



<u>NATIONAL POSTED PRICE</u>		<u>SHELLED MKT PRICE</u>		<u>MARKET LOAN</u>		<u>WEEKLY PRICES</u>		
from USDA each Tuesday at 3 PM, Good til Next day at 12:01 am EST.				USDA - 9 - Mo. loan insp. = Inspected		(Average prices Marketing by type		
Week- Dec. 22, 2020	Date – 12-22 - 2020	Farmer stock tons			Date – 12-18-2020			
\$424.55 per ton/Runners	<i>Shelled Runners</i>	2018 Crop	2019 Crop	Runners - \$.205- \$410 t				
\$415.57 per ton/Spanish	2020 Crop - \$.50- \$.55 lb.	Date	12-18-2019	12-22-2020	Spanish - \$.484 - \$968 t			
\$428.74 per ton/Valencia	<i>12-23-19/um\$.55, Med .54, \$.53</i>	Loans	2,339,947	2,341,062	Virginia - \$.227 - \$454 t			
\$428.74 per ton/Virginia	If specs tighter, price higher	Redeemed	2,337,259	2,323,131	Average - \$.205- \$410 t			
Same as last week	12-23-18 Jum \$.45 Med, \$.44	In Loan	2,080	17,931	Runners 150,866,000 #			
	Splits \$.43	Estimate	2,730,800(F)	2,733,243 t	Virginia – 2,811,000 #			
		Inspected	2,744,494 t	2,754,165 t	Spanish – 18,000 #			
2019 Crop USDA Estimate- 1,389,700 acres harvested X 3,934 lbs. ac = 2,733,243 tons					TOTAL – 153,695,000 #			
2020 Crop USDA Estimate (Nov)- 1,623,200 acres harvested X 4,093 lbs. ac = 3,321,500tons					UP 1 ct/lb			
2020 Farmer Stock Contracts – Runners(SE) - \$400-\$450 per ton, High Oleic + \$25 per ton (+\$25 to Seed Growers)								
2019 Loan MATURITY	September 0	October 0	November 0	December 7,151	January 10,745	February 24	TOTAL LOAN 17,931	Forfeits 60 tons

2020 CROP UPDATE – Georgia FSIS provides the report as a service to the industry as reported by buying points.(% Nov Est)

TOTALS/date	COMM.	STR Loan	RCT Loan	Seg. 2's	Seg 3's	TOTAL	% Nov. Est.
12/17/2020	499,452	1,734,476	789,873	14,759	1,281	3,023,801	91.1%
12/19/2019	320,991	1,646,970	747,606	11,662	42,523	2,715,567	96.3%
12/18/2018	263,486	1,649,494	682,922	6,400	4,125	2,595,902	95.0%

As emailed 12.21.2020

From Erin M. Moffet, Federal Affairs Director, FDACS

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Overview of Agriculture and Nutrition Provisions in December
2020 COVID Relief Package

Half of that funding, \$13 billion, was provided to the House Agriculture and the House Education & Labor Committees to provide nutrition assistance. The other \$13 billion went to agricultural assistance and programs. Of that \$13 billion, \$300 million was provided to the Commerce Department to operate a program to assist the fisheries industry.

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While awaiting final text/vote timing, wanted to share what Ranking Member Stabenow [put out](#) on the ag provisions:

Increases in SNAP Benefits for Millions of Americans Facing Hunger

- Provides a **15% increase in SNAP benefits for 6 months** ([through June 30, 2021](#)) for all SNAP participants.
- Excludes **unemployment compensation** from being counted as income for the purposes of calculating SNAP benefits and eligibility.
- Provides **college students** access to SNAP by waiving requirements that apply only to students and giving them access to SNAP similar to impacted workers with reduced work hours due to COVID.
- Provides \$5 million to add **additional retailers to online SNAP**, including for farmers markets and direct to consumer sales.
- Provides \$100 million for SNAP state administrative expenses
- Provides \$614 million for **nutrition grants** to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa.

Supporting Food Banks and Seniors

- Provides \$400 million for **food banks** through the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) with up to 20 percent for distribution of commodities.
- Provides \$13 million for the **Commodity Supplemental Food Program** (CSFP) with up to 20 percent for State administrative expenses.
- Provides \$175 million for **nutrition services for seniors** under the Older Americans Act, such as Meals on Wheels
- Expands food access for children
- Includes improvement to Pandemic EBT (P-EBT) that will **expand access to food benefits for children** by allowing all children under age 6 to be deemed “enrolled” in child care, so they will be eligible for P-EBT benefit. The bill also clarifies what constitutes a “closure” making it easier to reach school-aged children with P-EBT assistance when schools are shifting between in-person, virtual and hybrid schooling.
- Includes emergency funds for **schools and daycares** that are facing increased costs and reduced participation due to COVID. Because funding for schools and daycares are tied directly to participation, many are facing budget

continue.

WIC Online Taskforce

- Establishes a taskforce to test new technology in WIC to help with online, deliveries, self-checkout and other measures.

