Economic Choice for Hardwood Sawmill Operations

by
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Philip A. Araman
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Acknowledgements

Development of this software was funded by cooperative agreements with the Southern Research Station and the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, USDA Forest Service.

Disclaimer

This software provides preliminary lumber yield and investment feasibility estimates that the authors believe to be accurate. These estimates should be confirmed with more detailed analyses. The authors are not responsible for specific estimates or decisions made on the basis of these estimates made by users of this software.

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Citation

Economic Choice for Hardwood Sawmill Operations (ECHO)

A program to determine the investment feasibility of installing reduced-kerf and higher-accuracy sawing machines in hardwood sawmills.

by
Philip H. Steele
Philip A. Araman
Craig Boden

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1. **INTRODUCTION**

Reductions in sawkerf on headrigs and resaws can dramatically increase lumber recovery. Research has also shown that lumber target size reductions are even more important than kerf reductions in providing increased lumber recovery. Decreases in either sawkerf or lumber size, however, always come at some cost in both capital and variable costs. Determining whether the financial benefits from increased lumber yield outweigh the incurred costs can be a difficult task.

The Economic Choice for Hardwood Sawmill Operations (ECHO) is a software package developed to help analyze the economic benefit of installing thinner-kerf and higher-accuracy sawing machines. Replacement of headrigs and resaws with reduced kerfs and increased sawing accuracy can be tested.

ECHO will assist in the estimation of the increased lumber recovery and the resultant increased revenue from reducing kerf or lumber sizes on headrigs and resaws. As an alternative, users may make their own increased revenue estimate. Users must also determine the estimated increased costs expected from equipment changes. Based on the estimated increased revenues and costs, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed by ECHO. The investment feasibility measures of present net value, rate of return, and payback period are provided. The software also addresses federal tax implications.

2. **BACKGROUND**

Circular headrigs can consume 0.131 inch more wood fiber in sawkerf and sawing variation per sawline than band headrigs. This increased loss of wood fiber by circular headrigs translates into a 10 to 12 percent loss in lumber yield for the volume of lumber sawn by the circular headrig. This magnitude of loss indicates that sawmillers with circular saws should carefully consider installing a band headrig.

Circular headrigs reduce overhead costs for hardwood sawmills. Band headrigs require more capital on installation and require more maintenance and saw filing. Circular headrigs with inserted teeth can be maintained by the sawyer or other sawmill personnel with a few minutes maintenance each day. Insertion of teeth and sharpening can be performed while the saw remains on the arbor. Maintenance of bandsaw blades, however, requires that they be removed from the saw for sharpening. A full-timefiler and capital investment in a filing room and specialized filing equipment are usually required.

Some hardwood sawmills will benefit financially from circular headrigs. Operations that saw a high percentage of cants or ties may lose only a small amount of wood fiber from a circular saw compared to a thinner-kerf band saw. Some sawmills may be too small to support the increased per-unit costs required for a band headrig.

Modern resaws are able to saw with substantially thinner kerfs and lower sawing variation than those available even a decade ago. However, a significant capital outlay for this new technology and increased maintenance costs should be expected.

3. **THE ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT RATE, INFLATION, AND MEASURES OF INVESTMENT FEASIBILITY**

ECHO provides 3 measures of investment feasibility: payback period, internal rate-of-return, and present net worth. It is assumed that program users are generally familiar with these investment feasibility measures, but for convenience a brief definition of each is given below.

**Payback period:** The length of time in years required to repay the initial investment expense with the net revenues resulting from the investment. Traditional industry practice is to not discount the cash flows in computing payback period and ECHO has adopted this practice. A payback period shorter than the payback period required by company policy indicates that the investment should be undertaken.
Internal rate-of-return: The rate-of-return earned by an investment. Technically it is the interest rate that discounts the after-tax cash flows to zero. An internal rate-of-return higher than the rate required to be earned by company policy indicates that the investment should be undertaken.

Present net worth: The summed value of all cash flows after being discounted to year zero at the alternative investment rate. A positive value means that the alternative investment rate has been earned and indicates that the investment should be undertaken.

ECHO does not account for monetary inflation over time. For that reason the measures of investment feasibility are given in real dollars and should be compared only to competing investments that are also stated in real dollars (Bullard and Straka 1998). This also means that the alternative investment rate used in discounting should be in real terms.

