



Ag and Hort Update

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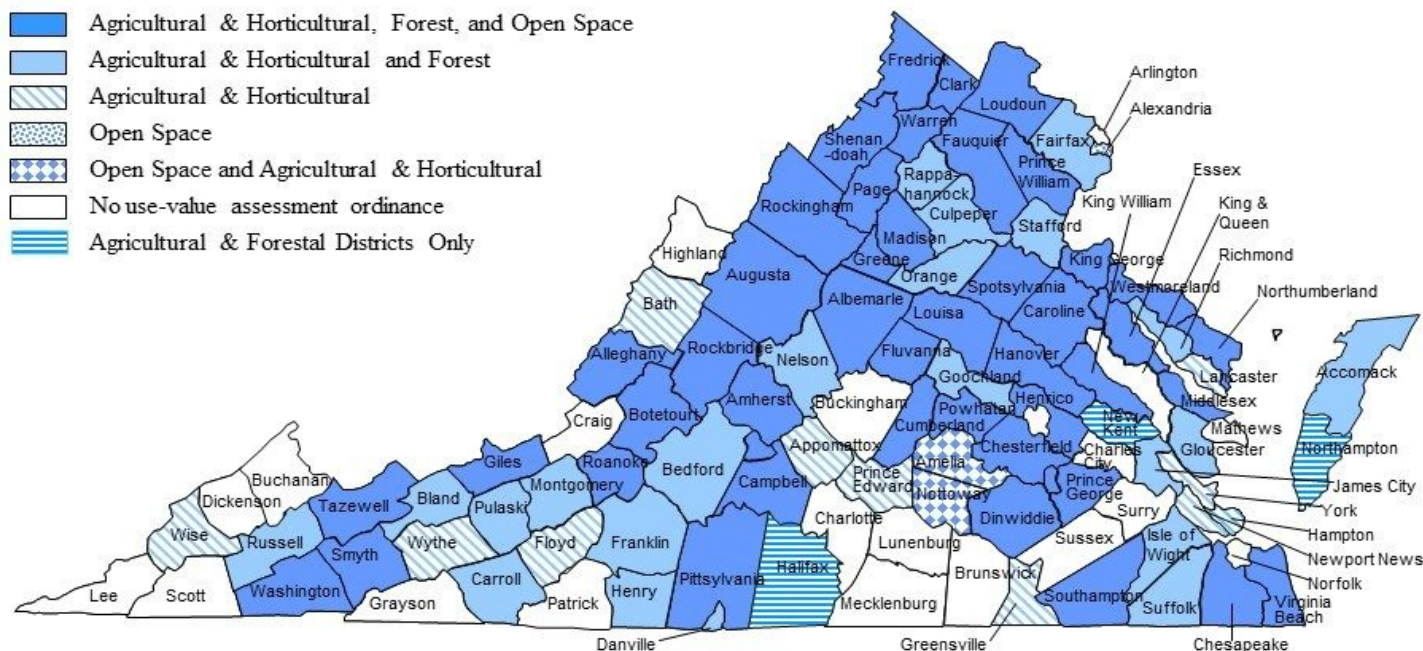
July 11, 2018



TY2018: Counties/Cities* with use-value assessment ordinances



TY2018: Counties/Cities* with use-value assessment ordinances
(Agricultural & Horticultural, Forest, and Open Space)



* Counties/Cities are identified from annual use-value reports and may differ from actual implementation. Contact government officials in each county/city for the current use-value implementation. Not all participating cities are identified on this map.



Updates: Personnel



- Matt Holt, AAEC Department
- Lex and I are still working
 - Maybe one more year?
- The search for our replacements will start soon?
- There is support for an orderly transition



Updates: Cap Rates



- Updated Cap Rate data averaging
 - long-term interest (Federal Land Bank)
 - Property tax rates (Department of Taxation)
- Now use a 7 years straight average
- Previous years used a 10 year straight average



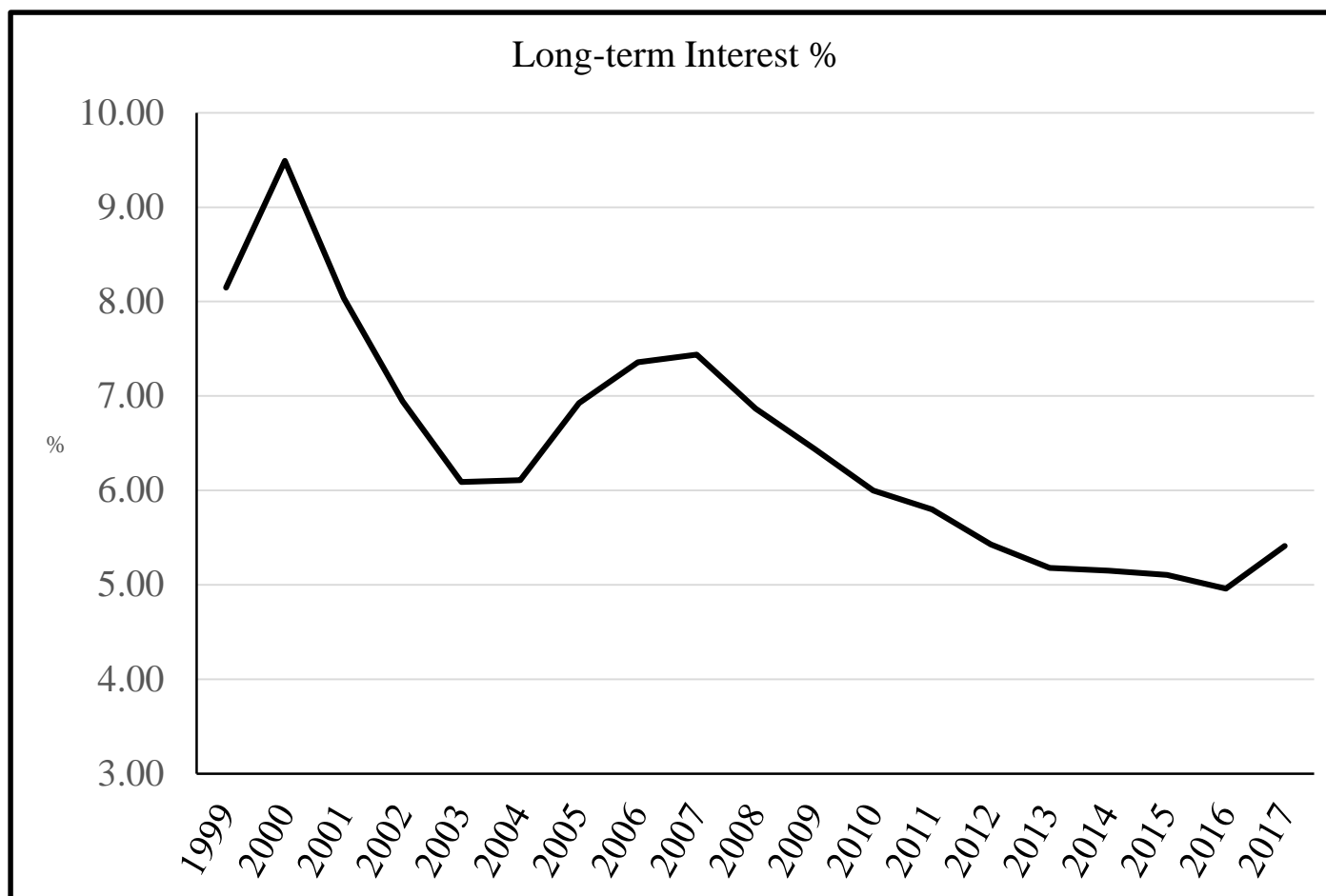
Cap Rate Background



- First Q of 2007 Federal Reserve began stimulating the economy by reducing federal fund rates
- Not directly related to Federal Land Bank rates but help reduce rates (2007 to 2016)
- The interest rate component of the cap rate is larger relative to the local tax value
- Thus interest rates drive the Cap Rate