Farmers and Ranchers

- Provides an estimated \$5 billion for supplemental \$20 per acre payments to **all row crop producers**.
- Provides an estimated \$225 million for supplemental payments to producers of **specialty crops** if they lost their crop in 2019.
- Provides up to \$3 billion for supplemental payments to cattle producers, contract growers of livestock and poultry, dairy farmers, and producers who were forced to euthanize livestock or poultry due to COVID crisis.

Food Purchases, Worker Protection, and Food Supply Chain

- **Supports food purchases, donations, and worker protection** by including no less than \$1.5 billion to fund purchases of food for distribution to those in need, and to provide worker protection measures, and retooling support for farmers, farmers markets, and food processors to respond to COVID-19. Includes a mandatory review of USDA food purchasing and distribution.
- **Supports dairy product donations** by providing \$400 million for a Dairy Product Donation Program, modeled after the 2018 Farm Bill pilot milk donation program, to facilitate the donation of dairy products and minimize food waste.
- **Supports small meat and poultry processing** by providing \$60 million in grants to small meat and poultry processors to make improvements necessary to expand their markets by meeting federal food safety inspection standards. Grants may be used for modernizing or expanding facilities, modernizing equipment, and implementing other processes to ensure food safety.

Diversity of Agriculture

- **Supports fruit and vegetable producers** by including \$100 million for Specialty Crop Block Grants (SCBG) to support specialty crops and enhance their resiliency and ability to respond to COVID-19 through investments in marketing of crops, increasing training, and investing in research, among other uses.
- **Supports local agriculture and farmers markets** by including \$100 million for the Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP) and provides additional flexibilities to help producers, local food businesses, and farmers markets respond to supply chain issues and adapt to local market conditions due to COVID-19.

additional flexibilities to support minority, tribal, veteran, and beginning farmers access to USDA disaster programs and help adapt their farm businesses to respond to COVID-19.

- **Supports healthy food purchases** by including \$75 million for the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP) and provides additional flexibilities to directly respond to COVID-19 by incentivizing purchases of fruits and vegetables by SNAP participants which supports farmers and retailers and stimulates local economies.
 - **Supports farmers' mental health** by including \$28 million in state block grants to support farmer and rancher stress management due to COVID-19.
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From Peanut Market News 2020

A Peanut Hotline Service of The Spearman Agency, Tyron Spearman, Editor

Dated 12.23.2020

PEANUT MARKET NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

ARGENTINA - ARGENTINA 2020 peanut crop availability dwindling fast. The accentuation of the EXTENTION OF THE DROUGHT PERIOD that began to be manifested since last April and that has not ended according to the rains registered so far, it begins to generate a state of concern because the cultivars are about to enter to the period where the potential yields begin to be defined.

CHINA - China continues to put pressure on the international markets and is disrupting the freight market. Chinese companies are continuing to buy peanut oil from around the world. **FREIGHT RATERS FROM CHINA HAVE INCREASED DRAMATICALLY WITH SOME FREIGHT DOUBLING.** This fact has led to many issues of container availability throughout the world with many empty containers being shipped to China for shipping lines to take advantage of the higher rates. All the Origins have for sure seen issues with container availability which makes one wonder if rates on peanuts will increase in the future. **PEANUT OIL IS RIDING THE WAVE OF THE HIGH DEMAND & HIGH PRICES** that is currently happening on vegetable oils.

and worth around \$160 million. Shipments are down to 11%. Most analysts believe that the 2020 crop is at max 3.1 to 3.15 million FSST. Despite the crop being of excellent quality, the last 10 to 15% of the Southeast crop has shown signs of problems with aflatoxin.

The U.S. peanut market has strengthened slightly the past month with the expectations of the crop getting lower. As much as 50 cents was the low of the market a month ago, this Price has FIRMED UP by about a couple cents with prices varying between shellers between 52 and 55 cents. US domestic consumption that U.S. reliable sources estimate will grow 4%. It is estimated 100,000 FSST going to China which is very conservative. That number could easily be twice as much, if not higher.

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Dated 12.17.2020

U.S. PEANUT EXPORTS DOUBLE IN 10 YEARS

U.S. peanut exports have doubled in the last 10 years with 2020 likely to be a record for export volume.

The U.S. industry has shifted in the past ten years from exporting between 10-20% of the crop to the current average of 25-30% of peanuts exported. In 2019, the most recent full year of statistics, the U.S. industry exported 28% of all peanuts produced in some form or another, according to Stephanie Grunenfelder, Senior Vice President American Peanut Council.

More high value products are being exported in the past 10 years also. An important example is peanut butter. In 2010, peanut butter exports were 28,645 metric tons. In 2019, 41,000 MT were shipped. This number may be down in 2020, but it is likely due to limited supply, not limited demand.

This effort involved the whole supply chain – farmers who increased yields, shellers who expanded capacity, and countless others from salespeople to tote

industry should be proud of the progress it has made to become a major exporter.

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