


## Stages of Farm Financial Management

| Opportunity | Measurement | $\underline{\text { Stress }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. <br> Profit/Cash Flow | 2. <br> Liquidity/Working <br> Capital | 3. <br> Core Equity |
| Top <br> $40 \%$ of <br> producers | Middle <br> $30 \%$ <br> "Tweeners" | Bottom <br> producers |

## Top 40\%: Proactive Producers

- Make incremental improvements
- Higher crop market prices (\$20 to \$40/A)
- Lower cash rent (\$20 to \$50/A)
- Lower fertilizer costs (\$20 to \$50/A)
- Modest family living expenses
- Sound financial management
- Utilize a "systems approach."


## Bottom 30\%: Reactive Producers

- Lack financial management skills
- Operate using Schedule F with "minimize taxes" mentality
- Marginal resources: devaluing machinery \& equipment, buildings
- High-maintenance living costs
- Know it all or victim mentality
- Demographics are cycling them out.


## Case Study: Marty Merchandiser's Farm

- 1,580 Row-crop acres (1,300 acres in corn)
- 280,000 bushels of on-farm storage
- Fall/winter cash flow needs of \$700,000
- 3,000 Row-crop acres with family members (shared combine, sprayer and labor)
- Marty's Actual Production History (APH) = 184 bu/A corn and 53 bu/A soybeans
- Buys Revenue Protection (RP) at the $85 \%$ level
- Pre-harvest markets up to 70\% of corn APH using December futures (HTA and Hedges).


## Marty Merchandiser Case Study

STATUS QUO
780 owned acres; 800 rented

## Solvent operation:

- Net Worth $\$ 6.8$ million $\downarrow$


## Profitable:

- 2017 Net farm income projected: \$85,000
Problem: 2017 purchases:
- Adjoining 80 acres @ \$8,000/A
- Built new 30,000 bushel grain bin
- Traded for newer combine
- Working capital reduced to $\$ 300$ per acre

PROPOSED SOLUTION

1. Manage crop costs \& family living expenses
2. Merchandise grain
a) Use Revenue Protection w/HTA contracts \& hedging pre-harvest
b) Develop a marketing plan for remaining unpriced 2017 bushels
3. Making profit and cash flow management the priority!

## Marty Merchandiser: Financial Changes

 (as of December 1, 2017)| Financial Categories | Status Quo <br> Proposed <br> Solution |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Working capital per acre <br> (total crop acres) | $\mathbf{\$ 3 0 0 / A}$ |  |
| Machinery debt per acre <br> (total crop acres) | $\mathbf{\$ 2 6 / A}$ | ? |
| Real estate payments per acre <br> (total crop acres) | $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 8 / A}$ | ? |

## Association Financial Guidelines

| Financial |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Categories | Working <br> Capital <br> per acre | Machinery <br> P\&I <br> per acre | Real Estate <br> P\&I + Taxes <br> per acre |
| Red | $<\$ 100$ | $>\$ 75$ | $>\$ 300$ |
| Yellow | \$200- <br> $\$ 100$ | $\$ 50-75$ | $\$ 200-$ <br> $\$ 300$ |
| Green | $>\$ 200$ | $<\$ 50$ | $<\$ 200$ |



## 10 Steps for Developing a Crop Marketing Plan

Step 1: Know your actual cost of production (good records)
Step 2: Consider your cash flow needs (next 12 months)
Step 3: Use your actual production history (APH) data
Step 4: Build in a reasonable profit margin ( $5 \%$ to $10 \%$ ROI)
Step 5: Understand seasonal futures price trends
Step 6: Track local basis weekly (multi-year data)
Step 7: Leverage Revenue Protection insurance


Step 8: Utilize a variety of crop marketing tools
Step 9: Calculate on-farm vs. commercial storage costs Step 10: Develop \& implement a crop marketing plan.




