USINE

WESTERN NEW YORK REGION 2012



You can't manage what you can't measure.
But if you measure it, you can improve it!

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2012 DAIRY FARM BUSINESS SUMMARY WESTERN NEW YORK REGION*

INTRODUCTION

Dairy farm managers throughout New York State have been participating in Cornell Cooperative Extension's farm business summary and analysis program since the early 1950's. Managers of each participating farm business receive a comprehensive summary and analysis of their farm business. The information in this report represents averages of the data submitted from dairy farms in the Western New York Region for 2012.

Program Objective

The primary objective of the dairy farm business summary, DFBS, is to help farm managers improve the business and financial management of their business through appropriate use of historical data and the application of modern farm business analysis techniques. This information can also be used to establish goals that enable the business to better fulfill its mission. In short, DFBS provides business and financial information needed in identifying and evaluating strengths and weaknesses of the farm business.

Format Features

This regional report follows the same general format as the 2012 DFBS individual farm report received by participating dairy farmers. The analysis tables have an open column or section labeled My Farm. It may be used by any dairy farm manager who wants to compare his or her business with the average data of this region. The individual farm data, the regional averages and other data can then be used to establish goals for the business. Non-DFBS participants can download a DFBS Data Check-In Form at http://dfbs.cornell.edu. After collecting the data on the form, it can be entered in the U. S. Top Dairies business summary program at the same web site to obtain a summary of their business.

This report features:

- (1) an <u>income statement</u> including accrual adjustments for farm business expenses and receipts, as well as measures of profitability with and without appreciation,
- (2) a complete <u>balance sheet</u> with analytical ratios;
- (3) a statement of owner equity which shows the sources of the change in owner equity during the year;
- (4) a cash flow statement and debt repayment ability analysis;
- (5) an analysis of crop acreage, yields, and expenses;
- (6) an analysis of dairy livestock numbers, production, and expenses;
- (7) a capital and labor efficiency analysis; and
- (8) progress of the farm business over the past two years.

^{*} The Western New York Region of New York State, with the number of participating farms in parentheses, is comprised of Cayuga (8), Chautauqua (9), Cortland (5), Erie (4), Genesee (3), Livingston (6), Niagara (2), Onondaga (7), Ontario (8), Orleans (2), Schuyler (2), Tioga (2), Tompkins (3), Wayne (1), and Wyoming (20) counties in New York. This report was written by Wayne A. Knoblauch, Professor, Farm Business Management. Cathryn Dymond was in charge of data and publication preparation. Farm business data were collected by Cornell Cooperative Extension Regional Specialist John Hanchar, Northwestern NY Regional Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program; Jason Karszes, Senior Extension Associate in PRO-DAIRY; Betsey Howland, Extension Support Specialist, PRO-DAIRY; Beth Dahl, Harvest NY Extension Team; Virginia Carlberg, Extension Educator in Chautauqua County; and Joan Petzen, Extension Educator in Wyoming County. We also acknowledge the cooperation of Farm Credit East Association and Dehm Associates for their assistance in data collection.

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

Business Characteristics

Planning optimal management strategies is a crucial component of operating a successful farm. Various combinations of farm resources, enterprises, business arrangements, and management techniques are used by the dairy farmers in this region. The following table shows important farm business characteristics and the number of farms with each characteristic.

BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Type of Farm	Number	Milking System	Number
Dairy	74	Bucket & carry	0
Part-time dairy	0	Dumping station	1
Dairy cash-crop	8	Pipeline	5
		Herringbone conventional exit	23
Certified organic milk producer	0	Herringbone rapid exit	8
Rotational grazing farm	8	Parallel	34
		Parabone	3
Гуре of Ownership	Number	Rotary	1
Owner	80	Other	7
Renter	2		
		Production Records	Number
Гуре of Business	Number	Testing Service	64
Sole Proprietorship	18	On Farm System	15
Partnership	16	Other	1
Limited Liability Corporation	37	None	2
Subchapter S Corporation	9		
Subchapter C Corporation	2	Business Record System	Number
		Account Book	4
Гуре of Barn	Number	Accounting Service	5
Stanchion or Tie-Stall	6	On-farm computer	73
Freestall	72	Other	0
Combination	4		
		BST Usage (reporting this is	
Milking Frequency	Number	optional)	Number
2 times per day	31	Used consistently	3
3 times per day	42	Used inconsistently	0
Other	9	Started Use in 2012	0
		Stopped Use in 2012	0
Breed of Herd	Percent	Not Used	5
Holstein	93	Average % bst usage	33%
Jersey	3	of those reporting	
Other	4		

The averages used in this report were compiled using data from all the participating dairy farms in this region unless noted otherwise. There are full-time dairy farms, dairy cash-crop farms, farms with confined herds, farms with grazing herds, farm renters, partnerships, and corporations included in the average. Average data for these specific types of farms are presented in the State Business Summary.

Income Statement

In order for an income statement to accurately measure farm income, it must include cash transactions and accrual adjustments (changes in accounts payable, accounts receivable, inventories, and prepaid expenses).

<u>Cash paid</u> is the actual cash outlay during the year and does not necessarily represent the cost of goods and services actually used in 2012.

<u>Change in inventory</u>: Increases in inventories of supplies and other purchased inputs are subtracted in computing accrual expenses because they represent purchased inputs not actually used during the year. Decreases in purchased inventories are added to expenses because they represent inputs purchased in a prior year and used this year.

CASH AND ACCRUAL FARM EXPENSES

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

	Western Tew Te	Change in	2012	Change in		
	Cash	Inventory or		Accounts		Accrual
Expense Item	Paid -	Prepaid Expense	+	Payable	=	Expenses
Hired Labor	\$ 546,511	\$ -1,591		\$ -449		\$547,653
	\$ 540,511	\$ -1,391	<<	J -449		\$347,033
Feed	1 227 420	1750		11 417		1 224 070
Dairy grain & concentrate	1,227,420	4,758		11,417		1,234,079
Dairy roughage	112,114	7,701		-2,016		102,397
Nondairy	920	0		0		920
Professional nutritional services	928	0	<<	7		935
Machinery	76 415	402		1.042		77.066
Machinery hire, rent & lease	76,415	493	<<	1,943		77,866
Machinery repairs & farm vehicle exp.	172,859	190		-828		171,841
Fuel, oil & grease	151,542	153		204		151,593
<u>Livestock</u>	7.245	0		0.5		7.150
Replacement livestock	7,245	0	<<	-85		7,159
Breeding	40,981	623		-197		40,161
Veterinary & medicine	130,423	113		329		130,639
Milk marketing	151,892	0	<<	537		152,428
Bedding	78,098	-5		512		78,616
Milking supplies	68,794	1,264		-206		67,324
Cattle lease & rent	6,405	0	<<	0		6,405
Custom boarding	66,853	-1,897	<<	804		69,553
bST	27,321	-622		264		28,206
Livestock professional fees	11,715	48	<<	122		11,789
Other livestock expense	12,149	-230		306		12,684
<u>Crops</u>						
Fertilizer & lime	88,509	-4,295		3,451		96,254
Seeds & plants	86,471	7,801		1,198		79,868
Spray, other crop expense	43,329	-321		988		44,638
Crop professional fees	4,323	19	<<	0		4,304
Real Estate						
Land, building & fence repair	75,541	125		40		75,456
Taxes	45,073	492	<<	17		44,599
Rent & lease	49,966	-710	<<	692		51,368
Other	,					,
Insurance	31,764	117	<<	-239		31,408
Utilities (farm share)	68,790	19	<<	182		68,953
Interest paid	83,325	-117	<<	-274		83,168
Other professional fees	24,430	-58	<<	-87		24,401
Miscellaneous	23,494	30		370		23,834
Total Operating	\$3,515,600	\$14,102	. -	\$ 19,001	-	\$3,520,499
Expansion livestock	37,627	0	<<	2,179		39,806
Extraordinary expense	67	0	<<	557		624
Machinery depreciation	07	V		237		162,817
Building depreciation						102,817
TOTAL ACCRUAL EXPENSES					-	
TOTAL ACCRUAL EXPENSES						\$3,827,612

Change in prepaid expenses (noted above by <<) is a net change in non-inventory expenses that have been paid in advance of their use. For example, prepaid lease expense on the beginning of year balance sheet represents last year's payment for use of the asset during this year. End of year prepaid expense represents payments made this year for next year's use of the asset. Adding payments made last year for this year's use of the asset, and subtracting payments made this year for next year's use of the asset is accomplished by subtracting the difference.

<u>Change in accounts payable</u>: An increase in accounts payable from beginning to end of year is added when calculating accrual expenses because these expenses were incurred (resources used) in 2012 but not paid for. A decrease is subtracted because it represents payment for resources used before 2012.

<u>Accrual expenses</u> are an estimate of the costs of inputs, except operator/family labor and equity capital, actually used in this year's production. They are the cash paid, less changes in inventory and prepaid expenses, plus accounts payable.

CASH AND ACCRUAL FARM RECEIPTS

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Receipt Item	Cash Receipts	+	Change in H	Change in - Accounts = Receivable	Accrual Receipts
Milk sales	\$3,658,579			\$49,465	\$3,708,044
Dairy cattle	247.117		\$58,009	-901	304,225
Dairy calves	30,982		6,412	21	37,415
Other livestock	5,023		4,750	0	9,774
Crops	93,449		41,802	-453	134,799
Government receipts	52,442		0*	543	52,985
Custom machine work	27,728			738	28,467
Gas tax refund	771			0	771
Other	73,650			<u>-2,167</u>	71,483
Less nonfarm noncash capital**		(-)	0 **	(-)	0
Total Receipts	\$4,189,742		\$110,973	\$47,246	\$4,347,962

^{*}Change in advanced government receipts.

<u>Cash receipts</u> include the gross value of milk checks received during the year plus all other payments received from the sale of farm products, services, and government programs. Nonfarm income is not included in calculating farm profitability.

<u>Changes in inventory</u> of assets produced by the business are calculated by subtracting beginning of year values from end of year values <u>excluding appreciation</u>. Increases in livestock inventory caused by herd growth and/or quality are added, and decreases caused by herd reduction and/or quality are subtracted. Changes in inventories of crops grown are also included. An increase in advanced government receipts is subtracted from cash income because it represents income received in 2012 for the 2013 crop year in excess of funds earned for 2012. Likewise, a decrease is added to cash government receipts because it represents funds earned for 2012 but received in 2011.

<u>Changes in accounts receivable</u> are calculated by subtracting beginning year balances from end year balances. Payments in January 2013 for milk produced in December 2012 compared to January 2012 payments for milk produced in 2011 are included as a change in accounts receivable in determining accrual milk sales.

<u>Accrual receipts</u> represent the value of all farm commodities produced and services actually generated by the farm business during the year.

Profitability Analysis

Farm operators* contribute labor, management, and equity capital to their businesses and the combination of these resources, and the other resources used in the business, determines profitability. Farm profitability can be measured as the return to all family resources or as the return to one or more individual resources such as labor and management.

The return to any individual resource must be viewed as an estimate because the cost of other family resources must be approximated to calculate returns to the selected resource. For example, the costs of operator and family labor and management must be approximated to calculate the returns to equity capital.

^{**}Gifts or inheritances of cattle or crops included in inventory.

^{*} Operators are the individuals who are integrally involved in the operation and management of the farm business. They are not limited to those who are the owner of a sole proprietorship or are formally a member of the partnership or corporation.

<u>Net farm income</u> is the return to the farm operators and other unpaid family members for their labor, management, and equity capital. It is the farm family's net annual return from working, managing, and financing the farm business. This is not a measure of cash available from the year's business operation. Cash flow is evaluated later in this report.

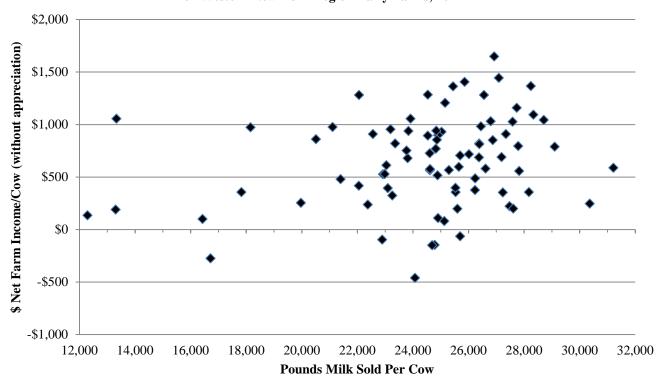
Net farm income is computed both with and without appreciation. Appreciation represents the change in values caused by annual changes in prices of livestock, machinery, real estate inventory, and stocks and certificates (other than Farm Credit stock required for loan borrowings). Appreciation is a major factor contributing to changes in farm net worth and must be included for a complete profitability analysis.