ECHO computes internal rate-of-return and present net worth based on discounting after-tax cash flows. Therefore, comparisons to other present net worth values or rates-of-return for comparing investments are only appropriate if these investments are given in both real and after-tax terms (Bullard and Straka 1998). Comparison of the ECHO internal rate-of-return should only be compared to bank-rate returns if these bank rates are adjusted downward to an after-tax rate. For example, a company with a 25-percent tax rate that earns a nominal 8-percent rate of interest from a bank before taxes actually earns a 6 percent after-tax rate.

4. Sensitivity Analysis

A properly performed investment analysis should include a sensitivity analysis. This involves repeating ECHO runs while varying those cost and benefit estimates to which some uncertainty may be attached. For example, if current lumber prices are at a historically high rate when an investment analysis is made, it would be unwise to be satisfied with the results of an ECHO run based only on such lumber prices. Rerunning the analysis with lumber prices at the lower levels that may be expected over the next 10 years would be a prudent exercise. The same holds true for other cost or benefit estimates that may be expected to change over time such as interest rates, log costs, etc.

5. System Requirements

The minimum system requirements needed to run ECHO are:

- IBM® compatible PC
- Microsoft® Windows® 95/98/2000/NT/ME, XP
- Monochrome, Color, or VGA Adapter
- One 3.5” Floppy Drive and a Hard Disk Drive

ECHO is written in Microsoft® Visual Basic® Programming System for MS-DOS®, Version 1.00 (Microsoft Corp. 1992).

6. Installing ECHO

To install ECHO on your hard drive, follow these steps:

1. Begin at the Windows desktop.
2. Insert ECHO disk 1 into your floppy drive.
3. Click the Start button on the taskbar and choose Run….
4. Type A:\SETUP in the line labeled Open. (If your floppy drive is designated by a letter other than A, substitute that letter for A.)
5. Click the Ok button and follow the on-screen instructions to install ECHO.

7. File Management

ECHO uses predetermined file extensions for
storing and retrieving data. All input data files have an 
.\textit{ECO} file extension and all output files have an
.\textit{OUT} file extension. For convenience, it is recom-
mended that all data files be kept in the same direc-
tory and that similar file names be used for input and
output.

8. ECHO DATA WORKSHEET

Before running ECHO, it may be convenient
to summarize the required input data on the input
data worksheet shown in Appendix A. This will help
insure that all necessary data are available before
running the program. The input data worksheet is also
stored as a Microsoft® Word for Windows® document
(\textit{Worksheet}.doc) in the ECHO directory on your hard
drive.

9. RUNNING ECHO

To run ECHO, follow these steps:

1. Begin at the Windows desktop.
2. Click the \textbf{Start} button and then
point to \textbf{Programs}.
3. Click the \textbf{ECHO98} menu item to
start the program.

\textbf{Note:} When the program begins, it may appear as a
window on your desktop. To switch to the full-screen
mode, press and hold the \textbf{Alt} key and then press
the \textbf{Enter} key.

10. ECHO KEYBOARD CONTROLS

ECHO is a menu-driven application requiring
user input on various screens. The ECHO screens
consist of \textit{data input fields}, \textit{option buttons}, and \textit{com-
mand buttons}. The keyboard or the mouse can be
used to traverse through these three entities, to enter
data in a data input field, or to select an option button
or a command button.

To traverse through the data input fields, the
option buttons, and the command buttons within a
screen, use one of the following methods:

- Press the \textbf{Tab} key. The \textbf{Tab} key moves the
cursor to the next entity.
- Press the \textbf{Shift-Tab} key combination. The
\textbf{Shift-Tab} key combination moves the cursor
to the previous entity.
- Press the \textbf{up-} or \textbf{down-arrow} key.
- Press the \textbf{Enter} key after entering a data
value in a data input field. This will advance
the cursor to the next entity.
- Move the mouse pointer over a data input
field and click the left mouse button. This will
move the cursor to the data input field.

To enter a value in a data input field:

1. Move the cursor to the data input field and
type the value from the keyboard. The
\textbf{Backspace} key or the \textbf{Delete} key can delete
the value.
2. Once the data value has been typed, move
the cursor to the next input field or select an
option button or a command button.