## U.S. Corn Supply and Use

|  |  | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Area Planted | (mil. acres) | 95.4 | 90.6 | 88.0 | 94.0 | $\mathbf{9 0 . 4}$ |
| Yield | (bu./acre) | 158.1 | 171.0 | 168.4 | 174.6 | $\mathbf{1 7 5 . 4}$ |
| Production | (mil. bu.) | 13,829 | 14,216 | 13,602 | 15,148 | $\mathbf{1 4 , 5 7 8}$ |
| Beg. Stocks | (mil. bu.) | 821 | 1,232 | 1,731 | 1,737 | $\mathbf{2 , 2 9 5}$ |
| Imports | (mil. bu.) | 36 | 32 | 68 | 57 | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |
| Total Supply | (mil. bu.) | 14,686 | 15,479 | 15,401 | 16,942 | $\mathbf{1 6 , 9 2 2}$ |
| Feed \& Residual | (mil. bu.) | 5,040 | 5,280 | 5,114 | 5,463 | $\mathbf{5 , 5 7 5}$ |
| Ethanol | (mil. bu.) | 5,124 | 5,200 | 5,224 | 5,439 | $\mathbf{5 , 4 7 5}$ |
| Food, Seed, \& Other | (mil. bu.) | 1,369 | 1,401 | 1,424 | 1,452 | $\mathbf{1 , 4 6 0}$ |
| Exports | (mil. bu.) | 1,920 | 1,867 | 1,901 | 2,293 | $\mathbf{1 , 9 2 5}$ |
| Total Use | (mil. bu.) | 13,454 | 13,748 | 13,664 | 14,647 | $\mathbf{1 4 , 4 3 5}$ |
| Ending Stocks | (mil. bu.) | 1,232 | 1,731 | 1,737 | 2,295 | $\mathbf{2 , 4 8 7}$ |
| Season-Average | (\$/bu.) | 4.46 | 3.70 | 3.61 | $\$ 3.36$ | $\$ 3.20$ |
| Price |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 2018 Livestock Outlook

## 2018 Livestock Outlook

- Strong domestic and export demand for protein
- Positive outlook
- Increasing production
- Growing feed demand


## Comparing Storage to Four Crop Marketing Tools



## 3. Store Bushels: Buy a July Put Option (ATM)

## Comparing Storage Study (Assumptions)

- Bar graphs show the results of different storage versus marketing tools during the 1985-2016 crop years.
- On-farm storage includes interest charge on stored grain using prevailing operating and CCC loan rates.
- Handling charges are 1 to 2 cents per month for on-farm storage, 2.5 to 5 cents per month for commercial storage.
- Figures do not include depreciation on grain bins and equipment.
- All positions are initiated the first week of October and liquidated upon expiration of July options for corn and soybeans.
- Brokerage commissions and slippage figured at $\$ 100$ per round trip, or two cents per bushel.

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## Comparing Corn Storage to Marketing Tools

(NC lowa Terminal Elevator 32-year, 16-year vs. 3-year)


## Crop Marketing Matrix



## U.S. Soybean Ending Stocks \& Average Cash Price



## U.S. Soybean Supply and Use

|  |  | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Area Planted | (mil. acres) | 76.8 | 83.3 | 82.7 | 83.4 | $\mathbf{9 0 . 2}$ |
| Yield | (bu./acre) | 44.0 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 52.0 | $\mathbf{4 9 . 5}$ |
| Production | (mil. bu.) | 3,358 | 3,927 | 3,926 | 4,296 | 4,425 |
| Beg. Stocks | (mil. bu.) | 141 | 92 | 191 | 197 | $\mathbf{3 0 1}$ |
| Imports | (mil. bu.) | 72 | 33 | 24 | 22 | $\mathbf{2 5}$ |
| Total Supply | (mil. bu.) | 3,570 | 4,052 | 4,140 | 4,515 | $\mathbf{4 , 7 5 2}$ |
| Crush | (mil. bu.) | 1,734 | 1,873 | 1,886 | 1,899 | $\mathbf{1 , 9 4 0}$ |
| Seed \& Residual | (mil. bu.) | 107 | 146 | 115 | 141 | $\mathbf{1 3 6}$ |
| Exports | (mil. bu.) | 1,638 | 1,842 | 1,942 | 2,174 | $\mathbf{2 , 2 5 0}$ |
| Total Use | (mil. bu.) | 3,478 | 3,862 | 3,944 | 4,214 | $\mathbf{4 , 3 2 6}$ |
| Ending Stocks | (mil. bu.) | 92 | 191 | 197 | 301 | 425 |
| Season-Average Price | (\$/bu.) | 13.00 | 10.10 | 8.95 | $\$ 9.47$ | $\mathbf{5 9 . 3 0}$ |

## 2018 Crop Weather Outlook

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IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for November-December-January 2018, Issued October 2017



## November 2017 Soybean Marketing Plan

Scale-in incremental sales:


## Comparing Soybean Storage to Marketing Tools

(NC lowa Terminal Elevator 32-year, 16-year vs. 3-year)




## Solutions for Tight 2018 Profit Margins

Develop a Call to Action: Utilize a Systems Approach, expand your use of farm financial management tools

Manage Inpu Renegotiate cash rents, soil test, seek early pay/cash discounts, calculate ROIs before investing

Faith, Focus \& Follow Through:
Controlling the Crop Controllables

