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Your Dairy In Transition

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A Planning Process for Considering Dairy Farm Expansion

* Appendix *

Worksheets for Analyzing and Planning Your Dairy Farm Expansion

> Developed by Faculty and Staff







Workbooks in this series include:

- Your Farm and the Industry
- A Planning Process for Considering Dairy Farm Expansion
- Winding Down Your Farm Operation

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Your Dairy in Transition...

A Planning Process for Considering Dairy Farm Expansion

* Appendix*

Worksheet for Analyzing and Planning Your Dairy Farm Expansion

Developed by Cornell Cooperative Extension Faculty and Staff

Your Dairy in Transition

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Worksheet 1-2. Farm Business Performance Calculations

1)	Average Number of cows from DHI records or Number of cows beginning of year + number of cows end of year = Avg. # of cows 2	
2)	Number of heifers beginning of year + number of heifers end of year = Avg. # of heifers 2	S
3)	Total pounds of milk sold for the year =milk sold per cow, lbs Average number of cows in a year	
4)	Average number of cows for the year = cows per worker * Number of full time workers	
5)	Total pounds milk sold for the year = milk sold per worker * Number of full time workers	
	* Number of full time workers - needs to be calculated for each worker	
	No. of hours/week x 4.3 weeks/month X No. of months worked = Full time months 230 hours	
	Total full time months 12 = No. of full time workers per year	
6)	Total accrual operating expenses \$ +Expansion livestock expense + =Accrual operating expenses including exp. Livestock = \$	
7)	Total accrual receipts \$	
	÷ Hundredweights of milk sold = Operating cost per hundredweight of producing milk = \$	
8)	Grain and concentrate as a % of milk sales = Total grain and concentrate expense =% Milk sales	
9)	Total farm receipts \$ -Total farm operating expenses =Net farm income without appreciation = \$	
10)	Debt to asset ratio = Total farm liabilities = =	
11)	Farm debt per cow = Total farm liabilities = Number of cows (end of year)	

Worksheet 1-3. Farm Business Performance Trends Worksheet

Business Factors		Year				Comments
	19	19	19	19	19	
Size of Business						
Average No. of cows						
Average No. of Heifers						
Milk sold, lbs	<u> </u>					
Rates of Production						
Milk sold per cow, lbs						
Labor Efficiency						
Cows per worker						
Milk sold per workers, lbs						
Cost Control						
Operating cost of producing milk/cwt.						
Grain and concentrate as a % of milk						
Profitability						
Net farm income without appreciation						
Financial Stability						
Debt to asset ratio						
Farm debt per cow		L				

Worksheet 1-4. Farm Business Performance Analysis Worksheet

	Areas in the business that need improving before considering farm expansion	Farm expansion has potential but can be improved with better management	Excellent position to consider farm expansion
Size of Business			
Average No. of cows	decreasing	remaining the same	increasing
Average No. of heifers*	decreasing	remaining the same	increasing
Total Milk sold, lbs.	decreasing	remaining the same	increasing
Rates of Production			
Milk sold per cow, fbs**	< 17,000	17,000 - 20,000	> 20,000
Labor Efficiency			
Cows per worker	< 30	36 - 40	> 40
Milk sold per worker, Ibs	decreasing	remaining the same	increasing
Cost Control			
Operating cost of producing milk/cwt.	> \$11.00/cwt	\$10.00 - 11.00/cwt	≤ \$10.00/cwt
Grain and concentrate as a % of milk sales	> 32%	28 - 32%	< 28%
Profitability			
Net farm income without appreciation	decreasing	remaining the same	increasing
Financial Summary			
Deb- to-asset ratio	> 40%	30 - 40%	< 30%
Farm debt/cow	> \$2500	\$1500 - 2500	< \$1500

Average number of heifers rating applies to farms who raise own replacements and do not continually purchase additional young stock
Large breed

Worksheet 3-2. Your Dairy in Transition

	Vision & Mission						
Using the analysis on the previous page, prepare a brief (maximum 4 sentences or 50 words) statement which describes the vision for and mission of your farm business.							
-							
							

