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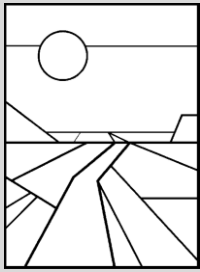
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Purdue Agricultural Economics Report

August 2012

Indiana's Farmland Market Continues Moving Higher

Craig L. Dobbins, Professor and Kim Cook, Research Associate

While Indiana crops are suffering from the worst drought since 1988, the weather is not the only thing that has been hot. Robust net farm incomes, favorable interest rates, strong farmland demand, and a limited supply of farmland for sale kept Indiana farmland values and cash rents moving higher. The June 2012 Purdue Farmland Value Survey¹, indicates the statewide increase in farmland value was 14.3% to 18.1%. Statewide cash rents increased 12.8% to 15.2%.

For the state as a whole, the 2012 survey found the average value of bare Indiana cropland ranged from \$5,013 per acre for poor quality land to \$7,704 per acre for top quality land (Table 1). Average quality cropland had a value of \$6,359 per acre. For the 12-month period ending June 2012, the value of top, average, and poor quality land increased 18.1%, 16.3% and 14.3%, respectively.

To assess farmland productivity, survey respondents estimated long-term corn yields for poor, average, and top quality land. For the state, the average long-term corn yields for poor, average, and top quality land were 126, 159, and 192 bushels per acre, respectively. State-wide,

the value per estimated bushel of corn yield for poor, average, and top land qualities was \$39.70, \$39.97 and \$40.05 per bushel, respectively.

The transitional land market, that is farmland moving out of agriculture, appears to be coming back to life after declining for four straight years. In 2012, the average value was \$8,505, an increase of 7.2%. This is a specialized market with the transitional land value strongly influenced by the planned use and location. The estimated value of farmland in this market has a very wide range. In June 2012, transitional land value estimates ranged from \$2,500 to \$21,000 per acre. Because of the wide variation in transitional land values, the median value² may give a more meaningful picture than the arithmetic average. The median value of transitional land in June 2012 was \$8,000 per acre, \$750 per acre more than in 2011.

The June 2012 state-wide average value of rural recreational land, land used for hunting and other recreational activities, was \$3,489 per acre, an increase of 3.9% when compared to June 2011. As with transitional land, there is a wide range of values for rural

¹ The individuals surveyed include rural appraisers, agricultural loan officers, FSA personnel, farm managers, and farmers. The results of the survey provide information about the general level and trend in farmland values.

² The median is the middle observation in data arranged in ascending or descending numerical order.

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Table 1. Average estimated Indiana land value per acre (tillable, bare land), per bushel of corn yield, and percentage change by geographical area and land class, selected time periods, Purdue Land Value Survey, June 2012¹

Area	Land Class	Corn bu/A	Land Value					Land Value/Bu			Projected Land Value	
			Dollars Per Acre			% Change		% Change			% Change	
			June	Dec	June	6/11-6/12	12/11-6/12	Amount	Amount	6/11-6/12	Dec.	6/12-12/12
			2011	2011	2012			2011	2012		2012	
			\$/A	\$/A	\$/A	%	%	\$	\$	%	\$	%
North	Top	199	6,699	7,659	7,958	18.8%	3.9%	34.12	40.05	17.4%	8,020	0.8%
	Average	161	5,554	6,144	6,445	16.0%	4.9%	34.66	39.93	15.2%	6,464	0.3%
	Poor	127	4,376	4,673	4,746	8.5%	1.6%	34.42	37.51	9.0%	4,971	4.7%
Northeast	Top	187	6,081	6,691	7,250	19.2%	8.4%	33.90	38.87	14.7%	7,329	1.1%
	Average	153	5,173	5,741	6,142	18.7%	7.0%	34.36	40.04	16.5%	6,236	1.5%
	Poor	120	4,253	4,610	4,899	15.2%	6.3%	35.15	40.91	16.4%	4,799	-2.0%
W. Central	Top	199	7,443	8,633	8,949	20.2%	3.7%	38.16	44.93	17.7%	8,942	-0.1%
	Average	169	6,236	7,200	7,475	19.9%	3.8%	37.57	44.10	17.4%	7,514	0.5%
	Poor	140	5,102	5,857	6,121	20.0%	4.5%	37.20	43.77	17.7%	5,935	-3.0%
Central	Top	194	6,752	7,493	7,983	18.2%	6.5%	35.15	41.05	16.8%	8,051	0.9%
	Average	162	5,827	6,286	6,651	14.1%	5.8%	35.74	41.02	14.8%	6,833	2.7%
	Poor	131	4,841	5,169	5,385	11.2%	4.2%	36.19	40.98	13.2%	5,519	2.5%
Southwest	Top	193	7,041	7,365	7,868	11.7%	6.8%	37.39	40.82	9.2%	7,937	0.9%
	Average	154	5,495	5,747	6,075	10.6%	5.7%	36.53	39.55	8.3%	6,232	2.6%
	Poor	117	3,829	4,162	4,393	14.7%	5.6%	33.27	37.64	13.1%	4,437	1.0%
Southeast	Top	173	3,948	4,494	4,465	13.1%	-0.6%	23.13	25.84	11.7%	4,560	2.1%
	Average	142	3,438	3,928	3,854	12.1%	-1.9%	24.69	27.08	9.7%	3,881	0.7%
	Poor	107	2,895	3,070	3,160	9.2%	2.9%	27.24	29.52	8.4%	3,154	-0.2%
Indiana	Top	192	6,521	7,289	7,704	18.1%	5.7%	34.64	40.00	15.5%	7,748	0.6%
	Average	159	5,468	6,045	6,359	16.3%	5.2%	34.87	39.97	14.6%	6,448	1.4%
	Poor	126	4,386	4,783	5,013	14.3%	4.8%	34.89	39.70	13.8%	5,025	0.2%
	Transition ²	XXX	7,931	8,192	8,505	7.2%	3.8%				8,288	-2.6%
	Recreation ³	XXX	3,357	3,512	3,489	3.9%	-0.7%				3,852	10.4%

