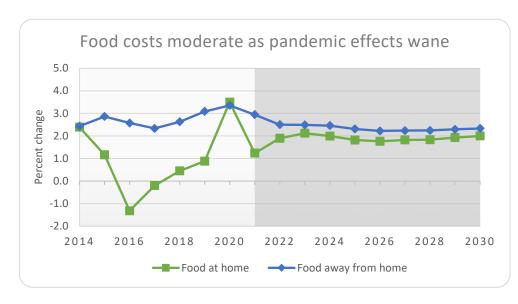


### Farm assets and debt

Reports suggest farmland values in many parts of the country are increasing. Recent increases in farm income and reductions in interest rates support 5% projected increases in farm real estate value in both 2021 and 2022. In later years, declines in real net farm income and increases in interest rates put downward pressure on farmland value.



The national average farm debt-to-asset ratio dropped to its lowest level in decades in 2012, but then increased in every year through 2020. The projected increase in farm asset values in 2021 and 2022 allows the debt-to-asset ratio to stabilize, actually dipping very slightly in both years. After 2022, continued increases in farm debt cause the ratio to resume its increase, suggesting that long-term concerns about the status of farm finances remain.



### **Consumer food prices**

Even as the farm value of many products declined in 2020, food inflation reached its highest level since 2011 as industry participants incurred higher costs and disruptions to normal operations due to COVID-19. Growth in the consumer price index for food, particularly for food consumed at home, is projected to moderate in 2021 as adiustment to and recovery from the effects of COVID-19 continues. Consumer inflation for meat and dairy products is projected near zero in 2021 following sharp increases last vear.

### Net government outlays

Fiscal year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Feed grains					(Mill	lion dollars	s)				
Corn	1,138	70	1,470	2,045	2,354	2,652	2,767	2,923	2,930	2,912	2,891
Sorghum	260	2	98	130	149	163	167	166	162	162	162
Barley	57	71	94	101	112	123	127	131	134	133	132
Oats	3	3	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
Food grains											
Wheat	1,737	1,289	1,163	1,177	1,223	1,300	1,297	1,319	1,342	1,324	1,282
Rice	332	360	434	390	365	340	300	253	221	197	174
Oilseeds											
Soybeans	693	39	191	286	392	534	753	891	791	702	612
Peanuts	409	381	389	502	517	535	520	525	526	504	482
Other oilseeds	115	65	101	109	117	129	135	139	137	137	137
Other selected commodities											
Upland cotton	966	492	686	777	758	717	692	666	637	624	629
Dairy	597	712	637	574	548	503	499	492	468	491	450
Subtotal, selected commodities	6,307	3,483	5,271	6,098	6,544	7,005	7,266	7,514	7,357	7,195	6,959
Conservation reserve	1,880	1,996	2,034	2,070	2,028	2,015	2,023	2,023	2,024	2,024	2,024
Other CCC											
Disaster payments, NAP	760	691	684	682	677	677	682	682	682	682	693
All other net CCC outlays	1,044	586	588	644	631	674	702	705	781	757	757
Net CCC outlays	9,991	6,756	8,578	9,494	9,880	10,372	10,673	10,925	10,844	10,658	10,433
NRCS conservation	3,616	3,343	3,254	3,432	3,476	3,538	3,643	3,666	3,682	3,669	3,669
Crop insurance	8,903	10,169	9,961	10,054	10,132	10,027	10,042	10,075	10,237	10,342	10,424
Selected other non-CCC											
Coronavirus food assist. (CFAP)	24,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paycheck protection (PPP)	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other non-CCC emergency	1,386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total mandatory outlays	51,196	20,268	21,792	22,980	23,488	23,936	24,358	24,666	24,763	24,669	24,526

Notes: "NRCS Conservation" denotes mandatory spending on conservation programs authorized by the 2002, 2008, 2014 and 2018 farm bills that is not included in reported CCC outlays. "NAP" is the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program. CFAP is the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program. Fiscal years begin on October 1 of the previous calendar year (FY 2021: Oct. 1, 2020-Sep. 30, 2021).

