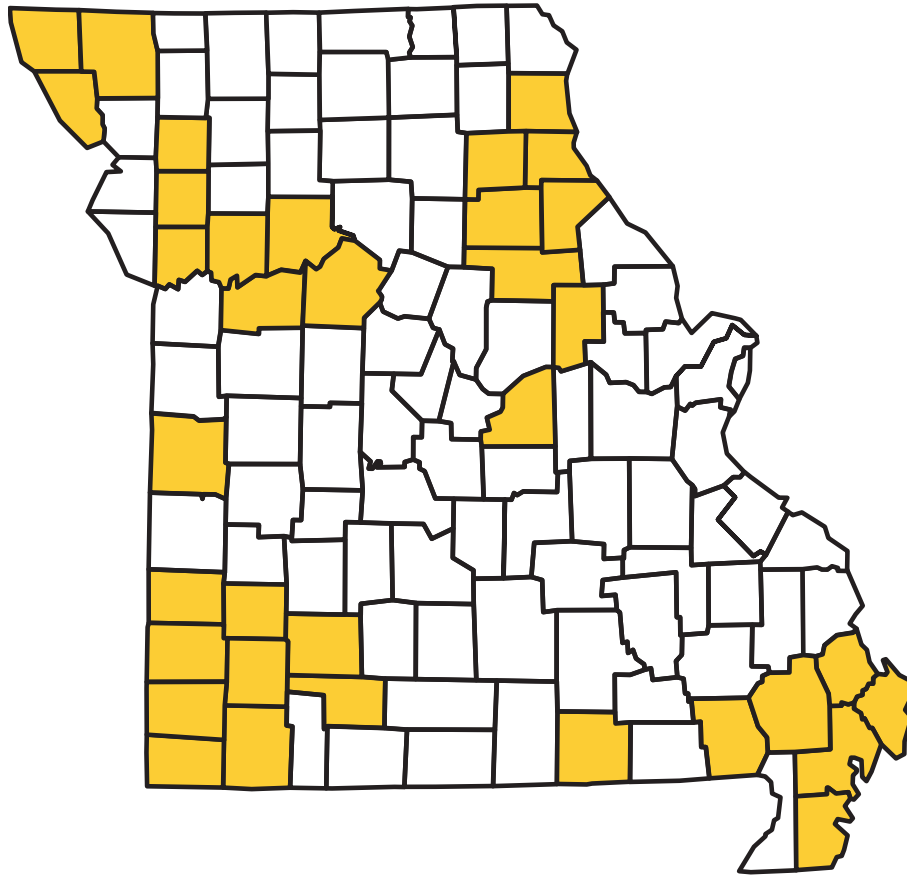


Missouri Representative Farms Financial Projections



FAPRI-UMC Report #04-01: June, 2001

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MISSOURI REPRESENTATIVE FARMS

FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

FAPRI-UMC REPORT #04-01

June 2001

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Executive Summary

The Missouri Representative Farm project is designed to provide a baseline of farm level financial performance. The primary use of the baseline is to measure the economic impact of alternative policy scenarios on Missouri's diverse farms. The analysis is also capable of estimating the financial risk to the individual representative farm in future years.

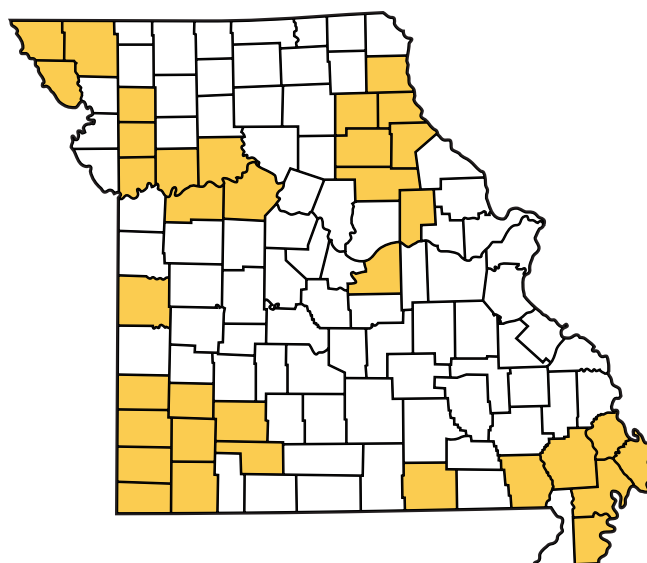
Data for the representative farms are developed through a rigorous on-site interview and validation process with farmers in a particular geographic area. The current database contains 35 farms, representing the diversity of Missouri's production agriculture.

The whole farm analysis incorporates FAPRI's agricultural sector projections for prices over our analysis period of 2001-2005. Financial performance is measured in terms of farm income, cash flow, and equity. Using probability distributions based on actual historical data, the analysis calculates the probability of certain outcomes, such as the probability of losing real net worth or the farm experiencing a cash flow deficit. The analysis also solves for the amount of net cash income that a farm can withstand before equity declines.

To test sensitivity to debt exposure, four initial debt loads are imposed on the farms: 0%, 20%, 40%, and 60%. At various levels of outstanding debt, a risk rating of good, marginal, or poor is assigned to each farm.

Given our baseline assumptions, including the prospect that government payments will be considerably less in future years than the near record highs of the previous two, the overall outlook for these farms is mixed. As a group, the cattle, swine, dairy, and poultry representative farms generally perform better than the diversified farms, which in turn fare better than the straight crop farms. Group summaries are discussed before each section in this report.

With no debt, a third of the representative farms (12) are classified as being in a good, or low risk,



financial position. The largest percentage of all representative farms (15) are classified as being in a marginal financial position for the forecast period, and nearly a quarter (8) of the farms are in a poor position even if we make the assumption that the farm assets (land, buildings, livestock, and machinery) are debt free.

If a realistic assumption of 20% initial debt is imposed, seven farms drop out of the good rating to marginal and twelve farms move from marginal to poor. This means more than half of the representative farms (57%) are at a high risk of running cash flow deficits or losing real net worth in the next five years.

The main message for Missouri farms in poor financial condition is that something will have to change in order for them to remain viable operations. Alternatives such as structural change, efficiency improvements, and improved marketing must come from within the farm or from external sources such as cash injections from non-farm income or through changes in public policy.

Financial Risk for Crop Farms – 0% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Nodaway, Atchison & Holt Counties 2000 Acre Feed Grain | Marginal | 36 | 36 | 17 | 21 |
| Clay & Ray Counties 2050 Acre Feed Grain | Marginal | 3 | 38 | 2 | 3 |
| Lafayette & Saline Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 30 | 49 | 17 | 53 |
| Carroll County 1700 Acre Feed Grain | Marginal | 22 | 33 | 4 | 6 |
| Carroll County 3300 Acre Feed Grain | Marginal | 35 | 32 | 6 | 13 |
| Lewis, Marion & Ralls Counties 1700 Acre Feed Grain | Marginal | 32 | 42 | 13 | 18 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain | Marginal | 4 | 51 | 2 | 9 |
| Butler County 2000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 99 | 99 | 76 | 99 |
| Butler County 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Marginal | 22 | 43 | 10 | 8 |
| Stoddard, Pemiscot & New Madrid Counties 400 Acre Limited Resource Feed Grain & Rice | Marginal | 6 | 6 | 4 | 43 |
| Pemiscot County 1600 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton | Marginal | 24 | 28 | 27 | 16 |
| Pemiscot County 3000 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton | Marginal | 20 | 62 | 13 | 12 |
| Stoddard County 2500 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 50 | 64 | 43 | 44 |
| New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott & Stoddard Counties 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Marginal | 4 | 29 | 2 | 1 |
| Mississippi & New Madrid Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain | Good | 6 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| Mississippi County 4000 Acre Feed Grain | Good | 14 | 21 | 9 | 2 |



FAPRI 2001 Baseline

Financial Risk for Crop Farms – 20% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Nodaway, Atchison & Holt Counties 2000 Acre Feed Grain | Marginal | 51 | 41 | 25 | 29 |
| Clay & Ray Counties 2050 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 35 | 83 | 3 | 28 |
| Lafayette & Saline Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 50 | 83 | 27 | 79 |
| Carroll County 1700 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 69 | 55 | 12 | 44 |
| Carroll County 3300 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 64 | 53 | 14 | 50 |
| Lewis, Marion & Ralls Counties 1700 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 42 | 53 | 16 | 37 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 42 | 87 | 6 | 58 |
| Butler County 2000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 99 | 99 | 96 | 99 |
| Butler County 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Marginal | 35 | 50 | 17 | 12 |
| Stoddard, Pemiscot & New Madrid Counties 400 Acre Limited Resource Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 92 | 25 | 12 | 98 |
| Pemiscot County 1600 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton | Marginal | 45 | 42 | 36 | 29 |
| Pemiscot County 3000 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton | Poor | 67 | 96 | 24 | 37 |
| Stoddard County 2500 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 56 | 74 | 48 | 67 |
| New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott & Stoddard Counties 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Marginal | 19 | 44 | 4 | 3 |
| Mississippi & New Madrid Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain | Good | 7 | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| Mississippi County 4000 Acre Feed Grain | Good | 17 | 23 | 11 | 5 |

FAPRI 2001 Baseline



Financial Risk for Crop Farms – 40% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Nodaway, Atchison & Holt Counties 2000 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 96 | 81 | 35 | 48 |
| Clay & Ray Counties 2050 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 99 | 99 | 14 | 99 |
| Lafayette & Saline Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 99 | 99 | 50 | 95 |
| Carroll County 1700 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 96 | 96 | 25 | 90 |
| Carroll County 3300 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 98 | 98 | 28 | 87 |
| Lewis, Marion & Ralls Counties 1700 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 64 | 77 | 20 | 57 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 99 | 99 | 27 | 96 |
| Butler County 2000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Butler County 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 50 | 55 | 22 | 27 |
| Stoddard, Pemiscot & New Madrid Counties 400 Acre Limited Resource Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 99 | 91 | 53 | 99 |
| Pemiscot County 1600 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton | Poor | 93 | 75 | 42 | 43 |
| Pemiscot County 3000 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton | Poor | 99 | 99 | 39 | 73 |
| Stoddard County 2500 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 66 | 96 | 56 | 80 |
| New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott & Stoddard Counties 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Marginal | 49 | 62 | 9 | 15 |
| Mississippi & New Madrid Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain | Good | 7 | 14 | 6 | 1 |
| Mississippi County 4000 Acre Feed Grain | Marginal | 26 | 29 | 15 | 8 |

FAPRI 2001 Baseline



Financial Risk for Crop Farms – 60% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Nodaway, Atchison & Holt Counties 2000 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 99 | 99 | 45 | 63 |
| Clay & Ray Counties 2050 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 99 | 99 | 81 | 99 |
| Lafayette & Saline Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 99 | 99 | 80 | 99 |
| Carroll County 1700 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 96 | 99 | 61 | 99 |
| Carroll County 3300 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 99 | 99 | 51 | 99 |
| Lewis, Marion & Ralls Counties 1700 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 99 | 99 | 31 | 74 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain | Poor | 99 | 99 | 68 | 99 |
| Butler County 2000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Butler County 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 67 | 68 | 31 | 46 |
| Stoddard, Pemiscot & New Madrid Counties 400 Acre Limited Resource Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 99 | 99 | 93 | 99 |
| Pemiscot County 1600 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton | Poor | 99 | 94 | 45 | 56 |
| Pemiscot County 3000 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton | Poor | 99 | 99 | 50 | 89 |
| Stoddard County 2500 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 99 | 99 | 65 | 93 |
| New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott & Stoddard Counties 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice | Poor | 92 | 94 | 24 | 48 |
| Mississippi & New Madrid Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain | Good | 9 | 14 | 9 | 1 |
| Mississippi County 4000 Acre Feed Grain | Marginal | 31 | 40 | 24 | 15 |

FAPRI 2001 Baseline



Financial Risk for Livestock, Dairy & Broiler Farms – 0% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Audrain, Monroe, Shelby & Marion Counties 1500 Sow Farrow/Finish | Good | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| Oregon County 350 Cow Beef | Poor | 7 | 57 | 18 | 33 |
| Christian County 85 Cow Dairy | Poor | 76 | 98 | 39 | 96 |
| Christian County 330 Cow Dairy | Marginal | 10 | 27 | 1 | 1 |
| Dade, Greene, Jasper & Barry Counties 130 Cow Intensive Grazing Dairy | Good | 9 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Lawrence & Barry Counties 200 Cow Beef | Good | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Lawrence & Barry Counties 6 House Contract Broiler | Good | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Newton & McDonald Counties 4 House Contract Broiler | Good | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

FAPRI 2001 Baseline



Financial Risk for Livestock, Dairy & Broiler Farms – 20% Debt

Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Audrain, Monroe, Shelby & Marion Counties 1500 Sow Farrow/Finish | Good | 6 | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| Oregon County 350 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 21 | 69 |
| Christian County 85 Cow Dairy | Poor | 99 | 99 | 61 | 99 |
| Christian County 330 Cow Dairy | Marginal | 23 | 35 | 1 | 2 |
| Dade, Greene, Jasper & Barry Counties 130 Cow Intensive Grazing Dairy | Good | 12 | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| Lawrence & Barry Counties 200 Cow Beef | Marginal | 42 | 25 | 9 | 19 |
| Lawrence & Barry Counties 6 House Contract Broiler | Good | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Newton & McDonald Counties 4 House Contract Broiler | Good | 99 | 1 | 1 | 1 |



Financial Risk for Livestock, Dairy & Broiler Farms – 40% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Audrain, Monroe, Shelby & Marion Counties 1500 Sow Farrow/Finish | Good | 67 | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| Oregon County 350 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 35 | 99 |
| Christian County 85 Cow Dairy | Poor | 99 | 99 | 94 | 99 |
| Christian County 330 Cow Dairy | Marginal | 44 | 47 | 2 | 4 |
| Dade, Greene, Jasper & Barry Counties 130 Cow Intensive Grazing Dairy | Good | 22 | 18 | 5 | 1 |
| Lawrence & Barry Counties 200 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 14 | 76 |
| Lawrence & Barry Counties 6 House Contract Broiler | Good | 99 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Newton & McDonald Counties 4 House Contract Broiler | Marginal | 99 | 99 | 9 | 1 |

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FAPRI 2001 Baseline



Financial Risk for Livestock, Dairy & Broiler Farms – 60% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Audrain, Monroe, Shelby & Marion Counties 1500 Sow Farrow/Finish | Marginal | 99 | 45 | 20 | 1 |
| Oregon County 350 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 60 | 99 |
| Christian County 85 Cow Dairy | Poor | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Christian County 330 Cow Dairy | Marginal | 80 | 76 | 6 | 11 |
| Dade, Greene, Jasper & Barry Counties 130 Cow Intensive Grazing Dairy | Good | 37 | 23 | 6 | 1 |
| Lawrence & Barry Counties 200 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 30 | 99 |
| Lawrence & Barry Counties 6 House Contract Broiler | Marginal | 99 | 99 | 1 | 1 |
| Newton & McDonald Counties 4 House Contract Broiler | Poor | 99 | 99 | 22 | 91 |



Financial Risk for Diversified Farms – 0% Debt

Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Nodaway County 1400 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Cow Beef | Poor | 63 | 84 | 40 | 89 |
| DeKalb & Clinton Counties 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 100 Cow Beef | Marginal | 27 | 33 | 13 | 20 |
| Monroe & Ralls Counties 1460 Acre Feed Grain & 25 Cow Beef | Marginal | 17 | 25 | 9 | 1 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 40 Cow Beef | Marginal | 2 | 32 | 2 | 3 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish | Good | 6 | 21 | 22 | 10 |
| Montgomery County 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 160 Sow Farrow/Finish | Poor | 1 | 41 | 14 | 69 |
| Osage County 250 Acre Feed Grain, 125 Cow Beef & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish | Good | 20 | 19 | 27 | 16 |
| Bates County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 75 Cow Beef | Poor | 52 | 83 | 26 | 67 |
| Dade County 440 Acre Feed Grain & 150 Cow Beef | Good | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Barton County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 50 Cow Beef | Good | 3 | 13 | 3 | 5 |
| Dade & Barton Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain & 135 Cow Beef | Good | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 |

FAPRI 2001 Baseline



Financial Risk for Diversified Farms – 20% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Nodaway County 1400 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 61 | 99 |
| DeKalb & Clinton Counties 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 100 Cow Beef | Poor | 52 | 62 | 29 | 56 |
| Monroe & Ralls Counties 1460 Acre Feed Grain & 25 Cow Beef | Marginal | 30 | 30 | 14 | 7 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 40 Cow Beef | Poor | 9 | 70 | 5 | 27 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish | Poor | 61 | 54 | 30 | 33 |
| Montgomery County 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 160 Sow Farrow/Finish | Poor | 66 | 95 | 31 | 99 |
| Osage County 250 Acre Feed Grain, 125 Cow Beef & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish | Marginal | 48 | 48 | 29 | 36 |
| Bates County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 75 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 46 | 92 |
| Dade County 440 Acre Feed Grain & 150 Cow Beef | Marginal | 99 | 34 | 13 | 8 |
| Barton County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 50 Cow Beef | Marginal | 50 | 50 | 9 | 17 |
| Dade & Barton Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain & 135 Cow Beef | Marginal | 36 | 31 | 6 | 4 |



Financial Risk for Diversified Farms – 40% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Nodaway County 1400 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 84 | 99 |
| DeKalb & Clinton Counties 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 100 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 46 | 92 |
| Monroe & Ralls Counties 1460 Acre Feed Grain & 25 Cow Beef | Poor | 94 | 92 | 20 | 32 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 40 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 10 | 82 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish | Poor | 99 | 96 | 47 | 71 |
| Montgomery County 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 160 Sow Farrow/Finish | Poor | 99 | 99 | 58 | 99 |
| Osage County 250 Acre Feed Grain, 125 Cow Beef & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish | Poor | 99 | 97 | 39 | 63 |
| Bates County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 75 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 66 | 98 |
| Dade County 440 Acre Feed Grain & 150 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 27 | 92 |
| Barton County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 50 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 92 | 22 | 57 |
| Dade & Barton Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain & 135 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 93 | 16 | 34 |

FAPRI 2001 Baseline



Financial Risk for Diversified Farms – 60% Debt Years 2001 and 2005

| Farm Description | Overall Financial Position | Probabilities | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Cash Flow Deficit | | Real Net Worth Declines | |
| | | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| Nodaway County 1400 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 96 | 99 |
| DeKalb & Clinton Counties 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 100 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 76 | 99 |
| Monroe & Ralls Counties 1460 Acre Feed Grain & 25 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 33 | 67 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 40 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 52 | 99 |
| Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish | Poor | 99 | 99 | 64 | 92 |
| Montgomery County 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 160 Sow Farrow/Finish | Poor | 99 | 99 | 92 | 99 |
| Osage County 250 Acre Feed Grain, 125 Cow Beef & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish | Poor | 99 | 99 | 48 | 85 |
| Bates County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 75 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 85 | 99 |
| Dade County 440 Acre Feed Grain & 150 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 63 | 99 |
| Barton County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 50 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 43 | 87 |
| Dade & Barton Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain & 135 Cow Beef | Poor | 99 | 99 | 30 | 77 |



Background Information

This report presents the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute's baseline farm level financial projections for Missouri farms for the years 2001-2005. A total of 35 model farms have been analyzed and sorted into three broad classifications: crop farms; livestock, dairy and poultry farms; and diversified operations.

Projections are based on a specific set of criteria that influence the results. Farm level financial outcomes incorporate FAPRI's baseline forecasts of the U.S. and global agricultural sector under the current farm bill as described below.

The representative farm concept acknowledges that farms, by nature, are structured to fit a set of local conditions. Just as landscape, soil productivity, and climate vary from one region to another, so do prices for agricultural products, land, capital inputs, and credit. There are more differences than similarities, for example, between a cattle farm in the Ozarks and a cotton farm in the Missouri bootheel.

Given the diversity of farm operations, external modifiers, such as a change in policy, can have drastically different impacts at the farm level. The principal purpose of the representative farm baseline is not to predict the future, but to serve as a benchmark for analyzing the impact of alternative policy scenarios on Missouri's diverse farms.

Farms are simulated by the research team using the Farm Level Income and Policy Simulation Model (FLIPSIM), developed by Dr. James Richardson at the Agricultural and Food Policy Center (AFPC), Texas A&M University. FLIPSIM uses accounting equations, identities, and probability distributions to simulate economic activities over a multi-year planning horizon. Risk analysis is a key component of the model.

Building a Representative Farm

Construction of a representative farm begins by determining the geographic area of study, often based on the type of agricultural operation being targeted (livestock, crop, etc.). A local facilitator is selected to assist the research team with data collection. The facilitator, who has several responsibilities, is an agricultural professional familiar with the local agricultural community.

The size range initially selected is representative of a single family farm that is likely to continue in the foreseeable future—as judged by the facilitator. The types of enterprises that are most common for the area are also considered. In some cases, the research team may be interested in targeting farms of a certain type for policy analysis—say, farms specializing in pork or rice production.

With these initial considerations, the facilitator identifies a panel of three to five local producers whose operations approximate the predetermined size range and who have similar enterprise mixes. If the local agricultural industry warrants, a second panel of producers may be identified who have operations two to three times larger than the single family unit to give an indicator of size economies. The second group typically represents family operations that support more than one household, usually relatives. Regardless of geographic area or size, each panel follows the same procedure to build the representative farm.

The research team meets with the panel to develop data and establish “real world” economic conditions for the model farm. At this point the panel finalizes the size and enterprises of the representative farm. Through a consensus building process, a representative farm is constructed. Panelists are led through a lengthy series of questions to arrive at quantitative descriptors of the farm's asset base, enterprise mix, labor requirements, the machinery complement, cash expenses by enterprise and whole-farm, production output, and other factors based on the most recently completed year. At each step, the number used for input into the model farm is agreed to by the group, based on the panelist's knowledge of their own individual operations.

It is important to note that the representative farm that emerges is a hybrid of the operations represented by the panel. It does not represent any one panelist's farm. By design, the representative farm will be recognizable by each panel member, but the consensus method of data discovery converges multiple numbers into a single data point and inserts a strong degree of anonymity.

The panelist's work extends beyond initial data collection. As the numbers are developed the research team enters them into the simulation soft-

ware. The panel then reviews all of the input data, usually the next day after further review of their personal farm records. When the panel agrees with the data, the simulation output is generated within minutes and thoroughly reviewed.

The representative farm is not used for policy analysis until the panel agrees that the simulation is performing in a manner consistent with conditions in that area. If the panel does not validate the representative farm, the research team and the panel will reexamine the data and discuss other factors, such as farm program criteria and local markets. Only when the panel validates the representative farm, does it become part of the data set of farms being used for policy analysis.

Updates for 2001

The panel is reconvened every two years to ensure that a farm being used in policy analysis reflects the current state of the local agricultural community. At this time adjustments are made to the original data set to reflect changes that may have occurred over time on the farm. Structural changes include adjustments in farm size, enterprise mix, or major differences in farming practices. So-called minor changes include updates to yield and price history and adjustments to input costs items. The following changes were made to the database since publication of the *Missouri Representative Farms Financial Projections* report of May 2000.

New Farms Added:

- Stoddard County 2500 Acre Feed Grain and Rice
- New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott and Stoddard Counties 4000 Acre Feed Grain and Rice
- Mississippi and New Madrid Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain
- Mississippi County 4000 Acre Feed Grain
- Oregon County 350 Cow Beef
- Dade, Greene, Jasper & Barry Counties 130 Cow Intensive Grazing Dairy
- Lawrence and Barry Counties 200 Cow Beef

Structural Updates:

- Butler County 2000 Acre Feed Grain and Rice
acreage increased by 100 acres from 1900

- Nodaway, Atchison and Holt Counties 2000 Acre Feed Grain
acreage increased by 715 acres from 1285
- Lafayette and Saline Counties 1800 Feed Grain
acreage increased by 100 acres from 1700
- Clay and Ray Counties 2050 Acre Feed Grain
acreage increased by 300 acres from 2050

Minor Updates:

- Butler County 4000 Acre Feed Grain and Rice
- Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain
- Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain and 40 Cow Beef
- Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain and 200 Sow Farrow/Finish
- Dade County 440 Acre Feed Grain and 150 Cow Beef

FAPRI 2001 Sector Baseline

This section summarizes the macroeconomic forecast and agricultural sector data from FAPRI's *2001 U.S. Agricultural Outlook*. These data are imposed on each representative farm to project farm level financial performance.

The FAPRI sector data incorporate projections for macroeconomic variables, national food and agricultural policy, weather, and technological change. FAPRI macroeconomic assumptions are derived from forecasts prepared by Standard and Poor's DRI, a private macroeconomic forecasting group. Provisions of current law (the Federal Agricultural and Improvement Reform Act, or FAIR Act of 1996) and international trade agreements are assumed to prevail for the duration of the planning horizon, 2001-05. Average weather conditions and historical rates of technological change are built into the data.

Over the next five years, feed grain prices are generally projected to increase slightly (Table 1). For example, the U.S. season average corn price per bushel is expected to climb from \$1.87 in 2000 to \$2.24 in 2005. Wheat prices are expected to continue strengthening from \$2.67 to \$3.17 by 2005. Soybeans are expected to find a low in 2001 at \$4.53 per bushel and start a slow recovery. The cotton price forecast is flat, increasing only 1.2 cents per pound over the next five years.

Table 1 also summarizes FAPRI projections concerning national policy for crops. Loan rates for

specific crop commodities are projected to change little, if any. Contract payments and market loan assistance (PFC/MLA) payments are projected flat in 2002-2005. Overall, government payment projec-

tions used in the representative farm analysis are considerably lower than the actual government payments received by participating farms the last three years, 1998-2000.

Table 1. The FAPRI 2001 Baseline Projections of Crop Prices, Loan Rates and AMTA Payments, 1996-2005.

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | dollars/unit | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop Prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn (bu) | 2.71 | 2.43 | 1.94 | 1.82 | 1.87 | 2.05 | 2.10 | 2.14 | 2.18 | 2.24 |
| Wheat (bu) | 4.30 | 3.38 | 2.65 | 2.48 | 2.67 | 2.88 | 2.91 | 3.03 | 3.11 | 3.17 |
| Cotton (lb.) | 0.6930 | 0.6520 | 0.6020 | 0.4490 | 0.5612 | 0.5537 | 0.5568 | 0.5613 | 0.5671 | 0.5731 |
| Sorghum (bu) | 2.34 | 2.21 | 1.66 | 1.57 | 1.78 | 1.84 | 1.87 | 1.91 | 1.96 | 2.02 |
| Soybeans (bu) | 7.35 | 6.47 | 4.93 | 4.63 | 4.75 | 4.53 | 4.56 | 4.69 | 4.89 | 5.06 |
| Barley (bu) | 2.74 | 2.38 | 1.98 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.23 | 2.27 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 2.37 |
| Oats (bu) | 1.96 | 1.60 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.19 | 1.24 | 1.27 | 1.31 |
| Rice (cwt.) | 9.96 | 9.70 | 8.89 | 6.11 | 5.78 | 6.29 | 6.55 | 6.96 | 7.05 | 7.26 |
| Soybean Meal (ton) | 260.37 | 186.55 | 130.56 | 153.08 | 167.65 | 160.73 | 160.07 | 162.08 | 166.10 | 168.95 |
| All Hay (ton) | 95.80 | 100.00 | 84.60 | 77.00 | 83.32 | 82.99 | 82.63 | 82.90 | 84.09 | 85.36 |
| Loan Rates | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn (bu) | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.89 |
| Wheat (bu) | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 |
| Cotton (lb.) | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| Sorghum (bu) | 1.81 | 1.76 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.70 | 1.71 |
| Soybeans (bu) | 4.97 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 |
| Barley (bu) | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1.59 | 1.62 | 1.65 | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.76 | 1.73 |
| Oats (bu) | 1.03 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.16 | 1.21 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1.10 |
| Rice (cwt.) | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 |
| PFC/MLA Payment Rates * | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn (bu) | 0.251 | 0.486 | 0.564 | 0.726 | 0.697 | 0.269 | 0.261 | 0.261 | 0.261 | 0.261 |
| Wheat (bu) | 0.874 | 0.631 | 0.993 | 1.268 | 1.220 | 0.472 | 0.458 | 0.458 | 0.458 | 0.458 |
| Cotton (lb) | 0.089 | 0.076 | 0.123 | 0.157 | 0.150 | 0.057 | 0.056 | 0.056 | 0.056 | 0.056 |
| Sorghum (bu) | 0.323 | 0.544 | 0.677 | 0.870 | 0.835 | 0.322 | 0.313 | 0.313 | 0.313 | 0.313 |
| Barley (bu) | 0.332 | 0.277 | 0.425 | 0.542 | 0.522 | 0.202 | 0.196 | 0.196 | 0.196 | 0.196 |
| Oats (bu) | 0.033 | 0.031 | 0.046 | 0.060 | 0.057 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.021 |
| Rice (cwt.) | 2.766 | 2.710 | 4.371 | 5.680 | 5.437 | 2.101 | 2.040 | 2.040 | 2.040 | 2.040 |

Source: "FAPRI 2001 U.S. Agricultural Outlook." Staff Report 1-01, University of Missouri - Columbia and Iowa State University, January 2001.

* Include market loan assistance payments for 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Turning to livestock and milk prices, (Table 2) feeder cattle are expected to reach a cyclical peak above \$98 per cwt in 2003 then begin declining. Market hogs are forecast to bottom in 2002 around

\$34 per cwt then climb to a peak of about \$46 per cwt in 2004. Missouri milk price peaks in 2001 at \$12.19 per cwt, then drops the following year to \$11.10 per cwt with the end of the price support program.

Table 2. The FAPRI 2001 Baseline Projections of Livestock and Milk Prices, 1996-2004

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | dollars/unit | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle Prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feeder Cattle (cwt.) | 61.31 | 81.34 | 77.70 | 82.63 | 94.54 | 96.81 | 97.92 | 98.41 | 94.07 | 87.24 |
| Fat Cattle (cwt.) | 65.05 | 66.32 | 61.48 | 65.56 | 69.65 | 74.49 | 76.00 | 76.64 | 74.16 | 71.94 |
| Culled Cows (cwt.) | 30.33 | 34.27 | 36.19 | 38.40 | 41.67 | 45.02 | 46.11 | 46.76 | 45.42 | 42.41 |
| Hog Prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barrows and Gilts (cwt.) | 56.53 | 54.30 | 34.72 | 34.00 | 44.70 | 40.60 | 34.54 | 41.46 | 45.63 | 42.95 |
| Culled Sows (cwt.) | 44.61 | 44.51 | 24.28 | 19.26 | 29.83 | 27.86 | 26.02 | 32.97 | 36.83 | 33.56 |
| Milk Prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Milk Price (cwt.) | 14.75 | 13.36 | 15.46 | 14.38 | 12.33 | 12.55 | 11.78 | 12.39 | 12.59 | 12.70 |
| Missouri (cwt.) | 15.10 | 13.70 | 15.60 | 14.70 | 11.70 | 12.19 | 11.10 | 11.71 | 11.93 | 12.04 |

Source: "FAPRI 2001 U.S. Agricultural Outlook." Staff Report 1-01, University of Missouri - Columbia and Iowa State University, January 2001.

