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## Understanding Your Generic Base Conversion Options With the Seed Cotton Program

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**A Little History.** You will recall that under provisions of the 2014 farm bill, landowners were given the opportunity to make a one-time election to keep existing crop bases on the farm as they were or to update these bases. This decision applied to “covered commodities” only and excluded cotton.

Bases of covered commodities (corn, peanuts, soybeans, wheat, grain sorghum, oats, sunflowers, canola, etc.) could be “retained” as they were as of September 30, 2013 or these bases could be “reallocated” based on the farm’s planting history for 2009-2012. Total base acres of covered commodities could not be increased but could be “reshuffled” based on 2009-2012 planting.

If a farm had cotton base, that base was pulled aside and could not be updated/changed. Cotton was not a covered commodity and not eligible for ARC/PLC. Cotton base on a farm became generic base.

**What Now.** Since 2014, the generic base on a farm has just been sitting there. It has had no value for cotton and cotton has had no income safety net since cotton is not eligible for ARC/PLC payments. The only contribution generic base has had is the provision that says acres planted to covered commodities on that farm can earn temporary base of the commodity and are eligible for ARC/PLC up to the amount of generic base. But this did nothing for cotton specifically.

For several years, cotton industry leadership sought ways to improve the safety net for cotton producers and to get cotton back in Title I and eligible for ARC/PLC. With the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, “seed cotton”—a combination of lint and seed, is now a covered commodity under Title I of the 2014 farm bill. This becomes effective with the 2018 crop year.

Under the new seed cotton program, generic base on a farm will no longer be in effect starting with the 2018 crop year. Generic base must be converted to seed cotton base or other covered commodity bases.

**Conversion Options.** To convert generic base, landowners will have 2 options to choose from:

The higher of 1-A or 1-B      1-A—80% of generic base, or  
1-B—the average cotton acres planted 2009-2012, but not to exceed  
the generic base  
With 1-A and 1-B, any generic base remaining becomes “unassigned base”

Or Option 2      2—allocate generic base to seed cotton base and base of other covered  
commodities based on 2009-2012 acres planted; there would be no  
“unassigned base”

*If a farm has generic base (former cotton base under the 2008 farm bill) but no covered commodity (including cotton) has been planted on the farm during 2009-2016, all generic base on that farm will*

automatically become unassigned base and not eligible for ARC/PLC. Conversion options would not apply.

Some have asked why a more current planting history is not allowed. Remember that in the 2014 “retain or reallocate” decision, cotton was excluded. This new seed cotton program is simply going back to that same window of history given to other covered commodities (2009-2012) and now giving the landowner the opportunity of several alternatives to convert generic base/former cotton base to seed cotton base or seed cotton base and bases of other covered commodities based on that same window of history.

**An Example.** Let’s suppose farm (FSN) 4178 has the following 2009-2012 planting history. With the exception of cotton, this is the exact same history used back in 2014 for the retain or reallocate decision. The 2009-2012 average includes any years the crop was not planted. The farm has averaged 19.25 acres of corn, 105.25 acres of cotton, 32.5 acres of peanuts, and 7 acres of soybeans.

Farm Number	4178	Cropland		164.0	acres
Generic Base	111.0	acres			
Acres Planted and Considered Planted (P&CP)					
Covered Commodities	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average
Canola	0	0	0	0	0.00
Corn	28	0	49	0	19.25
Grain Sorghum	0	0	0	0	0.00
Oats	0	0	0	0	0.00
Peanuts	81	0	0	49	32.50
Soybeans	0	28	0	0	7.00
Wheat	0	0	0	0	0.00
Cotton	55	136	115	115	105.25
<b>Total P&amp;CP</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>164.00</b>

The farm has 111 acres of generic base (former cotton base under the 2008 farm bill). This generic base must be converted to seed cotton base (option 1-A or 1-B) or seed cotton base and base of other commodities (option 2). Here are how the choices compare for this example:

Generic Base Conversion Options				
Farm	4178	Option		
Bases		1-A	1-B	2
Seed Cotton		88.80	105.25	71.24
Canola				0.00
Corn				13.03
Grain Sorghum				0.00
Oats				0.00
Peanuts				22.00
Soybeans				4.74
Wheat				0.00
<b>Unassigned</b>		22.20	5.75	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>111.00</b>	<b>111.00</b>	<b>111.00</b>

**Option 1-A** would result in 88.8 acres of seed cotton base and 22.2 unassigned base acres.

$111 \text{ acres generic base} \times 80\% = 88.8 \text{ acres seed cotton base}$

$111 - 88.8 = 22.2 \text{ acres unassigned base}$

**Option 1-B** would result in 105.25 acres of seed cotton base and 5.75 unassigned base acres.

2009-2012 average cotton acres planted = 105.25 acres

Seed cotton base = lesser of generic base acres (111) or average acres planted (105.25)

$111 - 105.25 = 5.75 \text{ acres unassigned base}$

1-B results in higher seed cotton base. So, 1-B can be compared to Option 2

**Option 2** would result in 71.24 acres of seed cotton base, 13.03 acres of corn base, 22 acres of peanut base, and 4.74 acres of soybean base. This allocation is determined based on each crops proportion of the 2009-2012 average acres planted:

Seed cotton base =  $105.25/164 = 64.2\% \times 111 \text{ acres generic base} = 71.24 \text{ acres}$

Corn base =  $19.25/164 = 11.7\% \times 111 \text{ acres generic base} = 13.03 \text{ acres}$

Peanut base =  $32.5/164 = 19.8\% \times 111 \text{ acres generic base} = 22.0 \text{ acres}$

Soybeans base =  $7/164 = 4.3\% \times 111 \text{ acres generic base} = 4.74 \text{ acres}$

Total bases = 111 acres; Unassigned base = 0 acres

**Making the Decision.** Potentially, every farm (FSN) could be different because of the amount of generic base and planting history. It is possible, however, that your farms could be divided up into different “types” based on similar bases, planting history, and seed cotton payment yield and a decision made for choice of conversion option by type.

Obviously, the major factor in the decision will be expected total ARC/PLC payments with each option. In the hypothetical example shown, Option 1-B gives the highest seed cotton base. Option 2 has less seed cotton base in exchange for corn, peanuts, and soybean base. Future ARC and PLC payments, and thus which conversion option may be best, depends on market prices, yields vs historical yields (for crops in ARC), and PLC reference prices.

The University of Georgia Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics and UGA Cooperative Extension are developing a decision aid that will be available to assist producers and landowners to analyze the conversion options.

**Answers to a Few Questions.** The seed cotton program and conversion of generic base does not in any way impact your current crop bases for other covered commodities. The conversion will simply add to the other bases you may now have on the farm. The decision regarding generic base conversion option is on a farm-by-farm basis. You can select one option for one farm and a different option for another farm. The treatment of any “unassigned base” in future farm bills is uncertain and will likely depend on budget availability.

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