### Selected direct government payments

Marketing year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
					(Mill	ion dollars	)				
ARC payments	77	424	512	607	812	1,047	1,377	1,280	1,146	1,118	1,033
PLC payments	2,362	3,880	4,611	5,001	5,289	5,320	5,236	5,223	5,185	5,174	4,983
Marketing loans	0	201	283	356	322	345	358	354	333	296	313
Coronavirus food assist. (CFAP)	24,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	26,939	4,504	5,406	5,964	6,423	6,712	6,970	6,857	6,664	6,588	6,330

Note: Includes selected payments for feed grains, food grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### **Crop insurance**

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
					(Mil	lion dollars	s)				
Total premiums	10,056	12,255	11,900	11,888	11,871	11,911	11,981	12,105	12,293	12,499	12,668
Producer-paid premiums	3,745	4,561	4,426	4,425	4,420	4,434	4,460	4,506	4,577	4,655	4,718
Premium subsidies	6,311	7,694	7,473	7,463	7,452	7,477	7,521	7,599	7,716	7,844	7,950
Total indemnities	8,990	10,948	10,611	10,709	10,843	10,704	10,737	10,763	10,985	11,133	11,278
Loss ratio	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Net indemnities	5,245	6,387	6,184	6,284	6,423	6,271	6,277	6,257	6,408	6,478	6,560
Corn	1,603	2,339	2,340	2,453	2,586	2,408	2,381	2,367	2,420	2,431	2,447
Soybeans	263	1,577	1,434	1,380	1,345	1,339	1,340	1,299	1,354	1,363	1,398
Wheat	194	507	524	548	557	552	545	546	549	562	559
Upland cotton	1,319	485	492	475	480	503	515	530	535	541	550
All other	1,866	1,479	1,395	1,427	1,456	1,469	1,495	1,514	1,551	1,581	1,606
Net outlays	9,894	8,903	10,169	9,961	10,054	10,132	10,027	10,042	10,075	10,237	10,342

### Farm cash receipts

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
					(Bill	ion dollars	)				
Feed grains	58.23	68.36	67.48	67.15	67.04	67.00	67.24	67.89	68.78	69.72	70.51
Food grains	11.67	12.19	12.21	12.29	12.36	12.47	12.61	12.73	12.81	12.90	13.01
Oilseeds	40.92	50.29	48.12	47.34	46.40	45.60	45.15	45.60	46.41	46.93	47.43
Cotton	6.50	7.13	7.28	7.31	7.42	7.57	7.68	7.80	7.85	7.90	7.97
Sugar	3.22	2.77	2.85	2.87	2.85	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.85	2.85	2.84
Other crops	83.38	79.96	81.91	83.06	84.49	86.05	87.69	89.39	91.20	93.07	94.92
Cattle	62.01	65.60	70.19	73.21	75.02	76.80	78.04	78.57	78.00	77.90	78.10
Hogs	21.08	22.97	24.76	25.27	25.52	25.70	25.61	25.70	25.78	26.34	26.90
Dairy products	40.62	39.38	39.86	40.65	41.70	42.12	42.63	43.13	43.93	44.74	45.36
Poultry, eggs	35.79	39.48	41.66	42.49	43.69	44.79	45.65	46.66	47.69	48.86	49.97
Other livestock	6.95	7.11	7.44	7.65	7.85	8.04	8.22	8.39	8.54	8.72	8.91
Total cash receipts	370.38	395.22	403.74	409.28	414.35	418.99	423.34	428.70	433.84	439.93	445.93