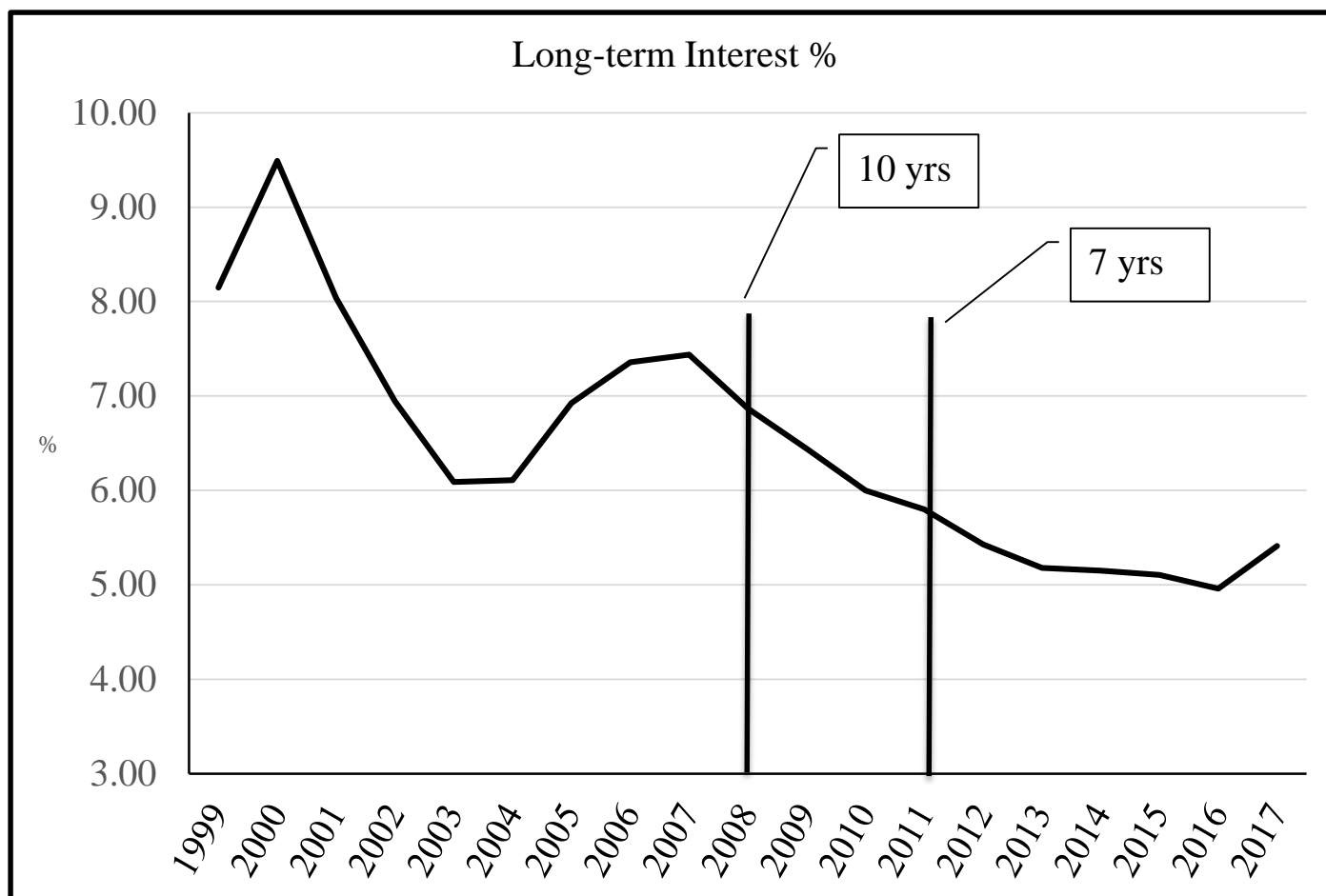


Federal Land Bank Rates



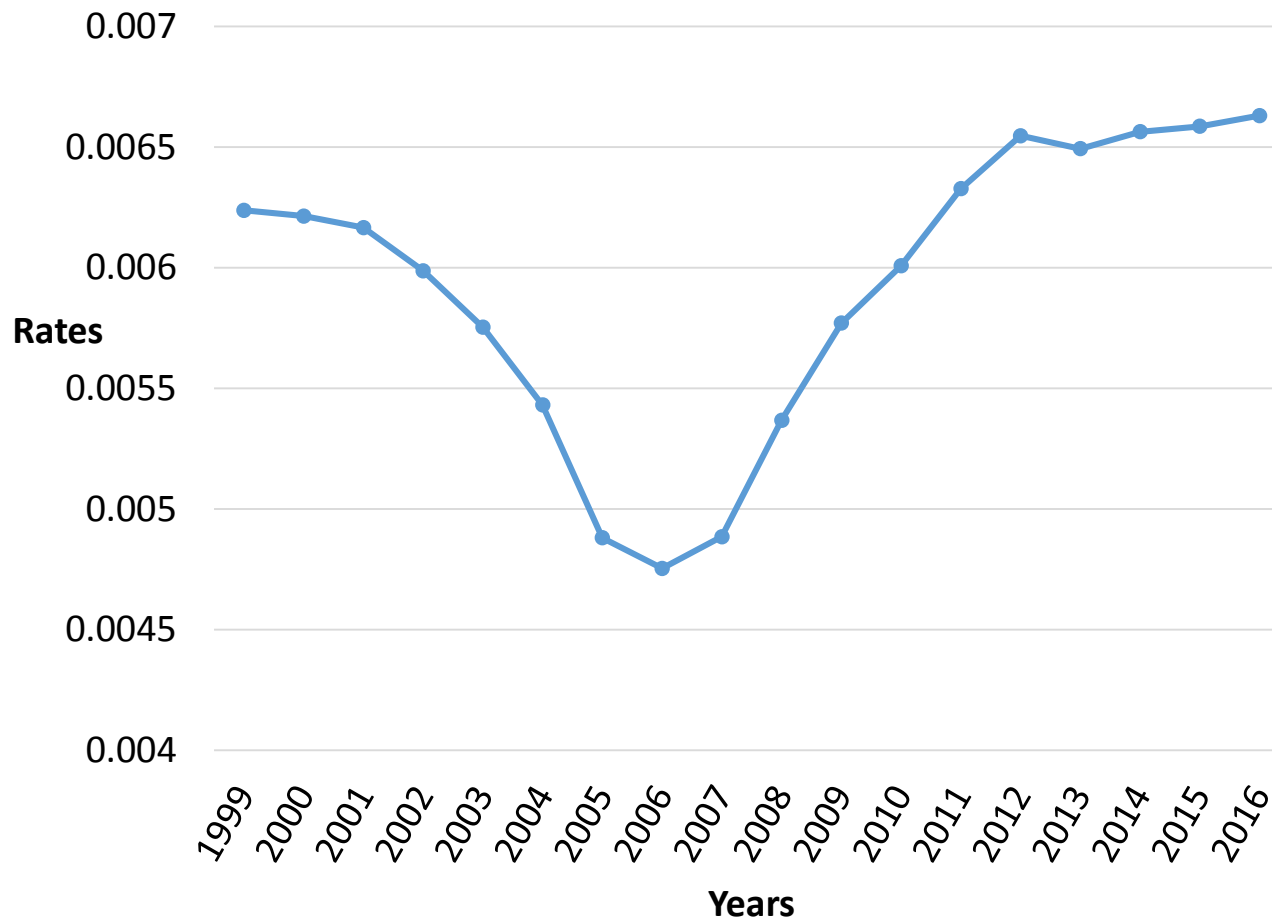


Federal Land Bank Rates



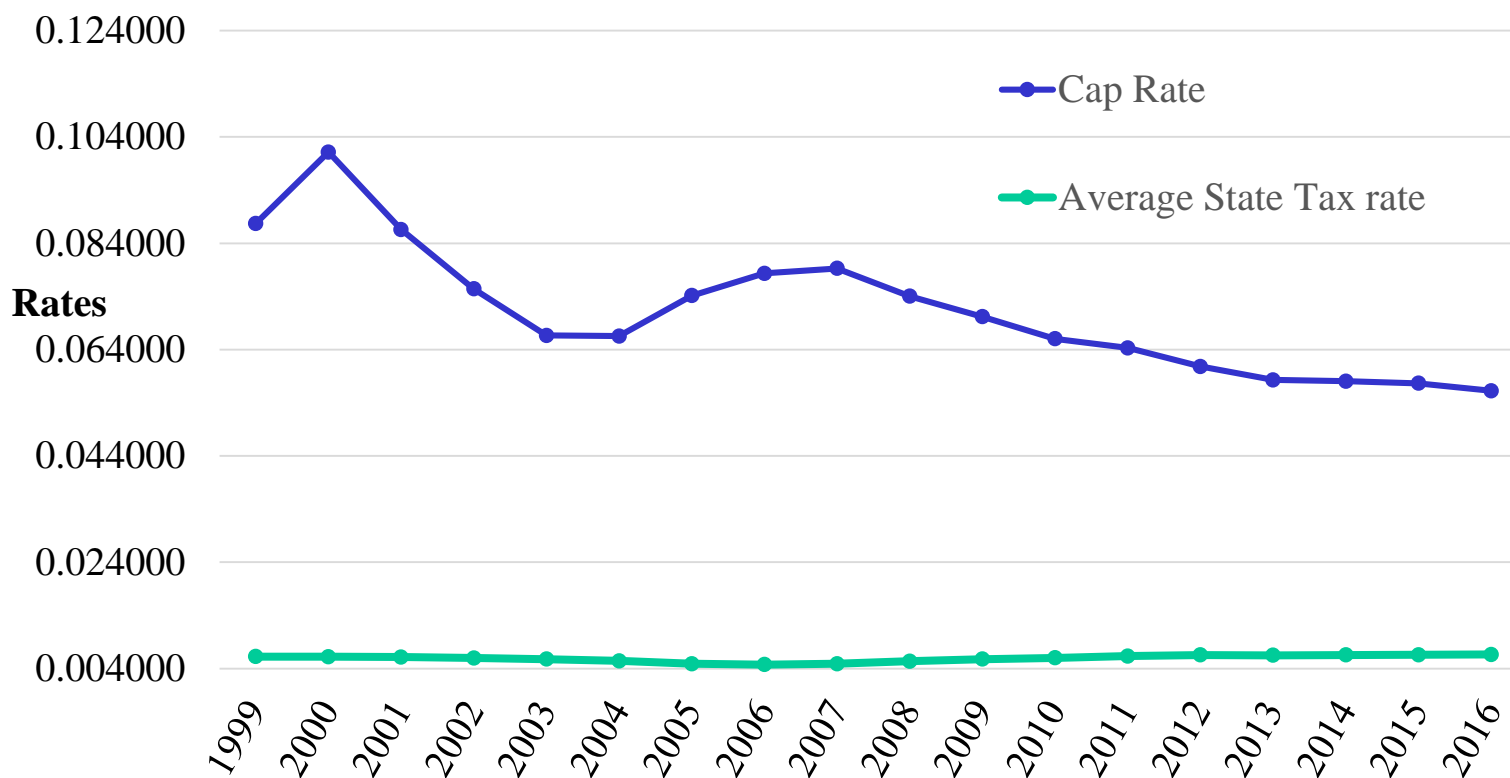


Average Virginia Tax Rates by Year





Tax and Cap Rates by Year





Cap Rates Summary



- Changing from a 10-year (2008-2017) to a 7-year (2011-2017) cap rate averaging results in a lower cap rate, fewer higher years (2008-2010) averaged.
- Decreases in capitalization rates increase use-value estimates. For example
 - If a county's net returns remained at \$50 for the new year
 - capitalization rates decreased from 0.06% to 0.05%.
 - Estimates would increase from $\$50/0.06 = \833 to $\$50/0.05 = \$1,000$



Updates: Model



- In TY2018 updated the non-irrigated land capability classes acreages data for land class I-VII
