

### Enterprise Feasibility

The USDA's Risk Management Agency and Oregon State University invite you to learn strategies for better managing risks in your operation. Participate in Enterprise Feasibility: to estimate enterprise cost of production, breakeven prices and risk exposure using RightRisk enterprise analysis tools.



Tuesday, March 13<sup>th</sup> 2012 4:00 - 6:30 p.m.

Deschutes County Extension office 3893 SW Airport Way, Redmond, OR Deschutes County Fairgrounds - just off parking lot D

Risk-5 and tools available for managing risk on Farms and Ranches in Oregon

John Hewlett, Ranch/Farm Management Specialist, University of Wyoming

Enterprise Feasibility - evaluate Oregon ag enterprise feasibility: I) enterprise net returns, 2) breakeven price/yield, 3) enterprise risk exposure, 4) machinery costs, and more ... John Hewlett and Jay Parsons, Agricultural Economist, Colorado State University

Program #2

Much Rish 9s Right Fon

Program #1

Tuesday, March 13th 2012 - 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Practice using RightRisk enterprise analysis tools using actual farm records/case study information (computers provided) to see how your operation compares to others, learn to analyze your own records, evaluate risk exposure and more. . . .

Lessons Learned - where do we go from here

Registration \$20/person (meal included) - To attend contact:



Dana Martin - Oregon State University 541-548-6088 ~ dana.martin@oregonstate.edu



Funded by USDA-RMA Project #11-IE-53102-041 Recipient: RightRisk, LLC





### Ag Risk 5

Sources and Tools Available for Managing Risk on Farms and Ranches in Oregon

> Jay Parsons John Hewlett



RIGHTRISK.



### What is RISK?

- RISK: The probability of an event occurring that can negatively impact your:
  - · Current profit level
  - Financial situation (equity position)
  - Satisfaction and well-being

RMA.

### Origin of Word RISK

- RISICARE
  - -Italian word
  - -"TO DARE"

RMA Rannikasu

# Profits are the returns for taking risks • Upside: Greater risk taking usually leads to greater wealth over time • Downside: Losses from risk taking can potentially be devastating • Managing risks are a matter of evaluating tradeoffs. • How much risk and how much stress are you willing to endure to potentially achieve higher returns?

## Sources of Risk - Business Risks - Business risks are those risks that occur independently of the way a firm (or farm) is financed. Even with 100% equity (no debt obligations) these risks still occur. Sources of Business Risk - Market risk - Production risk - Institutional risk • Social risk • Legal risk - Human risk

## Marketing and Price Risk Prices of inputs or outputs change after you commit to a plan of action. What are Your Sources? • Total national production • Government programs • Demand (including quality issues) • Seasonal effects

### Marketing and Price Risk

### What are Your Management Controls?

- · Forward pricing or contracting
- · Diversified market timing
- · Diversified production
- · Selecting low price risk enterprises
- Obtaining market outlook reports (information)
- Negotiated lease agreements
- Crop Insurance

MA Down

### **Production Risk**

Uncontrollable events such as weather, pests or disease make yields or inputs unpredictable.

### What are Your Sources?

- Weather
- Pests
- Disease
- · Genetic variations
- · Timing of operations







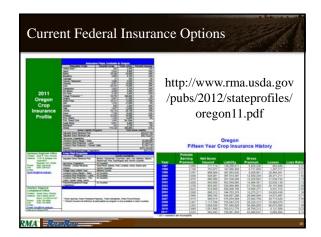
RMA

### **Production Risk**

### What are Your Management Controls?

- Selecting low production risk enterprises
- Using low-risk production practices
- Diversification
- Maintaining flexibility and extra capacity
- Utilizing land over a wide spread area
- · Crop insurance

RMA =Received



### **Institutional Risk**

Government or other institutional rules, regulations and policies effect profitability through costs or returns.

### What are Your Sources?

- · Changes in social attitudes
- Changing regulations about land use and environmental quality
- The possibility of lawsuits for accidents or misuse of chemicals

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### **Institutional Risk**

### What are Your Management Controls?

- Maintaining a liability insurance program
- Keeping informed of new regulations and interpretations of the law



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### Human Risk

The character, health or behavior of the people involved in your operation introduces risk.

