

Nolan County Beef Cattle Program
Roscoe ISD STEM Center
Roscoe, TX
May 25th 2017

rganized by: Zach Wilcox, CEA-ANR, Nolan County

esented by: Bill Thompson, Extension Economist, San Angelo, TX



Tonight's Agenda

- •Cow Bid Price Calculator
 - •What is the maximum I should give for a cow in this current economic environment?
- •PRF Rainfall Insurance
 - Another look at this <u>Valuable</u> management tool

Cow Bid Price Calculator

- •I did a lot of this in 2013 and 2014
 - Prices and enthusiasm were both high
- •This is just as critical now.
 - •What can prices at these levels actually support.

NPV

- •This whole question is a Net Present Value Analysis (NPV).
 - •But it has a lot of moving parts
 - •Garbage in Garbage out
 - •Circa 1983, my first Computer class
 - •TRS-80 − TRS=Tandy Radio Shack





Concept of Analysis

• Yr 0: We buy an income producing asset.

Each of these net cash

flows needs to be discounted to Yr 0

- Yr 1: We incur costs -\$

 We sell products +\$
 Net Income ±\$
- Yr 2: " • Yr 3: "
- Yr X: We incur costs -\$
 We sell products +\$
 We sell used asset +\$

Net Income ±

Concept of Analysis

- •We discount Yr 1 through Yr X back to Yr 0 (Current Year).
- •If the Sum of those discounted cash flows is greater than the cost of the asset, we made a good investment.
 - Pretty straight forward to analyze a purchased asset (In theory).



Key Data

- •Estimate of Useful (Productive) Life-
 - Bred Heifer
- 7 or 8+ calves?
- Bred cow/3 in 1 5 to 8+ calves?
- Estimate annual costs
 - Inflation
 - Direct (variable) costs
 - Indirect (fixed) costs Overhead
- Discount Rate
 - A dollar is worth more today than a dollar next
 - You might not even get that dollar next year.

From our Production Budget

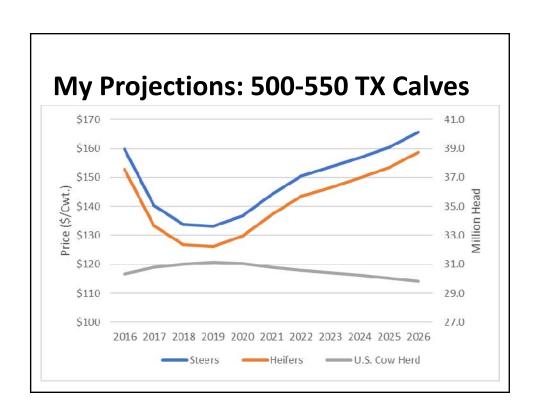
•Total Cash Variable Cost - \$381

\$240

- Pasture Costs
- Total Cash \$621

Key Data

- Estimates of weaned calf weights
 - Assume normal weather
- •Estimates of calf prices several years into the future.
 - •We don't know what prices are going to be this October, let alone Oct. '22
 - •By using a spread sheet we can look at multiple scenarios relatively easy.



Cow Bid Calculator Excel Spreadsheet

Bid Price fo	r Beef Cows Includi	ng Financing and Tax Implications		
Steer Weight (Pounds)	550	Cull Cow Sale Weight (Pounds)	1,075 Lb.	
Heifer Weight (Pounds)	520	Marginal Income Tax Rate	15.00 %	
Cow Price (\$/Head)	\$1,100	Capital Gains Tax Rate	10.00 %	
Expected Number of		Self Employment Tax Rate	7.65 %	
Calving Opportunities	7	Discount Rate	3.00 %	

Cow Bid Calculator Excel Spreadsheet



Cow Bid Calculator Excel Spreadsheet

		Cash Flows										
												Net Present
Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7					Value
(\$440.00)	\$172.49	(\$93.54)	(\$101.09)	(\$93.42)	(\$71.38)	(\$69.33)	\$586.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$135.62)
Comments regarding this inves	tment scena	rio.										
The negative net present value	indicates th	at the price	of \$1100 per	head is to	o high.							
The maximum that could be pai	id for this in	vestment is \$	964.4.									
This investment has an internal rate of return of -3.5%.												
This investment does not pay back over this planning horizon												
This investment may not be fin-	ancially feas	ible due to n	egative casi	h flow in ye	ar two.							

Maybe I'm to much of a pessimist, lets raise prices by \$10/Cwt.

