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Impacts of Selected Agricultural Provisions of the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act"

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Summary

Changes in farm commodity programs and crop insurance included in the "One Big Beautiful Bill (OBBB) Act" will increase government outlays and farm income when compared to a simple extension of 2018 farm bill policies. The impacts differ considerably across sectors and regions of the country.

The OBBB increases reference prices, allows for an expansion of base acreage, and makes a variety of other policy changes that have the effect of increasing projected spending under the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) and Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) programs. Other changes include increases in crop loan rates and the amount of milk eligible for Tier I payments under the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program, as well as new producer crop insurance options and increased premium subsidies.

In response to a request from Sen. Amy Klobuchar, ranking member on the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, this analysis compares a scenario with selected OBBB policies in place to a baseline prepared earlier this year that assumed a continuation of 2018 farm bill policies. Results include:

- The OBBB policies examined would increase commodity program spending by an estimated $47 billion over the next 10 years. Increased PLC program spending accounts for most of the change.

- Changes in effective reference prices used to calculate PLC payments vary across commodities and, in some cases, across time. For example, projected effective corn reference prices increase by 4% for crops harvested in 2025 and 2026, but by 11% for crops harvested in 2034. Ten-year average effective reference prices increase by 14% or more for wheat, seed cotton, long grain rice and peanuts.

- Changes in ARC and PLC payments per base acre largely reflect these differences in effective reference prices. Average payments per base acre increase by $15 for corn, $11 for soybeans, $19 for wheat and $58 for seed cotton.

- The details of how USDA will implement the provision allowing producers to increase base area by up to 30 million acres remain uncertain. Given a series of assumptions, more than 80% of the estimated new base acreage is allocated to corn, soybeans and wheat.

- As requested, FAPRI estimated how the new base acreage and PLC and ARC payments might be allocated across states. The estimated increases in payments reflect both the commodity mix in each state and the base area change in each state.

- Increasing crop insurance premiums and premium subsidies increase crop insurance program outlays by a projected $6 billion over 10 years, deliberately matching estimates by the Congressional Budget Office.

- Increasing commodity program payments and crop insurance subsidies increases farm income. A portion of the increase is offset by increased cropland rental payments, machinery depreciation and other expenses. Annual net farm income increases by a 10-year average of $4.7 billion (3.2%) per year when compared to the baseline.

- Estimated impacts on cropland rental rates and farm real estate values increase over time. By 2034, cropland rental rates under the OBBB scenario exceed baseline values by 4.7% and farm real estate values are up by 3.8%.

The analysis only examines selected commodity program and crop insurance provisions of the bill. Other provisions related to conservation, nutrition and health programs as well as tax policy could also have important effects on the farm sector that are outside the scope of this report.

Policy assumptions for the analysis

The "One Big Beautiful Bill (OBBB) Act" was signed into law on July 4, 2025. The bill includes a wide range of provisions, including changes in tax laws and mandatory spending programs. At the request of Sen. Amy Klobuchar, ranking member on the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, this report provides estimates of the impacts of selected agricultural commodity program and crop insurance provisions of the bill.

The point of comparison for the analysis is the set of baseline projections for agricultural commodity markets prepared by the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) earlier this year. That baseline assumed a continuation of 2018 farm bill provisions and other policies in place in January 2025. It did not consider changes in tariffs or other policy changes adopted since January, nor did it include other recent market developments. For more information about the baseline, see FAPRI Report #01-25 at www.fapri.missouri.edu. FAPRI expects to release a baseline update in early September based on more recent information.

The alternative scenario examined here incorporates selected provisions of the OBBB (Table 1). These include:

1) Reference prices. Price Loss Coverage (PLC) payments are made when marketing year average (MYA) prices for program crops fall below their respective effective reference prices. The effective reference price for a commodity can never be less than the statutory reference price. The bill increases statutory reference prices by 10% to 21% in 2025. Statutory reference prices are held constant for 2025-2030 but then increase by 0.5% per year in subsequent years. Under the 2018 farm bill baseline, the effective reference price is set at the higher of the statutory rate or 85% of a moving average of past MYA prices, and under the OBBB, that percentage increases to 88%. The effective reference price cannot exceed the statutory rate by more than 15%.

2) Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) provisions. Under the 2018 farm bill, payments under the county version of ARC are made for a crop when county revenue (the county yield multiplied by the national MYA price) falls below 86% of benchmark revenue, which is tied to moving averages of past market prices and county yields. The OBBB increases that trigger to 90% of benchmark revenue. The 2018 farm bill caps ARC payments at 10% of benchmark revenue, and the OBBB increases that cap to 12%.

3) Loan rates. Marketing loan benefits are available when an indicator of market prices falls below the marketing loan rate. In addition, loan rates also place an upper limit on PLC payments, which can never exceed the difference between the effective reference price and the loan rate, even if the MYA price is below the loan rate. Loan rates for most commodities other than cotton and sugar are increased by 10%, effective in 2026. For upland cotton, the marketing loan rate increases

from $0.52 per pound to $0.55 per pound, and for seed cotton, the PLC loan rate is increased from $0.25 per pound to $0.30 per pound.

4) Selected other provisions.

    a. Under the 2018 farm bill, the base acreage upon which PLC and ARC payments were made was essentially fixed. The OBBB provides an opportunity for producers to increase their base acreage if a series of criteria are met. The maximum increase in national base acreage is capped at 30 million acres.

    b. For crops harvested in 2025, producers will receive the higher of the calculated PLC or ARC payment for each crop, regardless of which program they elected before the OBBB was approved. In subsequent years, producers will receive payments based only on the program they elect for each crop.

    c. Domestic users of cotton were eligible for a payment of $0.03 per pound of cotton under the 2018 farm bill. The OBBB would increase the payment to $0.05 per pound.

    d. Under 2018 farm bill provisions of the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program, lower Tier I premiums are available for the first 5 million pounds of a producer's annual marketings. The OBBB increases that to 6 million pounds and allows producers to update their DMC base to reflect 2021-2023 production.

    e. The OBBB includes various changes to the crop insurance program, including revised rules for the Supplemental Coverage Option, increased premium subsidy rates for some policies, and changes in reimbursements to crop insurance providers. These provisions are not examined in detail for this report, but the analysis assumes adjustments in producer premiums and premium subsidy rates that generate 10-year changes in program outlays that are similar to the $6 billion in additional costs estimated by the Congressional Budget Office.

This analysis does not consider other provisions of the OBBB. Changes in payment limitation rules are not examined, nor are some provisions related to the workings of the cotton marketing loan program, other than the change in the loan rate. Also, outside the scope of this analysis are changes in conservation, nutrition, and agricultural trade policies, as well as changes in tax policy and the Medicaid program.

Some of these provisions have important implications for the farm sector. Changes in conservation programs, for example, will reduce conservation spending in the near term but increase it in later years. Nutrition program changes could affect the demand for agricultural products. Tax policy changes will directly impact agricultural producers and have effects on the broader economy. The focus here is on a subset of policies that FAPRI was asked to examine during the farm and budget bill debates and excludes many other OBBB policies that also may affect the farm sector.

Method

FAPRI uses economic models of agricultural commodity and related markets. The model is simulated many hundred times to reflect a variety of possible conditions, leading to ranges of program payments. All results presented here are averages of all outcomes in a year.

Table 1. Policy assumptions: Baseline and One Big Beautiful Bill (OBBB) provisions included in the analysis

Policy	Units	Period	Baseline	OBBB	Difference	
					Absolute	Percent
Price Loss Coverage (PLC) provisions						
Statutory reference prices						
Corn	$/bu.	2025-30	3.70	4.10	0.40	10.8%
Soybeans	$/bu.	2025-30	8.40	10.00	1.60	19.0%
Wheat	$/bu.	2025-30	5.50	6.35	0.85	15.5%
Seed cotton	cents/lb	2025-30	36.70	42.00	5.30	14.4%
Long grain rice	$/cwt	2025-30	14.00	16.90	2.90	20.7%
Peanuts	$/ton	2025-30	535.00	630.00	95.00	17.8%
Sorghum	$/bu.	2025-30	3.95	4.40	0.45	11.4%
Barley	$/bu.	2025-30	4.95	5.45	0.50	10.1%
Oats	$/bu.	2025-30	2.40	2.65	0.25	10.4%
Other oilseeds	cents/lb	2025-30	20.15	23.75	3.60	17.9%
Share of Olympic average price used in formula for effective reference price	percent	2025-34	85.0	88.0	3.0	3.5%
Annual change in all statutory reference prices after 2030	percent	2031-34	0.0	0.5	0.5	n.a.
Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) provisions						
Payment trigger, share of benchmark revenue	percent	2025-34	86.0	90.0	4.0	4.7%
Maximum payment, share of benchmark revenue	percent	2025-34	10.0	12.0	2.0	20.0%
Loan rates						
Corn	$/bu.	2026-34	2.20	2.42	0.22	10.0%
Soybeans	$/bu.	2026-34	6.20	6.82	0.62	10.0%
Wheat	$/bu.	2026-34	3.38	3.72	0.34	10.1%
Upland cotton	cents/lb	2026-34	52.00	55.00	3.00	5.8%
Long grain rice	$/cwt	2026-34	7.00	7.70	0.70	10.0%
Peanuts	$/ton	2026-34	355.00	390.00	35.00	9.9%
Sorghum	$/bu.	2026-34	2.20	2.42	0.22	10.0%
Barley	$/bu.	2026-34	2.50	2.75	0.25	10.0%
Oats	$/bu.	2026-34	2.00	2.20	0.20	10.0%
Other oilseeds	cents/lb	2026-34	10.09	11.10	1.01	10.0%
Raw cane sugar	cents/lb	2025-34	18.75	24.00	5.25	28.0%
Refined beet sugar	cents/lb	2025-34	24.09	32.77	8.68	36.0%
PLC loan rate, seed cotton	cents/lb	2025-34	25.00	30.00	5.00	20.0%
Other commodity program changes						
Maximum adjustment in base area	mil. acres	2026-34	0.0	30.0	30.0	n.a.
Do producers get higher ARC or PLC payment?	yes/no	2025 only	no	yes	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton user payments	cents/lb	2025-34	3.0	5.0	2.0	66.7%
Milk eligible for Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) Tier I	mil. lbs	2026-34	5.0	6.0	1.0	20.0%
Update DMC base for 2021-23 production?	yes/no	2026-34	no	yes	n.a.	n.a.
Crop insurance provision effects*						
On total premiums	percent	2026-34	0.0	3.0	3.0	n.a.
On average premium subsidy rates	percent	2026-34	0.0	2.5	2.5	n.a.

* To reflect changes in Supplemental Coverage Option rules and in premium subsidy rates, these assumed changes in total premiums and average premium subsidy rates result in overall 10-year outlay changes similar to those estimated by the Congressional Budget Office (https://www.cbo.gov/publication/61534).

Effective reference prices

Effective reference prices depend both on statutory reference prices and a moving average of market prices. Under the 2018 farm bill, the effective reference price for a commodity was set at the higher of the statutory reference price and 85% of a 5-year Olympic average of past MYA prices (dropping the high and the low prices and averaging the remaining three years) but could not exceed 115% of the statutory reference price. The Olympic average considers the period two to six years before the year in question (e.g., the effective reference price for the 2025/26 marketing year depends on MYA prices between 2019/20 and 2023/24). The OBBB keeps the same basic formula, except the 85% is increased to 88%.

Given these rules, the change in effective reference prices under the OBBB may differ from changes in statutory reference prices (Table 2). In the case of corn, for example, the effective reference price in the 2018 farm bill baseline is capped at $4.26 per bushel (115% of the statutory reference price of $3.70 per bushel). Increasing the statutory reference price by 11%, to $4.10 per bushel, increases effective corn reference prices for 2025/26 and 2026/27 by just 4%, as the effective reference price is determined in those years by 88% of the Olympic average of market prices, rather than the floor ($4.10 per bushel) or ceiling ($4.72 per bushel) established by the statutory reference price (Figure 1). In later years, however, lower Olympic average prices mean that the floor on effective reference prices set by the statutory reference price is more relevant, and the gap between projected 2018 farm bill and OBBB effective reference prices widens. For soybeans, effective reference prices also significantly exceed the floor in early years but are close to the statutory reference price floor after 2028/29.

In contrast, baseline effective reference prices for many other commodities are at or near the floor set by their respective statutory reference prices. In the case of wheat, for example, the average effective reference price in the 2018 farm bill baseline exceeds the statutory rate by more than $0.10 per bushel only in 2026/27 and 2027/28 (Figure 2). In the OBBB scenario, the average effective and statutory reference prices for wheat are essentially the same. For seed cotton and long grain rice, effective and statutory reference prices are almost the same even in the baseline, so the OBBB change in effective reference prices for those commodities is the same as the change in statutory reference prices.