Each ECHO screen consists of a group of three or
more command buttons located at the bottom of the
screen. These command buttons include:

- \textbf{Previous} Returns ECHO to the
previous screen.
- \textbf{Next} Advances ECHO to the next
screen.
- \textbf{Help} Brings up a help window for
the current screen.
- \textbf{Exit} Terminates the ECHO
program.
- \textbf{Save} Brings up a dialog box from
which the input or output data
can be saved to a text file.
- \textbf{Edit} Brings up a dialog box from
which the MACRS
depreciation rates can be
changed.
To select an option button or a command button, use one of the following methods:

- Move the mouse pointer over the button and click the left mouse button.
- Move the cursor over the button using the Tab key, the Shift-Tab key combination, or the up- or down-arrow key and then press Enter.
- Press and hold the Alt key and then press the highlighted letter in the name appearing on the command button. For example, to select the Next button, press and hold the Alt key and then press the letter N.

Each ECHO screen contains a pop-up Help window that displays a brief description of the screen, including a description of the input data solicited by the screen. To access the Help window within a screen, select the Help command button.

11. ECHO Tutorial

The ECHO tutorial is intended to guide users through an ECHO analysis with test values. While the values have been selected to make sense they do not represent values from an actual sawmill and are not intended to be used in subsequent analyses. Only values that users know to be accurate for their situation should be used for an actual analysis.

ECHO consists of various screens that solicit input data and display the resulting output data. This section shows the steps for entering data and obtaining results by presenting a hypothetical tutorial run. The tutorial data is based on an assumed reduction in headrig kerf from 0.280 inch to 0.165 inch and in rough green size from 1.125 to 1.11 inch for 4/4 lumber and 1.375 to 1.36 inch for 5/4 lumber. Other machine and raw material data are not changed for this example. Monetary data are based on an initial saw cost of $120,000, an installation cost of $15,000, a saw brake cost of $5,000, an additional filing room building cost of $40,000, and an additional filing room equipment cost of $25,000. Variable costs include an increase in filer wages of $39,000, an annual saw replacement cost of $5,000, a maintenance cost of $2,000, and a grinding wheel resurfacing cost of $1,000. Corporate, property, and insurance taxes of 28%, 3%, and 1%, respectively, are assumed in addi-
tion to an alternative investment rate of 12.5%. The straight-line depreciation method is assumed for this tutorial. To begin the tutorial, start the ECHO program as described in Section 9.

11.1 ECHO title screen. When ECHO begins, the first screen to appear is the ECHO title screen (Figure 1). This screen displays the title of the program and other relevant information. To continue, press any key and ECHO will advance to the MAIN MENU screen.

11.2 MAIN MENU. The MAIN MENU (Figure 2) consists of three options:

1. Start a New Analysis
2. Load a Previous Analysis
3. Return to Current Analysis

The first option allows you to enter data for a new analysis, the second option allows you to load a previously-saved input data file, while the third option allows you to return to the current analysis. At this point in the tutorial, you may choose either of the first two options. Choosing the first option will require that you manually enter the input data throughout the ECHO program. Choosing the second option allows you to load the data file TUTORIAL.ECO. This file resides in the ECHO directory and contains the input data for this tutorial. If the second option is chosen, the LOAD ANALYSIS dialog box will appear. To load the file TUTORIAL.ECO from this dialog box, select the file from the file list box and press the Ok command button.

After an option is selected from the MAIN MENU, ECHO will advance to the SAWMILL IDENTIFICATION screen.

11.3 SAWMILL IDENTIFICATION. The SAWMILL IDENTIFICATION screen (Figure 3) allows you to enter information that identifies the sawmill. This information is not required, but is recommended to facilitate future file storage and retrieval. For this tutorial, enter the data shown in Figure 3. Press Next and ECHO will advance to the ESTIMATED INCREASED REVENUE OPTION screen.

11.4 ESTIMATED INCREASED REVENUE OPTION. The ESTIMATED INCREASED REVENUE OPTION screen (Figure 4) consists of two options:
1. *Compute increased revenue from conversion improvement*

2. *Enter your estimated increased revenue*

The first option allows ECHO to compute the estimated increased revenue based on conversion improvement data that will be entered in subsequent screens. The second option allows you to enter your own estimated value of the increased revenue. For this tutorial, select the first option. Press Next and ECHO will advance to the VARIABLE INPUT screen.

**11.5 VARIABLE INPUT.** The VARIABLE INPUT screen (Figure 5) prompts you to enter both the current and new values of the *headrig kerf*, the current value of the *average log diameter*, and the current value of the *average log length*. The headrig kerf is measured in inches. The average log diameter is measured in inches at the log’s small end. The average log length is measured in feet. For each variable, enter the data shown in Figure 5. After the data have been entered, press Next and ECHO will advance to the CHANGE RESAW KERF OPTION screen.

