

CREDIT RISK 2020 & BEYOND: ANSWERS TO CRITICAL QUESTIONS

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Macro Clinic Video Blog: www.compeer.com/education

Road Warrior of Agriculture: www.cornandsoybeandigest.com

Ag Globe Trotter: www.northwestfcs.com

Dave's GPS & Dashboard Indicators: www.farmermac.com

Low Margin Era

- technology- supply exceeds demand
- worldwide- new resources in production
- weather and climate changes
- base hits vs. home run profits & cash flow
- managing expectations
- focus on fiduciary fundamentals

Volatility of Profits/Cash Flow

- trade negotiations and expectations
- weather/African swine flu
- political uncertainty
- consumer demand shifts
- structural changes in industry



Generational Financial Performance Comparisons

Super Cycle & Post Super Cycle

	2012		2018	
<u>Financial Metric</u>	Super Cycle Median 10 to 40 Years	Under 10 years	Post Super Cycle Median 10 to 40 years	Under 10 years
Number of Farms	2,881	744	2,451	836
Net Farm Income	\$197,828	\$90,865	\$30,752	\$26,855
ROA	10.6%	14.4%	1.4%	3.6%
OPM	30.5%	30.0%	6.8%	11.6%
ATO	45.3	55.3	21.5	35.9
Working Capital/Revenue	39.9%	27.6%	19.0%	19.8%
Term Debt Coverage	3.37	3.18	0.94	1.63
Debt/Asset Ratio	35%	54%	38%	58%
NFI	\$13,162	\$17,891	\$16,013	\$28,728
Family Living	\$53,536	\$36,959	\$49,987	\$32,996
Capital Expenditures	\$126,770	\$69,333	\$49,000	\$28,705
Machinery/Equip. Invest Per Acre	\$558	\$290	\$670	\$231
Term Debt/EBITDA	1.10:1.0	1.11:1.0	2.59:1.0	1.63:1.0

Source: FINBIN, <https://finbin.umn.edu/>

Super Cycle & Post Super Cycle Game Critique – Youth Vs. Experience

Younger Farmers/Ranchers

- maintain operating margins
- have stronger asset turnover ratios
- preserve working capital
- have much stronger term debt coverage ratio post super cycle
 - more off farm income
 - less family living withdrawals
- have half as much machinery investment per acre

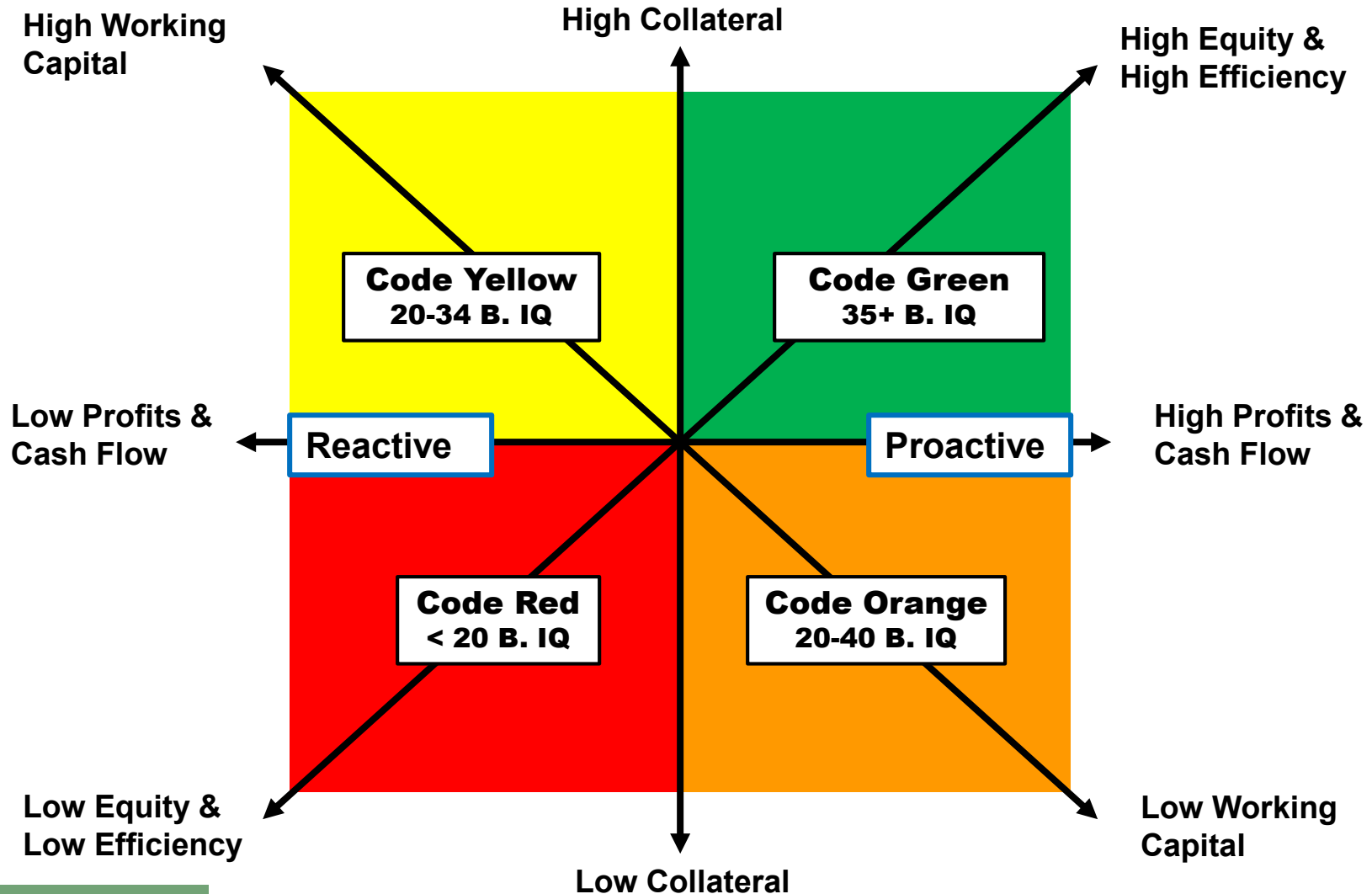
VS.