Note that all the estimates included in this report are based on stochastic analysis that generates a distribution of 500 outcomes for each variable. The tables report the average of these 500 outcomes. Results, therefore, are sensitive both to the mean of those distributions and to the variance around the mean values. Consider, for example, a case where the mean MYA price is projected to exceed the effective reference price for a commodity. If that is the actual market outcome, no PLC payments would result. However, some of the 500 stochastic outcomes may result in prices below the effective reference price and thus generate PLC payments. Across all 500 outcomes, the average payment rate is therefore greater than zero, even though no payments would occur at the average projected price. The same logic applies to ARC payments and marketing loan benefits.

Table 2. Effective reference prices

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	25/26-34/35 average
Corn ($/bu.)											
Baseline	4.26	4.26	4.22	3.87	3.76	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.92
Selected OBBB provisions	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.15	4.11	4.11	4.14	4.16	4.18	4.20	4.23
Difference	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.28	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.31
Percent difference	4.0%	4.0%	4.8%	7.3%	9.2%	9.5%	9.8%	10.3%	10.7%	11.1%	7.9%
Soybeans ($/bu.)											
Baseline	9.66	9.66	9.66	9.37	8.99	8.77	8.81	8.85	8.89	8.90	9.16
Selected OBBB provisions	10.71	10.71	10.68	10.17	10.05	10.03	10.11	10.17	10.21	10.24	10.31
Difference	1.05	1.05	1.02	0.79	1.06	1.27	1.30	1.32	1.32	1.35	1.15
Percent difference	10.8%	10.8%	10.6%	8.5%	11.8%	14.4%	14.7%	14.9%	14.9%	15.1%	12.6%
Wheat ($/bu.)											
Baseline	5.56	5.70	5.79	5.54	5.51	5.50	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.52	5.57
Selected OBBB provisions	6.35	6.35	6.36	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.38	6.41	6.45	6.48	6.38
Difference	0.79	0.65	0.57	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.82
Percent difference	14.1%	11.3%	9.8%	14.7%	15.3%	15.4%	15.8%	16.4%	16.9%	17.4%	14.7%
Seed cotton (cents/lb)											
Baseline	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70
Selected OBBB provisions	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.21	42.42	42.63	42.85	42.21
Difference	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.51	5.72	5.93	6.14	5.51
Percent difference	14.4%	14.4%	14.4%	14.4%	14.4%	14.4%	15.0%	15.6%	16.2%	16.7%	15.0%
Long grain rice ($/cwt)											
Baseline	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Selected OBBB provisions	16.90	16.90	16.90	16.90	16.90	16.90	16.98	17.07	17.15	17.24	16.98
Difference	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.98	3.07	3.15	3.24	2.98
Percent difference	20.7%	20.7%	20.7%	20.7%	20.7%	20.7%	21.3%	21.9%	22.5%	23.1%	21.3%
Peanuts ($/ton)											
Baseline	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00	535.00
Selected OBBB provisions	630.00	630.00	630.00	630.00	630.00	630.00	633.15	636.32	639.50	642.69	633.17
Difference	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	98.15	101.32	104.50	107.69	98.17
Percent difference	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	18.3%	18.9%	19.5%	20.1%	18.3%
Sorghum ($/bu.)											
Baseline	4.51	4.51	4.33	4.00	3.96	3.95	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	4.11
Selected OBBB provisions	4.67	4.67	4.49	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.42	4.45	4.47	4.49	4.48
Difference	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.41	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.38
Percent difference	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	10.2%	11.2%	11.3%	11.7%	12.3%	12.8%	13.4%	9.2%

Figure 1. Corn reference prices

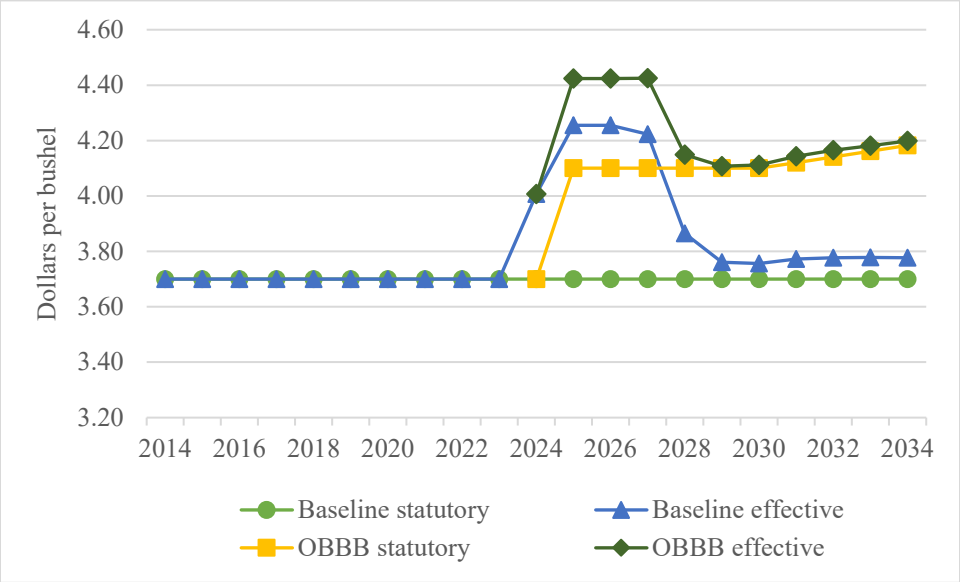
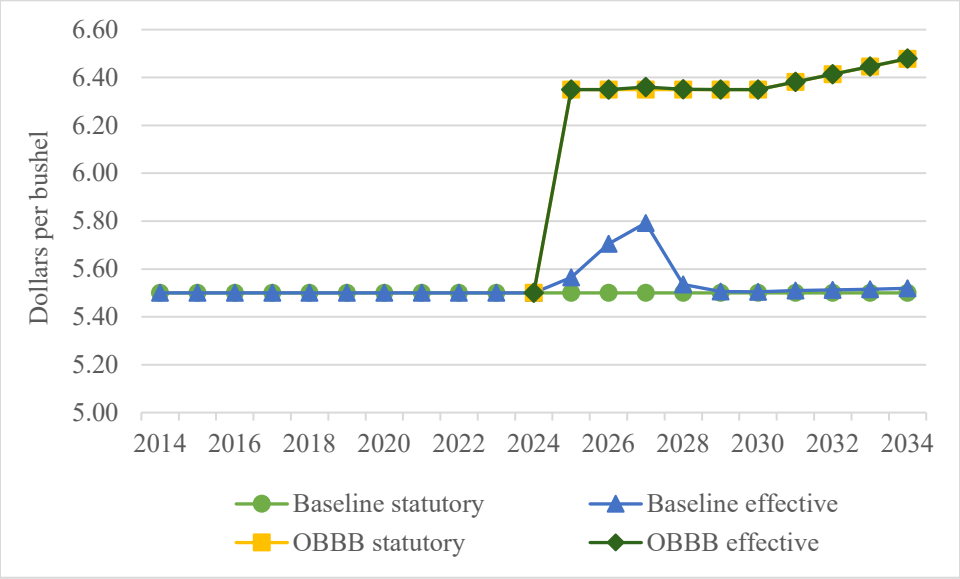


Figure 2. Wheat reference prices



Average ARC and PLC payments per base acre

The OBBB changes in ARC and PLC program provisions would increase ARC and PLC payments relative to the 2018 farm bill provisions assumed in the baseline. All else equal, higher reference prices would increase PLC payments and encourage more people to enroll in PLC. Likewise, all else equal, the changes in ARC provisions would increase ARC payments and encourage more people to enroll in ARC. Making both sets of changes at the same time increases expected payments under both programs, but with ambiguous effects on program participation.

The participation-weighted average of ARC and PLC payments per base acre increases substantially for all program commodities (Table 3). For corn, the increase is smaller ($11 to $13 per base acre) in the first three years, but larger in later years ($19 per base acre in 2034/35). This occurs in part because the changes in PLC payments increase over time, given the changes in effective reference prices described earlier, while the changes in ARC benefits are more consistent across the years.

The impacts vary considerably across crops. For the 2025/26 to 2034/35 period, the average increase in corn ARC and PLC payments is $15 per base acre, or 62%. In contrast, the increase for long grain rice is $112 per base acre, or 222%. The proportional 10-year increases in average payments are less than 100% for corn, soybeans, and sorghum, but greater than 100% for wheat, seed cotton, rice and peanuts.

These and other estimates are sensitive to projected prices and model parameters. For example, the August 2025 USDA *Crop Production* report suggested corn production may be higher in 2025 than we projected earlier this year, suggesting a lower MYA price for corn in 2025/26. All else equal, that would result in higher average ARC and PLC payments for the crop, both under 2018 farm bill provisions and under OBBB provisions. In contrast, if future prices prove to be much higher than FAPRI projects, future payments would be smaller, much as occurred between 2021/22 and 2023/24.

Table 3. Average ARC and PLC payments, dollars per base acre*

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	25/26-34/35 average
Corn ($/base acre)											
Baseline	34.84	38.57	39.08	21.82	19.38	18.50	19.90	19.21	18.16	20.27	24.97
Selected OBBB provisions	58.91	49.45	52.11	33.98	32.64	32.57	35.75	35.43	34.96	38.93	40.47
Difference	24.07	10.88	13.03	12.16	13.26	14.07	15.85	16.21	16.79	18.67	15.50
Percent difference	69.1%	28.2%	33.3%	55.7%	68.4%	76.1%	79.7%	84.4%	92.4%	92.1%	62.1%
Soybean ($/base acre)											
Baseline	22.52	22.90	21.69	15.59	12.06	10.45	10.93	10.88	10.66	11.35	14.90
Selected OBBB provisions	42.16	34.49	33.24	23.40	20.42	19.51	20.36	21.19	20.01	21.31	25.61
Difference	19.64	11.59	11.55	7.81	8.36	9.06	9.43	10.31	9.35	9.95	10.71
Percent difference	87.2%	50.6%	53.2%	50.1%	69.4%	86.7%	86.3%	94.8%	87.8%	87.7%	71.9%
Wheat ($/base acre)											
Baseline	13.07	18.89	20.17	14.66	13.94	14.38	14.10	13.80	12.78	13.24	14.90
Selected OBBB provisions	33.37	34.68	33.71	32.34	32.04	32.94	34.76	35.17	35.39	37.44	34.18
Difference	20.29	15.80	13.54	17.67	18.11	18.56	20.66	21.37	22.61	24.20	19.28
Percent difference	155.2%	83.6%	67.1%	120.5%	129.9%	129.0%	146.6%	154.8%	176.9%	182.8%	129.4%
Seed cotton ($/base acre)											
Baseline	44.95	39.26	34.16	29.96	28.52	30.93	30.65	29.47	29.23	30.63	32.77
Selected OBBB provisions	104.37	95.12	89.79	83.83	81.37	81.96	89.49	90.55	93.34	98.56	90.84
Difference	59.42	55.86	55.63	53.87	52.85	51.03	58.84	61.08	64.10	67.93	58.06
Percent difference	132.2%	142.3%	162.9%	179.8%	185.3%	165.0%	192.0%	207.2%	219.3%	221.8%	177.2%
Long grain rice ($/base acre)											
Baseline	64.71	48.37	50.32	42.46	36.94	41.22	51.68	56.06	55.00	57.74	50.45
Selected OBBB provisions	168.89	157.37	154.72	139.53	130.29	138.71	168.12	182.58	187.08	198.48	162.58
Difference	104.19	109.00	104.40	97.07	93.34	97.49	116.44	126.52	132.09	140.74	112.13
Percent difference	161.0%	225.3%	207.5%	228.6%	252.7%	236.5%	225.3%	225.7%	240.2%	243.7%	222.2%
Peanuts ($/base acre)											
Baseline	54.03	71.38	76.84	72.54	70.20	65.33	65.44	57.61	56.22	54.97	64.46
Selected OBBB provisions	168.78	197.05	211.07	203.51	202.37	193.66	205.07	194.85	192.36	197.30	196.60
Difference	114.74	125.67	134.23	130.96	132.17	128.33	139.63	137.24	136.14	142.33	132.15
Percent difference	212.4%	176.1%	174.7%	180.5%	188.3%	196.4%	213.4%	238.2%	242.2%	258.9%	205.0%
Sorghum ($/base acre)											
Baseline	32.15	32.89	24.87	13.89	13.18	12.87	12.91	12.50	12.06	12.99	18.03
Selected OBBB provisions	44.61	38.63	29.91	26.02	25.34	25.33	26.19	25.87	26.73	29.43	29.81
Difference	12.46	5.74	5.04	12.14	12.16	12.46	13.28	13.38	14.67	16.43	11.78
Percent difference	38.7%	17.5%	20.3%	87.4%	92.2%	96.8%	102.9%	107.0%	121.7%	126.5%	65.3%

*Average of ARC and PLC payments per base acre, weighted by program participation rates

Payments by program and program elections

While the OBBB increases payments under both the PLC and ARC programs, the relative changes differ across crops and years. In most cases, the projected average increases in PLC payments are larger than the increases in ARC payments (Table 4).