Worksheet 2-6. Organizational chart after expansion

Board of Directors

Chairman

General Manager

Operations Manager

Operations Manager Operations Manager Operations Manager

	Worksheet 3-1. Factors to consider in farmstead planning
Directions:	Check when completed or evaluated.
	Is an adequate supply of potable water available?
	Does the proposed farm site contain adequate surface and subsurface drainage? Will substantial site work be required to provide adequate drainage?
	Are off-farm factors present, such as rural housing or urban development, which may limit the site development?
	Can the facilities be oriented to achieve maximum efficiency in animal traffic, manure management, and feed storage and delivery?
	Is adequate room available for driveways, access roads, snow removal, and road right-of-ways?
	Is three-phase electrical power available from your power supplier?
	Do the proposed buildings and sites allow for major growth in the future of the farm?
	Has an agricultural waste management plan been developed for the farm site by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS)?
	Can livestock and other farm buildings be located downwind of farm houses, neighbors or adjacent?
	Are local planning or zoning laws in effect that will impact upon the farm plan?
	Will building permits need to be obtained prior to starting the project?
	Have building plans been submitted to your milk inspector for approval?

How many addit	ional milking cows ar	e you planning fo	r?	
What are the exp	pected weights of cov	ws?		
			minimum	maximum
Will stalls be tie	stalls, free stalls, or o	other?		
Why?				
With additional h	ousing, how many g	roups will there be	e?	
	nousing, how many g		e?	
				Estimate*
				-
How many stalls	will there be in each	group?	Cost Low	Estimate* High

Worksheet 3-3. Estimating cost of dry cow facilities								
	cows will you have ne 20% of the her							
Will you need a	dditional dry cow	If NO go to next worksheet	If YES complete this worksheet					
How many dry	cows will be house	ed in new facilitie	es?					
How many dry	cow groups will yo	ou have?						
			Cost estimate					
Housing type	Cost per cow	Number of cows	Low	High				
Free stall and feed area	\$600 to \$1,100		\$	\$				
Bedded pack and feed area	\$500 to \$ 900							
		Total cost*	\$	\$				
* Place here ar	nd on line 2 Works	heet 3-12						

Worksheet 3-4. Estimating cost of heifer facilities

What is the total number of heifers needed to provide replacements for this herd? (Actual number or estimate from Table 3-1 on the next page) Will you need additional facilities for heifers? If **NO** go to If YES complete next this worksheet worksheet How many heifers will be housed in the new facility? Number of calves on milk Number of weaned calves up to one year of age Number of yearlings and bred heifers Cost estimate Number Animal type Cost per animal of animals Low High Calves on milk \$100 to X ____ = \$____ = \$ \$300 Calves to 1 year \$300 to \$600 of age \$400 to Yearlings & bred heifers \$800 = \$___ = \$ Total cost*

^{*}Place here and on line 3 of worksheet 3-12

Do you need to consider a different milking system? What type of milking system are you planning? Complete the appropriate section below depending upon whether you plan to renovate or build new. Cost per Stall Number of stalls Low High Renovating facilities Building Low \$	Worksheet 3-5. Estimating cost for milking center							
Complete the appropriate section below depending upon whether you plan to renovate or build new. Cost per Stall Number of stalls Low High Renovating facilities Building Low \$	•							
Cost per Stall Number of stalls Cost estimate Cost per Stall Number of stalls Low High Renovating facilities Building Low \$ High \$ X = \$ = \$ Equipment Low \$ High \$ X = \$ = \$ Equipment Low \$ High \$ X = \$ = \$ New facilities (from Table 3-3) Building Low \$ High \$ X = \$ = \$ Equipment Low \$ High \$ X = \$ = \$ = \$ Equipment Low \$ High \$ X = \$ = \$ = \$	What type of	milking system are	you planning?					
stalls Low High Renovating facilities Building Low \$	depending up			Cost	estimate			
Building Low \$		Cost per Stall		Low	High			
Equipment Low \$ X = \$ = \$ Total Cost* = \$ = \$ New facilities (from Table 3-3) Building Low \$ X = \$ = \$ Equipment Low \$ X = \$ = \$ High \$ X = \$ = \$	Renovating fa	acilities						
High \$ X = \$ = \$ = \$ Total Cost* = \$ = \$ New facilities (from Table 3-3) Building Low \$	Building	Low \$ High \$	x	= \$	= \$			
New facilities (from Table 3-3) Building	Equipment	Low \$ High \$	x	= \$	= \$			
Building Low \$		Total Cost*		= \$	= \$			
High \$ X = \$ = \$ Equipment Low \$ High \$ X = \$ = \$	New facilities	(from Table 3-3)						
High \$ X = \$ = \$	Building		x	= \$	= \$			
Total Cost* = \$ = \$	Equipment	Low \$ High \$	x	= \$	= \$			
		Total Cost*		= \$	= \$			

