# Sections J & K

Farm Assets & Debt





### Farm Equity Purpose

Why so much detail on a \$ensitive \$ubject?

- A complete and accurate financial picture of the agricultural sector requires wealth measurement via the balance sheet
- Equity = assets debt
- Provides more detailed picture of the sector balance sheet's strengths and weaknesses





# Farm Equity Purpose (continued)

- To evaluate credit and lending conditions in the farm sector
- Many of the current financial concerns about agriculture involve asset (land values) and debt repayment
- Without good data, lenders may be too cautious and leave farmers with fewer borrowing opportunities
- Needed by:
  - Lenders
  - Input providers
  - Policymakers





#### Fair Market Value

Fair Market Value – price for which the assets could be sold under the market conditions existing at the specified date

- Assumes that buyers and sellers exist
- Assumes no unusual circumstances

Value may be available by respondent from:

- Net worth statements from loans
- Business financial statement





### Asset Ownership

We collect the Fair Market Value of specific assets owned by

the operation (or corporation)

What if the assets are owned by the farmer?

Report it under the household Section N

What if assets are used in multiple operations?

Asset belongs to operation that uses it the most





# Farm Assets – Land and Buildings

S	EC	TION J FARM	1 ACCETC					
<u> </u>		HON 3 FARIN	1 ASSETS				If living "off-fa	arm"
1.		nat was the MARKET on reclude owned assets on r	VALUE of the following assets OWNED by this rented land.)	operati	on on Dece	mber 3	pay attention ownership, as	
	a.		ling, if <b>owned by the operation</b> ? (Owned by the orded as an asset in farm record books or deeded as		OH	None	may belong to household	o the
	b.	all other dwellings? .	All the homes owned by the farm – empty or occupied		0851		\$	.00
	C.		gs and structures? ( <i>Include</i> barns and other livestons, greenhouses, silos, storage sheds, fences, corrals,		0852		\$	.00
	d.	orchard trees and vir	es, nursery trees, and trees grown for woody c		Separate of land they a		d crops from the	.00
	e.	oil, gas, and mineral	rights		7101		\$	.00
	f.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	nted to others. <b>Exclude</b> houses, buildings, orchard tre for woody crops.)				acres recorded ir 1 even if rented	

### Vehicles and Machinery

- - Values dependent on farm type and size
  - If equipment is expected but not reported, check for expenses on leased equipment





### Assets – Jan 1 and Dec 31

None

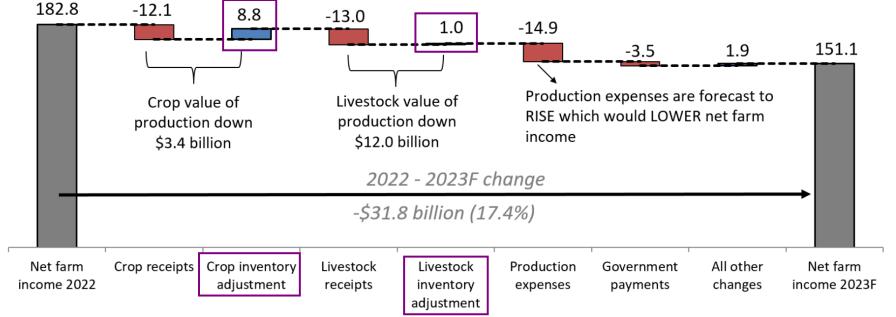
For each item below, report the MARKET VALUE(S) of the assets owned by the operation on the dates specified.

- What was the ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE for the farm share of [item] on
  - a. crops owned and stored on or off this operation?

