



Revised 2019 ARC and PLC Payments Due to Lower 2019 Market Year Average Prices

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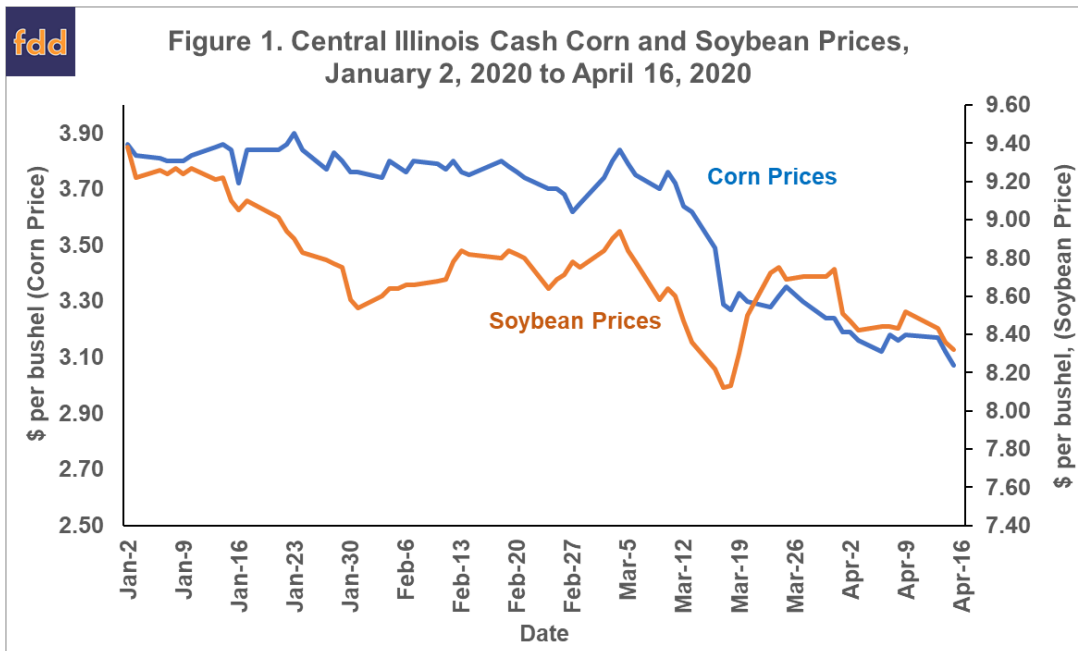
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Recent declines in corn and soybean prices will result in lower marketing year average prices (MYA) prices, increasing the probability and potential size of 2019 Agricultural Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) payments. These commodity title payments, to be received in October 2020, will provide farms with additional cash flows. However, PLC and ARC payments will not cover expected revenue losses on 2019 production associated with lower prices caused by the introduction of the Coronavirus for those farmers following typical marketing patterns. Cash price declines on corn and soybeans are documented in this article, along with potential reductions in 2019 MYA prices and the expected impact on 2019 PLC and ARC payments.

Lower Commodity Prices

Corn and soybean prices have fallen dramatically since the beginning of March, as illustrated by the central Illinois cash prices shown in Figure 1. During January and February, cash corn prices averaged \$3.68 per bushel, and soybean prices averaged \$8.89 per bushel. On April 15, the central Illinois cash corn price was \$3.06 per bushel, down by \$.62 per bushel from the January-February average, a decline of 17%. On April 15, the cash soybean price was \$8.32 per bushel, down by \$.57 from the January-February average, a decline of 6%.

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Much of this decline can be attributed to the introduction of the control measures in response to the Coronavirus and COVID-19 pandemic. For example, reduced demand and lower prices for crude oil and ethanol have influenced the decline in corn prices. The corn and soybean price outlook continues to worsen as problems in livestock processing become more evident. Moreover, the upcoming recession likely will continue to dampen fuel and meat demand, putting additional downward pressure on corn and soybean prices. That worsening outlook could both expand and extend price declines like those depicted in Figure 1. As a result, revenue declines could be worse than those shown in this article.

Impacts on Market Year Average Prices

Declines in commodity prices will drive lower Market Year Average (MYA) prices for 2019 than expected prior to the coronavirus and control measures. Those prices are calculated by the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and enter into the calculation of 2019 PLC and ARC payments.

In February, the Office of the Chief Economist of USDA published estimates of 2019 MYA prices in their World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates ([WASDE](#)) report. Those February WASDE prices were the same as those presented at the [U.S. Agricultural Outlook Forum](#) as estimates for the 2019-2020 marketing year. Estimated MYA prices for 2019 were \$3.85 per bushel for corn, \$8.75 per bushel for soybeans, and \$4.55 per bushel for wheat (see Table 1). These prices serve as good indicators of MYA price expectations before COVID-19 became a concern.