^{*}Place here and on line 4 of Worksheet 3-12

Note: Table 3-2 provides cow throughput information for different sizes and types of parlors and Table 3-3 provides capital cost for new construction by parlor type.

Worksheet 3-6. Amount of forage to be stored

Determine the forage dry matter requirement of animals to be fed (milking cows, dry cows and replacements) by using the tables found in the Pro-DAIRY Feeding or Forage management Manuals.

OR

Figure 6 to 8 tons of total forage dry matter is required per milk cow.

tons DM

Estimate the ensiling dry matter losses:

Good management--5 to 20% per year Average management--20 to 30% per year

Poor management--30 to 50% per year

(Forage required X Percent loss)

tons DM

Estimate forage dry matter losses during harvesting and feeding processes

Guide: 5 to 15%

(Forage required X Percent loss)

tons DM

Total Forage Needed

tons DM

Worksheet 3-7. Bunker silo dimensions							
		Corn Silage	Hay Crop Silage				
Forage Dry Matter to be Stored		tons	tons				
Pounds per ton	X	2,000 lbs.	X 2,000 lbs				
Density factor	<u>+</u>	18 lbs./cu. ft.	÷ 15 lbs./cu. ft				
Bunker Silo Space Required *	=	cu. ft.	= cu. ft				
Guidelines for Wall Heights	5 **						
Cows		Wall Height	Avg. Crowned Height				
100 to 200		8 feet	10 feet				
200 to 300		10 feet	12 feet				
300 to 400		12 feet	14 feet				
> 400		16 feet	18 feet				
Width of Bunker Silo ***							
		Cows	Width				
		100 to 200	25 to 30 feet				
		200 to 300	30 to 40 feet				
		> 300	40 to 60 feet				
Length of Bunker Silo		Corn Silage	Hay Crop Silage				
Space required		cu.ft.	cu. f				
Avg crowned height	- +	ft.	÷ f				
Width	÷	ft.	÷ f				
Length	=		= f				

^{*} Dimensions can be calculated for separate corn silage and hay crop silage storage or the total space required can be added together to calculate the size of a single storage for both forages

^{**} Minimum silage depth to control spoilage is 8 ft. Maximum average crowned height may be 2 ft. greater than wall

^{***} Narrower than 25 feet causes problems with equipment maneuverability; wider than 60 feet makes it difficult maintain a fresh face

Worksheet 3-8. Bunker silo feedout rate*

	Corn Silage				Hayla	ge
Avg crowned height			ft.			ft.
Width	X		ft.	Х		ft.
Density Factor	X	18 lbs.	DM/cu.ft.	Х	15 lbs	DM/cu.ft.
Inches per foot	÷	12	in./ft.	÷	12	in./ft.
Dry matter per linear inch of silo	=	lk	os. DM in.	= lbs. DM i		bs. DM in.
Forage required annually (from Worksheet 3-6)			tons DM			tons DM
Pounds per ton	X	2000	lbs.	Х	2000	lbs.
Days per year	÷		days	÷		days
Dry matter per linear inch of silo	÷		lbs. DM	÷		lbs. DM
Daily feedout rate	=		in./day	=		in./day

^{*} If less than 5 inches per day, decrease the height and or width If greater than 7 inches per day, increase the height or width

Worksheet 3-9. Cost of forage storage

Walls			
Height			ft.
Length	X		ft.
	X	2	
Cost per square foot of wall; estimate = \$7.35	X \$		/sq.ft
Cost of Walls	= \$		
Floor			
Width			ft.
Length	X		ft.
Cost per square foot of floor; estimate = \$1.35	X \$		/sq.ft.
Cost of Floor	= \$		
Cost of Walls	+ \$		
Total Cost of Bunker Silo*			
Height x width x length	= \$		
* Place here and on line 5 of Worksheet 3-12.			