### What are Your Sources?

- · Health issues
- Divorce
- The possibility of losing a key employee
- Moral or the mental state of the work force



RMA Ruguel

### Human Risk

### What are Your Management Controls?

- A backup management plan
- A plan to deal with the possible loss of a key employee
- Maintaining a health and life insurance program
- Establishing and maintaining an estate plan
- A good employee benefit package

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### Sources of Risk in Agriculture – Ag Risk 5

- 1. Marketing and Price Risk
- 2. Production Risk
- 3. Institutional Risk
- 4. Human Risk
- 5. Financial Risk



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### Financial Risk

Financial risk is the extra risk that is attached to being leveraged. It's the added variability that results from financial obligations associated with debt financing.

### What are Your Sources?

- · Possibility of losing a lease
- Production, prices, or casualty losses
- · Instable financial partners
- Anything that would negatively affect cash flow and the ability to meet debt obligations

MA Down

### Financial Risk

### What are Your Management Controls?

- · Maintaining a financial cushion
- Practicing solid land leasing strategies
- Incorporating all or part of your operation
- Maintaining up-to-date financial information

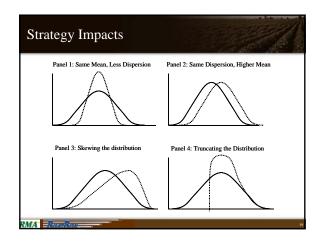


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### Strategies for Managing Risk

- 1. Avoid it
- 2. Reduce it
  - a) Reduce the probability it will happen
  - b) Reduce the impact if it does happen
- 3. Transfer it outside the business
  - a) Insurance
  - b) Contracting
- 4. Build your internal capacity to bear
  - a) Increase reserves
  - b) Maintain flexibility
- 5. Accept it

RMA Right Risk

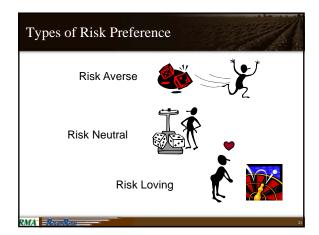


### Personal Perspectives on Risk

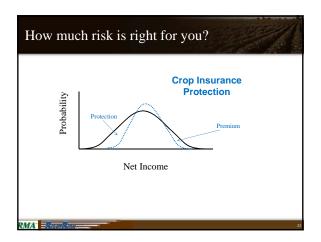
- Generational differences
- Gender differences
- Life stage/family differences
- Life experiences

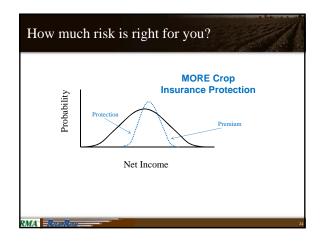
These are dynamic and change over time.

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### Management situations with multiple decision makers are likely to have multiple risk preferences represented.







2011
Oregon
Crop
Insurance
Profile

Insuran	ce Plans Available	in Oregon		
Insurable Crops	Insured Acres	Total Acres	Percent Insured	
Alfalfa Seed **	282	2,400	12%	
Apple	2,934	6,000	49%	
Barley	18,168	45,000	40%	
Blueberry	2,069	6,100	34%	
Cabbage	37	950	4%	
Canola / Rapeseed	3,586	5,000	72%	
Cherries	5,701	16,000	36%	
Corn	29,764	75,000	40%	
Cranberries	1,042	2,700	39%	
Dry Beans	2,540	3,900	65%	
Dry Peas	2,120	9,400	23%	
Forage Production **	10,799	380,000	3%	
Grapes	4,541	21,500	21%	
Green Peas	10,121	13,000	78%	
Mint	1,232	27,000	5%	
Mustard	838	2,500	34%	
Oats	1,927	12,000	16%	
Onions	16,115	20,700	78%	
Pears	7,798	18,000	43%	
Potatoes	27,525	39,900	69%	
Proc. Beans	1,193	14,000	9%	
Proc. Sweet Corn	1,495	No Data		
Sugar Beets	6,951	8,800	79%	
Stonefruit *	143	2,730	5%	
Wheat	778,128	960,000	81%	
Dollar Liability Pro	grams	Total De	ollar Liability	
Adjusted Gross Revenue Pilot		\$29,637,768		
Adjusted Gross Revenue-Lite		\$30,752,293		
Apiculture (Vegetation)		\$0		
Livestock Gross Margin – Dairy		\$5,806,800		
Livestock Risk Protection – Lamb		\$7,002,973		
Livestock Risk Protection – Feeder	Cattle		\$1,091,738	
Nursery			\$275,146,359	
Pasture/Rangeland/Forage (Vegeta	ition)		\$241,275	

### **Spokane Regional Office**

Contact: Dave P. Paul, Director Address: 11707 E Sprague Ave.