NET FARM INCOME 82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

	<u>Average</u>		My Farm		
Item	Total	Per Cow	Total	Per Cow	
Total accrual receipts	\$ 4,347,962		\$		
Appreciation: Livestock	20,378				
Machinery	34,874				
Real Estate	172,527				
Other Stock & Certificates	9,120				
Total Including Appreciation	\$ 4,584,861		\$		
Total accrual expenses	3,827,612				
Net Farm Income (with appreciation)	\$ 757,249	\$ 1,030	\$	\$	
Net Farm Income (without appreciation)	\$ 520,350	\$ 708	\$	\$	

The chart below shows the relationship between net farm income per cow (without appreciation) and pounds of milk sold per cow. Higher net farm incomes can be achieved across a range of production levels as a result of different management systems, such as grazing, being utilized by the participating dairies.

NET FARM INCOME PER COW AND MILK PER COW 82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012



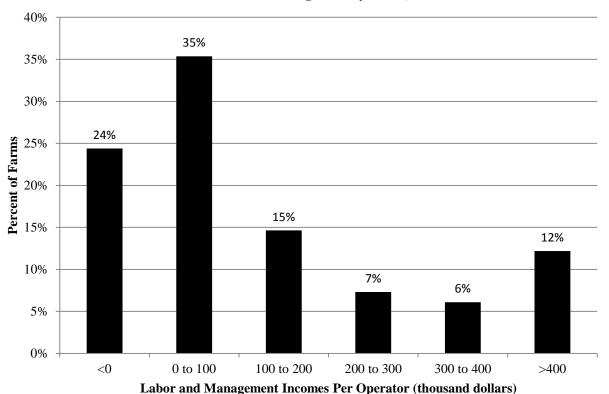
<u>Labor and management income</u> is the return which farm operators receive for their labor and management used in the farm business. Appreciation is not included as part of the return to labor and management because it results from ownership of assets rather than management of the farm business. Labor and management income is calculated by deducting a charge for unpaid family labor and the opportunity cost of equity capital, at a real interest rate of five percent, from net farm income excluding appreciation. The interest charge of five percent reflects the long-term average rate of return above inflation that a farmer might expect to earn in comparable risk investments.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT INCOME 82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item	Average	My Farm
Net farm income without appreciation	\$ 520,350	\$
Family labor unpaid @ \$2,550 per month	- 2,648	
Interest on \$5,309,060 average equity capital @ 5% real rate	<u>- 265,453</u>	
Labor & Management Income per farm (2.12 Operators/farm)	\$ 252,249	\$
Labor & Management Income per Operator/Manager	\$ 118,985	\$

<u>Labor and management income per operator</u> averaged \$118,985on these 82 farms in 2012. The range in labor and management income per operator was from about \$-350,000 to more than \$1,050,000. Returns to labor and management were less than \$100,000 on 60 percent of the farms with 24% of the farms showing a negative return to labor & management. Labor and management incomes per operator were between \$100,000 and \$400,000 on 28 percent of the farms, while 12 percent had labor and management incomes of \$400,000 or more per operator.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT INCOMES PER OPERATOR 82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012



Return on equity capital measures the net return remaining for the farmer's equity or owned capital after a charge has been made for the owner-operator's labor and management. The earnings or amount of net farm income allocated to labor and management is the opportunity cost of operators' labor and management estimated by the cooperators. Return on equity capital is calculated with and without appreciation. The rate of return on equity capital is determined by dividing the amount returned by the average farm net worth (market value) or equity capital. Rate of return on total capital is calculated by adding interest paid to the return on equity capital and then dividing by average farm assets (market value). Net farm income from operations ratio is net farm income (without appreciation) divided by total accrual receipts.

RETURN ON EQUITY CAPITAL AND RETURN ON TOTAL CAPITAL

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item	Average	My Farm
Net farm income with appreciation	\$ 757,249	\$
Family labor unpaid @ \$2,550 per month	- 2,648	=
Value of operators' labor & management	<u>- 135,642</u>	
Return on equity capital with appreciation	\$ 618,959	\$
Interest paid	<u>+ 83,168</u>	+
Return on total capital with appreciation	\$ 702,127	\$
Return on equity capital without appreciation	\$ 382,060	\$
Return on total capital without appreciation	\$ 465,228	\$
Rate of return on average equity capital:		
with appreciation	11.5%	%
without appreciation	7.1%	%
Rate of return on average total capital:		
with appreciation	9.1%	%
without appreciation Net Farm Income from Operations Ratio	6.0% 0.12	%

Farm and Family Financial Status

The first step in evaluating the financial position of the farm is to construct a balance sheet which identifies and values all the assets and liabilities of the business. The second step is to evaluate the relationship between assets, liabilities, and net worth and changes that occurred during the year.

<u>Financial lease</u> obligations are included in the balance sheet. The present value of all future payments is listed as a liability since the farmer is committed to make the payments by signing the lease. The present value is also listed as an asset, representing the future value the item has to the business. For 2012, lease payments were discounted by 7 percent to obtain their present value.

<u>Advanced government receipts</u> are included as current liabilities. Government payments received in 2012 that are for participation in the 2013 program are the end year balance and payments received in 2011 for participation in the 2012 program are the beginning year balance.

Current Portion or principal due in the next year for intermediate and long term debt is included as a current liability.

2012 FARM BUSINESS & NONFARM MARKET VALUE BALANCE SHEET

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Town Access	T. 1	D 21	Farm Liabilities		T 1		D 21
Farm Assets	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	& Net Worth		Jan. 1		Dec. 31
Current			<u>Current</u>				
Farm cash, checking			Accounts payable	\$	73,790	\$	95,528
& savings	\$ 64,840	\$ 54,943	Operating debt	Ψ	171,320	Ψ	211,036
Accounts receivable	416,414	463,660	Short Term		7,315		5,964
Prepaid expenses	12,388	9,203	Advanced govt. receipts		0		3,501
Feed & supplies	930,243	989,332	Current Portion:		Ü		V
reca & supplies	<u>730,215</u>	<u>707,332</u>	Intermediate		173,159		180,987
			Long Term		57,746		62,582
Total Current	\$ 1,423,884	\$1,517,137	Total Current	\$	483,329	\$	556,097
<u>Intermediate</u>			Intermediate				
Dairy cows:			Structured debt				
owned	\$ 965,005	\$1,034,845	1-10 years	\$	967,246	\$	963,532
leased	3,997	3,206	Financial lease	Ψ	> 0 / , 2 . 0	Ψ	, 00,002
Heifers	588,295	602,427	(cattle/machinery)		3,997		3,778
Bulls & other livestock	13,707	19,282	Farm Credit stock		845		955
Mach. & equip. owned	1,166,399	1,270,066	Total Intermediate	\$	972,088	\$	968,265
Mach. & equip. leased	0	572	Total Intermediate	Ψ	<i>712</i> ,000	Ψ	700,203
Farm Credit stock	845	955					
Other stock/certificate	269,501	308,353					
Total Intermediate	\$3,007,750	\$3,239,708					
Long Term			Long Term				
Land & buildings:			Structured debt				
owned	\$2,921,015	\$3,239,708	>10 years	\$	818,179	\$	904,682
leased	0	0	Financial lease	Ψ	010,175	Ψ	701,002
Total Long Term	\$ 2,921,015	\$3,239,708	(structures)		0		0
Total Long Term	Ψ 2,521,013	Ψ3,237,700	Total Long Term	\$	818,179	\$	904,682
Total Farm Assets	\$ 7,352,649	\$8,039,865	•	·		Ψ	
			Total Farm Liabilities		2,273,597	\$	2,429,045
Name Access I inhilition	- 0- NI-4 XV	(A	FARM NET WORTH	\$	5,079,052	\$	5,610,820
Nonfarm Assets, Liabilitie	s & Net worth	Average of 28 fai	ms reporting)				
Assets	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Liabilities & Net Worth		Jan. 1		Dec. 31
Personal cash, checking			Nonfarm Liabilities				
& savings	\$ 6,505	\$ 8,656			\$ 1,174		\$ 2,572
Cash value life insurance	67,991	70,941					
Nonfarm real estate	12,500	22,857					
Auto (personal share)	5,393	5,389					
Stocks & bonds	67,087	104,392					
Household furnishings	7,268	8,107					
All other nonfarm assets	36,103	115,228	NONFARM				
Total Nonfarm Assets	\$202,846	\$335,571	NET WORTH		\$201,672		\$333,000
Farm & Nonfarm Assets, 1	Liabilities, and N	Net Worth*			Jan. 1		Dec. 31
						+	0.057.45
Total Assets				\$	7,555,495	\$	8,375,436
Total Liabilities				_	2,274,771	_	2,431,617
TOTAL FARM & NONF.	ARM NET WOI	₹T'H		\$	5,280,724	\$	5,943,820

^{*}Assumes that average nonfarm assets and liabilities for the nonreporting farms were the same as for those reporting.

Balance sheet analysis involves examination of relative asset and debt levels for the business. Percent equity is calculated by dividing end of year net worth by end of year assets and multiplying by 100. The debt to asset ratio is compiled by dividing liabilities by assets. Low debt to asset ratios reflect business solvency and the potential capacity to borrow. The leverage ratio is the dollars of debt per dollar of equity, computed by dividing total farm liabilities by farm net worth. Debt levels per productive unit represent old standards that are still useful if used with measures of cash flow and repayment ability. A current ratio of less than 1.5 or that has been falling warrants additional evaluation. The amount of working capital that is adequate must be related to the size of the farm business.

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS 82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item			Average		My Farm
Financial Ratios - Far	<u>m</u> :				
Percent equity			70%		%
Debt/asset ratio: tota	1		.30		
long	g-term		.28		
inte	rmediate/current		.32		
Leverage Ratio:			.43		
Current Ratio:			2.73		
Working capital	\$961,040	As % of total expense	es: 25%		
Farm Debt Analysis:					
Accounts payable as 9	% of total debt		4%		%
Long-term liabilities a	as a % of total debt		37%		%
Current & inter. liabi	lities as a % of total	debt	63%		%
Cost of term debt (we	ighted average)		4.7%		%
			Per Tillable		Per Tillable
Farm Debt Levels:		Per Cow	Acre Owned	Per Cow	Acre Owned
Total farm debt		\$3,263	\$3,276	\$	\$
Long-term debt		1,215	1,220		
Intermediate & long t	erm	2,516	2,526		
Intermediate & currer		2,048	2,056		

<u>Farm inventory balance</u> is an accounting of the value of assets used on the balance sheet and the changes that occur from the beginning to end of year. Changes in the livestock inventory are included in the dairy analysis. Net investment indicates whether the capital stock is being expanded (positive) or depleted (negative).

FARM INVENTORY BALANCE 82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item	Average of 1	Region's Farms
	Real Estate	Machinery & Equipment
Value beginning of year	\$ 2,921,015	\$ 1,166,399
Purchases	\$ 419,671*	\$ 246,524
Noncash transfer to farm	+ 935	+ 0
Lost capital	- 117,486	
Sales	- 9,776	- 14,914
Depreciation	- 103,865	- 162,817
Net investment	= 189,479	= 68,792
Appreciation	+ 172,527	+ 34,874
Value end of year	\$ 3,283,020	\$ 1,270,066

^{*\$154,777} land and \$264,894 buildings and/or depreciable improvements.

The Statement of Owner Equity has two purposes. It allows (1) verification that the accrual income statement and market value balance sheet are consistent (in accountants terms, they reconcile) and (2) identification of the causes of change in equity that occurred on the farm during the year. The Statement of Owner Equity allows you to determine to what degree the change in equity was caused by (1) earnings from the business, and nonfarm income, in excess of withdrawals being retained in the business (called retained earnings), (2) outside capital being invested in the business or farm capital being removed from the business (called contributed/withdrawn capital), (3) increases or decreases in the value (price) of assets owned by the business (called change in valuation equity), and (4) the error in the business cash flow accounting.

Retained earnings is an excellent indicator of farm generated financial progress.

STATEMENT OF OWNER EQUITY (RECONCILIATION)

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item	A	verage	M	y Farm
Beginning of year farm net worth		\$5,177,660		\$
Net farm income without appreciation +Nonfarm cash income -Personal withdrawals & family expenditures excluding	\$ 520,350 + 4,622		\$ +	
nonfarm borrowings RETAINED EARNINGS	- 381,930	+ \$ 243,042		+\$
Nonfarm noncash transfers to farm +Cash used in business from nonfarm capital -Note or mortgage from farm	\$ 935 + 64,224		\$ +	
real estate sold (nonfarm) CONTRIBUTED/WITHDRAWN CAPITAL	0	+ \$ 65,159		+\$
Appreciation -Lost capital CHANGE IN VALUATION EQUITY	\$ 236,899 - 117,486	+ \$ 119,413	\$	+\$
IMBALANCE/ERROR		5,546		- \$
End of year net worth*		= \$5,610,820		=\$
Change in Net Worth				
Without appreciation	\$	196,261	\$	
With appreciation	\$	433,160	\$	

^{*}May not add due to rounding.