Producers made their program elections for crops harvested in 2025 earlier this year, before the OBBB was finalized. Instead of allowing producers to make new program elections considering the changes in program provisions, the OBBB stipulates that producers will receive the higher of their calculated PLC payment or ARC payment for each crop when those 2025/26 crop payments are made in October 2026. In subsequent years, producers will again need to make program elections for each crop on each farm they operate.

For some crops, projected payments differ greatly between PLC and ARC, and program elections are very likely to favor the program where expected payments are larger. For example, projected PLC payment rates per base acre far exceed those for ARC for seed cotton, long grain rice and peanuts, and nearly all producers are projected to elect the PLC program for those commodities, both in the 2018 farm bill baseline and under the OBBB.

In contrast, the difference between projected PLC and ARC payments is smaller for corn and soybeans. Program choices for those crops will be sensitive to a wide range of factors, including producer price expectations, PLC program yields, county-level yields, and producer attitudes toward different risks.

In the case of corn, projected average 2026/27 PLC payments are a little larger than projected ARC payments in the baseline, and 59% of enrolled corn base area is projected to elect PLC. In the OBBB scenario, projected average corn PLC payments increase by $11 per acre and ARC payments increase by $10 per acre relative to the baseline, and the PLC participation rate increases by just 1%. In later years, average corn PLC and ARC payments are almost identical in the 2018 farm bill baseline scenario, and 54% of corn base is enrolled in PLC. OBBB increases projected corn PLC payments twice as much as projected ARC payments over the 2027-2034 period, and 66% of corn base is projected to enroll in PLC.

No PLC payments have ever been made to soybean producers, as soybean MYA prices have exceeded effective reference prices ever since the beginning of the program in 2014. Not surprisingly, almost all soybean base acreage has been enrolled in ARC. Looking ahead, projected baseline payment rates for ARC and PLC for producers with soybean base acreage are similar, in contrast to the historical experience, in part because soybean effective reference prices have recently increased with the Olympic average of MYA prices. The FAPRI baseline projected an average of 23% of soybean base acreage enrolled in PLC, higher than the historical program participation. Under OBBB, projected PLC payments for soybeans increase much more than projected ARC payments, and PLC program participation increases to an average of 40%. If actual program payments prove to be in line with the FAPRI projections, it is possible that PLC participation for soybeans could increase more than projected here.

For wheat, PLC payments exceed ARC payments in the baseline, and most wheat base acreage is projected to be enrolled in PLC (69% for the 2026 crop; 73% on average over 2027-2034). As with soybeans, the OBBB program changes increase projected wheat PLC payments more than projected ARC payments, and PLC participation increases considerably.

Note that the ARC-PLC election each year is made before producers know with certainty which program will generate larger payments. Even if producers generally make the program choice that maximizes expected payments, they will not always make the choice that maximizes (ex-post) actual payments.

Table 4. ARC and PLC payments and program participation rates, selected crops

	Baseline			Selected OBBB provisions			Difference		
	PLC $/base a.	ARC $/base a.	PLC participation	PLC $/base a.	ARC $/base a.	PLC participation	PLC $/base a.	ARC $/base a.	PLC participation
Corn									
2026/27	41.83	33.96	59%	53.13	44.00	60%	11.31	10.03	1%
2027-34 average	22.07	21.95	54%	40.11	31.25	66%	18.04	9.30	12%
Soybeans									
2026/27	24.02	22.56	23%	42.23	28.91	42%	18.21	6.36	19%
2027-34 average	11.86	13.23	23%	27.54	19.09	40%	15.68	5.86	17%
Wheat									
2026/27	21.35	13.27	69%	37.84	18.65	84%	16.48	5.37	14%
2027-34 average	16.99	8.38	73%	37.23	14.40	87%	20.25	6.02	14%
Seed cotton									
2026/27	40.19	14.59	97%	95.32	24.65	100%	55.13	10.07	3%
2027-34 average	31.40	7.00	96%	88.91	24.61	100%	57.52	17.61	3%
Long grain rice									
2026/27	48.45	28.86	100%	157.41	71.34	100%	108.96	42.48	0%
2027-34 average	48.99	28.96	100%	162.49	72.38	100%	113.50	43.42	0%
Peanuts									
2026/27	72.17	34.59	98%	197.25	68.11	100%	125.08	33.52	2%
2027-34 average	66.41	34.11	95%	200.32	69.38	100%	133.91	35.27	4%
Sorghum									
2026/27	35.79	11.95	88%	41.53	15.32	89%	5.74	3.37	1%
2027-34 average	16.52	8.10	72%	29.80	12.64	83%	13.28	4.54	10%

Base acreage adjustments

Under the 2018 farm bill, base acreage was essentially fixed for the 2019-25 period. Base area was determined by past planting decisions and producer choices in previous farm bills that occasionally allowed for some optional updates to base acreage. Producers generally made update choices that had the effect of maximizing their expected payments.

The result can be some large discrepancies between the crops that producers plant and those for which they receive PLC and ARC payments (Table 5). Between 2019 and 2023, the average enrolled base area was 243 million acres, 93% of the 263 million acres of land planted or prevented from being planted to

the eligible program crops during the same period. For corn, national enrolled base acreage and the area planted or prevented from being planted were similar, but that was not true for other crops. Planted acreage far exceeded base acreage for soybeans, a crop that tends to receive smaller ARC and PLC payments than other program crops, but the reverse was true for most crops with larger payments, such as rice and peanuts.

Seed cotton is a partial exception to this pattern, with enrolled base that was less than the sum of average planted acres and acres prevented from being planted. One reason is that when the seed cotton program was created for the 2018 crop, it was tied to recent planted area, and another reason is that producers sometimes have not enrolled their seed cotton base in order to participate in the STAX crop insurance program (producers enrolled in STAX could not simultaneously receive seed cotton ARC or PLC payments under 2018 farm bill provisions).

The OBBB provides an opportunity for some producers to increase the base acreage on their farms. The provision is complex, considering not just 2019-2023 area planted or prevented to be planted to current program crops on a farm, but also the area devoted to some other crops and the total amount of farmland. Exactly how this provision will be implemented is uncertain. Using county-level historical Farm Service Agency data and making a series of assumptions regarding program implementation, FAPRI estimated possible implications for base acreage and payments under OBBB. Researchers from the Rural and Farm Finance (RaFF) Center conducted similar analysis using alternative sets of assumptions, and generally arrived at similar conclusions (https://raff.missouri.edu/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/2025-07-2-RaFF-Policy-Brief.pdf). Both FAPRI and RaFF acknowledge that there is great uncertainty regarding implementation of the OBBB provisions, so the actual impacts on base area will differ, perhaps sharply, from those estimated.

The OBBB caps new base area at 30 million acres. Given the assumptions of the analysis, FAPRI estimates that the absolute increase in base acreage will be greatest for corn, and that corn, soybeans, and wheat together will account for more than 80% of the overall increase in base acreage. The provision does not eliminate discrepancies between base and planted acreage across the major crops, as base acreage is increased for all crops.

At the state level, there are also large differences across states in total base area compared to the sum of planted area and acres prevented from being planted (Table 6). All else equal, the larger the sum of planted area and area prevented from being planted between 2019 and 2023 is relative to base acreage during the same period, the larger the estimated increase in a state's base area under the OBBB. However, this picture is complicated by the consideration of nonprogram crops and other farmland. The latter explains the large proportional increase in projected base acreage for some states that have relatively little base or planted acreage, such as Nevada and Utah. In contrast, the increases tend to be smaller in states where the total amount of farmland is similar to current program base acreage. Program implementation may utilize rules that differ from those assumed here, so the actual crop and regional pattern of new base acreage may differ from these projections, perhaps in important ways.

Table 5. Base and planted area by crop, million acres

	Pre-OBBB base			With OBBB base		
	2019-23 average planted prevent plant	2019-23 average enrolled base	Ratio to (planted + prevent plant)	New base	2019-23 enrolled + new base	Ratio to (planted + prevent plant)
Modeled commodities	259.61	242.00	93%	29.60	271.59	105%
Corn	94.05	91.31	97%	10.43	101.74	108%
Wheat	49.80	62.30	125%	6.94	69.24	139%
Soybeans	84.10	51.68	61%	7.68	59.35	71%
Seed cotton	12.17	10.72	88%	1.52	12.23	101%
Sorghum	6.13	8.56	140%	0.85	9.41	154%
Barley	2.76	5.32	193%	0.67	6.00	217%
Rice	3.13	4.55	145%	0.16	4.71	150%
Long grain	2.28	3.88	171%	0.12	4.00	176%
Japonica	0.43	0.50	115%	0.03	0.52	121%
Other medium grain	0.42	0.17	40%	0.01	0.18	44%
Peanuts	1.56	2.44	157%	0.17	2.61	168%
Oats	2.16	2.05	95%	0.64	2.69	125%
Sunflower	1.51	1.61	106%	0.31	1.92	126%
Canola	2.25	1.46	65%	0.22	1.68	75%
Other commodities	2.92	1.15	39%	0.40	1.56	53%
Peas	1.24	0.43	35%	0.20	0.63	51%
Lentils	0.58	0.28	48%	0.08	0.36	61%
Flaxseed	0.29	0.23	77%	0.04	0.27	91%
All other	0.81	0.21	27%	0.09	0.30	38%
Total	262.53	243.15	93%	30.00	273.15	104%

Table 6. Base and planted area by state, sum of all program crops, million acres

	Pre-OBBB base			With OBBB base		
	2019-23 average planted prevent plant	2019-23 average enrolled base	Ratio to (planted + prevent plant)	New base	2019-23 enrolled + new base	Ratio to (planted + prevent plant)
Alabama	1.34	1.18	88%	0.27	1.45	109%
Alaska	0.01	0.01	187%	0.00	0.01	187%
Arizona	0.38	0.46	122%	0.16	0.62	166%
Arkansas	6.45	6.39	99%	0.26	6.65	103%
California	1.48	1.76	119%	0.55	2.31	156%
Colorado	4.33	4.64	107%	0.75	5.39	124%
Connecticut	0.02	0.02	88%	0.01	0.03	124%
Delaware	0.39	0.34	89%	0.02	0.36	94%
Florida	0.37	0.30	80%	0.21	0.51	137%
Georgia	2.70	2.58	96%	0.23	2.81	104%
Hawaii	0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00	100%
Idaho	2.31	2.69	116%	0.43	3.12	135%
Illinois	22.12	20.23	91%	0.61	20.84	94%
Indiana	11.47	10.39	91%	0.41	10.80	94%
Iowa	22.92	21.61	94%	1.00	22.61	99%
Kansas	21.56	21.02	97%	2.77	23.79	110%
Kentucky	3.77	2.91	77%	0.92	3.83	102%
Louisiana	2.53	2.46	98%	0.38	2.84	113%
Maine	0.07	0.07	112%	0.03	0.10	156%
Maryland	1.08	0.98	90%	0.09	1.07	99%
Massachusetts	0.02	0.01	87%	0.01	0.03	167%
Michigan	4.99	4.16	83%	0.56	4.72	95%
Minnesota	17.44	16.06	92%	1.25	17.31	99%
Mississippi	3.78	3.11	82%	0.63	3.74	99%
Missouri	10.60	9.11	86%	1.38	10.49	99%
Montana	8.02	9.32	116%	0.88	10.20	127%
Nebraska	16.67	15.78	95%	2.05	17.83	107%
Nevada	0.03	0.04	138%	0.13	0.17	564%
New Hampshire	0.01	0.01	101%	0.01	0.02	175%
New Jersey	0.19	0.14	74%	0.04	0.18	96%
New Mexico	0.80	0.90	113%	0.16	1.07	133%
New York	1.50	1.18	78%	0.44	1.61	107%
North Carolina	3.60	3.09	86%	0.55	3.63	101%
North Dakota	21.18	20.25	96%	2.31	22.56	106%
Ohio	8.91	7.56	85%	0.56	8.12	91%
Oklahoma	8.22	7.70	94%	0.66	8.37	102%
Oregon	0.90	1.21	133%	0.47	1.68	186%
Pennsylvania	1.69	1.11	66%	0.56	1.67	99%
Rhode Island	0.00	0.00	57%	0.00	0.00	175%
South Carolina	1.19	1.12	94%	0.10	1.22	102%
South Dakota	14.12	12.24	87%	2.43	14.67	104%
Tennessee	3.15	2.50	79%	0.61	3.11	99%
Texas	18.96	15.57	82%	2.42	17.98	95%
Utah	0.23	0.35	156%	0.19	0.54	238%
Vermont	0.09	0.08	88%	0.04	0.12	138%
Virginia	1.31	1.12	86%	0.32	1.44	110%
Washington	2.81	3.40	121%	0.20	3.60	128%
West Virginia	0.08	0.07	93%	0.09	0.16	210%
Wisconsin	6.44	4.99	77%	1.48	6.47	100%
Wyoming	0.31	0.48	157%	0.37	0.85	277%
Undisclosed states	n.a.	0.44	n.a.	n.a.	0.44	n.a.
National total	262.53	243.15	93%	30.00	273.15	104%

State-level ARC and PLC payments

FAPRI's modeling system is primarily designed to develop national level estimates of agricultural markets, government payments and other indicators. As requested, FAPRI has developed preliminary estimates of state-level ARC and PLC payments for 11 major program crops under provisions of the OBBB (Tables 7 and 8).