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7				
Calf Crop or Weaning %	97	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Steers Price (\$/Cwt)	150.45	143.74	143.13	146.75	154.10	160.58	163.57	166.83	170.48	175.82	175.82
Heifer Price (\$/Cwt)	143.45	136.74	136.13	139.75	147.10	153.58	156.57	159.83	163.48	168.82	168.82
Cull Cow Price (\$/Cwt)	\$77.71	\$74.56	\$74.27	\$75.97	\$79.43	\$82.47	\$83.88	\$85.41	\$87.13	\$89.63	\$89.63
Gross Receipts (Calf Sales)	\$767	\$634	\$631	\$647	\$680	\$710	\$723	\$738	\$754	\$778	\$778
Cow Operating Cost/Year	400	\$621	\$627	\$633	\$640	\$646	\$653	\$659	\$666	\$672	\$547
Net Above Operating Cost	\$367	\$13	\$4	\$14	\$40	\$64	\$70	\$79	\$88	\$106	\$231

Maybe I'm to much of a pessimist, lets raise prices by \$10/Cwt.

		Cash Flows										
												Net Present
Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7					Value
(\$440.00)	\$213.49	(\$54.44)	(\$62.84)	(\$55.17)	(\$33.13)	(\$30.23)	\$667.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$154.12
Comments regarding this invest	tment scena	ario.										
The positive net present value i	ndicates thi	s is an econo	mically fea	sible invest	ment.							
The maximum that could be pai	d for this in	vestment is \$	1254.1.									
This investment has an internal rate of return of 6.6%.												
This investment has a payback period of five years.												
This investment may not be fina	ancially feas	ible due to n	egative cas	h flow in ve	ar two.							

What is a Cow's Only Job?

•What if one year she doesn't give us a

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	202	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Calf Crop or Weaning %	97	84	84	84	0	84	84	84	84	84	84
Steers Price (\$/Cwt)	140.45	133.74	133.13	136.75	144.10	150.58	153.57	156.83	160.48	165.82	165.82
Heifer Price (\$/Cwt)	133.45	126.74	126.13	129.75	137.10	143.58	146.57	149.83	153.48	158.82	158.82
Cull Cow Price (\$/Cwt)	\$73.01	\$69.86	\$69.57	\$71.27	\$74.73	\$77.77	\$79.18	\$80.71	\$82.43	\$84.93	\$84.93
Gross Receipts (Calf Sales)	\$714	\$588	\$586	\$602	\$0	\$664	\$678	\$693	\$709	\$733	\$733
Cow Operating Cost/Year	400	\$621	\$627	\$633	\$640	\$646	\$653	\$659	\$666	\$672	\$547
Net Above Operating Cost	\$314	(\$33)	(\$41)	(\$31)	(\$640)	\$18	\$25	\$34	\$43	\$61	\$186

Nothing Else Matters If She Doesn't Get Bred

		Casii Flows										
												Net Present
Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10		Value
(\$440.00)	\$172.49	(\$93.54)	(\$101.09)	(\$93.42)	(\$611.13)	(\$69.33)	(\$81.29)	(\$75.85)	\$33.42	\$868.54	\$0.00	(\$480.75)
Comments regarding this inves	tment scena	rio.										
The negative net present value	indicates th	at the price	of \$1100 per	head is to	o high.							
The maximum that could be pai	d for this in	vestment is	\$619.2.									
This investment has an internal	rate of retu	rn of -7.1%.										
This investment does not pay back over this planning horizon												
This investment may not be fine	ancially feas	ible due to n	egative casl	h flow in ye	ear two.							
	-		_									

Questions ATEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

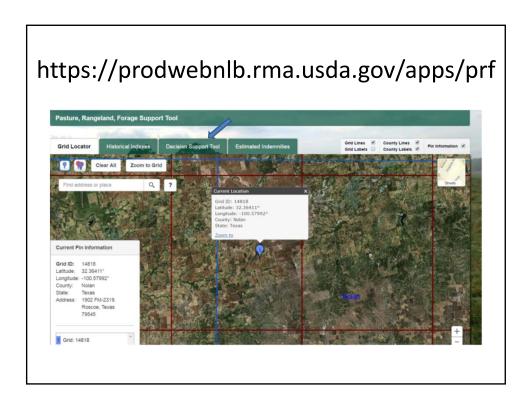
For more Information

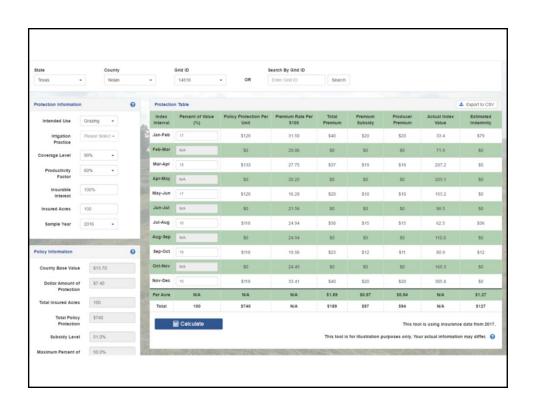
- Contact Zach Wilcox
- He can get you a copy of this spreadsheet
- Relatively easy
 - User friendly
 - You should have the cost data in mind
 - •Your price forecasts are just as valid as mine