Table 3. The FAPRI 2001 Baseline Projections Assumed Rate of Annual Change in Input Prices, Consumer Price Index, Interest Rates, and Land Prices

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Annual Rate of Change for Input Prices Paid | | | | | | | | | |
| Seed Price (%) | 7.73 | 4.56 | 0.90 | 4.53 | 1.08 | 0.39 | 1.32 | 1.59 | 1.63 |
| Fertilizer Prices (%) | -1.76 | -10.32 | -6.49 | 9.55 | 32.58 | -8.09 | -3.62 | -0.70 | 0.82 |
| Chemical Prices (%) | -2.01 | 1.82 | 3.80 | 3.76 | -0.79 | -1.34 | 2.17 | 3.05 | 2.92 |
| Machinery Prices (%) | -0.54 | -0.75 | -0.52 | -0.11 | 0.43 | -0.05 | 0.31 | 0.79 | 0.78 |
| Fuel and Lube Prices (%) | 0.49 | -6.48 | 0.35 | 30.75 | -4.09 | -9.44 | -1.77 | -1.61 | -0.88 |
| Labor (%) | 8.48 | 3.91 | 2.82 | 0.60 | 2.20 | 0.34 | 1.40 | 1.94 | 1.84 |
| Other Input Prices (%) | 1.31 | 1.44 | 2.04 | 5.33 | 0.75 | -0.50 | 0.75 | 1.26 | 1.16 |
| Non-Feed Dairy Costs (%) | 2.78 | -0.98 | 1.12 | 3.90 | 0.67 | -0.64 | 0.09 | 0.22 | 0.35 |
| Non-Feed Beef Costs (%) | 5.52 | -2.17 | 2.62 | 6.18 | 0.95 | 0.84 | 1.13 | 0.13 | -0.46 |
| Non-Feed Hog Costs (%) | -0.37 | -12.61 | 4.43 | 9.17 | 1.70 | 0.53 | 1.17 | 1.00 | 0.98 |
| Annual Change in Consumer Price Index | 2.34 | 1.56 | 2.18 | 3.40 | 2.56 | 1.80 | 2.06 | 2.36 | 2.52 |
| Annual Interest Rates | | | | | | | | | |
| Long Term (%) | 7.80 | 6.96 | 7.51 | 8.23 | 7.04 | 6.74 | 7.03 | 7.75 | 7.75 |
| Intermediate Term (%) | 8.44 | 8.35 | 7.99 | 9.23 | 9.06 | 8.29 | 8.37 | 8.91 | 9.00 |
| Savings Account (%) | 4.62 | 4.47 | 4.33 | 5.49 | 5.15 | 4.52 | 4.65 | 5.17 | 5.25 |
| Annual Rate of Change for U.S. Land Prices (%) | 4.40 | 5.18 | 4.72 | 2.94 | 1.90 | -2.05 | -2.42 | -1.16 | -1.23 |

Source: Previously unpublished data developed as part of the FAPRI 2001 U.S. Agricultural Outlook.

Table 3 shows the projected changes in farm input prices. Of particular note are fertilizer and fuel prices. For 2001, fertilizer prices are expected to be almost a third higher than in 2000, on top of the 9.5% increase in 1999. After increasing by almost 31% in 2000, fuel prices are expected to decline in successive years, but never reach pre-2000 prices.

Farmland values are projected to decline beginning in 2002 in response to declining farm income. This negative adjustment is reflected in the asset values and net worth calculations for the representative farms.

Key Assumptions

The following outlines the major assumptions and calculation methods applied to all representative farms in the analysis. These assumptions are based on the collective research of analysts at FAPRI and AFPC as well as primary input from the producer panels.

- Projections for all the farms assume no structural change in the farming operation for the forecast period of 2001-2005. Herd and flock sizes remain the same, enterprise mix is unchanged, and farming practices are unaltered.
- Non-farm income, including family employment, is not included in the analysis. Therefore, the reported financial output reflects the ability

of the farm to provide for all family living expenses and capital replacement.

- Minimum family living withdrawals are assumed to be \$25,000 annually or 10 percent of gross receipts. Actual family living withdrawals are determined by historical consumption patterns. Therefore, as the farm's profitability increases so does the level of family living withdrawals.
- Each representative farm is considered to be a sole proprietorship, subject to self-employment taxes plus federal and Missouri income taxes based on a family of four.
- It is assumed that each farm has a zero cash balance on hand in the beginning year of the analysis (1996, 1997, 1998 or 1999). Ending cash reserves represent the accumulation of net cash generated by farming activity, positive or negative, from the base year forward.
- All farms in this report have an equal number of years in the forecast period (2001-05), but the historical period ranges in length from two to five years, depending on when the farms were originally created with the panel.
- To simulate the historical portion of the analysis period (2000 and earlier), crop yields and live-stock output (sale weight and milk/cow) are held constant based on actual values obtained from

the producers. Likewise, prices are held constant at producer-provided values.

- For the forecast period of 2001-05, average prices are calculated by adjusting FAPRI's national baseline prices with a local price wedge provided by the producers.
- Risk analysis in future years incorporates both price and production risks. Variation in crop yield and livestock output (sale weight and milk/cow) over the past ten years is assumed to prevail into the future. The model selects random prices adjusted for the historical correlations among crop and livestock prices, both within a year and across years.
- As noted previously, farm program parameters, average annual prices, crop and livestock yield trends, interest rates, and input price inflation (deflation) are based on the 2001 FAPRI baseline projections which in turn assume continuation of the 1996 FAIR Act through 2005.
- The farms are assumed to be enrolled in the production flexibility program and take full advantage of the flexibility provisions in the 1996 FAIR Act (within current crop mix). Production flexibility contract payments are held constant at their 2002 levels for the remainder of the forecast period.
- Contract payments for participating cotton, wheat, feed grain, and rice farms are calculated as $(85 \text{ percent of historical base acreage}) \times (\text{farm program yield}) \times (\text{contract payment rate})$. The contract payment rate used is from the FAPRI 2001 baseline. The farm is structured so government payment limits do not reduce contract payments or loan deficiency payments. Marketing loan provisions are assumed to be in place.
- Market loss assistance payments and disaster provisions passed in late 1998 and again in 1999 and 2000 are included in the historical analysis, but projections do not include any additional payments that may be provided in 2001 or subsequent years. If additional payments are eventually made, the financial scenario for these farms will be stronger than indicated in this outlook.

Output Variables Defined

This section defines the output variables used in the FLIPSIM analysis and reported throughout the document for each representative farm.

Overall Financial Position, 2001-2005. Each farm is given a rating of good (green), marginal (yellow), or poor (red) as a means of summarizing economic efficiency, liquidity, and solvency position into a single scale. A farm is considered to be in good financial position when there is less than a 25 percent probability of experiencing a cash flow deficit and losing real net worth. If the probabilities of these events are between 25 and 50 percent the farm is classified as marginal. Probabilities greater than 50 percent place the farm in a poor financial position. The scale adjusts for improving or deteriorating financial performance over the five year horizon.

Net Income Adjustment (NIA), 2001- 2005. NIA is the annual increase or decrease in net cash farm income needed to prevent loss of real net worth. A positive NIA indicates the additional annual net income needed to maintain real net worth for the period. A negative NIA indicates the largest possible annual loss in net income the farm can endure without losing real net worth over the period. NIA values are expressed as a fraction of average annual cash receipts.

Annual Change in Real Net Worth, 2001-2005. The average of the annual percentage change in the operator's net worth (equity) for the forecast period, after adjusting for inflation. This value includes changes in real estate values. Recall that land value is projected to decline slightly.

Costs to Receipts Ratio, 2001-2005. The average ratio of total cash expenses to total receipts from all farm business sources. Cash expenses include interest costs, fixed cash costs and variable costs but exclude principal payments, depreciation, income taxes and family living expenses. Total receipts include crop and livestock receipts plus government payments and insurance indemnities, but excludes off-farm income.

Government Payments/Receipts, 2001–2005. Sum of all farm program payments (AMTA and market loan deficiency payments) divided by total receipts received from the market plus contract payments, marketing loan proceeds, crop insurance indemnities, and other farm related income.

The probability is reported for each year of the planning horizon to indicate whether the equity risk is increasing or decreasing.

Total Cash Receipts. Sum of cash receipts from all farm business sources, including market sales, contract payments, market loss assistance payments, CCC loan proceeds, marketing loan deficiency payments, crop insurance indemnities, and other farm related income. Excludes non-farm income.

Net Cash Farm Income. Total cash receipts minus all cash expenses. Net cash farm income is used to pay family living expenses, principal payments, income taxes, self-employment taxes, and machinery replacements costs (not depreciation).

Probability of a Cash Flow Deficit. The number of times out of 100 that annual net cash farm income is less than the cash requirement for family living, principal payments, federal and state income taxes, self-employment taxes, and actual machinery replacement expenses (not depreciation). This probability is reported for each year of the planning horizon to indicate whether cash flow risk is increasing or decreasing.

Ending Cash Reserves. Total cash on hand at the end of the year. Ending cash equals beginning cash reserves, plus *net* cash farm income and interest earned on cash reserves, less principal payments, federal and state income taxes, self-employment taxes, family living withdrawals, and actual machinery replacement costs (not depreciation).

Nominal Net Worth. Equity at the end of each year equals total assets including land minus total debt from all sources. Nominal net worth is not adjusted for inflation. Average values are reported for each year in the planning horizon.

Probability of Losing Real Net Worth. The number of times out of 100 that inflation adjusted net worth is less than net worth on January 01, 2001.

Crop Farms Summary

Nodaway, Atchison & Holt Counties 2000 Acre Feed Grain*

Clay & Ray Counties 2050 Acre Feed Grain

Lafayette & Saline Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain*

Carroll County 1700 Acre Feed Grain

Carroll County 3300 Acre Feed Grain

Lewis, Marion & Ralls Counties 1700 Acre Feed Grain*

Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain

Butler County 2000 Acre Feed Grain and Rice

Butler County 4000 Acre Feed Grain and Rice

Stoddard, Pemiscot & New Madrid Counties 400 Acre Limited Resource Feed Grain & Rice

Pemiscot County 1600 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton

Pemiscot County 3000 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton

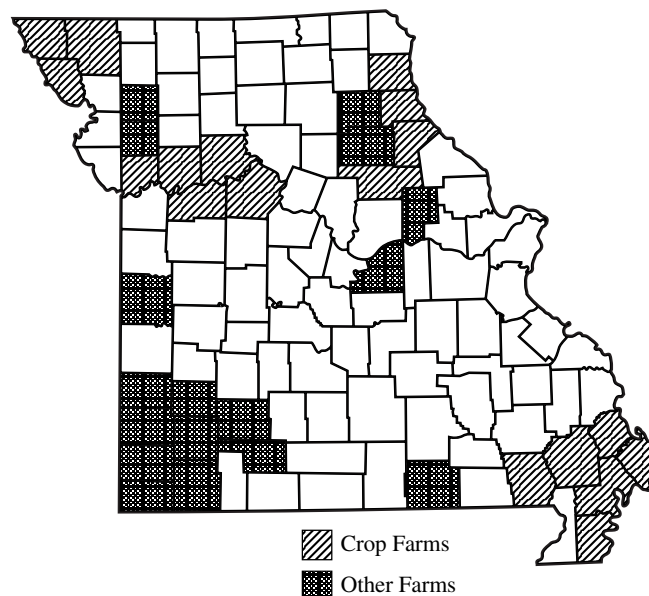
Stoddard County 2500 Acre Feed Grain and Rice

New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott & Stoddard Counties 4000 Acre Feed Grain and Rice

Mississippi & New Madrid Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain

Mississippi County 4000 Acre Feed Grain

*These farms are also part of FAPRI environmental research projects.



debt to asset positions, which obviously have major impacts on financial performance.

Major Variables Impacting Crop Farms

- Crop prices generally trend up from 2000 levels. Rice makes the strongest improvement from a low in 2000. Soybeans reach a low in 2001 and then slowly recover.
- Crop yields are expected to increase slightly at trend levels.
- Government payments are projected to be considerably less in future years than the previous two. On these representative crop farms, the average government payment as a percent of receipts is 14 percent, but ranges from 13 to 33 percent.
- Land prices are projected to decline about 7% beginning in 2002 through 2005.
- Input costs are generally projected to increase. Fuel prices begin to moderate some from the high in 2000. Fertilizer prices spike in 2001.
- Farms are tested under 0, 20, 40 and 60 percent

Outlook

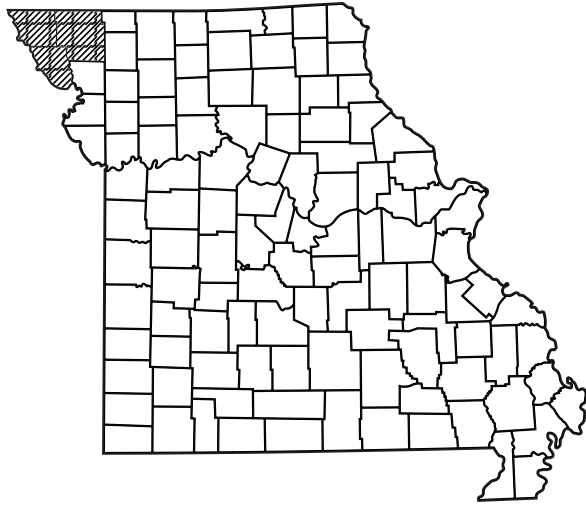
Most of the 16 crop farms in this analysis face serious financial risk in the next five years. Crop farms are more vulnerable than the livestock or diversified groups of farms in our analysis.

Even with no debt, three crop farms are considered to be in a *poor* financial position because of the high probability of cash flow deficits and/or a loss in real net worth. The annual costs to receipts ratio on these farms averages 95% with no debt payments.

The majority of the crop farms, eleven, are in a *marginal* position even with no debt payments. Seven of these farms slip to a *poor* rating if the debt load increases to 20%. If debt is 40%, the number of farms receiving a *poor* rating increases to thirteen.

Three farms, all in the bootheel region, are unique in that they experience relatively low risk while servicing debt as high as 40%. The annual costs to receipts ratio on these farms averages 67% with no debt and 71% with high debt. There are other bootheel representative farms that do not perform as well.

Nodaway, Atchison and Holt Counties 2000 Acre Feed Grain Farm



Facilitator: Brooks Hurst
Producers: Sam Graves
 Brooks Hurst
 Terry Ecker
 Lyle Brown
 Steve Alexander

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 880 |
| Acres leased | 1,120 |
| Total | 2,000 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Corn | 1,000 |
| Soybeans | 1,000 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 2,112 |
| Machinery | 458 |
| Buildings | 109 |
| Total | 2,679 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,400 |
|--------------------|---------|

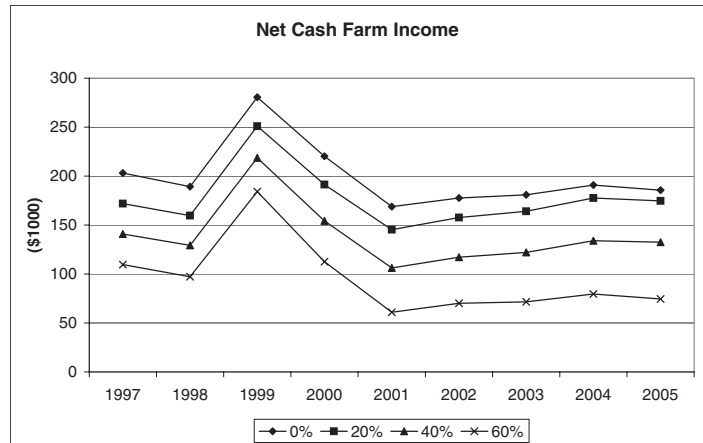
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | -2.1 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 78.2 | 82.5 | 93.0 | 105.7 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -15.0 | -8.6 | 0.0 | 8.7 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 |

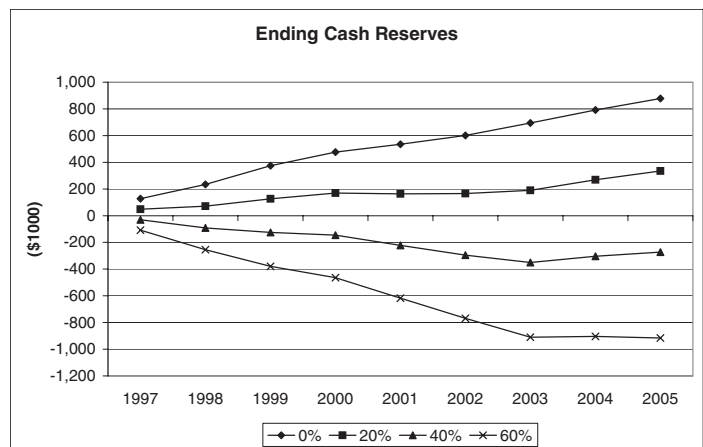
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$478 | \$512 | \$478 | \$512 | \$478 | \$512 | \$478 | \$512 |
| Net cash farm income | \$168 | \$186 | \$145 | \$175 | \$106 | \$133 | \$61 | \$74 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$535 | \$878 | \$164 | \$335 | -\$223 | -\$273 | -\$617 | -\$916 |

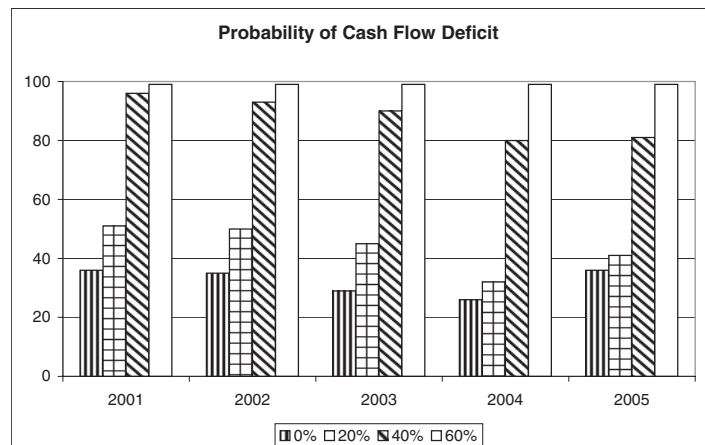
Due to lower trend yields and reduced government payments in 2001 relative to previous years, net cash farm income continues to decline in 2001. The farm shows slight income recovery in the 2002 – 2005 period. This is due to trend yield increasing each year due to technology increases and slight recovery in crop prices throughout the period.



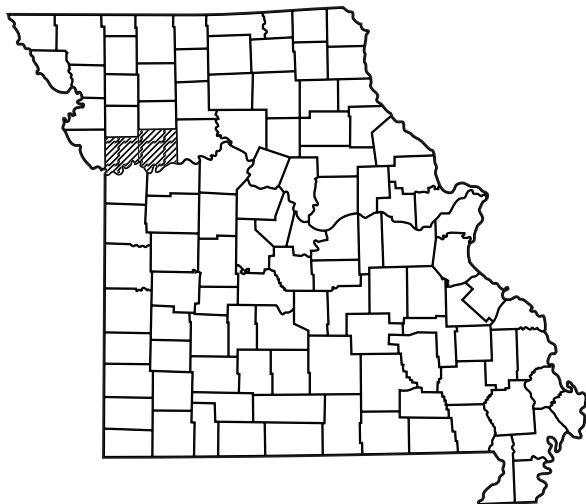
The farm is able to build a cash reserve at the 0% and 20% debt levels. However, if this farm is faced with a 40% or 60% debt to asset ratio, the farm shows a negative and declining ending cash reserve each year. The farm does not generate enough revenue at the higher debt levels to cover the interest, principal, and carry-over debt payments.



This farm faces cash flow pressure throughout the forecast period at all debt levels. The 0%, 20%, and 40% debt levels face declining probabilities from 2001 – 2004 as crop prices increase and yield increases. However, in 2005 the probability of a cash flow deficit increases again because cost increases exceed increases in income. The farm does not generate enough income to cover family living, taxes, principal payments, and machinery replacement.



Clay and Ray Counties 2050 Acre Feed Grain Farm



Facilitator: Tom Waters
Producers: Tom Waters
 Steve Ewert
 Max Hockemeier
 Dwight McMullen
 Perry Vandiver

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 1,230 |
| Acres leased | 820 |
| Total | 2,050 |

Land tenure – other land

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Acres owned | 62 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 62 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Corn | 484 |
| Soybeans | 1,566 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 2,584 |
| Machinery | 487 |
| Buildings | 150 |
| Total | 3,221 |

Market Value

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,000 |
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$2,000 |

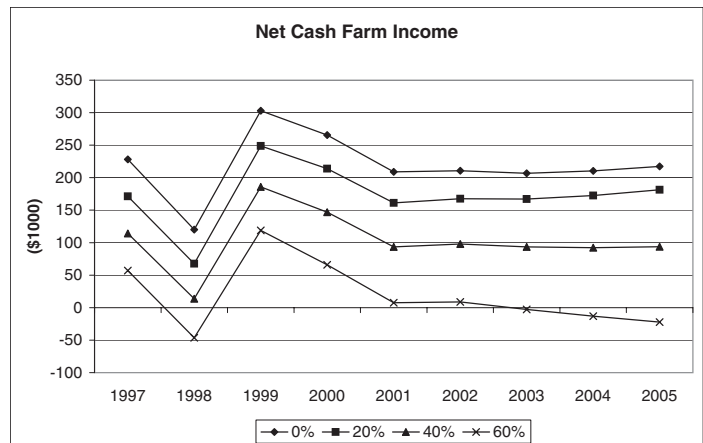
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 1.3 | 0.2 | -2.5 | -11.4 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 55.4 | 64.9 | 82.3 | 104.9 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -15.0 | -1.7 | 15.0 | 30.2 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 |

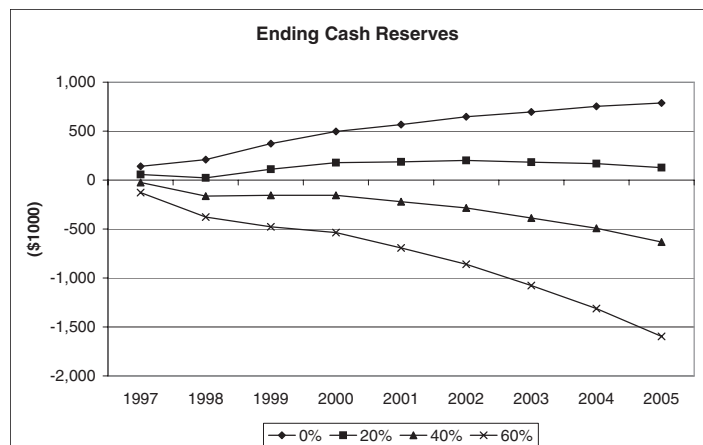
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$441 | \$466 | \$441 | \$466 | \$441 | \$466 | \$441 | \$466 |
| Net cash farm income | \$209 | \$217 | \$161 | \$181 | \$93 | \$94 | \$8 | -\$22 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$567 | \$788 | \$186 | \$128 | -\$220 | -\$632 | -\$693 | -\$1,596 |

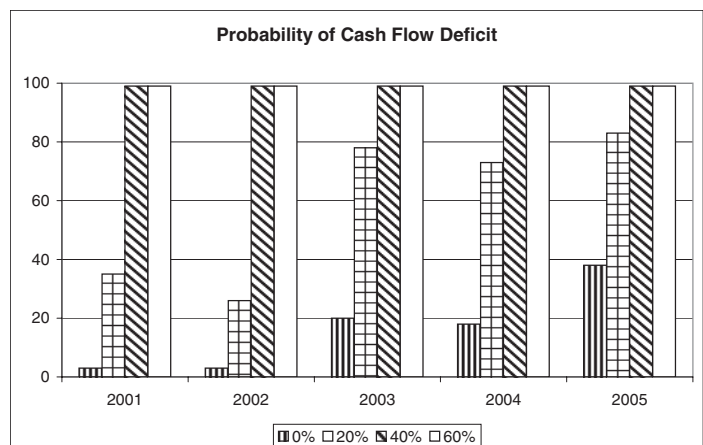
Net cash farm income bottomed out in 1998 due to falling crop prices and increasing expenses, but farm income recovered in 1999 due to additional government payments and higher yields. However, income falls during the 2000 – 2001 period due to higher costs. Fuel costs increased by 31% in 2000 and fertilizer increased by 33% in 2001. Lower trend yields and no additional government aid keeps income relatively flat in the forecast period.



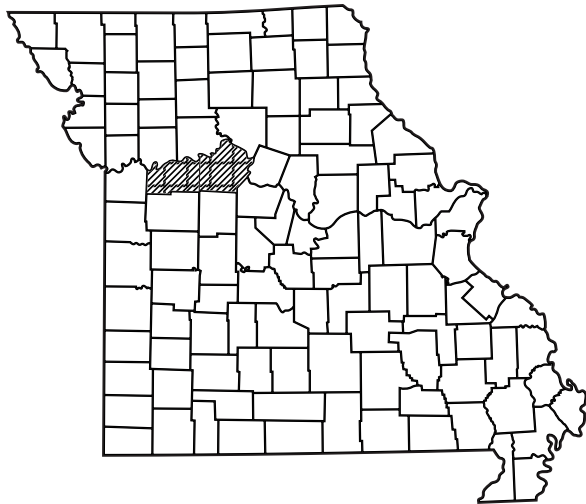
The 0% debt level is the only level that enables the farm to increase ending cash reserves throughout the analysis. The 20% debt level is able to maintain a positive cash reserve, but it declines throughout the forecast period. The 40% and 60% debt levels maintain a negative and declining cash reserve throughout the analysis. In the forecast period, the farm is not generating enough income to cover interest, principal, and carry-over debt payments at the 20%, 40% and 60% debt levels.



With no debt, this farm is facing very low to moderate cash flow deficit pressure throughout the forecast period. The 20% debt level faces moderate cash flow deficit pressure in the early years of the forecast period, but that pressure rises significantly in the 2003 – 2005 period. The 40% and 60% debt levels face severe cash flow deficit pressure throughout the forecast period.



Lafayette and Saline Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain Farm



Facilitator: Neal Bredehoeft
Producers: Neal Bredehoeft
 Ron Catlett
 Lynn Fahrmeier
 Dennis Schneider
 Ellis Dieckhoff

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 875 |
| Acres leased | 925 |
| Total | 1,800 |

Land tenure – other land

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 197 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 197 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Corn | 900 |
| Soybeans | 900 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 2,125 |
| Machinery | 445 |
| Buildings | 110 |
| Total | 2,680 |

Market Value

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,000 |
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$1,904 |

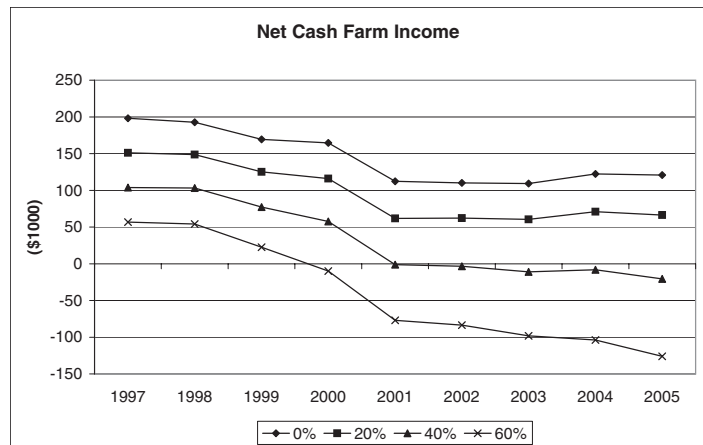
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | -0.3 | -2.4 | -7.3 | -22.8 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 89.4 | 101.6 | 119.3 | 140.7 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | 2.5 | 13.4 | 24.8 | 37.7 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 |

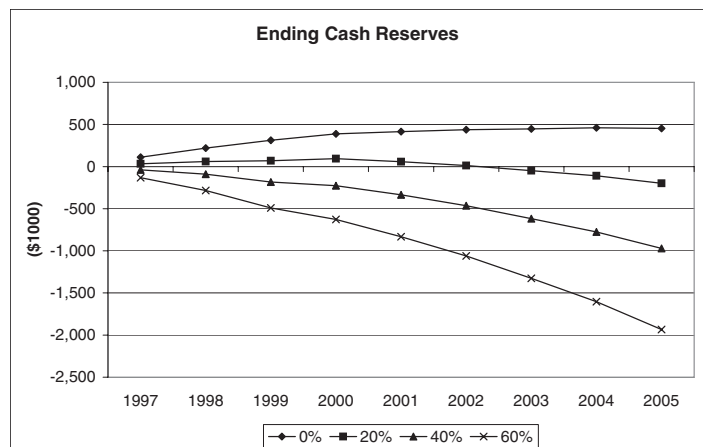
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$470 | \$505 | \$470 | \$505 | \$470 | \$505 | \$470 | \$505 |
| Net cash farm income | \$112 | \$121 | \$62 | \$66 | -\$1 | -\$21 | -\$77 | -\$126 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$415 | \$452 | \$58 | -\$198 | -\$336 | -\$972 | -\$832 | -\$1,933 |

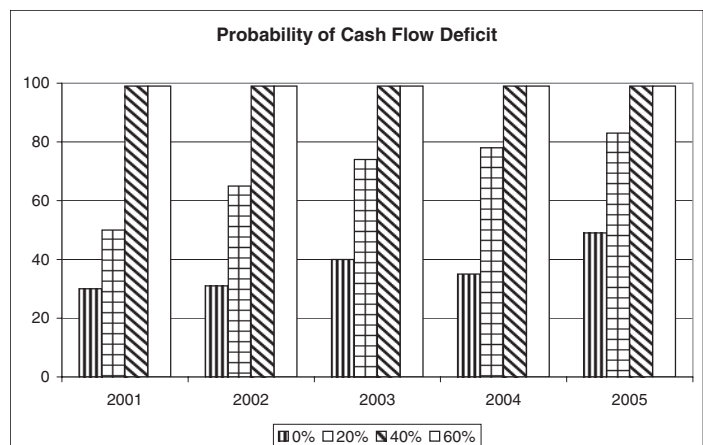
Net cash farm income is on a downward trend across all debt levels from 1998 – 2001 due to falling crop prices and increased expenses. With the lower debt levels, net cash farm income remains steady throughout the 2001 – 2003 period and increases slightly in 2004 and 2005. At the 40% and 60% debt levels, income continues downward throughout the forecast period. At higher debt levels, the farm is unable to increase income enough to cover increased costs and debt payments.



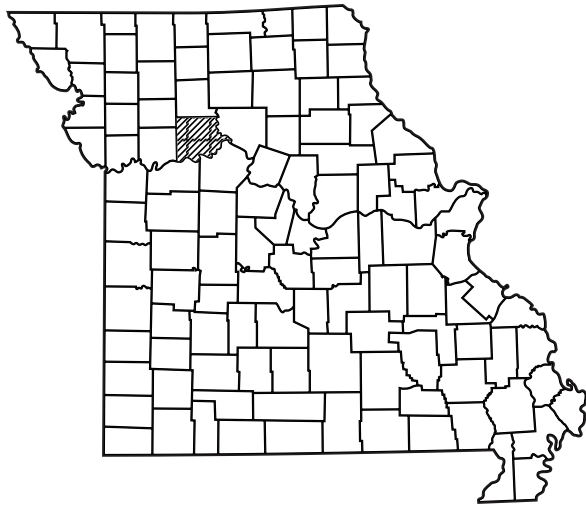
The farm is able to build cash reserves throughout the analysis at the 0% debt level. However, at the 20%, 40% and 60% debt levels, ending cash reserves decline throughout the forecast period. When the farm incurs a debt load, it is not generating enough income to cover interest, principal, and carry-over debt payments.



This farm faces moderate cash flow pressure at the 0% debt level and severe cash flow deficit pressure at the 40% and 60% debt levels. Even with no beginning debt (0% debt level), the farm faces a 49% chance of cash flow deficit by 2005. At the 20% debt level, the farm faces at least a 50% chance of cash flow deficit in all years. At the 40% and 60% debt levels, this probability is at 99% in all years. The farm cannot generate enough income to cover interest, principal and carry-over debt payments.