Suite #201

Spokane, WA 99206

Phone: (509) 228-6320 Fax: (509) 228-6321

E-Mail:

Dave.Paul@rma.usda.gov

r asture/rtangeland/r brage (vegetation)				
<b>Crop Pilot Programs</b>				
Program	Со	unty Availability		
Adjusted Gross Revenue Pilot	,	olumbia, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Marion, nington and Yamhill Counties		
Apiculture (Vegetation)	All Counties			
Cherries (Actual Revenue	Hood River, Marion, Po	lk, Umatilla, Union, Wasco and		
History)	Yamhill Counties			
Forage Seed (Alfalfa Type)	Malheur County			
Livestock Gross Margin – Dairy	All Counties			
Livestock Risk Protection – Lamb	All Counties			
Livestock Risk Protection – Fed	All Counties			
Cattle, Feeder Cattle, Swine				
Pasture/Rangeland/Forage (Vegetation)	All Counties			

### **Western Regional Compliance Office**

Contact: Susan Choy, Director Address: 430 G Street, #4167

Davis, CA 95616-4167

Phone: (530) 792-5850 Fax: (530) 792-5865

E-Mail:

Susan.Choy@rma.usda.gov Data as of January 2012

\* Fresh Apricots, Fresh Freestone Peaches, Fresh Nectarines, Fresh Plums/Prunes

\*\* Percent insured not reflective of participation as program is only available in select counties.



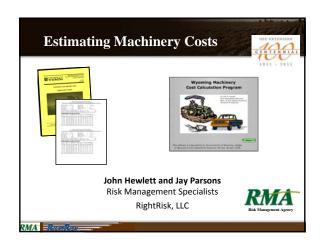
### Oregon Fifteen Year Crop Insurance History

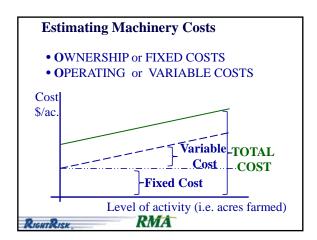
Year	Policies Earning Premium	Net Acres Insured	Liability	Gross Premium	Losses	Loss Ratio
1997	3,480	717,714	138,208,017	4,420,238	943,646	0.21
1998	3,169	755,077	147,860,489	4,731,858	1,297,517	0.27
1999	3,787	860,869	387,463,035	9,258,061	20,464,281	2.21
2000	3,838	924,081	367,014,387	12,550,234	20,371,211	1.62
2001	3,676	880,996	391,638,944	14,226,062	31,038,742	2.18
2002	3,620	943,699	452,048,005	16,994,381	52,630,130	3.10
2003	3,739	993,043	520,804,466	21,754,429	45,167,098	2.08
2004	3,623	918,600	590,009,769	19,646,277	9,637,310	0.49
2005	3,508	880,312	544,763,378	18,275,217	24,826,438	1.36
2006	3,448	869,792	634,657,298	20,494,564	14,573,947	0.71
2007	3,416	960,014	676,854,869	23,992,759	20,716,820	0.86
2008	3,357	1,117,708	755,042,570	29,224,313	33,469,076	1.15
2009	3,283	1,058,039	791,684,826	48,894,050	96,675,066	1.98
2010	3,449	1,051,480	765,612,776	34,769,213	8,121,099	0.23
2011*	3,523	942,842	729,961,859	43,996,637	6,669,994	0.15

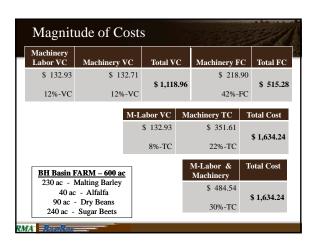
<sup>\* 2011</sup> numbers are incomplete

**NOTE:** To see detailed information on the above 15 Year Crop Insurance History by County, go to RMA's Summary of Business Application at: <a href="http://www3.rma.usda.gov/apps/sob/">http://www3.rma.usda.gov/apps/sob/</a> and then click on the "Run Application" button. Select the State/County tab and then select the appropriate Year and State to get a listing by County. Select the desired output type – Formatted Print or Download Data to Excel.









### **OWNERSHIP or FIXED COSTS**

- Taxes
- Housing
- Insurance
- Depreciation
- Long-term Interest

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### **Estimating Machinery Costs**

### **TAXES**

Personal property taxes charges on the machinery and equipment owned by the farm/ranch which are used in the production of various enterprise product(s).

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### **Estimating Machinery Costs**

### HOUSING

The cost of keeping machinery and equipment used in the production of the enterprise product(s) protected from the effects of weather.

