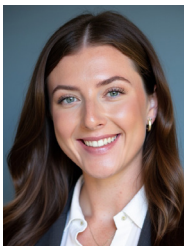
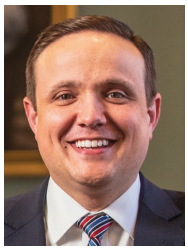
Comparing the Recent Base Update with Competing Proposals





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Abstract

Considering that income support provisions have been decoupled from production in all farm bills since the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, base acres are no longer reflective of planted acres in the United States. Several alternatives have been discussed to better align base acres with current plantings. To comprehensively evaluate the alternatives, this study undertook a national analysis utilizing public data from the United States Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (USDA-FSA). The results highlight winners and losers across different crops and regions.

INTRODUCTION

Since the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (also known as the 1996 Farm Bill) was signed into law, Title I safety net programs have been decoupled from production. In other words, program payments do not depend on production decisions and are paid on each covered commodity's base acres rather than planted acres. Base acres represent a farm's historically planted acreage of covered commodities, a list that includes barley, canola, chickpeas, corn, crambe seed, dry peas, flaxseed, grain sorghum, lentils, mustard seed, oats, peanuts, rapeseed, rice, safflower, seed cotton, sesame seed, soybeans, sunflower seeds, and wheat, and do not necessarily reflect what the farm is currently planting (USDA-FSA, 2025a). The United States Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (USDA-FSA) uses base acres for making payments and determining program eligibility under Title I of the 1996 Farm Bill. Since the concept of base acres was established in the mid-1980s, farmers have only had three opportunities to modify their crop base acres: 2002, 2014, and only for cotton in 2018. Over time, producers have been given the flexibility to plant for the market rather than for government payments on those acres for which they have crop base. Certain Title I payments, i.e., Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC), if triggered, are paid on base acres, which may not match planted acres.

Throughout the prolonged farm bill negotiations that preceded passage of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) in July 2025, numerous recommendations emerged on how a base acre update should be handled. Since changes to base acres can substantially affect USDA-FSA program payments under ARC and PLC, many of these proposals were driven by stakeholders seeking favorable outcomes for their members, including:

- a mandatory base update determined by current plantings as proposed by the National Corn Growers Association;
- a mandatory base update determined by establishing base acres using a two-year rolling average of planted acres; and
- a voluntary addition of new base acres if the five-year average of plantings on a farm is greater than the current base, where the addition of new base acreage is capped at 30 million acres nationwide, as adopted in the OBBBA.

BACKGROUND

The concept of base acres was established in the Food Security Act of 1985 (also known as the 1985 Farm Bill) to create an efficient, equitable, flexible, and predictable basis on which farm program payments could be made. In the 1985 Farm Bill, base acreage was calculated as the rolling average of the five years preceding the given crop year (Glaser, 1986), with subsequent years held at the initial levels developed in 1985. In 1996, the concept of freedom to farm was introduced, and the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (also known as the 1996 Farm Bill) renamed base acres as contract acreage and decoupled payments from production (Young and Shields, 1996).

The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (also known as the 2002 Farm Bill) reinstated base acres and provided the opportunity to update them. Decoupled payments and planting flexibility continued, but the bill reintroduced two income support programs: direct payments (DP) and counter-cyclical payments (CCPs) (albeit decoupled from production). The bill allowed farmers a one-time voluntary opportunity to align base acres more closely with current plantings. Owners were given five options under the 2002 Farm Bill (Young, 2008): 1) retain the contract acreage used for the 1996 Farm Bill, 2) retain contract acreage used for the 1996 Farm Bill and add maximum eligible oilseeds, 3) retain contract acreage used for the 1996 Farm Bill and add minimum eligible oilseeds, (4) retain contract acreage used for the 1996 Farm Bill and add some combination of eligible oilseeds, or (5) change the base to the four-year average of planted and considered planted acres[1] from 1998 to 2001. The failure to select automatically enrolled owners in the first option.

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (also known as the 2014 Farm Bill) again allowed a voluntary option to update bases and was determined by using the average of planted and considered planted acres on the farm for each covered commodity during the 2009 through 2012 crop years. Electing to update base acres only changed the base distribution among the program crops on the farm, though, not the total base acres (USDA-ERS, 2025): if owners did not elect to reallocate, they retained the existing base acreage for their farm. In a major change from previous farm bills, the 2014 Farm Bill removed upland cotton as a covered commodity due to the World Trade Organization's (WTO) ongoing cotton case, a decade-long dispute between the United States and Brazil that found certain support payments to U.S. farmers for cotton were not consistent with WTO commitments. As a result of upland cotton no longer being a covered commodity, the base acres for upland cotton were renamed generic base acres, which could be annually assigned to other covered commodities based on plantings throughout the life of the 2014 Farm Bill. If the land was idled, then the producer would not receive government support for those acres. The primary Title I commodity support programs included in the 2014 Farm Bill were:

- PLC, an income support program that triggers when commodity prices fall below the statutory reference price.
- ARC, a shallow-loss program that triggers when crop revenue falls below a benchmark based on historic revenue. Specifically, losses are paid if annual revenue for the commodity falls below 86% of the calculated benchmark, not to exceed 10% of the benchmark.

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 brought upland cotton producers back into Title I protection as seed cotton and addressed the elimination of generic base acres. On farms where no covered commodities were planted from 2009 to 2015, the generic base acres on the farm became an unassigned crop base that was ineligible for PLC and ARC payments. If a producer planted covered commodities on their farm from 2009 to 2012, owners were given two options to convert this generic base to seed cotton or another covered commodity base (USDA-FSA, 2018):

- Option 1, the higher of 80% of the generic base acres on the farm or the average acres of seed cotton planted and considered planted during the 2009 through 2012 crop years, not to exceed the total generic base acres on the farm. (Note: in option 1, any unconverted generic base became unassigned crop base and were ineligible for PLC and ARC payments.)