These estimates consider projected national average payment rates per base acre for ARC and PLC, base acreage, program participation rates, and other information. For PLC, the state-level estimates are straightforward given some strong assumptions. Using historical PLC program yields, the projected levels of base acreage and the simplifying assumptions that PLC program participation rates will be the same across all states, each state's share of PLC-eligible production can be computed. In reality, of course, program participation rates will differ across states, base acreage changes will not match those projected here, and PLC program yields may differ from historical averages.

For ARC, the FAPRI stochastic model estimates state-level ARC payments for major corn, soybean, wheat and seed cotton-producing states. These estimates consider state-level yield levels and variability, as well as any negative correlation between state-level yields and national prices. As with PLC, those estimates make the simplifying assumption that future program participation rates will be the same across all states. For other states and commodities, ARC payments are allocated based on each state's share of base acreage in the sum of all states not individually modeled.

Between 2025 and 2034, the states projected to receive the most ARC and PLC payments for the 11 modeled crops are Iowa, Texas, Illinois, Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Arkansas. Table 7 shows annual total payments for all the modeled crops combined, and Table 8 shows 10-year average payments for each crop and state.

Additional state-level information is available in the appendix. Table A.1 reports annual ARC and PLC payments for the 11 modeled crops in the 2018 farm bill scenario. Table A.2 shows the absolute difference between baseline and OBBB ARC and PLC payments, and Table A.3 shows the proportional difference. The proportional differences vary across states for a variety of reasons, but primarily because of the mix of crops in each state and the changes in projected base acreage. Nevada, for example, shows an especially large proportional increase in payments, primarily because of the large proportional increase in base acreage (relative to a very small baseline value). Such anomalies may not occur in practice, depending on how the OBBB base acreage provisions are implemented. States with a high proportion of peanuts, rice and cotton base acreage generally show a larger proportional increase in payments than states where corn and soybeans account for most base acreage.

Table A.4 reports state-level 10-year average ARC and PLC payments for each of the modeled program crops, and Table A.5 shows the OBBB change from baseline payments for the same crops. Finally, Table A.6 reports the 10-year state-average payments per base acre for the sum of the 11 modeled crops.

Note that the analysis does not consider other program crops, such as peas and lentils. The 11 modeled crops accounted for more than 99% of total enrolled base acreage between 2019 and 2023. Incorporating the unmodeled crops would increase estimated payments for states like North Dakota where those crops are grown.

Table 7. Annual state-level ARC and PLC payments for 11 major crops* under OBBB, million dollars

Crop year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-34 average
Alabama	118.3	130.0	131.1	119.8	117.1	114.8	123.2	121.0	121.6	127.1	122.4
Alaska	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Arizona	63.6	77.3	74.1	67.8	65.5	66.1	71.9	72.7	74.5	79.2	71.3
Arkansas	601.2	549.3	535.4	468.2	438.1	453.0	522.9	554.6	563.5	599.5	528.6
California	174.4	162.3	159.9	135.9	128.5	131.1	142.4	142.8	145.1	154.1	147.6
Colorado	209.3	184.2	185.1	150.7	146.2	147.4	158.4	158.9	159.3	171.8	167.1
Connecticut	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Delaware	16.7	14.9	15.2	10.9	10.1	9.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.7	12.2
Florida	39.3	61.9	64.5	60.0	59.0	57.5	62.0	60.5	60.3	62.6	58.8
Georgia	318.8	352.1	362.6	338.5	333.4	324.2	346.6	336.2	336.2	349.4	339.8
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	99.8	147.0	148.8	140.0	130.1	132.7	140.8	143.6	145.2	155.8	138.4
Illinois	1,267.6	1,089.0	1,124.7	768.7	704.8	693.9	741.3	742.4	724.3	797.8	865.5
Indiana	649.9	529.6	545.4	369.8	344.6	333.7	360.4	358.5	350.1	384.8	422.7
Iowa	1,295.2	1,132.6	1,185.8	784.0	734.0	731.1	785.4	784.6	768.9	848.2	905.0
Kansas	707.1	811.5	773.4	641.5	638.3	654.4	700.6	707.2	705.3	762.9	710.2
Kentucky	148.1	154.6	156.2	109.2	102.3	100.9	109.3	110.1	107.8	117.6	121.6
Louisiana	255.7	245.7	238.2	208.1	196.5	202.5	232.6	244.5	249.4	265.0	233.8
Maine	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3
Maryland	47.8	41.9	42.4	30.3	28.2	27.8	30.1	30.3	29.8	32.5	34.1
Massachusetts	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Michigan	214.5	202.9	207.3	143.8	136.0	134.2	146.4	146.9	144.2	158.2	163.5
Minnesota	833.6	758.0	759.3	542.7	496.8	496.6	541.0	548.0	540.5	585.5	610.2
Mississippi	298.4	299.7	288.4	250.9	238.3	241.5	269.5	278.0	282.7	300.1	274.7
Missouri	508.1	483.9	473.8	358.2	338.7	340.7	364.5	372.7	369.1	397.6	400.7
Montana	202.8	248.9	248.1	244.6	231.7	235.5	248.0	253.0	256.0	272.1	244.1
Nebraska	799.8	825.5	851.3	575.9	562.8	567.2	619.2	619.5	609.3	672.4	670.3
Nevada	1.5	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.5	5.6
New Hampshire	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
New Jersey	7.1	6.6	6.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.2
New Mexico	47.4	45.0	43.5	37.3	36.4	36.4	39.1	38.9	39.3	42.0	40.5
New York	63.0	64.4	66.8	44.6	42.4	41.8	45.8	45.7	45.0	49.6	50.9
North Carolina	209.8	207.3	205.7	172.5	165.3	163.2	175.9	175.6	175.8	186.5	183.8
North Dakota	699.2	725.7	718.7	638.9	616.3	621.8	656.2	672.4	677.9	725.7	675.3
Ohio	449.0	380.8	391.2	269.3	248.7	240.1	264.1	265.3	260.0	283.9	305.3
Oklahoma	344.5	267.3	259.3	238.1	234.1	237.2	251.9	252.7	255.0	269.6	261.0
Oregon	48.7	81.8	80.6	76.1	73.9	75.7	80.1	81.3	81.9	87.3	76.7
Pennsylvania	56.7	63.8	65.6	44.4	41.7	41.0	44.7	44.8	44.0	48.3	49.5
Rhode Island	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Carolina	81.3	73.4	73.3	62.9	60.8	59.8	64.4	64.0	64.2	67.8	67.2
South Dakota	504.2	525.9	525.4	402.7	390.0	388.5	411.9	417.9	413.6	446.3	442.6
Tennessee	164.9	168.1	164.0	132.0	125.6	125.2	135.8	137.3	138.0	147.7	143.9
Texas	906.8	954.3	912.2	819.9	800.8	807.1	880.8	889.4	905.9	963.4	884.1
Utah	13.9	16.9	17.4	14.5	13.5	13.5	14.5	14.6	14.8	16.0	15.0
Vermont	4.6	5.2	5.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
Virginia	67.6	70.3	71.3	57.4	54.7	53.7	57.6	57.3	56.9	60.6	60.7
Washington	131.4	154.3	151.3	143.6	140.3	143.7	151.9	154.0	155.1	164.8	149.0
West Virginia	3.8	6.4	6.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.8
Wisconsin	264.9	273.4	283.4	186.8	176.8	173.5	191.1	190.7	187.1	207.2	213.5
Wyoming	19.4	23.9	25.1	22.2	19.4	19.5	20.8	21.2	21.6	23.4	21.6
National total	12,965.5	12,630.6	12,658.6	9,906.1	9,443.5	9,460.1	10,237.5	10,343.9	10,313.3	11,121.6	10,908.1

*Corn, soybeans, wheat, seed cotton, rice (long grain, Japonica, and other medium and short grain), peanuts, sorghum, barley, oats, canola, and sunflower seed

Table 8. 10-year average state-level ARC and PLC payments for 11 major crops under OBBB, 2025-2034, million dollars

Crop	Corn	Soybeans	Wheat	Seed cotton	Rice	Peanuts	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Canola	Sunflowers	11 crops
Alabama	7.6	4.3	5.2	48.3	0.0	56.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	122.4
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Arizona	4.6	0.0	8.7	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	71.3
Arkansas	11.6	62.4	30.1	93.2	324.0	1.5	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	528.6
California	19.6	0.0	38.8	62.5	22.2	0.0	0.7	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	147.6
Colorado	60.4	0.2	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.0	0.3	0.1	3.9	167.1
Connecticut	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Delaware	6.4	3.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
Florida	3.1	0.3	0.4	7.0	5.9	41.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8
Georgia	16.6	3.3	10.5	90.2	0.0	218.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	339.8
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	13.4	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.2	1.9	0.0	138.4
Illinois	600.8	223.7	38.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	865.5
Indiana	286.6	115.6	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.7
Iowa	698.3	204.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	905.0
Kansas	177.4	58.9	355.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	111.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.8	710.2
Kentucky	68.8	30.6	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	121.6
Louisiana	14.3	15.1	4.9	77.8	118.4	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	233.8
Maine	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3
Maryland	17.9	8.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1
Massachusetts	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Michigan	106.5	30.2	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	163.5
Minnesota	377.5	147.7	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.0	2.2	2.7	610.2
Mississippi	17.2	29.7	9.1	145.5	67.6	3.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	274.7
Missouri	138.6	101.9	55.3	43.3	47.1	0.3	13.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	400.7
Montana	3.3	0.0	200.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.6	1.6	0.1	244.1
Nebraska	487.3	98.7	62.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.9	670.3
Nevada	1.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.6
New Hampshire	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
New Jersey	2.9	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
New Mexico	7.8	0.0	11.4	10.5	0.0	5.1	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5
New York	41.6	4.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	50.9
North Carolina	34.2	25.5	22.4	64.9	0.0	35.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	183.8
North Dakota	102.3	81.6	331.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	1.8	86.7	44.2	675.3
Ohio	170.3	95.7	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	305.3
Oklahoma	10.8	3.5	194.1	29.2	0.3	14.0	8.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	261.0
Oregon	4.8	0.0	66.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	76.7
Pennsylvania	35.6	8.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	49.5
Rhode Island	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
South Carolina	11.5	6.1	6.7	24.4	0.0	18.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	67.2
South Dakota	214.5	92.1	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.6	1.4	0.1	33.0	442.6
Tennessee	35.0	23.3	16.5	67.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	143.9
Texas	81.0	1.1	147.2	394.1	89.5	86.9	81.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	884.1
Utah	4.9	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.0
Vermont	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Virginia	18.1	8.9	10.0	7.5	0.0	14.8	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7
Washington	5.6	0.0	137.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	149.0
West Virginia	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
Wisconsin	175.6	28.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	213.5
Wyoming	5.4	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	21.6
National total	4,112.7	1,519.8	2,279.3	1,223.8	675.2	496.6	269.4	131.2	13.3	95.0	91.8	10,908.1

National crop program benefits

Under 2018 farm bill policies, projected ARC and PLC payments average about $5 billion per year between the 2025/26 and 2034/35 crop years (Table 9 and Figure 3). Average PLC payments slightly exceed $3 billion per year, while ARC payments average just under $2 billion per year. Under the OBBB, average ARC and PLC payments rise to almost $11 billion per year, with PLC payment accounting for most of the increase.

As discussed previously, these estimates are sensitive to projected prices, base acreage changes, program elections and more. The range of stochastic outcomes is quite wide; in outcomes with prices in excess of effective reference prices, for example, PLC payments will be zero; in extremely low-price outcomes, estimated payments are much higher than the averages reported here. Note also that in 2025/26 producers will receive the higher of the ARC or PLC payment for each program crop on their farm. For purposes of Table 9, three-fourths of total payments in 2025/26 are reported as PLC payments and one-fourth as ARC payments, consistent with the program shares in 2026/27.

