

Beef Industry Risk Management: Alternatives and Resources for Producers

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One must know their business to manage it ...

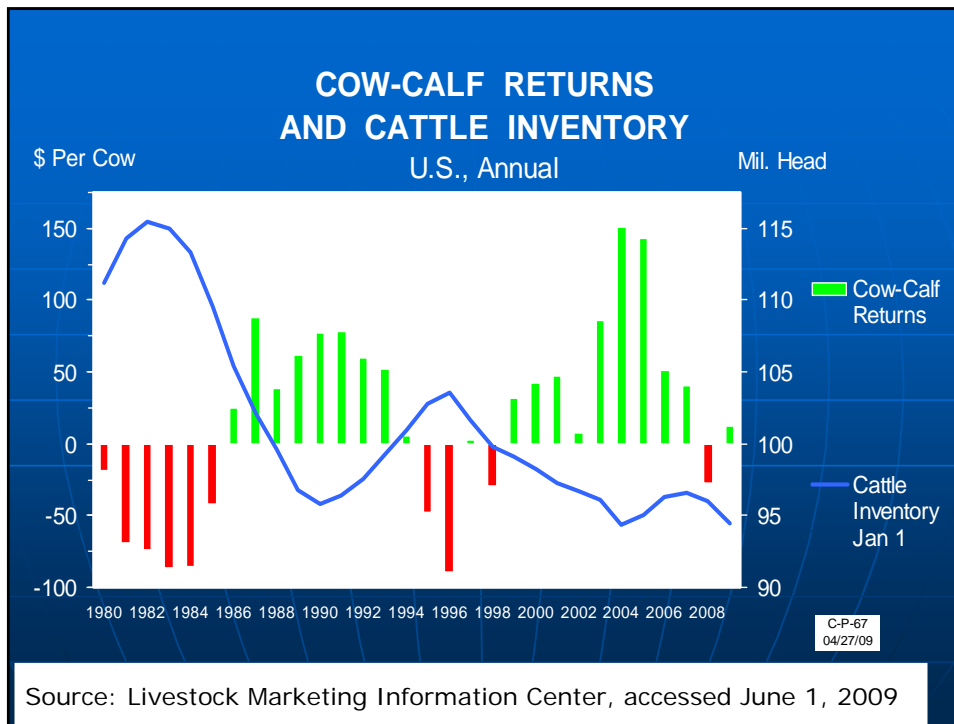
- Items to understand:
 - Factors you may be able to influence
 - *relative* prices, production efficiency, own-herd health, etc.
 - Factors you generally can't influence
 - weather, government policy, trade status, neighbor's herd-health, etc.
- You must know:
 - a) how much you can afford to, and
 - b) how much you prefer to risk in making risk management decisions.

One must know their business to manage it ...

- BUILD & KEEP A CURRENT BUDGET
 - Templates are available:
 - <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/FM1815.pdf>
 - 10 beef cattle budgets, differentiated by season of placement & hay vs. silage systems
 - <http://www.agmanager.info/farmmgmt/livestock/default.asp>
 - 9 beef cattle budgets including those specific to cow-calf and feedlot operations

One must know their business to manage it ...

- BUILD & KEEP CURRENT:
 - CASH FLOW,
 - BALANCE SHEET, and
 - INCOME STATEMENT
- Examples are available:
 - <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/FM1824.pdf>
 - <http://osuextra.okstate.edu/pdfs/F-751web.pdf>
 - <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/publications/FM1792.pdf>
 - <http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/library/agec2/mf294.pdf>



Profit Variability Example: Finishing Calves (1999-2008)

(Dr. John Lawrence – Iowa State)

Profit	Over	\$ 150	3.30%	<div style="background-color: #00FF00; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid black;">45.0% of Months are Profitable</div> <div style="background-color: #00FFFF; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;">Range: (-\$222, \$345)</div> <div style="background-color: #FF0000; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;">55.0% of Months are Unprofitable</div>
Profit	\$ 120 to	\$ 150	0.80%	
Profit	\$ 90 to	\$ 120	4.20%	
Profit	\$ 60 to	\$ 90	13.30%	
Profit	\$ 30 to	\$ 60	11.70%	
Profit	\$ - to	\$ 30	11.70%	
Loss	\$ (30) to	\$ -	12.50%	
Loss	\$ (30) to	\$ (60)	11.70%	
Loss	\$ (60) to	\$ (90)	15.80%	
Loss	\$ (90) to	\$ (120)	6.70%	
Loss	\$ (120) to	\$ (150)	5.00%	
Loss	Over	\$ (150)	3.30%	