Pasture, Rangeland, Forage-Rainfall Index Insurance

- •How many are aware of the PRF program?
- •How many are actually buying it?

26%?





You Must Understand 3 Factors

- Coverage Level
- Productivity Factor
- Index Interval



Coverage Level Affects

- Index level for indemnity
- Premium
- Subsidy rate
- Indemnity and Net Indemnity



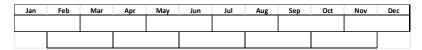
Coverage Level

- I suggest you use 90%
 - 1. You can enjoy a good rain. You only need to suffer a 10% below index shortfall to trigger a claim
 - 2. We can adjust cost using the Productivity factor.

Productivity Factor

- Every County has an assigned County Base Value
 - Nolan = \$13.70
 - Lampasas = \$14.50
 - Culberson = \$12.00
 - Llano = \$14.50
 - Foard = \$12.80
 - Wilson = \$21.40
- The Productivity factor is simply a multiplier for this county base value: 60% to 150%

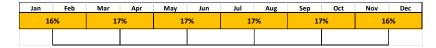
Index Intervals



- If you are going to insure a particular interval, at least 10 percent is necessary
- No more than 50% in any given interval
- There cannot be any overlap between intervals



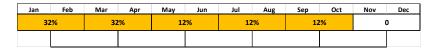
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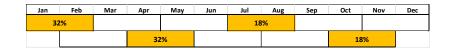
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Index Intervals



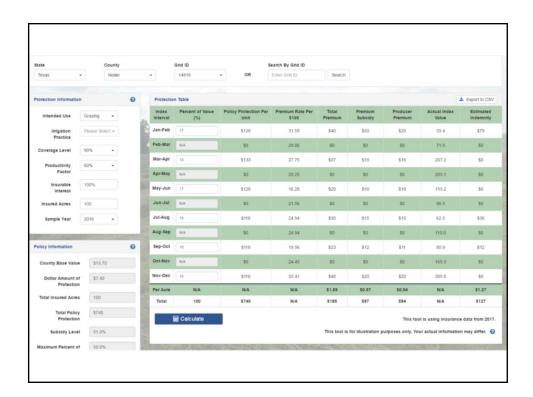
- Buy Coverage across the whole year.
- Buy coverage when rain is most critical to your operation
- Buy coverage for period that you think will be driest.

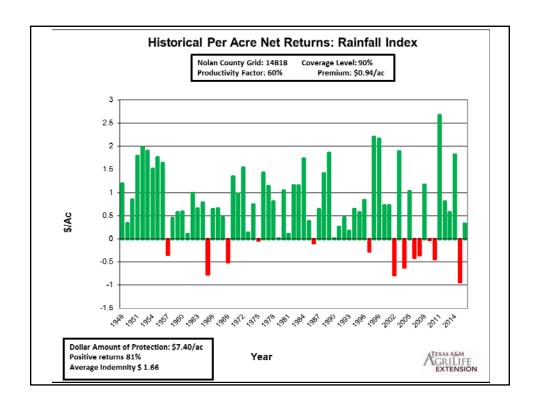


Nolan County Example

- 90% Coverage
- Uniform coverage across the entire year
- 60% productivity factor
- Dollar amount of coverage= \$7.40
- Producer premium = \$0.94/Ac







Key Points

- Since 1948:
 - Only once did producer have to pay the entire premium (2015).
 - Only twice did the producer have to pay back to back net premiums; '06-'07 and '09-'10.
 - In periods where we paid net premiums... It Rained, and we likely grew grass!
- Bottom Line... This is fairly predictable and/or consistent.



PRF Insurance

• The typical assumption:

"I am going to buy PRF insurance so in periods of drought I can buy supplemental feed for my livestock."

 The hope is that the net indemnities will offset any feed purchases, and I can afford to purchase supplemental feed.



PRF Insurance

- Typical PRF usage:
 - Ignores weaning weights of calves
 - Ignores BCS of cows which affects breeding efficiency.
 - Ignores what all managers say they want to avoid:
 Over-Grazing
 - Reduced forage production,
 - Lost topsoil
 - Desertification
 - · Invasive species
 - Etc, etc, etc . . .