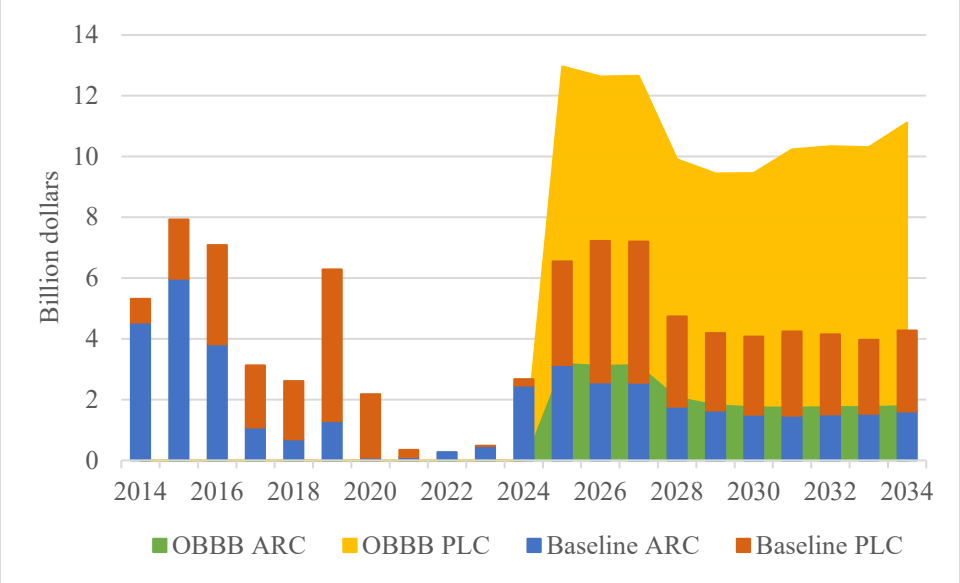
In addition to ARC and PLC, producers may receive marketing loan program benefits (loan deficiency payments or marketing loan gains) in years with exceptionally low prices. The increase in loan rates under OBBB increases the frequency with which such benefits occur, even though they continue to be rare for most commodities. Upland cotton accounts for the largest share of the reported marketing loan benefits.

Table 9. Average ARC, PLC and marketing loan benefits, crop year basis, million dollars

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	25/26-34/35 average
ARC payments											
Baseline	3,131	2,570	2,553	1,765	1,639	1,503	1,469	1,511	1,534	1,608	1,928
Selected OBBB provisions	3,241	3,176	3,200	2,125	1,881	1,810	1,804	1,817	1,816	1,855	2,272
Difference	110	606	648	360	241	307	335	305	281	247	344
Percent difference	3.5%	23.6%	25.4%	20.4%	14.7%	20.4%	22.8%	20.2%	18.3%	15.4%	17.8%
PLC payments											
Baseline	3,416	4,656	4,644	2,972	2,551	2,568	2,774	2,638	2,434	2,664	3,132
Selected OBBB provisions	9,724	9,455	9,458	7,781	7,563	7,650	8,434	8,527	8,498	9,267	8,636
Difference	6,308	4,799	4,814	4,809	5,012	5,082	5,659	5,889	6,064	6,603	5,504
Percent difference	184.7%	103.1%	103.7%	161.8%	196.5%	197.9%	204.0%	223.3%	249.2%	247.9%	175.8%
Marketing loan (ML) benefits											
Baseline	238	237	195	186	162	186	152	122	135	127	174
Selected OBBB provisions	253	435	399	399	343	371	327	287	320	281	341
Difference	15	198	204	213	181	185	175	165	185	154	167
Percent difference	6.3%	83.6%	105.0%	114.0%	112.0%	99.6%	114.8%	134.9%	136.9%	121.7%	96.3%
ARC + PLC + ML											
Baseline	6,785	7,462	7,391	4,923	4,352	4,257	4,396	4,271	4,103	4,398	5,234
Selected OBBB provisions	13,219	13,065	13,057	10,305	9,786	9,832	10,565	10,631	10,633	11,402	11,249
Difference	6,433	5,603	5,666	5,382	5,434	5,574	6,169	6,360	6,530	7,004	6,016
Percent difference	94.8%	75.1%	76.7%	109.3%	124.9%	130.9%	140.4%	148.9%	159.2%	159.3%	114.9%

Note: In 2025/26, producers receive the higher of what would have been their ARC or PLC payments for each crop under OBBB. For purposes of this table, they are reported as if 75% are PLC payments and 25% are ARC payments, consistent with the shares of total ARC and PLC payments in 2026/27.

Figure 3. ARC and PLC payments, crop year basis



Net commodity program and crop insurance outlays

The selected provisions of the OBBB considered in this analysis increase federal commodity program outlays by an estimated cumulative total of $47 billion over the ten-year period between fiscal years 2025 and 2034 (Table 10). For a similar set of examined provisions, the corresponding estimate by the Congressional Budget Office was $56 billion (author calculations based on figures reported in https://www.cbo.gov/publication/61534). FAPRI and CBO estimates will differ for many reasons, ranging from differences in market price projections to differences in how their respective models estimate how producers will respond to changes in program provisions.

Of the $47 billion in additional outlays, $14 billion is accounted for by ARC and PLC payments to producers with corn base acres and other commodity program outlays associated with corn (Table 11). In absolute terms, the second-largest increase is for wheat ($10.7 billion) followed by cotton ($7.3 billion) and soybeans ($6.3 billion). Proportionally, rice, peanuts, cotton and wheat each see OBBB increases of more than 100% relative to baseline, while the increases are proportionally smaller for soybeans, corn and sorghum. A variety of factors explain these differences, as discussed previously. Differences in the proportional increases in effective reference prices (Table 2) are one critical factor.

In fiscal year 2027, FAPRI modeled commodity program net outlays under OBBB reach the highest level since the creation of the ARC and PLC programs in 2014 (Figure 4). Payments associated with the 2025 crop will be made in October 2026, which is the first month in fiscal year 2027. Note that these estimates only consider basic commodity programs such as ARC, PLC, marketing loans, DMC and cotton user payments; they do not include spending on export programs, the conservation reserve program, and other programs which are also included in Commodity Credit Corporation spending. They also do not include ad hoc programs such as the $30 billion in emergency spending approved by Congress in December 2024.

FAPRI assumed changes in crop insurance premiums and premium subsidy rates that generated estimated increases in net outlays of a cumulative $5.7 billion over ten years. The corresponding estimate by CBO for Subtitle E of the bill was an increase in outlays of $6.0 billion. Colleagues at North Dakota State's Agricultural Risk Policy Center are working with FAPRI to evaluate the crop insurance provisions of the OBBB.

CBO also estimated the impact of commodity program provisions not evaluated by FAPRI, such as the impact of change in the treatment of certain entities for ARC and PLC payment purposes (a 10-year increase of $1.3 billion) and changes in the adjusted gross income limitations for producers to be eligible for payments ($0.4 billion). They also estimated how changes in other provisions might reduce the amount of spending made under Section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Act ($3.6 billion in reduced outlays).

Table 10. Net outlays for modeled commodity programs and crop insurance, million dollars

	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 25-34 total
Modeled commodity programs*											
Baseline	757	3,225	7,264	7,860	7,768	5,320	4,848	4,700	4,820	4,714	51,275
Selected OBBB provisions	765	3,355	14,042	13,531	13,491	10,719	10,330	10,329	11,015	11,126	98,701
Difference	8	130	6,778	5,671	5,723	5,400	5,482	5,629	6,195	6,411	47,426
Percent difference	1.0%	4.0%	93.3%	72.1%	73.7%	101.5%	113.1%	119.8%	128.5%	136.0%	92.5%
Crop insurance											
Baseline	12,858	12,193	12,289	12,424	12,617	12,753	12,823	12,877	12,957	13,074	126,865
Selected OBBB provisions	12,857	12,303	12,922	13,130	13,319	13,462	13,536	13,593	13,679	13,799	132,600
Difference	-1	110	633	706	702	709	713	716	721	726	5,735
Percent difference	0.0%	0.9%	5.2%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	4.5%

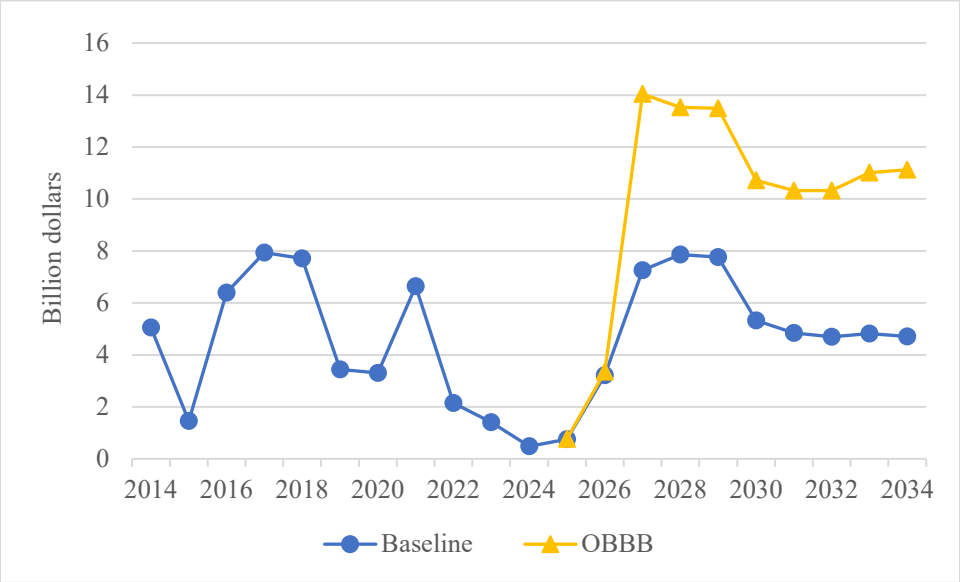
*Includes net outlays for grains, oilseeds, cotton, sugar and dairy. Includes outlays on ARC, PLC, marketing loans, cotton user payments, the sugar program and DMC.

Table 11. Net outlays for modeled commodity programs, FY 2025-FY 2034, million dollars

			Difference	
Commodity	Baseline	OBBB	Absolute	Percent
Corn	21,390	35,462	14,071	66%
Soybeans	7,623	13,946	6,323	83%
Wheat	8,069	18,771	10,702	133%
Upland/seed cotton	4,915	12,195	7,280	148%
Rice	1,699	5,188	3,489	205%
Peanuts	1,387	4,162	2,775	200%
Sorghum	1,441	2,344	903	63%
Other modeled crops*	1,056	2,219	1,163	110%
Dairy	3,694	4,415	721	20%
Modeled commodities	51,275	98,701	47,426	92%

*Includes barley, oats, sugar and other oilseeds. Does not include pulse crops.
Note: Includes outlays on ARC, PLC, marketing loans, cotton user payments, the sugar program and DMC.

Figure 4. Modeled commodity program net outlays, fiscal year



Implications for crop producer income

The provisions of the OBBB examined here have only modest estimated impacts on crop and livestock production and on commodity prices. ARC and PLC payments are made on base acreage that is fixed for several years at a time (generally at least the life of a farm bill). Since those payments are therefore less "coupled" to current production choices, our models assume that a dollar of expected ARC or PLC payments has a smaller impact on production choices than does a dollar of expected market revenues.

The changes in payments under the OBBB have effects on expected payments that vary across commodities. The result is a small increase relative to the baseline in production of crops like rice and peanuts that see a large increase in payments. Also modestly supporting crop production are the increases in crop insurance subsidies. Corn production declines very slightly relative to the baseline, as corn payments increase proportionally less than those for other crops. This results in lower prices for rice and peanuts and higher prices for corn than in the baseline, but all the changes are small (2% or less).

To put the provisions of the OBBB into context, it is useful to look at the sum of market returns and program benefits (Figures 5-8). Market net returns are defined as the MYA price multiplied by the yield per harvested acre, minus an estimate of variable production expenses (defined as USDA defines operating costs, which includes inputs like fertilizer, seed, fuel and chemicals, but excludes land costs and other overhead costs). Weighted average ARC and PLC payments are reported on a per-base acre basis (and so are not strictly comparable to market net returns, as base acreage is fixed regardless of the crop planted, and total base acreage and planted area may differ substantially). Crop insurance net indemnities are defined as total indemnities for each crop minus producer-paid premiums, on a per-acre basis. Finally, the reported marketing loan program benefits include stochastic average loan deficiency payments and marketing loan gains on a per-acre basis.

For corn, soybeans, wheat and cotton, market net returns peaked in 2021/22 or 2022/23 and have since declined. The relative importance of PLC and ARC payments, crop insurance net indemnities and

marketing loan benefits differs significantly across these four major crops. In no case, however, do the OBBB program changes bring total producer net returns plus the reported program benefits, back to the recent peak levels.

While the sum of market net returns and government program benefits under OBBB generally exceed levels that occurred in the late 2010s, it is important to note that land costs and other fixed expenses have increased as well. Overall market net returns over variable expenses and program benefits will fall short of covering these higher fixed costs for many producers. The picture is very different, of course, for someone who owns the land and machinery they operate with no debt than it is for someone who rents most of the land they operate or who has large debts.