Price Risk Management Strategies/Options for Cattle Producers

- 100% Cash Marketing
- Forward Contracting
- Hedging: Futures Contract
- Hedging: Put & Call Options
- Livestock Risk Protection Insurance (LRP)
- Livestock Gross Margin Insurance (LGM)

Basis = Cash Price – Futures Price

- Varies seasonally, geographically, and by time horizon until futures contract expiration
 - Suggestions:
 - Record your operation's realized basis to learn & improve management
 - Success depends more on basis than typically appreciated
- Tonsor, Dhuyvetter, & Mintert (04')
 - Historical average of 3 & 4 years to forecast feeder & live cattle basis, respectively (Dodge City, KS data)
- BeefBasis.com (<http://www.beefbasis.com/Home/tabid/53/Default.aspx>)
 - Decision support for hedging feeder cattle (output for cow-calf; input for feedlots)
 - Based on 12 states; KY/TN is most similar to MI

Hedging with Futures Contracts

- Basis risk remains, price risk negated, and margin calls exist
- LC & FC Contracts: 40,000 & 50,000 lbs
 - Equates to about 30 (1,300 lbs) fed and 67 (750 lbs) or 100 (500 lbs) feeder cattle
- Fixed proportions introduces speculation and under/over hedging for most farms:
 - Cow-calf operation selling 75 head (500 lbs) speculates on 25 head by going short 1 FC contract
 - Feedlot operation selling 100 head (1,300) could have 3 (under hedged by 10 head) or 4 short LC contracts (over hedged by 20)

Expected & Realized Prices of a Potential Futures Market Hedge

- Determine expected sales price:
 - Futures price when hedge placed (\$/cwt)
 - + Expected basis (\$/cwt)
 - Brokerage commission/fees (\$/cwt)
 - = *Expected sales price* (\$/cwt)
- Identify realized sales price:
 - Expected sales price (\$/cwt)
 - + Basis change from expect. (\$/cwt)
 - = *Actual sales price* (\$/cwt)

Minimum Expected & Realized Sales Prices of a Put Option Hedge

- Determine minimum expected sales price:
 - Put option strike price (\$/cwt)
 - Option premium (\$/cwt)
 - + Expected basis (\$/cwt)
 - Brokerage commission/fees (\$/cwt)
 - = *Minimum expected sales price* (\$/cwt)
- Identify realized sales price:
 - Cash market price received (\$/cwt)
 - + Net on option trade (\$/cwt)
 - = *Actual sales price* (\$/cwt)

USDA RMA Products

- Livestock Risk Protection (LRP)
 - Insure 70-100% of expected *output* prices
 - Feeder Cattle
 - Annual limit of 2,000 head/year
 - Live Cattle
 - Annual limit of 4,000 head/year
- More details at:
 - <http://www.rma.usda.gov/livestock>
 - Fact sheets, premium calculators, etc.

USDA RMA Products

- Livestock Gross Margin (LGM)
 - Insures the following *margins*:
 - Yearling operation (5 months):
 - $12.5*LC_t - 7.5*FC_{t-5} - 50*Corn_{t-2}$
 - Calf finishing operation (8 months):
 - $11.5*LC_t - 5.5*FC_{t-8} - 52*Corn_{t-4}$
- Covers feeding margin, not one leg
- Limit of 10,000 head per year
- Assumes only 1 corn price period
- State-specific prices, changes but doesn't remove basis considerations

GIPSA Livestock & Meat Marketing Study (Jan. 2007)

- Fed Cattle Transactions (10/02-3/05):
 - Sales through sale barns resulted in highest price, but most price risk
 - \$0.16/lb (carcass wt) higher price for auction sales than forward contracts;
 - 46% higher price variance in auction sales than forward contract sales

Source: Muth et al. (2008):
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/36711/2/33010118.pdf>

Relative Performance

(Lawrence & Smith, Iowa State)

1/1987-12/2000 IA Feeding Operation

Returns (\$/cwt) to Feeding Risk Management Strategies

	Average	Std Dev	Maximum	Minimum
Cash	1.63	5.54	18.22	-12.33
Futures	0.33	3.76	11.77	-11.29
50% Futures / 50% Cash	0.98	4.17	12.97	-9.82
1 OTM Put	0.82	4.86	16.15	-11.96
1 ATM Put	0.66	4.68	15.37	-11.29
1 ITM Put	0.52	4.51	14.5	-10.56