If not kept in a building, housing represents the cost of exposure to the elements.

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### **Estimating Machinery Costs** INSURANCE The cost of insuring the farm/ranch machinery and equipment used in the production of the enterprise product(s) from loss. Loss can result from theft, fire, or vandalism. **Estimating Machinery Costs DEPRECIATION** Depreciation represents the decrease in value of the farm/ranch machinery and equipment used in the production of the enterprise product(s) due to wear, age, and obsolescence. **Estimating Machinery Costs** LONG-TERM INTEREST Long-term interest charges represent the cost of capital invested in the machinery

and equipment used in the production of the enterprise product(s).

### **OPERATING or VARIABLE COSTS**

- Operating Inputs
- Fuel and Lubrication
- Repair and Maintenance
  - Labor
- Interest on operating inputs

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### **Estimating Machinery Costs**

### FUEL AND LUBRICATION

Gasoline, diesel, oil, filters, grease, and the necessary labor for fueling and lubricating machinery and equipment used in the production of the enterprise product(s).

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### **Estimating Machinery Costs**

### REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

The cost for repair and maintenance which result from wear, part failure, and operator maintenance policies.

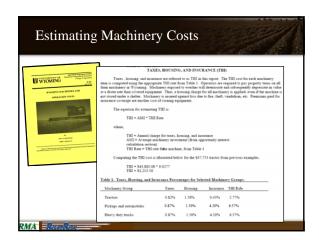
This includes charges for both on and offfarm/ranch parts and labor.

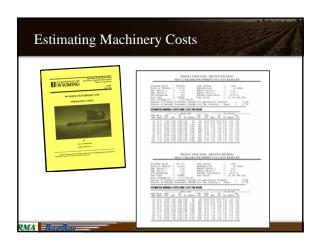
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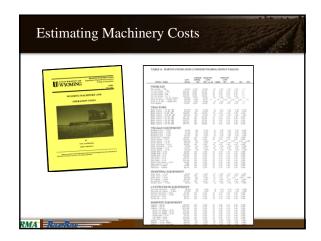
### LABOR

Charges for day labor, hired labor, and owner/operator labor needed for the operation of machinery and equipment.

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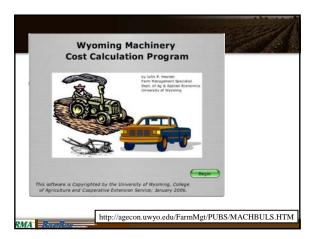




### Important for:

- Estimating the cost of production for each farm/ranch enterprise (and associated breakeven points of production)
  - Calculating custom operation rates

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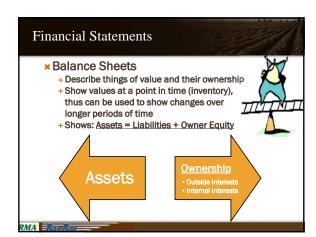


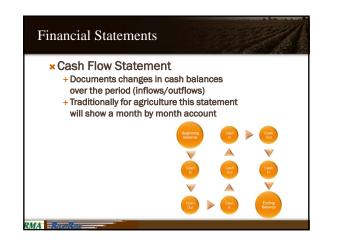


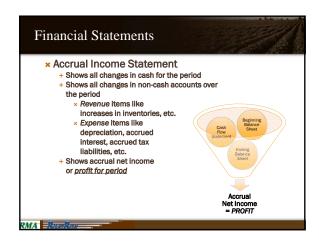
## Components of a Complete Record System 1. Cash transactions 2. Physical inventories 3. Financial inventories 4. Financial statements 5. Production records 6. Labor and machinery records 7. Family accounts and non-farm business records 8. Records summaries

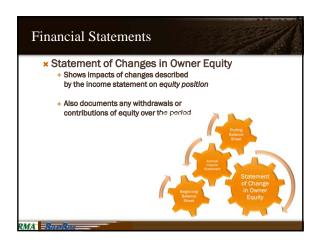


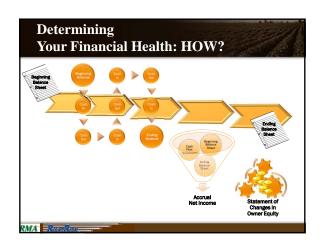
### Complete Financials Required Beginning and Ending Balance Sheets Cash Flow Statement – (Statement of Cash Flows) Accrual Adjusted Income Statement Statement of Changes in Owner Equity