¹ The land values contained in this summary represent averages over several different locations and soil types. The value for a specific property can be determined by a professional appraiser.

² Transition land is land moving out of production agriculture.

³ Recreation land is land located in rural areas used for hunting and other recreational uses.

Table 2. Average estimated Indiana cash rent per acre, (tillable, bare land) 2011 and 2012, Purdue Land Value Survey, June 2012

Area	Land Class	Corn bu/A	Rent/Acre		Change '11-'12 %	Rent/bu. of Corn		Rent as % of June Land Value	
			2011	2012		2011	2012	2011	2012
			\$/A	\$/A		\$/bu.	\$/bu.	%	%
North	Top	199	243	277	14.0%	1.24	1.39	3.6	3.5
	Average	161	187	211	12.8%	1.17	1.31	3.4	3.3
	Poor	127	139	154	10.8%	1.09	1.21	3.2	3.2
Northeast	Top	187	211	238	12.8%	1.18	1.27	3.5	3.3
	Average	153	162	187	15.4%	1.08	1.22	3.1	3.0
	Poor	120	123	143	16.3%	1.02	1.19	2.9	2.9
W. Central	Top	199	264	314	18.9%	1.35	1.58	3.5	3.5
	Average	169	217	253	16.6%	1.31	1.49	3.5	3.4
	Poor	140	172	195	13.4%	1.25	1.39	3.4	3.2
Central	Top	194	233	271	16.3%	1.21	1.40	3.5	3.4
	Average	162	190	214	12.6%	1.17	1.32	3.3	3.2
	Poor	131	154	171	11.0%	1.15	1.31	3.2	3.2
Southwest	Top	193	234	254	8.5%	1.24	1.32	3.3	3.2
	Average	154	176	195	10.8%	1.17	1.27	3.2	3.2
	Poor	117	130	142	9.2%	1.13	1.21	3.4	3.2
Southeast	Top	173	169	186	10.1%	0.99	1.08	4.3	4.2
	Average	142	129	141	9.3%	0.93	0.99	3.8	3.7
	Poor	107	95	106	11.6%	0.89	0.99	3.3	3.4
Indiana	Top	192	230	265	15.2%	1.22	1.38	3.5	3.4
	Average	159	182	208	14.3%	1.16	1.31	3.3	3.3
	Poor	126	141	159	12.8%	1.12	1.26	3.2	3.2

developed from several different responses regarding the perceived value and cash rent. In some cases, those responding might be closely clustered around the average. In this case, the range of survey responses will be narrow. In other cases, the responses may be widely dispersed; there will be a wide difference in survey responses. It is possible to have the same or nearly the same average with either type of dispersion. Figure 2 illustrates these properties for farmland values. The top of the dark line is the largest value reported by respondents in the area for land of the specified quality. The bottom of the dark