Worksheet 3-10. Sizing mixer for total mixed ration				
Maximum number of cows in one group to be fed				
Minimum number of feedings per day	÷			
Maximum dry matter intake per cow per day for this group (guideline 40 to 55 lbs.)	X	lbs.		
Minimum percent dry matter of total mixed ration (guideline 55% to 40%)	÷	%		
Pounds of total mixed ration per bushel (guideline 25 lbs.)	÷	lbs.		
Mixer capacity needed	=	bu.		

Use quotes from local equipment dealers for the mixer size calculated for your cost estimate. Put the cost on line 6 of Worksheet 3-12. TMR mixers with scales, chassis and tires generally cost from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Bay Size	The size of front end loader planned for the farm must be considered when establishing bay dimensions			
Average size load of concentrate delivered	_			tons
Pounds per ton	Х		2000	lbs.
	Х	1.5		
Height (6 to 10 feet)	÷			ft.
Width (8 to 12 feet)	÷			ft.
Density factor (commodity densities range from 20 to 40 lbs./cu.ft.; 30 lbs./cu.ft. can be used as an average	÷		lbs	./cu.ft.
Length of bay	=			ft
Number of bays Consider number of commodities to be used in TMR rations plus bedding and fertilizer needs				
Additional bays for rotation of feeds	+	2		
Total number of bays	=			
Cost per bay (range \$1,000 to \$5,000 per bay)	X \$		•	-

Worksheet 3-12. Estimated costs for manure handling components

	Unit Costs ¹		Your Es	stimate
Manure Storage	\$	X No. ² =	Low	High
Paved Bunker partial walls	25 to 40	X=		
Concrete Tank - no top	33 to 67	X=		
with heavy top	40 to 160	X=		
Earthen Basin	17 to 33	X=		_
Equipment	X \$1000	X% Use ³	Low	High
Tractor and Spreader	30 to 80	X=		
Tractor, Scraper and Bucket	12 to 30	X=		
Skidsteer Loader	20 to 42	X=		
Gutter Cleaner only ⁴	8 to 14			
Alley Scraper⁴	20 to 42			
Manure Flow system⁴	25 to 40			
Gravity Flow system⁴	40 to 90			
Stacker -	8 to 10			
Large Piston Transfer	10 to 16			
Chopper Pump Transfer	12 to 20			
Pneumatic Transfer	15 to 24			
		Total Cost		
		(Place here an	nd on line 9 of Wo	orksheet 3-

¹ Unit Costs are not verified.

Reference: Holmes and Klemme, '88 U Wisc.; Holmes, '91, U Wisc.; Barrington and Cap, '91, McGill U. (Canadian Agric. Eng'ng. 381-386).

² Each 70 cubic feet of storage for one cow-month.

³ Choose a percentage for equipment charge for handling manure.

⁴ Each 200 stalls to spreader loading, or with pipes to storage.

Worksheet 3-13. Summary of facilities costs					
			Cost Estimate		
			Low	High	
1). H	Housing for Additional Milking Cows	Worksheet 3-2	\$	\$	
2). H	Housing for Additional Dry Cows	Worksheet 3-3	\$	\$	
3). H	Housing for Additional Heifers	Worksheet 3-4	\$	\$	
	Cost of Milking Center or Additional Milking Equipment	Worksheet 3-5	\$	\$	
5). (Cost of Additional Forage Storage	Worksheet 3-9	\$	\$	
6). (Cost of Feed Delivery Equipment	Worksheet 3-10	\$	\$	
7). (Cost of Commodity Storage	Worksheet 3-11	\$	\$	
	Cost of Manure Storage Structure and Equipment	Worksheet 3-12	\$	\$	
	Total	Cost of Facility	\$	\$	

		roposed change	
Name:		Date:	
Proposed change:		·	_
		Average Fu	uture Year
	Base Year	Without Major Change	With Major Change
Number of milk cows, miling and dry			
Number of heifers and calves			
Pounds of milk sold per cow			
Number of crop acres			
Milk price per cwt.			
Total cwt of milk sold			
Capital purchases to be made	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Machinery and equipment			
Milking equipment			
Feeding equipment			
Manuare storage and handling eqiup.			
Other			
Animals- cows			<u> </u>
- Heifers			
Structures			
Barn			
Feed storage			
Other			
Land			