- Option 2, allocate the generic base in proportion to the acres of seed cotton and other covered commodities planted and considered planted during the 2009 through 2012 crop years. (Note: Option 2 did not result in any unassigned crop base.)

The failure to select an option automatically enrolled owners in Option 1.

Among several improvements to the farm safety net, 2025's OBBBA included provisions to update base acres beginning with the 2026 crop year. Given the role of base acres in the calculation of PLC and ARC payments, it is relevant and timely to examine the potential effects of the OBBBA on U.S. base acres.

The objective of this analysis is to evaluate the impact each of the three base acre updating alternatives would have on commodity base acres by county as compared to current base acres. The results highlight likely winners and losers across different crops and regions, with special attention given to the provisions of the OBBBA as it will become effective for the 2026 crop.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Data for this analysis was collected from USDA-FSA, which requires landowners enrolled in Title I programs to provide information on the specific crops and acres that were planted annually. The following county data was obtained for all covered commodities and counties from USDA-FSA for use in evaluating the three scenarios relative to the current base acres: 1) 2021 base acre data and 2) 2019 to 2023 crop year planted and considered planted data (USDA-FSA, 2025b; USDA-FSA, 2025c). It is important to note that the county base acre data was collected from the 2021 program year, which reflects changes resulting from enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018. Since that time, base acres have not been allowed to change except for eliminations resulting from cropland moving to a nonagricultural use. While farm-level data would be preferred, evaluating base acres as they're updated at the county level is the best alternative as the USDA-FSA data is only published by county.

New base acres for each of the counties with reported USDA-FSA planted acres and bases were calculated using three alternative methods. As a reminder, the base acre scenarios are:

- **Scenario 1**: the National Corn Growers Association's mandatory base update.
- **Scenario 2**: the rolling average approach.
- **Scenario 3**: the OBBBA method.

The first two scenarios provide context for the OBBBA approach. This analysis focused on the nine covered commodities that represent more than 95% of base acres: barley, corn, seed cotton, oats, peanuts, sorghum, soybeans, and wheat. Base acres for the other 14 of the 23 covered commodities, such as canola, sunflower, and sesame, were not analyzed in this study.

Scenario 1 was calculated by taking a five-year Olympic average of planted and considered planted acres for the crop years 2019 to 2023. The two-year lagged Olympic average was calculated by dropping the highest and lowest observations in the data and averaging the remaining three observations to determine the base acres for the 2026 crop year. Under Scenario 1, total base acres in the county were allowed to increase or decrease depending on the differences in recent plantings patterns and the current baseline. Under this scenario, crop years in which a covered commodity was not planted were included as zero.

Scenario 2 was calculated by taking a two-year average of planted and considered planted acres, and as in Scenario 1, implementing a two-year lag. In determining the two-year rolling average for counties, crop years in which a covered commodity was not planted were included as zero. Using a two-year rolling average would allow for base acres to change each year during the life of a farm bill rather than having to wait for a base acre change in subsequent bills. Therefore, to display the effects of a dynamic calculation, the following baselines for the 2024, 2025, and 2026 crop years were, respectively, calculated by averaging the planted and considered planted acres from 2020 and 2021, 2021 and 2022, and 2022 and 2023.

The new total base acres in the counties for 2024 were allowed to increase or decrease as the planting patterns changed compared to the current base acres, and the following two years' base acres were subsequently allowed to change compared to the prior years' base acres.

Scenario 3 takes a systematic approach in determining new base acres, with two important caveats to note: 1) a reduction in total base acres is not allowed under this method, and 2) the increase in base acres is to be capped at 30 million nationwide (Munch, Ayoub, and Parum, 2025). The 30-million-acre cap in the OBBBA refers to all FSA-covered commodities, but for the purposes of this study, only the nine major covered

commodities were considered. In Scenario 3, if the baseline was greater than the five-year average of planted and considered planted acres for crop years 2019 to 2023, then the base acres were not changed. However, if current base acres were less than the five-year average of planted and considered planted acres from crop years 2019 to 2023, then the following steps were used to calculate the additional base:

1. The current base acres were subtracted from the five-year average of planted and considered planted acres from crop years 2019 to 2023.
2. The potential additional base acres calculated in Step 2 were aggregated across all counties for each of the nine commodities.
3. If Step 2 was:
    a. less than or equal to 30 million acres, then the additional baseline would be equal to Step 2.
    b. greater than 30 million acres, then the portion of additional acres retained would be equal to the 30-million-acre cap divided by the total from Step 2.

If Step 3a was employed, the total new bases acres for the 2026 crop year were calculated by summing the current baseline and the aggregation of acreage from Step 3. If Step 3b was employed, the total new base acres for the 2026 crop were calculated by summing current base acres and the proportion of the aggregation of acreage from Step 2. In determining the five-year average under this scenario, crop years in which a covered commodity was not planted were included as zero.

RESULTS

The results will be presented as 1) quantitative changes in base acres by commodity and 2) aggregated geographical effects. The purpose of examining quantitative effects is to determine which crops experience the largest and smallest changes relative to current base acres. The purpose of examining the aggregated geographical effect is to provide a visual representation of the changes in county base acres across the U.S.

There was a significant amount of speculation that base updating will result in the Northern U.S. region benefitting substantially more than other regions, leading to another motivation for examining the aggregated geographical effect. The changes in base for each of the nine crops that were analyzed in this study were calculated for U.S. counties and displayed in maps. Each map applies a red-to-white-to-green color scale, where red represents negative change, white indicates little to no change, green represents positive change, and if gray areas appear, that means no data was available for those counties.