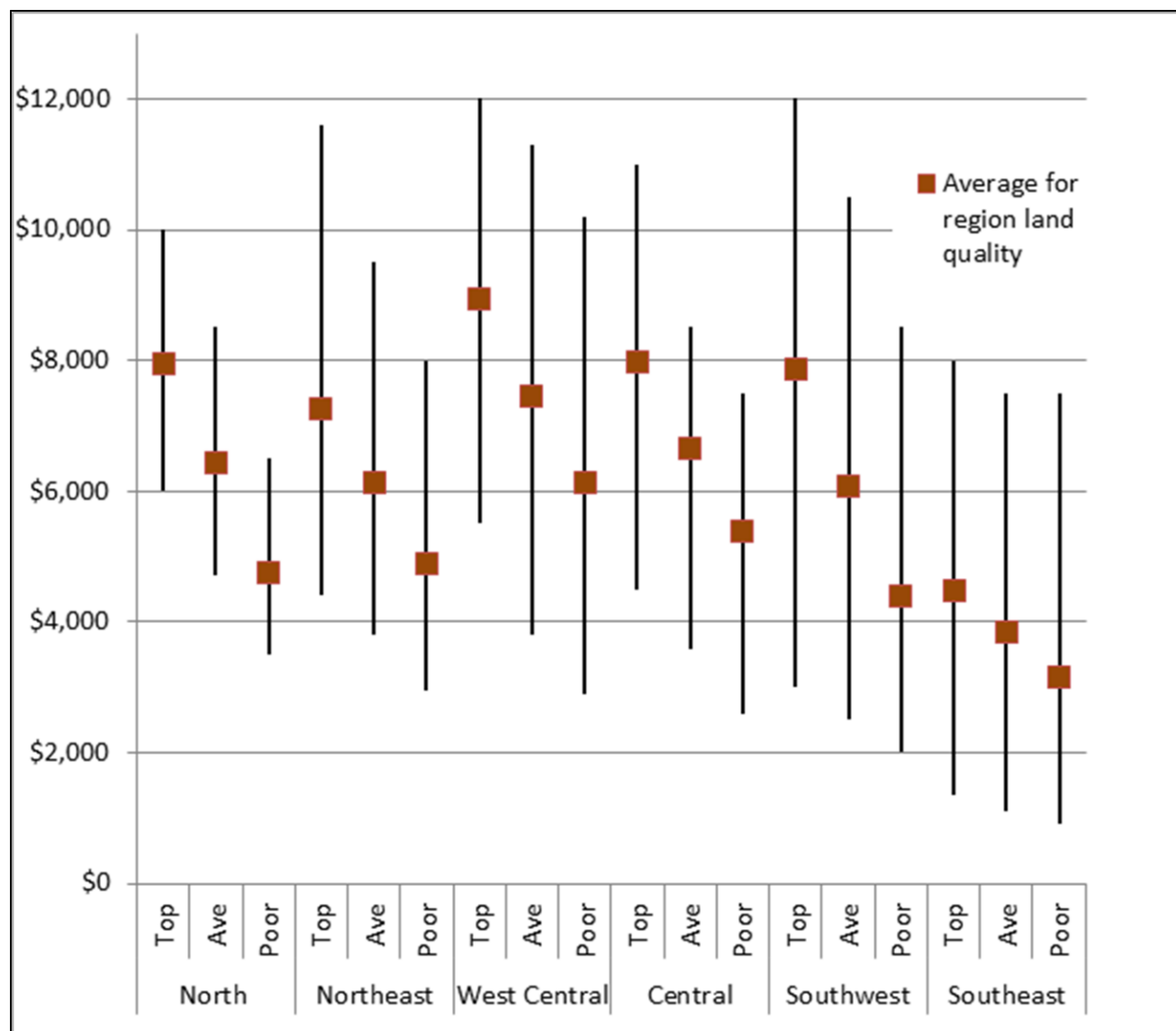
line indicates the smallest value. The square along the line indicates the average.

Consider top quality land in the North region. The range of reported values was from about \$6,000 per acre to \$10,000 per acre. The average of the responses was \$7,958 per acre, a value close to half way between the minimum and maximum. This indicates there was a reasonably even distribution of responses between the maximum and the minimum. For top land in the Northeast region there is greater range of values. In addition, the average is closer to the minimum

value than the maximum value. For this situation, more responses are clustered at the lower values.

Figure 3 illustrates the same information for cash rents. In both the case of farmland value and cash rent, the survey provides a general guide to value or rent but does not indicate a farmland value or cash rent for a specific farm. Arriving at a value or amount of cash rent for a specific farm requires additional research or assistance from a professional.

Figure 2. Maximum, minimum, & average per acre June 2012 farmland values by farmland quality and region



Rural Home Sites

Respondents were asked to estimate the value of rural home sites located on a blacktop or well-maintained gravel road with no accessible gas line or city utilities. These properties have a very wide range in value. Because of this wide range, median values (the value at the midpoint of the range) are used as a measure of value for these properties. The median value for five-acre home sites ranged from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per acre

(Table 3). Estimated per acre median values of the larger tracts (10 acres) ranged from \$7,500 to \$9,750 per acre.