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Farm production expenses

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
					(Bill	ion dollars	5)				
Feed	60.11	65.90	64.08	63.63	63.22	62.83	62.72	63.00	63.66	64.22	64.77
Purchased livestock	26.74	26.90	29.12	30.22	30.81	31.35	31.75	31.89	31.51	31.31	31.23
Seed	21.27	21.69	22.34	22.89	23.34	23.68	23.96	24.25	24.56	24.90	25.24
Fertilizer and chemicals	39.22	41.07	41.92	42.06	42.24	42.45	42.70	43.10	43.77	44.52	45.33
Fuels and electricity	17.20	18.20	19.23	20.38	20.99	21.72	22.66	23.58	24.57	25.42	26.21
Interest	15.39	15.23	15.50	15.78	16.08	16.43	16.83	17.36	17.97	18.62	19.27
Contract and hired labor	35.30	35.89	37.11	38.25	39.45	40.68	42.02	43.39	44.84	46.32	47.90
Capital consumption	28.28	28.46	29.01	29.21	29.26	29.29	29.31	29.34	29.42	29.53	29.68
Rent to landlords	18.20	18.69	19.23	18.89	18.75	18.74	18.79	18.87	19.02	19.17	19.32
All other	83.49	86.41	88.37	90.09	91.56	93.05	94.66	96.36	98.21	100.05	101.91
Total production expenses	345.19	358.44	365.92	371.40	375.72	380.23	385.42	391.15	397.53	404.07	410.87

### Farm income indicators

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
					(Bill	ion dollars	)				
1. Farm receipts	404.53	430.08	439.40	445.38	451.06	456.12	460.98	466.94	472.88	479.78	486.58
Crops	203.92	220.69	219.85	220.02	220.57	221.53	223.21	226.25	229.90	233.37	236.69
Livestock	166.45	174.53	183.90	189.27	193.78	197.46	200.13	202.45	203.94	206.56	209.24
Farm-related	34.16	34.86	35.66	36.10	36.71	37.13	37.64	38.24	39.04	39.85	40.65
2. Government payments	46.27	24.02	9.61	10.44	10.99	11.48	11.79	12.11	12.00	11.78	11.73
3. Gross cash income (1 + 2)	450.80	454.10	449.01	455.83	462.05	467.59	472.77	479.05	484.88	491.56	498.31
4. Non-money income	19.74	20.93	21.25	21.12	21.02	20.95	20.88	20.84	20.83	20.83	20.83
5. Value of inventory											
Change	-4.22	-4.46	-0.63	-0.43	-0.06	0.23	0.28	0.69	0.62	0.75	0.77
6. Gross farm income (3 + 4 + 5)	466.32	470.57	469.63	476.52	483.01	488.77	493.93	500.58	506.34	513.14	519.91
7. Cash expenses	314.56	327.54	334.16	339.16	343.36	347.87	353.07	358.78	365.10	371.54	378.18
8. Total expenses	345.19	358.44	365.92	371.40	375.72	380.23	385.42	391.15	397.53	404.07	410.87
9. Net cash income (3 - 7)	136.24	126.56	114.85	116.66	118.69	119.72	119.70	120.27	119.78	120.02	120.13
10. Realized net farm income (3 + 4 - 8)	125.34	116.59	104.35	105.55	107.35	108.31	108.23	108.74	108.19	108.31	108.27
11. Net farm income (6 - 8)	121.13	112.13	103.71	105.12	107.29	108.54	108.51	109.43	108.81	109.06	109.04
Deflated (2020 \$)	122.53	112.13	102.04	101.55	101.58	100.63	98.55	97.36	94.77	92.96	90.95

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Land rental rates and real estate values

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Rental rates					(Doll	ars per acr	e)				
Cropland	139.00	145.14	149.66	146.70	145.51	145.41	145.80	146.52	147.76	149.19	150.50
Pasture	13.00	13.97	14.35	14.23	14.19	14.21	14.25	14.28	14.33	14.34	14.35
Value of farm real estate	3,160	3,323	3,488	3,430	3,387	3,363	3,341	3,326	3,319	3,321	3,329