Carroll County 1700 Acre Feed Grain Farm



Facilitator: Parman Green
Producers: Glen Kaiser
 Ron Linneman
 Gerald Kitchen
 Jack Harriman
 Jim Wheeler

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 850 |
| Acres leased | 850 |
| Total | 1,700 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Corn | 807.5 |
| Soybeans | 807.5 |
| Wheat | 85 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 1,610 |
| Machinery | 435 |
| Buildings | 134 |
| Total | 2,179 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,894 |
|--------------------|---------|

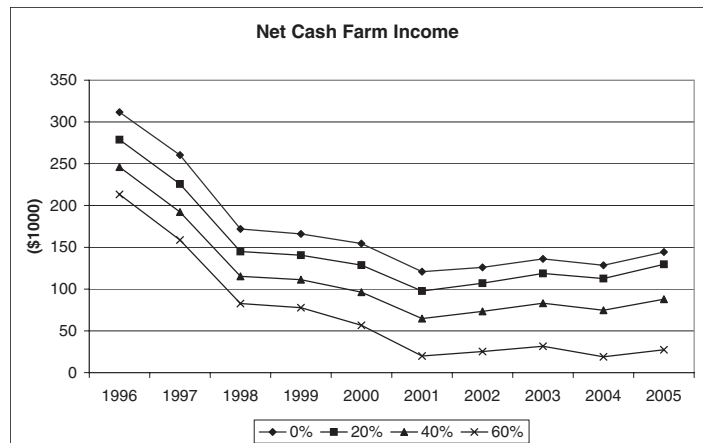
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 1.1 | 0.2 | -1.7 | -6.2 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 67.5 | 72.9 | 83.7 | 99.2 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -12.0 | -1.8 | 10.4 | 22.9 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 |

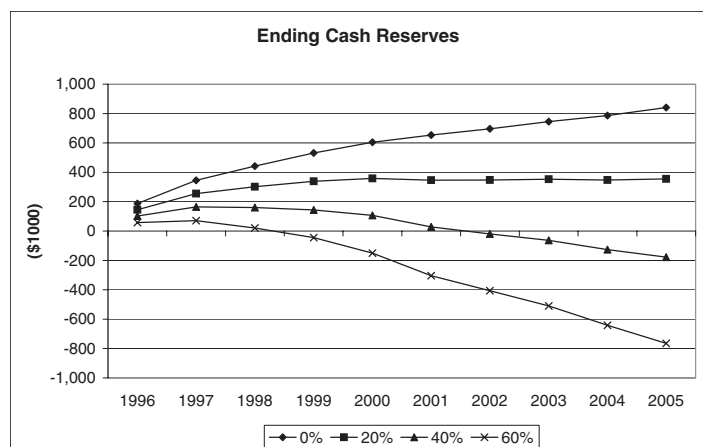
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$346 | \$375 | \$346 | \$375 | \$346 | \$375 | \$346 | \$375 |
| Net cash farm income | \$121 | \$144 | \$98 | \$130 | \$65 | \$88 | \$20 | \$27 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$653 | \$841 | \$346 | \$355 | \$28 | -\$177 | -\$304 | -\$765 |

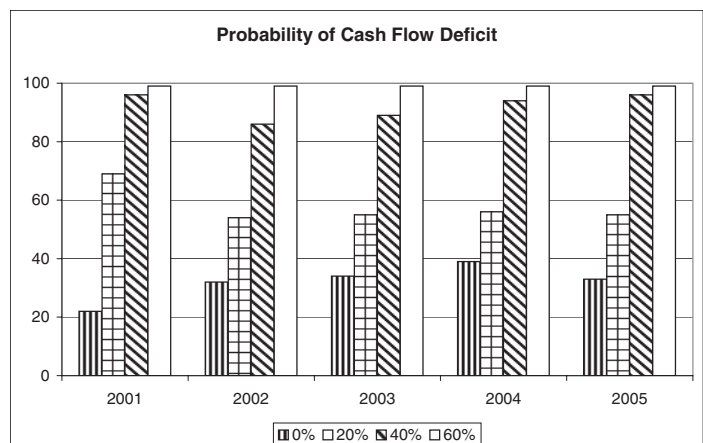
Net cash farm income continues to decline in 2001, but remains positive. The downward trend is due to declining crop prices, reduced yields in some years, increasing costs, and lower government payments in 2001. In the forecast period, income increases slightly due to increases in trend yields as a result of technology advances and slightly higher crop prices. The farm is able to generate enough additional income to cover increased input costs.



Similar to the larger Carroll County farm, this farm maintains a positive ending cash reserve at the 0% and 20% debt levels. However, at the 40% and 60% debt levels, the farm has a negative ending cash reserve at the end of the forecast period. The farm is unable to generate enough income to cover the interest, principal, and carry-over debt payments.



This farm is facing moderate to severe cash flow deficit pressure at all debt levels across the forecast period. With no beginning debt, the farm faces a 22% – 39% probability of a cash flow deficit. At higher debt levels, the risks of cash flow deficits rise significantly. At the 20% debt level, this probability remains above 50%. The 40% and 60% debt levels are facing 86% - 99% probabilities of cash flow deficits.



Carroll County 3300 Acre Feed Grain Farm



Facilitator: Parman Green
Producers: Mike Hisle
 Ron Gibson

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 1,600 |
| Acres leased | 1,700 |
| Total | 3,300 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Corn | 1,319 |
| Soybeans | 1,881 |
| Wheat | 100 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 3,030 |
| Machinery | 638 |
| Buildings | 168 |
| Total | 3,836 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,894 |
|--------------------|---------|

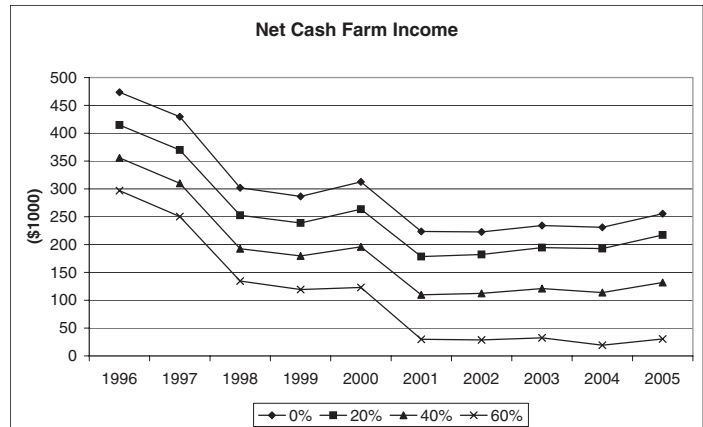
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 0.9 | 0.0 | -2.2 | -7.0 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 70.6 | 77.0 | 88.9 | 103.0 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -8.6 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 22.9 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.2 |

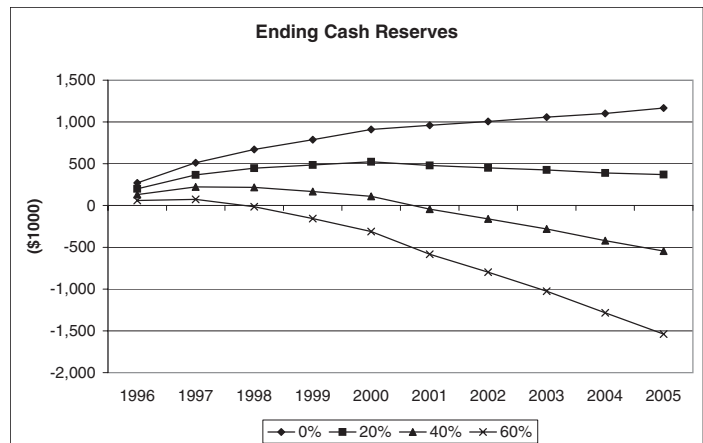
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$659 | \$710 | \$659 | \$710 | \$659 | \$710 | \$659 | \$710 |
| Net cash farm income | \$223 | \$255 | \$178 | \$217 | \$110 | \$132 | \$30 | \$31 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$960 | \$1,168 | \$479 | \$371 | -\$44 | -\$545 | -\$582 | -\$1,539 |

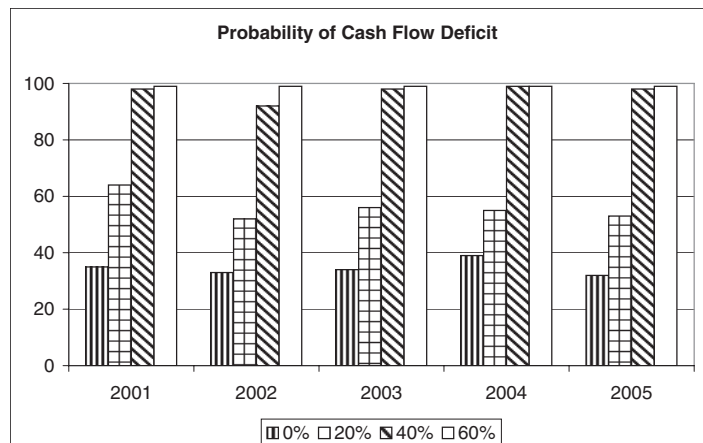
Net cash farm income bottomed out temporarily in 1999 due to low crop prices and reduced yields caused by drought conditions. A slight recovery in 2000 due to higher yields is short lived as income falls again in 2001. Income remains relatively low but with a slight upward trend through the 2001 – 2005 period. Slight improvement in crop prices and yields offset higher input costs and assumed loss in government payments.



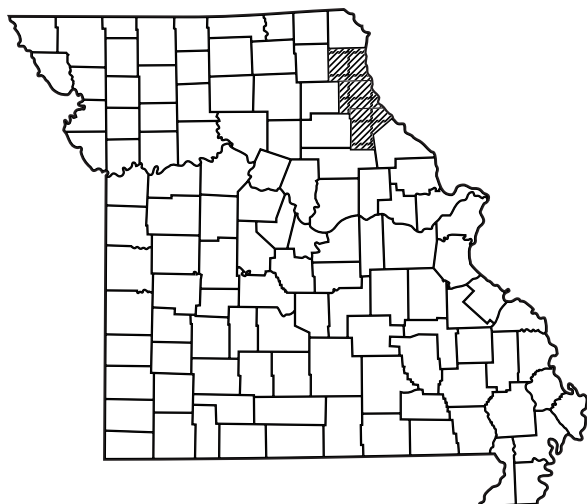
The farm is able to maintain a positive ending cash reserve at the 0% and 20% debt levels. However, at the 40% and 60% debt levels, the farm has a negative ending cash reserve at the end of the forecast period. The farm is unable to generate enough income to cover the interest, principal, and carry-over debt payments at higher debt levels.



The probability of cash flow deficit remains in the moderate range at the 0% debt level. As the farm incurs more debt, the probability increases rapidly. The 20% debt level maintains a greater than 52% probability of a cash flow deficit. As debt rises above 40%, the probability of cash flow deficit remains at or above 92% in each year, due to increasing input costs and decreasing government payments. The financials on this farm follow the same trend as the smaller Carroll County crop farm.



Lewis, Marion, and Ralls Counties 1700 Acre Feed Grain Farm



Facilitator: John Schaffer
Producers: David Lillard
 Earl Gard
 John Schaffer
 Jerry Katsenburg
 Bill Goldinger
 Alton Vannice
 John Wood

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 680 |
| Acres leased | 1,020 |
| Total | 1,700 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Soybeans | 850 |
| Corn | 600 |
| Wheat | 250 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 1,632 |
| Machinery | 366 |
| Buildings | 125 |
| Total | 2,123 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,400 |
|--------------------|---------|

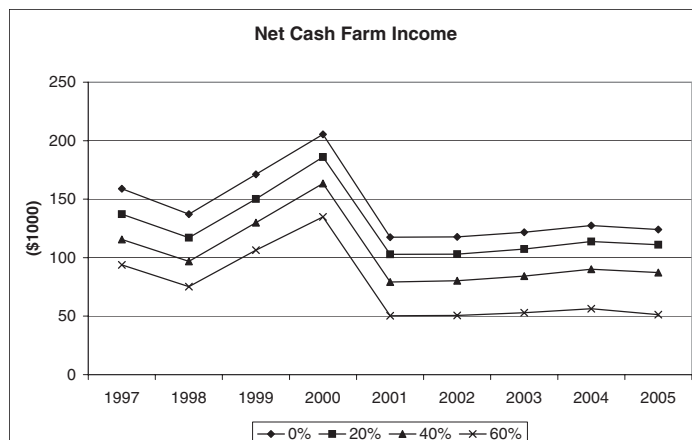
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 1.3 | 0.6 | -0.5 | -2.4 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 70.6 | 75.8 | 84.4 | 96.1 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -13.0 | -5.1 | 3.7 | 12.8 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 |

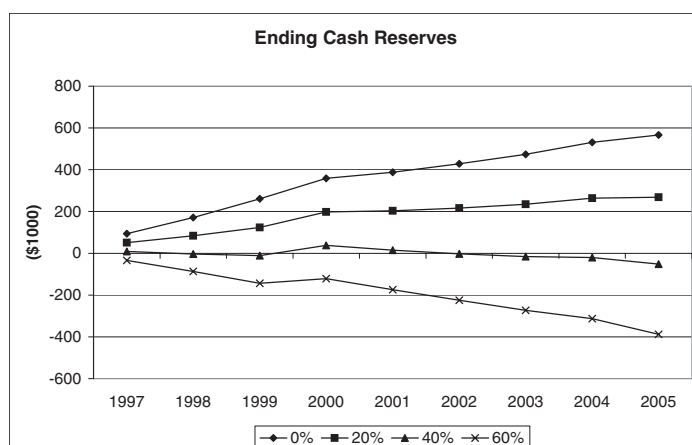
Beginning and ending year’s financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$307 | \$327 | \$307 | \$327 | \$307 | \$327 | \$307 | \$327 |
| Net cash farm income | \$118 | \$124 | \$103 | \$111 | \$79 | \$87 | \$50 | \$51 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$388 | \$566 | \$203 | \$268 | \$15 | -\$52 | -\$175 | -\$387 |

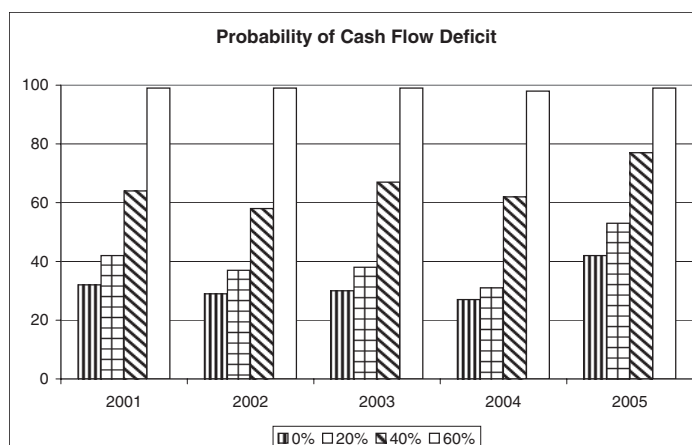
Net cash farm income dropped in 1998 due to lower crop prices and higher expenses, but recovered in 1999 and 2000 due to the additional government payments and higher yields. Net cash farm income falls significantly in 2001 due to higher input costs—most notably a 33% increase in fertilizer costs—lower trend yields, and a reduction of government payments. Income is increasing at a very low rate across the forecast period.



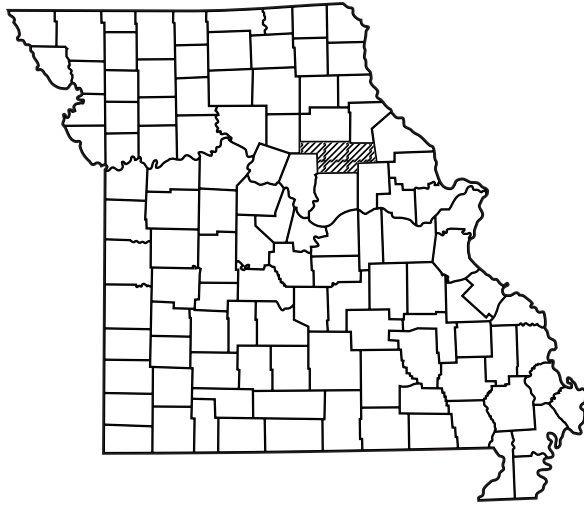
The farm is able to build cash reserves throughout the analysis at the 0% and 20% debt levels. At the 40% debt levels, ending cash reserves hover around the \$0 level but trend downward and negative throughout the forecast period. The 60% debt level has a negative and declining cash reserve throughout. When the debt load reaches 60%, the farm is not generating enough income to cover interest, principal, and carry-over debt payments.



This farm faces moderate cash flow deficit pressure at the 0% debt level. At the 20% debt level, the farm faces a 31%-53% probability of cash flow deficit. At the 40% debt level, the probability of cash flow deficit is above 62% in four of the five years in the forecast period. The 60% debt level has a 99% chance of cash flow deficit in all years. With a high debt load, this farm is very unlikely to generate enough income to cover debt payments.



Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain Farm



Facilitator: Joe Trujillo
Producers: Jon Robnett
 Rodney Willingham
 Donnie Schwartz
 Jim Gastler
 Jeffrey A. Fennwald
 Jules Willott
 Bill Kessler
 Jake Freyer
 Adam Blau
 Richard Primus

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 345 |
| Acres leased | 805 |
| Total | 1,150 |

Land tenure – other land

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Acres owned | 35 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 35 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Corn | 200 |
| Soybeans | 690 |
| Wheat | 75 |

Asset (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 678 |
| Machinery | 226 |
| Buildings | 95 |
| Total | 999 |

Market Value

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,800 |
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$1,629 |

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| DC Soybeans | 75 |
| Milo | 185 |

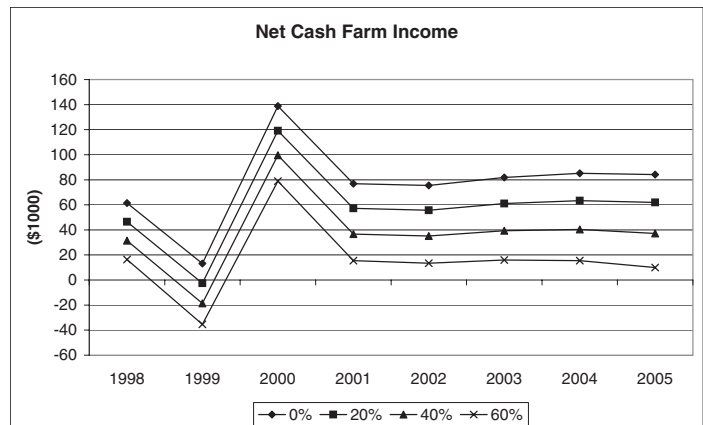
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 1.2 | -0.4 | -3.4 | -11.1 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 68.0 | 76.8 | 86.1 | 96.1 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -6.4 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 18.2 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.5 |

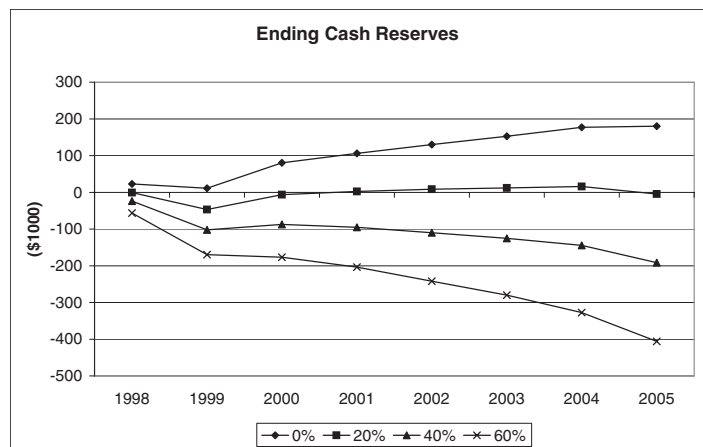
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$235 | \$250 | \$235 | \$250 | \$235 | \$250 | \$235 | \$250 |
| Net cash farm income | \$77 | \$84 | \$57 | \$62 | \$37 | \$37 | \$15 | \$10 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$106 | \$180 | \$3 | -\$4 | -\$95 | -\$192 | -\$204 | -\$406 |

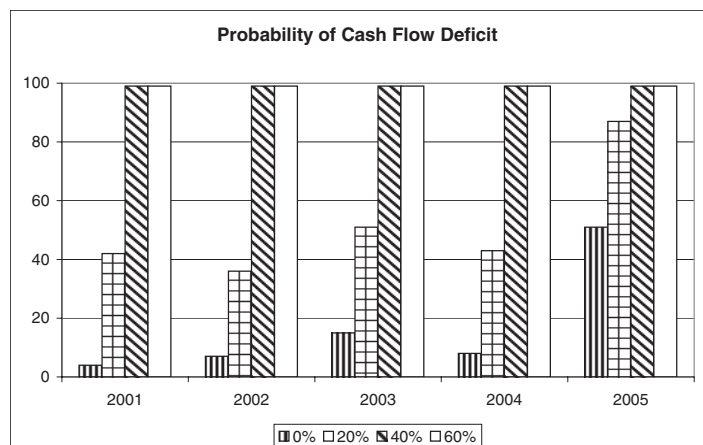
Net cash farm income bottomed out in 1999 due to low crop prices and reduced yields due to drought conditions, then recovered in 2000 due to higher yields and additional government aid. Net cash farm income drops again in 2001 due to lower trend yields, increased input costs, and lower government payments, then slowly trends upward throughout the forecast period. Increases in yields due to technology advances and slightly higher crop prices outweigh higher input costs and lower government payments.



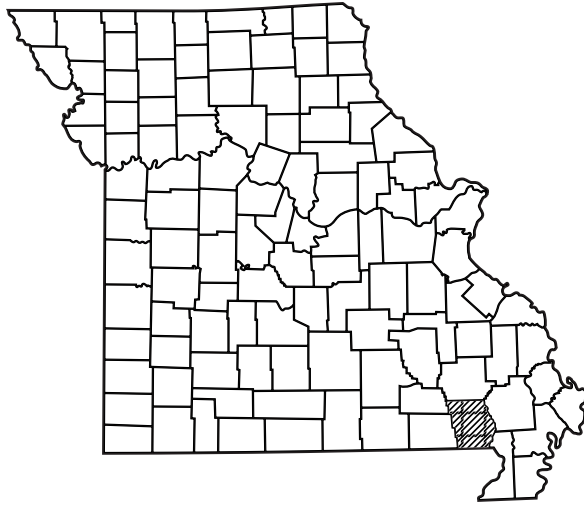
The ending cash reserve increases and is positive at the 0% debt level. The 20% debt level ending cash reserve increases slightly through 2004 but drops into the negative in 2005. At the 40% and 60% debt levels, the farm has a decreasing and negative ending cash reserve throughout the period. The farm does not generate enough income to cover interest, principal, and carry-over debt payments.



By 2005, this farm faces severe cash flow pressure at all debt levels. At the 0% and 20% debt levels, the cash flow pressure is only moderate until 2005 while at the 40% and 60% debt levels it is in the severe range throughout the forecast period. The farm is unlikely to generate enough income to cover family living, taxes, principal payments, and machinery replacement.



Butler County 2000 Acre Feed Grain and Rice Farm



Facilitators: Bruce Beck
Producers: Rick Spargo
 Bruce Yarbrow
 Rodney Walls
 Floyd Page
 Mitch Clark

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 800 |
| Acres leased | 1,200 |
| Total | 2,000 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 1,600 |
| Machinery | 788 |
| Buildings | 70 |
| Total | 2,458 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Corn | 150 |
| Soybeans | 900 |
| Rice | 500 |
| Milo | 150 |
| Wheat | 300 |
| DC Soybeans | 300 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,000 |
|--------------------|---------|

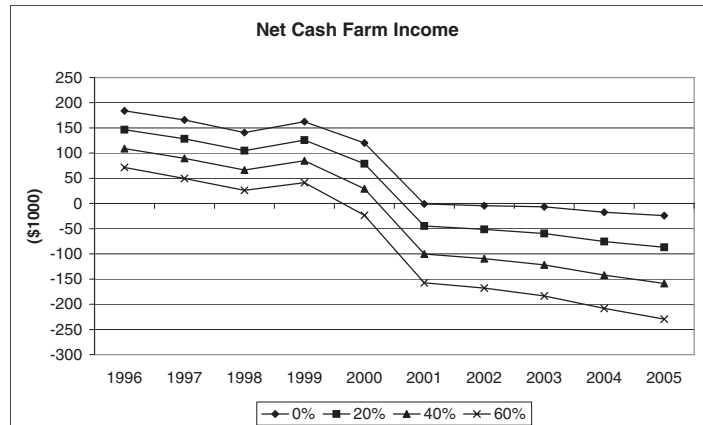
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | -4.9 | -9.3 | -19.4 | -50.7 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 103.8 | 113.1 | 124.2 | 135.3 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | 19.0 | 27.4 | 36.4 | 45.8 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 |

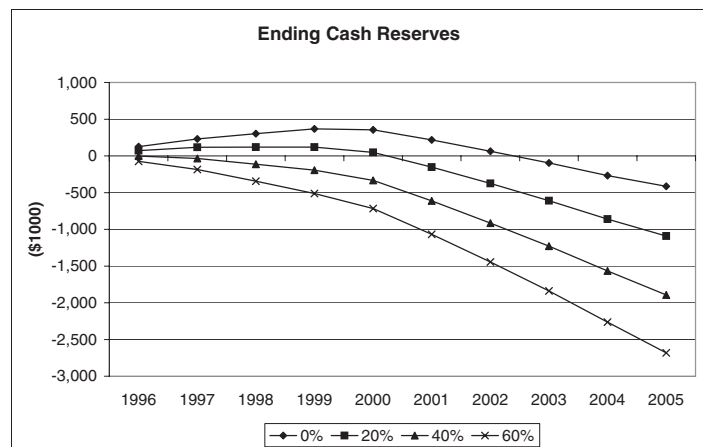
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$565 | \$591 | \$565 | \$591 | \$565 | \$591 | \$565 | \$591 |
| Net cash farm income | \$0 | -\$24 | -\$45 | -\$87 | -\$100 | -\$159 | -\$157 | -\$230 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$218 | -\$415 | -\$153 | -\$1,092 | -\$611 | -\$1,892 | -\$1,067 | -\$2,682 |

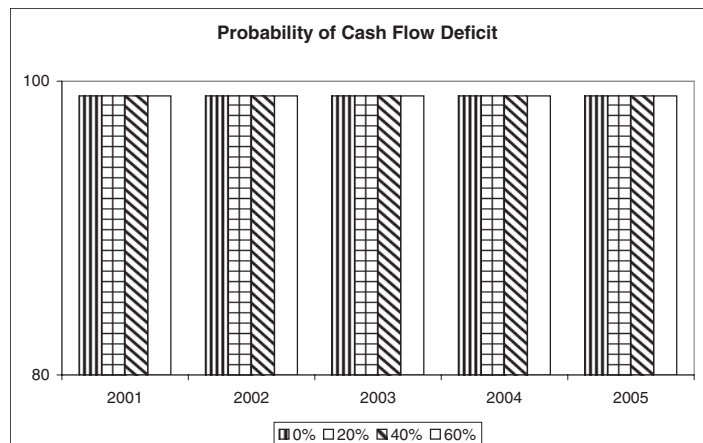
The farm's net cash farm income shows a downward trend throughout the analysis due to falling crop prices and increased expenses. Over the forecast period, net cash farm income is negative at all debt levels, due to lower trend yields, increased input costs, and lower government payments. This farm receives more than 25% of its receipts from government payments.



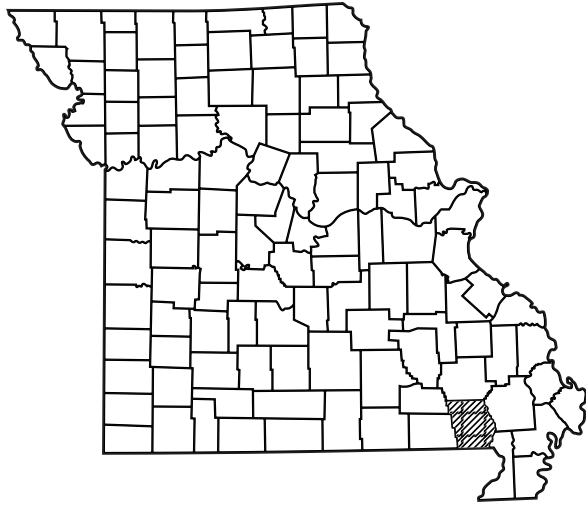
The farm is facing a negative ending cash reserve at all debt levels by 2003. By 2005, with the projected low crop prices, lower government payments, and increases in production expenses, this farm will have a negative ending cash reserve greater than \$400,000 at all debt levels.



This farm cannot build enough cash surplus during the period of more favorable crop prices (1996 and 1997) to make up the cash flow deficits in the forecast period. This causes the farm to face severe cash flow problems throughout the forecast period. As cash flow deficits grow, the carry-over debt from one year to the next makes it nearly impossible to cash flow the farm during the forecast period.



Butler County 4000 Acre Feed Grain and Rice Farm



Facilitators: Bruce Beck
Producers: Jim Bieller
 Rodney Eaker
 C.P. Johnston
 Frank Smody

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 2,000 |
| Acres leased | 2,000 |
| Total | 4,000 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Rice | 2,000 |
| Soybeans | 2,000 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 3,500 |
| Machinery | 1,422 |
| Buildings | 485 |
| Total | 5,407 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,750 |
|--------------------|---------|

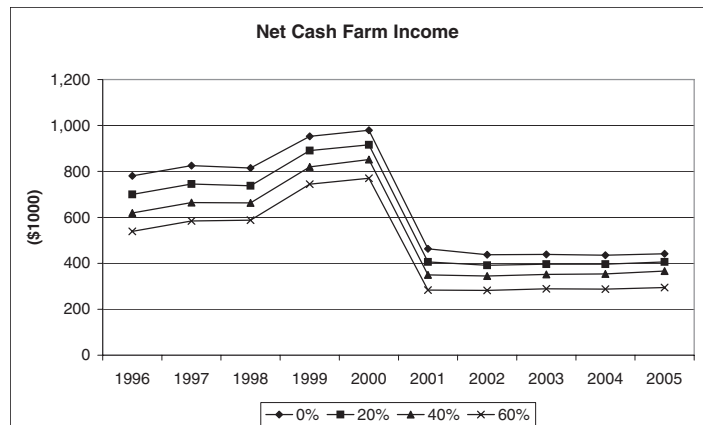
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | -0.2 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 76.9 | 79.8 | 82.9 | 87.3 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -15.0 | -9.5 | -4.6 | 0.0 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 |

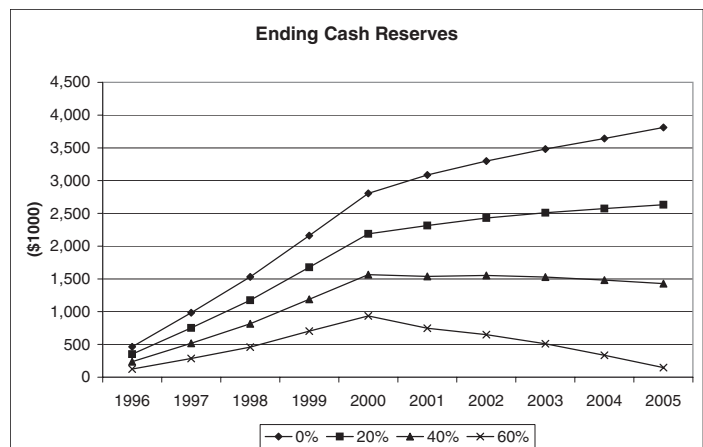
Beginning and ending year’s financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$1,573 | \$1,628 | \$1,573 | \$1,628 | \$1,573 | \$1,628 | \$1,573 | \$1,628 |
| Net cash farm income | \$463 | \$442 | \$406 | \$406 | \$349 | \$366 | \$283 | \$294 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$3,087 | \$3,811 | \$2,315 | \$2,631 | \$1,538 | \$1,427 | \$746 | \$147 |

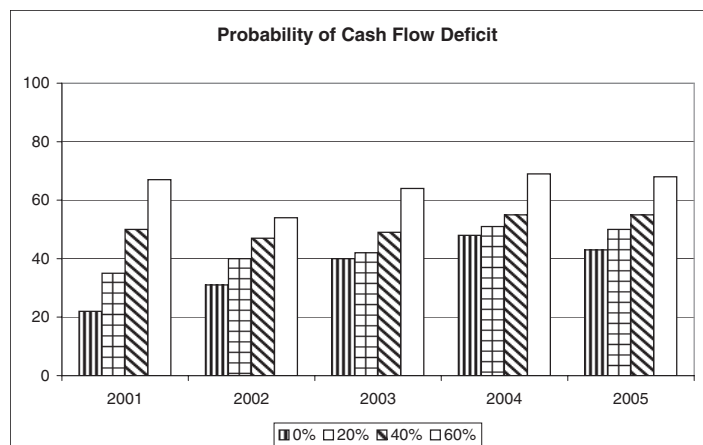
The farm's net cash farm income increased in 1999 and 2000 due to higher yields and additional government aid, then drops significantly in 2001 due to lower trend yields, reduction in government payments, and higher input costs. This farm receives 33% of its receipts from government payments. With government payments greatly reduced throughout the forecast period, this farm is facing much lower income than in the previous five year period.



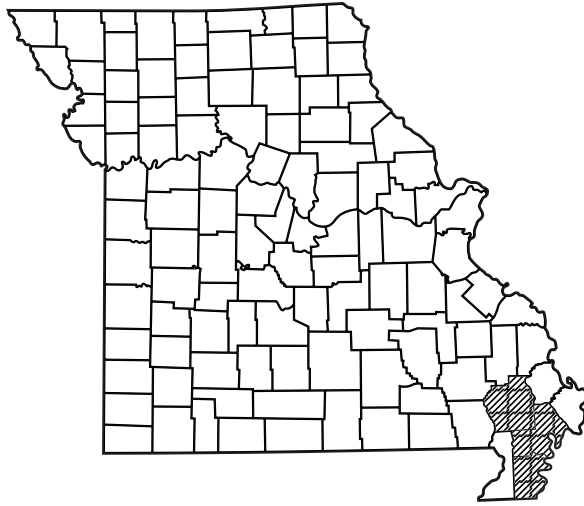
The farm is able to maintain a positive cash reserve at all debt levels throughout the analysis. At the 0% and 20% debt levels, the cash reserve is increasing throughout the forecast period. At the 40% and 60% debt levels, the farms ending cash reserve peaks in 2000 and then trends downward. As income falls throughout the forecast period, the farm faces cash flow pressure and must use cash reserves to cover cash flow deficits at the 40% and 60% debt levels.