Experienced Farmers/Ranchers

- term debt to EBITDA increased dramatically
 - refinance losses and term debt decrease EBITDA
- have much stronger equity position, debt to asset ratio, under 40% represents resiliency
- capital expenditures strong, good times
- have twice as much machinery investment per acre

Business IQ:

Spectrum of Performance Possibilities



Paddling - Upper Right Quad.

Code Green - Disciplined Growth

- strong business IQ score of 35+
- proactive manager
- > 60% equity
- term debt to EBITDA <2.5:1
- operating expense/revenue ratio (excluding interest and depreciation) <75%
- working capital to expenses >30%

Treading Water- Upper Left Quad.

Code Yellow - Limited Growth

- moderate business IQ score of 20-34
- 70% equity
- working capital to expenses >20%
- operating expenses/revenue ratio (excluding interest and depreciation) >80%
- competitive issues in industry

Paddling or Bailing Water – Lower Rt.

Code Orange - Excessive Growth

Paddling towards **Green**

- business IQ score >38
- ROA averages 6%
- <50% equity
- modest family living expenses
- dimensional revenue streams
- earns and turns

Bailing towards **Red**

- business IQ score of <28
- profit issues- ROA averages 1%
- <50% equity
- high living costs
- specialized revenue streams
- lack earns & turns

Bailing Water -Lower Left Quad.

Code Red- Partial or Total Liquidation

- poor business IQ score of <20
- reactive manager
- <40% equity
- working capital is negative
- operating expense to revenue over 90%
- excessive family living expenses
- victims & “know-it-alls”

Financial Trip Points

- split lines of credit
 - > 10 lines
- term debt/EBITDA 6 to 1 or more
 - 3 to 5 years earnings on average
- burn rate on core equity <2.0 years
- operating expense/revenue ratio excluding interest & depreciation above 95% (three year average) with no non-farm income
- victim, know it all attitude concerning business improvement

Business IQ: Management Factors

Critical Questions for Crucial Conversations

<u>Customer Checklist</u>	<u>Green (3-4 points*)</u>	<u>Yellow (2 points)</u>	<u>Red (1 point)</u>
1. Knows cost of production	Written	In head	No idea
2. Knows cost of production by enterprise	Written	In head	No idea
3. Goals- business, family & personal	Written	In head	No idea
4. Record keeping system	Accrual	Schedule F (one & done)	No idea
5. Projected cash flow	Written	In head	No idea
6. Financial sensitivity analysis	Written	In head	No idea
7. Understand financial ratios, break evens	Written	In head	No idea
8. Work with advisory team and lender	Yes	Sometimes	Never
9. Marketing plan written and executed	Yes	Sometimes	Never
10. Risk management plan executed	Yes	Sometimes	Never
11. Modest lifestyle habits, family living budget	Yes	Sometimes	Non existent
12. Written plan for improvement executed & strong people management	Yes	Sometimes	Non existent
13. Transition plan/Business Owner plan	Yes	Working on plan	Non existent/controversy
14. Educational seminars/courses	Yes	Sometimes	Never attend
15. Attitude	Proactive	Reactive	Indifferent

***Extra Points:**

- **Progressive Business** may receive 4 points for #2,6,7,8,14
- **Struggling Business attempting turnaround** may receive 4 points for #3,5,8,11,12

<u>Score</u>	<u>Overall Analysis</u>
35-50	Strong management rating & viability
20-34	Moderate risk & viability; will most likely show previous refinancing
<20	High risk & lack of long term viability

Recent Business IQ Scores

<u>Group</u>	<u>Score</u>
TEPAP	38.5
Crop Insurance	29.5
Farm Credit Associations	36.5
Median Score	32
FSA	22
Bank Sponsored Events	36

Trouble Shooting Matrix

Insufficient Repayment Capacity

Cut Business Cost

Reduce Four Largest Expenses: Crop, Feed, Labor, ??