For 2012, the home site data indicate that for many of the regions the value of rural housing sites is beginning to increase. Values in all regions have not returned to the values reported prior to the great recession, but it appears that respondents are more positive about rural housing site values.

Expected Grain Prices, Interest Rates, and Inflation

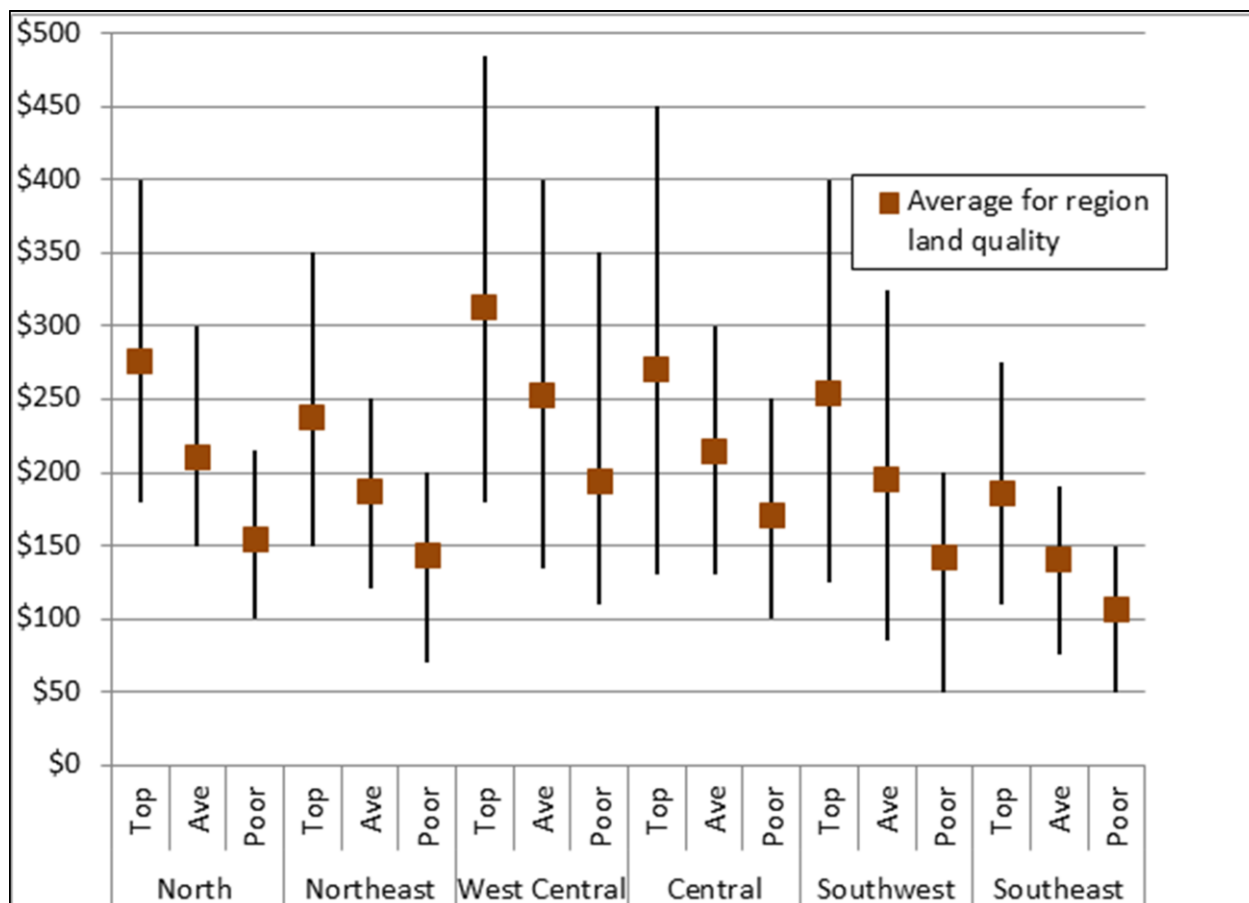
Current market conditions and expectations about the future have a strong influence on farmland values. To obtain information about the future expectations, survey respondents were asked to provide an estimate of the average corn and soybean price for the period 2012 to 2016. This year saw an estimated five-year corn price similar to the 2011 estimate (Table 5). On average,

survey participants expect corn prices to average \$5.56 per bushel. The estimated five-year

Interest rates have important implications for real estate markets. As interest rates decline,

survey respondents estimate annual inflation over the next five years will be 3.1%. Since 2008,

Figure 3. Maximum, minimum, & average per acre June 2012 cash rent by farmland quality and region



soybean price increased to \$12.04 per bushel. This was an increase of \$0.45 over last year's estimate. If these prices are realized, production costs for corn and soybeans do not rapidly increase, and rainfall returns to normal, returns from crop production will remain strong. However, price expectations can quickly change as illustrated by the five-year average prices expected in 2009, 2010, and 2011. Given the reduced crop size this year, corn and soybean prices have been moving upward. Where prices may be in 2015 and 2016 is not clear.

the price of real estate tends to increase. There has been a general decline in interest rates for the past 30 years. Interest rates have reached a level where there seems to be little more possibility of further declines. Still mortgage rates for houses have continued to decline. Survey respondents' expectations about the average interest rate over the next five years declined. The 2012 expected interest rate was 90 basis points (0.9%) less than the estimate in 2011.