This farm faces moderate cash flow pressure at the 0% and 20% debt level and severe cash flow pressure at the 40% and 60% debt levels. The probability of cash flow deficit is increasing throughout the forecast period for all debt levels. However, compared to the majority of representative crop farms in our set, this farm does not face as much cash flow risk.



**Stoddard, Pemiscot, and New Madrid Counties 400 Acre
Limited Resource Feed Grain and Rice Farm**



Facilitator: Walter Smith
Producers: Alex Green
 Ted Pullen
 Sean Rutledge

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 200 |
| Acres leased | 200 |
| Total | 400 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Rice | 100 |
| Soybeans | 225 |
| Milo | 75 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 300 |
| Machinery | 98 |
| Buildings | 30 |
| Total | 428 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,500 |
|--------------------|---------|

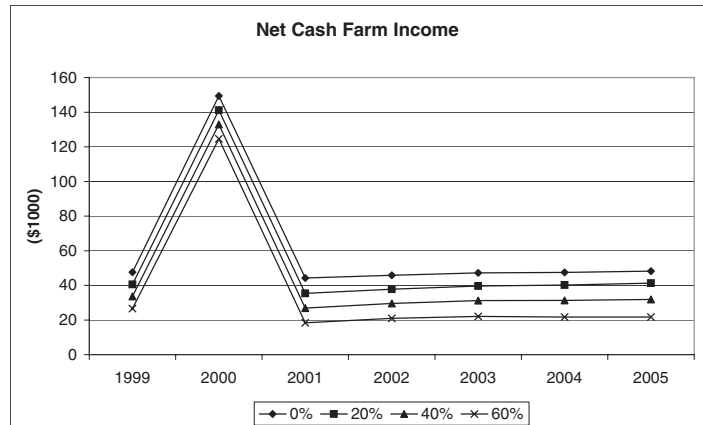
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 0.0 | -1.4 | -3.3 | -7.2 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 60.5 | 67.3 | 75.0 | 83.2 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | 0.0 | 7.8 | 16.4 | 23.6 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 26.8 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 26.8 |

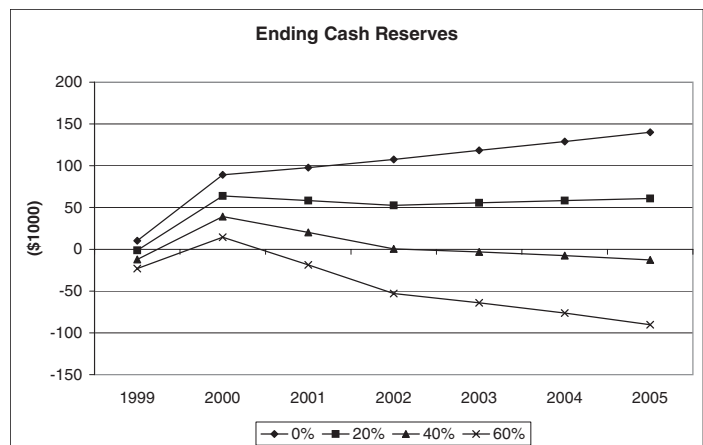
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$112 | 118 | \$112 | 118 | \$112 | 118 | \$112 | \$118 |
| Net cash farm income | \$44 | \$48 | \$35 | \$41 | \$27 | \$32 | \$18 | \$22 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$98 | \$140 | \$58 | \$61 | \$20 | -\$13 | -\$19 | -\$90 |

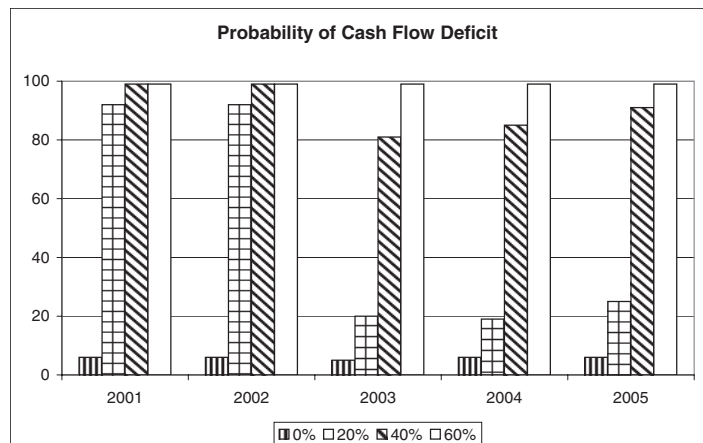
Net cash farm income peaked in 2000 due to the higher than normal yields and additional government payments received, then falls significantly in 2001 due to lower trend yields, reduced government payments, and increases in input costs. Due to increases in yields and a slight recovery of crop prices, income trends up very slowly throughout the forecast period.



The farm is able to maintain a positive ending cash reserve at the 0% and 20% debt levels. However, at the 40% and 60% debt levels, the farm ends the forecast period with a negative cash reserve. The farm is unable to generate enough income to cover the large interest, principal, and carry-over debt payments at the 40% and 60% debt levels.



With any level of debt, the farm faces serious cash flow deficit pressure in 2001 and 2002. However, like the 0% debt level scenario, the 20% debt level scenario faces a much smaller cash flow deficit probability in 2003 – 2005. At 40% and 60% debt, the farm is unlikely to generate enough income to cover interest, principal, and carry-over debt payments.



Pemiscot County 1600 Acre Feed Grain and Cotton Farm



Facilitators: Mike Blankenship
 Dave Madison
Producers: Johnny Arbuckle
 Danny Davis
 Steve Dunavant
 Mike Stetson
 Tony Watkins

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 160 |
| Acres leased | 1,440 |
| Total | 1,600 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Cotton | 800 |
| Soybeans | 720 |
| Milo | 80 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 192 |
| Machinery | 254 |
| Buildings | 30 |
| Total | 476 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,200 |
|--------------------|---------|

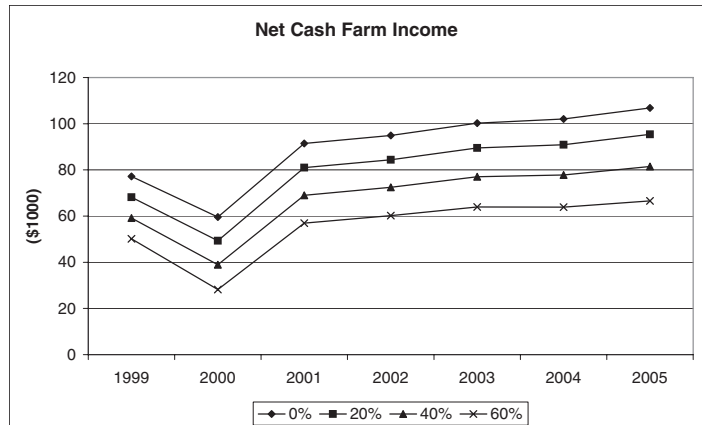
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | -3.2 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 76.4 | 79.4 | 83.0 | 86.7 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -7.1 | -4.1 | -1.1 | 2.0 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.4 |

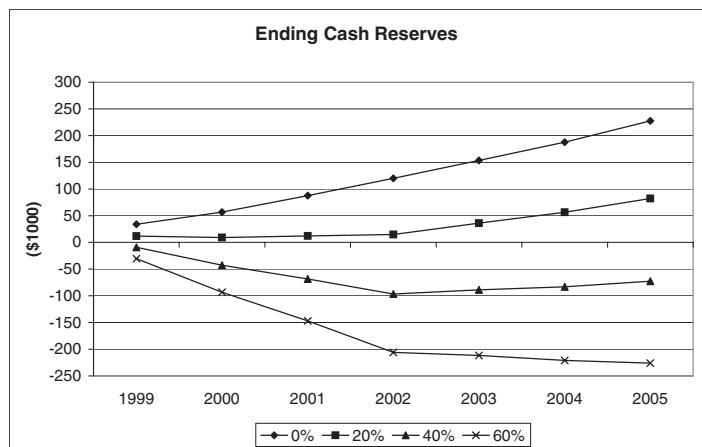
Beginning and ending year’s financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$364 | \$384 | \$364 | \$384 | \$364 | \$384 | \$364 | \$384 |
| Net cash farm income | \$91 | \$107 | \$81 | \$95 | \$69 | \$81 | \$57 | \$67 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$88 | \$228 | \$12 | \$82 | -\$69 | -\$73 | -\$147 | -\$226 |

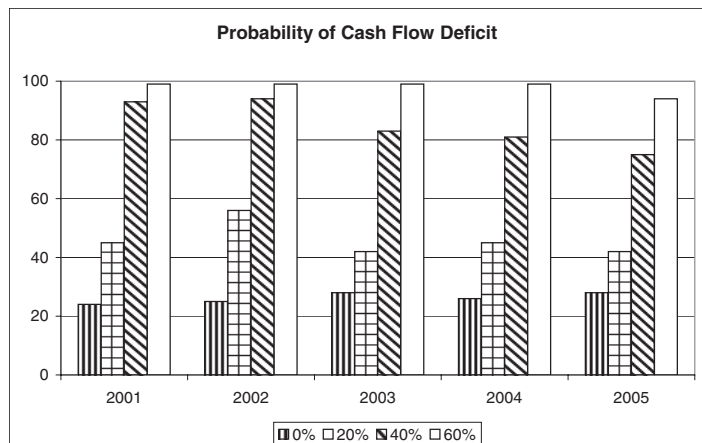
Net cash farm income is at its lowest in 2000 due to low crop prices, low yields, and increased input costs—primarily the 31% increase in fuel costs. Increases in yields due to technology and recovering crop prices improve the income forecast. However, this upward trend is dampened due to the lower government payments and increasing input costs.



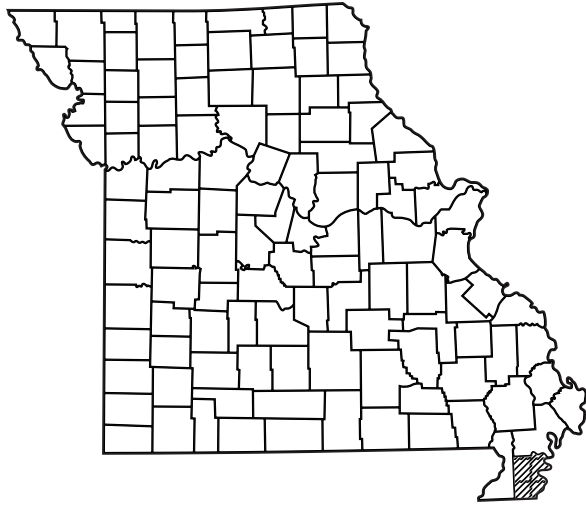
The farm is able to maintain a positive ending cash reserve at the 0% and 20% debt levels. At the 40% and 60% debt levels, ending cash reserves are negative throughout the forecast period. The farm is simply unable to handle the large principal, interest, and carry-over debt at the higher debt levels.



The farm faces serious cash flow deficit pressure at the 40% and 60% debt levels. Also, at the 20% debt level the chance of a cash flow deficit reaches 56% in 2002 before decreasing to 42% in 2005. At the 0% debt level, the risk of a cash flow deficit remains below the 30% level throughout the forecast period.



Pemiscot County 3000 Acre Feed Grain and Cotton Farm



Facilitators: Mike Blankenship
 Dave Madison
Producers: Gary Bruton
 Mike Clayton
 Mike Curtis
 James Raulerson
 Steve Reid
 Ted Street

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 1,000 |
| Acres leased | 2,000 |
| Total | 3,000 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|------|
| Cotton | 900 |
| Soybeans | 1300 |
| Corn | 200 |
| Wheat | 600 |
| DC Beans | 600 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 2,000 |
| Machinery | 617 |
| Buildings | 30 |
| Total | 2,647 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,000 |
|--------------------|---------|

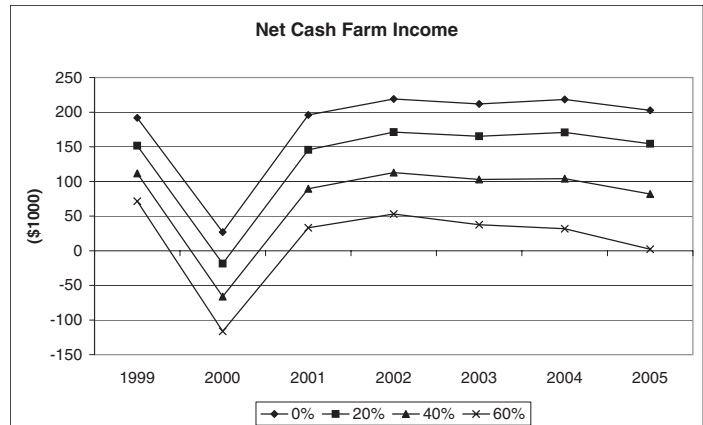
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 2.0 | 0.7 | -2.8 | -12.8 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 77.0 | 82.9 | 90.8 | 99.1 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -6.9 | -1.5 | 4.5 | 10.9 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.1 |

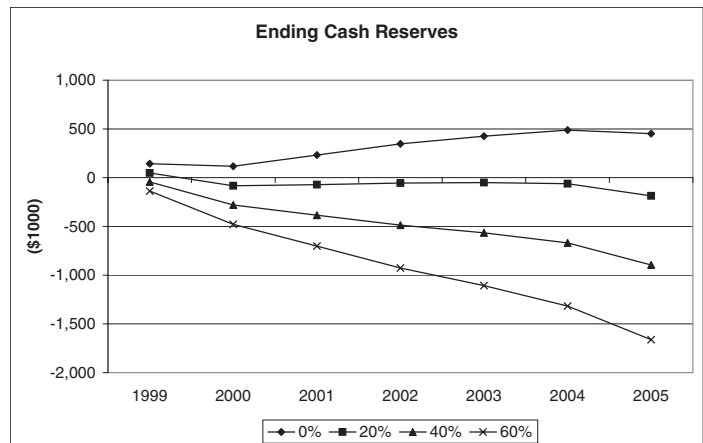
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$803 | \$854 | \$803 | \$854 | \$803 | \$854 | \$803 | \$854 |
| Net cash farm income | \$196 | \$203 | \$146 | \$154 | \$89 | \$82 | \$33 | \$2 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$231 | \$452 | -\$72 | -\$187 | -\$385 | -\$896 | -\$701 | -\$1,663 |

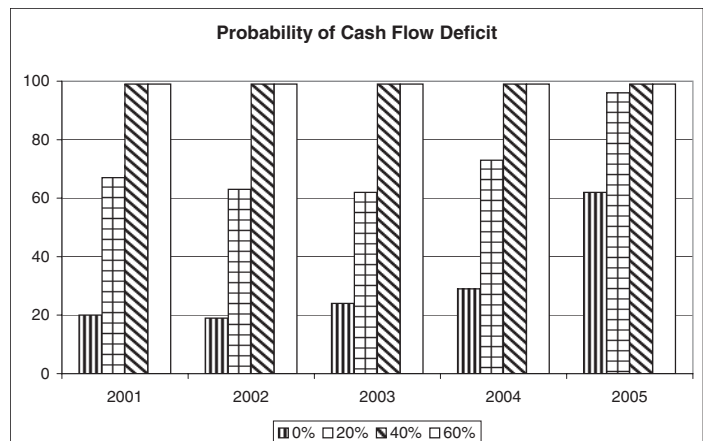
Net cash farm income is at its lowest in 2000. Additional government payments do not fully offset the reductions in crop receipts and higher input costs. Net cash farm income recovers in 2001 due to trend yields throughout the forecast period. Even though crop prices continue to recover and yields increase, income does not increase at the same rate due to higher input costs and lower government payments.



The farm is able to maintain a positive ending cash reserve at the 0% debt level, but at the 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels, ending cash reserves are negative throughout the forecast period of 2001-2005. The farm is unable to handle the large principal, interest and carryover debt.



The farm faces serious cash flow deficit pressure at the 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels. At the no debt level, the chance of a cash flow deficit remains below the 30% level throughout the 2001-2004 period. By 2005, even the 0% debt level faces severe cash flow pressure as its probability of cash flow deficit jumps to 62%.



Stoddard County 2500 Acre Feed Grain and Rice Farm



Facilitators: David Guethle
 Producers: Dale Connor
 Larry Riley
 C.D. Stewart
 Andy Turman

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 375 |
| Acres leased | 2,125 |
| Total | 2,500 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Corn | 1,000 |
| Soybeans | 416 |
| Wheat | 250 |
| DC Soybeans | 250 |
| Rice | 834 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 750 |
| Machinery | 1,016 |
| Buildings | 80 |
| Total | 1,846 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,000 |
|--------------------|---------|

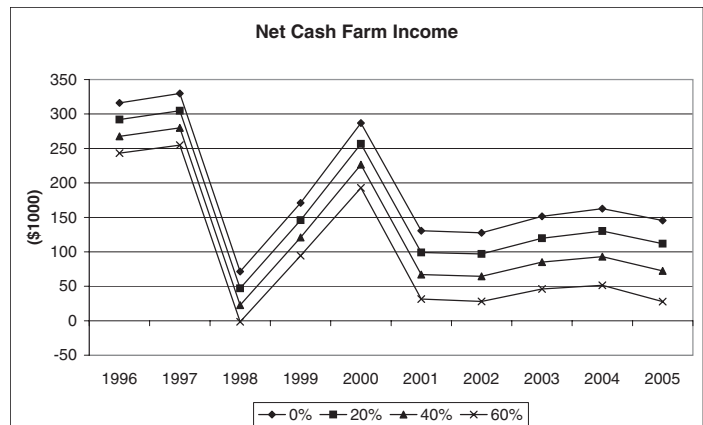
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | -0.2 | -1.8 | -4.7 | -11.6 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 87.7 | 91.3 | 95.3 | 99.8 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | 0.0 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 10.2 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.9 |

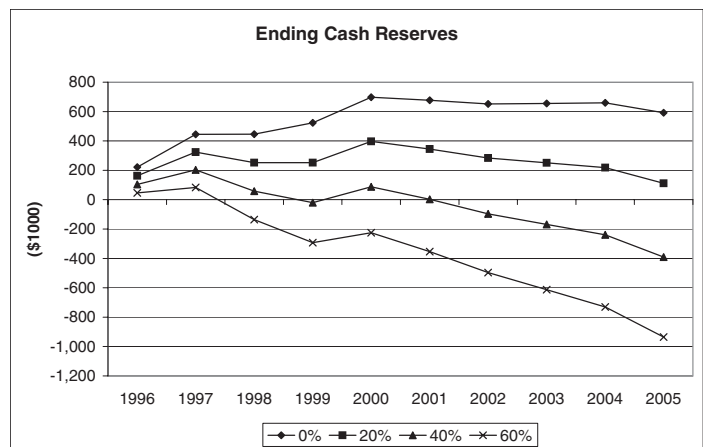
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$887 | \$944 | \$887 | \$944 | \$887 | \$944 | \$887 | \$944 |
| Net cash farm income | \$131 | \$145 | \$99 | \$112 | \$67 | \$72 | \$31 | \$28 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$677 | \$591 | \$344 | \$111 | \$2 | -\$391 | -\$353 | -\$935 |

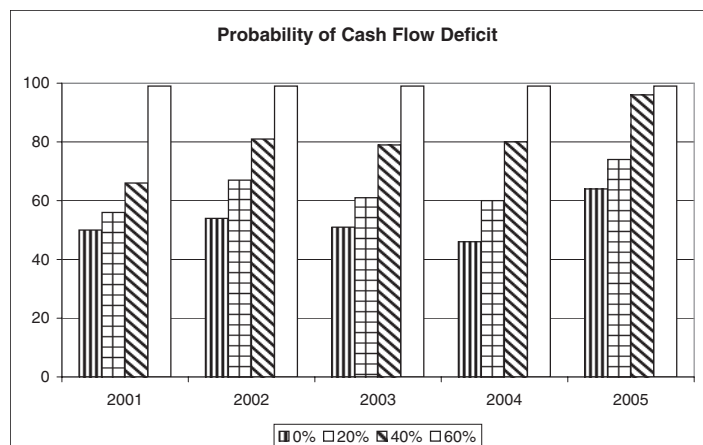
Due to falling crop prices and low yields, net cash farm income is at its lowest in 1998. Income increased in 1999 and 2000 as yields recovered and additional aid from the government was received. As yields drop to trend levels, fertilizer costs increase by 33% and no additional government aid is realized in 2001, the farm's net cash income drops significantly. Income remains lower than 2000 levels throughout the forecast period.



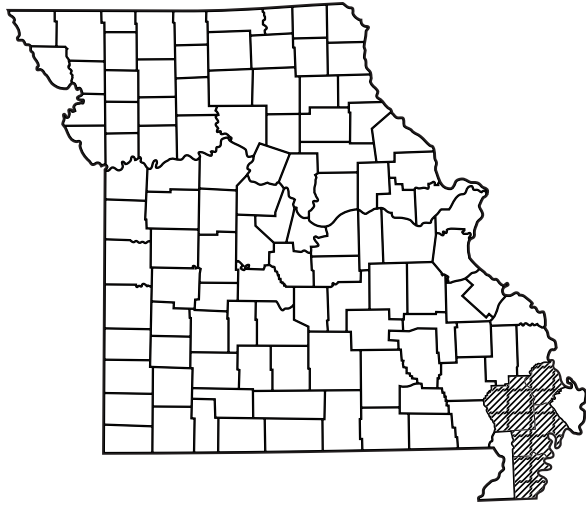
The farm is able to maintain a positive ending cash reserve at the 0% and 20% debt levels. But at the 40% and 60% debt levels ending cash reserves are negative at the end of the forecast period. The farm is unable to handle the large principal, interest, and carry-over debt at the higher debt levels.



The farm faces serious cash flow deficit pressure at the 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels. As income is decreasing over the forecast period, the farm is unlikely to keep pace with higher input costs, make principle and interest payments, and cover carry-over debt payments. At the present size of this operation, the cost to receipts ratio is 87% or higher, implying that the farm may not be large enough to substantially benefit from economies of size.



New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott and Stoddard Counties 4000 Acre Feed Grain and Rice Farm



Facilitators: David Guethle
Producers: Dick Burnett
 Tom Jennings
 Galen Lawrence
 Terry Scott
 Scott Wheeler

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 1,400 |
| Acres leased | 2,600 |
| Total | 4,000 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Corn | 1,333 |
| Soybeans | 1,333 |
| Rice | 1,334 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 2,800 |
| Machinery | 1,094 |
| Buildings | 234 |
| Total | 4,128 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,000 |
|--------------------|---------|

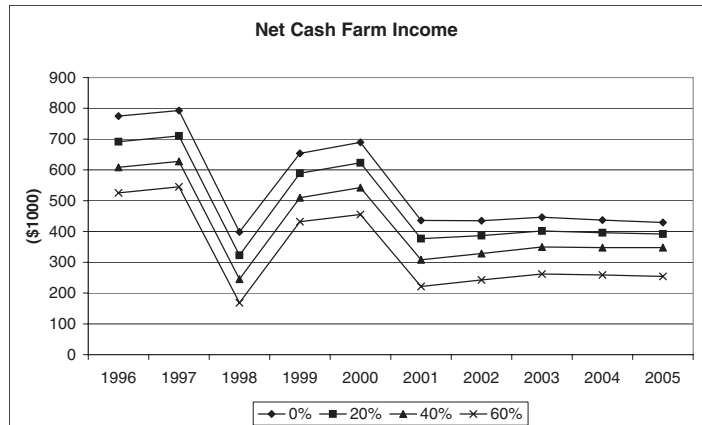
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|----------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Marginal | Marginal | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | -0.1 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 70.2 | 73.7 | 77.8 | 84.4 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -19.5 | -13.0 | -6.4 | 0.0 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.9 |

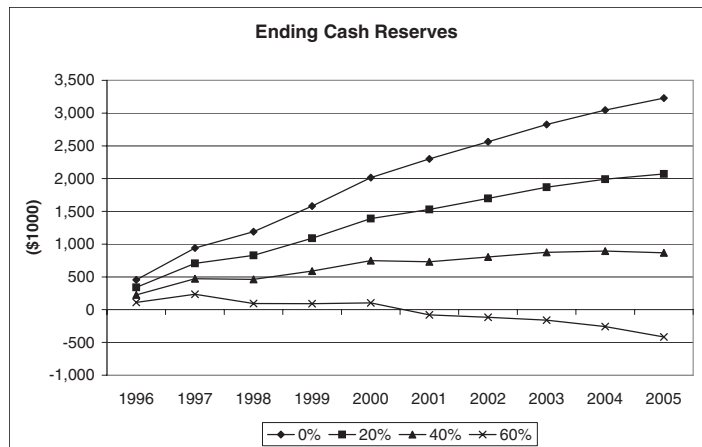
Beginning and ending year’s financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$1,336 | \$1,416 | \$1,336 | \$1,416 | \$1,336 | \$1,416 | \$1,336 | \$1,416 |
| Net cash farm income | \$436 | \$429 | \$377 | \$392 | \$308 | \$348 | \$221 | \$254 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$2,301 | \$3,228 | \$1,529 | \$2,071 | \$731 | \$868 | -\$80 | -\$415 |

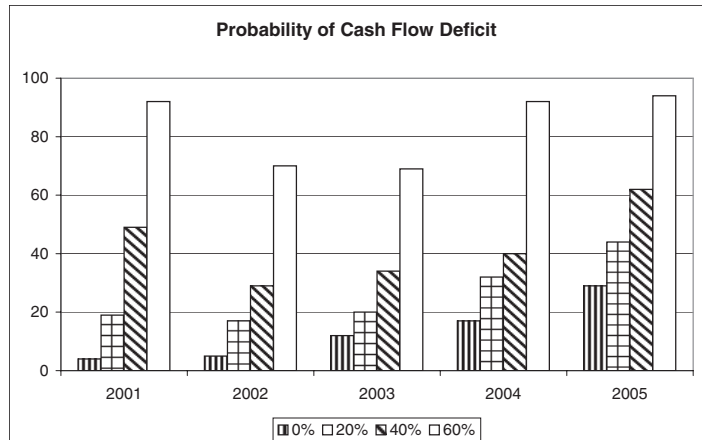
Net cash farm income was at its lowest in 1998 due to falling crop prices and low yields. Income increased in 1999 and 2000 as yields recovered and additional aid from the government was received. As yields drop to trend levels, fertilizer costs increase by 33% and no additional government aid is realized in 2001, the farms net cash income drops significantly. Income remains lower than 1999 and 2000 levels throughout the forecast period.



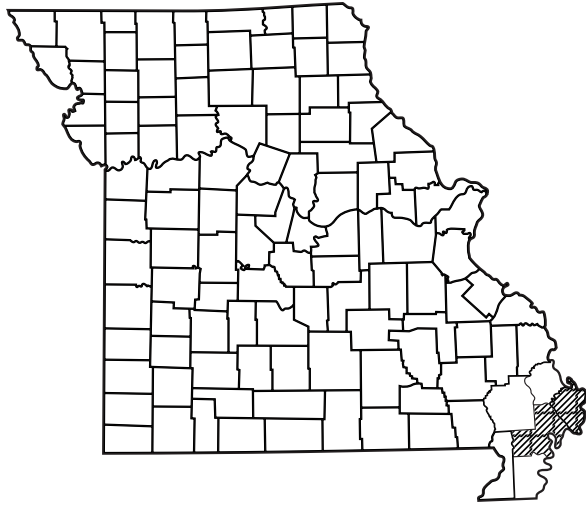
The farm is able to grow a positive ending cash reserve at the 0%, 20%, and 40% debt levels, but at the 60% debt level ending cash reserves are negative throughout the forecast period. The farm has enough production that it is able to build large cash reserves when times are good, such as occurred in 1996 and 1997. However, with 60% debt the farm's interest and principal payments erode the cash reserves throughout the forecast period.



Throughout the forecast period, the farm faces moderate cash flow pressure at the 0% and 20% debt levels. The probability of a cash flow deficit never gets above 29% at the 0% debt level or 44% at the 20% debt level. At the 40% and 60% debt levels, the cash flow pressure rises significantly by the end of the forecast period. It reaches 62% at the 40% debt level and 94% at the 60% debt level. This farm does not face as severe a cash flow pressure as many of the other crop farms.



Mississippi and New Madrid Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain Farm



Facilitators: John Morton
Producers: Daniel Babb
 Wayne Corse
 Mike Geske
 Ron Rolwing

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 82 |
| Acres leased | 1,718 |
| Total | 1,800 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Corn | 666 |
| Soybeans | 702 |
| Milo | 162 |
| Wheat | 270 |
| DC Soybeans | 270 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 172 |
| Machinery | 419 |
| Buildings | 28 |
| Total | 619 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,100 |
|--------------------|---------|

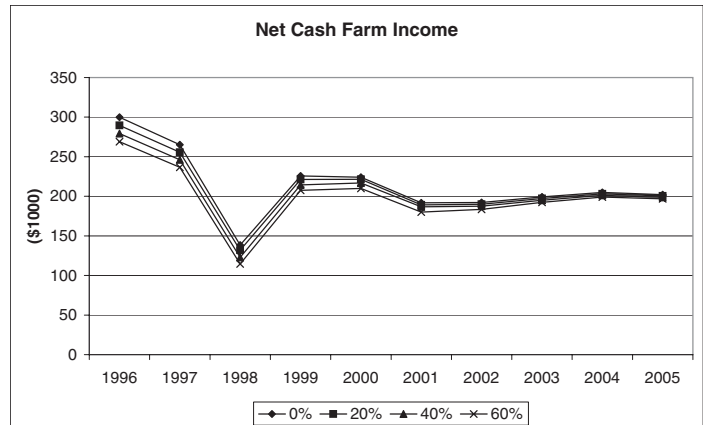
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 8.3 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 58.1 | 58.6 | 59.1 | 59.9 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -23.0 | -21.0 | -18.9 | -16.3 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 |

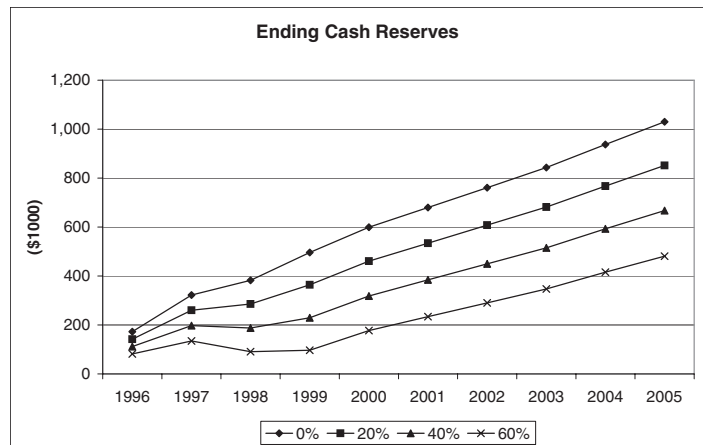
Beginning and ending year's financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$444 | \$475 | \$444 | \$475 | \$444 | \$475 | \$444 | \$475 |
| Net cash farm income | \$192 | \$202 | \$189 | \$200 | \$187 | \$199 | \$180 | \$197 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$680 | \$1030 | \$534 | \$851 | \$384 | \$667 | \$234 | \$481 |

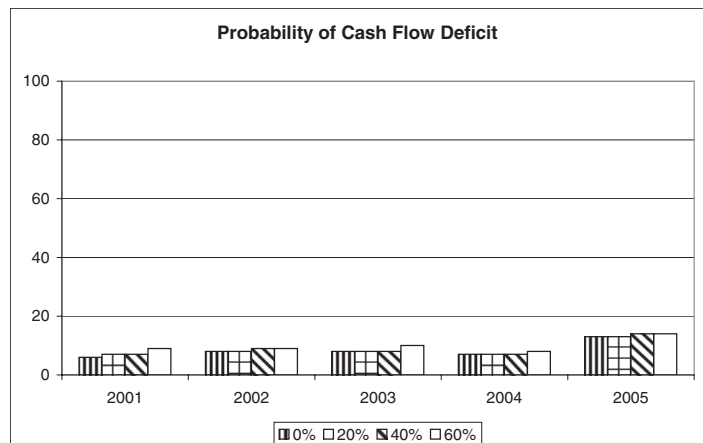
Net cash farm income was at its lowest in 1998 due to falling crop prices and low yields. Income increases in 1999 as yields recover and additional aid from the government is received. As yields drop to trend levels, fertilizer costs increase by 33%, and no additional government aid is realized in 2001, the farms net cash income drops then trends upward throughout the forecast period. This farm has less owned land than most representative crop farms, thus the amount of land debt is lower.