### Topics Examined With RDFinancial

Non-cash income

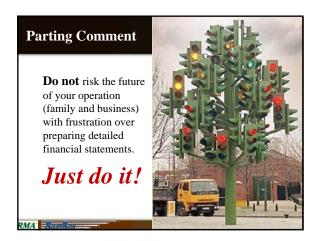
Contributed capital

Distributed capital

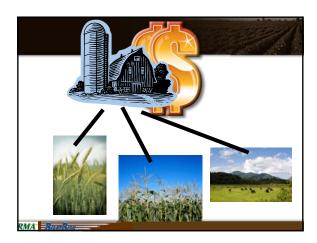
- Owner Withdrawals
- Non-business income
- Government Payments
- Capital asset purchase
- Cost of Production
- Asset revaluation
- Debt Load (asset and liability structure)
- Risk Protection Tools (Insurance)
- Non-cash expense (not depreciation)

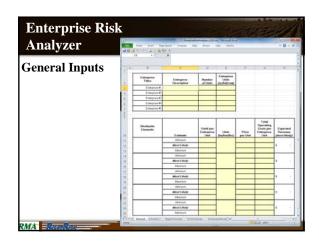
RMA Branston

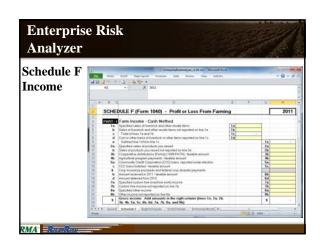


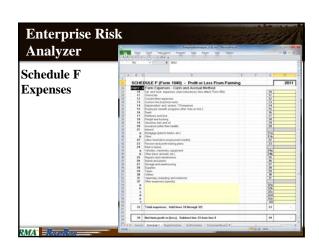


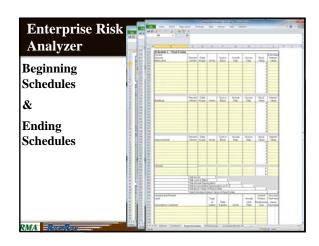


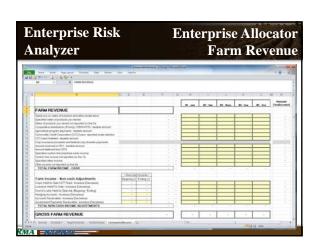


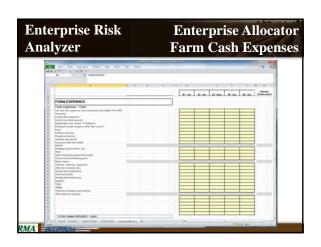


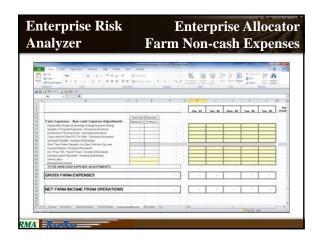




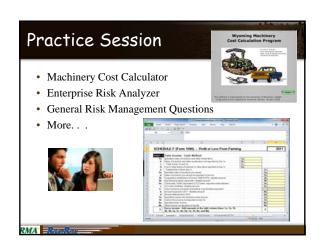




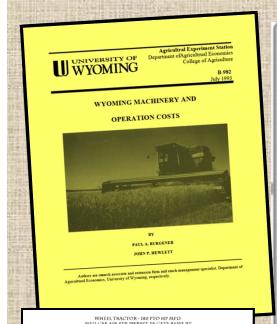






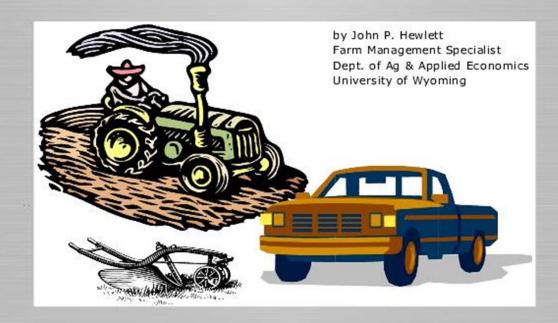








### Wyoming Machinery Cost Calculation Program



Begin

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http://agecon.uwyo.edu/FarmMgt/PUBS/MACHBULS.HTM



Enterprise Titles	Enterprise Description	Number of Units	Enterprise Units (acres/head/cow)
Enterprise #1	Malting Barley	265	acres
Enterprise #2	Sugar Beets	250	acres
Enterprise #3	Grain Corn	90	acres
Enterprise #4	Silage Corn	90	acres
Enterprise #5	Alfalfa (est+growing)	140	acres