Scenario 1

Under Scenario 1, the total base acres for the nine covered commodities analyzed in this study decreased by 10,320,134 acres, a 3.89% decrease compared to current base acres. In terms of percent change from the current to new base acres, the commodities losing base acreage, from the largest to the smallest percentage decline, were barley, peanuts, sorghum, rice, wheat, oats, cotton, and corn. Soybeans were the only commodity to exhibit an increase in base acres under this scenario (Table 1). It is apparent that while wheat and corn bases would decline the most in absolute terms, on a percentage basis, barley would lose over half of its base, while peanuts, sorghum, and rice would lose almost 40% of their current base acres. Implementing Scenario 1 would result in 10.3 million fewer acres of base relative to current base acres, which would in turn reduce the number of acres on which farmers across the U.S. would receive Title I program benefits.

Figure 1 displays the county-level aggregated absolute change between the current base acres and the method applied in Scenario 1. The largest reductions in base acres occur in the Northern Great Plains (particularly in Montana, South Dakota, and Colorado) and the West (Washington, Oregon, and California). Although the gains are less pronounced, moderate increases are evident in the Corn Belt into Texas and Louisiana. These patterns suggest that Scenario 1 generally moves base acres toward corn- and soybean-producing areas and away from wheat (Montana, Colorado, and Washington) and rice (California) production areas, consistent with the results in Table 1. Overall, the takeaway for Scenario 1 is the static characteristics of base acre updating that will create downside risks for most U.S. producers.

Scenario 2

The 2024 total base acres for the nine covered commodities analyzed in Scenario 2 in this study decreased by 10,124,574 acres, a 3.82% decrease compared to current base acres. In terms of percent change from the current to new base acres, the commodities losing base acreage, from the largest to the smallest percentage decline, were barley, peanuts,

rice, sorghum, wheat, cotton, oats, and corn. Soybeans again were the only commodity to gain base (Table 2).

To show the dynamic calculation of Scenario 2, Tables 3 and 4 were created to illustrate the calculated base acres for 2025 and 2026 relative to the previous year's base acres; the absolute and percent change relative to current base acres are also presented. As seen in Table 3, directly moving into a rolling average (i.e., from 2024 baseline to 2025 baseline) has vastly different results than those in Table 2, a difference that can be attributed to the large gap between the current base acres and current plantings. However, the changes shown in Table 3 are a more realistic representation of what rolling average base changes would look like. When comparing the calculated 2025 base acres to the previously calculated 2024 base acres, the total base acres increased by 455,120 acres, a 0.18% increase. The largest percent decline in base acres, ordered from largest to smallest percentage decline, were oats, rice, peanuts, and corn. Alternatively, the largest percentage increase in base acres, ordered from largest to smallest percentage increase, were cotton, barley, soybeans, sorghum, and wheat.

Table 4 shows changes between the new calculated 2026 base acres and the previously calculated 2025 base acres for Scenario 2. Total base acreage increased by 1,242,258 acres, a 0.49% increase. The largest percent decline in base acres, ordered from largest to smallest percentage decline, were cotton, soybeans, sorghum, and oats. Alternatively, the largest percentage increase in base acres, ordered from largest to smallest percentage increase, were barley, wheat, peanuts, corn, and rice.

Figure 2 is similar to Figure 1, considering Scenario 2 calculated the new base acres by utilizing a two-year average with a two-year lag. Scenario 1 calculated the new base acres by utilizing a five-year Olympic average with a two-year lag, which equates to a three-year average after dropping the highest and lowest crop year plantings. The differentiating factor is that Figure 2 displays the county-level aggregated absolute change between the current base acres and the new base acres for the crop year 2024, not 2026. Moderate increases are evident in the Corn Belt down through Texas and Louisiana. The absolute change between current and proposed base acres in 2024, like Figure 1, suggests base acres would move toward corn- and soybean-producing areas, again consistent with Table 2.

Figure 3 displays the county-level absolute change between the 2024 base acres and the new base acres calculated for crop year 2025 in Scenario 2. Overall, there were small gains and losses in counties across the U.S., meaning that no region experienced large-scale increases or decreases. In fact, most changes fell within the 100- to 50,000-acre loss or gain categories accordingly. Compared to the previous figures, a greater number of counties experience little to no change (white counties), with the regions that most clearly exhibit this limited change in the Rocky Mountains and Eastern Seaboard. The contrast between Figures 2 and 3 highlights that while adopting a new baseline modification system led to larger losses up front, due to gaps between current base acres and current plantings, the magnitude of the effect diminishes over time as the base acres stabilize.

The county-level aggregated absolute change between the 2025 base acres and the new base acres for crop year 2026 for Scenario 2 is displayed in Figure 4. Like Figure 3, the calculated base acres show small impacts as the observed changes reflect moving toward recent plantings. The most notable shifts occur in the state of Arkansas, where a combination of gains and losses may reflect changes in recent planting decisions. Across the remainder of the country, most changes fall within the 100- to 50,000-acre loss or gain categories.

While Table 2/Figure 2 have many similarities with Table 1/Figure 1, the drastic difference between Scenarios 1 and 2 is due to the static characteristics of Scenario 1 and the dynamic characteristics of Scenario 2. When moving past Table 2/Figure 2 to Table 3/Figure 3 and Table 4/Figure4, it is apparent that unlike Scenario 1, there are, for the most part, no major winners or losers in every situation. There are undulations in plantings, and that is reflected by the two-year moving average base acreage calculation. While the methodology in Scenario 2 might be the best attempt at allowing base acres to be an accurate representation of planted acres, it is the costliest when considering the high administrative cost due to yearly updating.