JAN. 1, 2023?
(Dollars)

DEC. 31, 2023? (Dollars)

Dollars (billions)



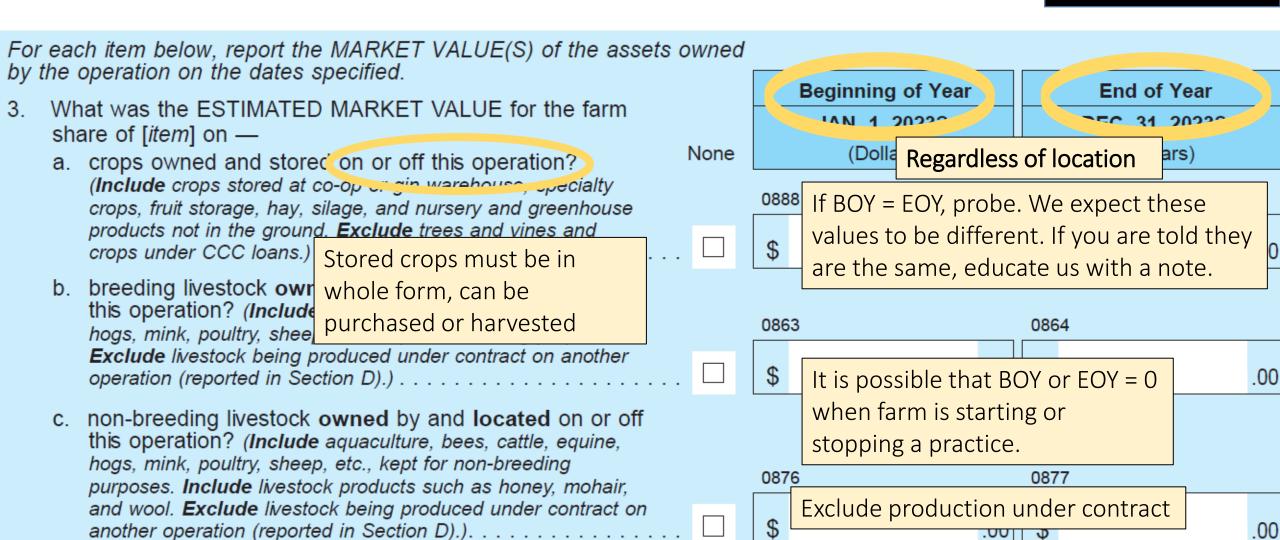
Net Farm Income looks at changes in inventory

F= Forecast. Values are adjusted for inflation using the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis Gross Domestic Product Price Index (BEA API series code: A191RG) rebased to 2023 by USDA, Economic Research Service.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Farm Income and Wealth Statistics. Data as of November 30, 2023.