Cash Flow Statement

Completing an annual cash flow statement is an important step in understanding the sources and uses of funds for the business. Understanding last year's cash flow is the first step toward planning and managing cash flow for the current and future years.

The <u>annual cash flow statement</u> is structured to show net cash provided by operating activities, investing activities, financing activities and from reserves. All cash inflows and outflows, including beginning and end balances, are included. Therefore, the sum of net cash provided from all four activities should be zero. Any imbalance is the error from incorrect accounting of cash inflows/outflows.

ANNUAL CASH FLOW STATEMENT82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item	Average					
Cash Flow from Operating Activities						
Cash farm receipts	\$ 4,189,742					
- Cash farm expenses	3,515,600					
- Extraordinary expense	67					
= Net cash farm income		\$ 674,075				
Personal withdrawals & family expenses						
including nonfarm debt payments	\$ 283,027					
- Nonfarm income	4,622					
 Net cash withdrawals from the farm 		<u>\$ 278,405</u>				
Net Provided by Operating Activities			\$	395,670		
Cash Flow From Investing Activities						
Sale of assets: machinery	\$ 14,914					
+ real estate	9,776					
+ other stock & cert.	8,967					
= Total asset sales		\$ 33,657				
Capital purchases: expansion livestock	\$ 37,627					
+ machinery	246,524					
+ real estate	418,671					
+ other stock & cert.	38,698					
- Total invested in farm assets		\$ 742,520				
 Net Provided by Investment Activities 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$	-708,863		
Cash Flow From Financing Activities						
Money borrowed (intermediate & long term)	\$ 435,124					
+ Money borrowed (short term)	4,376					
+ Increase in operating debt	39,716					
+ Cash from nonfarm capital used in business	64,224					
+ Money borrowed - nonfarm	1,097					
= Cash inflow from financing		\$ 544,538				
Principal payments (intermediate & long term)	\$ 241,155					
+ Principal payments (short term)	5,726					
+ Decrease in operating debt	0					
- Cash outflow for financing		\$ 246,881				
= Net Provided by Financing Activities			\$	297,657		
Cash Flow From Reserves						
Beginning farm cash, checking & savings		\$ 64,840				
- Ending farm cash, checking & savings		54,943				
= Net Provided from Reserves			\$	9,897		
Imbalance (error)			\$	-5,639		

ANNUAL CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Item	My Farm	
Coll Election Occasion Astilities		
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	¢	
Cash farm receipts	\$	
Cash farm expensesExtraordinary expense		
	 \$	
= Net cash farm income	Φ	
Personal withdrawals & family expenses		
including nonfarm debt payments	\$	
- Nonfarm income		
- Net cash withdrawals from the farm	\$	
= Net Provided by Operating Activities	\$ _	
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Sale of assets: machinery	\$	
+ real estate	· 	
+ other stock & cert.		
= Total asset sales	\$	
Capital purchases: expansion livestock	\$	
+ machinery		
+ real estate		
+ other stock & cert.		
- Total invested in farm assets	\$	
= Net Provided by Investment Activities	\$ _	
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Money borrowed (intermediate & long term)	\$	
+ Money borrowed (short term)	Ψ	
+ Increase in operating debt		
+ Cash from nonfarm capital used in business		
+ Money borrowed - nonfarm		
= Cash inflow from financing	 \$	
	*	
Principal payments (intermediate & long term)	\$	
+ Principal payments (short term)		
+ Decrease in operating debt		
- Cash outflow for financing	\$	
= Net Provided by Financing Activities	\$ _	
Cash Flow From Reserves		
Beginning farm cash, checking & savings	\$	
- Ending farm cash, checking & savings	Ŧ <u></u>	
= Net Provided from Reserves	\$_	
Imbalance (error)	\$ _	<u>.</u>

Repayment Analysis

A valuable use of cash flow analysis is to compare the debt payments planned for the last year with the amount actually paid. The measures listed below provide a number of different perspectives on the repayment performance of the business. However, the critical question to many farmers and lenders is whether planned payments can be made in 2013. The cash flow projection worksheet on the next page can be used to estimate repayment ability, which can then be compared to planned 2013 debt payments shown below.

FARM DEBT PAYMENTS PLANNED
Same 76 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2011 & 2012

		Average				My Farm			
		2012 Pa	aymeı	nts	Planned	2012	Payments	Planned	
Debt Payments	Pla	anned		Made	2013	Planned	Made	2013	
Long term	\$ 1	10,967	\$	110,041	\$ 111,139	\$	\$	\$	
Intermediate term		06,688		209,986	227,428	Ψ	- Ψ	Ψ	
Short term	_	7,215		6,279	1,510				
Operating (net		.,		-,	-,				
reduction)		4,288		24,369	22,529				
Accounts payable		,		,	,				
(net reduction)		95		7,581	922				
Total	\$ 32	29,252	\$	358,256	\$ 363,529	\$	\$	\$	
Per cow	\$	434	\$	472		\$	\$		
Per cwt. 2012 milk	\$	1.69	\$	1.84		\$	\$	•	
Percent of total							- ,		
2012 farm receipts		8%		8%					
Percent of 2012									
milk receipts		9%		9%					

The <u>cash flow coverage ratio</u> and <u>debt coverage ratio</u> measure the ability of the farm business to meet its planned debt payment schedule. The ratios show the percentage of payments planned for 2012 (as of December 31, 2011) that could have been made with the amount available for debt service in 2012. Farmers who did not participate in DFBS in 2011 have their 2012 ratios based on planned debt payments for 2013.

COVERAGE RATIOS
Same 76 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2011 & 2012

Item	Average	Item	Average
Cash Flow Coverage Ratio		Debt Coverage Ratio	
Cash farm receipts	\$4,327,113	Net farm income (w/o appreciation)	\$527,270
- Cash farm expenses	3,629,108	+ Depreciation	277,569
+ Interest paid (cash)	86,485	+ Interest paid (accrual)	86,315
- Net personal withdrawals from farm*	<u>289,918</u>	- Net personal withdrawals from farm*	<u>289,918</u>
(A) = Amount Available for Debt Service(B) = Debt Payments Planned for 2012	\$494,571	(A') = Repayment Capacity (B) = Debt Payments Planned for 2012	\$601,236
(as of December 31, 2011)	\$329,252	(as of December 31, 2011)	\$329,252
(A/B)= Cash Flow Coverage Ratio for 2012	1.50	(A'/B)= Debt Coverage Ratio for 2012	1.83

^{*}Personal withdrawals and family expenditures less nonfarm income and nonfarm money borrowed. If family withdrawals are excluded, or inaccurately included, the ratios will be incorrect.

ANNUAL CASH FLOW WORKSHEET

		n New York	My Farm			
		airy Farms	Per Cow/	Expected	2013	
Item	Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Change	Projection	
Average number of cows	735	100.217				
Total cwt. of milk sold		188,317				
Accrual Operating Receipts Milk	\$5,044	\$19.69	¢		¢	
	\$5,0 44 414	1.62	\$		\$	
Dairy cattle	51	0.20				
Dairy calves Other livestock	13	0.20				
	183	0.03				
Crops Miscellaneous Receipts	209	0.72				
Total	\$5,914	\$23.09	\$		\$	
Accrual Operating Expenses	\$3,914	\$23.09	Φ		Φ	
Hired labor	\$ 745	\$ 2.91	\$		\$	
Dairy grain & concentrate	1,679	6.55			Ψ	
Dairy grain & concentrate Dairy roughage	139	0.54				
Nondairy feed	1	0.00				
Professional nutritional services	1	0.00				
Machinery hire, rent & lease	106	0.00				
Machinery repair & vehicle expense	234	0.91				
Fuel, oil & grease	206	0.80				
Replacement livestock	10	0.04				
Breeding	55	0.21				
Veterinary & medicine	178	0.69				
Milk marketing	207	0.81				
Bedding	107	0.42				
Milking supplies	92	0.36			-	
Cattle lease	9	0.03				
Custom boarding	95	0.37				
bST expense	38	0.15			-	
Livestock professional fees	16	0.06				
Other livestock expense	17	0.07				
Fertilizer & lime	131	0.51				
Seeds & plants	109	0.42				
Spray & other crop expense	61	0.24				
Crop professional fees	6	0.02				
Land, building & fence repair	103	0.40				
Taxes	61	0.24				
Real estate rent & lease	70	0.27				
Insurance	43	0.17				
Utilities	94	0.37				
Other professional fees	33	0.13				
Miscellaneous	32	0.13				
Total Less Interest Paid	\$4,676	\$18.25	\$		\$	
Net Accrual Operating Income	<u>To</u>	<u>otal</u>				
(without interest paid)	\$910),631	\$		\$	
- Change in livestock /crop inventory*	110),973				
- Change in accounts receivable	47	7,246				
- Change in feed & supply inventory**	14	1,102				
+ Change in accounts payable***	19	9,275				
NET CASH FLOW	\$757	7,584	\$		\$	
- Net family withdrawals	277	7,202				
Available for Farm	\$480),382	\$			
- Farm debt payments	357	7,305				
Available for Farm Investment	\$123	3,077	\$		\$	
- Capital purchases		2,520				
Additional Capital Needed	\$619	9,442	\$		\$	
Available for Farm - Farm debt payments Available for Farm Investment - Capital purchases	\$480 357 \$123 742 \$619	0,382 7,305 8,077 2,520 9,442	\$ \$ \$	nge in interest account	\$ \$	

Cropping Analysis

The cropping program is an important part of the dairy farm business and often represents opportunities for improved productivity and profitability. A complete evaluation of what the available land resources are, how they are being used, the level of crop yields, and what it costs to produce crops is important in evaluating alternative cropping and feed purchasing alternatives.

LAND RESOURCES AND CROP PRODUCTION

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item	Average			My Farm			
<u>Land</u>	Owned	Rented	<u>Total</u>	Owned	Rented	<u>l</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tillable	741	655	1,396				
Nontillable	14	1	15				
Other nontillable	<u> </u>	6	<u>110</u>				
Total	859	662	1,521				
Crop Yields	<u>Farms</u>	Acres*	Production/Acre	<u> </u>	Acres	Producti	on/Acre
Hay crop	78	593	3.01 tons DM				tons DM
Corn silage	73	639	16.77 tons				tons
-			5.81 tons DM				tons DM
Other forage	21	157	3.35 tons DM				tons DM
Total forage	78	1,233	4.38 tons DM				tons DM
Corn grain	43	222	133 bushels				bushels
Oats	9	132	40 bushels				bushels
Wheat	25	146	54 bushels				bushels
Other crops	25	136					
Tillable pasture	13	142					
Idle	19	65					
Total Tillable Acres	82	1,396					

^{*}This column represents the average acreage for the farms producing that crop. Average acreages including those farms not producing were hay crop 564, corn silage 569, corn grain 117, oats 14, tillable pasture 23, and idle 15.

Average crop acres and yields compiled for the region are for the farms reporting each crop. Yields of forage crops have been converted to tons of dry matter using dry matter coefficients reported by the farmers. Grain production has been converted to bushels of dry grain equivalent based on dry matter information provided.

The following crop/dairy ratios indicate the relationship between forage production, forage production resources, and the dairy herd.

CROP/DAIRY RATIOS

78 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item	Average*	My Farm
Total tillable acres per cow	1.94	
Total forage acres per cow	1.65	
Harvested forage dry matter, tons per cow	7.22	

^{*}Excludes farms that do not harvest forages.

Cropping Analysis (continued)

Crop input costs per tillable acre are reported in the table below. The chart below shows the relationship between total forage dry matter and total crop input costs. Rotational grazing was used on 8 farms in the region.

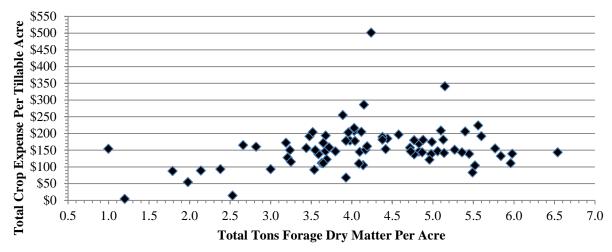
CROP RELATED ACCRUAL EXPENSES

Western New York Region Dairy Farms Reporting, 2012*

	Average 78 Farms	My Farm
Item	Total Per Tillable Acre	Total Per Tillable Acre
Number of farms reporting	78	
Average number of acres	1,233	
Fertilizer & lime expenses	\$ 71.40	\$
Seeds & plants	54.05	
Spray & other crop expenses	31.52	
Total	\$ 156.97	\$

^{*} Excludes farms that do not harvest forages.