Inflation rate expectations also continue to decline. On average,

expectations about long-term inflation have declined by 0.8%.

Market Influences

Expectations about corn and soybean prices, interest rates and the inflation rate are all pointed in a positive direction for future farmland values. To identify how these and other forces may be influencing the farmland market, survey respondents were asked to assess the influence of 11 different items. These items included: 1) current net farm income, 2) expected growth in returns to land, 3) crop price level

Table 3. Median value of five-acre and ten-acre unimproved home sites

Area	Median value, \$ per acre							
	5 Acres or less for home site				10 Acres & over for subdivision			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
	\$/A	\$/A	\$/A	\$/A	\$/A	\$/A	\$/A	\$/A
North	8,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,500	7,500
Northeast	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,350	6,000	6,500	7,500	7,700
West Central	7,000	7,250	7,500	8,250	7,000	6,000	8,000	9,750
Central	9,500	8,000	9,000	9,500	8,000	7,500	8,000	9,250
Southwest	7,750	6,000	9,000	8,775	7,500	5,900	8,000	9,000
Southeast	6,000	5,500	7,750	10,000	7,500	7,000	7,000	7,000

and outlook, 4) livestock price level and outlook, 5) current and expected interest rates, 6) returns on competing investments, 7) outlook for U.S. agricultural export sales, 8) U.S. inflation/deflation rate, 9) current inventory of land for sale, 10) cash liquidity of buyers, and 11) current U.S. agricultural policy.

Respondents used a scale from -5 to +5 to indicate the effect of each item on farmland values. A negative influence is given a value from -1 to -5, with a -5 representing the strongest negative influence. A positive influence was indicated by assigning a value between 1 and 5 to the item, with 5 representing the strongest. An average for each item was calculated.

In order to provide a perspective on the changes in these influences, data from 2010, 2011, and 2012 are presented in Figure 4. The horizontal axis of the chart indicates the item from the list above. It comes as no surprise that current net farm income, the expected growth in returns, and

crop prices are important positive forces. However the importance of crop prices was not as

important this year as last year. This change is in part a reflection of survey timing. Until mid-June, commodity prices had been declining in anticipation of a large crop this year. By the last half of June, the dry weather and its impact on yields was beginning to be noticed by grain markets and prices began to move higher.