Figure 5. Corn market net returns and program benefits under OBBB

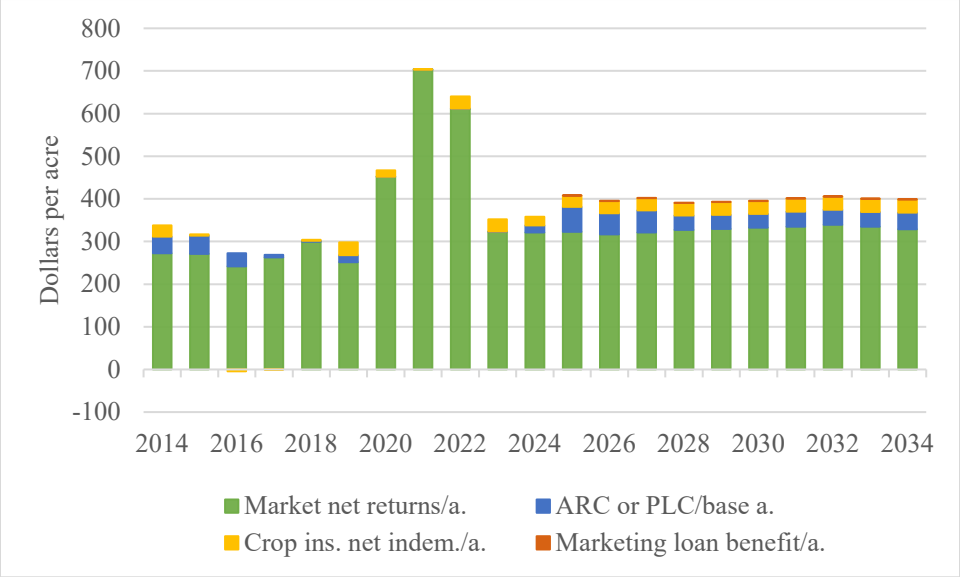


Figure 6. Soybean market net returns and program benefits under OBBB

Figure 7. Wheat market net returns and program benefits under OBBB

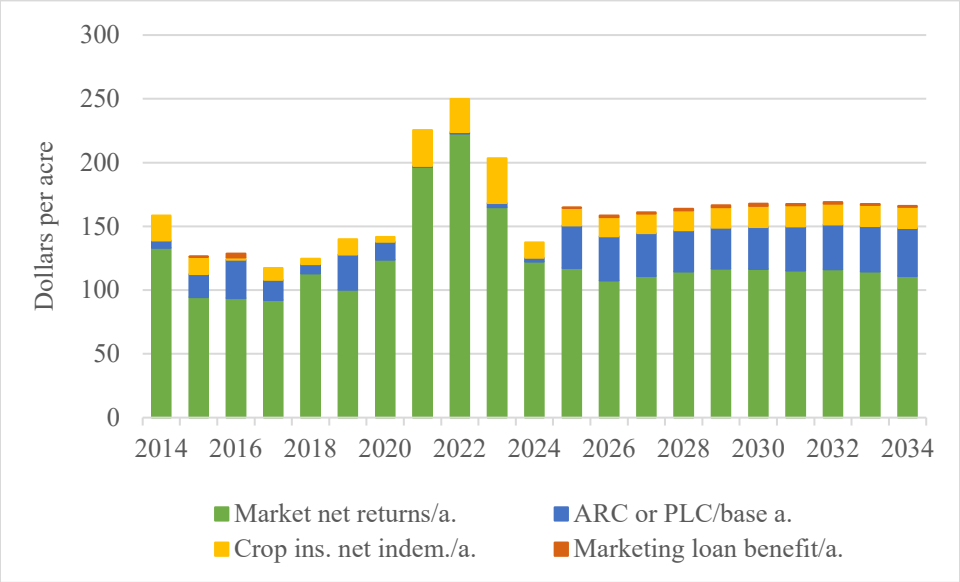
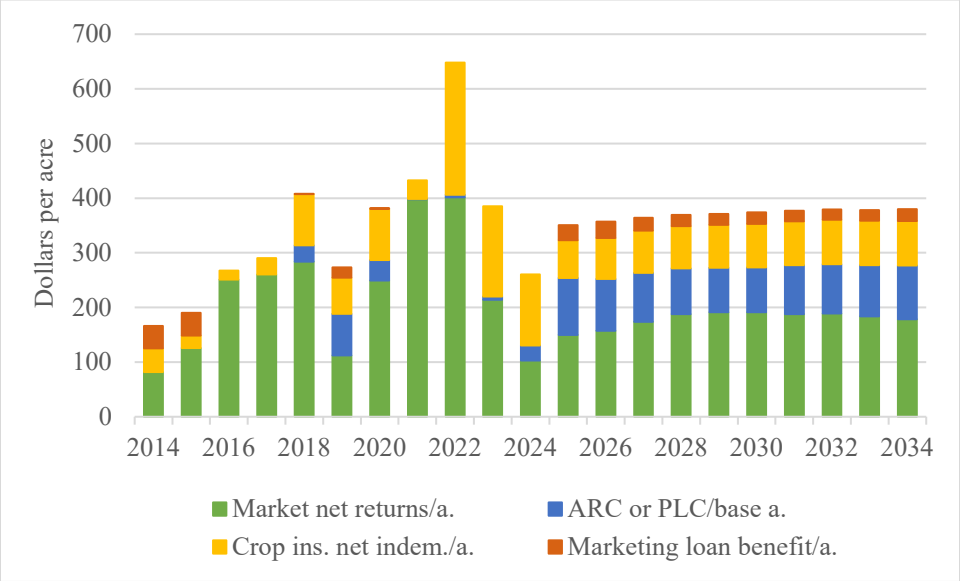


Figure 8. Cotton market net returns and program benefits under OBBB



Implications for farm income

In FAPRI's 2025 baseline with 2018 farm bill policies in place, net farm income increased in calendar year 2025, largely because of high cattle prices and ad hoc government payments approved in December 2024. Under the assumption that those ad hoc programs are not renewed, government payments and projected net farm income decline in 2026 and remain well below the 2025 value in subsequent years.

Over calendar years 2025-2034, the average annual increase in farm income from government payments under OBBB relative to the 2018 farm bill baseline is $5.4 billion (Table 12). Crop insurance net

indemnities increase by an average of $0.5 billion. Changes in crop and livestock receipts average 0.1% or less.

In contrast, production expenses increase by an annual average of 0.3% ($1.4 billion) compared to the baseline under the OBBB. The increase in government payments and farm income increases cropland rental rates, machinery depreciation, interest costs and other expenses. These increased costs are partially offset in the farm income accounts by small increases in miscellaneous income categories. Overall, the increase in annual net farm income above baseline values averages $4.7 billion, or 3.2%.

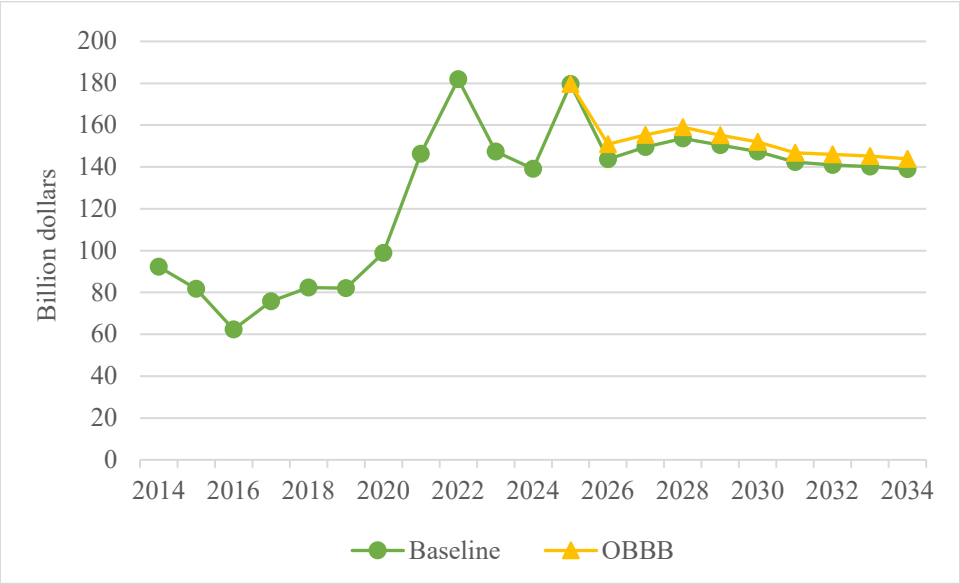
The selected OBBB provisions examined here have almost no impact on 2025 farm income. Note that the various tables in this report use different years. ARC and PLC payments associated with the 2025/26 marketing year are made in October 2026, which is part of calendar year 2026 for farm income purposes, but fiscal year 2027 for government outlay purposes.

The estimated changes in net farm income under the selected provisions of the OBBB are proportionally small (Figure 9), even though they may prove very important to many producers. Net farm income considers the sector as a whole, including animal agriculture and specialty crops that are not significantly affected by the selected provisions of the OBBB examined here. Sharply higher cattle prices have supported net farm income, for example, even as field crop returns have declined sharply from their peak values. Note also that Figure 9 reports farm income in nominal dollars to be consistent with other data in this report; the recent increase would appear less dramatic in inflation-corrected real dollars.

Table 12. Net farm income, billion dollars

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-34 average
Government payments											
Baseline	42.35	14.75	16.24	16.15	13.61	12.55	11.96	11.10	11.07	10.88	16.07
Selected OBBB provisions	42.37	21.33	21.90	21.86	18.99	18.01	17.57	17.29	17.47	17.39	21.42
Difference	0.02	6.58	5.67	5.71	5.38	5.46	5.61	6.19	6.39	6.51	5.35
Percent difference	0.0%	44.6%	34.9%	35.4%	39.5%	43.5%	46.9%	55.8%	57.7%	59.9%	33.3%
Crop insurance net indemnities											
Baseline	7.81	7.57	7.66	7.80	7.94	8.02	8.07	8.12	8.21	8.26	7.95
Selected OBBB provisions	7.81	7.99	8.25	8.39	8.53	8.62	8.67	8.72	8.82	8.88	8.47
Difference	0.00	0.42	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.52
Percent difference	0.0%	5.6%	7.6%	7.5%	7.5%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	7.4%	7.4%	6.6%
Crop receipts											
Baseline	241.70	244.23	247.83	251.25	253.52	254.97	256.79	258.95	261.18	262.43	253.28
Selected OBBB provisions	241.69	244.40	248.06	251.34	253.57	254.99	256.78	258.92	261.14	262.38	253.33
Difference	-0.01	0.16	0.23	0.08	0.06	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	0.04
Percent difference	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Livestock receipts											
Baseline	275.25	269.63	273.48	276.68	276.50	275.40	271.93	273.74	275.03	277.52	274.52
Selected OBBB provisions	275.24	269.61	273.52	276.73	276.55	275.45	271.95	273.76	275.05	277.53	274.54
Difference	0.00	-0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Percent difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Production expenses											
Baseline	452.15	458.50	462.33	465.64	468.87	471.44	474.27	478.81	483.59	489.14	470.47
Selected OBBB provisions	452.15	458.40	463.04	466.79	470.36	473.16	476.19	480.89	485.84	491.54	471.84
Difference	0.00	-0.10	0.70	1.14	1.49	1.73	1.92	2.08	2.25	2.40	1.36
Percent difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Other net farm income											
Baseline	64.68	65.93	66.56	67.36	67.68	67.79	67.80	67.89	68.32	68.96	67.30
Selected OBBB provisions	64.70	65.94	66.65	67.50	67.87	67.99	68.02	68.12	68.57	69.22	67.46
Difference	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.13	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.16
Percent difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Net farm income											
Baseline	179.64	143.60	149.44	153.60	150.36	147.29	142.27	140.98	140.24	138.91	148.63
Selected OBBB provisions	179.66	150.87	155.34	159.03	155.15	151.90	146.80	145.93	145.21	143.86	153.37
Difference	0.02	7.26	5.90	5.43	4.78	4.60	4.53	4.95	4.98	4.95	4.74
Percent difference	0.0%	5.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.2%

Figure 9. Nominal net farm income, calendar year



Implications for farm real estate values and cropland rental rates

All else equal, increases in government payments and net farm income generally result in increases in cropland rental rates and farm real estate values. Recognizing that many other factors also affect land markets, FAPRI models reflect this relationship. The 3% average increase in net farm income under the OBBB translates into a similar proportional increase in average cropland rental rates and a slightly smaller proportional increase in farm real estate values. Note that these effects take time. Because of lags in rental markets, for example, the impact on 2034 cropland rental rates is 4.7%, and the increase in farm real estate values in that year is 3.8%.