CROP EXPENSES PER ACRE AND TOTAL FORAGE PRODUCTION PER ACRE 78 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012



^{*} Excludes farms that do not harvest forages.

Most machinery costs are associated with crop production and should be analyzed with the crop enterprise. Total machinery expenses include the major fixed costs (interest and depreciation), as well as the accrual operating costs. Although machinery costs have not been allocated to individual crops, they are shown below per total tillable acre.

ACCRUAL MACHINERY EXPENSES

78 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012*

	Ave	erage	My Farm		
Machinery	Total	Per Tillable	Total	Per Tillable	
Expense	Expenses	Acre	Expenses	Acre	
Fuel, oil & grease	\$ 156,474	\$ 107.66	\$	\$	
Mach. repair & vehicle expense	176,958	121.75			
Machine hire, rent & lease	79,269	54.54			
Interest (5%)	62,105	42.73			
Depreciation	<u>166,086</u>	114.27			
Total	\$640,892	\$440.95	\$	\$	

^{*}Excludes farms that do not harvest forages.

Dairy Analysis

Analysis of the dairy enterprise can reveal strengths and weaknesses of the dairy farm business. Information on this page should be used in conjunction with DHI and other dairy production information. Changes in dairy herd size and market values that occur during the year are identified in the table below. The change in inventory value without appreciation is attributed to physical changes in herd size and quality. Any change in inventory is included as an accrual farm receipt when calculating all of the profitability measures on pages 6 and 7.

DAIRY HERD INVENTORY82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

	Ι	Dairy Cows				Heifer		
				Bred		Open		Calves
Item	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Beg. year (owned) + Change w/o apprec. + Appreciation	700	\$ 965,005 52,244 17,597	235	\$ 316,415 -929 2,875	209	\$ 180,194 6,694 941	181	\$ 91,686 6,412 -1,860
End year (owned)	740	\$1,034,845	235	\$ 318,361	216	\$ 187,829	198	\$ 96,238
End including leased	744							
Average number	735		635	(all age groups)				
My Farm:								
Beg. year (owned) + Change w/o apprec.		\$		\$		\$		\$
+ Appreciation End year (owned) End including leased		\$		\$		\$		\$
Average number		-		(all age groups)				

Total milk sold and milk sold per cow are extremely valuable measures of size and productivity, respectively, on the dairy farm. These measures of milk output are based on pounds of milk marketed during the year.

MILK PRODUCTION 82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item	Average	My Farm
Total milk sold, pounds	18,831,695	
Milk sold per cow, pounds	25,616	
Average milk plant test, percent butterfat	3.53%	

Monitoring and evaluating culling practices and experiences on an annual basis are important herd management tools. Culling rate can have an effect on both milk per cow and profitability.

ANIMALS LEAVING THE HERD

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

	Ave	rage	My	Farm
Item	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Cows sold for beef	222	30.1		
Cows sold for dairy	7	1.0		
Cows died	43	6.0		
Culling rate**		36.0		

^{*}Percent of average number of cows in the herd. **Cows sold for beef plus cows died.

The cost of producing milk has been compiled using the whole farm method and is featured in the following table. Accrual receipts from milk sales can be compared with the accrual costs of producing milk per cow and per hundredweight of milk. Using the whole farm method, operating costs of producing milk are estimated by deducting nonmilk accrual receipts from total accrual operating expenses including expansion livestock purchased. Purchased inputs cost of producing milk are the operating costs plus depreciation. Total costs of producing milk include the operating costs of producing milk plus depreciation on machinery and buildings, the value of unpaid family labor, the value of operators' labor and management, and the interest charge for using equity capital.

ACCRUAL RECEIPTS FROM DAIRY, COSTS OF PRODUCING MILK, AND PROFITABILITY

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

	Average				My Farm			
Item	Total	Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Total	Per Cow	Per Cwt.		
Accrual Cost of								
Producing Milk								
Operating costs	\$2,920,387	\$3,973	\$15.51	\$	\$	\$		
Purchased inputs								
costs	\$3,187,694	\$4,336	\$16.93	\$	\$	\$		
Total Costs	\$3,591,437	\$4,885	\$19.07	\$	\$	\$		
Accrual Receipts								
From Milk	\$3,708,044	\$5,044	\$19.69	\$	\$	\$		
Net Milk Receipts	\$3,555,615	\$4,836	\$18.88	\$	\$	\$		
Net Farm Income								
without Apprec.	\$520,350	\$708	\$2.76	\$	\$	\$		
Net Farm Income								
with Appreciation	\$757,249	\$1,030	\$4.02	\$	\$	\$		

The accrual operating expenses most commonly associated with the dairy enterprise are listed in the table below. Feed and crop expenses include total purchased dairy feed plus fertilizer, seeds, spray and other crop expenses.

DAIRY RELATED ACCRUAL EXPENSES

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

		Average					My Farm		
Item	Per	Cow		Pe	er Cwt.	Per C	ow Per Cwt.		
Purchased dairy grain									
& concentrate	\$	1,679		\$	6.55	\$	 \$ 		
Purchased dairy roughage		139			0.54				
Total Purchased									
Dairy Feed	\$	1,818		\$	7.10	\$	\$		
Purchased grain & concentrate									
as % of milk receipts			34%				%		
Purchased feed & crop expense	\$	2,124		\$	8.29	\$	\$		
Purchased feed & crop expense									
as % of milk receipts			44%				%		
Breeding	\$	55		\$	0.21	\$	\$		
Veterinary & medicine		178			0.69				
Milk marketing		207			0.81				
Bedding		107			0.42				
Milking supplies		92			0.36				
Cattle lease		9			0.03				
Custom boarding		95			0.37				
bST expense		38			0.15				
Livestock professional fees		16			0.06				
Other livestock expense		17			0.07				

Capital and Labor Efficiency Analysis

Capital efficiency factors measure how effectively the capital is being used in the farm business. Measures of labor efficiency are key indicators of management's success in generating products per unit of labor input. When evaluating a business, the relationship between capital efficiency and labor efficiency should be explored. For example, if capital efficiency shows high capital investment per worker or per cow, labor efficiency should be high reflecting use of capital to make labor more effective. However, if capital investment is high per worker or per cow, and labor efficiency is low, a problem may exist on that farm.

CAPITAL EFFICIENCY82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Item	Per Worker	Per Cow	Per Tillable Acre	Per Tillable Acre Owned
Farm capital	\$475,665	\$10,469	\$5,512	\$10,380
Real estate	Ψ+73,003	4,220	ψ5,512	4,184
Machinery & equipment	75,310	1,658	873	1,101
Ratios				
Asset turnover	Operating Expense	Interest	Expense D	Depreciation Expense
0.60	0.80		0.02	0.06
My Farm				
Farm capital	\$	\$	\$	\$
Real estate				
Machinery & equipment				
Ratios				
Asset turnover	Operating Expense	Interest	Expense D	epreciation Expense

LABOR FORCE INVENTORY 82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Labor Force	Months	Age	Years of Education	Value of Labor & Management
Operator number 1	12.6	55	14	\$62,077
Operator number 1		55		\$62,077
Operator number 2	8.4	46	13	40,059
Operator number 3	4.8	41	14	23,398
Operator number 4	2.6	21	14	10,108
Family paid	2.3			
Family unpaid	1.0			
Hired	162.4			
Total	194.1	/12 = 16.18 Work	er Equivalent	
			tor/Manager Equivalent	
My Farm: Total		/ 12 = Worl	ker Equivalent	
Operator's			ator/Manager Equivalent	<u>.</u>

Small conventional stall operations of 60 or less cows should strive for labor efficiency of 600,000 or more pounds of milk sold per worker. Large conventional stall operations should strive for 850,000 or more pounds of milk sold per worker. Small free stall operations of less than 300 cows should strive for 1,000,000 pounds of milk sold per worker and large free stall operations with more than 300 cows should strive for over 1,200,000 pounds of milk sold per worker.

Labor costs and machinery costs should also be evaluated both individually and jointly. The more machinery or technology at a worker's disposal, the less time, and therefore cost, that should be required to get work accomplished. Striving for labor and machinery costs per cow of less than \$1,000 on small conventional stall barns, less than \$900 on large conventional stall barns, less than \$850 on small free stall barns and below \$750 on large free stall barns should be a goal.

LABOR EFFICIENCY82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

Labor	Av	erage	My	Farm
Efficiency	Total	Per Worker	Total	Per Worker
Cove everege number	735	45		
Cows, average number				
Milk sold, pounds	18,831,695	1,164,007		
Tillable acres	1,396	86		

LABOR AND MACHINERY COSTS82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

		Ave	erage			My Farm	
		I	Per	Per		Per	Per
Labor Costs	Total	C	low	Cwt.	Total	Cow	Cwt.
Value of operator(s)							
labor (\$2,550/month)	\$ 72,811	\$	99	\$ 0.39	\$	\$	\$
Family unpaid							
(\$2,550/month)	2,620		4	0.01			
Hired	547,653		745	 2.91			
Total Labor	\$ 623,084	\$	848	\$ 3.31	\$	\$	\$
Machinery Cost	\$ 624,700	\$	850	\$ 3.32	\$	\$	\$
Total Labor & Mach.	\$1,247,784	\$ 1	,697	\$ 6.63	\$	\$	\$
Hired labor expense per	hired worker eq	uivalen	t	\$ 39,885	\$		
Hired labor expense as 9	% of milk sales			14.8%		%	

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

Progress of the Farm Business

Comparing your business with average data from regional DFBS cooperators that participated in both of the last two years can be helpful to establishing your goals for these parameters. It is equally important for you to determine the progress your business has made over the past two or three years, to compare this progress to your goals, and to set goals for the future.

PROGRESS OF THE FARM BUSINESSSame 76 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2011 & 2012

	Average of	76 Farms*		My Farm	
Selected Factors	2011	2012	2011	2012	Goal
Size of Business					
Average number of cows	729	759			
Average number of heifers	636	658			
Milk sold, pounds	18,163,381	19,504,227			
Worker equivalent	15.69	16.66			
Total tillable acres	1,397	1,442			
Rates of Production					
Milk sold per cow, pounds	24,910	25,685			
Hay DM per acre, tons	3.5	3.0			
Corn silage per acre, tons	16.6	16.7			
Labor Efficiency					
Cows per worker	46	46			
Milk sold/worker, pounds	1,157,641	1,170,722			
Cost Control					
Grain & conc. purchased					
as % of milk sales	28%	33%	%	%	%
Dairy feed & crop expense					
per cwt. milk	\$ 7.62	\$ 8.28	\$	\$	\$ \$
Labor & mach. costs/cow	\$ 1,636	\$ 1,701	\$	\$ \$	\$
Operating cost of producing					
cwt. of milk	\$ 15.46	\$ 15.55	\$	\$	\$
Capital Efficiency**					
Farm capital per cow	\$ 9,773	\$ 10,463	\$	\$	\$
Mach. & equipment per cow	\$ 1,566	\$ 1,657	\$	\$ \$	\$
Asset turnover ratio	0.65	0.60			
<u>Profitability</u>					
Net farm income w/o apprec.	\$ 865,968	\$ 527,270	\$	\$	\$
Net farm income w/apprec.	\$ 1,061,743	\$ 775,750	\$	\$ \$	\$
Labor & mgmt. income					
per operator/manager	\$ 296,918	\$ 115,924	\$	\$	\$
Rate of return on equity					
capital w/appreciation	19.0	11.4	%	%	%
Rate of return on all					
capital w/appreciation	14.2	9.1	%	%	%
Financial Summary					
Farm net worth, end year	\$ 5,300,966	\$ 5,775,951	\$	\$	\$
Debt to asset ratio	0.30	0.30			
Farm debt per cow	\$ 3,041	\$ 3,288	\$	\$	\$
Farm debt per cow	\$ 3,041	\$ 3,288	\$	\$	\$

^{*}Farms participating both years.

^{**}Average for the year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES PER COW AND PER CWT.