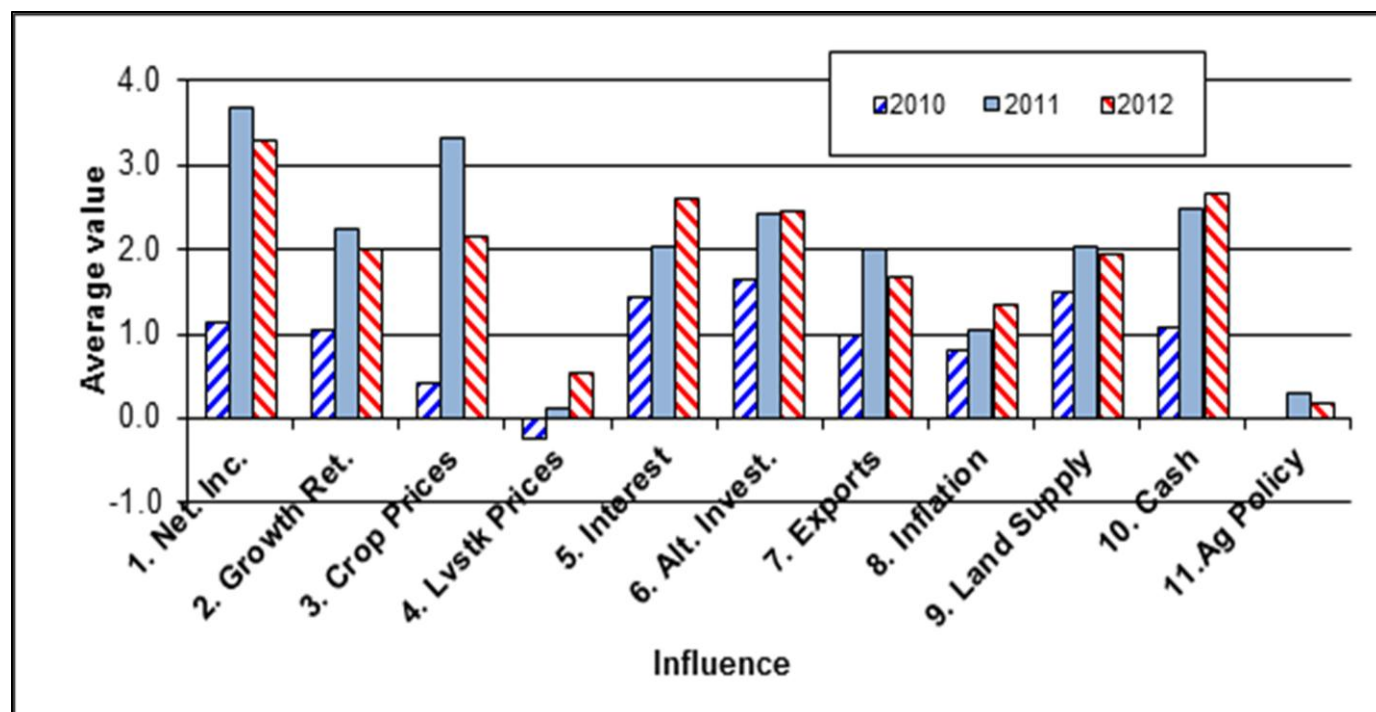
Interest rates, the return from

alternative investments, and supply of land on the market and the cash position of buyers were also important influences in the farmland market. The influence of interest rates and the cash position of buyers was stronger in 2012. The influence of alternative investments and supply of land were about the same as in 2011. Livestock price level and outlook and current U.S. agricultural policy provided small positive contributions to the land market.

Table 5. Projected five-year average corn and soybean prices, mortgage interest, and inflation

Year	Prices, \$ per bu.		Rate, % per year	
	Corn	Beans	Interest	Inflation
2008	5.06	10.86	7.2%	3.9%
2009	4.34	9.88	6.8%	3.8%
2010	3.79	9.20	6.5%	3.1%
2011	5.68	11.59	6.1%	3.3%
2012	5.56	12.05	5.2%	3.1%
Average	\$4.89	\$10.71	6.4%	3.4%

Figure 4. Influence of selected factors on Indiana farmland values



Expected Future Land Values

Expectations about corn and soybean prices, net income, and the other influences impacting the land market indicate strong farmland values. However, participants see the growth rate in farmland values slowing considerably. Given the current drought, it is not surprising that respondents would be cautious about forecasting future farmland values. On a state-wide basis, Table 1 indicates that for the six-month period from June to December 2012, survey respondents expect farmland values to increase by only 0.2% to 1.4%. The regional averages indicate respondents in all regions are expecting farmland value growth to slow significantly. The region expected to have the strongest growth is the Central with an increase of 0.9% to 2.7%. In some regions, respondents expect small declines in the value of some farmland qualities.

What might happen that would make each group correct? Here are a few influences on the side

of continued farmland value increases:

- Strong domestic and international demand for corn and soybeans and strong prices
- Rains return to Indiana or other states in the Midwest and the 2012 U.S. corn and soybean crops turn out bigger than expected
- Moderate increases in input costs for corn and soybeans, keeping crop production margins well above historic averages
- Continued low long term interest rates
- Little change in the amount of land available for sale
- An expectation that general inflation will sharply increase

What about influences for those that expect a decline in farmland values?

- Sharp declines in corn demand from livestock and

ethanol industry and in soybean export demand

- Sudden change in the U.S. policy away from mandating ethanol usage levels
- Sharp rise in interest rates because of a downgrade in the credit rating of U.S. government debt obligations, increased inflation fears, or major shift in Federal Reserve policy
- Sharp rise in crop input costs reducing crop production margins
- Elimination of farm cash reserves because of the 2012 drought
- The development of a multi-year drought
- Strong international corn and soybean acreage increase resulting from capital investments in agricultural production stimulated by high grain prices
- U.S. recession brought on by the inability of Congress to

deal effectively with the fiscal issues facing the country at the end of 2012

- A worsening world economy because of a deepening European debt crisis and slow growth in China
- Something no one has thought of

While the probability of events triggering a decline in farmland values seems low, the 2012 drought is likely to make farmland buyers more cautious. Farmers have been an important group of buyers in this market for the last several years. The drought will draw down cash reserves making it more difficult for farmers to make a large capital purchase. While a decline in farmland values is not expected for next year, neither is another double digit increase. If you are planning a farmland purchase, it will be important to carefully assess how such a purchase would impact the business. In an economic environment with big uncertainties, a useful exercise is to perform a stress test and develop a "Plan B."