- Data obtained from the Web Soil Survey
<https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>



Update: Census



- Deadline was February 5, 2018
- Farmers are still completing forms (June)
- Selected farm visits by USDA (summer)
- Response rate at this time is lower than 2012 (June)
- Hope county level data is out by May 2019
- Concerned about “D” nondisclosure in urbanizing counties



Questions from the Field



- Soils data, how is it used?
- Can local government set maximum values?
- Why are estimates still high, too high?
- Open space, if its not a golf/racquet club, then what is it, valuations based on...?
- When can values be updated, during general reassessment, or annually?
- What about the Farm Bill, implications?
- Apples/Grapes estimates?

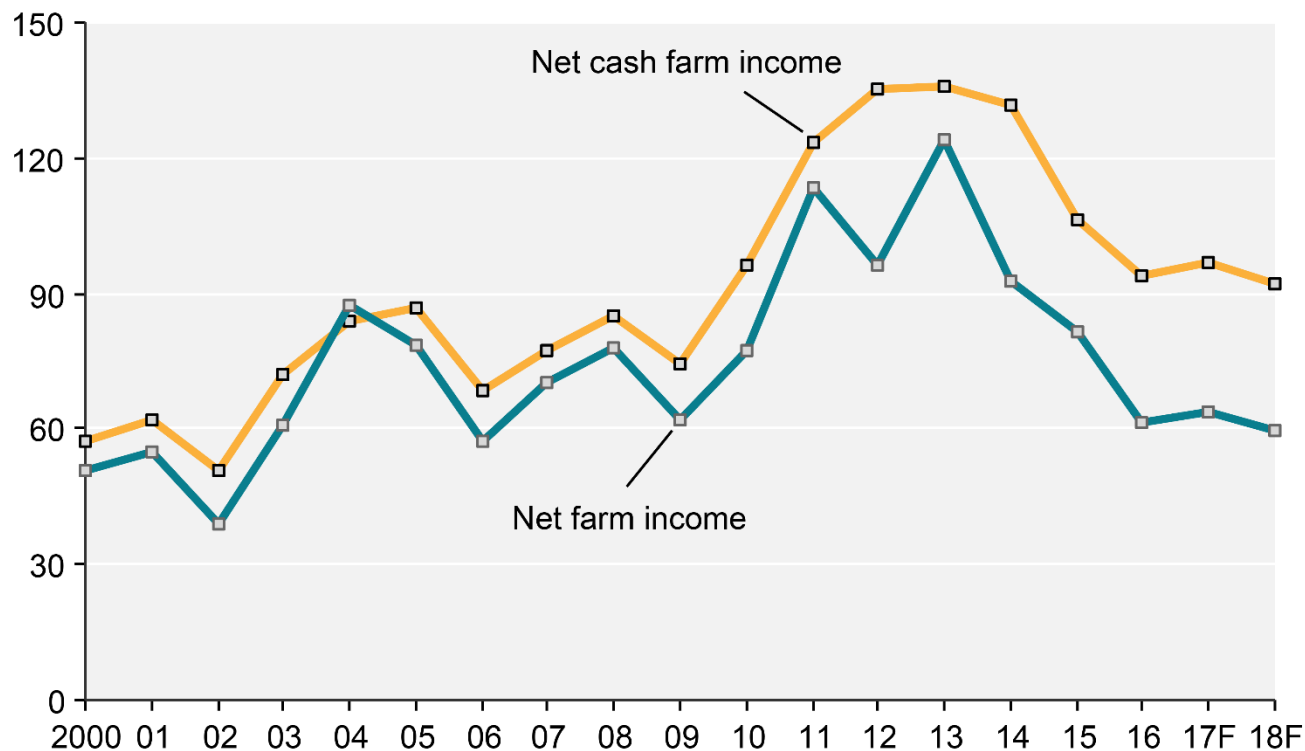


Profits?