Scenario 3

For Scenario 3, Table 5 shows an increase of 30 million acres for the total base acres for the nine covered commodities analyzed in this study. Considering that the potential additional base acres aggregated across all counties for each of the nine commodities was 43,841,715 million acres, each of the commodities' additional base acres (by county) were prorated by 31.6% to bring the increase in base acres to exactly the 30-million-acre cap. Essentially, all calculated bases

were multiplied by (1.0 – 0.316) = 0.684 to determine the prorated base acreage for each commodity. Overall, all commodities experienced increases in base acres, and the increases, in order from the largest to the smallest percentage, were soybeans, oats, cotton, sorghum, corn, peanuts, wheat, barley, and rice. Corn, soybeans, and wheat together accounted for 91.3% of the additional 30 million base acres.

Figure 5 displays the county-level aggregated absolute change between the current base acres and the base acres resulting from the method applied in Scenario 3. As expected, given the nature of Scenario 3, no areas experienced decreases, in fact, most experienced significant increases. The largest gains in base acres were concentrated in the Corn Belt down to Louisiana and the Great Plains all the way to Texas and California, but there were also several counties with little to no change.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study undertook a national analysis of the impacts of three alternative methods of updating base acres for nine covered commodities. The first two scenarios had similar changes in total base for each of the commodities, which is likely due to using similar calculations. While the 2024 base acre calculation for Scenario 2 more or less equates to that of Scenario 1, Scenario 2 results in a stabilization of crop bases in the 2025 and 2026 crop years. In terms of most base acres gained, Scenario 3 is the clear-cut winner, which benefits U.S. producers due to a 30-million-acre increase in base acres across the country.

Undoubtably, one can say with confidence that Scenario 3 would be preferred by growers for the nine crops covered in this analysis (barley, corn, cotton, oats, peanuts, rice, sorghum, soybeans, and wheat). It may also help explain why policymakers tend to shy away from mandatory base acre updates in favor of voluntary approaches, particularly those with no downside risk for producers.

Considering the relevance and importance of base acreage in the calculation of PLC and ARC payments, lawmakers created and passed the OBBBA with the goal of providing farm program protection for up to 30 million additional acres. Notably, the finding that 91.3% of the additional 30 million base acres comes from corn, soybeans, and wheat creates a bridge between the quantitative and geographical results as a large majority of these commodities are grown in the Corn Belt, Midwest, Great Plains, and along the Mississippi River Delta. As for the practical outcomes, when compared to other alternatives that had been under consideration, the method contained in the OBBBA offered the highest net benefits, given constrained congressional funding, while avoiding permanent adverse impacts on producers, resulting in the greatest benefits for all U.S. producers and stakeholders.

FOOTNOTE

1. Considered planted acres include those acres that were prevented from being planted or failed.

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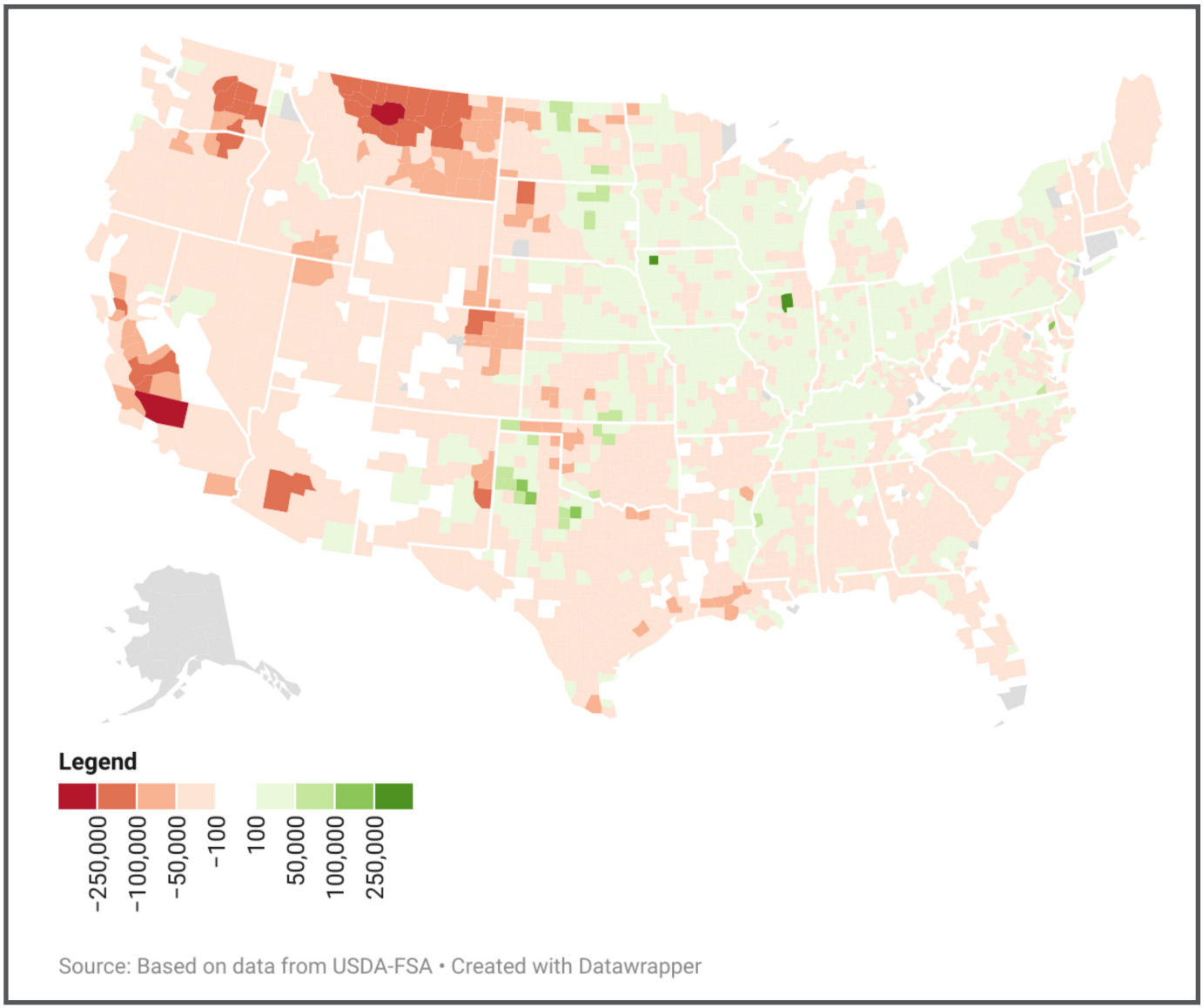