Acknowledgements For The Purdue Land Value and Cash Rent Survey

The Purdue Land Value and Cash Rent Survey is conducted each June. The survey is possible through the cooperation of numerous professionals knowledgeable of Indiana's farmland market. These professionals include farm managers, appraisers, land brokers, agricultural loan officers, Purdue Extension educators, farmers, and persons representing the Farm Credit System, the Farm Service Agency (FSA) county offices, and insurance companies. Their daily work requires that they stay well informed about land values and cash rents in Indiana.

These professionals provide an estimate of the market value for bare poor, average, and top quality farmland in December 2011, June 2012, and the expected value for December 2012. They also provide an estimate of the current cash rent for each farmland quality. To assess the productivity of the land, respondents provide an estimate of long-term corn yields. Respondents also provide a market value estimate for land transitioning out of agriculture and recreational land.

Responses from 276 professionals are contained in this year's survey representing all but four Indiana counties. There were 43 responses from the

North region, 43 responses from the Northeast region, 57 responses from the W. Central region, 72 responses from the Central region, 33 responses from the Southwest region, and 28 responses from the Southeast region. Figure 1 illustrates the counties in each region.

Appraisers accounted for 16% of the responses, farm loan professionals represented 53% of the responses, farm managers or farm operators provided 11% of the responses, and other professionals provided 20% of the responses.

We express a special appreciation to the support staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics. The changes occurring in the department at the time of the survey resulted in several of the staff pitching in on short notice. Without your help this project would never have been completed. Hopefully our plea for help was viewed as a welcome change in your usual summer routine.

The data reported here provide general guidelines regarding farmland values and cash rent. To obtain a more precise value for an individual tract, contact a professional appraiser or farm manager that has a good understanding of the local situation.

Indiana Pasture Land, Irrigated Farmland, Hay Ground, and On-Farm Grain Storage Rent

Craig L. Dobbins, Professor and Kim Cook, Research Associate

Estimates for the rental value of irrigated farmland, pasture land, hay ground, and on-farm grain storage in Indiana are often difficult to locate. For the past

several years, questions about these items have been contained in the Purdue Farmland Value Survey. The values from the June 2012 survey are reported

here. Because the number of responses for some items may be small, the number of responses is also reported.

Table 1. Pastureland: Number of responses, annual cash rent, and carrying capacity, June 2012

Region	Number of responses	Annual rent (\$ per acre)	Carrying Capacity (acres per cow)
North	13	\$85	1.6
Northeast	15	\$72	1.8
West Central	25	\$95	1.9
Central	35	\$73	2.1
Southwest	18	\$63	2.3
Southeast	25	\$50	2.1
State	131	\$73	2.0

Table 2. Irrigated farmland: Number of responses, estimated market value, annual cash rent & rent as a percent of farmland value, June 2012

Region ¹	Number of responses	Corn Yield (bu per acre)	Market Value (\$ per acre)	Cash Rent (\$ per acre)	Rent as % of Land Value
North	16	230	\$8,644	\$358	4.1%
Northeast	11	218	\$6,170	\$268	4.3%
Southwest	14	212	\$7,778	\$285	3.7%
State	65	224	\$7940	\$327	4.1%

¹ There was an insufficient number of responses for the West Central, Central, and Southeast regions to report values for these regions.

Averages for pasture rent, the market value of and cash rent for irrigated farmland, and the rental of on-farm grain storage are presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The rental rate for grain bins includes the situation where there is just a bin and the

situation where there is a bin and utilities. Table 4 provides information about the rental rate for established alfalfa-grass and grass hay ground.

Information from prior years' surveys can be found in the Purdue Agricultural Economics

Report archive, <http://www.agecon.purdue.edu/extension/pubs/paer/archive.asp>. This information can be found in the August issue beginning in 2006.

Table 3. On-Farm grain storage rental: Number of responses and annual per bushel rent, June 2012

Region	Bins only		Bins and electric utilities	
	Number of responses	Rent (\$/bu)	Number of responses	Rent (\$/bu)
North	19	\$0.18	18	\$0.20
Northeast	21	\$0.21	19	\$0.26
West Central	25	\$0.21	17	\$0.27
Central	32	\$0.22	26	\$0.29
Southwest	12	\$0.16	6	\$0.23
Southeast	12	\$0.23	7	\$0.38
State	121	\$0.20	93	\$0.27

Table 4. Rental of established alfalfa and grass hay ground, June 2012

Region	Alfalfa/Alfalfa-Grass Hay		Grass Hay	
	Responses	Rent (\$/A)	Responses	Rent (\$/A)
North	16	\$156	15	\$129
Northeast	14	\$131	13	\$95
West Central	18	\$166	18	\$130
Central	21	\$150	19	\$118
Southwest	7	\$111	7	\$70
Southeast	11	\$102	12	\$61
State	87	\$142	84	\$107

Tax Implications for the 2012 Drought

George Patrick, Professor

Crop Insurance: Crop insurance indemnities are generally included as income in the year in which the indemnities are received. However, a producer may elect to defer reporting the indemnities as income when received if the producer can show that the damaged crop would normally have been sold in the year following the year of production.