Stochastic Elements	Estimate	Yield per Enterprise Unit	Units (bu/ton/lbs)	Price per Unit	Total Operating Costs per Enterprise Unit	Expected Revenue per Enterprise Unit (most likely)
	Minimum	32		\$ 1.75		
Malting Barley	Most Likely	110	bu	\$ 2.83		\$ 311.30
	Maximum	140		\$ 4.00		
	Minimum	14		\$ 32.00		
Sugar Beets	Most Likely	22	ton	\$ 39.79		\$ 875.38
	Maximum	25	\$	\$ 43.00		
	Minimum	0		\$ 2.00		
Grain Corn	Most Likely	140	bu	\$ 2.46		\$ 344.40
	Maximum	180		\$ 6.00		
	Minimum	18		\$ 13.00		
Silage Corn	Most Likely	23	ton	\$ 20.00		\$ 460.00
	Maximum	27		\$ 26.00		
	Minimum	2.5		\$ 55.00		
Alfalfa (est+growing)	Most Likely	3.75	ton	\$ 72.11		\$ 270.41
	Maximum	5		\$ 150.00		

PART - I	Farm Income - Cash Method.		
1a	Specified sales of livestock and other resale items	-	
b	Sales of livestock and other resale items not reported on line 1a		
С	Total of lines 1a and 1b	-	
d	Cost or other basis of livestock or other items reported on line 1c 1d		
е	Subtract line 1d from line 1c	1e	-
2a	Specified sales of products you raised	2a	411,593
b	Sales of products you raised not reported on line 2a	2b	6,625
3b	Cooperative distributions (Form(s) 1099-PATR) - taxable amount	3b	
4b	Agricultural program payments - taxable amount	4b	
5a	Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans reported under election	5a	
С	CCC loans forfeited - taxable amount	5c	
6	Crop insurance proceeds and federal crop disaster payments		
b	Amount received in 2011 - taxable amount	6b	
d	Amount deferred from 2010	6d	
7a	Specified custom hire (machine work) income	7a	
7b	Custom hire income not reported on line 7a	7b	
8a	Specified other income	8a	
8b	Other income not reported on line 8a	8b	
9	Gross income. Add amounts in the right column (lines 1e, 2a, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5a,	9	418,218
3	5c, 6b, 6d, 7a, 7b, 8a, and 8b)	9	410,210

	5c, 6b, 6d, 7a, 7b, 8a, and 8b)		110,210
	<b>-</b>		
	Farm Expenses - Cash and Accrual Method.		
10	Car and truck expenses (see instructions). Also attach Form 4562	10	
11	Chemicals	11	41,864
12	Conservation expenses	12	
13	Custom hire (machine work)	13	16,061
14	Depreciation and section 179 expense	14	
15	Employee benefit programs other than on line 2	15	
16	Feed	16	
17	Fertilizers and lime	17	51,164
18	Freight and trucking	18	
19	Gasoline, fuel, and oil	19	30,027
20	Insurance (other than health)	20	5,018
21	Interest		
а	Mortgage (paid to banks, etc.)	21a	29,060
b	Other	21b	9,030
22	Labor hired (less employment credits)	22	27,438
23	Pension and profit-sharing plans	23	
24	Rent or lease		
а	Vehicles, machinery, equipment	24a	
b	Other (land, animals, etc.)	24b	
25	Repairs and maintenance	25	30,169
26	Seeds and plants	26	21,837
27	Storage and warehousing	27	6,616
28	Supplies	28	1,253
29	Taxes	29	10,003
30	Utilities	30	
31	Veterinary, breeding, and medicine	31	
32	Other expenses (specify):		
а	crop insurance (barley)	32a	1,853
b	irrigation water	32b	8,000
С		32c	
d		32d	
е		32e	
f		32f	
33	Total expenses. Add lines 10 through 32f.	33	289,393
			200,000
		1	