Figure 1. Absolute change in acres from implementing Scenario 1 (red represents negative change, white indicates little to no change, green represents positive change; gray means no data was available for those counties)

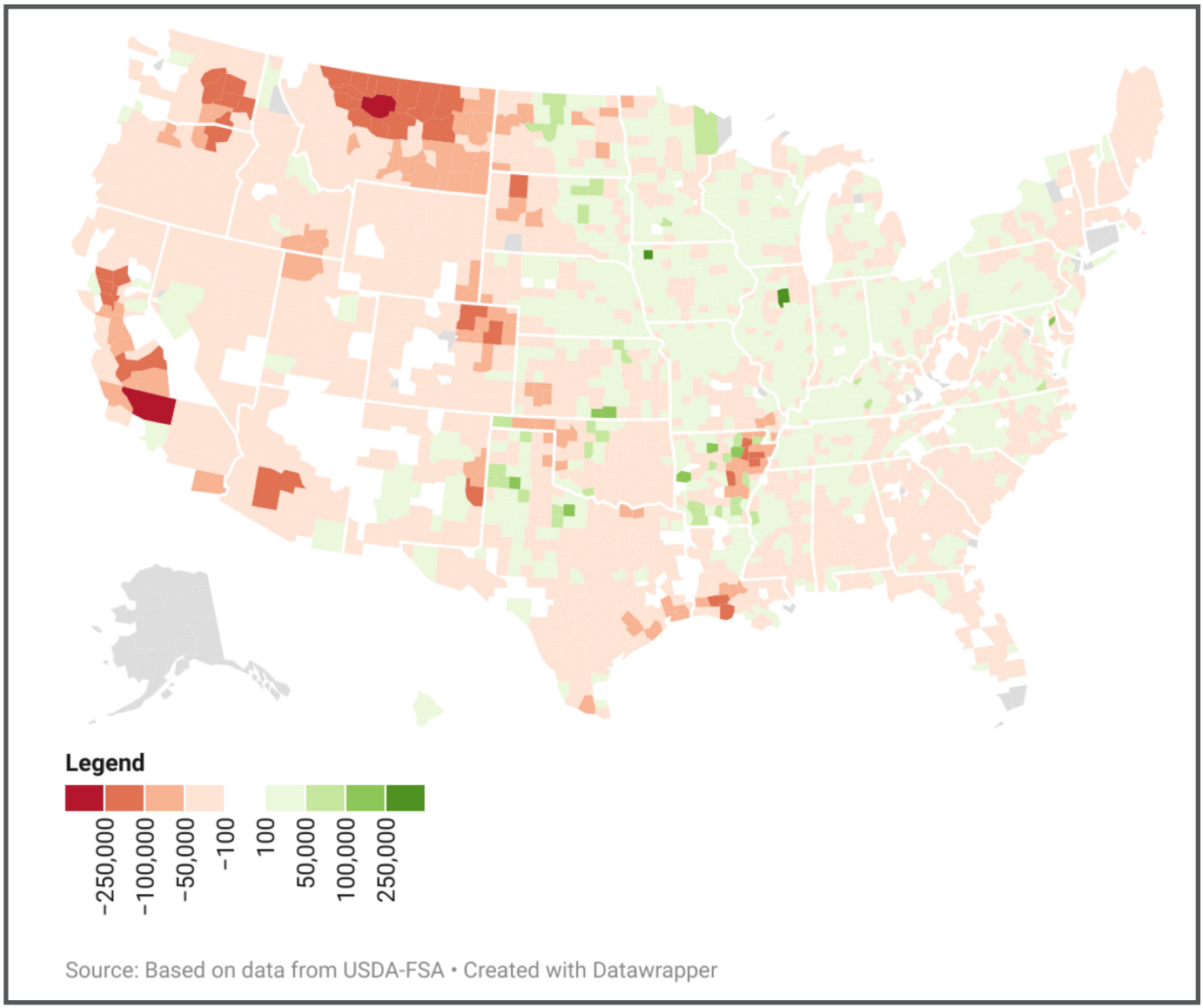

Figure 2. Absolute change in acres from implementing Scenario 2 (2024) (red represents negative change, white indicates little to no change, green represents positive change; gray means no data was available for those counties)

