



## Challenges Facing Small Banks Lending to Agriculture

Paul Ellinger

Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics  
University of Illinois

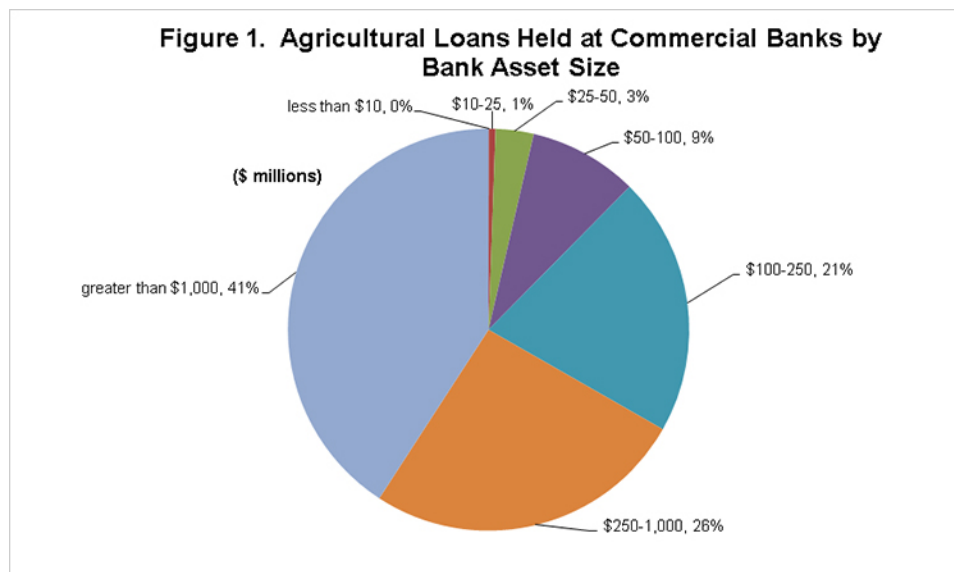
April 27, 2012

*farmdoc daily* (2):79

Recommended citation format: Ellinger, P. "Challenges Facing Small Banks Lending to Agriculture." *farmdoc daily* (2):79, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 27, 2012.

Permalink: <http://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2012/04/challenges-facing-small-banks.html>

Despite continued bank consolidation, small banks remain important lenders to agriculture. Approximately, 35% of the 5,566 commercial banks with farm production or loans secured by farm real estate have assets less than \$100 million at year end 2011. These banks held 12% of all agricultural loans at commercial banks (Figure 1). In 2001, banks with assets less than \$100 million held 29% of agricultural loans.



We request all readers, electronic media and others follow our citation guidelines when re-posting articles from *farmdoc daily*. Guidelines are available [here](#). The *farmdoc daily* website falls under University of Illinois copyright and intellectual property rights. For a detailed statement, please see the University of Illinois Copyright Information and Policies [here](#).

Bank growth and consolidation have reduced the number of very small banks. In 2001, there were 732 banks with assets less than \$25 million in assets lending to agriculture. By 2011, only 206 banks in this size group were lending to agriculture in the U.S (Table 1). However, there still are over 3,500 banks with assets between \$25 and \$250 million in 2011 lending to agriculture. These banks fill an important niche and hold approximately 1/3 of agricultural bank loans.

**Table 1. Agricultural Lending by Size of Commercial Bank**

Bank Size (\$ million)	Number		Proportion of Agr. Loans		ROA	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Less Than \$10	84	15	0.1%	0.0%	0.29%	0.43%
\$11 to 25	648	191	2.8%	0.6%	0.64%	0.48%
\$25 to 50	1,366	582	9.5%	3.1%	0.83%	0.59%
\$50 to 100	1,753	1,159	16.4%	8.8%	0.98%	0.64%
\$100 to 250	1,734	1,834	20.7%	20.8%	1.08%	0.66%
\$250 to 1,000	896	1,350	15.9%	25.9%	1.10%	0.64%
greater than \$1 billion	314	435	34.6%	40.8%	1.16%	0.64%
	6,795	5,566	100.0%	100.0%	0.96%	0.64%

Agricultural loans include farm production loans plus loans secured by farm real estate

On average, the banks in the two smallest asset categories had the lowest profitability levels in 2001 and 2011. The profitability of commercial banks did not vary substantially by bank size for banks with assets greater than \$25 million in 2011. Although profitability levels have improved from 2010, the average profitability levels remain substantially below 2001 levels.

Two unique challenges facing small community banks are rising agricultural production costs and land prices. Although farm profitability and repayment capacity are strong, the size of production and farm real estate loans have increased substantially. Commercial banks have regulatory lending limits that are typically based on the amount of bank capital and the type of collateral. Legal lending limit calculations vary by state and by type of charter (national bank vs. state bank). Bank management may also place stricter limits on the maximum loan exposure to a specific borrower. Cash production costs and cash rent levels have doubled for many commodities the past decade. These increases can result in a small bank reaching its loan limit for a borrower simply due to an increase in operating costs. Small banks often seek loan participations with correspondent bank or another nonlocal banks to help finance borrowers that exceed lending limits.

To illustrate, table 2 shows the impact of increasing land values and operating costs on the farm size in which a lender can provide financing. For simplicity, the legal lending limit is approximated as 25% of tier 1 and tier 2 capital for a bank. The average legal lending limit of banks in each asset class at the end of 2011 is reported in table 2. For example, the average legal lending limit for banks with assets between \$10 and \$25 million is \$563,000. In 2001, this loan size could finance a purchase of approximately 289 acres of central Illinois land at \$3,000 per acre with a 35% down payment. In 2012, the same loan size could only finance 108 acres of land valued at \$8,000 per acre. Similarly, nonland cash costs to grow corn were approximately \$250 per acre in 2001. For simple illustration, assume a farm plants 100% corn and the bank finances all nonland cash costs. In 2001, an operating loan of \$563,000 could finance 2,252 acres. In 2012, nonland costs to grow corn are estimated to exceed \$450 per acre. The same size loan can now finance 1,251 acres. Moreover, if an additional \$300 per acre of cash rent is added to the financing needs, only 751 acres could be financed.

**Table 2. Impact of Farm Cost Increases on Borrower Lending Limits**

Bank Size (\$ million)	Lending Limit (\$000)	Price Per Acre		Cash Costs/Acre		
		\$3,000	\$8,000	\$250	\$450	\$750
		<i>acres financed @ 65%</i>		<i>acres financed @ 100%</i>		
Less Than \$10	234	120	45	938	521	313
\$10 to 25	563	289	108	2,252	1,251	751
\$25 to 50	1,102	565	212	4,406	2,448	1,469
\$50 to 100	2,061	1,057	396	8,246	4,581	2,749
\$100 to 250	4,331	2,221	833	17,324	9,624	5,775

Maximum loan size calculated as 25% of tier 1 and tier 2 capital

In summary, increasing input costs and land values have impacted the operating environment for small banks lending to agriculture. Small banks may reach their lending limits more frequently and need to participate larger loans with correspondent banks. These challenges combined with new regulatory costs and increased stress in the housing and commercial real estate markets create substantial challenges for smaller commercial banks.