34 Net farm profit or (loss). Subtract line 33 from line 9	34	128,825
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				Maltin Danier	O Bt-	0	0.11	Alfalfa
FARM REVENUE				Malting Barley	Sugar Beets	Grain Corn	Silage Corn	(est+growing)
Gain/Loss on sales of livestock and other resale items		-	-					
Specified sales of products you raised		411,593	0		218,845	30,996	41,400	37,858
Sales of products you raised not reported on line 2a  Cooperative distributions (Form(s) 1099-PATR) - taxable amount		6,625		6,625				
Agricultural program payments - taxable amount		-						
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans reported under election		-	-					
CCC loans forfeited - taxable amount Crop insurance proceeds and federal crop disaster payments		-	-					
Amount received in 2011 - taxable amount								
Amount deferred from 2010		-	-					
Specified custom hire (machine work) income		-	-					
Custom hire income not reported on line 7a Specified other income		-						
Other income not reported on line 8a		-						
TOTAL FARM INCOME - CASH		418,218	-	89,119	218,845	30,996	41,400	37,858
	Non-cash Income							
Farm Income - Non-cash Adjustments	Begining (-) Ending (+)							
Crops Held for Sale NOT Feed - Increase (Decrease)		-	-					
Livestock Held For Sale - Increase (Decrease)		-	-					
Cost of Lvstck Held for Sale Adj. (Begining - Ending) Hedging Accounts - Increase (Decrease)		-						
Accounts Receivable - Increase (Decrease)		-						
Government Payments Receivable - Increase (Decrease)	-	-	-					
TOTAL NON-CASH INCOME ADJUSTMENTS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROSS FARM REVENUE		418,218		89,119	218,845	30,996	41,400	37,858
					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
FARM EXPENSES								
Farm Expenses - Cash								
Car and truck expenses (see instructions). Also attach Form 4562		-	-					
Chemicals Conservation expenses		41,864		1,450	31,361	3,842	3,842	1,369
Custom hire (machine work)		16,061		2,229	5,903	325	6,805	799
Depreciation and section 179 expense		-	-				-,	
Employee benefit programs other than on line 2		-	-					
Feed		- E1 164	-	10.146	17.006	9 5 4 7	0.547	2 020
Fertilizers and lime Freight and trucking		51,164 -		12,146	17,986	8,547	8,547	3,938
Gasoline, fuel, and oil		30,027	-	5,925	13,115	3,540	3,551	3,896
Insurance (other than health)		5,018	-	1,143	2,392	510	446	527
Interest Mortgage (paid to banks, etc.)		29,060		8,785	9,949	3,345	3,158	3,823
Other		9,030	-	2,058	3,925	1,219	946	882
Labor hired (less employment credits)		27,438	-	6,163	10,394	2,625	2,620	5,636
Pension and profit-sharing plans Rent or lease		-	-					
Vehicles, machinery, equipment		-					1	
Other (land, animals, etc.)		-	-					
Repairs and maintenance		30,169	-	7,471	12,109	2,990	3,229	4,370
Seeds and plants		21,837		5,915	8,125	3,623	1,969	2,205
Storage and warehousing Supplies		6,616 1,253		4,966 186	1,650 388	44	44	591
Taxes		10,003	-	3,027	3,418	1,164	1,086	1,308
Utilities		-	-					
Veterinary, breeding, and medicine		-	•					
Other expenses (specify): crop insurance (barley)		1,853		1,853			ı	
irrigation water		8,000	-	2,663	2,282	822	822	1,411
		-	-					
		-	-					
		-						
TOTAL FARM EXPENSES - CASH		289,393		65,980	122,997	32,596	37,065	30,755
	Non-cash Expenses							
Farm Expenses - Non-cash Expense Adjustments	Begining (-) Ending (+)							
Depreciation Expense (average of beginning and ending)	36,697 36,697	36,697	0	9,343	14,297	4,448	3,743	4,866
Supplies & Prepaid Expenses - Decrease (Increase) Investment in Growing Crops - Decrease (Increase)		-						
Crops Held for Feed NOT for Sale - Decrease (Increase)		-	-					
Accounts Payable - Increase (Decrease)		-	-					
Short Term Notes Payable - Inc (Dec) -Not Ann.Op.Loan Accrued Interest - Increase (Decrease)								
Acc. Prop, R.E., Payroll Taxes - Increase (Decrease)		-	-					
Accrued Lease Payments - Increase (Decrease)		-	-					
Owner Labor	29,968	29,968	-	4,766	13,314	3,570	4,049	4,269
Management (owner)  TOTAL NON-CASH EXPENSE ADJUSTMENTS	35,419	35,419 102,084	-	7,634 21,743	15,491 43,102	3,952 11,970	4,712 12,504	3,630 12,765
					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
GROSS FARM EXPENSES		391,477		87,723	166,099	44,566	49,569	43,520
NET TARM NACOTE TO SEE STORY		22 = : . ]				(12 ===:	<b>19</b>	
NET FARM INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		26,741		1,396	52,746	(13,570)	(8,169)	