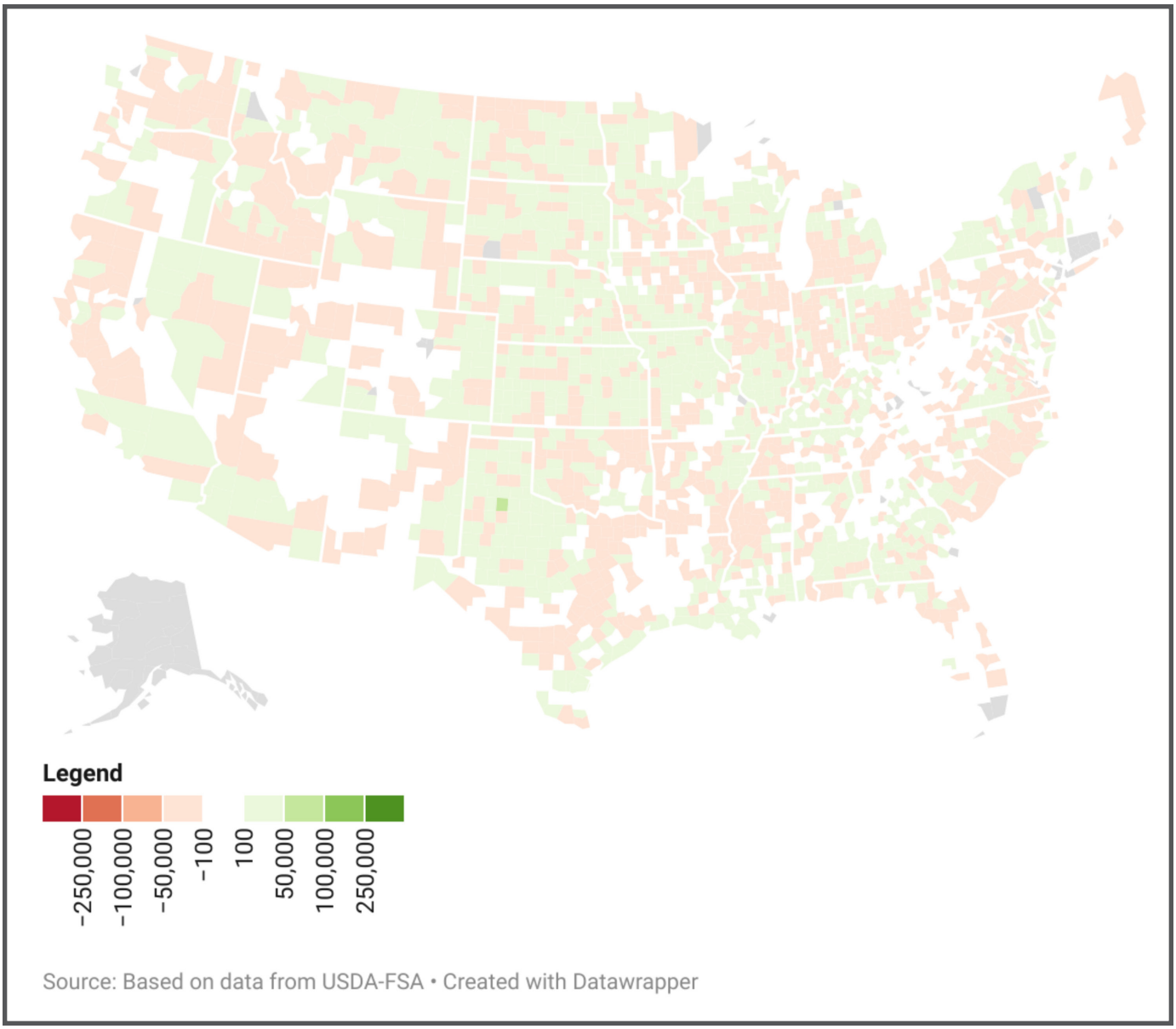

Figure 3. Absolute change in acres from implementing Scenario 2 (2025) (red represents negative change, white indicates little to no change, green represents positive change; gray means no data was available for those counties)

