Financial Health for Tribal Producers

Moving Forward with Your Business Part 1: Putting Your Plan to Work







United States Department of Agriculture

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

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EXTENSION *****

UtahStateUniversity



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Tribal Extension Programs

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University of Nevada Cooperative Extension

Each university is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institutions

Previous Webinars

Managing Your Money Part 1: Building a Strong Foundation

• Financial Plan Basics

Managing Your Money Part 2: Using MyFI Assist App

- Available for free on IOS and Google Play
- Interest, loan payments and credit cards
- Building Your Business Foundation Part 1: Ten Basic Questions that Every Livestock Operation Should Consider
 - This is the foundation of your plan
 - Help for anyone wanting to start a livestock operation or thinking about making changes
- Building Your Business Foundation Part 2: Financial Analysis
 - Use budgets and financial statements to analyze business profit and sensitivity

Webinars Today

Moving Forward With Your Business Part 1: Putting Your Plan to Work

- Will your plan actually work for you?
 - Enterprise Budget
 - Break-even
 - Sensitivity

Moving Forward With Your Business Part 2: Putting it All Together

- How to put your plan together
- How to continue to think about and update the plan
- MyFi Assist APP for financial decisions

Recordings will be available on https://tinyurl.com/AZFRTEPFacebook or

https://extension.arizona.edu/tribal-extension

What is profit?

Profit = (price – Variable Cost) quantity – fixed cost

Funds left to cover fixed cost & profit

How can the water level go up?

Money flows in

Water level



- More flow in
- Less flow out
- Change with more flow in than flows out

Money flows out ******

Questions?

Objectives

- What is the goal of the plan?
- Analyze Your Plan Using:
 - Break Even
 - Sensitivity Analysis

Break-Even Analysis

Break-Even Analysis

 Using cash expenses to determine cash break-even costs

- Can calculate yields required to cover cost
- Helps determine your price floor
 - Cash cost
 - Total cost (economic cost)

What is profit?

Profit = (price – Variable Cost) quantity – fixed cost

Funds left to cover fixed cost & profit

Break-Even Analysis

• Profit Equation

Profit = (Price * Quantity) - (Unit Operating Cost * Quantity) - Total Fixed Cost

• Given Price: Quantity to break-even (\$0 profit)

 $Quantity = \frac{Total \ Fixed \ Cost}{Price \ -Variable \ Cost} \quad or \quad Quantity = \frac{Total \ Fixed \ Cost}{margin}$

• Given Quantity: Price needed to break-even

 $Price = \frac{(Unit \ Operating \ Cost * Quantity) + Total \ Fixed \ Cost}{Quantity}$

Analyze Profit - Ranch

General Composite Ranch					-	
				Total	Per AUY	Per Calf
INCOME	Price	Quantity	Cwt			
Calves	\$150.00	32.0	5	\$24,000	\$480.00	\$750.00
Cull Cows	\$72.00	5.0	10	\$3,600	\$72	\$113
Total Income				\$27,600	\$552	\$863
EXPENSES						
Variable Costs					hin allesse	
Lease and Grazing Fees				\$2,077	\$42	\$65
Feed				\$2,710	\$54	\$85
Livestock Expenses (inputs)				\$8,843	\$177	\$276
Labor				\$2,980	\$60	\$93
Total Variable Expenses		\$16,610	\$332	\$519		
Net Cash Return Over Varialbe Ex	kpenses (N	/largin)		\$10,990	\$220	\$343
Fixed Costs	Average	Fixed Costs	Per AU			
Cash fixed (property tax & Ir	isurance)	\$72		\$3,600	\$72	\$113
Depreciation		\$72		\$3,600	\$72	\$113
Total Fixed Expenses		\$7,200	\$144	\$225		
Total Expenses				\$23,810	\$476	\$744
Net Ranch Income				\$3,790	\$76	\$118

This budget reflects a 50 head ranch with a 75% calving rate.

Price / AUY = \$542 Variable Cost / AUY = \$332 Margin / AUY = \$220

Price / Calf = \$863 Variable Cost / Calf = \$519 Margin / AUY = \$343

Breakeven quantity? FC/Margin = \$7,200/\$220 = 33 cows \$7,200/\$343= 21 calves

Analyze Profit - Ranch

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Price / Calf = \$863 Variable Cost / Calf = \$519 Margin / AUY = \$343

Breakeven price? (VC + FC) / Q = \$23,810/50 = \$476 / cow \$23,810/32 = \$744 / calf \$23,810 /210 = \$113/ cwt

Ranch Budget Break-Even Analysis Examples

Break-Even Quantity: Cows and Calves

Costs		Number needed		
COSIS		Cows	Calves	
Original Fixed Costs	\$7,200	33	21	

Break-Even Price: Cows, Calves and Cwt

Costs		Break Even			
		Per Cow	Per Calf	Per CWT	
Variable Costs	\$16,610	\$332	\$519	\$79	
Variable & Fixed Costs	\$23,810	\$476	\$744	\$113	

Break-Even for Change

• Profit Equation

Profit = (Price * Quantity) - (Unit Operating Cost * Quantity) - Total Fixed Cost

• Given Price: Quantity to break-even (\$0 profit)

 $Quantity = \frac{Total \ Fixed \ Cost}{Price \ -Variable \ Cost} \quad or \quad Quantity = \frac{Total \ Fixed \ Cost}{margin}$

New website costs \$200 to setup plus \$480 per

vear	Quantity -	New Fixed Cost	_ \$7,200+\$480
ycan	Quuntity –	new margin	\$350
		NI	mbor noodo

Costs		Number needed		
CUSIS		Cows	Calves	
Original Fixed Costs	\$7,200	33	21	
With Website Annual Cost	\$7,680	35	22	
With Website All Cost	\$7,880	36	23	

Profit Goal

• Profit Equation

Profit = (Price * Quantity) - (Unit Operating Cost * Quantity) - Total Fixed Cost

Quantity to reach profit goal

 $Quantity = \frac{Total \ Fixed \ Cost + Profit}{Price - Variable \ Cost} \quad or \quad Quantity = \frac{T}{Price}$

 $=\frac{Total \ Fixed \ Cost + Profit}{margin}$

Costs		Number needed		
		Cows	Calves	
Original Fixed Costs	\$7,200	33	21	
With \$3,790 profit	\$10,990	50	32	
With \$5,000 profit	\$12,200	56	36	
With \$10,000 profit	\$17,200	78	50	

Sensitivity Analysis

How Sensitive Are You?

- You made your best guess
- Determine what will happen if you are wrong
- Look at the good, the bad, and the ugly
- Changing one assumption may cause bigger changes in results

Use the Sensitivity tab on Excel tools

Questions?

Thank You!