PRF Insurance

- I am going to suggest that as part of our ranch/drought plan . . .
 - Buy PRF at the 85-90% coverage level
 - You decide the production level
 - Have coverage in place <u>every</u> year
 - Interval selection 2 choices
 - All year (all intervals)
 - Intervals based on critical periods for the production of forage.
 - Reduce Normal stocking rates by 20%

Reduced Stocking Rates

- Research literature supports this concept.
 - Oldest study I have found 1949
 - The response is known, nobody does this kind of work nowadays.
- Use of PRF to sweeten the deal.
 - What is your motivator?
 - The carrot net indemnities
 - The stick- net premiums, implies rain and we need our rangelands to be in a condition to reach their potential when that rain comes.



Grazing Studies

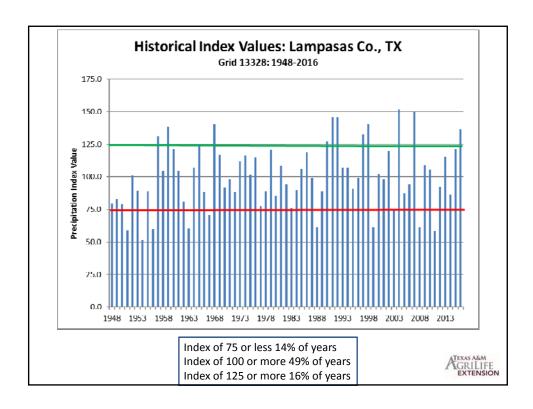
Summary of 25 Grazing Intensity studies

(Holechek, Gomez, Molinar and Dee Galt, 1999)

- Heavy → Moderate
 - 9% increase calf weaning weight
 - 7 percentage point increase in Weaning % (72 to 79%)
 - 10.5 % Increase in Lamb weaning Weight
 - \$1.32 increase in returns per grazed acre
- Moderate → Light
 - 4% increase in calf weaning weight
 - 3 percentage point increase in Weaning %

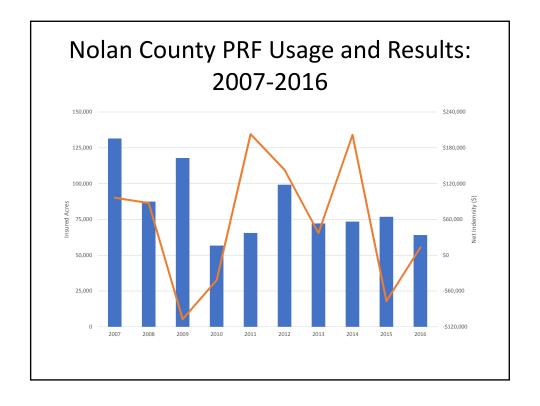
Summary

	30 Ac/AU, No PRF	36 Ac/AU, 85% PRF
Calf Weaning Percentage	83%	85%
Calf Weaning Weight	530.5 lbs	573 lbs
Sales Price \$/cwt	\$167.86	\$166.15
Gross livestock Sales	\$741.45	\$802.49
PRF Gross	\$0	\$65.16
Total Gross	\$741.45	\$867.65
PRF Cost	\$0	\$37.08
Total V.C.	\$382.10	\$426.41 *
Total Cost	\$687.49	\$755.79
Net Return \$/cow	\$53.96	\$111.86
Net Return per Grazed Ac	\$1.80	\$3.11
Acres per AU	30	36



PRF Insurance

- Is the program perfect?
 - NO!
- Are there reporting stations in every grid?
 - Of course not.
- Have some people not collected a payment for an interval that did not receive enough rain?
 - Yes, very likely!
- Have some people collected a payment for an interval that also received at least 90% of average rain?
 - Yes, very likely!



Bottom Line . . .

- On Average, 84,500 acres per year are insured in Nolan county.
 - Only about 26% of the 327,301 permanent pasture/rangeland acres (Census of Ag)
 - A little over 2,700 acres per policy are insured
 - Premiums cost \$0.99 per insured acre
- Your Neighbors(and maybe you) have kept \$1.4 million above the cost of the premiums since 2007.

A work in Progress

- I'm still working the rough edges off this analysis.
 - Inclusion of the extra grazing from the years where rainfall is 125%+ of average.
 - Decision on how to model years with 75% of normal precipitation
 - Creating a model to look at this year by year.

Questions ATEXAS A&M CGRILIFE EXTENSION

Contact Me

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