**11.6 CHANGE RESAW KERF OPTION.** The CHANGE RESAW KERF OPTION screen (Figure 6) consists of two options, *Yes* and *No*, that allow you to specify whether or not the current resaw kerf will be changed. If Yes is selected, ECHO will advance to the RESAW KERF screen. If No is selected, ECHO will advance to the CHANGE ROUGH GREEN SIZE OPTION screen. For this tutorial, select No and press Next.

**11.7 CHANGE ROUGH GREEN SIZE OPTION.** The CHANGE ROUGH GREEN SIZE OPTION screen (Figure 7) consists of four options for changing the current rough green size:

1. *Change current rough green size for resaw only*
2. *Change current rough green size for headrig only*
3. *Change current rough green size for resaw and headrig*
4. *Do not change current rough green size*

The first option allows you to change the current...
rough green size only for the resaw. The second option allows you to change the current rough green size only for the headrig. The third option allows you to change the current rough green size for both the resaw and the headrig. The fourth option should be chosen if you do not wish to change the current rough green size.

For this tutorial, select the second option. Press Next and ECHO will advance to the PRODUCTION PERCENTAGES screen.

11.8 PRODUCTION PERCENTAGES. The PRODUCTION PERCENTAGES screen (Figure 8) prompts you to enter the percentage of the total production made up by each lumber dimension (4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 7/4, and 8/4). The percentages of total production for the lumber thicknesses specified must add to 100. The percentage of the total production of each thickness processed at the headrig must also be entered. For example, the input data given in Figure 8 shows that 50% of the total production will be 4/4 lumber and 70% of the 4/4 lumber processed will be processed at the headrig. The remaining 50% of production is 5/4 lumber, also with 70% processed at the headrig.

For this tutorial, enter the data shown in Figure 8 and press Next. ECHO will then advance to the ROUGH GREEN SIZE screen.

11.9 ROUGH GREEN SIZE. The ROUGH GREEN SIZE screen (Figure 9) prompts you to enter both the current and new rough green size values for each thickness of lumber that will be processed. Those unfamiliar with determining rough green lumber sizes should consult Chapter 9 of "Quality Control in Lumber Manufacturing" by T. D. Brown (1982).

For this tutorial, enter the data shown in Figure 9 and press Next. ECHO will then advance to the CENTER CANT SPECIFICATION screen.

11.10 CENTER CANT SPECIFICATION. The CENTER CANT SPECIFICATION screen (Figure 10) prompts you to enter the percentage of the average log volume produced as a center cant that is not subsequently processed at the resaw. For this tutorial, enter 30 and press Next. ECHO will then advance to the COMPUTE/VIEW SUMMARY screen.

11.11 COMPUTE/VIEW SUMMARY. The COMPUTE/VIEW SUMMARY screen (Figure 11) consists of two options:
1. Compute estimated increased revenue
2. View summary of changes and conversion efficiency improvement result

Choosing the first option causes ECHO to advance to the INCREASED PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION OPTION screen (Figure 13). Choose this option when you are ready for ECHO to compute the estimated increased revenue and continue with the run analysis. Choosing the second option causes ECHO to advance to the CONVERSION EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT RESULT screen (Figure 12). This option allows you to view a summary of the input data that have been entered into the ECHO program up to this point. This gives you the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the input data before ECHO computes the estimated increased revenue. This option also allows you to view the conversion efficiency improvement result. For this tutorial, select the second option. Note that the conversion efficiency improvement result for this tutorial is 4.59%. After verifying the accuracy of the input data, press the OK command button from the CONVERSION EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT RESULT screen, and ECHO will return to the COMPUTE/VIEW SUMMARY screen.

From the COMPUTE/VIEW SUMMARY screen, select the first option. Press Next and ECHO will advance to the INCREASED PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION OPTION screen.
11.12 INCREASED PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION OPTION. The INCREASED PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION OPTION screen (Figure 13) prompts you to specify the manner in which the increased lumber production will be applied. There are three options:

1. *Increased lumber production only*
2. *Decreased log cost only*
3. *Both increased lumber production and decreased log cost*

The first option should be selected if the resulting conversion efficiency improvement will only increase lumber production. The second option should be selected if the resulting conversion efficiency improvement will only reduce log purchases. The third option should be selected if the resulting conversion efficiency improvement will increase lumber production and reduce log purchases. If you select the third option, ECHO will prompt you to enter the percentage of the lumber production increase that will reduce log purchases.