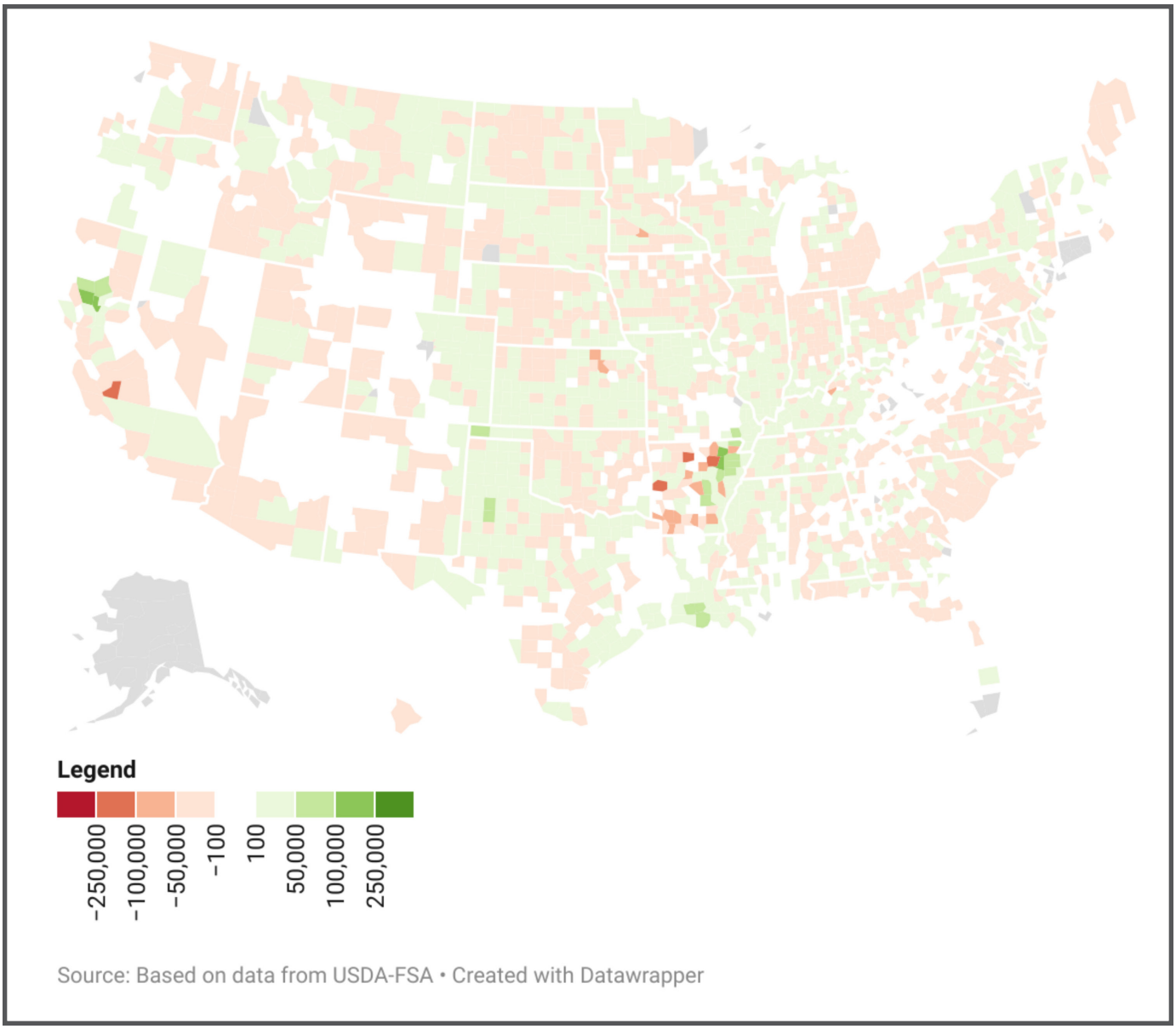

Figure 4. Absolute change in acres from implementing Scenario 2 (2026) (red represents negative change, white indicates little to no change, green represents positive change; gray means no data was available for those counties)

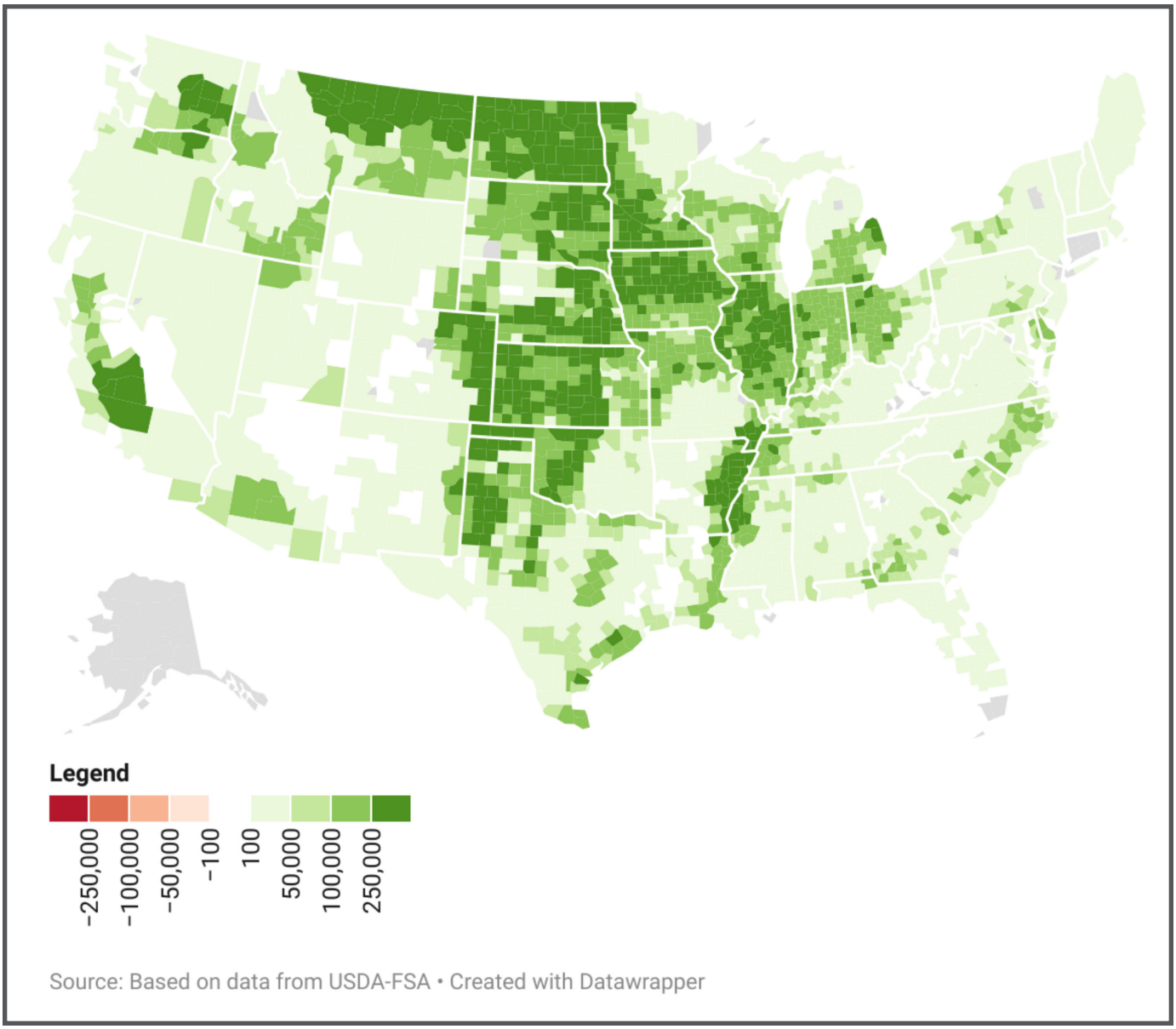

Figure 5. Absolute change in acres from implementing Scenario 3 (red represents negative change, white indicates little to no change, green represents positive change; gray means no data was available for those counties)