Same 76 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2011 & 2012

	20	11	20	12
Item	Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Per Cow	Per Cwt.
Average Number of Cows	729		759	
Cwt. of Milk Sold		181,634		195,042
ACCRUAL OPERATING RECEIPTS				
Milk	\$5,391	\$21.64	\$5,054	\$19.68
Dairy cattle	361	1.45	418	1.63
Dairy calves	40	0.16	51	0.20
Other livestock	5	0.02	14	0.05
Crops	119	0.48	181	0.70
Miscellaneous receipts	<u>163</u>	0.66	<u>201</u>	0.78
Total Receipts	\$6,078	\$24.40	\$5,918	\$23.04
ACCRUAL OPERATING EXPENSES				
Hired labor	\$ 721	\$ 2.90	\$ 748	\$ 2.91
Dairy grain & concentrate	1,531	6.14	1,684	6.56
Dairy roughage	108	0.43	136	0.53
Nondairy feed	0	0.00	1	0.01
Professional nutritional services	2	0.01	1	0.01
Machine hire, rent & lease	93	0.37	104	0.41
Machinery repair & vehicle expense	225	0.90	234	0.91
Fuel, oil & grease	203	0.81	207	0.81
Replacement livestock	32	0.13	10	0.04
Breeding	54	0.22	55	0.21
Veterinary & medicine	176	0.71	179	0.70
Milk marketing	199	0.80	205	0.80
Bedding	102	0.41	106	0.41
Milking supplies	97	0.39	92	0.36
Cattle lease	6	0.03	9	0.04
Custom boarding	82	0.33	94	0.37
bST expense	49	0.20	40	0.16
Livestock professional fees	17	0.07	16	0.06
Other livestock expense	15	0.06	18	0.07
Fertilizer & lime	99	0.40	131	0.51
Seeds & plants	102	0.41	109	0.42
Spray & other crop expense	50	0.20	61	0.24
Crop professional fees	6	0.03	6	0.02
Land, building & fence repair	98	0.40	105	0.41
Taxes	55	0.22	60	0.23
Real estate rent & lease	80	0.32	72	0.28
Insurance	43	0.17	43	0.17
Utilities	96	0.39	94	0.37
Interest paid	118	0.47	114	0.44
Other professional fees	27	0.11	33	0.13
Miscellaneous	<u>34</u>	0.14	32	0.13
Total Operating Expenses	\$4,522	\$18.15	\$4,801	\$18.69
Expansion Livestock	16	0.07	57	0.22
Extraordinary Expense	0	0.00	1	0.00
Machinery Depreciation	214	0.86	223	0.87
Real Estate Depreciation	<u>137</u>	0.55	<u>142</u>	0.55
Total Expenses	\$4,889	\$19.63	\$5,224	\$20.33
Net Farm Income Without Appreciation	\$1,188	\$ 4.77	\$ 694	\$ 2.70

Regional Farm Business Chart

The Farm Business Chart is a tool which can be used in analyzing your business. Compare your business by drawing a line through or near the figure in each column which represents your current level of performance. The five figures in each column represent the average of each 20 percent or quintile of farms included in the regional summary. Use this information to identify business areas where more challenging goals are needed.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS

82 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

	Size of Bus	iness	R	ate of Production	on	Labor	r Efficiency
Worker	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons Corn	Cows	Pounds
Equiv-	of	Milk	Milk Sold	Hay Crop	Silage	Per	Milk Sold
alent	Cows	Sold	Per Cow	DM/Acre	Per Acre	Worker	Per Worker
(14)*	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(14)	(14)
34.99	1,614	42,873,056	28,247	4.5	22	59	1,449,012
21.09	967	25,320,131	26,388	3.4	18	49	1,233,405
15.09	677	16,797,287	25,151	2.9	17	44	1,105,125
7.78	371	8,391,969	23,880	2.2	15	40	971,260
3.29	110	2,452,232	19,172	1.1	6	29	652,736

			Cost Control		
Grain	% Grain is	Machinery	Labor &	Feed & Crop	Feed & Crop
Bought	of Milk	Costs	Machinery	Expenses	Expenses Per
Per Cow	Receipts	Per Cow	Costs per Cow	Per Cow	Cwt. Milk
(12)	(12)	(14)	(14)	(12)	(12)
\$1,128	26%	\$541	\$1,261	\$1,582	\$7.03
1,520	30	757	1,613	1,930	7.83
1,646	34	895	1,779	2,123	8.51
1,809	37	1,005	1,922	2,307	9.21
2,073	43	1,250	2,302	2,628	10.86

Va	alue and Cost of Pro	oduction		Profitability		
Milk Receipts Per Cow	Operating Cost Producing Milk Per Cwt.	Total Cost Producing Milk Per Cwt.	Net Farm Income with Appreciation	Net Farm Income w/o Appreciation	Labor & Mgt. Income Per Operator	Change in Net Worth with Appreciation
(12)	(12)	(12)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(8)
\$5,566	\$13.21	\$17.31	\$2,299,177	\$1,618,764	\$541,712	\$1,637,808
5,179	14.70	18.76	876,331	605,068	179,690	538,523
4,950	15.44	19.80	480,370	302,801	47,257	233,056
4,701	16.36	20.91	223,756	133,260	9,229	80,021
3,863	18.57	23.76	-11,970	-1,344	-114,234	-258,319

^{*}Page number of the participant's DFBS report where the factor is located.

Supplementary Information

Each year DFBS cooperators volunteer to complete supplementary data collection forms looking at selected management aspects of the business or specific research areas being studied. This is in addition to the normal DFBS data collection form. An area that was examined this year was the source of dairy replacements. Following is a summary of this information.

SOURCE OF DAIRY REPLACEMENTS

15 New York Dairy Farms, 2012

Animals Entering Herd	Average	
Number calving in 2012 for first time Animals purchased, % ¹ Animals raised by farm, % ²	353 4.0% 96.0%	
Current Heifer Inventory		
Raised on dairy, % Raised by a custom grower, %	87.1% 12.8%	

¹ Animals purchased are animals purchased from a different farm and were not the farm's genetics.

On the average farm, 353 animals calved for the first time in 2012. The breakdown on the source of these animals was 4.0 percent purchased and 96.0 percent raised on the farm. Of the current heifer inventory, 87.1 percent were raised on the dairy and 12.8 percent were raised by a custom grower. There is increased interest in evaluating the dairy replacement enterprise.

Milk Income and Marketing Expense Breakdown

Starting January 1st, 2000, the northeast switched to multiple components pricing, which changed the format of the milk check and how farmers received payment for their milk. To examine the breakdown of the gross milk income and the marketing expenses, 98 farms filled out a detailed form for all the different sources of income for milk sales and the milk marketing expenses on an accrual basis. This information is reported in the following two tables. The tables are divided into six different areas, each representing a different area of income or expenses.

The first section looks at the value of the milk components on a per cwt. basis. The second area looks at the Producer Price Differential. The third area looks at the premiums a farm receives. Any premiums not specifically noted as quality or volume-related are included in market premiums. The fourth area looks at the expenses associated with marketing milk. A line item in this section is the expense associated with utilizing forward contracting or hedging programs to market milk, such as commissions or broker fees. The fifth area is income from forward contracting or hedging programs. The sixth area is the patronage dividends or refunds from the milk cooperatives. Equity purchased in the milk cooperative utilizing a monthly deduction from the milk check or a percent of the patronage dividend is treated as a capital purchase and is not a milk marketing expense. The cumulative total for these six areas is the net price received on farms. For participating farms, the net farm price can be found on page 13 of the DFBS report.

The table on page 9 reports the averages for these different areas. The table on page 10 contains the range for each of the individual lines of the report. This table is in farm business chart format with each item sorted independently and ranked by fifths. Numbers for the different areas will not add to the totals for that quintile or to the net price received because the highest farms for each item were averaged, not the same farms throughout the six areas. This table shows the range of income and expenses received by farms for all the different areas.

For your individual farm, compare your accrual numbers following this same format to look at how you compare to other farms in your region and to identify possible areas to generate additional revenue.

² Animals raised by farm are animals that were born on the farm and entered the herd, which includes animals raised by the farm or custom grower.

AVERAGE MILK INCOME AND MARKETING REPORT71 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

	Pounds	Percent	Price/Pound	Total	\$/Cwt of Milk
BASE FARM PRICE					
Butterfat	738,646	3.70%	\$1.72	\$1,271,718	\$6.37
Protein	612,657	3.07%	\$3.05	\$1,866,010	\$9.35
Solids	1,153,716	5.78%	\$0.41	\$468,267	\$2.35
Total Component Contribution					\$18.06
PPD	19,965,503			\$56,082	\$0.28
Base Farm Price					\$18.34
Premiums					4
Quality				\$62,143	\$0.31
Volume				\$53,629	\$0.27
Market Premiums				\$112,932	\$0.57
Total Premiums					\$1.15
BASE FARM PRICE + PREMIUM					\$19.49
Deductions		. – – – –			
Promotion				\$29,989	\$0.15
Hauling + Stop Charges.				\$121,233	\$0.61
Market Fees & Coop Dues				\$10,667	\$0.05
Total Deductions					\$0.81
BASE FARM PRICE + PREMIUMS - DEI	DUCTIONS				\$18.68
Marketing Programs					
Futures Contracts, Forward Contracting,	Etc.			-\$10,849	-\$0.05
Total Marketing Income					-\$0.05
Patronage Dividends				\$56,095	\$0.28
NET PRICE RECEIVED ON FARM, ALL	SOURCES				\$18.90
PPD - Hauling, \$ per cwt.					-\$0.33
PPD - Hauling + Market Premiums, \$ per c	ewt.				\$0.24
Net Marketing Value (PPD + Total Premium	ms - Total Ded	luctions), \$ pe	er cwt.		\$0.62

MILK PRICE INFORMATION BY QUINTILE*
(Each Category Sorted Independently)
71 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, 2012

	Lowest				Highest
	Quintile	•			Quintile
Butterfat, %	3.56	3.66	3.71	3.78	4.08
Protein, %	2.96	3.03	3.07	3.11	3.26
Other Solids, %	5.68	5.74	5.77	5.80	6.00
Butterfat, \$ per Cwt.	6.12	6.30	6.39	6.51	7.00
Protein, \$ per Cwt.	9.01	9.23	9.35	9.46	9.98
Other solids, \$ per Cwt.	2.30	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.39
Total Component Value per Cwt.	\$17.58	\$17.86	\$18.05	\$18.27	\$19.25
PPD, \$ per Cwt.	0.09	0.15	0.23	0.35	0.45
Base Farm Price per Cwt.	\$17.77	\$18.15	\$18.28	\$18.56	\$19.50
	,,	,	,	,	,=,:30
Quality, \$ per Cwt.	0.13	0.23	0.30	0.41	0.62
Volume, \$ per Cwt.	0.00	0.04	0.20	0.29	0.60
Market premium, \$ per Cwt.	0.00	0.09	0.34	0.78	1.20
Total Premium, \$ per Cwt.	0.48	0.77	0.95	1.33	1.71
Base Farm Price + Premiums per Cwt.	\$18.54	\$19.02	\$19.32	\$19.78	\$20.83
Promotion, \$ per Cwt.	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Hauling, \$ per Cwt.	0.35	0.48	0.58	0.69	1.01
Market fees & coop dues per Cwt.	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.12
Warket rees & coop dues per ewt.	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.12
Total Marketing Expenses per Cwt.	\$0.51	\$0.66	\$0.79	\$0.93	\$1.24
Base + Premiums – Deductions per Cwt.	\$17.86	\$18.28	\$18.58	\$18.87	\$19.77
base + Fremiums – Deductions per Cwt.	\$17.00	\$10.20	\$10.50	\$10.07	\$19.77
Futures contract, forward contracting, \$ per Cwt.	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total Marketing Income, \$ per Cwt.	\$-0.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.02
		40.00	40.00		
Patronage Dividends, \$ per Cwt.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$1.06
Net Price Received From All Sources, \$ per Cwt.	\$18.11	\$18.58	\$18.90	\$19.28	\$20.06
	0.54	-0.44	-0.38	-0.28	-0.08
PPD - Hauling, \$ per cwt.	-0.64				
PPD - Hauling + Market Premiums, \$ per cwt.	-0.64 -0.42	-0.44	0.02	0.41	0.79

^{*}Data for each category are calculated independently of all others. Therefore, summation of individual categories will not equal total categories.

New York State Farm Business Charts

The Farm Business Chart is a tool which can be used in analyzing a business by drawing a line through the figure in each column which represents the current level of management performance. The figure at the top of each column is the average of the top 10 percent of the 190 farms for that factor. The other figures in each column are the average for the second 10 percent, third 10 percent, etc. **Each column of the chart is independent of the others.** The farms which are in the top 10 percent for one factor would <u>not</u> necessarily be the same farms which make up the top 10 percent for any other factor.