Throughout the analysis, the farm has a positive and increasing cash reserve at all debt levels. Consistently, this farm realizes much higher yields year in and year out than the majority of our representative crop farms. Relatively high yields coupled with a lower asset base enable this farm to build a substantial cash reserve at all debt levels.



The farm faces very little cash flow pressure at any debt level. Due to the availability of irrigation water, this farm does not see large negative swings in yields.



Mississippi County 4000 Acre Feed Grain Farm



Facilitators: John Morton
Producers: Hoyt Barnes
 Jim Burke
 Jack Moxley
 Bart Stallings

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 400 |
| Acres leased | 3,600 |
| Total | 4,000 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Corn | 1,520 |
| Soybeans | 1,120 |
| Wheat | 1,360 |
| DC Soybeans | 1,360 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 800 |
| Machinery | 1,335 |
| Buildings | 180 |
| Total | 2,315 |

Market Value

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$2,000 |
|--------------------|---------|

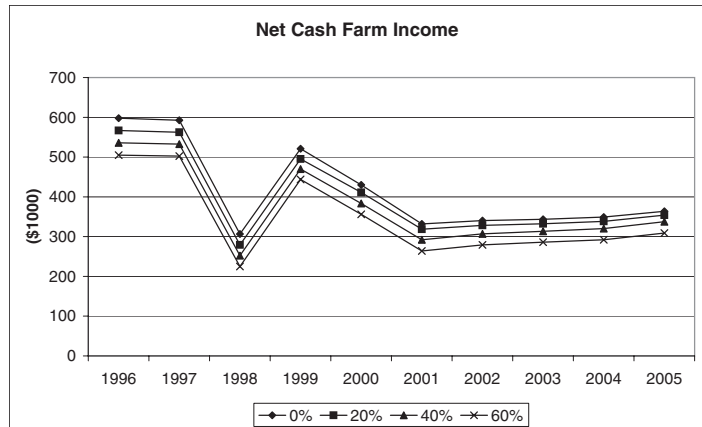
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|----------|----------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Good | Marginal | Marginal |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 73.6 | 74.6 | 76.3 | 78.7 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -15.0 | -11.8 | -9.2 | -6.3 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 |

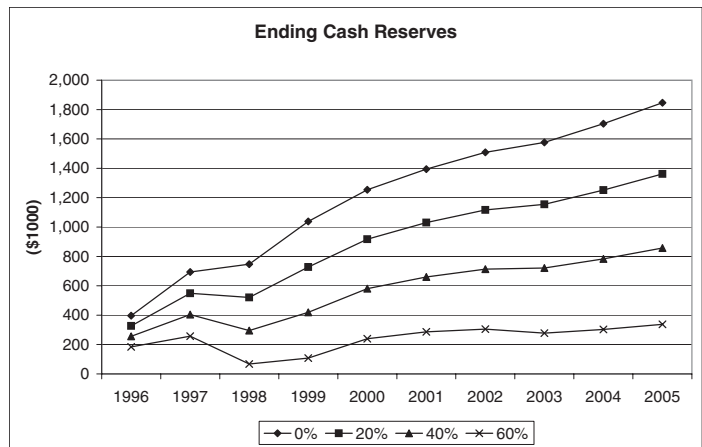
Beginning and ending year’s financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$1,170 | \$1,258 | \$1,170 | \$1,258 | \$1,170 | \$1,258 | \$1,170 | \$1,258 |
| Net cash farm income | \$332 | \$364 | \$319 | \$354 | \$292 | \$338 | \$264 | \$309 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$1,394 | \$1,846 | \$1,031 | \$1,361 | \$660 | \$857 | \$286 | \$338 |

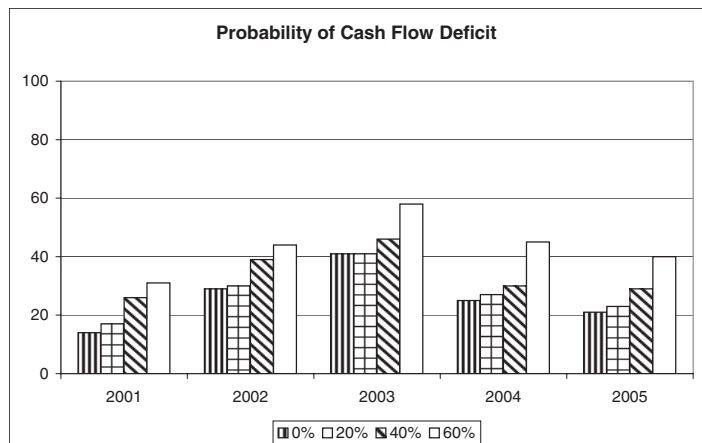
Net cash farm income was at its lowest in 1998 due to falling crop prices and low yields. Income increased in 1999 and 2000 as yields recovered and additional aid from the government was received. As yields drop to trend levels, fertilizer costs increase by 33%, and no additional government aid is realized in 2001, the farm's net cash income drops significantly. Income trends upward throughout the forecast period. This farm has less owned land than most crop farms, thus the amount of land debt is lower.



The farm has a positive and increasing cash reserve at all debt levels throughout the forecast period. Consistently, the farm realizes much higher yields than the majority of our crop farms. The farm also has a lower asset base. Thus, even when debt is increased to the 60% level, the interest and principal payments are not overbearing on the farm. These factors enable this farm to build a substantial cash reserve at all debt levels.



At all debt levels, the farm faces very little cash flow pressure. This is due to high average yields as well as lower yield risk due to the availability of irrigation water.



Livestock, Dairy, and Broiler Farms Summary

Audrain, Monroe, Shelby & Marion Counties 1500
Sow Farrow to Finish*

Oregon County 350 Cow Beef

Christian County 85 Cow Dairy

Christian County 330 Cow Dairy

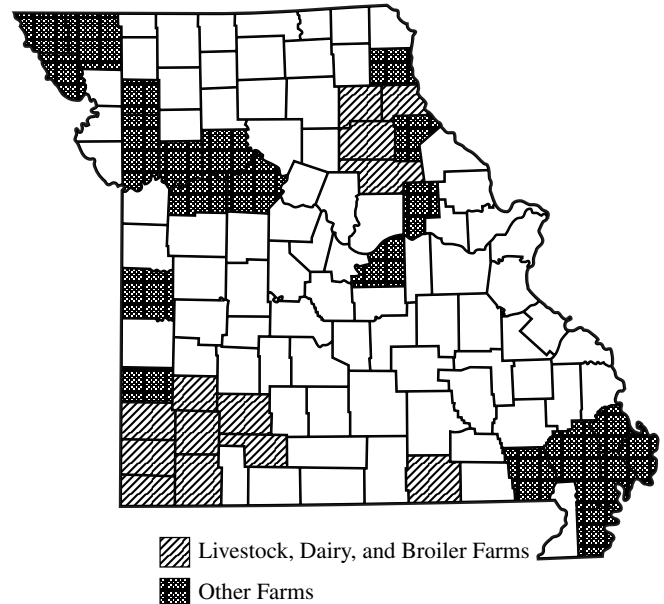
Dade, Greene, Jasper & Barry Counties 130 Cow
Intensive Grazing Dairy

Lawrence & Barry Counties 200 Cow Beef*

Lawrence and Barry Counties 6 House Contract
Broiler*

Lawrence and Barry Counties 4 House Contract
Broiler*

*These farms are also part of FAPRI environmental research projects



Major Variables Impacting These Farms

- Cattle and hog prices follow cyclical trends over the projected period. Feeder cattle price continues to increase incrementally from a low in 1996 to a high in 2003. Fed cattle price follows the same trend from the 1998 low. Hog price bottoms in 2002 and then rebounds to a four-year high in 2004. Milk price is basically flat with the important exception of a drop in 2002. The broiler farms modeled operate with integrator contracts of various rates and terms and therefore have relatively flat income projections.
- Feed costs for the period trend gradually upward to \$4.00 per cwt for corn and \$169 per ton for soybean meal in 2005. Non-feed dairy, beef, and hog costs change only slightly in the forward analysis.
- Average production output as reported by the panel is projected for each forward year.
- Land prices are projected to decline about 7% beginning in 2002 through 2005.

Outlook

From this analysis one would expect livestock, dairy, and broiler farms to generally perform better financially than crop farms. Weather shocks could easily shift the outlook the other way.

Five of the eight farms are considered to have a good financial position if there is no debt, one is rated marginal, and two are rated poor. With 40%

debt imposed, three farms maintain their good rating, one changes from good to marginal, and another changes from good to poor.

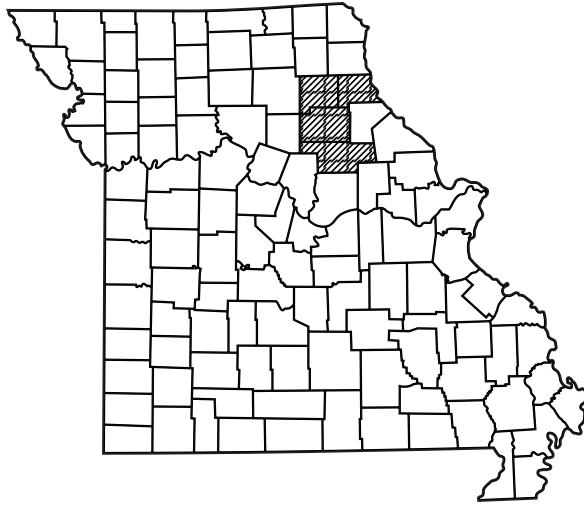
The beef farms show an ability to build cash reserves to recover from the dismal prices of the mid to late 90s or prepare for lower prices beyond 2005. The wide differences in performance among the beef farms are easily explained by the data. The larger farm with higher risk exposure has higher cow-calf receipts per cow, but also substantially higher unit costs.

The outlook for the rep dairy farms is mixed. For the 85 cow dairy, our analysis shows that cash receipts per unit are virtually equal to unit cash expenses (i.e., before family living and debt payments). Comparing the larger conventional dairy (330 cows) to the smaller intensive grazing dairy (130 cows) cash expenses per cow—including purchased feed costs—are higher for the intensive grazing dairy. Due to lower capital investments, the intensive grazing farm is rated in a better overall risk position at all debt levels.

Despite a poor price year in the outlook, the large swine farm in our analysis receives a good risk rating even at debt levels of 40%.

The broiler farms have low financial risk with a 20% debt level. At 40% debt the smaller farm receives a marginal rating due to the high probability of cash flow deficits.

Audrain, Monroe, Shelby and Marion Counties 1500 Sow Farrow/Finish Farm



Facilitator: Russ Mills
Producers: Jerry Epperson
 Kathy Chinn
 Scott Hays
 Kenny Brinker

Characteristics:

Land tenure – other land

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 200 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 200 |

Livestock

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Sows | 1,500 |
| Pigs weaned/Sow | 22.5 |
| Sale weight (B/G) | 255/245 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 250 |
| Machinery | 66 |
| Buildings | 3,750 |
| Total | 4,066 |

Market Value

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$1,250 |
|----------------------|---------|

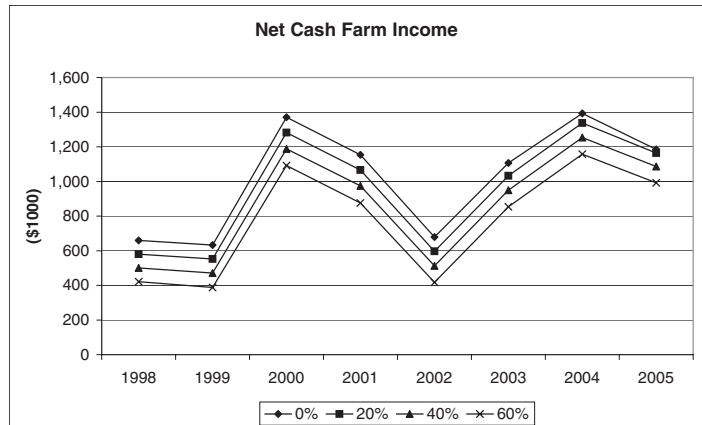
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 8.1 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 11.8 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 69.3 | 71.3 | 73.8 | 76.7 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -23.2 | -20.7 | -18.2 | -15.6 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

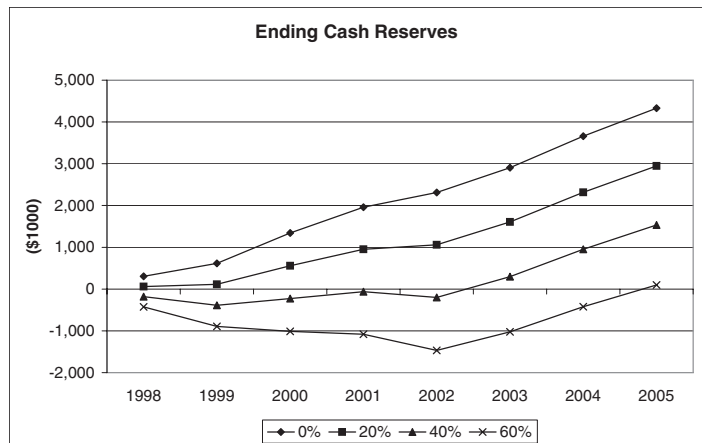
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$3,375 | \$3,603 | \$3,375 | \$3,603 | \$3,375 | \$3,603 | \$3,375 | \$3,603 |
| Net cash farm income | \$1,154 | \$1,185 | \$1,066 | \$1,164 | \$974 | \$1,086 | \$875 | \$992 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$1,960 | \$4,329 | \$951 | \$2,949 | -\$62 | \$1,535 | -\$1,079 | \$97 |

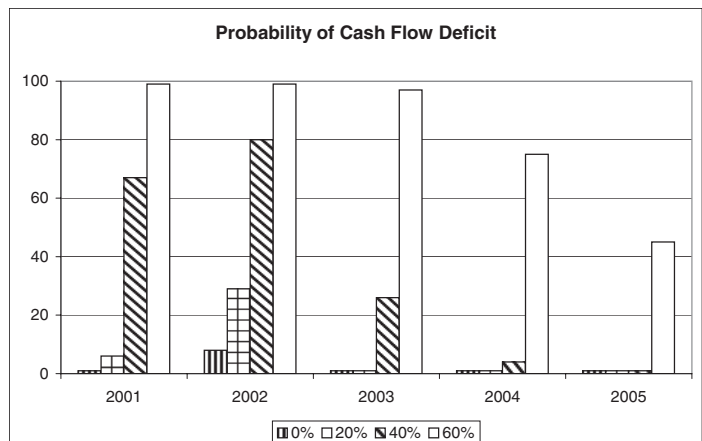
The farm was started at the low point of the hog price cycle in 1998 and 1999. While hog prices were lower in 1999 than in 1998, net cash farm income rose due to lower feed costs in 1999. Income reached a peak in 2000 as hog prices peaked. Following the price cycle, income is projected to drop in 2001 and 2002 as hog prices fall, and then recover through 2004 before turning downward in 2005



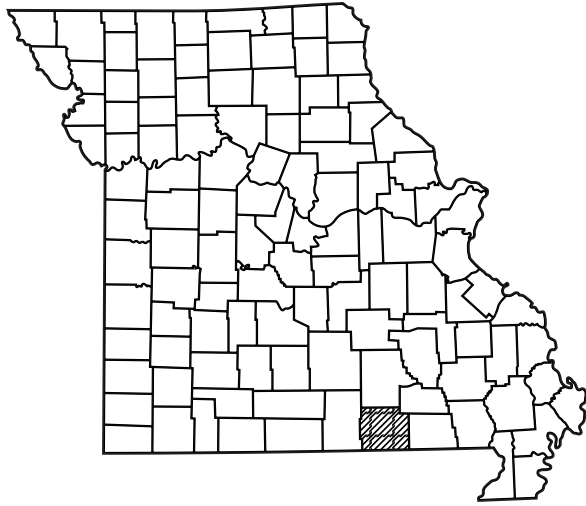
At the low point in the hog price cycle (1998 – 1999), the farm maintains a positive cash reserve at the 0% and 20% debt levels. The 40% debt level runs a negative cash reserve until 2003. The 60% debt level does not show a positive cash reserve until 2005. This shows how hard it is to overcome large cash flow deficits, even as feed prices remain low and hog prices recover.



The 0% and 20% debt levels face little cash flow pressure throughout the forecast period of 2001-2005. The 40% debt level faces severe cash flow pressure in the first two years of the forecast period and the 60% debt level shows severe cash flow pressure throughout the forecast period.



Oregon County 350 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitator: Stacy Hambelton
Producers: Calvin Crawford
 Carol Grimes
 Don Johnson
 Sue Sisk
 Wilbur Spreutels

Characteristics

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|------|
| Real Estate | 1000 |
| Acres leased | 1000 |
| Total | 2000 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Pasture | 1275 |
| Fescue Hay | 213 |
| Caucasian Bluestem | 127 |
| Alfalfa | 85 |
| Fescue Seed DC | 125 |
| Fescue Seed | 300 |

Livestock

| | |
|------|-----|
| Cows | 350 |
|------|-----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 750 |
| Machinery | 128 |
| Buildings | 35 |
| Total | 913 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$750 |
|-----------------------|-------|

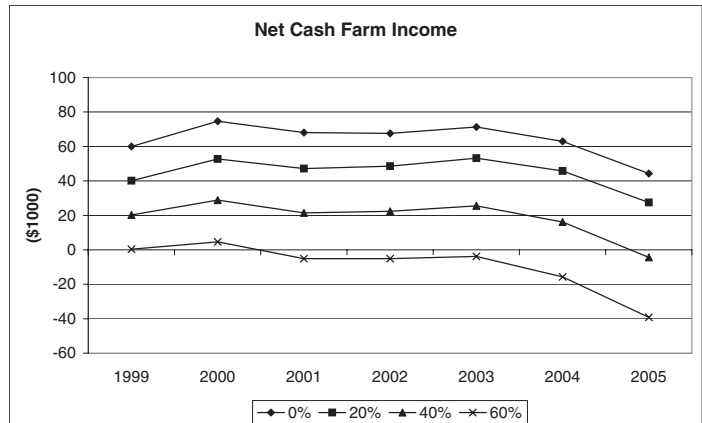
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 0.6 | -1.1 | -4.7 | -13.9 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 74.0 | 82.0 | 94.2 | 107.3 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -3.8 | 5.8 | 16.2 | 27.0 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

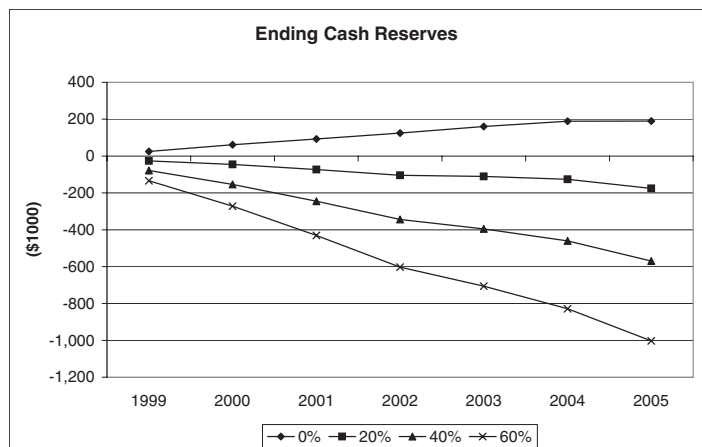
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$237 | \$219 | \$237 | \$219 | \$237 | \$219 | \$237 | \$219 |
| Net cash farm income | \$68 | \$44 | \$47 | \$28 | \$21 | -\$4 | -\$5 | -\$39 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$93 | \$190 | -\$73 | -\$176 | -\$245 | -\$569 | -\$431 | -\$1,003 |

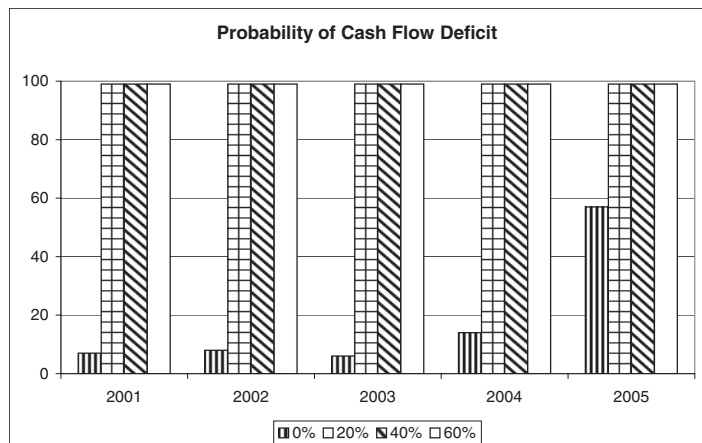
As cattle prices rise, total cash receipts increase from 1999 – 2003. However, net cash farm income is flat due to higher input costs throughout the period. The higher input costs are led by a 31% increase in fuel in 2000 and a 33% increase in fertilizer costs in 2001. As the cattle price cycle turns downward in 2004 the 40% and 60% debt levels have a negative net cash farm income.



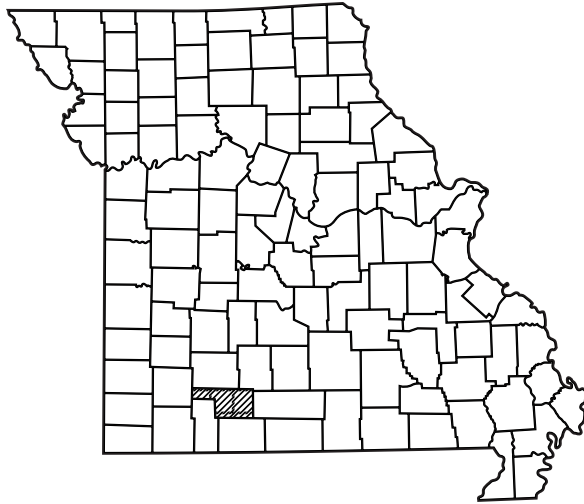
The farm is able to build a positive cash reserve only at the 0% debt level. At the 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels, the ending cash reserve is negative and decreasing throughout the analysis. Under debt, the farm generates a cash flow deficit in the early years when prices are low and is unable to cover that payment as well as interest, principal, and increased input costs, even in the upside of the cattle price cycle.



At the 0% debt level, the cash flow pressure is minimal from 2001 – 2004. The farm is able to cover costs and family living expenses as cattle prices are increasing throughout the 2001 – 2003 period. However, once the cattle prices begin to decline, the farm faces severe cash flow pressure in 2005 at the 0% debt level. At the 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels, the farm is unable to generate enough income to cover cash costs and family living expenses without facing severe cash flow pressure.



Christian County 85 Cow Dairy Farm



Facilitator: Stacey Hamilton
Producers: Doug Owen
 Joe Peebles
 Allen Sulgrove
 Larry Winfree

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres Owned | 180 |
| Acres leased | 80 |
| Total | 260 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 55 |
| Acres leased | 55 |
| Total | 110 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Alfalfa | 100 |
| Fescue Mix | 120 |
| Corn Silage | 40 |

Livestock

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Dairy Cows | 85 |
| Milk/Cow/Year (cwt.) | 181 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 389 |
| Machinery | 153 |
| Buildings | 173 |
| Total | 715 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,657 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$1,657 |

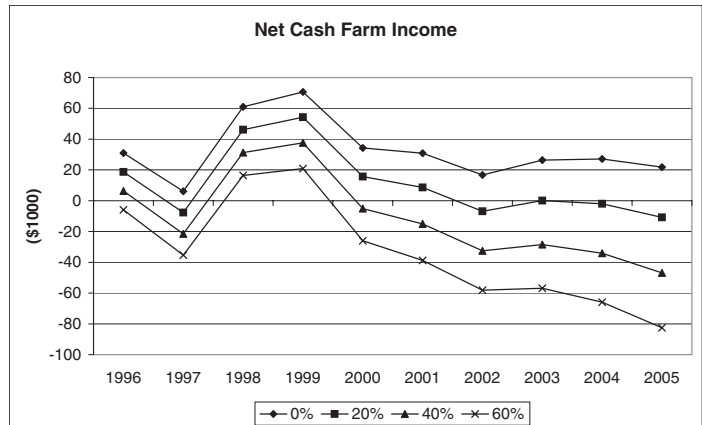
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | -2.7 | -7.9 | -19.8 | -60.6 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 90.4 | 102.4 | 115.4 | 128.3 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | 10.6 | 19.4 | 28.4 | 38.0 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

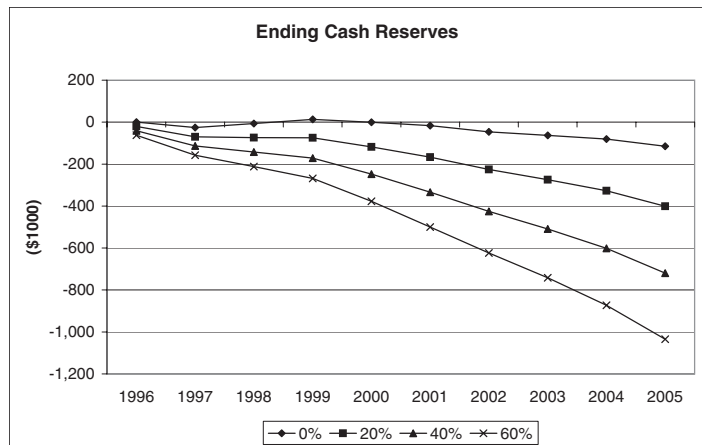
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$227 | \$236 | \$227 | \$236 | \$227 | \$236 | \$227 | \$236 |
| Net cash farm income | \$31 | \$22 | \$9 | -\$11 | -\$15 | -\$47 | -\$39 | -\$83 |
| Year end cash reserve | -\$17 | -\$115 | -\$167 | -\$401 | -\$333 | -\$720 | -\$500 | -\$1,035 |

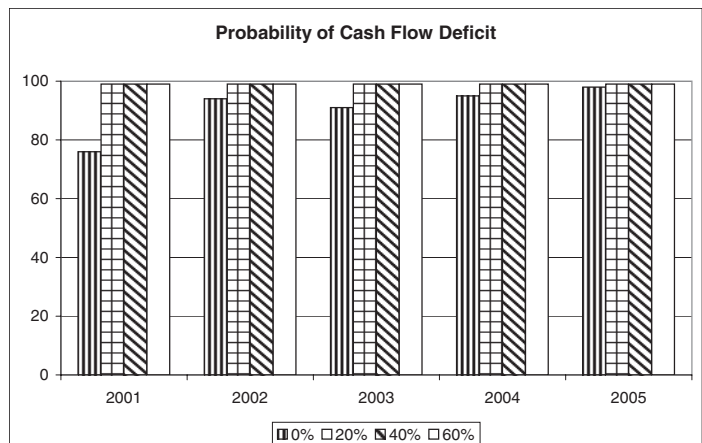
The peak in net cash farm income in 1999 is due to a combination of strong milk prices and lower feed costs. Net cash farm income declines through 2002 as milk prices are declining, feed prices are increasing slightly, and input costs continue to rise. Milk prices are projected to increase throughout 2003 – 2005. However, net cash farm income cannot keep up with the rising milk prices due to higher feed and input costs and high principal and interest payments at the 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels.



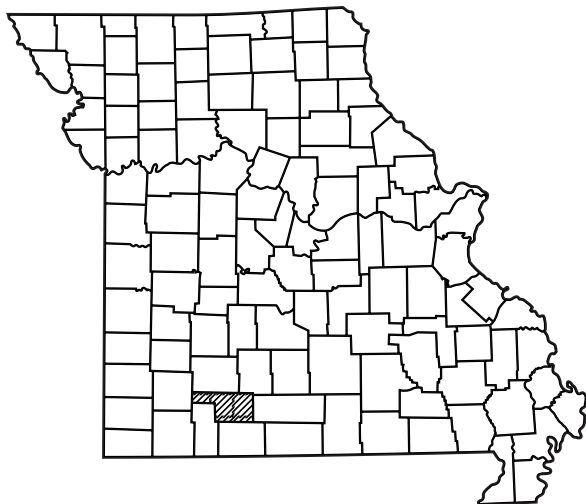
Due to high feed prices and low cattle prices in 1996 and 1997, this farm builds a substantial cash flow deficit in the beginning of the simulation period. This early deficit is too much to handle in the later years, causing the farm to continue to show a cash flow deficit over the forecast period for all debt levels.



The farm faces severe cash flow pressure even with no debt. In this farm's current configuration and given their milk production, the farm does not generate enough income to cover costs and family living expenses. When a debt load is placed on this farm, the cost to receipts ratio is greater than 100%. This means the farm is spending more cash, including interest payments, than it is bringing in as receipts.



Christian County 330 Cow Dairy Farm



Facilitator: Stacey Hamilton
Producers: Freddie Martin
 Wayne Whitehead
 John McArthur

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 450 |
| Acres leased | 235 |
| Total | 685 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Acres owned | 20 |
| Acres leased | 20 |
| Total | 40 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Corn Silage | 100 |
| Wheat Silage | 80 |
| Alfalfa | 80 |
| Alfalfa Haylage | 170 |
| Fescue Hay | 335 |

Livestock

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Dairy Cows | 330 |
| Milk/Cow/Year (cwt.) | 200 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 556 |
| Machinery | 283 |
| Buildings | 480 |
| Total | 1,319 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,184 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$1,180 |

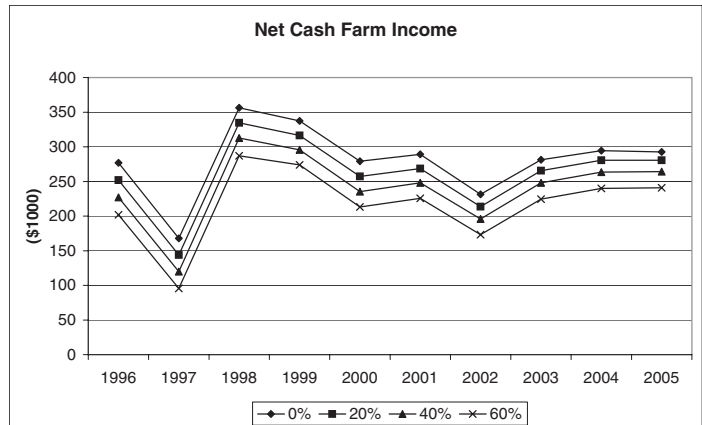
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Marginal | Marginal | Marginal |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 71.2 | 73.0 | 75.0 | 77.5 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -15.0 | -11.6 | -8.8 | -6.0 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

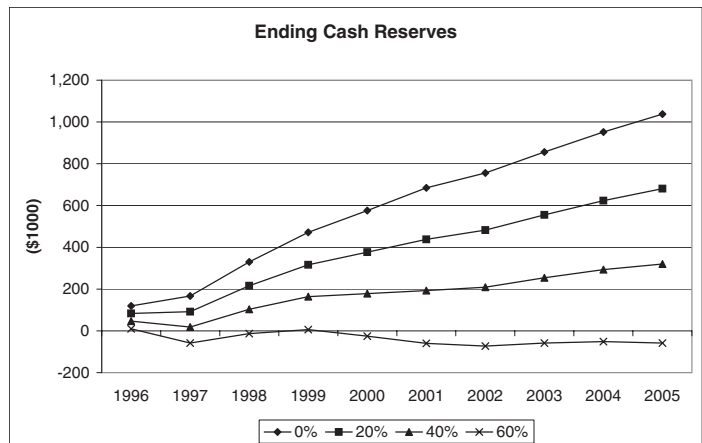
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$928 | \$967 | \$928 | \$967 | \$928 | \$967 | \$928 | \$967 |
| Net cash farm income | \$289 | \$293 | \$269 | \$281 | \$248 | \$264 | \$226 | \$241 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$684 | \$1,038 | \$438 | \$680 | \$193 | \$320 | -\$60 | -\$58 |

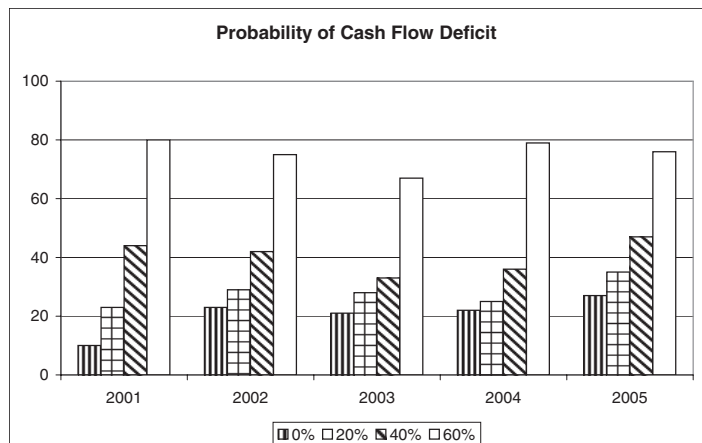
Net cash income for this farm follows the milk price path throughout the analysis period. Net cash farm income peaks in 1998 as milk prices reached a peak. As milk prices fall through 2002 income also falls. It begins to recover through the 2003 – 2005 period as milk prices are projected to rebound. Increased input costs are another cause of lower net income throughout the analysis.