# Assets - Crop and Livestock

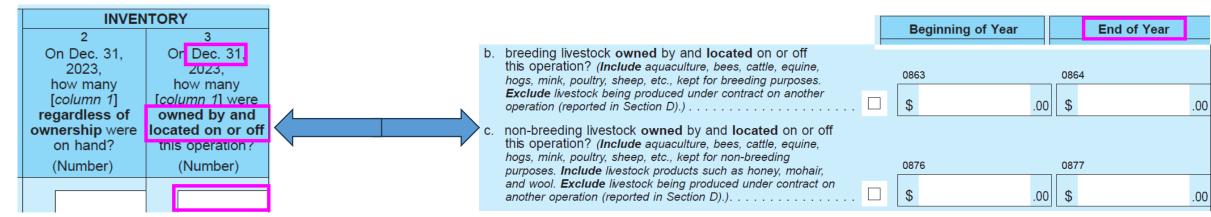




#### Assets - Livestock

Make sure data across sections make sense

- Asset Section J December 31 owned
- Livestock Section C December 31 owned



 Livestock operations may have animals at separate locations based on age

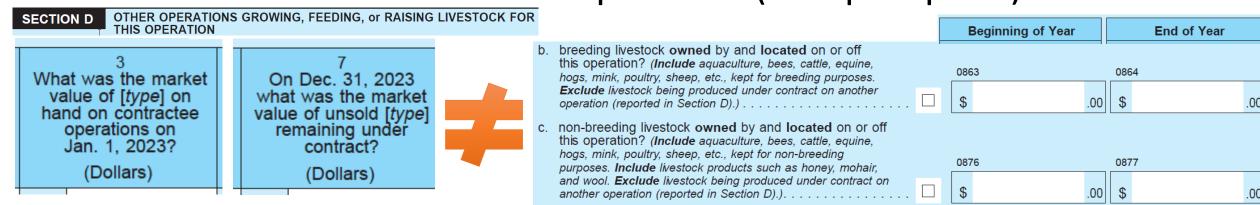




#### Assets – Livestock Exclusions

#### Livestock Assets – Jan 1 and Dec 31

- Exclude livestock not owned, including raised under contract
- Exclude livestock raised by another farm under a contract
- Exclude livestock owned for pleasure (except equine)







### Assets - Production Inputs

#### Production inputs are divided based on

- 3d "Paid and waiting to be used"
- 3e "Paid and already used"
  - These are 'sunk costs' and lead to a potential asset or income
  - May be reflected on expenses section this year or previous year
  - If unaccounted for: expenses with no corresponding income or assets
  - Can apply to contractees not yet reimbursed

- d. production inputs **owned** by this operation, such as processed feed, fertilizer, chemicals, fuels, parts, purchased seed and other supplies?.....
- e. production inputs already used by this operation for cover crops or crops planted but not yet mature for harvest (also known as sunk costs), or the value of inputs used for production contracts that have yet to be delivered?





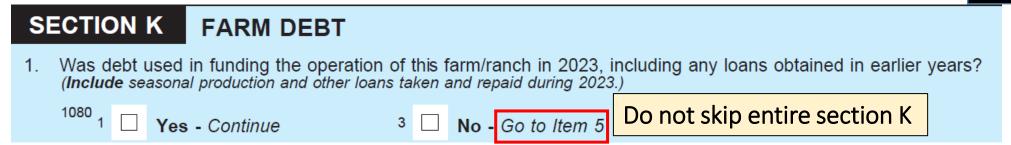
### Liquid Assets

- Can farmers convert assets to cash?
- Includes liquid and semi-liquid assets
- Almost every producer should have some other farm assets.
  - Cash, bonds, CDs, savings, checking accounts
  - Hedging account balances
  - Government payments due
  - Balance of land contract sales
  - Money owed to the operation outside Section F
  - Quotas and allotments (if excluded from item 1)
  - Livestock products stored but not sold (milk before hauling)





#### Debt Section K



- Debt is recorded only once in the questionnaire
  - Farm debt : Section K
  - Household debt : Section N
- Include previous year debt not paid off by January 1
- Include amounts used from established lines of credit
- Include all loans taken out in current year, regardless if repaid





### Operating Loans

- Item 2 is for loans repaid during the reference year, commonly referred to as "operating loans"
- Loans repaid but not in their entirety during current year belong in Item 3





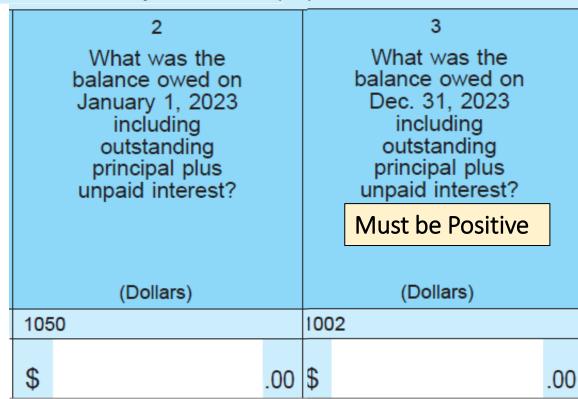
### Debt Table

3. To estimate the financial position of farms correctly and their ability to service debt and to categorize debt by types, we need to list loans this operation had on December 31, 2023, including any line of credit. (*Include* farm/ranch loans, debt on the producer's house if owned by the operation, Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL), and multi-purpose loans used for both farm and non-farm purposes. Exclude CCC commodity loans and any loans used exclusively for non-farm purposes.

What loans belong in the debt table?