Table 1. Change in Revenue Per Acre After Coronavirus, U.S., 2019-2020 Marketing Year

Crop	Unit	Price			2019 Illinois Yield ⁴	Change in Revenue ⁵
		Pre-COVID ¹	Post-COVID ²	Change ³		
					acre	\$/acre
Corn	Bu	3.85	3.55	-0.30	181.0	-\$54
Soybeans	Bu	8.75	8.55	-0.20	54.0	-\$11
Wheat	Bu	4.55	4.64	0.09	67.0	\$6

¹ Based on prices in February WASDE.

² Based on ERS models using futures prices for remaining of the year (described in text).

³ Post-COVID price minus pre-COVID price.

⁴ State of Illinois yield for 2019.

⁵ Change in revenue per acre.

Post-COVID prices were estimated using Microsoft Excel spreadsheets made available by the Economic Research Service (ERS), an agency of the USDA. ERS methods begin with estimates of monthly prices (click [here](#) for spreadsheets). Actual monthly prices are used for months that NASS has published that data. For the 2019-2020 market year, prices currently are available through February. For remaining months in the marketing year, settlement prices on futures contracts are used to estimate monthly prices. The remaining months in the marketing year are March through August for corn and soybeans. Monthly marketing weights are used to calculate a weighted average of monthly prices to give an estimate of the MYA price. Futures prices were taken from April 11 in the following estimates.

The post-COVID prices were estimated at \$3.55 per bushel for corn, \$8.55 for soybeans, and \$4.64 per bushel for wheat. Corn and soybean prices decline by \$.30 and \$.20 per bushel, respectively. Wheat prices increased.

Revenue Declines on 2020 Crop

Price declines will lower revenue associated with the 2019 crop. An estimate of the potential revenue decline can be found by multiplying the price decline by yield produced in 2019. The 2019 state corn yield for Illinois was 181 bushels per acre. A -\$0.30 decline in corn price would result in a revenue decline of -\$54 per acre. Price declines will vary across operations depending on yield and percent of the harvested crop not yet marketed. Percentages of the 2019 crop already sold or under forward contract will not experience this price decline. Farmers who have bushels hedged using futures directly may realize hedging gains, but continue to face local basis risk.

Potential revenue declines are estimated at -\$11 per acre for soybeans. Wheat revenues may increase by \$6 per acre. Compared to soybeans and wheat, corn has a much larger revenue decline of \$54 per acre. For corn, the overwhelming uses are ethanol and livestock and both are experiencing severe difficulties in the current environment.

ARC and PLC Payments for 2019

In many cases, lower MYA prices will result in higher 2019 commodity title payments. On some farms, payments still may not be triggered with the lower MYA prices, but the probability of a payment increases as the MYA continues to fall. As a comparison to payment estimates released earlier this year, payments were re-estimated using the post-COVID prices shown in Table 1. Although program selection has not been released, it is believed that most farmers elected PLC for corn base acres and ARC-CO for soybean base acres.

Commentary

Revenue declines, a result of lower prices largely due to COVID-19 and associated control measures, are projected at up to \$54 per acre for corn and \$11 per acre for soybeans. Although PLC and ARC payments may rise due to the lower MYA price expectations, the increase in payment rates are not expected to be large enough to offset the comparable declines in revenue. A statewide average PLC payment of \$20 per base is projected for corn. Soybeans base acre payment average increases are less than \$5 per base acre for ARC-CO. Note that ARC and PLC payments are made on base acres while revenue losses would be on planted acres, and hence the prospective commodity title payment cannot be added to the revenue on a planted acre. Even given this consideration, it is difficult to construct cases in which planted acres differ enough from base acres for commodity title payments to offset revenue losses.

Revenue projections are made in the middle of April. So far, corn prices have been on a steady decline since March. Soybean prices have shown more resiliency than corn prices but also have been on a declining trend. The full impacts of Coronavirus still may not have been fully reflected in markets. Hence, 2019 market year losses could be worse than those shown here.

For 2019 crop year income, farmers who had marketed grain prior to the onset of COVID-19 will not be as affected by price drops as farms with larger portions of the 2019 crop unsold at that time. But looking ahead, losses associated with the 2019 crop likely will not be the largest revenue losses felt by corn and soybean farmers. Outlook for 2020 production is bleak and, in the absence of a reversal in the price trends we've been experiencing or another round of significant Federal aid, could lead to serious erosions in the financial position of farms.