Positive Returns % Beats Cash %

	Positive Returns %	Beats Cash %
Cash	65%	NA
Futures	54%	40%
50% Futures / 50% Cash	64%	40%
1 OTM Put	58%	14%
1 ATM Put	57%	21%
1 ITM Put	58%	25%

Feeder Cattle Sales Risk Management EXCEL Tool, K-State AgManager

(<http://www.agmanager.info/livestock/marketing/LRP/default.asp>)

- Comparison of:
 - Cash
 - Futures Hedge
 - LRP
 - Put Option
 - Hedge & Call
 - Put & Call
- Input information:
 - Hedging & sales date
 - Number of head
 - Expected basis
 - Current futures and options market
 - LRP coverage & costs
 - Commission costs

June 11th Example:
 Sell 95 head (525 lbs) on 9/11/09
 Current Sep Futures \$96.70 (\$2 basis)

Futures price	Cash	Hedge	LRP	Put
\$80.00	\$82.00	\$98.62	\$83.81	\$95.56
\$85.00	\$87.00	\$98.61	\$84.86	\$95.55
\$90.00	\$92.00	\$98.60	\$89.86	\$95.54
\$95.00	\$97.00	\$98.58	\$94.86	\$95.53
\$100.00	\$102.00	\$98.57	\$99.86	\$97.58
\$105.00	\$107.00	\$98.56	\$104.86	\$102.58
\$110.00	\$112.00	\$98.55	\$109.86	\$107.58
\$115.00	\$117.00	\$98.53	\$114.86	\$112.58
\$120.00	\$122.00	\$98.52	\$119.86	\$117.58

NAIBER's Feeding Risk Analyzer (Feedlot Profitability Tool)

(<http://www.naiber.org/cattleriskalyzer/>)

- **Inputs:**
 - placement & sales dates,
 - placement weight
 - current feeder cattle prices,
 - interest rates,
- **Outputs:**
 - Distribution of profit, vet costs, feeding efficiency, corn price, revenue
 - E.g., expected profit & likelihood of different profit/loss ranges

June 17th Example (KS):
Buy 750 lb steers on 6/24 for \$97/cwt;
sell 11/24; interest rate of 7.5%

- Expected Values:
 - Vet costs: \$12.03/head
 - Feed conversion: 6.13 lbs
 - Daily Gain: 3.39 lbs
 - Days on Fed: 153 days
 - Sales Weight: 1,268 lbs
 - Corn Price: \$4.18/bu
 - Fed Cattle Price: \$85.99/cwt
 - Revenue: \$1,038/head
 - [Full report link shows distributions](#)

Forecasting Feeding Margin Volatility

(Tonsor & Schroeder, forthcoming)

(Jan 95' – July 04' Dodge City KS data)

- Incorporating BOTH implied volatility & historical volatility provides best forecasts of feeding margin variability.
- Historical average approach underestimates downside risk (Value-at-Risk Evaluations)
 - HA: -\$99 VaR Estimate; 15% violations
 - IVHN: -\$157 VaR Estimate; 6% viol
 - Average implied vol. & 1-year lagged historical vol.
- Can be difficult for individual producers to implement. However, recognition is important.

Cow-Calf Operations: Feeding & Marketing Cull Cows (Feuz).

- Cull-cow receipts are 15-30% of enterprise income
- Three main factors to consider:
 - Price Seasonality
 - Lowest in Nov-Jan; Highest Mar-May
 - Slaughter Grades
 - Canner, Cutter, Utility, Commercial
 - Cost of Feeding
- Cull-cow markets are difficult to forecast

Other Resources

- Cattle Risk Management Info. Library (USDA RMA/Kansas State Univ.)
<http://www.agmanager.info/crmil/Home.aspx>
- USDA Agricultural Marketing Resource Center
(http://www.agmrc.org/business_development/operating_a_business/risk_management/livestock_price_risk_management.cfm)
- Dr. Dillon Feuz' website:
<http://cattlemarketanalysis.org/downloads.html>

QUESTIONS

- Tonsor's website (includes presentation):
 - <http://www.msu.edu/user/gtonsor/>