- Loans not fully repaid from Question 2
- Loans with a positive Dec 31 balance

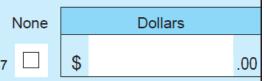
Having a 0 balance on Dec 31 - disqualifier Having a 0 balance on Jan 1 is OK



### Debt Table

	I			I				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Who is	What was the	What was the	What was	What is the	What year	What is	What	
the	balance owed on	balance owed on	the interest	type of loan?	was it obtained?	the	percentage	e
lender?	January 1, 2023 including	Dec. 31, 2023 including	rate on Dec. 31,		Obtained:	original term of	is for expenses	of
	outstanding	outstanding	2023?			the	running thi	
	principal plus	principal plus	[Report in	[From Loan Type Codes	[For refinanced	loan?	farm	
[From Lender	unpaid interest?	unpaid interest?	hundredths	Above.]	loans, report		operation	?
Codes			of a percent. <b>Example:</b>	•	year "			
Above.]			9% = 09.00		refinanced]			
(Code)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Percent)	(Code)	(Year) (YYYY)	(Number of Years)	(Percent)	
1001	1050	1002	1003	1004	1005	1008	1006	
								%
	\$ .00	0 \$ .00						70
1010	1051	1011	1012	1013	1014	1017	1015	
								%
	\$ .00	.00						/0
1019	1052	1020	1021	1022	1023	1026	1024	
								%
	\$ .00	.00						70
1028	1053	1029	1030	1031	1032	1035	1033	
								%
	\$ .00	.00						/0
1037	1054	1038	1039	1040	1041	1044	1042	
								%
	\$ .00	.00	-					/0

Record their 5 largest loans first.



Rest goes here





### Debt Table – Lender Type

Lender Codes (Column 1)	Lender Codes (Column 1) (continued)
Lender Code	Lender Code
FARM CREDIT SYSTEM1	Contractor
USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Individuals
State & county government lending agencies 4	Credit Union
Savings and loan associations, residential mortgage lenders	Any other lenders
Commercial banks 6	Credit cards
Life insurance companies	
Trade credit, including input suppliers, implement dealer, co-ops and other merchants 8	Other debts (such as unpaid bills, etc.) 14

- You can have same lender code for multiple loans
- Loans through private lenders but guaranteed by FSA not FSA code
- Loans borrowed from life insurance company Code 7
- Loans borrowed against life insurance policies Code 14 'other debts'
- Unpaid bills Code 14 'other debts'





#### Debt Table – Balance

	What was the balance owed on January 1, 2023 including outstanding principal plus unpaid interest?			What was the balance owed on Dec. 31, 2023 including outstanding principal plus unpaid interest?					
	Delinquent		N	lust be Positive	9				
	interest		(Dollars)						
105	0		100	)2					
\$		.00	\$		.00				

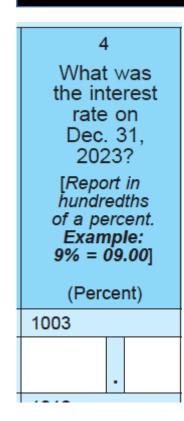
- We report the balance owed at the beginning and end of year
- Remember that December 31 balance must be positive
- No need to determine interest owed for remainder of the loan





#### Debt Table – Interest Rate

- Interest rate reported to the hundredth of a percent
- Interest rate as of December 31
- You can have debt recorded with zero percent
  - Common with short term financing
  - Common with debt owed to family members