Net farm income and net cash farm income, 2000-18F

\$ billion, nominal



Note: F = forecast.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Farm Income and Wealth Statistics.

Data as of February 7, 2018.



Thanks!
&
Discussion & Questions?
usevalue.agecon.vt.edu
See site for presentations





Procedures for Estimating Agricultural and Horticultural Values in Use



Two Approaches

1. **Net income** Capitalized (Income Approach)

Original model developed by Marshal (VT), Fraher, (TAX), Seward (VDACS), Poole (VT Grad Student) ~ 1974-1975.

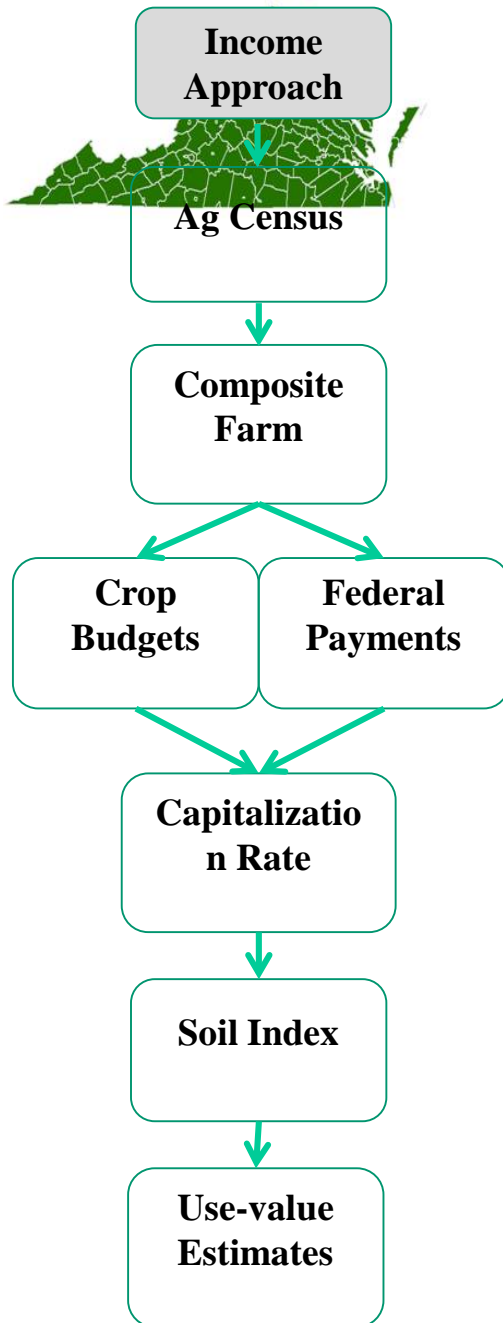
2. **Rental rates** Capitalized (Rental Rate Approach)

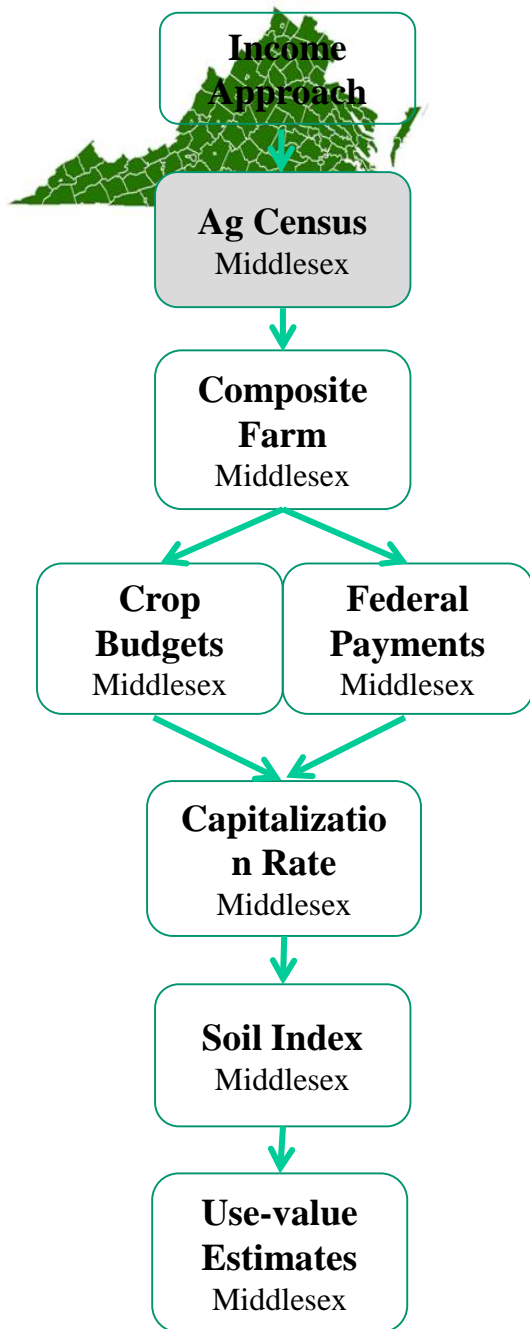
Implemented in 2010 by Groover and Bruce



Income approach for each County

- Task: How to create an annual stream of net income that will be capitalized?
- How?
 - **Build** on secondary/published data
 - Use **Net Returns = Income - Costs**
 - **How?** Define a representative farm (composite farm) – based on current Ag Census for each county
 - **Create** an enterprise budget for each crop to yield **Net Returns (NR)**
 - **Identify** crop-based federal payments
 - **Define** Capitalization Rate
 - **Apply** soil index
 - Final Estimates





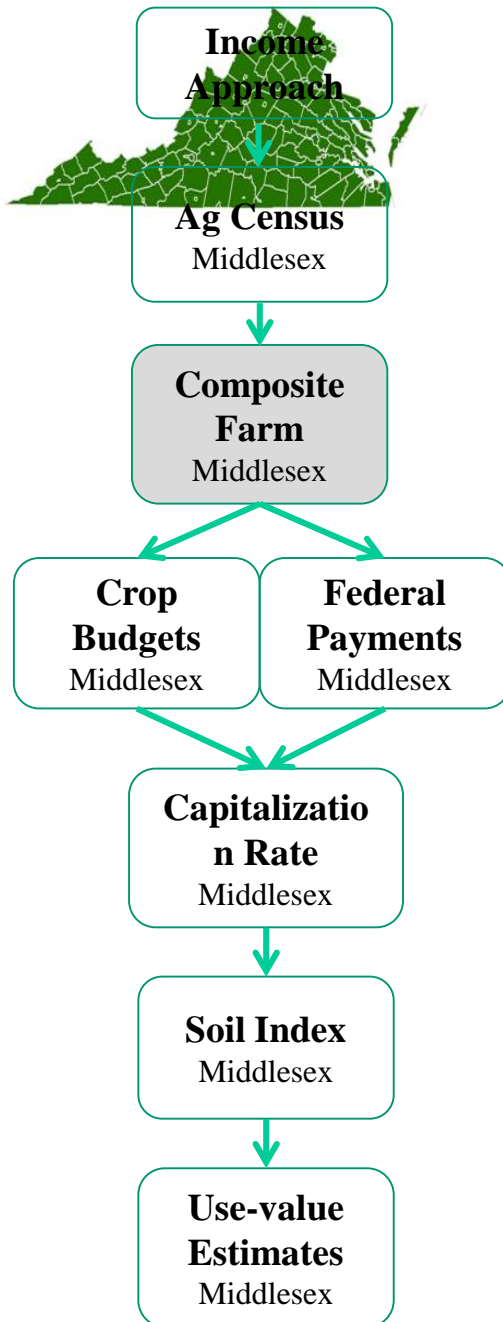
Baseline Data - Ag Census



- Conducted and published by National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA/NASS)
 - Published every 5 years
 - Current Ag Census 2012 (released in 2014)
- Use the following for each county
 - Number of **farms reported**
 - Individual crops grown e.g., corn, wheat, pasture...
 - **Acres** reported for each crop grown



Composite Farm



- **Define - Composite Farm (CF) A.K.A. Average Farm**
 - For each reported crop: Divide acres by number of farms (Acres \div Farms)
 - If the values is **>0.50** ac, included in the CF
 - If **≤ 0.50** ac, excluded from CF
 - Statewide there are **16 crops** that are included in at least one county
- **Middlesex - 2012**
 - **73** reported farms => more land owners
 - **Five** CF crops, e.g., corn+silage, hay+haylage, pasture, soybeans, and wheat.