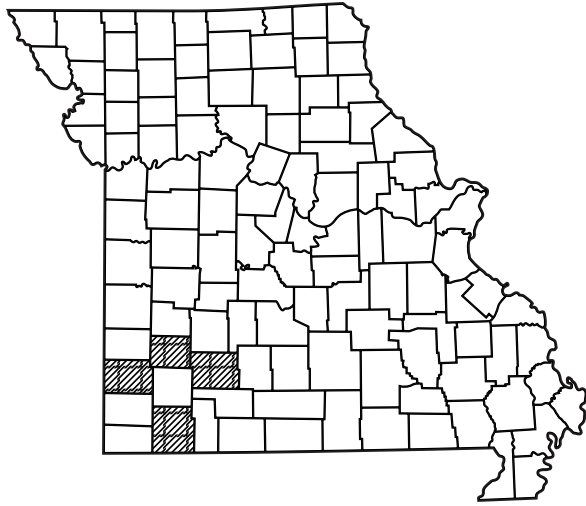
Due to high feed prices and low cattle prices in 1996 and 1997, this farm builds modest cash reserves at the 0%, 20%, and 40% debt levels in the beginning of the analysis period. As feed prices drop and cattle prices rise, the farm is able to build a significant cash reserve by the end of the forecast period at the 0%, 20%, and 40% debt levels. The ending cash reserve at the 60% debt level remains negative throughout the forecast period.



This operation has a relatively high probability of building substantial cash reserve if the debt level does not reach the 60% level. Lower feed costs, higher cattle prices, and increases in milk production due to technological advances compensate for the reduction in milk prices in the early part of the analysis.



Dade, Greene, Jasper and Barry Counties 130 Cow Intensive Grazing Dairy Farm



Facilitator: Stacey Hamilton
Producers: John McArthur
 Charles Fletcher
 Jeff Buckner
 Bernie VanDalfsen
 Bill Crutcher

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 260 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 260 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Acres owned | 10 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 10 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Sudan & Crab Grass (each) | 26 |
| Rye & Cereal Rye (each) | 26 |
| Alfalfa | 39 |
| PRG Mix | 52 |
| Orchard Mix | 13 |

Livestock

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Dairy Cows | 130 |
| Milk/Cow/Year (cwt.) | 162 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 243 |
| Machinery | 52 |
| Buildings | 85 |
| Total | 380 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$900 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$900 |

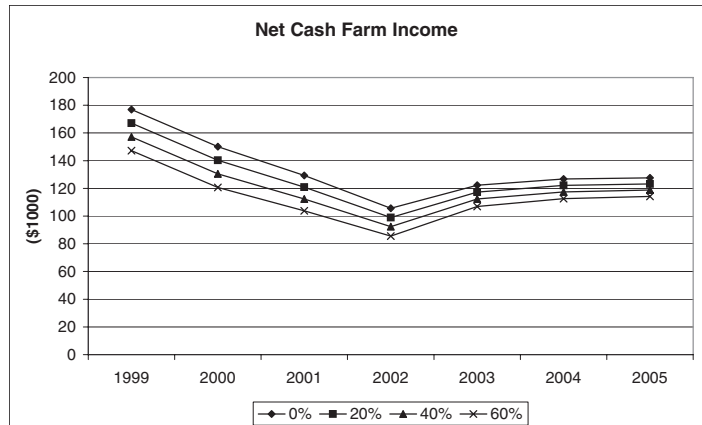
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 8.4 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 11.9 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 61.5 | 63.5 | 65.4 | 67.4 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -26.8 | -24.0 | -21.1 | -17.8 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

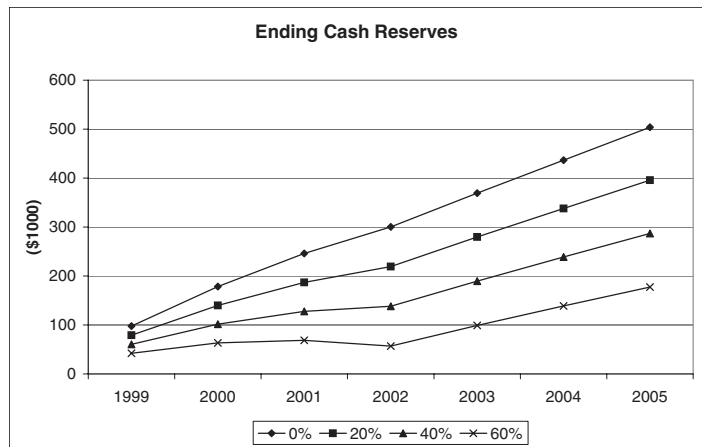
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$307 | \$318 | \$307 | \$318 | \$307 | \$318 | \$307 | \$318 |
| Net cash farm income | \$129 | \$128 | \$121 | \$123 | \$112 | \$119 | \$104 | \$114 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$246 | \$504 | \$187 | \$396 | \$128 | \$287 | \$69 | \$177 |

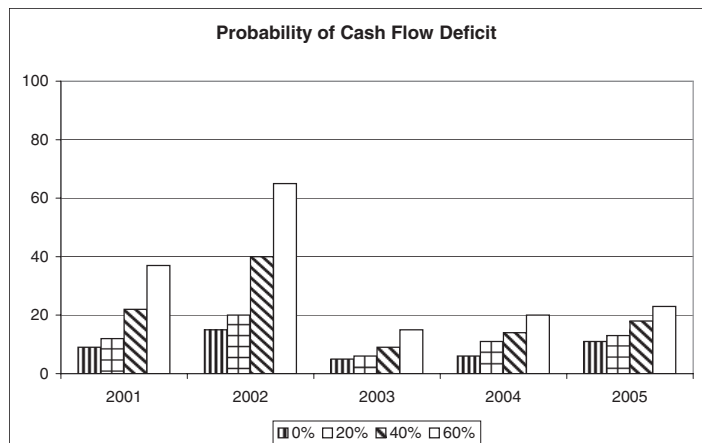
Net cash farm income follows the price path for milk, declining from 1999 – 2002 as milk prices drop. As milk prices rebound, income recovers. Net cash farm income lines are tightly packed because this farm has a relatively small asset base. As debt levels are increased (percentage), the principal and interest payments do not grow as much as on representative farms with a larger asset base.



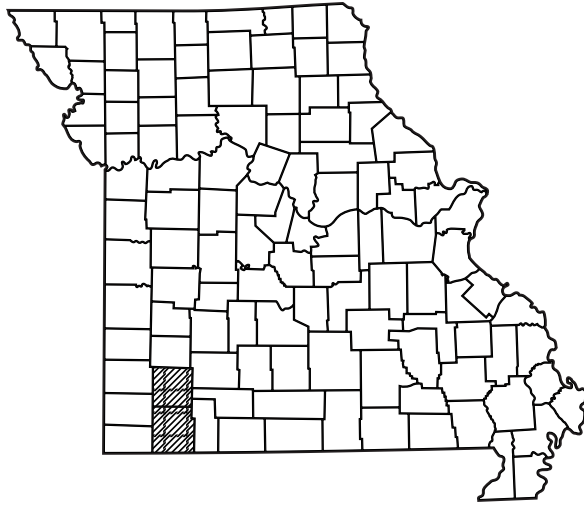
At all debt levels, the farm is able to maintain a positive cash reserve that increases throughout the analysis. The farm is different from traditional dairies in that the amount of capital needed to build the operation is much less. This is because cows are kept outside on pasture instead of confined in costly buildings.



At the 60% debt level, the farm faces severe cash flow pressure in 2002. For the rest of the forecast period and at all debt levels, the cash flow probability remains at or below 40%. This is again attributable to the nature of this operation.



Lawrence and Barry Counties 200 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitator: Kari Rhoades
Producers: Basil Ferguson
 Larry Henbest
 Eugene Mielkey
 Neal Vinyard

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 250 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 250 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 390 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 390 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Pasture | 250 |
| Fescue Hay | 140 |
| Fescue Seed | 250 |

Livestock

| | |
|------|-----|
| Cows | 200 |
|------|-----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 768 |
| Machinery | 53 |
| Buildings | 25 |
| Total | 846 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1200 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$1200 |

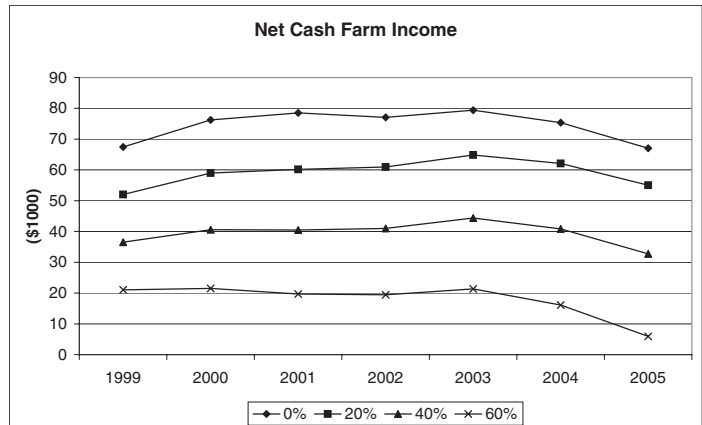
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 1.9 | 0.9 | -1.0 | -6.3 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 42.7 | 54.2 | 70.3 | 88.5 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -21.8 | -8.1 | 6.6 | 22.1 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

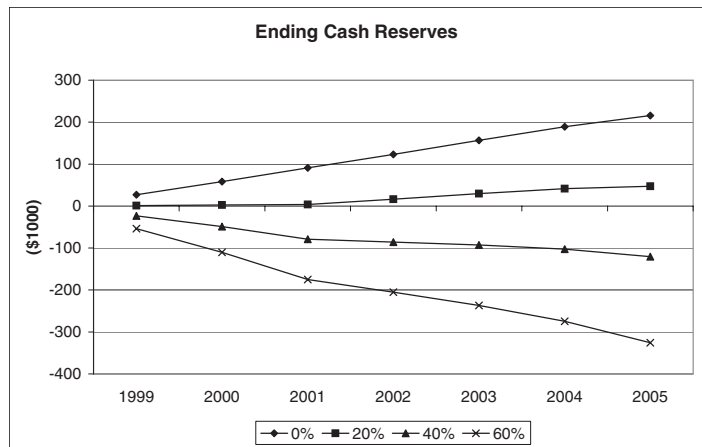
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$132 | \$123 | \$132 | \$123 | \$132 | \$123 | \$132 | \$123 |
| Net cash farm income | \$79 | \$67 | \$60 | \$55 | \$40 | \$33 | \$20 | \$6 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$91 | \$216 | \$4 | \$47 | -\$79 | -\$121 | -\$175 | -\$326 |

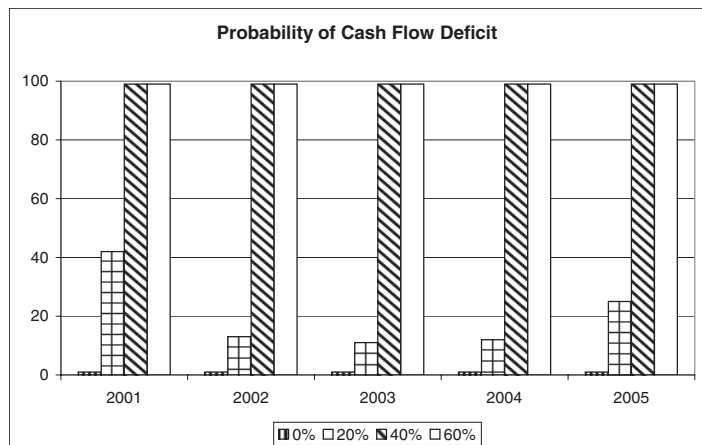
Net cash farm income is on an upward trend as cattle prices climb through 2003. Increasing net cash farm income implies that receipts are growing at a faster rate than input costs. As cattle prices trend downward in 2004 and 2005 and input costs continue to increase, the farm's net cash farm income falls, but remains positive.



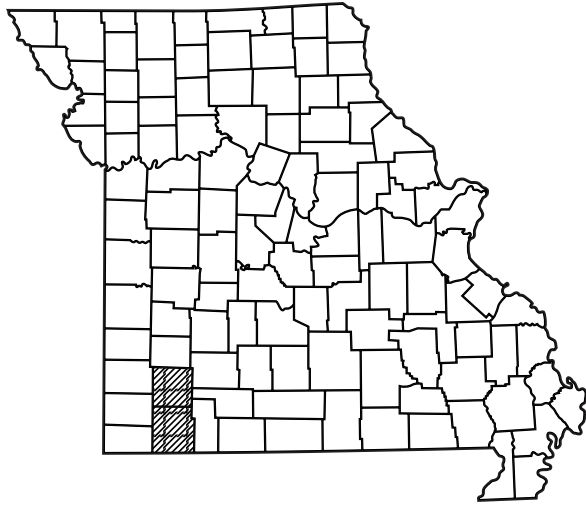
The farm is able to maintain a positive cash reserve at the 0% and 20% debt levels throughout the analysis period. However, at the 40% and 60% debt levels the farm is not able to generate enough income to cover cash costs, including interest, principal, and family living expenses even during the upside of the price cycle.



This farm is unable to carry a debt level greater than 20% without facing severe cash flow risk throughout the forecast period. Even during the up side of the cattle price cycle (1999 – 2003) this operation's margins are too tight to cover high interest and principal payments. When high interest and principal payments are present, cash flow deficits become the norm and these deficits must then be covered as well.



Lawrence and Barry Counties Six House Contract Broiler Farm



Facilitator: Mike Lucariello
Producers: Roger Schnake
 Cliff Fitchpatrick
 David Brittenham
 Ron Campbell

Characteristics

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 120 |
| Acres leased | 40 |
| Total | 160 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Fescue Hay | 65 |
| Fescue Seed | 65 |

Livestock

| | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| Cows | 50 |
| Broilers | 6 houses 22,900 birds per house |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 120 |
| Machinery | 70 |
| Buildings | 532 |
| Total | 722 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$1,000 |
|-----------------------|---------|

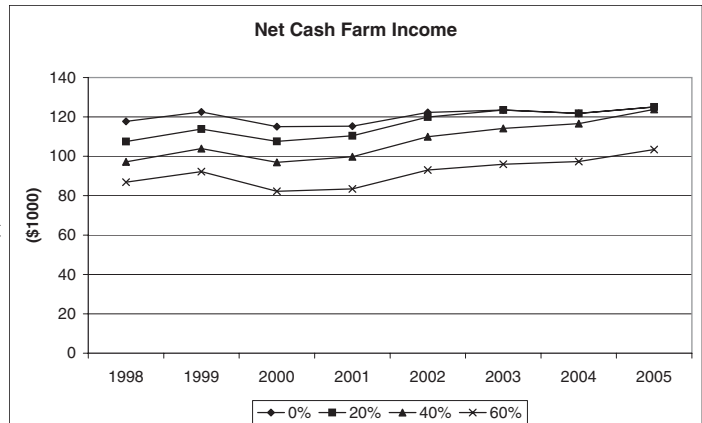
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Good | Good | Marginal |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 40.7 | 41.4 | 45.0 | 53.9 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -31.0 | -28.8 | -22.7 | -15.0 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

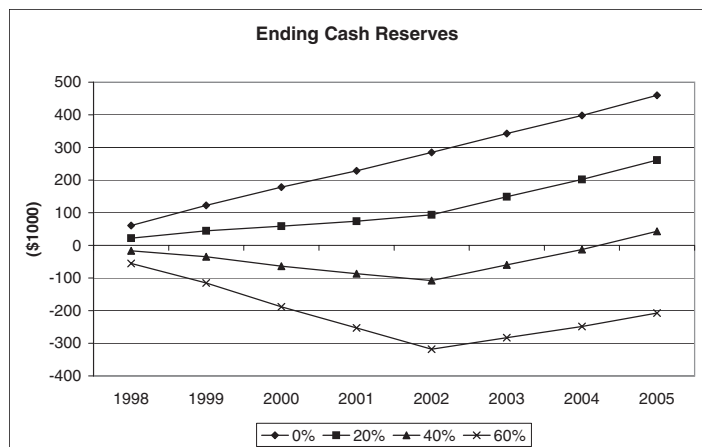
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$200 | \$208 | \$200 | \$208 | \$200 | \$208 | \$200 | \$208 |
| Net cash farm income | \$115 | \$125 | \$110 | \$125 | \$100 | \$124 | \$83 | \$103 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$228 | \$460 | \$74 | \$261 | -\$87 | \$43 | -\$253 | -\$207 |

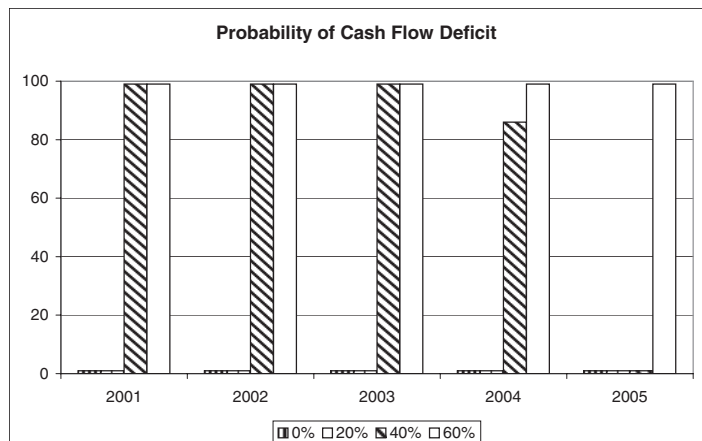
Net cash farm income remains relatively flat throughout the analysis. However, large increases in fuel costs in 2000 and fertilizer costs in 2001 result in a decline in income relative to 1999. Income increases in 2002 and 2005 due to a projected 3% increase in the base contract price. The 0% and 20% debt levels earn the same income starting in 2003 after the original loan for the broiler houses is paid off.



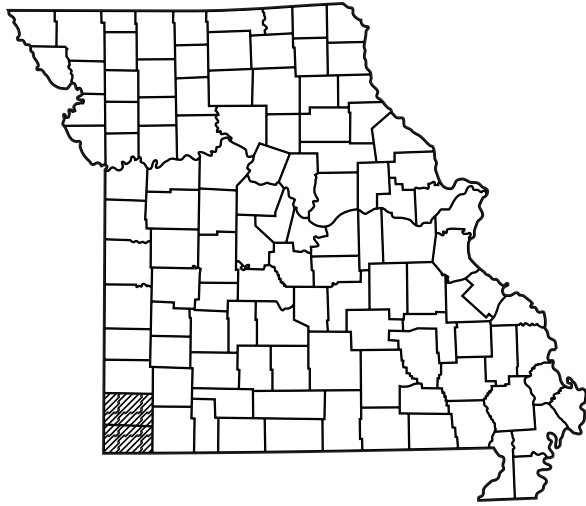
The farms with zero and 20% debt build cash reserves throughout the analysis. The farms with the higher debt levels in 1998 must acquire additional outside financing to make pre-existing loan payments. After 2002, the year the building loan expires, ending cash reserves begin to build from a negative position.



Given our assumptions on this representative farm there is very little cash flow risk if the farm begins with zero or 20% debt. Conversely, the risk of annual cash deficits is virtually assured with the higher debt levels until the building loan is paid off. Risk remains at 99% through 2005 for the high initial debt farm because additional cash must be borrowed each year to meet loan payments.



Newton and McDonald Counties Four House Contract Broiler Farm



Facilitator: Jim Durham
 Producers: Bill Wilson
 Murphy Biglow
 Jerry Evans
 Don Kier

Characteristics

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 200 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 200 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|------------|----|
| Fescue Hay | 40 |
|------------|----|

Livestock

| | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| Cows | 50 |
| Broilers | 4 houses 21,000 birds per house |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 100 |
| Machinery | 42 |
| Buildings | 400 |
| Total | 542 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$500 |
|-----------------------|-------|

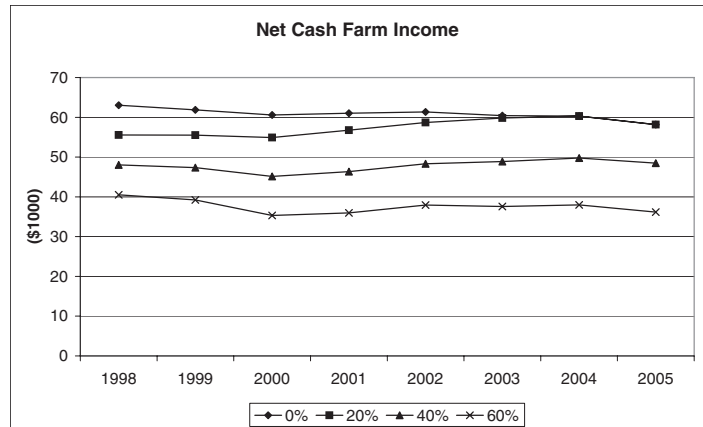
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|----------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Good | Marginal | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | -1.0 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 43.3 | 44.7 | 54.5 | 65.1 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -21.5 | -15.0 | -5.1 | 4.1 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

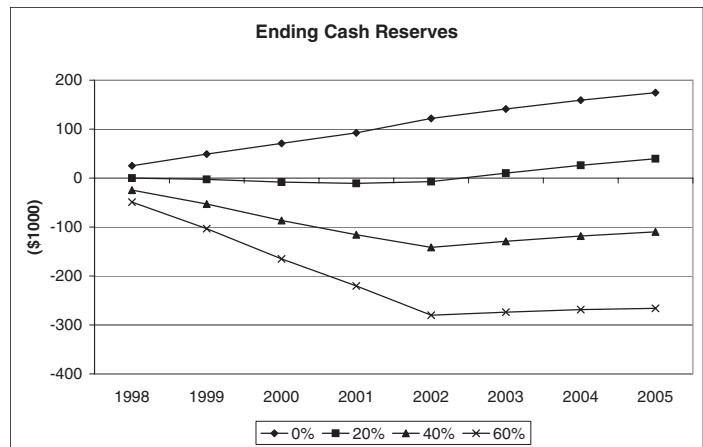
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$107 | \$105 | \$107 | \$105 | \$107 | \$105 | \$107 | \$105 |
| Net cash farm income | \$61 | \$58 | \$57 | \$58 | \$46 | \$48 | \$36 | \$36 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$93 | \$175 | -\$11 | \$40 | -\$116 | -\$110 | -\$220 | -\$266 |

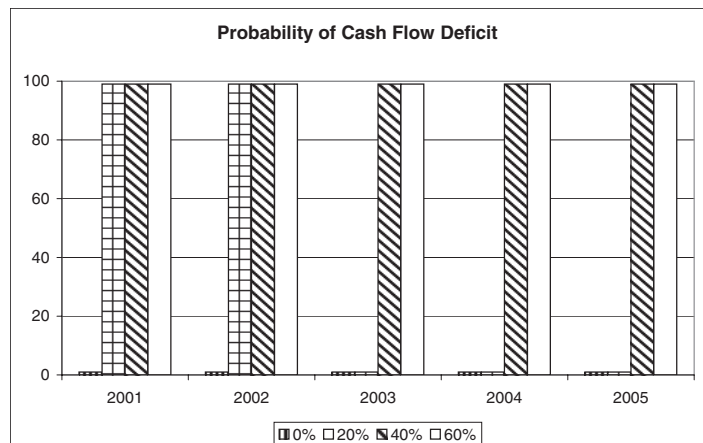
This farm faces even flatter net cash farm income than the six-broiler house farm because no increase in the base contract price is projected for the analysis period. The analysis begins in 1998 with five years remaining on a ten year loan for poultry houses. The 0% and 20% debt levels have the same net cash farm income in 2004 after the original loan for the broiler houses is paid off in 2002.



At the 0% debt level, this farm maintains a positive cash reserve with an upward trend throughout the analysis period. At the 20% debt level, the farm faces a negative cash reserve through 2002 when the original broiler house loan is paid off. The 40% and 60% debt levels face negative ending cash reserves that trend downward until the original broiler house loan is paid off in 2002. At that time, the cash reserves remain negative, but do start to trend upward slightly.



Through 2002, when the original broiler house loan is paid off, the 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels face serious cash flow risk. The 0% debt level faces very little cash flow pressure due to the steady income associated with the contract and no debt to service. The 20% debt level faces very little cash flow pressure after the original broiler house loan is paid off in 2002. Until the broiler houses are paid off, the farm must have outside income or secure additional financing to cover the principal and interest payments.



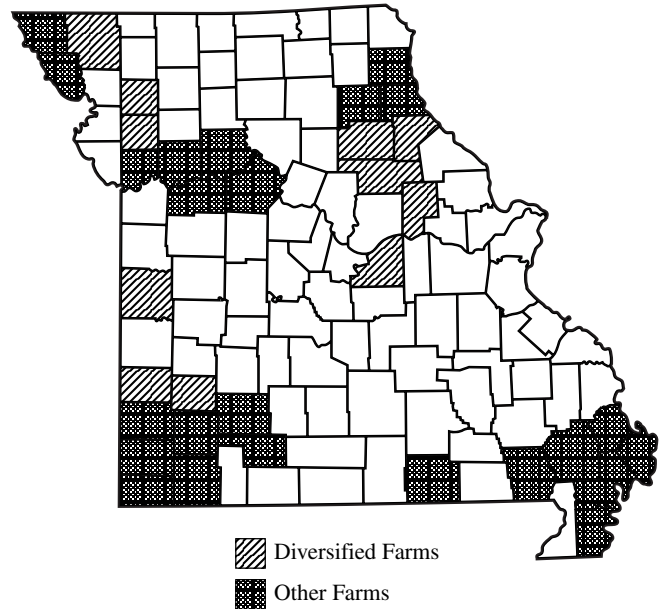
Diversified Farms Summary

Nodaway County 1400 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Cow Beef
 DeKalb & Clinton Counties 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 100 Cow Beef*
 Monroe & Ralls Counties 1460 Feed Grain & 25 Cow Beef*
 Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 40 Cow Beef
 Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish
 Montgomery County 1200 Feed Grain & 160 Sow Farrow/Finish*
 Osage County 250 Acre Feed Grain, 125 Cow Beef & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish
 Bates County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 75 Cow Beef*
 Dade County 440 Acre Feed Grain & 150 Cow Beef
 Barton County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 50 Cow Beef
 Dade & Barton Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain & 135 Cow Beef

* These farms are also part of FAPRI environmental research projects

Major Variables Impacting Diversified Farms

- Cattle and hog prices follow cyclical patterns over the projected period. Feeder cattle price continues to increase incrementally to a high in 2003. Hog price bottoms in 2002 and then rebounds to a four-year high in 2004. Feed costs for the period trend upward to \$4.00 per cwt for corn and \$169 per ton for soybean meal in 2005. Average livestock production output as reported by the panel is projected for each forward year.
- Crop prices generally trend up from 2000 levels. The largest annual increase for corn occurs in 2001 and increases about a nickel per year thereafter. Soybeans reach a low in 2001 and then slowly climb to above \$5 per bushel in 2005. Wheat price is projected to make it above \$3 by 2003 and sorghum climbs to over \$2 in 2005.
- Unlike the livestock only farms, the diversified farms rely on government payments as a portion of receipts. Government payments expressed as a percent of receipts ranges from 2 to 15% and average 10%. These payments are projected to be considerably less in future years than the previous two.



- Input costs are generally projected to increase. Fuel prices begin to moderate some from the high in 2000. Fertilizer prices spike in 2001.

Outlook

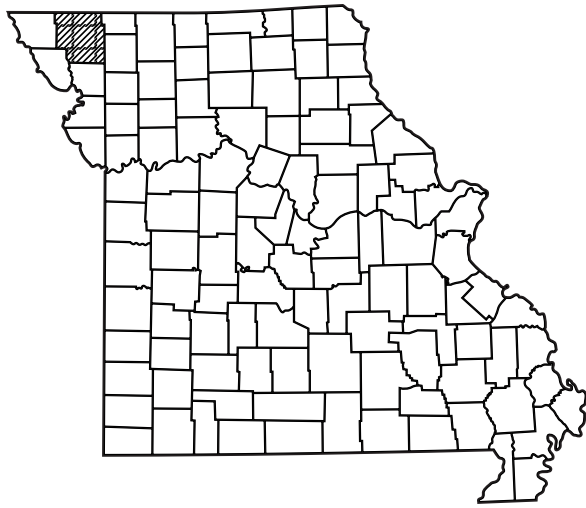
The 11 diversified representative farms have higher financial risk than the livestock farms in our data set, but are better off than the crop farms in terms of the likelihood of cash flow deficits or loss of equity.

These farms are very sensitive to debt. With no liabilities, five farms are rated *good*, three are rated *marginal*, and three are rated *poor*. With just 20% debt, no farms are rated *good*, four are *marginal*, and six are at enough risk to receive a *poor* rating. If debt is 40%, all 11 farms are in a *poor* financial position. Operator land ownership averages 53 percent, ranging from 33 to 78 percent.

For beef-crop farms, net cash income is relatively flat with higher crop receipts compensating for lower beef returns in the later years of the forecast period.

Net cash income on the hog-crop farms and the hog-beef-crop farm is expected to be rather volatile, dropping by 69% (\$174,000) on the three farms from 2000 to 2002. Income improves in 2004, but is still substantially lower than what it was in 2000.

Nodaway County 1400 Acre Feed Grain and 200 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitator: Mike Killingsworth
Producers: Jack Baldwin
 Roger Vest
 Kevin Rosenbohm
 Don Mobley
 Gary Ecker

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 700 |
| Acres leased | 700 |
| Total | 1,400 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 400 |
| Acres leased | 400 |
| Total | 800 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Corn | 600 |
| Soybeans | 600 |
| Alfalfa | 200 |

Livestock

| | |
|------|-----|
| Cows | 200 |
|------|-----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 1,453 |
| Machinery | 433 |
| Buildings | 196 |
| Total | 2,082 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,637 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$768 |

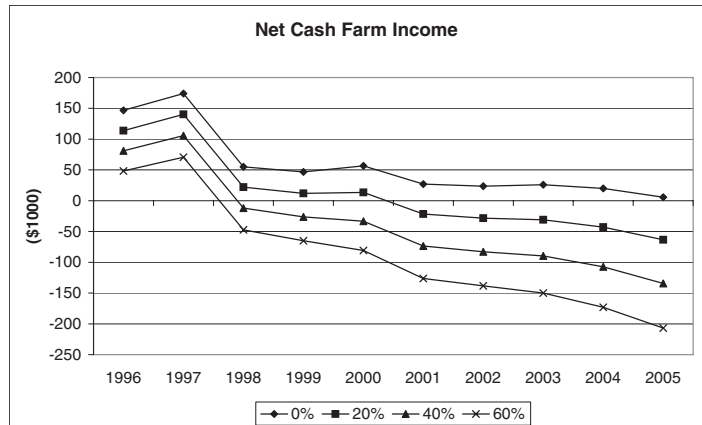
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | -3.2 | -8.3 | -19.4 | -61.3 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 103.0 | 119.4 | 136.4 | 153.8 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | 16.7 | 28.4 | 40.6 | 53.4 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |

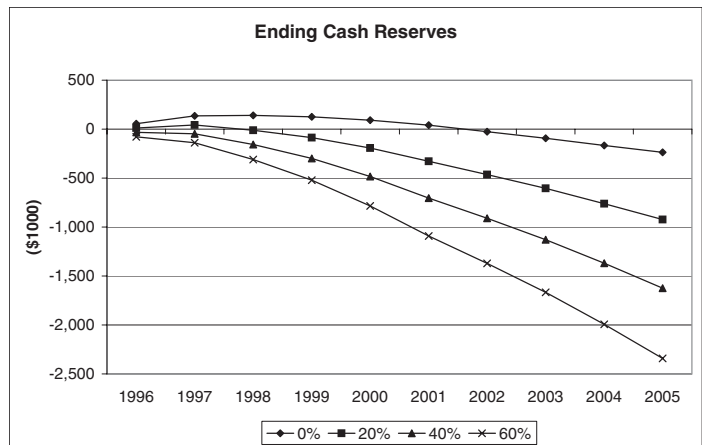
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$376 | \$385 | \$376 | \$385 | \$376 | \$385 | \$376 | \$385 |
| Net cash farm income | \$27 | \$6 | -\$22 | -\$63 | -\$73 | -\$134 | -\$126 | -\$207 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$40 | -\$238 | -\$328 | -\$923 | -\$704 | -\$1,625 | -\$1,091 | -\$2,342 |

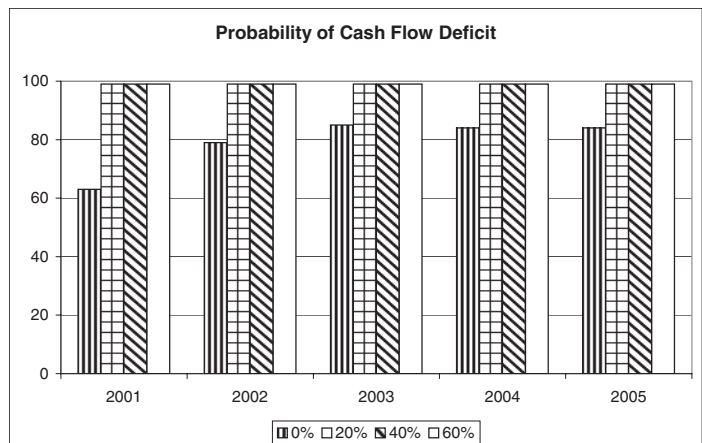
Due to major structural changes in this farm, net cash farm income peaks in 1997. The farm is increasing its cow herd in 1996 and 1997 while liquidating the hog operation in 1997. From 1998 through 2004 the farm structure remains the same. Net cash farm income is trending downward from 1998 – 2005 due to lower trend yields, diminishing government payments, and increasing input costs. Income is negative throughout the forecast period at 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels, but positive with no debt.



