

1996 FARM BILL

Risk Management is Imperative

The 1996 farm bill eliminated deficiency payments which, since 1973, provided producers of program crops price supports during years of low prices. Producers will now receive "CONTRACT PAYMENTS" that are fixed.

The 1996 farm bill provides FIXED payments in two installments.

- 50% advance payment made on the 15th of December or January, at the option of the producer.
- Final payment made no later than September 30th of each fiscal year 1997 2002.

Contract Payment estimates (Payments are adjusted up or down depending on participation):

YEAR	CORN	WHEAT	MILO
1997	46 cents	61 cents	50 cents
1998	36 cents	65 cents	42 cents
1999	36 cents	63 cents	43 cents
2000	32 cents	57 cents	37 cents
2001	26 cents	46 cents	30 cents
2002	25 cents	45 cents	29 cents

Payments are made on 85% of your base acres with your payment yield level remaining constant.

Set aside authority has been eliminated - full flexibility in planting.

Farm payments are fixed and decline at the end of 7 years.

The Target price levels from the 1990 farm bill no longer applies. Those levels were:

Corn	\$2.75
Milo	\$2.61
Wheat	\$4.00

Two Major types of risk associated with growing crops:

- Price Risk
- Production Risk

Managing Price (Marketing) Risk

- Know the level of risk you are comfortable with.
- Be willing to increase the number of skills in your marketing toolbox. Develop a Marketing Plan.

Managing Production Risk

- Enterprise Diversification.
- Crop Insurance.
- Contract Production



DEVELOPING A MARKETING PLAN

A marketing plan should be an integral part of your farming operation's total business plan. The two major components of a marketing plan, and the amount of emphasis each component should receive when developing your marketing plan are...

\checkmark	Outlook	10%
\checkmark	Strategy	90%

Let's take a look at what determines price outlook.

- ✓ Weather
 - Before planting (when/if crop gets planted)
 - Growing (Hot, dry, too wet, freeze)
- ✓ Acres
 - How many will be planted? (price/weather)
- ✓ Demand
 - A major factor after the crop is harvested.

Weather is the most volatile component of outlook. Weather can easily drive prices sharply higher or lower. This component is highly UNPREDICTABLE.

Acres planted to a crop can be affected by price, rotation practices and weather. USDA will release it's first forecast of planting intentions in January for Winter Wheat and on March 31st for Spring Wheat, Corn and Soybeans. On June 30th, USDA will release the planted acreage report. Grain futures prices can move sharply higher or lower depending on the outcome of these acreage reports.

Demand can have a major influence on grain future prices when the crop is harvested and in the bin.

How accurately can anyone predict the **WEATHER** or the number of **ACRES** that may be planted to a crop or what the **DEMAND** will be for that crop? Let's face it, it is very DIFFICULT to predict weather, planted acres or demand.

Based on the facts just presented, outlook is extremely variable. And because of that, 90% of your market planning should concentrate on STRATEGY.

Let's look at developing a marketing plan based on the assumption that we will have a normal growing season; but let's also have a backup plan just in case a short crop develops.



MARKET PLAN DEVELOPMENT

What do you need to know to put a plan together?

- ✓ Grain available to market
- ✓ Available On-farm Storage
- ✓ When you need money
- ✓ Tax ramifications (if any)
- ✓ Realistic price objective
- ✓ Break-even price
- ✓ Stay in business price (covers all out-of-pocket cash expenses)

The next step is to MAP OUT A PLAN.

Your plan will be unique; it's your personal strategy.

Define your selling season - Break down season by season (component).

	Percent of Crop to Market	Marketing Tools
Pre-plant		
Growing		
Harvest		
Storage		

Goals of your Marketing Plan

Profitability Control Risk

Mapping out your plan:

Set price and time objectives for each component of your defined selling season. Have a default date and quantity if your **Price Target** was not achieved.