Composite Farm - Middlesex

Income Approach

Ag Census Middlesex

Composite Farm Middlesex

Crop Budgets Middlesex

Federal Payments Middlesex

Capitalization Rate Middlesex

Soil Index Middlesex

Use-value Estimates Middlesex

2012 AgCensus	
Crop	Reported Acres
Alfalfa	0
Barley	(D)
Corn	4,637
Cotton	0
Hay	1,300

Based on 73 farms	
Composite Farm Acres	
	64
	18

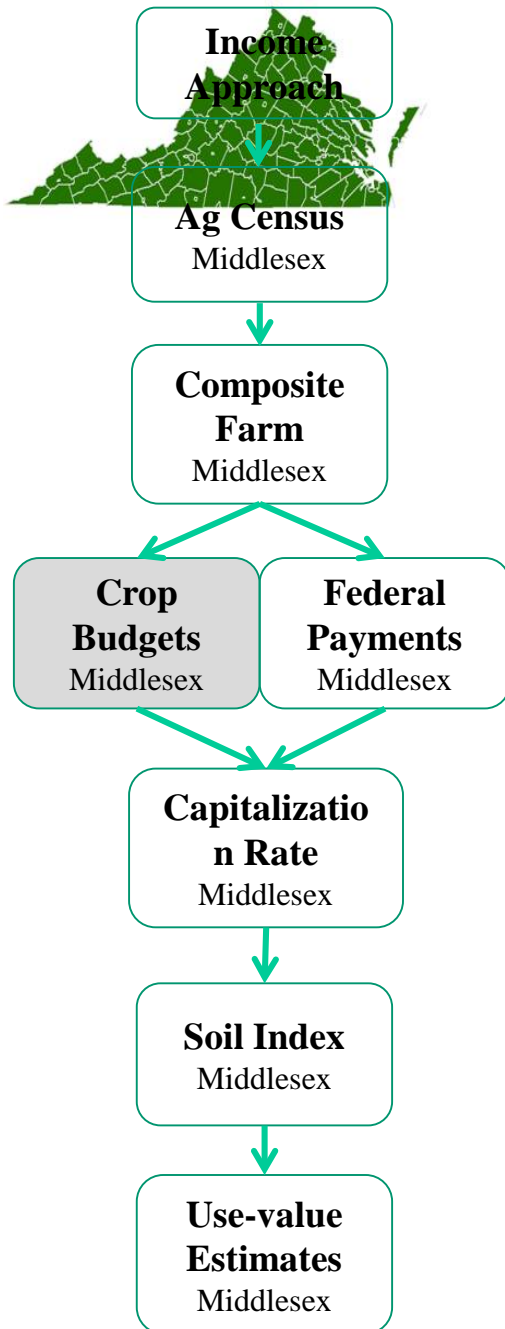
Example for Corn = 4,637 ac / 73 farms = 64 acres of corn in the Composite Farm (CF)

Snap Beans	(D)
Soybeans	5,843
Sweet Corn	(D)
Tobacco	0
Tomatoes	(D)
Watermelons	23
Wheat	3,183
Double-cropped	(-) 3,183
Total Cropland Harvested	12,502

	80
	44
	(-) 44
	172



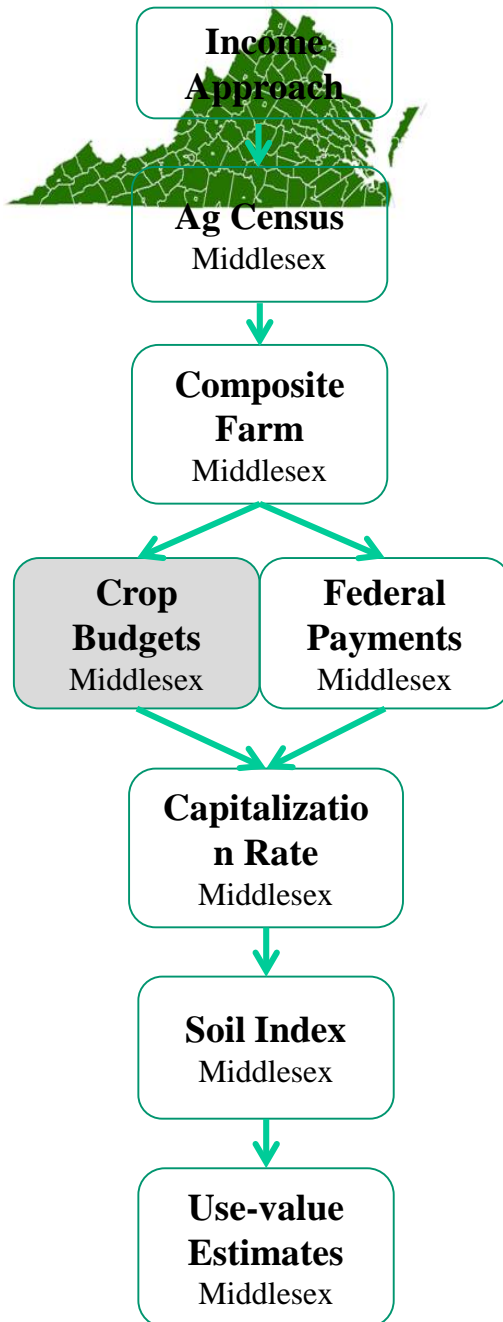
Crop Budgets



- Created for all CF crops
- Based on VCE enterprise budget format
- Yields and Prices -> NASS
- Seeding and lime rates -> VCE recommendation
- N,P, & K inputs are based on yield-driven nutrient removal rates (International Plant Nutrition Institute)
- AgFrist -> short-term interest



Crop Budgets



- Pesticides -> Pest Management Guidelines (PMG)
- Application costs -> custom rates
- Machinery usage and costs -> A. Society of Ag and Biological Engineers' equations
- Fuel prices -> U.S. Dept of Energy
- Crop insurance -> USDA-RMA
- Labor hours function of machinery hours
- Labor rate -> NASS
- **Note:** Budgeted Net Returns **lag 2 years**, e.g., Tax Year 2018 reflects 2016 data

Example Budget

Middlesex Corn Grain no-till

TY2018



Income Approach

Ag Census
Middlesex

Composite Farm
Middlesex

Crop Budgets
Middlesex

Federal Payments
Middlesex

Capitalization Rate
Middlesex

Soil Index
Middlesex

Use-value Estimates
Middlesex

Corn: Yield = 147.5 bu/ac * Price = \$3.75/bu = \$553.13
Net Crop Insurance = \$44.74
Total Income = \$597.87