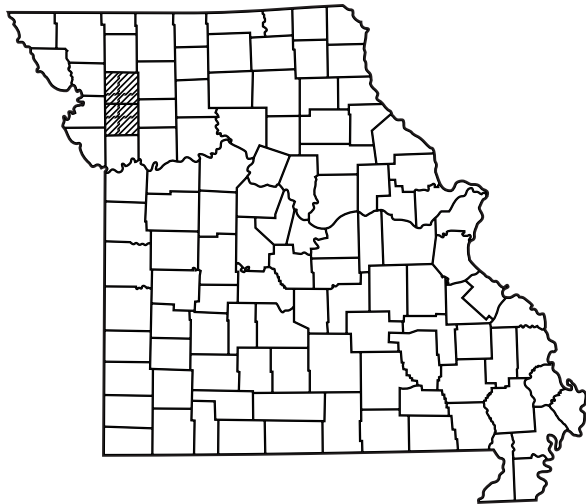
Ending cash reserve is trending downward for all four scenarios. This follows the trend of net cash farm income decreasing throughout the analysis. As the farm's net income decreases, the farm is unable to cover both principal and interest payments and pay family living expenses at the 20%, 40% and 60% debt levels. Even with no debt, the farm faces a negative cash reserve by 2002.



The farm faces severe cash flow deficit pressure throughout the forecast period. Despite strong cattle prices, with low crop prices, decreasing government payments, and increasing expenses there is a high probability of cash flow deficit at all debt levels.



DeKalb and Clinton Counties 1200 Acre Feed Grain and 100 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitator: Curtis Walker
Producers: Duane Groebe
 Rodney Hahn
 Dennis Marshall
 Robert Mattson
 Dave Curtis
 Chris Curtis

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 480 |
| Acres leased | 720 |
| Total | 1,200 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 140 |
| Acres leased | 210 |
| Total | 350 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Corn | 600 |
| Soybeans | 600 |

Livestock

| | |
|------|-----|
| Cows | 100 |
|------|-----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 759 |
| Machinery | 239 |
| Buildings | 80 |
| Total | 1,078 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,250 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$1,139 |

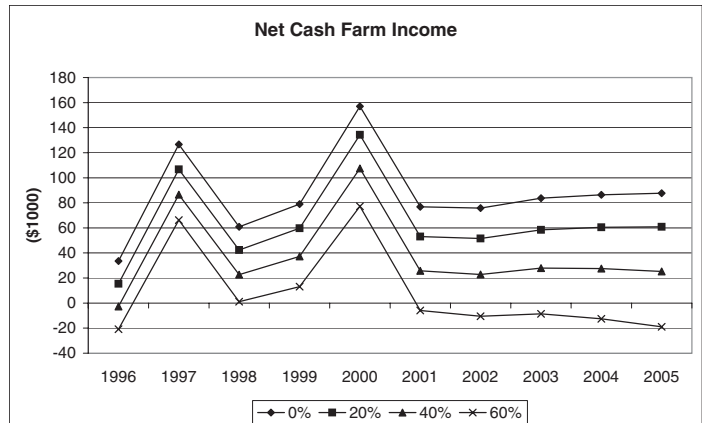
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 1.1 | -0.6 | -4.3 | -16.1 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 77.3 | 85.2 | 94.9 | 106.6 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -5.2 | 2.4 | 10.9 | 20.0 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |

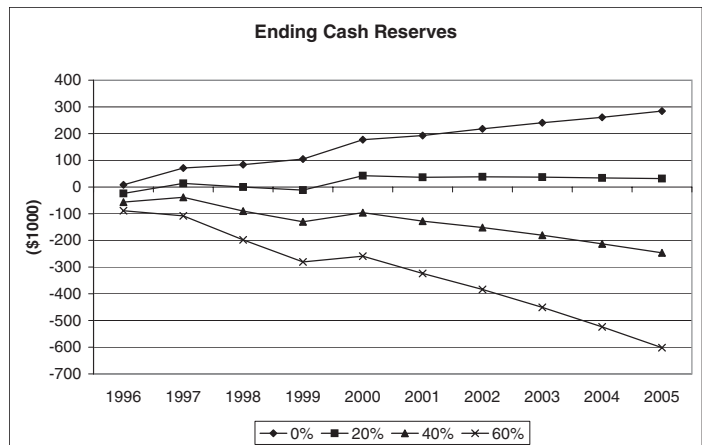
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$320 | \$335 | \$320 | \$335 | \$320 | \$335 | \$320 | \$335 |
| Net cash farm income | \$77 | \$88 | \$53 | \$61 | \$26 | \$25 | -\$6 | -\$19 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$193 | \$284 | \$36 | \$32 | -\$128 | -\$246 | -\$324 | -\$602 |

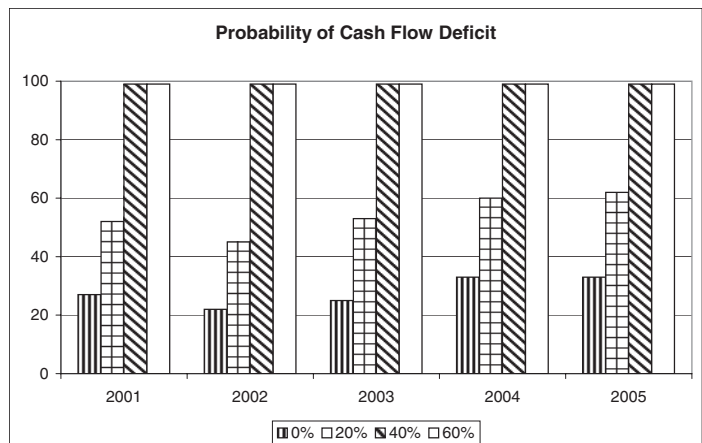
Net cash farm income rises sharply in 1997 due to strong crop prices, an increase in crop acres, and higher yields, then falls sharply in 1998 due to lower crop prices and lower soybean yields. Income increases again sharply in 2000 due to high yields and additional government aid. Net cash farm income drops significantly in the forecast period due to lower trend yields, reduced government payments, and increasing input costs.



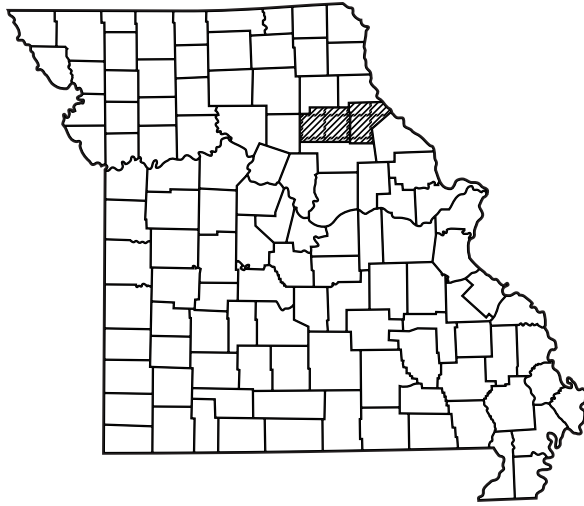
With no debt, this farm faces a positive and increasing ending cash reserve throughout the analysis. At the 20% debt level, the farm is able to maintain a positive but decreasing ending cash reserve. With higher debt levels the farm begins from a negative cash position and continues to require outside financing.



At the 0% debt level, the farm faces moderate cash flow pressure. As the debt level is increased to 20%, the farm starts to face severe cash flow pressure. The higher debt levels of 40% and 60% only increase this cash flow pressure. At these debt levels, it is virtually assured that the farm will have a cash flow deficit in each year.



Monroe and Ralls Counties 1460 Acre Feed Grain and 25 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitator: Gary Noel
Producers: Danny Bensen
 Micah Lehenbauer
 Bill Jones
 Tuley Elliott

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 584 |
| Acres leased | 876 |
| Total | 1,460 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 50 |
| Acres leased | 75 |
| Total | 125 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Corn | 584 |
| Soybeans | 730 |
| Wheat | 146 |
| DC Soybeans | 60 |

Livestock

| | |
|------|----|
| Cows | 25 |
|------|----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 886 |
| Machinery | 283 |
| Buildings | 53 |
| Total | 1,222 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,455 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$729 |

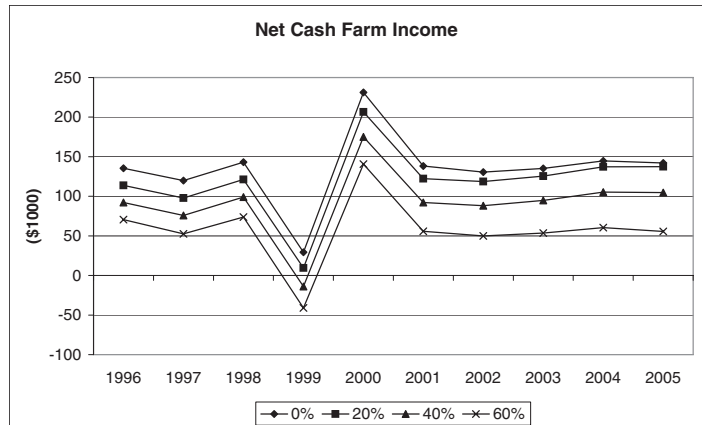
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.5 | -3.2 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 68.5 | 71.5 | 81.2 | 94.2 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -21.0 | -13.6 | -4.3 | 5.8 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 |

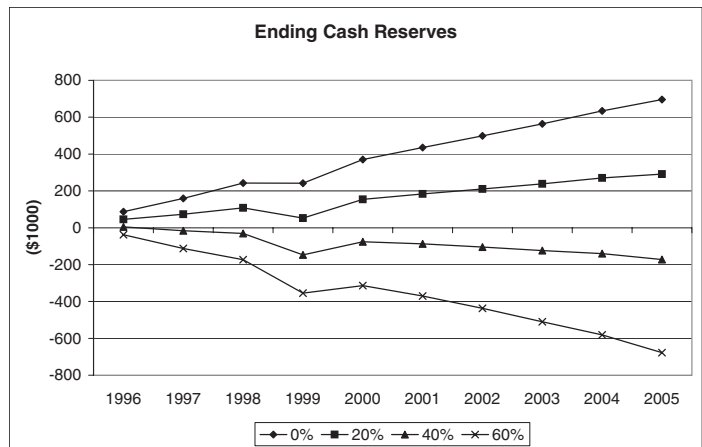
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$350 | \$369 | \$350 | \$369 | \$350 | \$369 | \$350 | \$369 |
| Net cash farm income | \$138 | \$142 | \$122 | \$137 | \$92 | \$105 | \$56 | \$56 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$435 | \$696 | \$184 | \$291 | -\$87 | -\$173 | -\$371 | -\$677 |

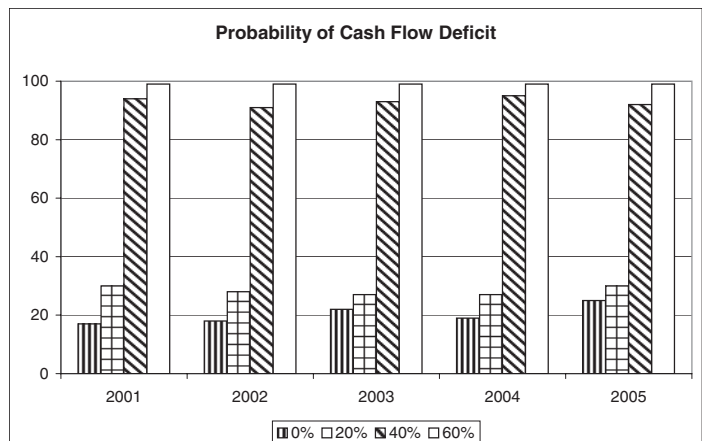
Net cash farm income bottoms out in 1999 due to low crop prices and low yields associated with drought conditions. Income climbs significantly in 2000 as yields rebound and additional government aid is received. Income then drops again in 2001 due to lower trend yields, reduced government payments and increasing input costs. As crop prices rebound slightly and yields increase due to technology, income trends up slightly over the forecast period.



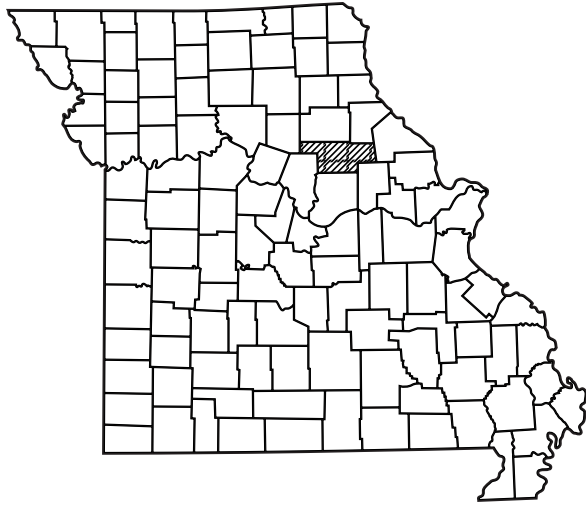
The farm is able to maintain a positive and increasing ending cash reserve at the 0% and 20% debt levels. However, at the 40% and 60% debt levels, the farm faces an increasingly negative ending cash reserve. This is due to the farms inability to generate enough income to cover both interest and principal payments.



At the 0% and 20% debt levels, the farm faces moderate cash flow pressure. The probability of a cash flow deficit never gets above 30% for the 20% debt level or 25% for the 0% debt level. The 40% and 60% debt levels face serious cash flow deficit pressures throughout the forecast period. This farm is unlikely to generate enough income to cover the larger interest and principal payments associated with the higher debt levels.



Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain and 40 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitator: Joe Trujillo
Producers: Jon Robnett
 Rodney Willingham
 Donnie Schwartz
 Jim Gastler
 Jeffrey A. Fennewald
 Jules Willott
 Bill Kessler
 Jake Freyer
 Adam Blaue
 Richard Primus

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 345 |
| Acres leased | 805 |
| Total | 1,150 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Acres owned | 60 |
|-------------|----|

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Corn | 200 |
| Soybeans | 690 |
| Wheat | 75 |
| DC Soybeans | 75 |
| Milo | 185 |
| Clover Hay | 38 |

Land tenure – other land

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Acres owned | 35 |
|-------------|----|

Livestock

| | |
|------|----|
| Cows | 40 |
|------|----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 732 |
| Machinery | 234 |
| Buildings | 100 |
| Total | 1,066 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,800 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$900 |
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$1,629 |

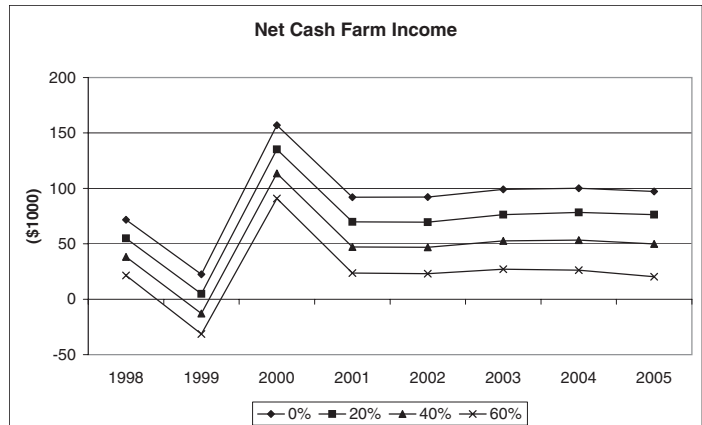
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 2.0 | 0.7 | -1.8 | -7.9 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 64.5 | 73.0 | 82.3 | 92.3 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -11.4 | -2.7 | 5.8 | 14.1 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 |

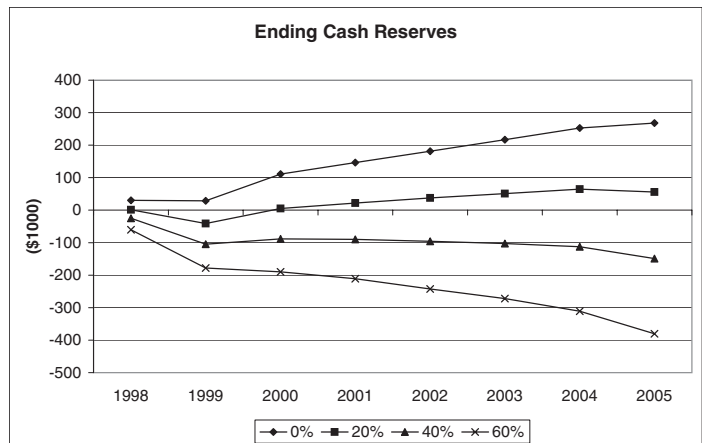
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$257 | \$270 | \$257 | \$270 | \$257 | \$270 | \$257 | \$270 |
| Net cash farm income | \$92 | \$97 | \$70 | \$76 | \$47 | \$50 | \$24 | \$20 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$147 | \$268 | \$22 | \$56 | -\$90 | -\$149 | -\$211 | -\$380 |

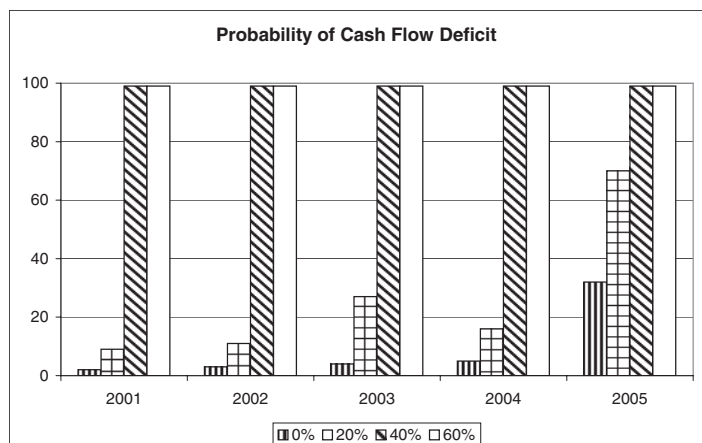
Net cash farm income bottoms out in 1999 due to low crop prices and low yields caused by drought conditions, then increases significantly in 2000 due to higher yields and additional government payments. As yields drop back to trend levels in 2001, income drops as well. This is compounded by the reduction in government payments and higher input costs. Receipts and net cash farm income trend up slightly through 2005 due to increases in yields, a slight rebound in crop prices, and increasing cattle prices through 2003.



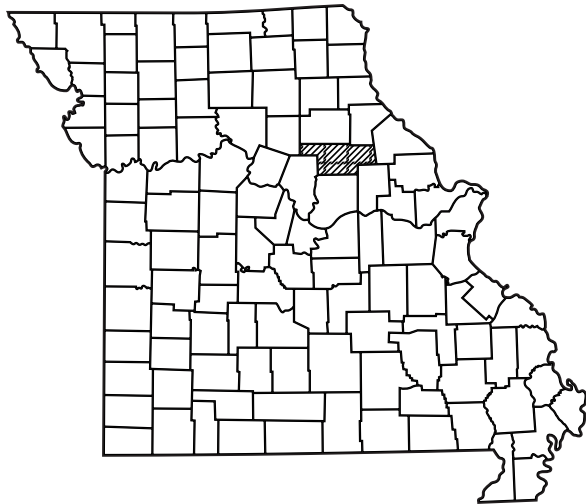
By 2005, only the 0% and 20% debt levels show a positive cash reserve. The 40% and 60% debt levels face a negative and declining cash reserve throughout the analysis. The farm is unable to generate enough income to cover the large interest and principal payments associated with the higher debt levels.



The 0% and 20% debt levels face very little cash flow pressure in 2001 – 2004. However, cash flow risk rises significantly in 2005 as income starts to turn down slightly. The 40% and 60% debt levels face severe cash flow pressure throughout the forecast period. The farm is unable to generate enough income to cover all cash costs, including the higher interest payments associated with 40% and 60% debt levels.



Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain and 200 Sow Farrow/Finish Farm



Facilitator: Joe Trujillo
Producers: Jon Robnett
 Rodney Willingham
 Donnie Schwartz
 Jim Gastler
 Jeffrey A. Fennewald
 Jules Willott
 Bill Kessler
 Jake Freyer
 Adam Blaue
 Richard Primus

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 575 |
| Acres leased | 575 |
| Total | 1,150 |

Land tenure – other land

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Acres owned | 35 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 35 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Corn | 288 |
| Soybeans | 575 |
| Milo | 287 |

Livestock

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Sows | 200 |
| Pigs weaned/Sow | 20 |
| Sale weight | 250 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 1,035 |
| Machinery | 228 |
| Buildings | 595 |
| Total | 1,858 |

Market Value

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,700 |
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$1,629 |

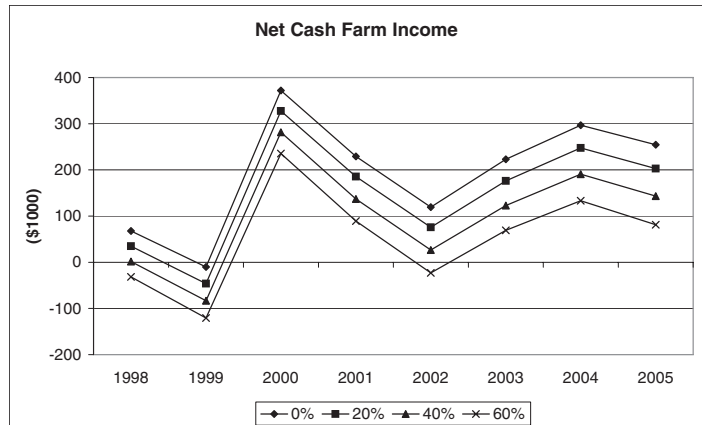
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 2.0 | 0.7 | -1.8 | -7.9 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 64.5 | 73.0 | 82.3 | 92.3 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -11.4 | -2.7 | 5.8 | 14.1 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 |

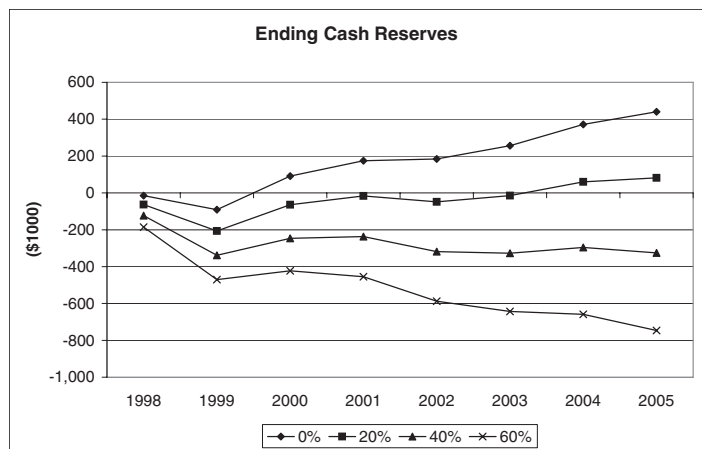
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$257 | \$270 | \$257 | \$270 | \$257 | \$270 | \$257 | \$270 |
| Net cash farm income | \$92 | \$97 | \$70 | \$76 | \$47 | \$50 | \$24 | \$20 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$147 | \$268 | \$22 | \$56 | -\$90 | -\$149 | -\$211 | -\$380 |

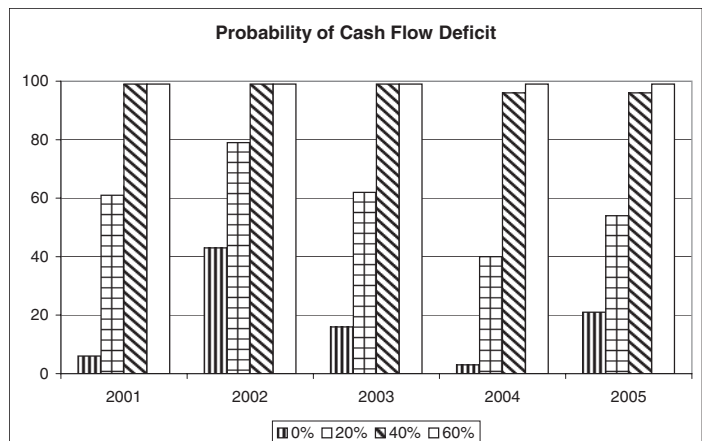
In 1999, net cash farm income is at its lowest level due to low crop and hog prices and poor yields associated with drought conditions. It rises sharply in 2000 due to better than average yields, rising hog prices, and additional government payments. Throughout the forecast period, net cash farm income follows the hog price cycle.



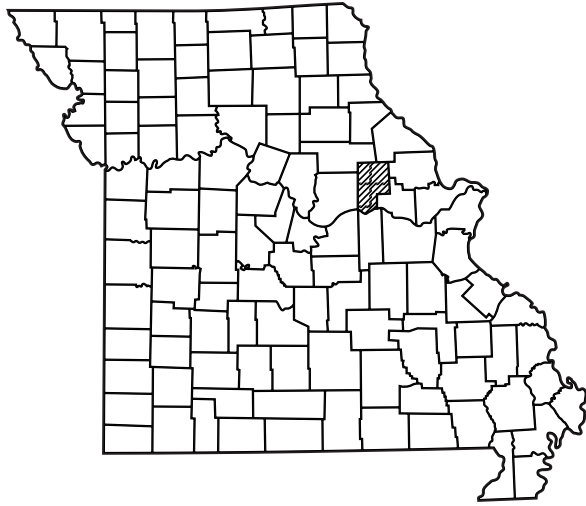
The low hog prices in 1998 and 1999 cause this farm to start with a negative cash reserve across all four debt levels. The 0% and 20% debt levels are able to recover and build positive cash reserves by 2000 and 2004, respectively. However, the hole that was dug at the beginning of the analysis at the 40% and 60% debt levels is too much to overcome. These higher debt levels never show a positive cash reserve.



In 2002 when hog prices are low, the 0% debt level shows moderate cash flow pressure. The 20% debt level shows severe cash flow pressure only when hog prices are low but moderates between the peak and valley of the price cycle. The 40% and 60% debt levels show severe cash flow pressure throughout the forecast period.



Montgomery County 1200 Acre Feed Grain and 160 Sow Farrow/Finish Farm



Facilitator: Gary Hoette
Producers: Jim Foster
 Mark Stevens
 Bill Deichman
 Harold Clark
 Charles Grosse
 Mike Grosse
 Brad Shramek

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 600 |
| Acres leased | 600 |
| Total | 1,200 |

Land tenure – other land

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 150 |
| Acres leased | 0 |
| Total | 150 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Corn | 416 |
| Soybeans | 500 |
| Wheat | 284 |
| DC Soybeans | 142 |

Livestock

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Sows | 160 |
| Pigs weaned/Sow | 17 |
| Sale Weight (B&G) | 250 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 1,275 |
| Machinery | 302 |
| Buildings | 410 |
| Total | 1,987 |

Market Value

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,700 |
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$1,700 |

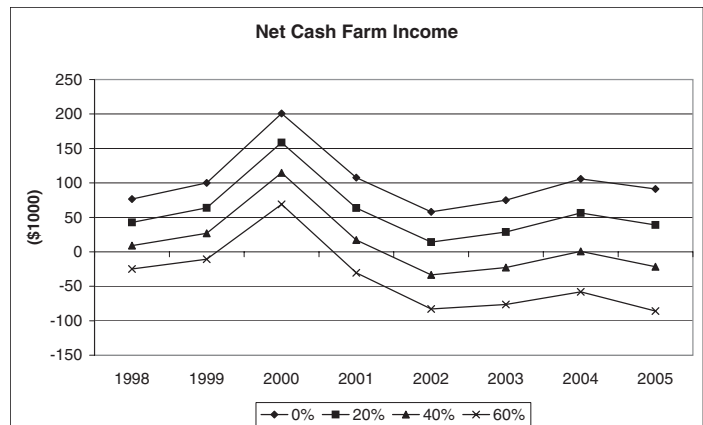
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | -0.3 | -2.4 | -7.1 | -18.6 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 80.9 | 91.8 | 103.9 | 116.6 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | 2.3 | 12.2 | 22.3 | 32.7 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 |

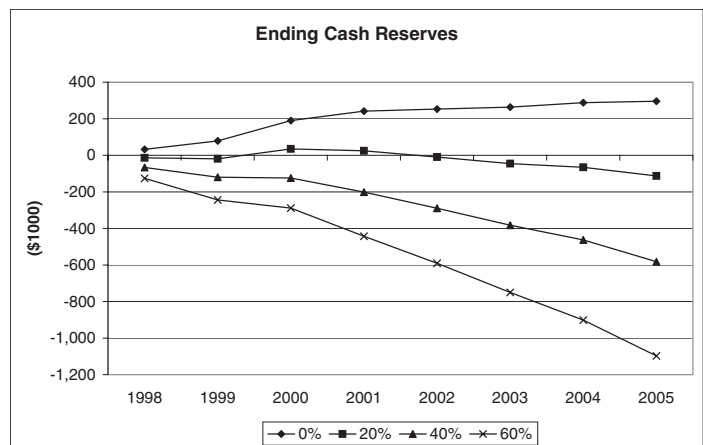
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$434 | \$454 | \$434 | \$454 | \$434 | \$454 | \$434 | \$454 |
| Net cash farm income | \$108 | \$91 | \$64 | \$39 | \$17 | -\$22 | -\$30 | -\$86 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$241 | \$296 | \$25 | -\$113 | -\$201 | -\$582 | -\$443 | -\$1,097 |

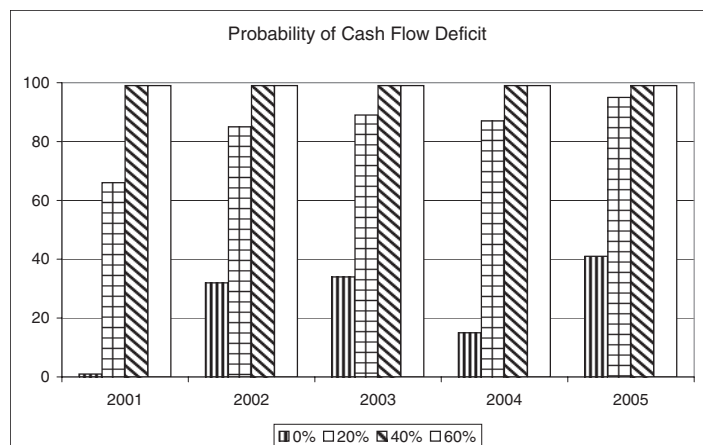
Net cash farm income peaks in 2000 due to the peak in the hog price cycle, higher than average yields, and low feed costs. Income throughout the forecast period follows the hog price cycle. When the initial debt level is above 40%, this farm faces negative net cash farm income throughout the forecast period.