Table 1. Change in Baseline After Implementing Scenario 1				
Commodity	Current Base (acres)	New Base (acres)	Absolute Change (acres)	Change (%)
Barley	6,205,846.32	2,703,618.47	(3,502,227.85)	-56.43%
Corn	100,021,635.68	93,693,487.87	(6,328,147.81)	-6.33%
Cotton	13,821,087.49	12,004,669.04	(1,816,418.45)	-13.14%
Oats	2,651,978.40	2,090,472.64	(561,505.76)	-21.17%
Peanuts	2,562,814.15	1,550,497.54	(1,012,316.61)	-39.50%
Rice	5,008,456.20	3,095,004.89	(1,913,451.31)	-38.20%
Sorghum	9,826,429.06	5,985,369.07	(3,841,059.99)	-39.09%
Soybeans	55,444,234.92	84,155,590.30	28,711,355.38	51.78%
Wheat	69,475,951.94	49,419,590.00	(20,056,361.94)	-28.87%
Totals	265,018,434.16	254,698,299.82	(10,320,134.34)	-3.89%

Table 2. Change in Baseline After Implementing Scenario 2 (2024)				
Commodity	Current Base (acres)	2024 Base (acres)	Absolute Change (acres)	Percent Change (%)
Barley	6,205,846.32	2,625,582.55	(3,580,263.77)	-57.69%
Corn	100,021,635.68	93,434,490.36	(6,587,145.32)	-6.59%
Cotton	13,821,087.49	11,628,056.05	(2,193,031.44)	-15.87%
Oats	2,651,978.40	2,269,717.87	(382,260.53)	-14.41%
Peanuts	2,562,814.15	1,628,635.41	(934,178.74)	-36.45%
Rice	5,008,456.20	3,227,818.12	(1,780,638.08)	-35.55%
Sorghum	9,826,429.06	6,388,453.60	(3,437,975.46)	-34.99%
Soybeans	55,444,234.92	85,063,510.29	29,619,275.37	53.42%
Wheat	69,475,951.94	48,627,596.23	(20,848,355.71)	-30.01%
Totals	265,018,434.16	254,893,860.50	(10,124,573.66)	-3.82%

Table 3. Change in Baseline After Implementing Scenario 2 (2025)				
Commodity	2024 Base (acres)	2025 Base (acres)	Absolute Change (acres)	Change (%)
Barley	2,625,582.55	2,756,301.81	130,719.26	4.98%
Corn	93,434,490.36	91,025,159.79	(2,409,330.58)	-2.58%
Cotton	11,628,056.05	12,309,933.60	681,877.54	5.86%
Oats	2,269,717.87	2,018,713.47	(251,004.40)	-11.06%
Peanuts	1,628,635.41	1,518,757.64	(109,877.77)	-6.75%
Rice	3,227,818.12	2,901,831.71	(325,986.41)	-10.10%
Sorghum	6,388,453.60	6,499,194.90	110,741.30	1.73%
Soybeans	85,063,510.29	87,086,000.70	2,022,490.41	2.38%
Wheat	48,627,596.23	49,233,086.53	605,490.30	1.25%
Totals	254,893,860.50	255,348,980.15	455,119.65	0.18%

Table 4. Change in Baseline After Implementing Scenario 2 (2026)				
Commodity	2025 Base (acres)	(2026) New Base (acres)	Absolute Change (acres)	Change (%)
Barley	2,756,301.81	2,935,899.09	179,597.28	6.52%
Corn	91,025,159.79	92,251,344.00	1,226,184.21	1.35%
Cotton	12,309,933.60	11,924,984.91	(384,948.68)	-3.13%
Oats	2,018,713.47	2,018,162.67	(550.80)	-0.03%
Peanuts	1,518,757.64	1,546,709.10	27,951.45	1.84%
Rice	2,901,831.71	2,922,206.19	20,374.48	0.70%
Sorghum	6,499,194.90	6,385,103.96	(114,090.94)	-1.76%
Soybeans	87,086,000.70	85,323,524.39	(1,762,476.31)	-2.02%
Wheat	49,233,086.53	51,283,303.70	2,050,217.17	4.16%
Totals	255,348,980.15	256,591,237.99	1,242,257.85	0.49%

Table 5. Change in Baseline After Implementing Scenario 3				
Commodity	Current Base (acres)	New Base (acres)	Absolute Change (acres)	Change (%)
Barley	6,205,846.32	6,292,860.01	87,013.69	1.40%
Corn	100,021,635.68	105,524,564.11	5,502,928.43	5.50%
Cotton	13,821,087.49	15,284,700.70	1,463,613.21	10.59%
Oats	2,651,978.40	2,960,565.03	308,586.63	11.64%
Peanuts	2,562,814.15	2,653,459.12	90,644.97	3.54%
Rice	5,008,456.20	5,034,180.26	25,724.06	0.51%
Sorghum	9,826,429.06	10,454,844.65	628,415.59	6.40%
Soybeans	55,444,234.92	75,251,486.13	19,807,251.21	35.72%
Wheat	69,475,951.94	71,561,774.17	2,085,822.23	3.00%
Totals	265,018,434.16	295,018,434.16	30,000,000.00	11.32%