This election to defer reporting 2012 crop indemnities until 2013 applies to all of the crops for which crop insurance indemnities and disaster payments (if any) were received. If one defers, this means that the entire proceeds of crop insurance indemnity must be income in 2013. What test might be applied by IRS to qualify for deferral? One needs to be able to document that in the previous 3 years an average of more than 50% of the crops have been sold in the year after production. This would most likely document storage and deferral of sales as a normal business practice.

Only indemnities due to physical losses of production are eligible for deferral. Given the increases in corn and soybean prices from planting to harvest in 2012, the 2012 indemnities will be due entirely to physical losses. Unfortunately, indemnities paid by county-basis group insurance are not eligible for deferral because there is no direct relationship between the indemnity and an individual producer's yield.

Indemnities cannot be reported as income before they are actually or constructively received. An indemnity received in 2013 for a 2012 crop is

reported as income in 2013 regardless of when the producer normally sells the crop. This may cause problems for producers wanting to include indemnities in their income for 2012.

Given the very large number of claims in 2012, there may be a significant increase in the time needed to process a claim. Crop insurance agents may be able to indicate the likely time needed for processing. Checking information carefully in claim preparation helps avoid delays in processing.

Expected 2012 insurance claims of over \$200,000 require up to a 3-year audit before the 2012 claim can be paid. Help your insurance agent start the audit process as soon as possible and be sure settlement sheets for grain are available from previous years to certify yields.

Be aware of possible aflatoxin contamination in corn. If aflatoxin is present, this generally reduces the value of the crop and thus increases insurance payout. However test for aflatoxin must be made before harvest and certified to the crop insurance representative. If aflatoxin is first discovered in stored grain, it is not covered for losses. Crop insurance coverage ends at harvest and thus does not cover losses in storage. So check for its presence and have testing done before harvest.

Producers should have alternative tax management strategies ready to be implemented depending on when the insurance indemnity is paid. As an example, having some grain on storage in December that could be sold in 2012 or

2013 provides more flexibility than having all of the crop insurance indemnities declared as income in either 2012 or 2013.

Livestock Tax Issues: Some livestock producers are reducing their livestock enterprises because of a lack of forages and high grain prices due to drought. Special federal income tax provisions are intended to reduce the impact of distressed sales of livestock in "excess" of normal.

1. I.R.C. § 451(e) allows postponement of the reporting of taxable gains on the sale of additional livestock.

2. I.R.C. § 1033(e) allows the avoidance of paying taxes on the gain realized from the sale of breeding, draft or dairy animals if they are replaced within a specified time period.

Postponement of reporting income from weather-caused sale of livestock may be available to cash basis taxpayers whose principal trade or business is farming and who are located in an area designated as eligible for federal disaster assistance. Sales in excess of a farmer's normal business practice can be deferred until the animals normally would have been sold.

Example 1. Bill is a cow-calf producer who normally carries his calves over to the next year and sells them as yearlings. Because of the drought in 2012 and his lack of forages, Bill sells his 2012 calves in October 2012. In this case, Bill could postpone reporting the income from the 2012 calves until 2013.

Example 2. Jane normally raises and sells market hogs. Because

of the 2012 drought, Jane sells 1,000 head as feeder pigs in 2012 rather than feed them to market weight and selling them in 2013 as she would do as her normal business practice. Jane could elect to defer reporting the sales proceeds until 2013.

A producer may reduce the size of the herd by selling livestock because of the lack of pasture and forages and plan to reinvest when conditions improve. Reporting the gain realized can

be postponed if the livestock are replaced. Only the gain on livestock sold in excess of normal sales can be deferred. If the animals are not replaced, an amended return for the year of sale must be filed. However, producers do have some flexibility on the time and type of replacement property.

Example 3. Jack normally culls 15 of his 100 beef cows annually. Because of the drought in 2012, Jack sells 75 of his cows for a

gain of \$500 per cow. Jack can elect to not report the gain on 60 cows. If Jack does not reinvest at least \$500 in 60 cows by the end of the reinvestment period, generally 2 years, Jack would need to file an amended return for 2012.

For further information, see IRS Pub. 225, **The Farmer's Tax Guide**, or contact your tax advisor.

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