These national level impacts will not be reflective of changes in particular regions. In some parts of the country, government program benefits are a small share of overall farm income and non-agricultural uses of land may have important impacts on local real estate markets. In contrast, regions that are especially reliant on farm program benefits are likely to see larger proportional changes in rental rates and asset values. Farmland values are especially likely to increase on farms with new base acreage, as that will provide a stream of payments for which the farm was previously ineligible.

Table 13. Farm real estate values and cropland rental rates, dollars per acre

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-34 average
Cropland rental rate											
Baseline	161.47	156.23	155.41	156.50	158.25	159.25	160.05	160.84	161.88	163.21	159.31
Selected OBBB provisions	161.47	156.23	158.45	161.08	163.82	165.35	166.55	167.66	169.15	170.86	164.06
Difference	0.00	0.00	3.03	4.58	5.56	6.10	6.50	6.82	7.27	7.65	4.75
Percent difference	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%	3.0%
Farm real estate values											
Baseline	4,170	4,115	4,120	4,163	4,208	4,231	4,247	4,261	4,279	4,304	4,210
Selected OBBB provisions	4,170	4,115	4,185	4,263	4,328	4,363	4,388	4,408	4,436	4,469	4,313
Difference	0	0	65	99	121	132	141	147	157	165	103
Percent difference	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.8%	2.4%

Caveats and final comments

This report is based on our understanding of the provisions of the OBBB. Experience suggests program implementation could result in some results not anticipated here. Exactly how the permitted increase in base acreage would be carried out, for example, could strongly affect the results.

We do not study all provisions of the OBBB. Other changes could have important impacts on the agricultural sector, producers, consumers and government costs that would not be reflected in any of the analysis presented here.

Many of the results here are baseline and model dependent. If market prices are consistently higher or lower than projected here, it could dramatically impact the results. Similarly, projecting ARC and PLC program participation rates is difficult, as the actual producer decision depends on many factors beyond those considered in our models.

Nothing in this report should be interpreted as support for or opposition to the policies examined. Our goal is to provide objective analysis that is useful to policy makers, producers and the public, not support or oppose particular policies.

Table A.1. Annual state-level ARC and PLC payments for 11 major crops* under the 2018 farm bill baseline, million dollars

Crop year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-34 average
Alabama	45.7	48.6	47.8	40.6	38.4	37.7	37.9	35.1	34.3	35.1	40.1
Alaska	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Arizona	28.5	28.0	25.7	21.1	19.7	20.9	20.7	20.0	19.5	20.5	22.5
Arkansas	254.3	223.3	219.6	174.4	151.8	158.8	179.2	186.3	182.5	192.8	192.3
California	75.8	77.0	78.3	54.1	48.3	50.2	51.3	49.5	48.3	50.9	58.4
Colorado	89.9	106.4	108.7	70.0	63.1	61.6	63.4	61.6	57.9	62.1	74.5
Connecticut	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Delaware	9.0	10.1	10.1	6.3	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.3	6.6
Florida	13.6	16.2	16.8	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.8	12.4	12.1	12.1	14.1
Georgia	118.0	134.1	135.4	117.6	112.0	108.4	108.9	99.3	97.0	98.0	112.9
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	45.3	74.9	81.1	62.6	52.7	51.9	50.6	50.1	47.1	49.7	56.6
Illinois	712.9	788.9	794.7	488.2	409.5	381.3	396.9	386.4	367.2	404.3	513.0
Indiana	355.7	379.0	380.4	231.7	199.4	180.3	191.0	184.2	175.2	193.7	247.0
Iowa	741.5	811.2	826.0	486.5	417.4	395.6	416.3	403.0	386.2	426.9	531.1
Kansas	401.0	468.6	451.0	283.9	269.8	275.6	283.9	278.1	260.8	278.9	325.1
Kentucky	77.2	84.4	84.4	51.0	44.1	41.0	43.8	42.6	40.4	44.1	55.3
Louisiana	108.7	93.7	89.6	71.2	63.6	67.5	75.4	77.3	75.8	80.0	80.3
Maine	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Maryland	24.7	27.3	27.2	17.0	14.4	13.4	14.2	13.9	13.2	14.4	18.0
Massachusetts	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Michigan	117.6	129.7	130.2	77.0	66.9	62.4	67.1	65.1	61.5	67.6	84.5
Minnesota	459.0	507.7	497.9	314.0	260.6	246.7	266.1	262.8	251.0	272.2	333.8
Mississippi	131.3	118.9	110.5	87.8	79.0	82.4	87.1	86.7	85.0	89.6	95.8
Missouri	259.0	274.9	265.0	174.0	152.9	149.2	152.7	151.0	145.1	155.8	188.0
Montana	86.7	131.9	142.7	115.9	102.0	100.0	97.7	96.6	91.2	95.0	106.0
Nebraska	483.2	536.6	538.5	306.2	276.0	268.0	287.7	279.1	264.4	292.1	353.2
Nevada	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
New Hampshire	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
New Jersey	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.5
New Mexico	20.6	22.1	20.7	14.2	13.2	13.1	13.3	12.7	12.2	12.9	15.5
New York	32.6	35.3	35.8	20.5	18.2	17.0	18.3	17.8	16.8	18.6	23.1
North Carolina	93.9	97.7	94.8	69.6	62.9	61.4	62.7	60.0	58.2	61.2	72.2
North Dakota	291.0	387.6	398.4	290.8	260.1	255.0	252.8	253.7	242.0	257.8	288.9
Ohio	241.8	257.8	260.0	158.4	133.7	120.4	131.8	128.2	122.7	134.2	168.9
Oklahoma	120.3	142.0	143.5	103.8	96.5	97.0	96.6	93.6	88.4	91.9	107.4
Oregon	22.1	33.8	36.2	26.5	24.4	24.9	24.4	23.9	22.1	23.1	26.1
Pennsylvania	29.2	31.6	31.9	18.8	16.3	15.1	16.2	15.8	15.0	16.5	20.7
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	34.7	35.8	34.9	26.2	24.1	23.6	24.0	22.8	22.2	23.2	27.2
South Dakota	260.6	298.4	294.9	196.9	179.3	170.1	174.1	172.0	165.7	178.2	209.0
Tennessee	79.1	79.7	75.7	53.0	47.3	47.0	48.4	46.9	45.4	48.5	57.1
Texas	425.8	427.8	395.8	292.1	275.7	284.3	292.8	283.9	275.2	289.6	324.3
Utah	5.3	7.2	7.6	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.2
Vermont	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7
Virginia	30.2	33.6	33.7	24.0	21.3	20.2	20.8	19.9	19.1	20.2	24.3
Washington	54.7	81.0	86.4	63.3	58.4	59.5	58.2	57.1	52.9	55.1	62.7
West Virginia	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4
Wisconsin	148.1	160.6	161.7	91.7	80.0	74.1	80.8	78.2	73.9	82.2	103.1
Wyoming	7.2	9.5	10.0	7.3	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.8
National total	6,547.2	7,225.8	7,196.5	4,736.8	4,190.4	4,071.0	4,243.2	4,149.2	3,968.0	4,271.5	5,060.0

*Corn, soybeans, wheat, seed cotton, rice (long grain, Japonica, and other medium and short grain), peanuts, sorghum, barley, oats, canola, and sunflower seed

Table A.2. Annual state-level ARC and PLC payments for 11 major crops,* OBBB change from 2018 farm bill baseline, million dollars

Crop year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-34 average
Alabama	72.6	81.4	83.3	79.2	78.7	77.0	85.3	85.9	87.2	92.0	82.3
Alaska	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arizona	35.0	49.3	48.4	46.7	45.8	45.2	51.2	52.7	55.0	58.6	48.8
Arkansas	347.0	326.0	315.9	293.8	286.3	294.2	343.6	368.3	381.0	406.7	336.3
California	98.6	85.3	81.6	81.7	80.2	80.9	91.1	93.3	96.8	103.2	89.3
Colorado	119.5	77.7	76.4	80.7	83.1	85.9	95.1	97.3	101.4	109.6	92.7
Connecticut	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Delaware	7.7	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.4	5.6
Florida	25.8	45.7	47.7	44.9	44.5	43.7	48.2	48.0	48.2	50.5	44.7
Georgia	200.8	218.0	227.2	220.9	221.4	215.8	237.7	237.0	239.2	251.5	227.0
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	54.6	72.1	67.7	77.4	77.3	80.9	90.1	93.5	98.2	106.2	81.8
Illinois	554.7	300.2	330.0	280.5	295.3	312.6	344.3	356.0	357.2	393.5	352.4
Indiana	294.2	150.6	165.0	138.1	145.2	153.4	169.4	174.3	174.9	191.1	175.6
Iowa	553.8	321.3	359.9	297.6	316.6	335.5	369.1	381.6	382.8	421.2	373.9
Kansas	306.1	342.9	322.4	357.6	368.6	378.9	416.7	429.2	444.5	484.0	385.1
Kentucky	70.9	70.2	71.8	58.2	58.3	59.9	65.6	67.5	67.5	73.5	66.3
Louisiana	147.0	152.1	148.6	136.9	133.0	135.0	157.3	167.2	173.6	185.1	153.6
Maine	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3
Maryland	23.0	14.6	15.2	13.4	13.8	14.4	15.9	16.5	16.6	18.1	16.1
Massachusetts	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Michigan	97.0	73.2	77.1	66.8	69.1	71.8	79.3	81.8	82.8	90.6	79.0
Minnesota	374.6	250.3	261.4	228.6	236.2	250.0	274.9	285.2	289.5	313.2	276.4
Mississippi	167.1	180.8	177.9	163.1	159.3	159.1	182.3	191.3	197.7	210.4	178.9
Missouri	249.1	208.9	208.9	184.2	185.8	191.5	211.7	221.7	224.0	241.8	212.8
Montana	116.1	117.0	105.5	128.6	129.7	135.5	150.3	156.4	164.9	177.1	138.1
Nebraska	316.6	289.0	312.8	269.8	286.8	299.2	331.5	340.4	344.9	380.3	317.1
Nevada	0.8	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.9	4.8
New Hampshire	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
New Jersey	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7
New Mexico	26.8	22.9	22.8	23.1	23.2	23.3	25.8	26.1	27.1	29.1	25.0
New York	30.4	29.1	31.0	24.1	24.2	24.8	27.5	27.9	28.2	31.0	27.8
North Carolina	116.0	109.6	110.9	102.9	102.5	101.8	113.1	115.6	117.7	125.2	111.5
North Dakota	408.2	338.1	320.3	348.1	356.2	366.7	403.3	418.7	435.9	467.9	386.3
Ohio	207.2	123.0	131.2	110.9	115.1	119.7	132.3	137.1	137.3	149.7	136.4
Oklahoma	224.3	125.3	115.9	134.3	137.6	140.2	155.3	159.1	166.6	177.7	153.6
Oregon	26.6	48.0	44.5	49.7	49.5	50.7	55.7	57.4	59.8	64.2	50.6
Pennsylvania	27.4	32.2	33.7	25.7	25.3	25.9	28.5	29.0	29.0	31.8	28.9
Rhode Island	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Carolina	46.6	37.6	38.4	36.7	36.7	36.2	40.4	41.1	42.0	44.6	40.0
South Dakota	243.6	227.5	230.5	205.8	210.6	218.4	237.8	245.9	247.9	268.2	233.6
Tennessee	85.8	88.4	88.3	79.1	78.3	78.2	87.5	90.4	92.6	99.2	86.8
Texas	481.0	526.4	516.4	527.8	525.1	522.7	588.0	605.6	630.7	673.8	559.8
Utah	8.6	9.7	9.8	9.0	8.8	9.1	10.1	10.3	10.6	11.6	9.7
Vermont	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3
Virginia	37.4	36.7	37.6	33.5	33.3	33.5	36.9	37.5	37.8	40.5	36.5
Washington	76.7	73.4	64.9	80.3	81.9	84.2	93.7	96.9	102.2	109.7	86.4
West Virginia	1.9	4.3	4.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4
Wisconsin	116.8	112.7	121.7	95.1	96.8	99.4	110.2	112.5	113.2	125.0	110.4
Wyoming	12.2	14.3	15.1	14.8	13.4	13.8	15.1	15.6	16.2	17.6	14.8
National total	6,418.3	5,404.8	5,462.1	5,169.3	5,253.1	5,389.1	5,994.3	6,194.7	6,345.3	6,850.1	5,848.1

*Corn, soybeans, wheat, seed cotton, rice (long grain, Japonica, and other medium and short grain), peanuts, sorghum, barley, oats, canola, and sunflower seed

Table A.3. Annual state-level ARC and PLC payments for 11 major crops,* OBBB change from 2018 farm bill baseline, percent

