

Dove Hunting Lease Income, Costs and Net Income Budget

The dove hunting enterprise is possible for a favorable habitat for doves. Specific management and land use practices must be followed to make this activity possible. This decision aid helps organize data to evaluate dove hunting profitability and set fees. Choice of the leasing rate and evaluation of the economics of providing different services are important in developing a profitable hunting enterprise.

The decision aid reports calculated income, cash and total costs and net income per hunter day. The necessary hunter payment to cover total and cash cost is reported to guide setting payment levels. Decision aids do facilitate “what if” analysis.

Marketing Dove Hunting Leases

There are many alternative ways to market hunting leases. They range from a season long lease to special day hunts for an individual or groups by species. Prices vary from per acre to day hunts. Pricing can be per hunter or per gun. Group package hunts can be provided for dove hunts and this is another example of a marketing alternative. These terms must be spelled out in the lease agreement and enforced for success and also for long term management of the wildlife and their habitat. The decision aid accommodates any of these pricing alternatives.

Input Data

The dove hunting enterprise budget is set up for the total ranch and per acre. To facilitate this budgeting, the user inputs the number of acres of land involved and investment and costs on a total ranch. The decision aid will calculate value per acre and summarize financial values format.

A capital asset cost calculator is included in a second sheet to account for special assets replacement cost or depreciation of the special assets required for dove hunting.

Care must be made in identifying investments and production costs that are associated only with the hunting activity. Investment and production costs are for an ongoing ranch hunting activity or for adding a ranch hunting enterprise.

The percent of the land that is assigned, as being exclusive for Dove (and correspondingly a reduced amount of forage grazing for livestock), should reflect the land use to have a protective habitat for the Dove.

Reports

The decision aid provides a means to quickly evaluate how leasing rates have to be increased to make quail lease hunting profitable. Conversely, if certain changes were made to reduce costs, what leasing rate adjustments could be made while maintaining profit.

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This decision aid provides a summary of data and an enterprise budget that summarizes income and costs on a per acre basis an annual cash leased property. This decision aid provides a summary of data in a budget format that summarizes income and costs per acre and per hunter day for an annual cash leased property.

Key Cost Definitions for Preparing a Hunting Budget

- **An enterprise budget** is defined as a projection of income and expenses which is used for planning. Expenses and costs are used interchangeably in the definitions.
- **Direct Costs** are directly related to the level of the production activity. These costs go away when the hunting activity stops. Labor to feed wildlife is a direct cost. Hunting direct costs include feed, insurance, fuel and oil and services provided to hunters. For crops grown for wildlife it is seed, fertilizer, and machinery costs. Management can control these costs.
- **Indirect Costs or overhead** are costs that can't be assigned directly to a production activity. These costs are also referred to as fixed costs. Indirect costs continue irrespective of the level of production activities. Depreciation, repair and maintenance of vehicles, machinery and equipment, labor and management road maintenance, brush and weed control, property tax are examples of indirect costs. **General and Administrative Costs (G&A)** are indirect costs that all businesses incur to cover bookkeeping, professional fees, insurance, office supplies, computer services, phone and utility costs. Administrative costs include the salary and payroll for support personnel.
- **Depreciation** is one of the top costs in ranching. Following IRS rules for calculated depreciation that use short useful lives and no salvage value are worthless for budgeting. Depreciation is the accounting procedure used to allocate a capital investment to the annual use cost of capital asset like vehicles, equipment and machinery. Capital assets are purchases that have a productive life of more than one year. Facilities like dove blinds and wild life special water systems are depreciable assets. The number of years the depreciation cost is allocated each year depends on the "productive or economic life" of the asset less the **salvage value** or what the asset is worth after the **economic life** is completed. Information on capital assets is maintained in asset accounts. The tax CPA updates the IRS depreciation schedule annually. A suggestion is to have the CPA run a "book depreciation" with reasonable productive lives and salvage value. An alternative is to use a capital asset replacement cost for assets again based on realistic productive lives and salvage value. Limiting investment in depreciable assets is important in controlling cost. If it rusts or rots you don't need it is an appropriate saying. See following notes on IRS depreciation limitations.

- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS) depreciation** is the calculation procedure that IRS requires a business to follow to calculate tax-deductible depreciation. It should be clear that the rules followed to calculate IRS depreciation **are not good estimates** of depreciation for production cost calculation. Accelerated depreciation using Section 179 and zero salvage value for IRS depreciation distorts year to year depreciation cost when calculating total cost and net income.
- **Ownership Costs** of depreciable assets include depreciation, insurance, housing and capital cost. Vehicles, machinery, equipment and improvements generate ownership costs. These costs are reported as indirect or fixed costs. Fuel, repairs and maintenance are direct operating costs.
- **Owner Operator Labor and Management** compensation should be included in the production cost calculation at a level equivalent to the salary required to hire a non-family member to provide an equivalent service. Compensation in excess of this amount must be considered capital distributions in order to reconcile the retained earnings and statement of cash flows. This makes a sole proprietor's cost comparable to a corporate business's calculation. Owner manager costs need to be included in production costs. Many sole proprietor businesses have withdrawals for family living. Withdrawals beyond an equivalent to the salary would be an equity withdrawal on a production cost.
- **Finance cost** is the cash interest cost paid. Finance cost is the cash spent paying interest to support the production activities. In **economic analysis** interest is an opportunity cost or the return expected for the next best investment with similar risk or the interest saved by paying off debt. Annuls interest is calculated based on $\frac{1}{2}$ of operating cost times opportunity cost interest rate.
- **Total Costs** include the three major cost components:
 1. Direct costs, 2. Indirect costs including general and administrative (G&A) and management costs including owner operating management compensation and
 3. Finance costs. These costs are consistent with the total business income statement or profit and loss (P&L) statement.

Income and Costs Reporting

Annual income, cash and total costs and net income per acre and per hunter are calculated. The necessary per hunter payment to cover total and cash cost is reported to guide setting payment levels. Decision aids do facilitate “what if” analysis.

The business accounting system designed for the IRS compliance can use subaccounts to record income and expense to support budgeting. Producers using QuickBooks™ use the class feature to report income and expenses by production activity like hunting.

References:

- **Tiffany Dowell Lashmet - Texas A&M University**
agecon.tamu.edu/emd_person/tiffany-dowell
“Ranchers’ Agricultural Leasing Handbook: Grazing, Hunting & Livestock Leases”.

- **Fambrough, Judon**, “The Texas Deer Lease”, Real Estate Center, Texas A&M University, Technical Report 570.

- **All Lease Listings - Hunt Texas**
https://www2.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/hunt/planning/hunt_lease/listlease.php

- **Texas Parks & Wildlife** – check for licenses fees and numerous other hunting leasing Information for Texas.

- **Texas Parks & Wildlife** “1-D-1 Open Space Agricultural Valuation Wildlife Management Plan for the Year (s)”.