Worksheet 4-2. Current balance sheet and net worth analysis

Name:		Date:	
Assets		Debt	
Current		Current	
Cash, checking a	nd saving	Accounts payable	
Account receivable	e	Operating debt	
Prepaid expenses		Short term debt	
Feed and supplies		Advanced govt. receipts	
	Total		
Intermediate:		Intermediate:	
Dairy cows		Secured debt:	
owned		Int. Loan #1	
leased		Int. Loan #2	
Heifers		Int. Loan #3	
Bulls/other livesto	ck	Int. Loan #4	
Machinery/eq. ow	ned	Financial lease	
Machinery/eq.lea	sed	Machinery	
Farm stocks or ce	ertificates	Cattle	
	Total	Total	
Long-Term:		Long Term:	
Land and building	s:	Secured debt:	
owned		LT Loan #1	
Financial lease (s	tructures)	LT Loan #2	
	Total	Financial lease (structures)	
Total Assets	- <u>-</u> -		
		Total Debts =	
		Net Worth (A) ^a	
		Total Debt and Net Worth	
Net Worth		Total Debt	
Total Assets	+	Total Assets ÷	
Percent Net Worth	=	Debt: Asset Ratio =	

Net worth = Total Assets - Total Debts

	Date:
eets	Debt
rent:	Current:
ash, checking and savings	Accounts payable
ccounts receivalbe	Operating debt
repaid expenses	Short term debt
eed and supplies	Advanced govt. receipts
Total	
rmediate:	Intermediate:
airy cows:	Secured debt:
	Int. Loan #1
eased	Int. Loan #2
ers	Int. Loan #3
s/other livestock	lot 1 44
chinery/eq. owned	Financial lease
chinery/eq. lease	Machinery
m stocks or certificates	
Total	Total
g-Term:	Long-Term:
and and buildings:	Secured debt:
	LT Loan #1
nancial lease (structures)	LT Loan #2
Total	Total
al Assets =	Total Debts =
	Net Worth (B) ^a
	Total Debt and Net Worth
Worth	Total Debt
al Assets +	
cent Net Worth =	% Debt:Asset Ratio =
ange In Net Worth (1) =	•
n Net Worth (1) = Projected Net Worth (B) - Current Ne	et Worth (A) (from Worksheet 4-2) =

Worksheet 4-4. Estimating expenses

Name:		Date:		
		Average	e Future Year	
Expenses	Base Year	Without Major Changes	With Proposed Changes	
Hired Labor	+	+	+	
Purchased concentrates	+	+	+	
Purchased forages	+	+	+	
Non-dairy feed	+	+	+	
Custom work	+	+	+	
Machinery repairs	+	+	+	
Auto expense (farm share)	+	+	+	
Fuels, oil and grease	+	+	+	
Purchased livestock	+	+	+	
Breeding fees	+	+	+	
Veterinary and medicine	+	+	+	
Milk marketing	+	+	+	
Other dairy expense	+	+	+	
Lime and fertilizer	+	+	+	
Seeds and plants	+	+	+	
Spray, and other crop expense	+	+	+	
Land, building, and fence repair	+	+	+	
Taxes	+	+	+	
Insurance	+	+	+	
Rent	+	+	+	
Telephone (farm share)	+	+	+	
Electricity (farm share)	+	+	+	
Interest paid ^b	+	+	+	
Miscellaneous expenses	+	+	+	
Cash farm operating expenses	=	=	=	
Depreciation of machinery	+	+	+	
Depreciation of buildings	+	+	+	
Expansion livestock	+	+	+	
Total farm expenses	=	=	=	

a Adjust all expenses to an accrual basis

b Interest paid is interest on average debt outstanding over the life of the investment