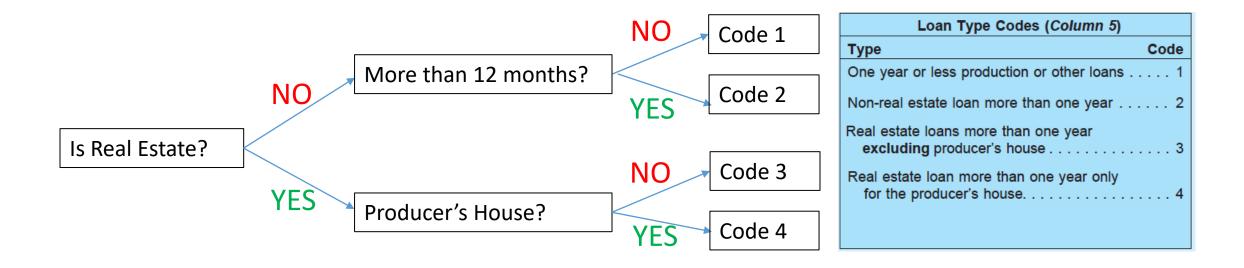






### Debt Table – Loan Types

- Line of credit balances often designated as 'production loans', seasonal to finance production then repaid after sales
- To determine the code, asking 1 characteristic at a time may help:



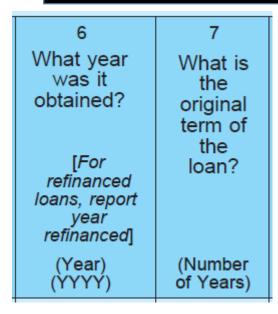
#### Debt Table – Year and Term

Column 6 - Enter the 4-digit year the loan was obtained

• If refinanced, enter year loan was refinanced instead

Column 7 - Enter # of years of the original term of loan

- Minimum = 1 (round up as needed)
- If refinanced, enter # of years for which it was refinanced







#### Debt Table – Column 8

We determine % of loan used for the farm operation

- Commonly 100%
- If operation owns a residence, debt on residence is valid

Duplication Warning - The purpose is to exclude non-farm purposes relating to debt

What percentage is for expenses of running this farm operation?

(Percent)







New 30-year loan used to finance farmland

- Item 2 does not belong
- Item 3 table
- New debt will have no column 2, BOY value
- 2. What was the total amount repaid on farm business loans taken out in 2023? (Record any outstanding balances of loans taken out in 2023 in Item 3.)

  (Include only seasonal production and other short term farm loans.)

				,												
1		2		3			4	1		5	6	7	8			
Who is the lender?		What was the balance owed on January 1, including outstanding principal plus unpaid interest?			What was the balance owed on Dec. 31, including outstanding principal plus unpaid interest?		What the in rate Dec [Repo hundr of a pe	ter ort	rest n 1, ? in ths ent.	What is the type of loan?  [From Loan Type Codes Above.]	What year was it obtained?  [For refinanced loans, report year	What is the original term of the loan?	What percentage is for expenses running the farm operation	ntage or ses of g this m		
Codes Above.							Exan 9% =				refinanced]					
(Code)		(Dollars)			(Dollars)		(Per	cen	nt)	(Code)	(Year) (YYYY)	(Number of Years)				
1001	105	0		100	2	1003			1004	1005	1008	1006				
6	\$	0	.00	\$	395500	00	3		25	3	2023	30	100	%		
1010	105	1		101	1		1012			1012	1014	1017	1015			



Loans used to finance farm equipment

Variable interest rate averaging 5%, was 4.25% on Dec 31

• Item 3 table

Who is the lender?  [From Lender Codes Above.]	balance owed on January 1, including outstanding principal plus unpaid interest?			What was the balance owed on Dec. 31, including outstanding principal plus unpaid interest?			What was the interest rate on Dec. 31, ? [Report in hundredths of a percent. Example: 9% = 09.00]			5 What is the type of loan?  [From Loan Type Codes Above.]	6 What year was it obtained?  [For refinanced loans, report year refinanced]	7 What is the original term of the loan?	What percentage is for expenses of running this farm operation?	
(Code)	(Dollars)			(Dollars)			(Percent)			(Code)	(Year) (YYYY)	(Number of Years) (Perce		
1001	1050			100	2		1003			1004	1005	1008	1006	
8	\$	17500	.00	\$	11860	.00	4		25	2	2020	5	100	%



Seasonal production loan of less than 1 year was taken out current year

Dollars

None

- Item 2 what was already repaid on loan
- Item 3 table includes end of year balance