Net Returns = Income - Costs

$$NR = \$598 - \$535 = \$63/\text{ac}$$

Pre-Harvest Costs: N 144 Lb
Price = \$0.44/lbs = \$63.28/ac

Harvest Costs: Labor, fuel & oil, drying, hauling = \$77/ac

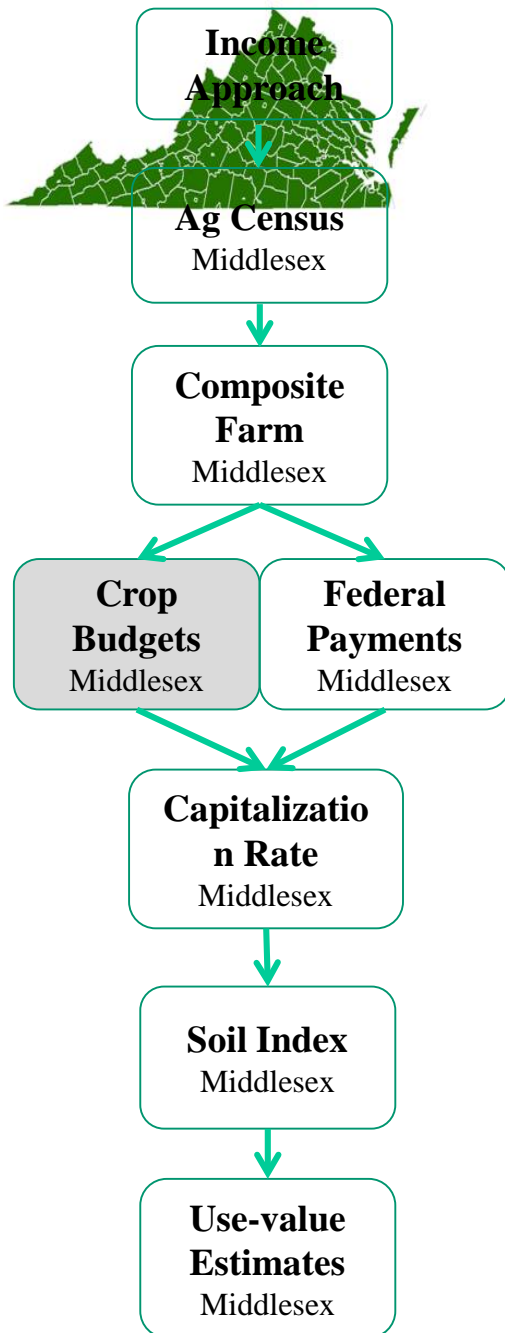
Fixed Costs: Machinery and Overhead = \$83/ac

Total Costs = \$535/ac



Olympic Averaging

- The Net Return for each CF crop requires 7 - years of crop budgets
- 7-year Olympic Averaging drops the highest and lowest values and then straight averages the remaining 5 values
- Middlesex Corn Grain example 2012-2018



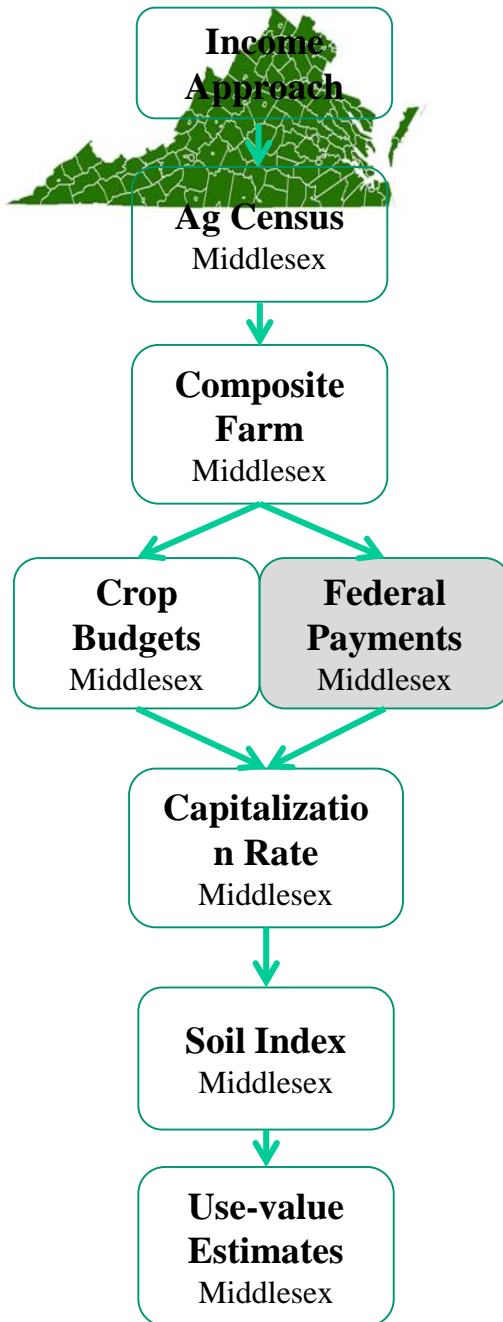
Corn	Crop Budget
TY2012	\$86.76
TY2013	\$339.57
TY2014	\$303.19
TY2015	\$134.23
TY2016	\$18.91
TY2017	\$114.43
TY2018	\$62.52
Olympic AVG	\$157.89

Highest

Lowest



Federal Payments



- **USDA-FSA** provides data for program crops by county
- Middlesex receives payments for **corn, soybeans, and wheat.**
- Annual payments = Payment/crop acreage
- For example in TY2018, Middlesex received **\$23,646 in federal payments for corn.**

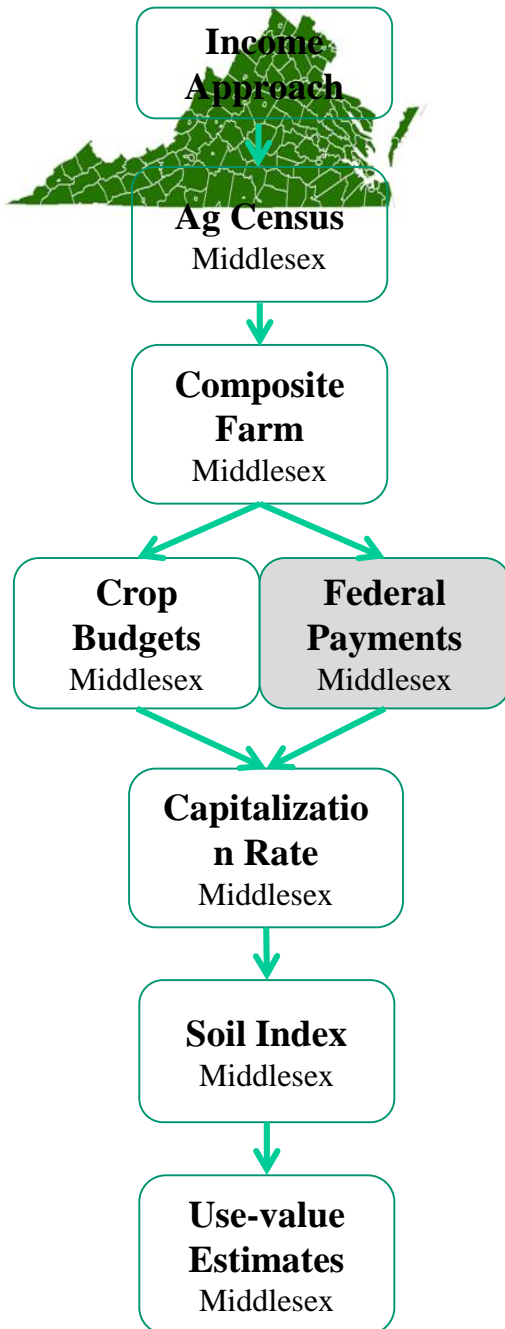
TY2017 $\$163,626.54 / 8,239 \text{ ac} = \$19.86/\text{ac}$

TY2018 $\$23,645.93 / 8,239 \text{ ac} = \$2.87/\text{ac}$



Olympic Averaging

Middlesex Corn Grain example 2012-2018



Corn	Federal Payment
TY2012	\$14.53
TY2013	\$25.40
TY2014	\$25.67
TY2015	\$31.82
TY2016	\$0.00
TY2017	\$19.86
TY2018	\$2.87
Olympic AVG	\$17.67