	Malting Barley	Sugar Beets	Grain Corn	Silage Corn	Alfalfa (est+growing)
FARM REVENUE					
TOTAL FARM INCOME - CASH	89,119.00	218,845.00	30,996.00	41,400.00	37,858.00
TOTAL NON-CASH INCOME ADJUSTMENTS					
GROSS FARM REVENUE	89,119.00	218,845.00	30,996.00	41,400.00	37,858.00
FARM EXPENSES					
FARM EXPENSES - CASH	65,980.00	122,997.00	32,596.00	37,065.00	30,755.00
FARM EXPENSES - NON-CASH EXPENSE ADJUSTMENTS	21,743.00	43,102.00	11,970.00	12,504.00	12,765.00
GROSS FARM EXPENSES	87,723.00	166,099.00	44,566.00	49,569.00	43,520.00
		•		•	•
NET FARM INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1,396.00	52,746.00	(13,570.00)	(8,169.00)	(5,662.00)

Break-Even Price Analysis					
YIELD PER ENTERPRISE UNIT		Sugar Beets	Grain Corn	Silage Corn	Alfalfa (est+growing)
Maximum	140	25	180	27	5
Most Likely	110	22	140	23	3.75
Minimum	32	14	0	18	2.5
BREAK-EVEN PRICE - CASH EXPENSES					
Minimum	1.78	19.68	2.01	15.25	43.94
Most Likely	2.26	22.36	2.59	17.91	58.58
Maximum	7.78	35.14	∞	22.88	87.87
BREAK-EVEN PRICE - GROSS EXPENSES					
Minimum	2.36	26.58	2.75	20.40	62.17
Most Likely	3.01	30.20	3.54	23.95	82.90
Maximum	10.34	47.46	∞	30.60	124.34

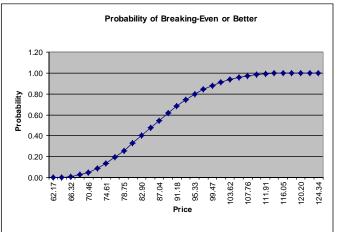
Probability AnalysisSee GraphSee GraphSee GraphSee GraphSee Graph

Break-Even Yield Analysis					
PRICE PER UNIT	Malting Barley	Sugar Beets	Grain Corn	Silage Corn	Alfalfa (est+growing)
Maximum	4	43	6	26	150
Most Likely	2.83	39.79	2.46	20	72.11
Minimum	1.75	32	2	13	55
BREAK-EVEN YIELD - CASH EXPENSES					
Minimum	62.25	11.44	60.36	15.84	1.46
Most Likely	87.98	12.36	147.23	20.59	3.05
Maximum	142.27	15.37	181.09	31.68	3.99
BREAK-EVEN YIELD - GROSS EXPENSES					
Minimum	82.76	15.45	82.53	21.18	2.07
Most Likely	116.97	16.70	201.29	27.54	4.31
Maximum	189.16	20.76	247.59	42.37	5.65

Probability AnalysisSee GraphSee GraphSee GraphSee Graph

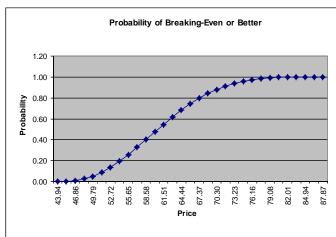
### **Break-Even Price Analysis**

Break-Even Price - Gross Expenses



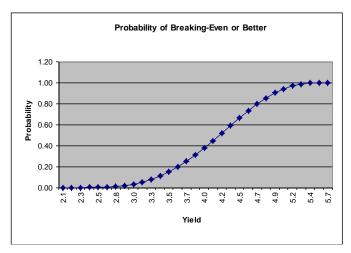
### Alfalfa (est+growing)

Break-Even Price - Cash Expenses



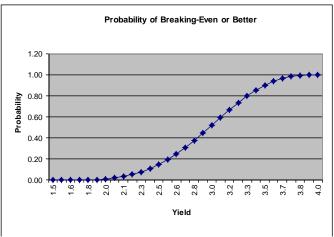
### **Break-Even Yield Analysis**

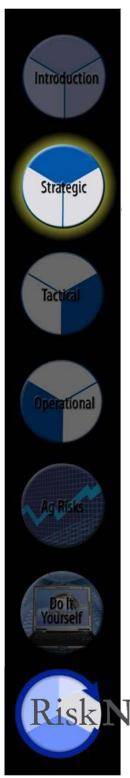
Break-Even Yield - Gross Expenses



### Alfalfa (est+growing)

Break-Even Yield - Cash Expenses





Important Web Sites

Farm Management http://FarmManagement.org

Western Risk Management Library

http://agecon.uwyo.edu/RiskMgt

Risk Management

Agency (RMA)

http://www.rma.usda.gov