The cost control factors are ranked from low to high, but the <u>lowest cost is not necessarily the most profitable</u>. In some cases, the "best" management position is somewhere near the middle or average. Many things affect the level of costs, and must be taken into account when analyzing the factors.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS

190 New York Dairy Farms, 2011

	Size of E	Business]	Rates of Production			Efficiency
Worker	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons Corn	Cows	Pounds
Equiv-	of	Milk	Milk Sold	Hay Crop	Silage	Per	Milk Sold
alent	Cows	Sold	Per Cow	DM/Acre	Per Acre	Worker	Per Worker
(14)*	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(14)	(14)
37.4	1,706	43,858,755	27,706	5.3	23	63	1,458,922
22.9	1,021	26,336,021	26,440	4.4	20	51	1,243,329
17.6	785	20,082,453	25,674	3.9	18	48	1,167,110
14.1	612	14,432,284	24,907	3.6	18	45	1,088,025
10.6	466	11,020,599	24,206	3.4	17	42	1,010,627
7.0	325	7,344,654	23,151	3.1	16	40	925,116
4.7	174	3,679,214	21,982	2.8	15	37	793,037
3.1	108	2,120,345	20,278	2.3	14	33	667,413
2.3	69	1,296,787	17,715	2.1	13	28	550,182
1.6	45	726,923	12,283	1.6	10	21	343,454

Cost Control									
Grain Bought Per Cow	% Grain is of Milk Receipts	Machinery Costs Per Cow	Labor & Machinery Costs Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cwt. Milk				
(12)	(12)	(14)	(14)	(12)	(12)				
\$651	18%	\$493	\$1,152	\$898	\$5.24				
1,014	23	651	1,413	1,300	6.42				
1,136	26	716	1,533	1,473	6.94				
1,258	27	779	1,625	1,617	7.24				
1,384	28	843	1,691	1,739	7.55				
1,475	29	901	1,759	1,827	7.82				
1,564	31	960	1,842	1,936	8.19				
1,653	32	1,038	1,933	2,030	8.61				
1,731	34	1,126	2,102	2,150	9.24				
1,947	38	1,384	2,606	2,388	10.66				

^{*}Page number of the participant's DFBS report where the factor is located.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS

190 New York Dairy Farms, 2011

Milk Receipts	Milk Receipts	Operating Cost Milk Production	Operating Cost Milk Production	Total Cost Milk Production	Total Cost Milk Production
Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Per Cow	Per Cwt.
(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
\$6,127	\$23.60	\$1,932	\$12.19	\$3,184	\$16.71
5,705	22.51	2,646	13.62	3,969	17.95
5,520	22.08	3,015	14.29	4,328	18.65
5,369	21.81	3,355	14.98	4,506	19.22
5,188	21.63	3,601	15.53	4,650	19.75
4,959	21.41	3,740	16.05	4,757	20.34
4,719	21.21	3,881	16.62	4,910	21.30
4,381	21.00	4,083	17.35	5,104	22.92
3,837	20.75	4,353	17.88	5,317	25.38
2,658	20.24	4,711	19.90	5,728	31.41

	T . D . T		Profital		Y 1	0
	Net Farm Inc		Net Farm			oor &
With	out Apprecia	<u>ition</u>	<u>With Appre</u>	With Appreciation		nent Income
	Per	Operations		Per	Per	Per
Total	Cow	Ratio	Total	Cow	Farm	Operator
(4)	(12)	(4)	(4)	(12)	(4)	(4)
\$2,341,294	\$1,900	0.31	\$2,707,050	\$2,395	\$1,794,884	\$864,454
1,264,736	1,606	0.27	1,485,514	1,927	951,356	476,538
867,967	1,344	0.23	1,079,176	1,610	628,200	311,166
616,369	1,165	0.20	792,265	1,395	457,712	212,547
438,110	1,017	0.18	552,379	1,238	289,617	153,689
274,291	913	0.16	349,944	1,111	150,363	84,765
143,833	773	0.14	185,513	994	66,657	48,741
80,696	612	0.12	109,297	833	29,919	20,449
34,852	399	0.09	56,294	566	-10,042	-8,376
-10,917	-25	-0.01	15,314	222	-90,536	-56,785

Farm Business Charts for farms with freestall barns and 150 cows or less, 151-300 cows, and more than 300 cows; and farms with conventional barns with 60 cows or less and more than 60 cows are shown on pages 32-36.

Financial Analysis Chart

The farm financial analysis chart on page 29 is designed just like the Farm Business Chart and may be used to assess the financial health of the farm business. Most of the financial measures used in the chart are defined on pages 6, 9, 13 and 19 of this publication. References to DFBS output page numbers for participating dairy farmers are provided in the table headings.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS CHART

190 New York Dairy Farms, 2011

			Liquidity (repayment)			
				Debt Pay-			
Planned	Available			ments		Working	
Debt	for	Cash Flow	Debt	as Percent		Capital as	
Payments	Debt Service	Coverage	Coverage	of Milk	Debt Per	% of Total	Current
Per Cow	Per Cow	Ratio	Ratio	Sales	Cow	Expenses	Ratio
(10)*	(16)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(7)	(7)	(7)
\$ 63	\$1,607	10.52	13.41	3%	\$ 133	57%	48.32
283	1,339	3.30	4.56	5	1,137	41	6.16
419	1,157	2.47	3.36	7	1,841	31	3.96
485	989	1.96	2.79	9	2,316	26	3.17
575	867	1.64	2.34	10	2,787	21	2.54
642	750	1.45	1.96	11	3,167	 17	2.01
703	641	1.23	1.61	13	3,635	13	1.74
799	558	1.02	1.30	15	4,210	10	1.43
932	444	0.88	0.83	17	4,916	4	1.05
1,446	86	0.24	0.08	25	6,691	-13	0.41

	Solve	ency	Operational Ratios			
		Debt/Asset I	Operating	Interest	Depreciation	
Leverage	Percent	Current &	Long	Expense	Expense	Expense
Ratio**	Equity	Intermediate	Term	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(14)	(14)	(14)
0.01	99%	0.01	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.02
0.12	89	0.09	0.00	0.65	0.01	0.04
0.20	83	0.17	0.01	0.68	0.01	0.04
0.27	79	0.24	0.10	0.70	0.01	0.05
0.35	74	0.27	0.19	0.73	0.02	0.06
0.48	68	0.32	0.30	0.75	0.02	0.06
0.61	62	0.37	0.39	0.77	0.03	0.07
0.75	57	0.43	0.49	0.79	0.03	0.08
0.98	51	0.54	0.59	0.82	0.04	0.10
1.91	38	0.73	0.83	0.89	0.08	0.14

	Efficience	cy (Capital)			Prof	itability
Asset	Real Estate	Machinery	Total Farm	Change in	Percent Rate of Return with	
Turnover	Investment	Investment	Assets	Net Worth	Apprec	ciation on:
(ratio)	Per Cow	Per Cow	Per Cow	With Appreciation	Equity	Investment***
(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(8)	(4)	(4)
0.92	\$1,960	\$662	\$6,389	\$2,323,290	35%	23%
0.77	2,744	1,032	7,721	1,203,378	25	17
0.70	3,065	1,335	8,235	886,807	22	15
0.65	3,357	1,567	8,929	659,342	19	14
0.61	3,684	1,735	9,627	394,739	16	12
0.57	4,277	1,884	10,269	256,529	12	10
0.52	4,745	2,046	11,111	116,070	9	8
0.47	5,543	2,367	11,989	63,416	6	5
0.39	6,721	2,816	13,236	23,571	0	1
0.27	9,736	4,002	16,747	-6,842	-18	-4

^{*}Page number of the participant's DFBS report where the factor is located.

**Dollars of debt per dollar of equity, computed by dividing total liabilities by total equity.

^{***}Return on all farm capital (no deduction for interest paid) divided by total farm assets

Comparison by Type of Barn and Herd Size

When analyzing a dairy farm business by comparing it to a group of farms, it is important that the group of farms have used as many of the same physical characteristics as possible as the farm being analyzed. To assist in this endeavor, dairy farms in the summary have been divided into those with freestall and those with conventional housing. Conventional housing includes stanchion and tiestall barns. Within each group, is a further classification by size of the dairy herd.

The table on page 31 includes the average values for the resulting five groups of dairy farms. The average size of farms in the five groups ranges from 45 cows on the small conventional farms to 993 cows on the largest freestall farms.

The largest freestall farms averaged the highest milk output per cow and per worker, the lowest total cost of production and investment per cow as well as the highest returns to labor, management and capital.

Farm business charts have been computed for each of the five housing and herd size categories and are on pages 32-36. By comparing the farm's performance on the most appropriate business chart, a farm manager will be better able to evaluate his or her business performance.

Herd Size Comparisons

A detailed comparison of profitability, financial situation and business analysis factors across herd sizes is contained on pages 48-60 of the 2011 State Summary*. In most years, as herd size increases, the net farm income increases (page 48)*; and that was generally the case for 2011. Net farm income without appreciation averaged \$25,530 per farm for the less than 60 cow farms and \$1,187,170 per farm for those with more than 900 cows. Return to all capital without appreciation generally increased as herd size increased. With herd sizes between 60 and 200 cows, many farms find it difficult to find a low cost combination of technology and labor to produce milk. Thus profits are lower for these herds than other herd sizes.

Assets, liabilities and financial measures are presented on pages 55-58*. All herd size categories saw an increase in net worth during 2011. The largest herd size category experienced an increase in net worth of \$1,565,749. However, percent equity varied as herd size increased. The 200 to 399 and 600 to 899 herd size categories had the lowest percent equity at 68 percent; while the 100 to 199 herd size category averaged the highest percent equity at 76 percent.

Crop yields showed little relationship to herd size, but fertilizer and lime expenses, and machinery cost per tillable acre generally increased as herd size increased (pages 59-60)*. The farms with more than 900 cows averaged more milk sold per cow than any other size category (page 60). With 25,689 pounds of milk sold per cow, farms in the largest herd size group averaged 9.3 percent more milk output per cow than the average of all herds in the summary with less than 900 cows. Farm capital per cow generally decreased as herd size increased. Milk sold per worker increased dramatically as herd size increased, ranging from 403,817 pounds at the lowest herd size category up to 1,144,223 pounds at the largest size category.

^{*}Wayne A. Knoblauch, Linda, Putnam, Jason Karszes, Richard Overton, and Cathryn Dymond, Dairy Farm Management Business Summary, New York State, 2011, Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University, R.B. 2012-01, November 2012.

SELECTED BUSINESS FACTORS BY TYPE OF BARN AND HERD SIZE

190 New York Dairy Farms, 2011

			rk Dairy Farms, 2 ntional	2011	Freestall	
		Conve	intional	-	200-400	
Item	Farms with:	<= 60 Cows	>60 Cows	<=200 Cows	Cows	≥400 Cows
Number of farms	i dillis with.	19	16	34	29	81
rumoer or rums		1)	10	31	2,	01
Cropping Program An	nalysis					
Total Tillable acres		162	262	314	695	1,971
Tillable acres rented*		70	111	128	337	961
Hay crop acres*		126	170	185	322	812
Corn silage acres*		16	51	77	241	793
Hay crop, tons DM/ac	ere	2.0	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.5
Corn silage, tons/acre		13.8	15.1	15.7	15.5	16.8
Oats, bushels/acre		36	0	26	62	40
Forage DM per cow, t	tons	7.3	10.0	8.1	7.5	7.6
Tillable acres/cow		3.6	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.0
Fertilizer & lime expe	ense/tillable acre	\$30.12	\$32.10	\$50.37	\$53.43	\$57.47
Total machinery costs		\$42,752	\$76,737	\$117,280	\$305,214	\$827,012
Machinery cost/tillabl	e acre	\$265	\$293	\$341	\$428	\$420
Dairy Analysis						
Number of cows		45	79	122	345	993
Number of heifers		36	69	102	289	865
Milk sold, lbs.		753,119	1,560,301	2,552,966	8,372,391	25,195,786
Milk sold/cow, lbs.		16,736	19,656	20,986	24,278	25,369
Operating cost of proc	ducing milk/cwt.	\$15.62	\$15.73	\$15.80	\$15.89	\$15.59
Total cost of producin		\$26.65	\$23.22	\$22.14	\$19.60	\$18.87
Price/cwt. milk sold		\$21.22	\$21.24	\$21.65	\$21.67	\$21.66
Purchased dairy feed/o	cow	\$1,092	\$1,228	\$1,441	\$1,612	\$1,642
Purchased dairy feed/	cwt. milk	\$6.53	\$6.25	\$6.87	\$6.64	\$6.47
Purchased grain & cor	ncentrate as % of					
milk receipts		28%	28%	30%	29%	28%
Purchased feed & crop	p expense/cwt milk	\$7.45	\$7.45	\$8.12	\$7.66	\$7.56
Capital Efficiency						
Farm capital/worker		\$313,036	\$330,689	\$396,926	\$391,603	\$431,126
Farm capital/cow		\$12,939	\$11,498	\$11,485	\$9,187	\$9,559
Farm capital/tillable a	cre owned	\$6,361	\$6,039	\$7,487	\$8,850	\$9,402
Real estate/cow		\$6,522	\$5,120	\$5,451	\$3,661	\$3,865
Machinery investment	t/cow	\$2,957	\$2,550	\$2,170	\$1,664	\$1,559
Asset turnover ratio		0.36	0.43	0.46	0.67	0.67
Labor Efficiency						
Worker equivalent		1.87	2.75	3.52	8.09	22.02
Operator/manager equ	iivalent	1.08	1.08	1.56	1.79	2.36
Milk sold/worker, lbs.		403,817	566,524	725,790	1,035,333	1,144,223
Cows/worker		24	29	35	43	45
Labor cost/cow		\$1,206	\$1,000	\$870	\$800	\$817
Labor cost/tillable acr	re	\$336	\$303	\$337	\$397	\$411
Profitability & Balance						
Net farm income (with		\$25,530	\$56,823	\$108,118	\$370,111	\$1,187,170
Labor & management		\$-6,817	\$8,089	\$29,650	\$145,678	\$367,715
Rate return on all capi		1.6%	3.2%	5.7%	13.2%	14.5%
Farm debt/cow	approciation	\$3,654	\$2,295	\$2,813	\$2,900	\$3,095
Percent equity		73%	80%	76%	69%	69%
		7570	0070	, 5,0	37,0	5770