### Land use for major crops and the conservation reserve

Marketing year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Planted area					(Mi	llion acres)	)				
Corn	90.82	91.33	91.56	91.20	91.19	90.98	90.85	90.81	90.73	90.68	90.41
Soybeans	83.08	90.44	89.20	88.78	88.25	87.87	87.71	87.73	87.86	87.85	88.06
Wheat	44.35	45.89	45.27	45.47	45.56	45.65	45.57	45.34	45.07	44.88	44.73
Upland cotton	11.89	11.86	11.95	11.85	11.88	11.92	11.94	11.93	11.87	11.81	11.79
Sorghum	5.88	6.79	6.64	6.59	6.58	6.58	6.59	6.60	6.61	6.61	6.59
Barley	2.62	2.30	2.44	2.42	2.40	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.24	2.20	2.16
Oats	2.98	2.66	2.77	2.81	2.84	2.87	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.90	2.90
Rice	3.04	2.75	2.74	2.76	2.78	2.80	2.83	2.85	2.84	2.84	2.83
Sunflowers	1.72	1.39	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
Peanuts	1.66	1.56	1.59	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.56
Sugar beets	1.16	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
Sugar cane (harvested)	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.88
12 crop planted area	250.16	258.98	257.54	256.82	256.38	255.91	255.54	255.25	254.94	254.57	254.25
Hay (harvested)	52.24	51.87	52.00	51.97	51.95	51.92	51.89	51.85	51.84	51.90	51.97
12 crops + hay	302.40	310.85	309.54	308.79	308.34	307.83	307.43	307.10	306.79	306.47	306.23
Conservation reserve (CRP)	21.92	22.50	23.00	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
12 crops + hay + CRP	324.32	333.35	332.54	332.29	331.84	331.33	330.93	330.60	330.29	329.97	329.73
Double-crop soybeans	3.83	4.66	4.34	4.31	4.27	4.23	4.21	4.20	4.19	4.18	4.18
12 crops + hay + CRP - double-crop soybeans	320.49	328.69	328.20	327.98	327.57	327.10	326.72	326.40	326.10	325.79	325.54

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Balance sheet of the farm sector

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
					(Billi	on dollars	)				
Assets	3,122	3,254	3,361	3,297	3,246	3,227	3,208	3,198	3,193	3,196	3,202
Real estate	2,569	2,679	2,802	2,759	2,727	2,709	2,693	2,681	2,676	2,678	2,684
Other assets	553	575	558	538	520	517	515	516	517	518	519
Debts	432	445	457	468	474	479	482	486	490	494	499
Real estate	279	288	298	306	310	311	312	312	312	313	313
Other debts	153	157	159	162	164	167	170	174	178	182	185
Debt/asset ratio	13.8%	13.7%	13.6%	14.2%	14.6%	14.8%	15.0%	15.2%	15.4%	15.5%	15.6%

### Consumer price indices for food

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
					(198	2-84 = 100)					
Total food	267.2	272.9	279.0	285.5	291.9	298.0	304.0	310.3	316.7	323.4	330.5
(Inflation rate)	3.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
Food at home	250.2	253.3	258.1	263.6	268.9	273.8	278.6	283.7	288.9	294.5	300.4
Cereal and bakery	282.6	288.5	294.4	300.6	306.4	311.8	317.4	323.6	330.2	337.1	344.5
Meat	265.2	265.2	271.3	278.6	285.6	292.0	297.8	303.6	309.0	314.9	321.2
Dairy	228.3	228.5	231.7	236.9	242.5	247.7	252.8	258.3	264.2	270.6	277.1
Fruit and vegetables	304.9	309.5	313.9	318.5	323.0	327.1	331.3	335.7	340.4	345.3	350.5
Other food at home	217.3	221.9	225.9	230.1	234.0	237.7	241.5	245.7	250.2	254.9	259.8
Sugar and sweets	227.6	230.0	235.1	240.6	245.7	250.3	255.3	260.7	266.5	272.6	278.9
Fats and oils	229.5	233.8	238.7	243.6	248.3	252.7	257.7	263.3	269.2	275.7	282.5
Other prepared items	232.3	238.0	242.3	246.8	250.9	254.9	259.0	263.4	268.1	273.0	278.2
Non-alc. Beverages	176.9	180.4	183.4	186.6	189.6	192.3	195.3	198.3	201.6	205.0	208.6
Food away from home	293.9	302.6	310.2	317.9	325.7	333.2	340.6	348.2	356.1	364.2	372.7

All projections are averages across 500 stochastic outcomes.