For this tutorial, select the first option and press *Next*. ECHO will then advance to the LUMBER PRODUCTION DATA screen.

11.13 LUMBER PRODUCTION DATA. The LUMBER PRODUCTION DATA screen (Figure 14) prompts you to enter data about the sawmill's current lumber production and log purchases. There are a total of five values that you might be required to enter depending on the option selected in the previous screen, INCREASED PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION OPTION (Section 11.12). These user-input values are:

1. *Current annual lumber production (MBF)*
2. *Current revenue from lumber sales ($/MBF)*
3. *Reduced overhead on increased production ($/MBF)*
4. *Current log cost ($/MBF)*
5. *Current annual log volume purchased (MBF)*

All volume values must be specified per MBF and all monetary values must be specified as dollars per MBF, where MBF denotes 1,000 board feet.

It is important to provide the average sales...
value for only those thicknesses of lumber being considered in the ECHO analysis. Use of a mill-run value that might, for example, contain lower or higher-value products will not reflect the true dollar-value increase from the investment.

If option 1, Increased lumber production only, was selected in the INCREASED PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION OPTION screen (Section 11.12), values will be required only for items 1, 2, and 3 above. If option 2, Decreased log cost only, was selected, values will be required only for items 1, 4, and 5 above. If option 3, Both increased lumber production and decreased log cost, was selected, values for all five items must be entered.

For this tutorial, enter the data shown in Figure 14. Press Next and ECHO will advance to the ESTIMATED INCREASED REVENUE RESULTS screen.

**11.14 ESTIMATED INCREASED REVENUE RESULTS.** The ESTIMATED INCREASED REVENUE RESULTS screen (Figure 15) displays five numerical values that summarize the estimated increased revenue results:

1. Total revenue from lumber sales
2. Conversion efficiency improvement
3. Estimated increased revenue from increased lumber production
4. Estimated decreased cost as a result of log purchase reduction
5. Net estimated increased revenue

The ESTIMATED INCREASED REVENUE RESULTS screen also gives you the option of accepting or rejecting the value of the net estimated increased revenue. To accept the value, select Yes from the designated prompt. To reject the value, select No. If No is selected, ECHO will give you the option to either recompute the estimated increased revenue or to enter your own estimated increased revenue value. For this tutorial, select Yes. Press Next and ECHO will advance to the CAPITAL COSTS screens.

**11.15 CAPITAL COSTS.** ECHO contains two CAPITAL COSTS screens (Figure 16 and Figure 17) that prompt you to enter various estimated increased capital costs resulting from equipment replacement. The first CAPITAL COSTS screen (Figure 16) prompts you to enter values for:
1. Initial sawing machine cost
2. Initial saw blade cost
3. Saw installation cost
4. Saw brake cost
5. Debarker cost

For this tutorial, enter the data shown in Figure 16. Press Next and ECHO will advance to the second CAPITAL COSTS screen.

The second CAPITAL COSTS screen (Figure 17) prompts you to enter values for:

1. Filing room building cost
2. Total additional filing room equipment cost
3. Cost of additional buildings
4. Additional equipment cost

The third cost input should include, if applicable, the construction costs for a pit to house the band headrig.

The fourth cost input should include any additional equipment costs other than filing room equipment costs. For this tutorial, enter the data shown in Figure 17. Press Next and ECHO will advance to the VARIABLE COSTS screens.

Note: A value of zero (0) should be entered for any capital cost that will not be incurred in your equipment replacement scheme.

11.16 VARIABLE COSTS. ECHO contains two VARIABLE COSTS screens (Figure 18 and Figure 19) that prompt you to enter various estimated increased variable costs resulting from equipment replacement. The first VARIABLE COSTS screen (Figure 18) prompts you to enter values for:

1. Increase in annual filing room wages
2. Increase in annual sawyer wages

For these cost inputs, only the increase in annual wages resulting from the investment should be entered, not the total amount of annual wages. For this tutorial, enter the data shown in Figure 18. Press Next and ECHO will advance to the second VARIABLE COSTS screen.

The second VARIABLE COSTS screen (Figure 19) prompts you to enter values for:

1. Annual saw blade replacement cost
2. Annual grinding wheels and grinding
Recovery System (MACRS) depreciation method. If the straight-line method is used, the amortization will take place over a 10-year period; buildings will be depreciated, however, over a 39-year period. For this tutorial, select the straight-line method.

Press Next and ECHO will advance to the CASH FLOW ANALYSIS RESULTS screen.