. Tillat mad tild total al														
(Record any outstanding balances of loans taken out in 2023 in Item 3.)  (Include only seasonal production and other short term farm loans.)										\$	25000	)	.00	
Who is the lender?  [From Lender Codes Above.]		What was the balance owed on January 1, including outstanding principal plus unpaid interest?			What was the balance owed on Dec. 31, including outstanding principal plus unpaid interest?		What we the interpretation of a percentage of 9% = 09	erest on 31, ? in otths cent. ole:	What is the type of loan?  [From Loan Type Codes Above.]	What ye was it obtained  [For refinance loans, rep year refinance	eed port	What is the original term of the loan?	What percentage is for expenses running the farm operation	of nis
(Code)		(Dollars)			(Dollars)		(Perce	nt)	(Code)	(Year) (YYYY)		of Years)	(Percent)	
1001	105	0		100	2		1003		1004	1005		1008	1006	
Q	•	0	00	¢	150000	00	1	75	1	2022		1	100	%

What was the total amount repaid on farm business loans taken out in 2023?



Seasonal production loan of less than 1 year was taken out current year and fully repaid

Item 2 – repayment amount on loan
 Not item 3





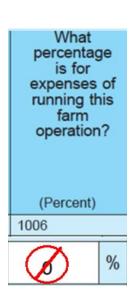




#### 100% non-farm debt – **Does not belong**

The amount of the non-farm debt secured by a farm asset is recorded in **Section N**: Farm Producer Household

OF	F-F/	ARM DEBT — (Please see VALUE CODES on page 22.)	
4.	(de	nich value code on page 22 represents the total value of each of the following categories of <u>off-farm debt</u> not associated with this operation) owed by the producer and members of the producer's household. December 31, 2023, for ( <i>Include off-farm debt secured with farm assets</i> . <i>Exclude any debt household debt</i> , which is the contract of the producer's household debt, and the cards, etc. reported in Section K, Farm Debt.)	Value Code
	a.	mortgages on producer's dwelling, if not owned by the operation? (Include home mortgages, home equity loans, and lines of credit secured by the producer's dwelling.) 0988	
	b.	mortgages on other real estate and other personal homes such as second homes?  (Include mortgages, equity loans, and lines of credit secured by other real estate, including other farms, residential rental, commercial, and other real estate.)	
	C.	loans on businesses that are not a part of this farm operation?	
	d.	personal loans? (Include credit cards, auto loans, unpaid taxes, and medical bills.)	
	e.	all other off-farm debt owed by the producer or household?	



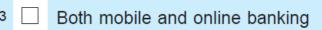
# Digital Banking

5.	In 2023, what type of digital banking services did you use? Choose one. Digital banking refers to the use of either
	mobile or online banking. Mobile banking means banking with a smartphone, tablet, or other mobile device using an
	app; online banking means banking through a bank's website using a desktop or laptop computer.

5775

Only mobile banking

Only online banking



Neither mobile nor online banking – Go to Item 8



#### Question applies to business and personal banking

- Online banking logging in to bank's website using computer
- Mobile banking accessing bank via an app from mobile device
- 6. In 2023, for which finances did you use your online or mobile banking? Choose one.

577

Only business finances

3

Both business and household finances

2

Only household finances

# Digital Banking

7. The table below is about your use of specific digital banking services.
In column 2, check 'Yes' if you used the digital banking service listed in column 1 in 2023. Check 'No' if you did not use that digital banking service in 2023. If you marked 'Yes' to the service in column 2, answer column 3.

(1)		(	(2)		(3)					
Service		ligital			If <b>YES</b> , how has your use of these services changed since 2019?  Check only one.					
	5777	1		Yes →	5778	1		Use about the <b>same</b> amount		
Online bill pay		3		No		2		Use more frequently		
						3		Use less frequently		

The questionnaire then asks usage of digital banking for types of services and how often in-person banking took place





#### Reminders

- A farm's assets and debt play an important role in understanding their financial well-being
- Check for duplication among assets
- Be able to explain liquid assets to respondents