### Consumer expenditures for food

Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
					(Dollar	s per perso	on)					
Total food per capita	5,053	5,443	5,761	5,976	6,143	6,304	6,467	6,637	6,815	7,002	7,193	
Food at home	2,615	2,597	2,636	2,701	2,764	2,823	2,883	2,946	3,011	3,080	3,150	
Food away from home	2,438	2,846	3,125	3,275	3,379	3,481	3,584	3,691	3,804	3,922	4,043	
Multiply by population for:	(Billion dollars)											
Total U.S. food expenditures	1,665	1,798	1,910	1,991	2,057	2,123	2,190	2,260	2,333	2,410	2,489	

### Crop sector stochastic results

Marketing year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Corn price					(Dolla	rs per busł	nel)				
90th percentile	4.29	5.27	5.22	5.20	5.21	4.95	5.03	4.94	4.91	5.09	4.91
Expectation	4.22	4.06	3.99	3.93	3.85	3.79	3.79	3.78	3.79	3.78	3.78
10th percentile	4.14	3.07	2.86	2.81	2.84	2.82	2.73	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.71
Soybean price											
90th percentile	11.51	13.32	13.58	13.11	12.72	12.50	12.18	12.73	12.35	12.31	12.35
Expectation	11.15	10.61	10.39	10.15	9.80	9.66	9.47	9.57	9.58	9.60	9.58
10th percentile	10.81	8.07	7.44	7.20	7.23	6.99	6.94	7.00	7.01	6.87	6.89
Wheat price											
90th percentile	4.88	6.24	6.61	6.53	6.54	6.49	6.53	6.45	6.42	6.54	6.42
Expectation	4.84	5.09	5.18	5.17	5.12	5.07	5.05	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.08
10th percentile	4.80	3.99	3.88	3.74	3.70	3.71	3.63	3.74	3.74	3.76	3.76
PLC payments					(Mill	ion dollars	s)				
90th percentile	2,517	9,269	11,711	12,310	12,466	11,925	12,780	13,156	13,571	12,316	12,571
Expectation	2,362	3,880	4,611	5,001	5,289	5,320	5,236	5,223	5,185	5,174	4,983
10th percentile	2,214	778	855	903	884	881	696	772	730	701	632
ARC payments											
90th percentile	90	1,085	1,443	1,671	2,010	2,472	3,153	3,122	2,814	2,775	2,679
Expectation	77	424	512	607	812	1,047	1,377	1,280	1,146	1,118	1,033
10th percentile	65	43	53	49	65	86	145	86	101	93	71
Crop insurance net indemnities											
90th percentile	5,331	9,476	9,648	9,650	9,775	9,631	9,788	9,758	10,038	9,813	10,461
Expectation	5,245	6,387	6,184	6,284	6,423	6,271	6,277	6,257	6,408	6,478	6,560
10th percentile	5,159	3,995	3,399	3,527	3,553	3,364	3,296	3,385	3,473	3,550	3,547

### Other stochastic results

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
					(D:11)	1.11							
Net farm income (calendar year)		(Billion dollars)											
90th percentile	121.1	126.1	121.4	123.3	126.8	126.3	128.7	128.1	130.6	129.3	129.9		
Expectation	121.1	112.1	103.7	105.1	107.3	108.5	108.5	109.4	108.8	109.1	109.0		
10th percentile	121.1	98.0	86.6	88.1	89.2	89.5	88.5	89.6	87.5	89.4	86.1		
Net CCC outlays (fiscal year)													
90th percentile	16.9	11.0	8.0	14.6	17.7	18.3	18.9	18.6	20.0	20.3	19.9		
Expectation	16.9	10.0	6.8	8.6	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.7		
10th percentile	16.9	9.2	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8		

Note that the process used to generate these stochastic estimates considers only some possible sources of uncertainty. "True" uncertainty may be even greater than these figures suggest, especially regarding more distant projections. For example, all solutions assume a continuation of current policies.