11.18 CASH FLOW ANALYSIS RESULTS.

The CASH FLOW ANALYSIS RESULTS screen (Figure 21) displays the results of a discounted cash flow analysis calculated from the input data. Values displayed in tabular form are:

1. Amortization year
2. Net cash flow
3. After-tax profit
4. After-tax cash flow
5. After-tax present worth

The total net cash flow and the total after-tax cash flow are also displayed. After viewing the results, select Next and ECHO will advance to the ANALYSIS SUMMARY screen.

---

For the two lines below, enter only the amount of the increase in annual wages.

Increase in annual filing room wages------>$ 39000
Increase in annual sawyer wages-------->$ 0

Note: A value of zero (0) should be entered for any variable cost that will not be incurred in your equipment replacement scheme.

11.17 INVESTMENT RATES.

The INVESTMENT RATES screen (Figure 20) prompts you to enter percentage rates for the following:

1. Corporate tax rate
2. Alternative investment rate
3. Property tax rate
4. Insurance rate

This screen also prompts you to select the method of depreciation that will be used in the cash flow analysis. You may select either the Straight-line depreciation method or the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) depreciation method.
11.19 ANALYSIS SUMMARY. The ANALYSIS SUMMARY screen (Figure 22) displays four values that summarize the sawmill's investment. The values displayed are:

1. Initial investment
2. Payback period
3. Internal rate of return
4. Present net worth

This screen allows you to save the input and output data to a text file. You can save the data by selecting the Save button. For this tutorial, select the Save button. ECHO will then bring up the SAVE dialog box.

11.20 SAVE. The SAVE dialog box (Figure 23) allows you to save the input data or analysis results to a text file. To save the data from the SAVE dialog box, follow these steps:

1. Select either Input Data or Analysis Results from the Data option box.
2. Type the file name in the File name textbox. There is no need to specify an extension for your file name; ECHO will automatically attach an extension to the file name that you enter (see Section 7 for an explanation of file extensions used by ECHO).
3. Select the Save command button.
If you choose to save the input data, all input data entered in the ECHO program will be saved to the specified file. If you choose to save the analysis results, the data displayed in the CASH FLOW ANALYSIS RESULTS screen (Section 11.18) and the ANALYSIS SUMMARY screen (Section 11.19) will be saved to the specified file. For this tutorial, you are encouraged to save the input data and the analysis results.
APPENDIX A

ECHO Data Worksheet
## I. Conversion Data

Your estimated increased revenue: $_______________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Valid Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headrig kerf (in.)</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>0.10 - 0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resaw kerf (in.)</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>0.08 - 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. log diameter (in.)</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>XXXXX</td>
<td>8 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. log length (ft.)</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>XXXXX</td>
<td>8 - 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough green size (in.) 4/4</td>
<td>4/4 = ___</td>
<td>4/4 = ___</td>
<td>0.75 - 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/4 = ___</td>
<td>5/4 = ___</td>
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<tr>
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* Percentage Processed at _______Headrig ________Resaw

Percentage of average log volume produced as a center cant that is not subsequently processed at the resaw (0 - 100%): ____________

Percentage of lumber production employed to reduce log purchases (0 - 100%): ______

Current annual lumber production (MBF): ____________

Current revenue from lumber sales ($/MBF): ____________

Reduced overhead on increased production ($/MBF): ____________

Current log cost ($/MBF): ____________

Current annual log volume purchased (MBF): ____________

II. Capitol Costs Data

Initial sawing machine cost: $ ____________

Initial saw blade cost: $ ____________

Saw installation cost: $ ____________

Saw brake cost: $ ____________

Debarker cost: $ ____________
Filing room building cost: $ __________
Total additional filing room equipment cost: $ __________
Cost of additional buildings: $ __________
Additional equipment cost: $ __________

III. Variable Costs Data

Increase in annual filing room wages: $ __________
Increase in annual sawyer wages: $ __________
Annual saw blade replacement cost: $ __________
Annual grinding wheels and grinding room maintenance cost: $ __________
Annual cost to resurface wheels: $ __________
Other increased annual costs: $ __________

IV. Investment Rates Data

Corporate tax rate: _______ %
Alternative investment rate: _______ %
Property tax rate: _______ %
Insurance rate: _______ %
MACRS depreciation rates year: _______
MACRS depreciation rates:

- Year 1: ________ Year 5: ________
- Year 2: ________ Year 6: ________
- Year 3: ________ Year 7: ________
- Year 4: ________ Year 8: ________


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