Corn Budget
\$86.76
\$339.57
\$303.19
\$134.23
\$18.91
\$114.43
\$62.52
\$140.23

Highest

Highest

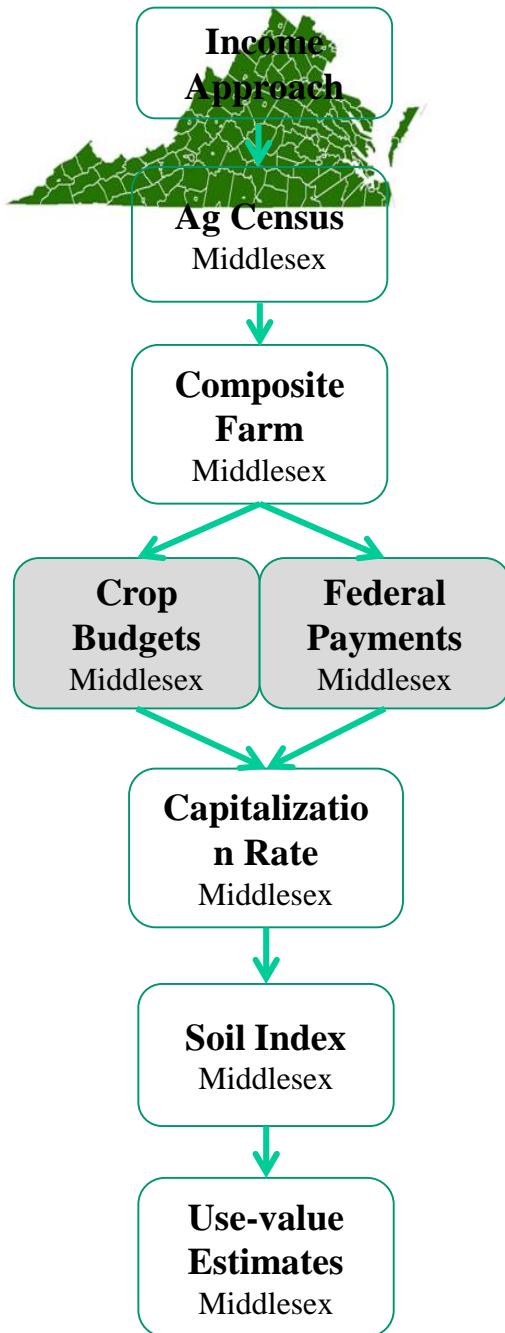
Lowest

Lowest

- Corn Net Return for TY2018
 - Oly AVG Fed Pay + Oly AVG Budget
 - $\$17.67 + \$140.23 = \mathbf{\$157.89}$



Final Net Returns Middlesex County TY2018



- Composite Farm weighted NR by crop acreage

Crop	Estimated Net Return	CF acres	Weight (e.g. corn 64/172=0.37)	Final\$
Corn	\$157.89	64	0.37	\$58.56
Hay	\$0.00	18	0.10	\$0.00
Pasture	\$18.80	10	0.06	\$1.05
Soybeans	\$170.57	80	0.47	\$79.72
Wheat	\$94.20	44	0.26	\$23.98
Final Net Return (per acre)		172		\$163.32

Reflects double-cropped wheat (44 ac)



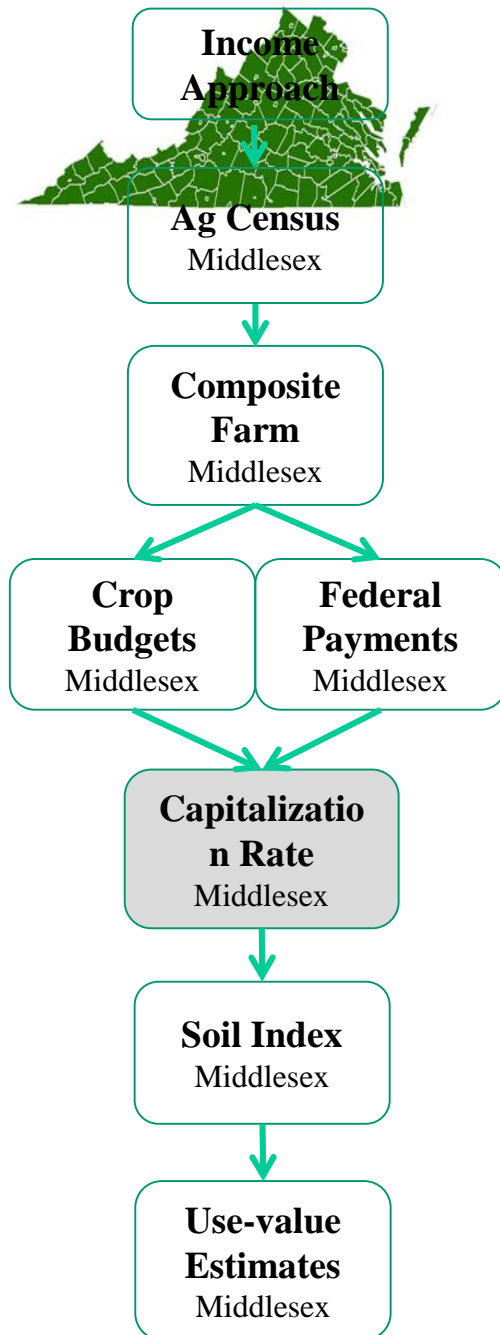
Capitalization Rate

Why use Capitalization Rate?

- *Cap Rate = Net Return ÷ Value Farmland*
- *Farmland Value = NR ÷ Cap Rate*
- *\$100 per year ÷ 10% = \$1,000*
- **Cap Rate = Interest Rate + Property Tax**

Federal Land Bank long term interest rate - AgFirst (10 year average)

Effective Tax Rates for all counties - VA Department of Taxation (10 year average)



**Income
Approach**

**Ag Census
Middlesex**

**Composite
Farm
Middlesex**

**Crop
Budgets
Middlesex**

**Federal
Payments
Middlesex**

**Capitalization
Rate
Middlesex**

**Soil Index
Middlesex**

**Use-value
Estimates
Middlesex**

Middlesex TY2018



Cap Rate Components

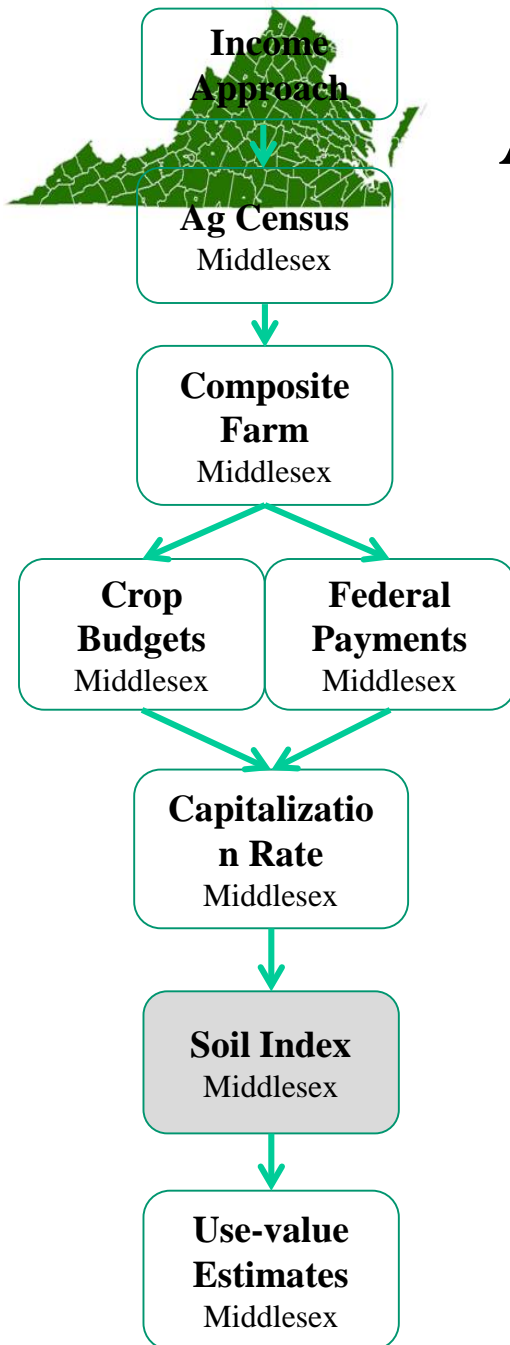
Interest Rate – statewide (10yr Avg)	0.0584
Property Tax – Middlesex (10yr Avg)	0.0039
Total without risk	0.0623
Crop loss due to Flooding 5%	0.0031
Total With risk	0.0654