NEW CROP - MARKET PLAN DEVELOPMENT

CROP:		
	Forward Contract or HEDGE	% % of my realistic projected production before
Pre-Plant:		
Hedge or FC	% of my realistic projected production	Ву
Min Price	% of my realistic projected production	Ву
	% TOTAL	
Growing:		
Hedge or FC	% of my realistic projected production	Ву
Min Price	% of my realistic projected production	Ву
_	% TOTAL	
CROP:		
I am willing to either I am willing to use a HARVEST.	Forward Contract or HEDGE	% % of my realistic projected production before
Pre-Plant:		
Hedge or FC	% of my realistic projected production	Ву
Min Price	% of my realistic projected production	Ву
	% TOTAL	
Growing:		
Hedge or FC	% of my realistic projected production	Ву
Min Price	% of my realistic projected production	Ву
	% TOTAL	

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PRICE OUTLOOK			DATE:	
Crops Grown				
Cash Price				
New Crop Price				
Cost of Production				
CONTRACT HIGHS for Cl	ROPS GROWN			
Old Crop - Grain				
New Crop - Grain				
PRICE PROJECTIONS for	r NEW CROP: Sh	ort Crop vs Norr	nal to Large Crop)
Short Crop - Price				
Normal to Large Crop			·	
Your Price Outlook for cr	ops that are rais	ed on your farm		
Old Crop				
New Crop				



NEW CROP SELLING SEASON - CROP YEAR ______ CROP _____

% of Crop to Sell Before Harvest — Futures or Forward Contract % of Crop that I will cover with option strategies — Buy Puts Sell Cash - Buy Calls

	TODAY'S	FUTURES
Contract High	 Month	Price
Contract Low	 	
Difference	 	
1/3 Retracement	 	
1/2 Retracement		
2/3 Retracement		

MONTH			
MAX % TO CONTRACT			
MIN % TO CONTRACT			
PERCENT OF GRAIN TO CONTRACT AT:			
PERCENT TO PROTECT WITH LONG PUTS			
STRIKE PREMIUM			
PERCENT TO PROTECT WITH LONG CALLS			
STRIKE PREMIUM			



OLD CROP SELLING SEASON - CROP YEAR ______ CROP _____

Bushels of	stored on Farm		Bushels in Elev	
Total bushels to sell				
Cash flow needed	Time Frame Do	ollars	Bushels to Sell	
Cash flow needed			Bushels to Sell	
Cash flow needed			Bushels to Sell	
Bushels of	to sell & deliver by		Bushels to Sell	
		Month	Strike	Premium
Re-ownership Strategie	es Buy Calls		· ·	
	Buy C Sell C			
Contract High Contract Low Difference 1/3 Retracement			TODAY'S FU Month	JTURES Price
1/2 Retracement 2/3 Retracement				

MONTH			
TODAY'S CASH PRICE			
BUSHELS TO SELL			
CASH PRICE OFFER			
OPTION STRATEGIES			
STRIKE			
PREMIUM			



I AM WILLING TO USE THE FOLLOWING MARKETING TOOLS

- CASH SALES of crops in hand when price objectives are met or cash flow needs are met.
 FORWARD CASH CONTRACTS when price objectives are met.
 HEDGE-TO-ARRIVE CONTRACTS when price objectives are met but want the ability roll.
 SELL FUTURES CONTRACTS when price objectives are met.
 BUY PUT OPTIONS when price objectives are met, but production risk does not permit price commitment.
 BUY FUTURES CONTRACTS when cash sales are made, but price objectives are not met and prices are expected to move
 BUY CALL OPTIONS when cash sales are made or cash flow needs occur, but price objective is not met and prices are expected to move higher.
 MINIMUM PRICE CONTRACTS when cash flow needs occur, but price objective is not met and prices are expected to move higher.
- _____ SELL CALL OPTIONS on deferred futures contracts as a hedge against failing prices.
- _____ SELL PUT OPTIONS as a RE-OWNERSHIP strategy when prices are expected to trade in a sideways pattern for the life of the option.



I WILL USE THE MARKETING TOOLS I HAVE INDICATED TO MAKE SALES TO MEET MY PRICE OBJECTIVES AND CASH FLOW NEEDS. I WILL LOOK FOR OPPORTUNITIES.

I WILL MAKE SALES AS FOLLOWS:

DATE	COMMODITY	BUSHELS	TOOL	PRICE