Worksheet 4-5. Estimating receipts and profitability factors calculation

Name:		Date	
		Average Future Year	
Receipts	Base Year ^d	Without Change	With Change
Milk sales			
Calf sales	+	+	+
Cattle sales	+	+	+
Crop sales	+	+	+
Custom work	+	+	+
Government payments	+	+	+
Gas tax refund	+	+	+
Other receipts	+	+	+
Total farm receipts	=	=	=
Pro	fitability Factors Calc	ulation	
Total farm receipts			
	L	L	<u></u>
Total farm expenses	-	-	-
Total farm expenses Net farm income (2)	=	=	=
	 =========== =========================		
Net farm income (2)	=	=	
Net farm income (2) Interest on equity capital @%	=	=	
Net farm income (2) Interest on equity capital @% Value of unpaid family labore	-	-	-
Net farm income (2) Interest on equity capital @% Value of unpaid family labore Labor and management income (3)	-	-	-
Net farm income (2) Interest on equity capital @% Value of unpaid family labore Labor and management income (3) Net farm income		= - -	=
Net farm income (2) Interest on equity capital @% Value of unpaid family labore Labor and management income (3) Net farm income Interest paid on debt		= - -	=
Net farm income (2) Interest on equity capital @% Value of unpaid family labore Labor and management income (3) Net farm income Interest paid on debt Unpaid family labor	= - - - + -	= - -	=
Net farm income (2) Interest on equity capital @% Value of unpaid family labore Labor and management income (3) Net farm income Interest paid on debt Unpaid family labor Value operator management and labor	= - - - + -	=	=

^cAdjust all receipts to an accrual basis

 $^{^{\}rm d}$ A percent of the average equity for the year. A typical value is 5%

Value of unpaid family labor = number full time months worked x \$ per month. Example: value unpaid family labor = 3 months x \$1200/mo. = \$3600.

Value operator labor and management is an estimate what value you place on managing and operating your farm.

Worksheet 4-6. Farm repayment ability.					
Name:		Date:	Future Year		
	Base Year	Without Major Changes	With Major Changes		
Total farm receipts					
Capital sales	+	+	+		
Non-farm income	+	+	+		
Total cash inflow	=	=	=		
Interest paid	+	+	+		
Cash farm expenses	-	-	-		
Cash available for family living, debt repayment, and investment	=	=	=		
Family living expense ⁹	-	-	-		
Cash for asset replacement	-		-		
Cash available for debt payments (C)	=	=	=		
Subtract: planned debt payments (D)	-	-	-		
Cash excess/deficit (6)	=	=	=		

⁹ Along with regular living expenses, includes income and self employment taxes, health insurance, medical expenses, savings, etc.

Worksheet 4-7. Summary of financial worksheets.				
Name:		Date:		
		Average F	uture Year	
	Base Year	Without Proposed Change		
Annual change in net worth ^a				
Net farm income (2) Worksheet 4-5				
Labor and management income (3) Worksheet 4-5				
Return to total farm assets (4) Worksheet 4-5				
Rate of return on assets (5) Worksheet 4-5				
Able to service debt? Y/N (6) Worksheet 4-5				

^a Annual change in net worth = Net worth year end - Net worth beginning of year

Worksheet 4-8	. Planning t	he transition	achieve to	proposed ch	ange
Name:			Date:		
Scenario for year 1:					
Scenario for year 2:					
Scenario for year 3:					
Scenario for year 4:					
Scenario for year 5:					
Farm Expenses	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Hired labor	+	+	+	+	+
Purchased concentrates	+	+	+	+	+
Purchased forages	+	+	+	+	+
Custom work	+	+	+	+	+
Machinery repairs and Auto	+	+	+	+	+
Fuels, oil, and grease	+	+	+	+	+
Purchased livestock	+	+	+	+	+
Breeding fees	+	+	+	+	+
Veterinary and medicine	+	+	+	+	+
Milk marketing expense	+	+	+	+	+
Other dairy expense	+	+	+	+	+
Lime and fertilizer	+	+	+	+	+
Seeds and plants	+	+	+	+	+
Spray and other crop exp.	+	+	+	+	+
Real estate repair	+	+	+	+	+
Taxes	+	+	+	+	+
Insurance	+	+	+	+	+
Rent	+	+	+	+	+
Telephone (farm share)	+	+	+	+	+
Electricity (farm share)	+	+	+	+	+
Miscellaneous expenses	+	+	+	+	+
Total Farm Expenses (less interest)	=	=	=	=	=