Use Value Middlesex TY2018

Use Value =	Net Returns	÷	Cap Rate
Use Value without risk	\$163.32	÷	0.0623
=			
Use Value without risk	\$2,622.73		
=			
Use Value with risk	\$163.32	÷	0.0654

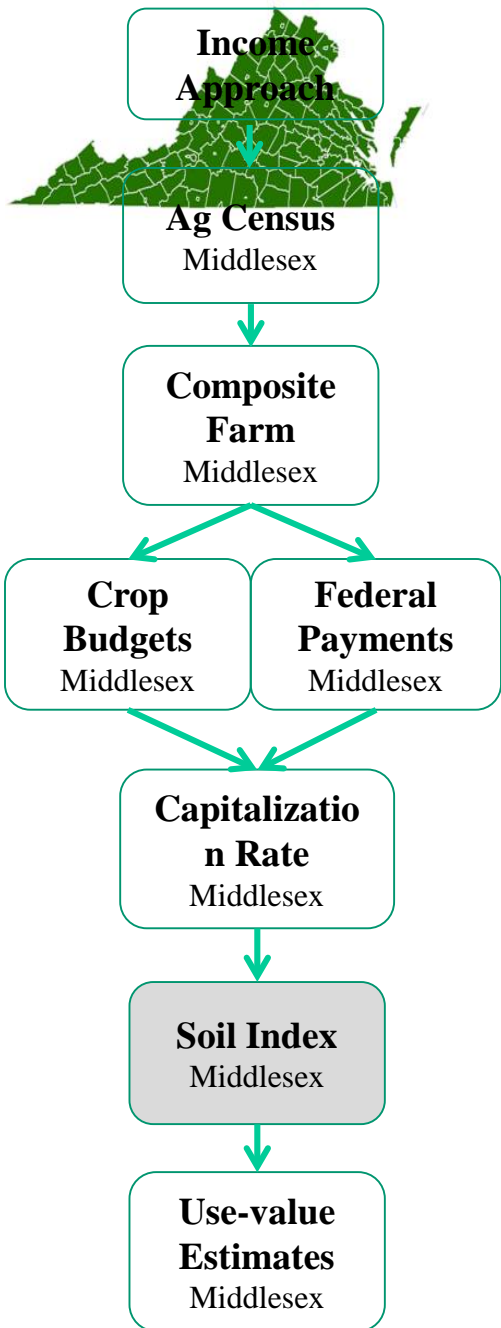


Adjustments for Soil Capabilities



USDA Land Classes for Ag use

Land Capability Classes	Productivity Index
Class I - Excellent cropland	1.50
Class II - Good cropland	1.35
Class III - Average cropland	1.00
Class IV - Below average cropland – strip cropping only, hay	0.80
Class V – Good Pasture, hay	0.60
Class VI – Pasture	0.50
Class VII – Very limiting - Pasture only	0.30
Class VIII – Not suitable to agriculture – steep or wet	0.10



Indexing for Soil Productivity Middlesex



Land Class	Reported Acreage	Productivity Index	Weighted Acreage
1	3,223	1.5	4,834.41
2	14,164	1.35	19,120.91
3	453	1	452.80
4	1,634	0.8	1,310.53
5	0	0.6	0.00
6	157	0.5	78.51
7	<u>520</u>	0.3	<u>155.85</u>
Total	20,154		25,953
Soil Index Factor $25,953 \div 20,154 = 1.288$			

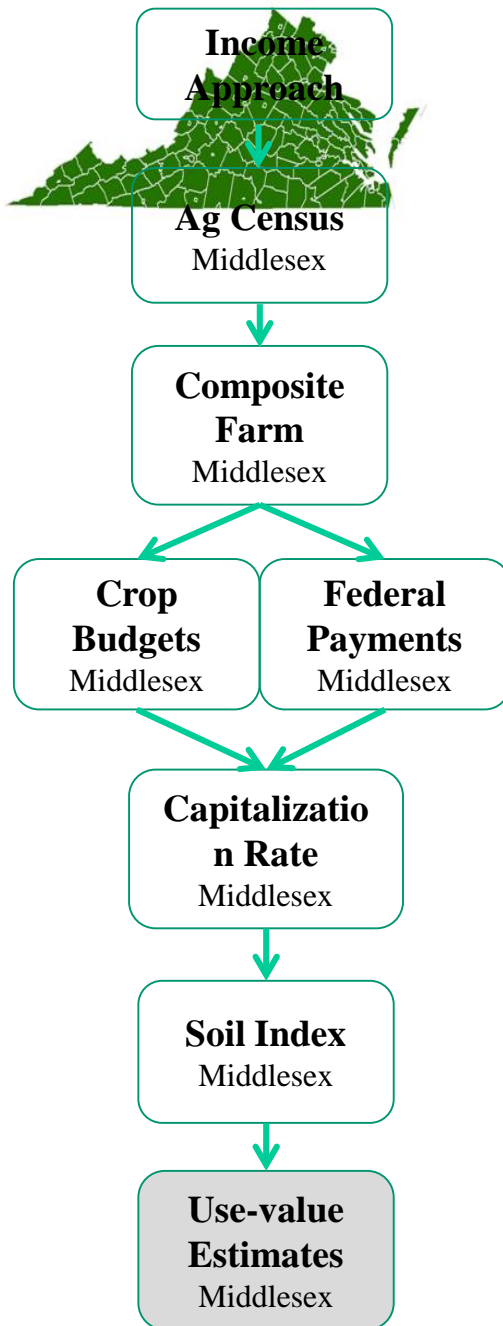


Adjusting to Class III land

Why?

- Data reflects average soil productivity for each county
- Values are adjusted to reflect Class III productivity

Use Value Middlesex TY2018



	Use Value =	Use Value	÷	Soil index
	Without risk =	\$2,622.73	÷	1.288
Without Risk Class III		\$2,036.71		
	=			
	With risk	\$2,497.84	÷	1.288
With Risk Class III =		\$1,939.72		



Final Estimates Middlesex TY2018



	Cropland				Weighted Cropland AVG	Pastureland			Weighted Pasture land AVG	Weighted Ag. Land AVG	
	I	II	III	IV	I-IV	V	VI	VII	V-VII	I-VII	VIII
w/out Risk	3,060	2,750	2,040	1,630	2,690	1,220	1,020	610	710	2,620	200
w/ Risk	2,910	2,620	1,940	1,550	2,560	1,160	970	580	670	2,500	190

- Note: Final estimated values are rounded to the nearest \$10
- The Class III w/out risk estimate of \$2,036.71 is reported as \$2,040

Rental Rate Approach Middlesex TY2018



- Starting 2009 NASS published rental rate data annually* for
 - Cropland
 - Irrigated cropland
 - Pasture land
- Middlesex County rental rates for TY2018 (NASS)
 - Cropland = \$1,020 Eastern District (Combined County)
 - Pastureland = not published

*Sometimes biennially based on NASS funding

Rental Rate Use Value Middlesex TY2018



$$\text{Rental Rate} \div \text{Cap Rate} = \text{Value}$$

Cropland	$\$63.50^1 \div 0.0623 = \$1,020$
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Pasture	Not Published
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¹Eastern District Cropland combined county

Rental Rate Estimates are published annually
– **not averaged over time**



Income Approach and Rental Rate Approach: Compared

Middlesex	Income Approach (w/out risk)		Rental Rate Approach	
TY2018	Cropland (I-IV AVG)	\$2,690	Cropland	\$1,020
	Pastureland (V-VII AVG)	\$710	Pastureland	---



Thanks!
&
Discussion & Questions?

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