Crop year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025-34 average
Alabama	159%	167%	174%	195%	205%	204%	225%	245%	254%	262%	205%
Alaska	106%	27%	29%	31%	45%	69%	88%	92%	97%	101%	61%
Arizona	123%	176%	189%	221%	233%	217%	247%	264%	282%	286%	217%
Arkansas	136%	146%	144%	168%	189%	185%	192%	198%	209%	211%	175%
California	130%	111%	104%	151%	166%	161%	178%	189%	201%	203%	153%
Colorado	133%	73%	70%	115%	132%	139%	150%	158%	175%	176%	124%
Connecticut	80%	80%	87%	119%	136%	150%	153%	160%	172%	171%	120%
Delaware	86%	48%	50%	72%	90%	103%	107%	114%	121%	121%	84%
Florida	190%	281%	283%	297%	307%	317%	348%	387%	397%	418%	318%
Georgia	170%	163%	168%	188%	198%	199%	218%	239%	247%	257%	201%
Hawaii	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Idaho	121%	96%	84%	124%	147%	156%	178%	187%	209%	214%	145%
Illinois	78%	38%	42%	57%	72%	82%	87%	92%	97%	97%	69%
Indiana	83%	40%	43%	60%	73%	85%	89%	95%	100%	99%	71%
Iowa	75%	40%	44%	61%	76%	85%	89%	95%	99%	99%	70%
Kansas	76%	73%	71%	126%	137%	137%	147%	154%	170%	174%	118%
Kentucky	92%	83%	85%	114%	132%	146%	150%	158%	167%	166%	120%
Louisiana	135%	162%	166%	192%	209%	200%	209%	216%	229%	231%	191%
Maine	111%	91%	95%	108%	131%	152%	165%	171%	179%	182%	130%
Maryland	93%	54%	56%	79%	95%	108%	112%	119%	126%	126%	90%
Massachusetts	86%	141%	150%	191%	211%	230%	234%	243%	258%	256%	183%
Michigan	82%	56%	59%	87%	103%	115%	118%	126%	135%	134%	93%
Minnesota	82%	49%	53%	73%	91%	101%	103%	109%	115%	115%	83%
Mississippi	127%	152%	161%	186%	202%	193%	209%	221%	232%	235%	187%
Missouri	96%	76%	79%	106%	122%	128%	139%	147%	154%	155%	113%
Montana	134%	89%	74%	111%	127%	136%	154%	162%	181%	186%	130%
Nebraska	66%	54%	58%	88%	104%	112%	115%	122%	130%	130%	90%
Nevada	133%	548%	507%	601%	660%	676%	747%	772%	837%	860%	626%
New Hampshire	72%	119%	128%	170%	193%	209%	212%	222%	238%	236%	163%
New Jersey	100%	75%	78%	102%	119%	132%	136%	143%	150%	150%	111%
New Mexico	130%	104%	110%	162%	176%	178%	194%	206%	222%	226%	161%
New York	93%	82%	86%	117%	133%	146%	150%	157%	168%	167%	120%
North Carolina	123%	112%	117%	148%	163%	166%	180%	192%	202%	204%	154%
North Dakota	140%	87%	80%	120%	137%	144%	160%	165%	180%	182%	134%
Ohio	86%	48%	50%	70%	86%	99%	100%	107%	112%	112%	81%
Oklahoma	187%	88%	81%	129%	143%	144%	161%	170%	189%	193%	143%
Oregon	121%	142%	123%	188%	203%	203%	229%	240%	270%	278%	194%
Pennsylvania	94%	102%	106%	137%	155%	171%	175%	184%	193%	192%	140%
Rhode Island	89%	271%	284%	346%	377%	406%	413%	425%	448%	446%	321%
South Carolina	134%	105%	110%	140%	152%	153%	168%	180%	189%	192%	147%
South Dakota	93%	76%	78%	105%	117%	128%	137%	143%	150%	151%	112%
Tennessee	108%	111%	117%	149%	165%	166%	181%	193%	204%	204%	152%
Texas	113%	123%	130%	181%	190%	184%	201%	213%	229%	233%	173%
Utah	161%	135%	129%	160%	189%	204%	226%	235%	255%	262%	187%
Vermont	88%	98%	105%	138%	155%	170%	174%	181%	193%	192%	137%
Virginia	124%	109%	111%	140%	156%	166%	177%	189%	198%	201%	150%
Washington	140%	91%	75%	127%	140%	141%	161%	170%	193%	199%	138%
West Virginia	95%	203%	209%	253%	280%	304%	311%	322%	338%	337%	245%
Wisconsin	79%	70%	75%	104%	121%	134%	136%	144%	153%	152%	107%
Wyoming	169%	150%	150%	202%	222%	244%	264%	277%	301%	306%	217%
National total	98%	75%	76%	109%	125%	132%	141%	149%	160%	160%	116%

*Corn, soybeans, wheat, seed cotton, rice (long grain, Japonica, and other medium and short grain), peanuts, sorghum, barley, oats, canola, and sunflower seed

Table A.4. 10-year average state-level ARC and PLC payments for 11 major crops under the 2018 farm bill baseline, 2025-2034, million dollars

Crop	Corn	Soybeans	Wheat	Seed cotton	Rice	Peanuts	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Canola	Sunflowers	11 crops
Alabama	3.7	1.8	1.9	14.7	0.0	17.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Arizona	1.4	0.0	3.2	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5
Arkansas	6.0	35.8	13.1	32.6	101.1	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	192.3
California	7.6	0.0	11.4	21.9	15.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	58.4
Colorado	31.9	0.1	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	74.5
Connecticut	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Delaware	3.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
Florida	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1
Georgia	9.4	2.0	4.6	28.9	0.0	67.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	112.9
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	5.3	0.0	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	56.6
Illinois	366.9	128.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	513.0
Indiana	173.2	64.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	247.0
Iowa	417.6	112.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	531.1
Kansas	93.2	27.3	141.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	61.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	325.1
Kentucky	35.2	12.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3
Louisiana	6.5	6.6	2.0	27.2	36.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.3
Maine	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Maryland	10.1	4.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0
Massachusetts	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Michigan	59.4	14.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	84.5
Minnesota	218.3	79.9	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	333.8
Mississippi	7.6	13.1	3.8	49.1	20.2	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.8
Missouri	76.0	51.0	23.3	15.0	14.4	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	188.0
Montana	1.7	0.0	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	106.0
Nebraska	268.6	48.0	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	353.2
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
New Hampshire	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
New Jersey	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
New Mexico	3.2	0.0	4.7	2.7	0.0	1.6	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5
New York	19.8	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.1
North Carolina	18.5	12.6	8.5	21.4	0.0	10.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2
North Dakota	56.6	41.4	135.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	1.0	28.5	11.3	288.9
Ohio	99.9	52.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	168.9
Oklahoma	5.9	1.8	80.6	9.4	0.1	4.6	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	107.4
Oregon	1.4	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	26.1
Pennsylvania	16.0	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.7
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	6.7	3.5	2.8	8.3	0.0	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2
South Dakota	116.2	44.8	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	7.0	209.0
Tennessee	17.8	10.0	6.1	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1
Texas	45.2	0.6	53.3	122.2	27.8	27.7	46.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	324.3
Utah	1.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Vermont	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Virginia	8.4	4.1	3.7	2.5	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3
Washington	2.3	0.0	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	62.7
West Virginia	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Wisconsin	88.7	11.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	103.1
Wyoming	2.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.8
National total	2,320.0	791.0	905.4	397.6	215.3	152.6	149.7	69.6	6.0	30.8	22.0	5,060.0

Table A.5. 10-year average state-level ARC and PLC payments for 11 major crops, OBBB change from the 2018 farm bill baseline, 2025-2034, million dollars

Crop	Corn	Soybeans	Wheat	Seed cotton	Rice	Peanuts	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Canola	Sunflowers	11 crops
Alabama	3.9	2.5	3.3	33.7	0.0	38.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.3
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arizona	3.2	0.0	5.5	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.8
Arkansas	5.6	26.7	17.1	60.6	223.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	336.3
California	12.0	0.0	27.5	40.6	6.5	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	89.3
Colorado	28.5	0.1	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.1	0.2	0.1	2.8	92.7
Connecticut	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Delaware	2.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Florida	2.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	5.9	31.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.7
Georgia	7.2	1.3	6.0	61.3	0.0	150.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	227.0
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	8.2	0.0	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	81.8
Illinois	233.9	95.6	21.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	352.4
Indiana	113.3	50.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.6
Iowa	280.6	92.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	373.9
Kansas	84.3	31.6	213.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	50.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.8	385.1
Kentucky	33.7	18.6	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3
Louisiana	7.8	8.4	2.9	50.6	82.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.6
Maine	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Maryland	7.7	4.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1
Massachusetts	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Michigan	47.1	15.4	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	79.0
Minnesota	159.2	67.8	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	1.5	2.1	276.4
Mississippi	9.5	16.6	5.3	96.4	47.5	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	178.9
Missouri	62.6	50.9	32.0	28.3	32.8	0.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	212.8
Montana	1.6	0.0	119.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.3	1.2	0.1	138.1
Nebraska	218.7	50.7	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	317.1
Nevada	1.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.8
New Hampshire	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
New Jersey	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
New Mexico	4.7	0.0	6.7	7.9	0.0	3.5	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
New York	21.9	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	27.8
North Carolina	15.7	13.0	13.9	43.5	0.0	24.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	111.5
North Dakota	45.7	40.2	196.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.9	58.3	32.9	386.3
Ohio	70.4	43.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	136.4
Oklahoma	4.8	1.7	113.5	19.8	0.2	9.4	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	153.6
Oregon	3.4	0.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	50.6
Pennsylvania	19.6	5.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	28.9
Rhode Island	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
South Carolina	4.9	2.6	4.0	16.1	0.0	12.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
South Dakota	98.3	47.3	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.1	26.0	233.6
Tennessee	17.2	13.3	10.5	45.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.8
Texas	35.9	0.5	93.9	271.9	61.8	59.2	35.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	559.8
Utah	3.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.7
Vermont	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Virginia	9.7	4.7	6.2	5.0	0.0	10.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5
Washington	3.2	0.0	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	86.4
West Virginia	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Wisconsin	86.9	17.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	110.4
Wyoming	3.3	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.8
National total	1,792.7	728.8	1,373.9	826.2	460.0	344.0	119.6	61.6	7.2	64.2	69.8	5,848.1

Table A.6. Payments per base acre, 2025-2034 average, dollars per acre

	Baseline	OBBB	Absolute change	Percentage change
Alabama	33.92	84.12	50.20	148%
Alaska	10.20	16.38	6.18	61%
Arizona	48.99	114.61	65.62	134%
Arkansas	30.08	79.50	49.42	164%
California	33.15	63.79	30.64	92%
Colorado	16.04	31.00	14.96	93%
Connecticut	22.48	34.93	12.45	55%
Delaware	19.18	33.50	14.32	75%
Florida	47.34	115.67	68.33	144%
Georgia	43.78	120.95	77.17	176%
Hawaii	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Idaho	21.07	44.40	23.33	111%
Illinois	25.36	41.52	16.16	64%
Indiana	23.78	39.14	15.36	65%
Iowa	24.57	40.02	15.44	63%
Kansas	15.47	29.86	14.39	93%
Kentucky	19.00	31.73	12.74	67%
Louisiana	32.58	82.30	49.73	153%
Maine	13.83	22.97	9.13	66%
Maryland	18.41	31.90	13.49	73%
Massachusetts	21.64	32.08	10.43	48%
Michigan	20.32	34.65	14.33	71%
Minnesota	20.79	35.25	14.46	70%
Mississippi	30.79	73.47	42.68	139%
Missouri	20.64	38.21	17.57	85%
Montana	11.37	23.93	12.56	111%
Nebraska	22.38	37.59	15.21	68%
Nevada	19.00	33.84	14.84	78%
New Hampshire	23.58	36.04	12.46	53%
New Jersey	17.27	28.18	10.92	63%
New Mexico	17.16	38.03	20.88	122%
New York	19.66	31.57	11.91	61%
North Carolina	23.39	50.55	27.16	116%
North Dakota	14.27	29.93	15.66	110%
Ohio	22.35	37.60	15.25	68%
Oklahoma	13.94	31.19	17.26	124%
Oregon	21.65	45.71	24.06	111%
Pennsylvania	18.65	29.70	11.06	59%
Rhode Island	21.31	29.15	7.84	37%
South Carolina	24.28	55.28	31.00	128%
South Dakota	17.07	30.17	13.10	77%
Tennessee	22.79	46.20	23.40	103%
Texas	20.83	49.16	28.33	136%
Utah	14.75	27.74	12.99	88%
Vermont	21.28	32.42	11.14	52%
Virginia	21.69	42.27	20.59	95%
Washington	18.45	41.40	22.95	124%
West Virginia	19.18	29.25	10.07	53%
Wisconsin	20.67	33.02	12.35	60%
Wyoming	14.20	25.49	11.30	80%
National total	20.81	39.93	19.12	92%