Worksheet 4-8. Planning the transition to achieve the proposed change

Name:	Date:
14ane	Date

Farm Receipts	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Number cows					
Production/cow (cwt)	x	×	x	х	x
Price milk/cwt	x	x	х	x	x
Milk income]=	=	=	=	=
Cull cow sales	+	+	+	+	+
Calf sales	+	+	+	+	+
Other business income	+	+	+	+	+
Total receipts	=	=]=	=	=
	R	epayment Analy	sis		
Total farm receipts					
Farm expense without interest	-	-	-		-
Net cash inflow	=	=	=	=	=
Non-farm income	+	+	+	+	+
Cash avail. for family living, debt payment, and investment	=	=	=	=	=
Family living expense	-	-	-	-	-
Cash for asset replacement		-			-
Cash available for debt payment (A)	=	=		=	=
Planned debt payments (B)	-	-] -		-
Cash excess/deficit	=	=	T =	=	T=

Worksheet 5-1. Estimated yearly feed needs vs. feed produced.			
·			
YEARLY FEED NEEDS (Dry Matter)			
$(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \# cows) x (6.5 tons DM/cow*) =$		Tons DM for cows	
# heifers) x (2.75 tons DM/heifer **) =	+	Tons DM for heifers	
	=	Total tons needed	
YEARLY FEED PRODUCED (Dry Matter)			
acres corn silage) x (tons/acre) x (.35) =		Total tons DM corn silage	
acres hay crop) x (tons/acre) x (.90) =	+	Total tons DM hay	
	=	Total tons supplied	
Do total tons needed = tot	tal tons su	ipplied?	

This is based on average quality feed, remember as quality increases, dry matter intake increases, which increases the amount of feed needed.

^{** = 2.75} tons of Dry Matter/year is based on a 2.25 tons consumption plus 22% loss from harvesting and fermentation. This is a higher loss than for the cows to reflect the higher % hay often fed.

Worksheet 5-2. Calculate the Ratios of Corn Silage and Haycrop Dry Matter Consumed to Total Forage Dry Matter Consumed for all Cattle on a Dairy Farm.

Milk Cows	Dry Cows	Heifers	Herd	DM Fed
(lbs corn s.)	+ (lbs corn s.)	+ (lbs corn s.)	= corns s. lbs x % DM	=DM lbs corn silage
(lbs)	+ (lbs)	+ (lbs) = lbs x% DM	= DM lbs corn silage
(lbs haylage)	+ (lbs haylage)	+ (lbs haylage)	= haylage lbs x DM %	= DM lbs haylage
(lbs)	+ (lbs)	+ (lbs) = lbsx% DN	1 = DM lbs haylage
(lbs hay fed)	+ (lbs hay fed)	+ (lbs hay fed)	= hay lbs x % DM	= DM lbs hay fed
(lbs)	+ (lbs)	+ (lbs) = lbs x .90	= DM lbs hay fed
			Total	= DM lbs forage needed
(DM lbs corn silage)	+ (DM lbs haylage)	+ DM lbs hay =	DM lbs forage needed	
(lbs)	+ (lbs)	+	ibs = DM lbs forage needed	
(DM lbs haycrop)	 total DM lbs forage needed) 	x 100 =	% total DM from hay crop	
(lbs)	÷ (lbs)	x 100 =	%	
(DM lbs corn s.)	 total DM lbs forage needed) 	x 100 =	% total DM from corn silage	
(lbs)	÷ (lbs)	x 100 =	%	

	Worksheet 5-4. Water Worksheet				
——————————————————————————————————————	Number of cows per herd or group				
B)	Average milk production per herd or group	gal/cow			
C)	Season of the year				
D)	Daily water needs per cow from table	gal/cow			
E)	Water required by herd or group (D X A)	gal/day			
F)	Number of water trough or tanks				
G)	Capacity of water trough or tanks	gai/tank			
H)	Maximum available water (F X G)	gal			
1)	Flow rate per tank or water bowl	gal/min			