^{*}Average of all farms, not only those reporting data.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR SMALL CONVENTIONAL STALL DAIRY FARMS

19 Conventional Stall Dairy Farms with 60 or Less Cows, New York, 2011

S	Size of Bu	siness]	Rates of Product	Rates of Production		
Worker Equiv-	No. of	Pounds Milk	Pounds Milk Sold	Tons Hay Crop	Tons Cor Silage	Per	Pounds Milk Sold
alent (14)*	Cows (12)	Sold (12)	Per Cow (12)	DM/Acre (11)	Per Acre	Worker (14)	Per Worker (14)
(14)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(14)	(14)
2.45	52	1,060,903	22,928	2.5	19	34	639,886
2.15	49	1,000,778	20,391	2.2	17	29	508,524
1.90	47	830,676	18,419	2.1	15	25	423,294
1.63	43	623,732	13,630	1.9	12	21	303,771
1.36	36	326,453	8,627	1.4	9	18	219,300
			C	ost Control			
Grair		% Grain is Machiner		Labo		Feed & Crop	Feed & Crop
Bough		of Milk	Costs	Machinery		Expenses	Expenses Per
Per Co		Receipts	Per Cow	Costs Per Cow		Per Cow	Cwt. Milk
(12)		(12)	(14)	(14	.)	(12)	(12)
\$356		15%	\$532	\$1,4	45	\$530	\$4.51
829		26	699	1,95	57	1,038	6.68
1,097		30	1,066	2,20)2	1,316	7.73
1,228		32	1,193	2,49	96	1,543	8.74
1,418		39	1,397	3,01	6	1,758	10.12
	Jalue and	Cost of Produc	rtion		Profitability		
Milk		rating Cost	Total Cost	Net Farm Income		Labor &	Change in
Receipts		ucing Milk	Production	Without Ap		Mgmt. Income	Net Worth
Per Cow	P	er Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Total	Per Cow	Per Operator	w/Appreciation
(12)		(12)	(12)	(4)	(12)	(4)	(8)
\$1,896	:	\$12.62	\$20.91	\$70,861	\$1,462	\$38,133	\$95,059
2,895		14.37	24.99	41,125	872	9,259	42,317
3,885		15.88	27.63	19,609	439	-10,914	17,409
4,353		17.04	33.22	10,766	239	-20,832	8,337

-3,376

-67

-38,229

-10,918

40.66

22.83

4,769

^{*}Page number of the participant's DFBS report where the factor is located.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR LARGE CONVENTIONAL STALL DAIRY FARMS

16 Conventional Stall Dairy Farms with 60 or More Cows, New York, 2011

,	Size of Bus	siness	R	ates of Production	Labor	Labor Efficiency	
Worker Equiv-	No. of	Pounds Milk	Pounds Milk Sold	Tons Hay Crop	Tons Corn Silage	Cows Per	Pounds Milk Sold
alent	Cows	Sold	Per Cow	DM/Acre	Per Acre	Worker	Per Worker
(14)*	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(14)	(14)
3.54	111	2,141,481	25,602	5.0	23	45	870,097
3.19	86	1,961,529	22,102	3.9	17	34	643,842
3.06	74	1,628,656	19,478	3.3	16	28	593,902
2.56	68	1,266,317	18,345	2.5	14	25	514,001
1.76	63	992,718	14,422	1.8	11	22	376,121

	Cost Control									
Grain Bought Per Cow	% Grain is of Milk Receipts	Machinery Costs Per Cow	Labor & Machinery Costs Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cow	Feed & Crop Expenses Per Cwt. Milk					
(12)	(12)	(14)	(14)	(12)	(12)					
\$724	20%	\$652	\$1,511	\$1,005	\$6.22					
1,024	27	861	1,870	1,367	6.96					
1,183	28	963	1,983	1,481	7.38					
1,336	30	1,093	2,146	1,599	7.85					
1,587	36	1,371	2,573	2,010	9.11					

Va	lue and Cost of Prod	uction				
Milk Receipts	Operating Cost Producing Milk	Total Cost Production	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Profitability Net Farm Income Without Appreciation		Change in Net Worth
Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Total	Per Cow	Per Operator	w/Appreciation
(12)	(12)	(12)	(4)	(12)	(4)	(8)
\$3,022	\$13.06	\$19.27	\$133,426	\$1,604	\$75,235	\$136,406
3,832	14.95	21.62	99,750	1,271	59,749	68,749
4,301	16.62	24.02	62,735	869	8,195	28,405
4,747	17.47	26.56	19,942	292	-21,279	1,732
5,367	18.48	29.55	-9,598	-102	-53,596	-20,189

^{*}Page number of the participant's DFBS report where the factor is located.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR SMALL FREESTALL DAIRY FARMS 34 Freestall Barn Dairy Farms with 200 Cows or less, New York, 2011

,	Size of Bus	iness	R	Rates of Production			Labor Efficiency	
Worker	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons Corn	Cows	Pounds	
Equiv-	of	Milk	Milk Sold	Hay Crop	Silage	Per	Milk Sold	
alent	Cows	Sold	Per Cow	DM/Acre	Per Acre	Worker	Per Worker	
(14)*	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(14)	(14)	
6.69	196	4,816,821	26,525	4.4	25	54	1,130,181	
5.48	178	3,827,953	24,433	4.0	21	46	967,628	
4.85	163	3,592,270	23,241	3.5	20	42	870,368	
4.08	142	3,099,431	22,359	3.0	18	40	807,104	
3.47	126	2,740,776	21,306	2.8	18	38	741,724	
3.28	115	2,418,826	20,714	2.4	 17	35	705,607	
2.80	108	2,111,667	20,227	2.1	15	34	677,478	
2.44	95	1,708,958	18,346	1.9	13	33	632,015	
2.13	79	1,354,314	17,028	1.6	12	28	581,307	
1.66	62	1,153,216	14,811	1.3	7	24	488,540	

		Cost	Control		
Grain	% Grain is of Milk	Machinery	Labor &	Feed & Crop	Feed & Crop
Bought Per Cow	Receipts	Costs Per Cow	Machinery Costs Per Cow	Expenses Per Cow	Expenses Per Cwt. Milk
(12)	(12)	(14)	(14)	(12)	(12)
\$986	21%	\$492	\$1,233	\$1,202	\$5.70
1,040	23	661	1,491	1,345	6.91
1,094	27	759	1,639	1,469	7.30
1,151	30	800	1,719	1,537	7.82
1,295	31	868	1,761	1,668	8.49
1,380	32	940	1,809	1,794	9.01
1,484	34	1,042	1,878	1,908	9.49
1,576	35	1,109	1,939	1,980	9.74
1,679	37	1,236	2,145	2,175	10.22
1,844	39	1,637	2,664	2,487	11.96

Va	lue and Cost of Prod	uction		Profitability				
Milk	Operating Cost	Total Cost	Net Fari	m Income	Labor &	Change in		
Receipts	Producing Milk	Production	Without A	ppreciation	Mgmt. Income	Net Worth		
Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Total	Per Cow	Per Operator	w/Appreciation		
(12)	(12)	(12)	(4)	(12)	(4)	(8)		
\$5,623	\$11.64	\$18.13	\$309,645	\$1,695	\$98,221	\$273,142		
5,303	13.76	19.79	189,815	1,462	75,581	135,100		
5,032	14.67	20.73	162,624	1,265	66,482	112,881		
4,879	15.34	21.57	130,902	1,152	44,943	102,419		
4,663	15.92	22.74	112,521	960	38,683	90,235		
4,459	16.25	23.26	100,585	817	30,991	73,605		
4,360	16.82	24.27	71,173	673	17,544	53,753		
4,110	17.83	25.78	55,571	544	129	30,341		
3,642	18.44	27.49	33,286	348	-12,266	16,884		
3,155	20.59	28.57	4,406	35	-41,130	-78		

^{*}Page number of the participant's DFBS report where the factor is located.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR MEDIUM FREESTALL DAIRY FARMS

29 Freestall Barn Dairy Farms with 201-500 Cows, New York, 2011

,	Size of Business		R	ates of Production	on	Labor Efficiency	
Worker Equiv- alent	No. of Cows	Pounds Milk Sold	Pounds Milk Sold Per Cow	Tons Hay Crop DM/Acre	Tons Corn Silage Per Acre	Cows Per Worker	Pounds Milk Sold Per Worker
(14)*	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(14)	(14)
13.43	492	12,342,242	27,586	5.4	24	66	1,560,317
12.24	429	11,055,460	26,199	5.0	20	53	1,275,873
9.66	403	10,177,139	25,507	4.8	19	50	1,174,836
8.73	394	9,696,525	25,132	3.9	18	48	1,101,010
8.08	373	9,247,542	24,724	3.6	17	45	1,081,307
7.25	348	8,248,830	24,486	3.4	 16	43	1,027,021
6.67	311	7,450,754	24,005	3.2	15	41	1,005,557
6.02	285	6,800,439	22,954	3.0	14	39	941,534
5.77	248	5,866,675	21,971	2.4	13	36	855,463
4.81	214	4,161,591	18,924	2.0	10	30	736,578

Casia	0/ C:-:-	M = =1=: =	T -1 0-	Earl & Corr	Earl & Casa
Grain	% Grain is	Machinery	Labor &	Feed & Crop	Feed & Crop
Bought	of Milk	Costs	Machinery	Expenses	Expenses Per
Per Cow	Receipts	Per Cow	Costs Per Cow	Per Cow	Cwt. Milk
(12)	(12)	(14)	(14)	(12)	(12)
\$902	19%	\$492	\$1,088	\$1,170	\$5.54
1,168	24	689	1,384	1,499	6.29
1,337	26	750	1,557	1,729	7.10
1,411	26	824	1,620	1,797	7.26
1,459	28	873	1,669	1,892	7.72
1,550	29	931	1,727	1,947	7.82
1,651	30	984	1,823	2,012	8.09
1,740	33	1,054	1,870	2,043	8.40
1,782	35	1,095	2,014	2,166	8.99
1,984	38	1,223	2,113	2,616	11.60

Va	lue and Cost of Prod	uction		Profitability				
Milk	Operating Cost	Total Cost	Net Farn	n Income	Labor &	Change in		
Receipts	Producing Milk	Production	Without A	ppreciation	Mgmt. Income	Net Worth		
Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Total	Per Cow	Per Operator	w/Appreciation		
(12)	(12)	(12)	(4)	(12)	(4)	(8)		
\$6,223	\$12.91	\$17.00	\$747,370	\$1,963	\$480,762	\$864,087		
5,791	13.89	17.83	603,488	1,547	309,922	637,345		
5,572	14.40	18.45	533,428	1,353	249,929	447,768		
5,415	15.09	19.24	470,467	1,181	207,696	408,127		
5,296	15.57	19.50	388,664	1,035	159,165	357,731		
5,171	15.82	20.00	339,929	976	128,026	313,133		
5,118	16.94	20.54	290,788	929	94,696	271,778		
4,911	17.78	21.26	243,934	883	62,292	169,348		
4,697	18.32	21.95	167,617	647	40,786	111,890		
4,049	20.55	24.61	41,177	81	-61,315	28,523		

^{*}Page number of the participant's DFBS report where the factor is located.

FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR LARGE FREESTALL DAIRY FARMS

81 Freestall Barn Dairy Farms with 500 or More Cows, New York, 2011

,	Size of Business		R	Rates of Production			Labor Efficiency	
Worker Equiv- Alent	No. of Cows	Pounds Milk Sold	Pounds Milk Sold Per Cow	Tons Hay Crop DM/Acre	Tons Corn Silage Per Acre	Cows Per Worker	Pounds Milk Sold Per Worker	
(14)*	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(14)	(14)	
47.61	2,200	56,907,808	28,496	5.6	22	60	1,548,611	
30.86	1,403	35,558,525	26,903	4.5	20	53	1,364,857	
26.14	1,152	30,049,740	26,449	4.2	19	50	1,264,583	
23.01	1,020	26,030,101	26,146	3.8	18	48	1,217,166	
20.03	923	23,819,465	25,696	3.6	17	46	1,176,958	
18.06	825	21,135,870	25,143	3.4	 16	45	1,131,272	
16.95	731	18,725,448	24,632	3.2	16	43	1,085,596	
15.24	652	15,803,407	24,044	3.0	15	42	1,024,229	
13.06	569	13,646,139	23,160	2.7	14	39	951,408	
10.68	517	11,938,515	21,472	2.2	13	33	780,879	

Cost Control							
Grain	% Grain is	Machinery	Labor &	Feed & Crop	Feed & Crop		
Bought	of Milk	Costs	Machinery	Expenses	Expenses Per		
Per Cow	Receipts	Per Cow	Costs Per Cow	Per Cow	Cwt. Milk		
(12)	(12)	(14)	(14)	(12)	(12)		
\$999	19%	\$628	\$1,304	\$1,343	\$5.55		
1,255	24	694	1,458	1,633	6.56		
1,393	26	739	1,515	1,733	6.97		
1,488	27	800	1,558	1,799	7.23		
1,560	28	845	1,646	1,860	7.51		
1,600	 29	883	1,690	1,968	7.76		
1,667	30	928	1,754	2,045	7.98		
1,709	32	975	1,837	2,118	8.39		
1,804	33	1,041	1,903	2,225	8.69		
2,037	36	1,149	2,200	2,397	9.39		

Va	lue and Cost of Prod	uction		Profitability		_
Milk Receipts	Operating Cost Producing Milk	Total Cost Production		n Income ppreciation	Labor & Mgmt. Income	Change in Net Worth
Per Cow	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Total	Per Cow	Per Operator	w/Appreciation
(12)	(12)	(12)	(4)	(12)	(4)	(8)
\$6,272	\$12.42	\$16.20	\$3,175,353	\$2,034	\$1,101,533	\$3,052,327
5,958	13.62	17.46	1,805,062	1,771	739,309	1,881,286
5,740	14.32	17.91	1,493,130	1,612	532,546	1,493,201
5,596	14.89	18.36	1,301,607	1,369	477,512	1,172,062
5,508	15.49	18.79	1,034,126	1,160	398,694	1,023,672
5,420	16.10	19.23	919,036	1,050	304,255	918,412
5,328	16.58	19.49	803,853	939	246,846	793,469
5,200	17.13	20.05	657,193	828	194,751	706,356
4,935	17.61	20.48	525,373	729	156,770	547,226
4,683	18.43	22.48	271,438	415	30,792	311,863

^{*}Page number of the participant's DFBS report where the factor is located.

IDENTIFY AND SET GOALS

If businesses are to be successful, they must have direction. Written goals help provide businesses with an identifiable direction over both the long and short term. Goal setting is as important on a dairy farm as it is in other businesses. Written goals are a tool which farm operators can use to ensure that the business continues to move in the desired direction. Goals should be SMART:

- 1. Goals should be **Specific**.
- 2. Goals should be Measurable.
- 3. Goals should be Achievable but challenging.
- 4. Goals should be **R**ewarding.
- 5. Goals should be Timed with a designated date by which the goal will be achieved.

Goal setting on a dairy farm should be a process for writing down and agreeing on goals that you have already given some thought to. It is also important to remember that once you write out your goals they are not cast in concrete. If a change takes place which has a major impact on the farm business, the goals should be reworked to accommodate that change. Refer to your goals as often as necessary to keep the farm business progressing.

It is important to identify both objectives (long-range) and goals (short-range) when looking at the future of your farm business.

A suggested format for writing out your goals is as follows:

- a. Begin with a mission statement which describes why the business exists based on the preferences and values of the owners.
- b. Identify 4-6 objectives.
- c. Identify SMART goals.

Mission and Objectives

T

Worksheet for Setting Goals

1.	Wilsion and Objectives		
		·	

Worksheet for Setting Goals (Continued)

II. Goals						
What	How		When		Who is Responsible	
	-					
_						
					<u> </u>	
Summarize Your Busine	ess Performance					
The Farm Busin	ness and Financial Analysis Cha	arts or	pages 23 and 27-29 can	be i	ised to help identify strength	is and
	n business. Identify three majo	r strer	igths and three areas of y	your	farm business that need imp	rove-
ment.						
Strengths:			Needs improvement:			
<i>-</i>	_		1			
					<u> </u>	
_					_	

GLOSSARY AND LOCATION OF COMMON TERMS

<u>Accounts Payable</u> - Open accounts or bills owed to feed and supply firms, cattle dealers, veterinarians and other providers of farm services and supplies.

<u>Accounts Receivable</u> - Outstanding receipts from items sold or sales proceeds not yet received, such as the payment for December milk sales received in January.

Accrual Expenses - (defined on page 3)

Accrual Receipts - (defined on page 4)

Annual Cash Flow Statement - (defined on page 11)

Appreciation - (defined on page 5)

<u>Asset Turnover Ratio</u> - The ratio of total farm income to total farm assets, calculated by dividing total accrual operating receipts plus appreciation by average total farm assets.

Balance Sheet - A "snapshot" of the business financial position at a given point in time, usually December 31. The balance sheet equates the value of assets to liabilities plus net worth.

<u>bST Usage</u> - An estimate of the percentage of herd, on average, that was supplemented with bovine somatotropin during the year.

<u>Capital Efficiency</u> - The amount of capital invested per production unit. Relatively high investments per worker with low to moderate investments per cow imply efficient use of capital.

<u>Cash From Nonfarm Capital Used in the Business</u> - Transfers of money from nonfarm savings or investments to the farm business where it is used to pay operating expenses, make debt payments and/or capital purchases.

Cash Flow Coverage Ratio - (defined on page 13)

Cash Paid - (defined on page 2)

Cash Receipts - (defined on page 4)

<u>Change in Accounts Payable</u> - (defined on page 3)

Change in Accounts Receivable - (defined on page 4)

Change in Inventory - (defined on page 2)

<u>Cost of Term Debt</u> - A weighted average of the cost of borrowed capital to the farm. Calculate by multiplying end of year principal of each loan that is borrowed by the interest rate for each loan at that time. Add up each amount that is calculated for each loan and then divide by total amount of borrowed funds. Do not include accounts payable, operating debt or advanced government receipts. This information is found on pages 8 & 9 of the data entry form.

<u>Culling Rate</u> - (defined on page 17)

<u>Current Portion</u> - (defined on page 7)

<u>Current Ratio</u> – Measures the extent to which current farm assets, if liquidated, would cover current farm liabilities. Calculated as current farm assets at end year divided by current farm liabilities at end year.

<u>Dairy</u> (<u>farm</u>) - A farm business where dairy farming is the primary enterprise, operating and managing this farm is a full-time occupation for one or more people and cropland is owned.

<u>Dairy Cash-Crop (farm)</u> - Operating and managing this farm is the full-time occupation of one or more people, cropland is owned but crop sales exceed 10 percent of accrual milk receipts.

<u>Debt Coverage Ratio</u> – (defined on page 13)

<u>Debt Per Cow</u> - Total end-of-year debt divided by end-of-year number of cows.

<u>Debt to Asset Ratios</u> - (defined on page 9)

Depreciation Expense Ratio – Machinery and building depreciation divided by total accrual receipts.

<u>Dry Matter</u> - The amount or proportion of dry material that remains after all water is removed. Commonly used to measure dry matter percent and tons of dry matter in feed.

Equity Capital - The farm operator/manager's owned capital or farm net worth.

Expansion Livestock - Purchased dairy cattle and other livestock that cause an increase in herd size from the beginning to the end of the year.

<u>Farm Debt Payments as Percent of Milk Sales</u> - Amount of milk income committed to debt repayment, calculated by dividing planned debt payments by total milk receipts. A reliable measure of repayment ability, see page 14.

<u>Farm Debt Payments Per Cow</u> - Planned or scheduled debt payments per cow represent the repayment plan scheduled at the beginning of the year divided by the average number of cows for the year. This measure of repayment ability is used in the Financial Analysis Chart.

<u>Financial Lease</u> - A long-term non-cancelable contract giving the lessee use of an asset in exchange for a series of lease payments. The term of a financial lease usually covers a major portion of the economic life of the asset. The lease is a substitute for purchase. The lessor retains ownership of the asset.

<u>Hired Labor Expense per Hired Worker Equivalent</u> – The total cost to the farm per hired worker equivalent. Divide accrual hired labor expense by number of hired plus family paid worker equivalents.

<u>Hired Labor Expense as % of Milk Sales</u> – The percentage of the gross milk receipts that is used for labor expense. Divide accrual hired labor expense by accrual milk sales.

<u>Income Statement</u> - A complete and accurate account of farm business receipts and expenses used to measure profitability over a period of time such as one year or one month.

<u>Interest Expense Ratio</u> – Accrual interest expense divided by total accrual receipts.

<u>Labor and Management Income</u> - (defined on page 6)

<u>Labor and Management Income Per Operator</u> - The return to the owner/manager's labor and management per full-time operator.

<u>Labor Efficiency</u> - Production capacity and output per worker.

Leverage Ratio - (defined on page 9)

Liquidity - Ability of business to generate cash to make debt payments or to convert assets to cash.

Net Farm Income - (defined on page 5)

Net Farm Income from Operations Ratio - (defined on page 7)

Net Milk Receipts – Accrual milk receipts less milk marketing expense.

Net Worth - The value of assets less liabilities equal net worth. It is the equity the owner has in owned assets.

Operating Costs of Producing Milk - (defined on page 18)

<u>Operating Expense Ratio</u> – Total accrual expenses less interest and machinery and building depreciation, divided by total accrual receipts.

<u>Opportunity Costs</u> - The cost or charge made for using a resource based on its value in its most likely alternative use. The opportunity cost of a farmer's labor and management is the value he/she would receive if employed in his/her most qualified alternative position.

<u>Other Livestock Expenses</u> - All other dairy herd and livestock expenses not included in more specific categories. Other livestock expenses include; DHIC, registration fees and transfers.

<u>Part-Time Dairy (farm)</u> - Dairy farming is the primary enterprise, cropland is owned but operating and managing this farm is not a full-time occupation for one or more people.

<u>Personal Withdrawals and Family Expenditures Including Nonfarm Debt Payments</u> - All the money removed from the farm business for personal or nonfarm use including family living expenses, health and life insurance, income taxes, nonfarm debt payments, and investments.

<u>Profitability</u> - The return or net income the owner/manager receives for using one or more of his or her resources in the farm business. True "economic profit" is what remains after deducting all the costs including the opportunity costs of the owner/manager's labor, management, and equity capital.

Purchased Inputs Cost of Producing Milk - (defined on page 18)

Renter - Farm business owner/operator owns no tillable land and commonly rents all other farm real estate.

Repayment Analysis - An evaluation of the business' ability to make planned debt payments.

Replacement Livestock - Dairy cattle and other livestock purchased to replace those that were culled or sold from the herd during the year.

Return on Equity Capital - (defined on page 7)

Return on Total Capital - (defined on page 7)

Solvency - The extent or ability of assets to cover or pay liabilities. Debt/asset and leverage ratios are common measures of solvency.

Total Costs of Producing Milk - (defined on page 18)

<u>Whole Farm Method</u> - A procedure used to calculate costs of producing milk on dairy farms without using enterprise cost accounts. All non-milk receipts are assigned a cost equal to their sale value and deducted from total farm expenses to determine the costs of producing milk.

<u>Working Capital</u> – A theoretical measure of the amount of funds available to purchase inputs and inventory items after the sale of current farm assets and payment of all current farm liabilities. Calculated as current farm assets at end year less current farm liabilities at end year.

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OTHER A.E.M. EXTENSION BULLETINS

EB No	Title	Fee (if applica	uble) Author(s)
2013-11	Dairy Farm Business Summary, New York Large Herd Farms, 300 Cows or Larger, 2012	(\$16.00)	Karszes, J., Knoblauch, W. and C. Dymond
2013-10	Milking Center Cost Study, New York State, 2010-2011		Howland, B., Karszes, J. and K. Skellie
2013-09	Marketing Module 8 - Promotion		Gómez, M. and S .Cuellar-Healey
2013-09i	Marketing Module 8 - Promotion Example		Cuellar-Healey, S. and M. Gómez
2013-09ii	Marketing Module 8 - Promotion Teaching Slides		Cuellar-Healey, S. and M. Gómez
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