Non-Farm Revenue

Job Stability/Availability, Job Cost
Job Earnings, Skills, Time Management

Increase Income

Sell Capital Assets, Deferred Taxes,
Increase Production, Increase Price

Cut Living Withdrawals

Purchase Financial Software, Small Cost Containment

Restructure Debt

Longer Term, Interest Only,
Principal/Interest Deferred

Capital Infusion

Equity Capital, Family Capital,
Supplemental Cash Flow

Bankruptcy

Voluntary, Involuntary,
Chapter 7, 11, 12, 13

The Burn Rate – Working Capital Adversity vs. Opportunity

Defensive “Adversity Oriented”

Current Assets: \$2,000,000

-Current Liabilities: \$1,000,000

= Working Capital: \$1,000,000

Projected Loss: \$500,000

Working Capital = # of years

Projected Loss

$\frac{\$1,000,000}{\$500,000} = 2 \text{ years}$

Red < 1.0 Year = Vulnerable

Yellow 1.0-3.0 Years = Resilient

Green >3.0 Years = Agile

Offensive “Opportunity Oriented”

Current Assets: \$1,200,000

-Current Liabilities: \$ 500,000

= Working Capital: \$ 700,000

Opportunity: Buy a farm with \$300,000 working capital leaves \$400,000 working capital.

Debt Service (Existing & New)

Payments: \$100,000

Working Capital = # of years
Total Debt Service Payments

$\frac{\$400,000}{\$100,000} = 4 \text{ Years}$

Red < 2.5 Years = Vulnerable

Yellow 2.5-5.0 Years = Resilient

Green >5.0 Years = Agile

Burn Rate on Core Equity Adversity vs. Opportunity

(Assume \$500,000 Earnings Loss & 20% land value decline)

Assets- Market Value	Estimated Value	Loan Maximum	Collateral Position	Remaining Principal	Equity Excess Reserves
1. Long Term (20% Decline on Land)	\$6,000,000 \$4,800,000	X 70% X 70%	= \$4,200,000 = \$3,360,000	- \$2,200,000 - \$2,200,000	= \$2,000,000 = \$1,160,000
2. Intermediate	\$3,000,000	X 60%	= \$1,800,000	- \$800,000	= \$1,000,000
3. Current	\$1,650,000	X 80%	= \$1,320,000	- \$860,000	= \$460,000

Burn Rate: Land & Long Term Equity Reserves = $\frac{\text{Excess Reserves}}{\text{Earnings Loss}^1} = \frac{\$2,000,000}{\$500,000} = 4.0 \text{ Years}$

20% Decline

Burn Rate: Land & Long Term Equity Reserves = $\frac{\text{Excess Reserves}}{\text{Earnings Loss}^1} = \frac{\$1,160,000}{\$500,000} = 2.32 \text{ Years}$

¹ Assume Earnings Loss of \$500,000

Red < 4.0 Years = Vulnerable
Yellow 4.0-7.0 Years = Resilient
Green >7.0 Years = Agile

Bridge or Pier Concept

- before: $\frac{\text{Term Debt}}{\text{EBITDA}} = \frac{\$1,000,000}{\$250,000} = 4 \text{ to } 1$
- after: $\frac{\text{Term Debt}}{\text{EBITDA}} = \frac{\$1,250,000}{\$250,000} = 5 \text{ to } 1$
- no improvement in EBITDA
- refinancing using land equity
- debt levels higher
- owner equity loss, more debt service
- water is deeper near the end of pier
- the longer the pier, then the narrower the pier



Worst Lending Experiences

- fraud: missing grain, livestock and/or machinery
- excessive family living based upon good times
- attempting to bash an existing customer
- didn't follow the plan
- continued refinances, switched lenders
- hidden account payables
- didn't use line of credit properly
- rumors that were verified
- inherited business debt free/next generation broke

Best Lending Experiences

- family business, transition old to young- lender transition at the same time
- young producer FSA/bank now 10 years later, million in equity 5-45-50 program
- successfully developed and executed marketing plan
- followed a business plan, very successful advocate for other producers
- used financial benchmarking as a tool to improve the business
- developed a young producer educational program- investment paying off a decade later
- assist a customer work out of the business without losing all the equity