The farm enjoys a positive and increasing cash reserve at the 0% debt level throughout the analysis. At the 20% debt level, the farm experiences a positive cash reserve in 2000 and 2001, but this is depleted as the hog price bottoms out in 2002. At this debt level, the farm is faced with a negative cash reserve over the rest of the analysis. For the 40% and 60% debt levels, ending cash remains negative and declining throughout the analysis period. The farm is unable to generate enough income to cover both interest and principal payments at these debt levels.



The farm faces severe cash flow deficit pressure at any debt level and there is a high probability of having to secure outside financing to cover the deficits. However, with no debt, the probability of a cash flow deficit remains below 41% throughout the forecast period.



Osage County 250 Acre Feed Grain, 125 Cow Beef and 200 Sow Farrow/Finish Farm



Facilitator: Russ Kremer
Producers: Leo Brandt
 Luke Deeken
 Doug Luebbering
 John Muenks

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 163 |
| Acres leased | 87 |
| Total | 250 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 215 |
| Acres leased | 115 |
| Total | 330 |

Land tenure – other land

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 220 |
|-------------|-----|

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,250 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$1,000 |
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$800 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Corn | 175 |
| Soybeans | 25 |
| Wheat & Straw (each) | 25 |
| DC Soybeans & Milo (each) | 25 |

Livestock

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Cows | 125 |
| Sows | 200 |
| Pigs weaned/sow | 20 |

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 595 |
| Machinery | 231 |
| Buildings | 237 |
| Total | 1,063 |

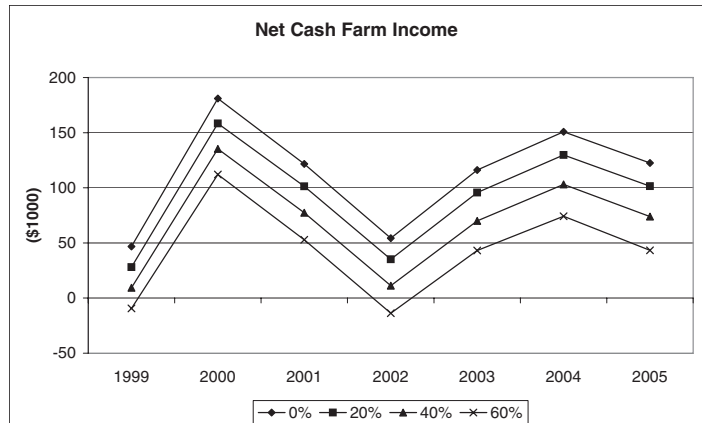
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 1.8 | 0.8 | -1.4 | -6.1 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 78.1 | 82.4 | 87.9 | 93.7 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -6.3 | -1.9 | 2.9 | 7.8 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |

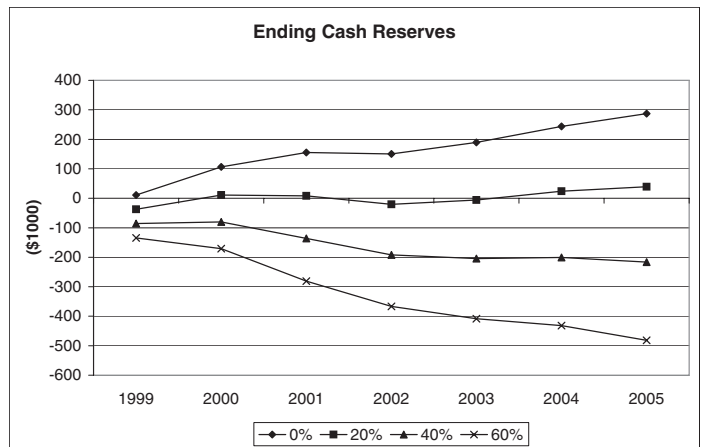
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$476 | \$498 | \$476 | \$498 | \$476 | \$498 | \$476 | \$498 |
| Net cash farm income | \$122 | \$122 | \$101 | \$101 | \$77 | \$74 | \$53 | \$43 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$155 | \$287 | \$8 | \$39 | -\$136 | -\$217 | -\$281 | -\$482 |

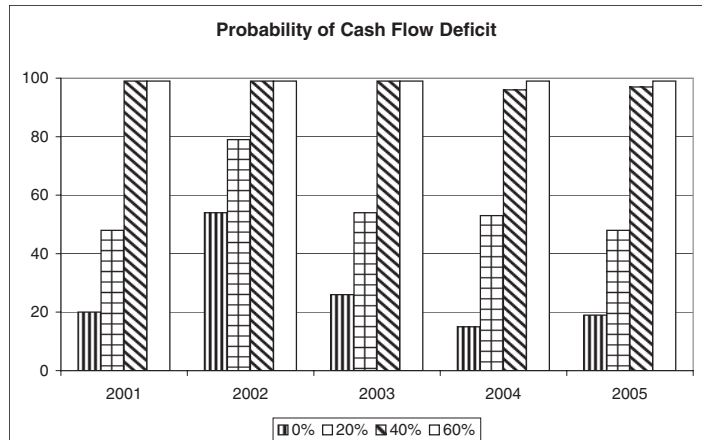
The farm saw a large increase in net cash farm income in 2000 due to higher than average yields, high hog prices, higher cattle prices, and additional aid from the government. Net cash farm income generally follows the hog price cycle. On average, this farm receives 81% of receipts from the hog enterprise.



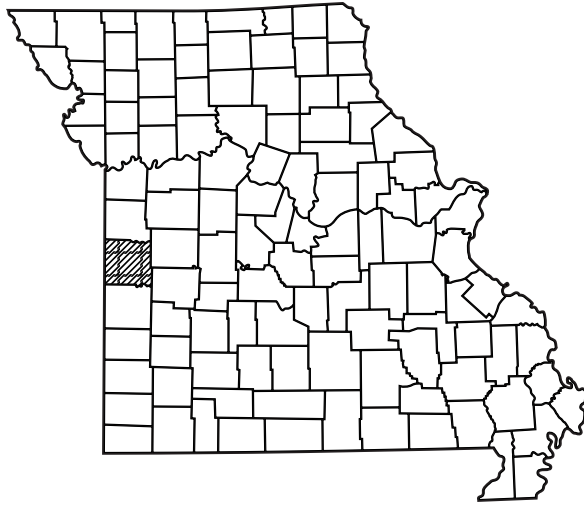
The farm maintains a positive and increasing ending cash reserve at the 0% debt level. At the 20% debt level, the farm builds positive cash reserves in the upside of the hog price cycle then depletes these reserves to cover cash deficits in the low side of the hog price cycle. The farm faces a negative and decreasing cash reserve throughout the analysis at the 40% and 60% debt levels.



Cash flow pressure follows the hog price cycle at the 0% and 20% debt levels, increasing as hog prices fall and improving as hog prices rise. The farm faces severe cash flow pressure in every year at the 40% and 60% debt levels.



Bates County 800 Acre Feed Grain and 75 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitator: Brad Powell
Producers: Brad Addleman
 Terry VanSandt
 Freeman Stanfill
 Andy Starkebaum
 Trent Smith

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 320 |
| Acres leased | 480 |
| Total | 800 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 150 |
| Acres leased | 100 |
| Total | 250 |

Livestock

| | |
|------|----|
| Cows | 75 |
|------|----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 509 |
| Machinery | 262 |
| Buildings | 125 |
| Total | 896 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,250 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$729 |

Planted acres

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Corn & Soybeans (each) | 267 |
| Wheat | 266 |
| DC Soybeans | 162 |

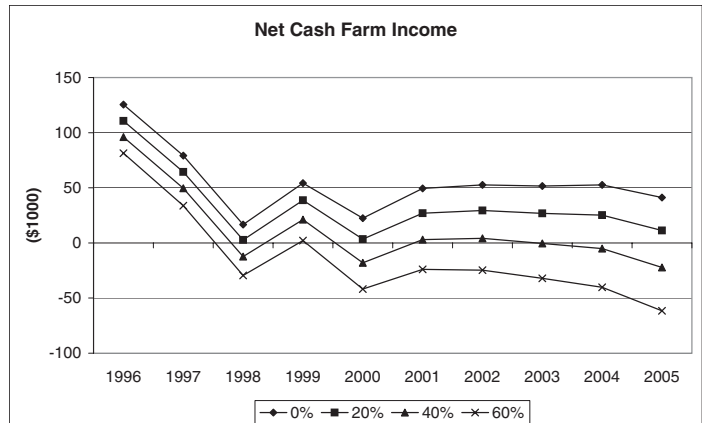
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | -1.4 | -5.0 | -13.2 | -47.0 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 83.4 | 96.2 | 110.2 | 126.3 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | 7.0 | 16.6 | 25.8 | 36.8 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 |

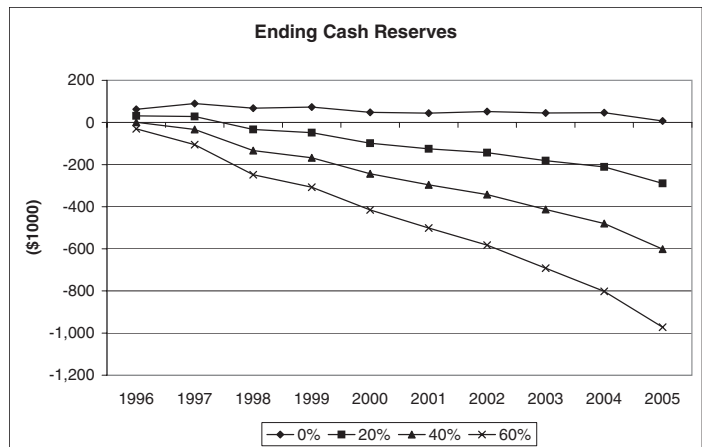
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$211 | \$221 | \$211 | \$221 | \$211 | \$221 | \$211 | \$221 |
| Net cash farm income | \$49 | \$41 | \$27 | \$11 | \$3 | -\$22 | -\$24 | -\$62 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$44 | \$7 | -\$125 | -\$289 | -\$296 | -\$601 | -\$501 | -\$972 |

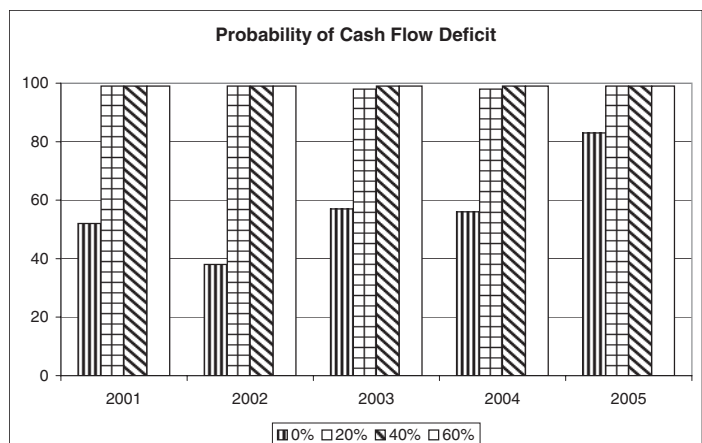
Total cash receipts dropped in 2000 due to low crop prices and low soybean yields. However, at the 0% and 20% debt levels net cash farm income was lowest in 1998 due to poorer cattle prices and higher feed costs. Net cash farm income recovers in 2001 as crop prices begin to move higher, soybean yields return to trend levels, and cattle prices remain strong. Income is flat to lower throughout the forecast period as cattle prices peak in 2003 and input costs continue to increase.



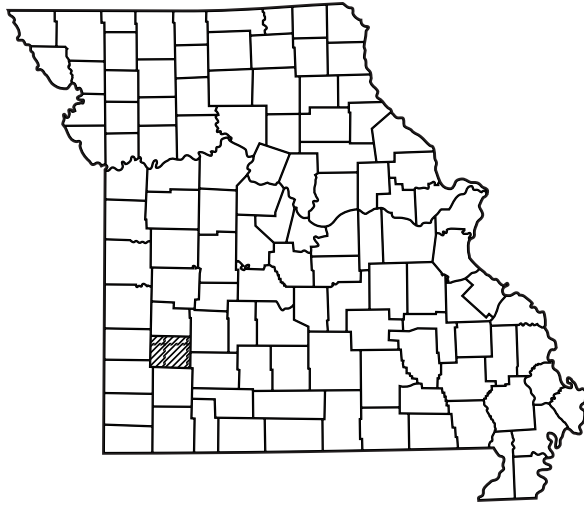
Ending cash reserves decline at all debt levels throughout the forecast period. At the 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels, the ending cash reserve is negative throughout the forecast period. Because of generally flat receipts, the farm is unable to generate enough income to keep up with rising input costs and cover principal and interest payments, taxes and family living.



Cash flow deficit pressure is severe at all debt levels. Throughout the forecast period, the farm has increasing trend yields, moderate recovery in crop prices, and cattle prices peaking in 2003. However, the farm also faces ever increasing input costs and no additional government aid. Even with no debt, this farm is not likely to generate enough income to cash flow the operation year in and year out.



Dade County 440 Acre Feed Grain and 150 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitator: Brian Gillen
Producers: Gary D. Wolf
 Chuck Daniel
 Randall L. Erisman
 Mike Theurer
 Ray Dean Hunter
 Steve Allison
 James Nivens

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 320 |
| Acres leased | 120 |
| Total | 440 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 320 |
| Acres leased | 80 |
| Total | 400 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1077 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$734 |

Livestock

| | |
|------|-----|
| Cows | 150 |
|------|-----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 580 |
| Machinery | 199 |
| Buildings | 17 |
| Total | 796 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Milo and Corn (each) | 40 |
| Soybeans and Wheat (each) | 80 |
| DC Soybeans | 80 |
| Fescue Hay and Seed (each) | 200 |

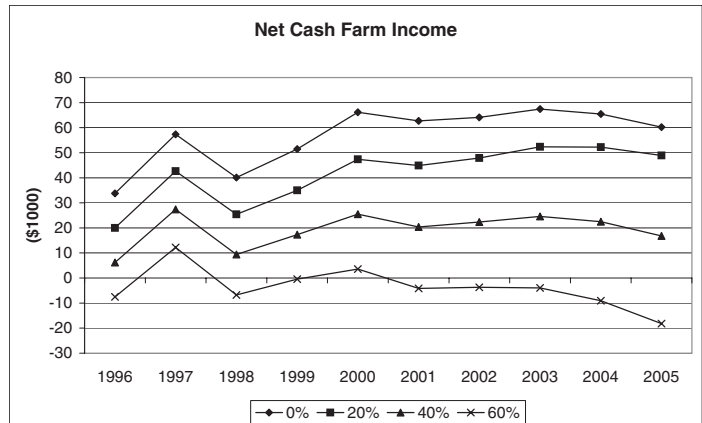
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Good | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 2.5 | 1.5 | -2.4 | -15.8 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 53.9 | 64.8 | 85.6 | 107.3 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -24.5 | -8.5 | 7.9 | 24.7 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |

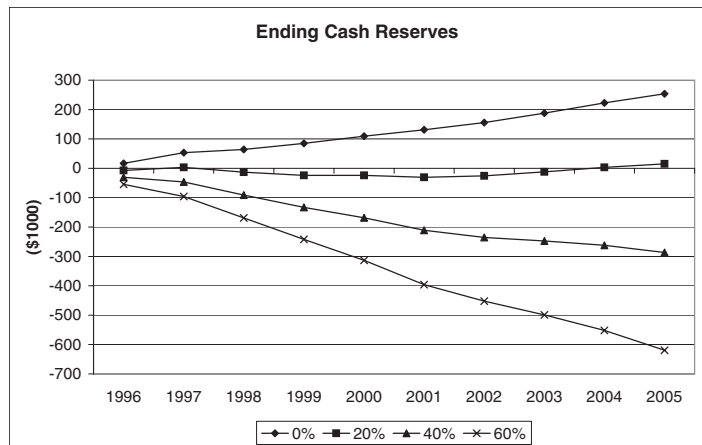
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$136 | \$132 | \$136 | \$132 | \$136 | \$132 | \$136 | \$132 |
| Net cash farm income | \$63 | \$60 | \$45 | \$49 | \$20 | \$17 | -\$4 | -\$18 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$131 | \$253 | -\$30 | \$15 | -\$211 | -\$287 | -\$396 | -\$619 |

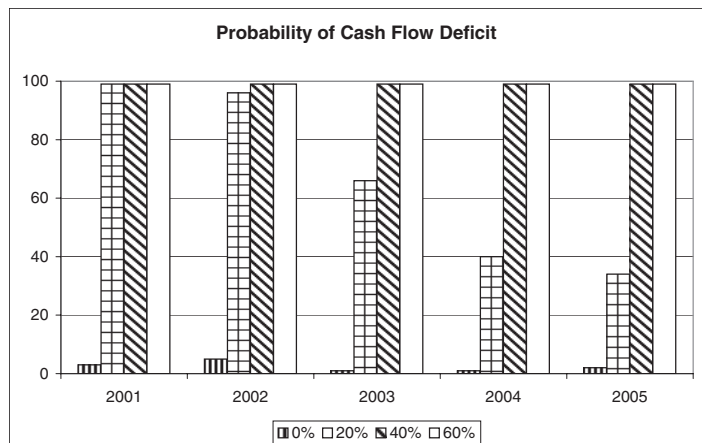
Net cash farm income climbs in 1999 and again in 2000 due to higher cattle prices and additional government crop payments. Income is projected to drop slightly in 2001 as government payments are projected lower and then follow the cattle price cycle throughout the 2002 – 2005 period, peaking in 2003. With 60% debt, farm income is negative throughout the analysis period.



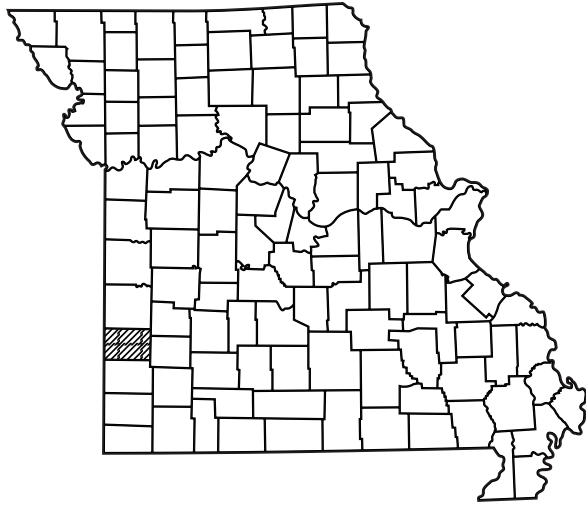
For the 0% debt level, ending cash reserves remain positive and rise slightly throughout the analysis period. At 20% debt, the farm is able to show a positive ending cash reserve in 2004 and 2005. However, the 40% and 60% debt levels face a negative and trending downward ending cash reserve throughout the analysis. This shows that even during the upside of the cattle price cycle, cattle farms cannot support high interest and principal payments.



Given the scenario outlined above in the ending cash reserves graph, this farm shows severe cash flow pressure at the 20%, 40%, and 60% debt levels. However, the 20% debt level faces a declining probability of cash flow pressure. By 2005, the 20% debt levels probability of cash flow deficit has fallen to 34% from a high of 99% in 2001. Once the debt level reaches 40%, the farm has virtually zero probability of cash flowing in any year of the forecast period. Conversely, with no debt there is very little cash flow risk over the next five years.



Barton County 800 Acre Feed Grain and 50 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitators: Rick Mammen
Stacey Hamilton
Producers: Harvey Letton
Don Lucietta
Wally Norton
Dale Norwood

Characteristics

Land tenure – cropland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 400 |
| Acres leased | 400 |

Land tenure – pastureland

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Acres owned | 50 |
| Acres leased | 50 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Corn | 80 |
| Soybeans | 267 |
| Wheat | 266 |
| DC Soybeans | 236 |
| Milo | 187 |
| DC Clover | 30 |

Land tenure – other land

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Acres owned | 45 |
|-------------|----|

Livestock

| | |
|------|----|
| Cows | 50 |
|------|----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Real Estate | 495 |
| Machinery | 153 |
| Buildings | 55 |
| Total | 703 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,000 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$1,000 |
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$1,000 |

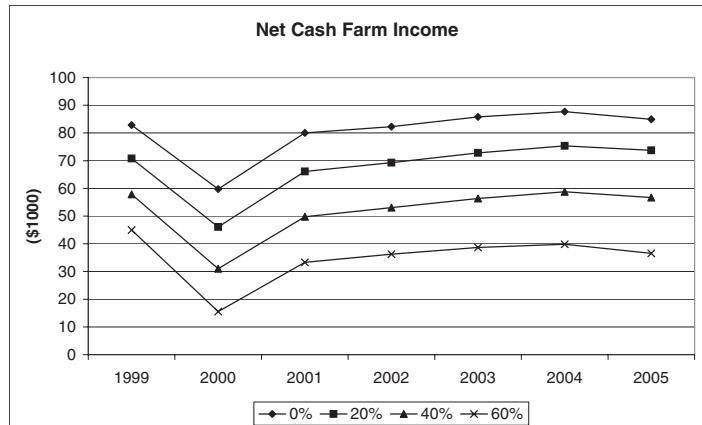
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Good | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 2.6 | 1.6 | -0.4 | -5.2 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 61.0 | 67.3 | 75.5 | 84.5 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -13.5 | -6.2 | 1.3 | 9.1 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 |

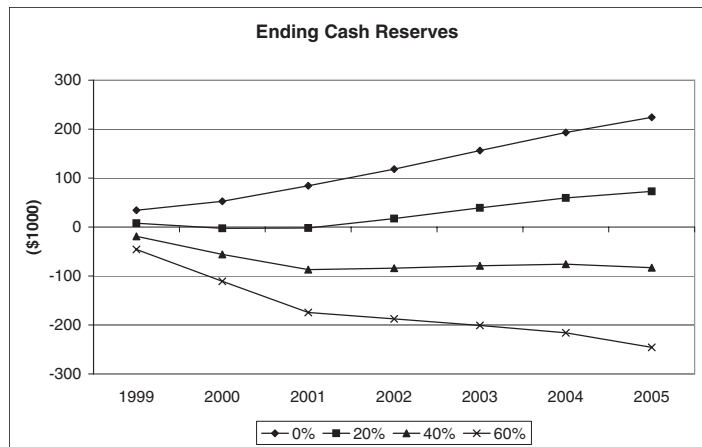
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$202 | \$211 | \$202 | \$211 | \$202 | \$211 | \$202 | \$211 |
| Net cash farm income | \$80 | \$85 | \$66 | \$74 | \$50 | \$57 | \$33 | \$37 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$84 | \$224 | -\$2 | \$73 | -\$87 | -\$83 | -\$174 | -\$246 |

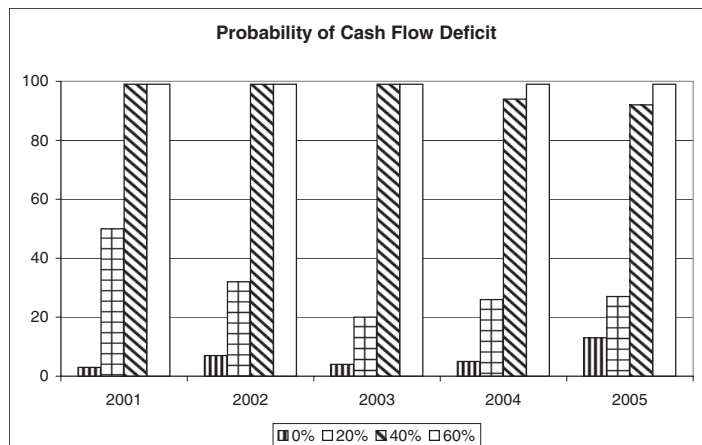
Net cash farm income bottoms out in 2000 due to lower soybean and wheat yields and higher input costs. As soybean and wheat yields move back to higher trend yields, income recovers in 2001. While crop prices remain low relative to 1996 and 1997 levels, they begin to recover throughout the forecast period. This farm also receives a premium over the national average crop price due to their proximity to the poultry industry in southwest Missouri. This, in addition to cattle prices remaining strong through 2003, results in net cash farm income trending up through 2004.



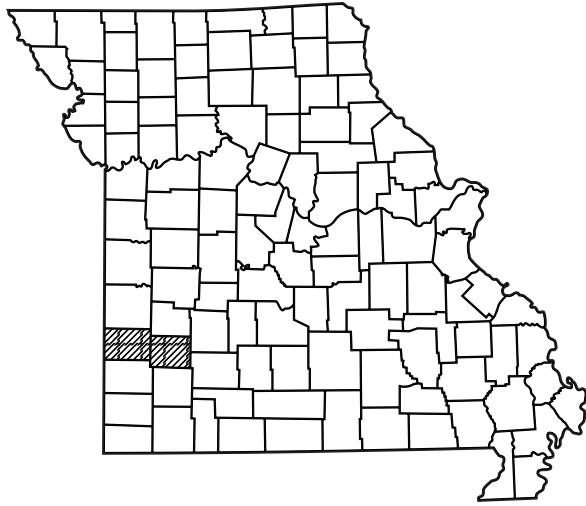
At the 0% and 20% debt levels, the farm is able to maintain a positive and increasing ending cash reserve throughout the forecast period. The difference between building cash reserves and losing money occurs between the 20% and 40% debt levels.



With 20% debt, the probability of the farm facing cash flow problems is manageable in the foreseeable future. With higher initial debt levels, and no outside intervention, the farm is virtually assured of getting into cash flow trouble this year and remaining there.



Dade and Barton Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain and 135 Cow Beef Farm



Facilitators: Rick Mammen
Stacey Hamilton
Producers: Rodney Overman
Jerry Schnelle
Wayne Schnelle
Mark Whittle

Characteristics

Land tenure - cropland

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Acres owned | 1,350 |
| Acres leased | 450 |
| Total | 1,800 |

Land tenure - pastureland

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Acres owned | 450 |
| Acres leased | 50 |

Planted Acres

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Corn | 250 |
| Soybeans | 500 |
| Wheat | 600 |
| DC Soybeans | 600 |
| Milo | 450 |

Land tenure - other land

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Acres owned | 30 |
|-------------|----|

Livestock

| | |
|------|-----|
| Cows | 135 |
|------|-----|

Assets (\$1000)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Real Estate | 1,853 |
| Machinery | 521 |
| Buildings | 115 |
| Total | 2,489 |

Market Value

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Cropland (\$/acre) | \$1,100 |
| Pastureland (\$/acre) | \$750 |
| Other land (\$/acre) | \$1,000 |

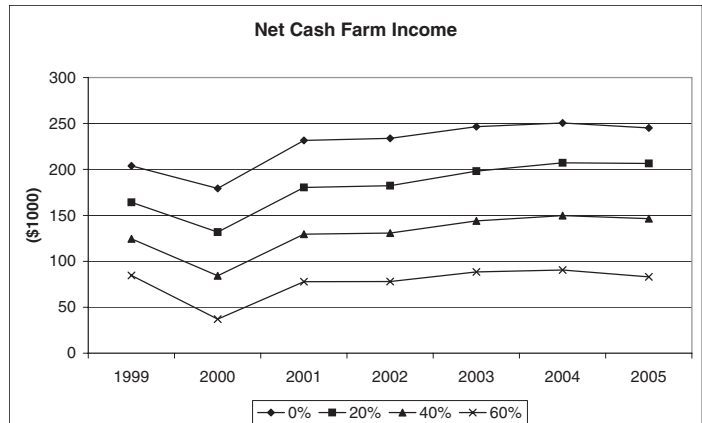
Over five year period

| | Debt to Asset Ratio | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|------|------|
| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Overall financial position for period | Good | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| Annual change in real net worth (%) | 3.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | -2.9 |
| Cost/receipts (%) | 60.6 | 68.8 | 78.5 | 88.6 |
| NIA to maintain real net worth (% receipts) | -20.3 | -11.1 | -2.6 | 5.9 |
| Gov. payments/receipts (%) | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 |

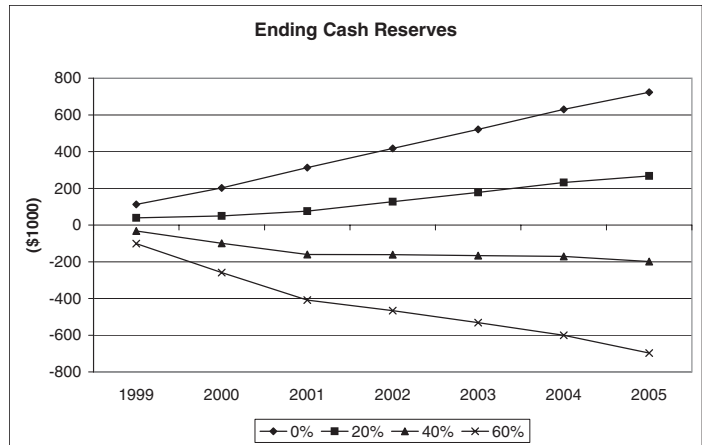
Beginning and ending years' financial picture

| | 0% Debt/Asset | | 20% Debt/Asset | | 40% Debt/Asset | | 60% Debt/Asset | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 | 2001 | 2005 |
| | (\$1000) | | | | | | | |
| Total cash receipts | \$571 | \$596 | \$571 | \$596 | \$571 | \$596 | \$571 | \$596 |
| Net cash farm income | \$232 | \$245 | \$180 | \$207 | \$130 | \$146 | \$78 | \$83 |
| Year end cash reserve | \$313 | \$723 | \$76 | \$268 | -\$160 | -\$198 | -\$409 | -\$697 |

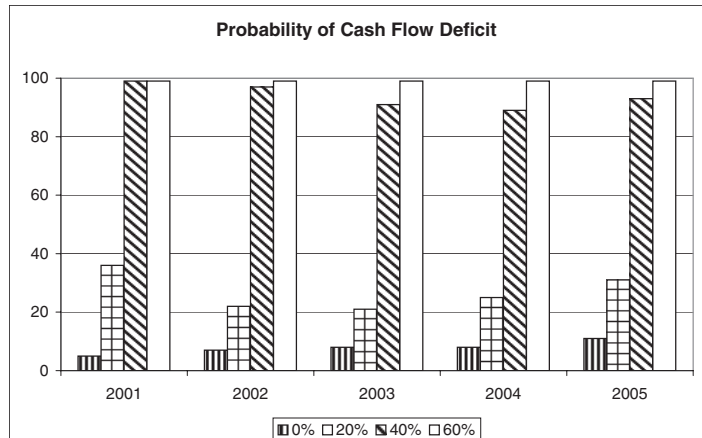
Net cash farm income bottoms out in 2000 due to lower soybean and wheat yields and higher input costs, then recovers in 2001 as soybean and wheat yields move back to higher trend yields. This farm also receives a premium over the national average crop price due to its proximity to the poultry industry in southwest Missouri. This, in addition to cattle prices remaining strong through 2003, results in improving net cash farm income in the near term. Income is positive on this farm for all initial debt levels throughout the analysis.



At the 0% and 20% debt levels, the farm is able to maintain a positive and increasing ending cash reserve. At the higher debt levels, ending cash reserves are negative while income remains positive. The farm is unable to generate enough income to cover both interest and principal payments at higher debt levels.



For the forecast period, there is little chance of cash flow deficits if the farm is carrying 20% or less debt. This changes dramatically at higher debt levels.



Appendix A
Crop Farms:
Financial Summary Tables

Table A1 - Nodaway, Atchison & Holt Counties 2000 Acre Feed Grain Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | -74.26 | -42.43 | 0.00 | 43.00 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | -15.00 | -8.57 | 0.00 | 8.69 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.81 | 1.31 | 0.09 | -2.11 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 78.21 | 82.53 | 93.04 | 105.96 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 16.73 | 16.73 | 16.73 | 16.73 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 430.85 | 430.85 | 430.85 | 430.85 |
| 1998 | 447.07 | 447.07 | 447.07 | 447.07 |
| 1999 | 579.73 | 579.73 | 579.73 | 579.73 |
| 2000 | 518.58 | 518.58 | 518.58 | 518.58 |
| 2001 | 477.55 | 477.55 | 477.55 | 477.55 |
| 2002 | 487.61 | 487.61 | 487.61 | 487.61 |
| 2003 | 492.98 | 492.98 | 492.98 | 492.98 |
| 2004 | 505.28 | 505.28 | 505.28 | 505.28 |
| 2005 | 512.08 | 512.08 | 512.08 | 512.08 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 495.10 | 495.10 | 495.10 | 495.10 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 203.16 | 171.97 | 140.78 | 109.59 |
| 1998 | 189.22 | 159.67 | 129.17 | 97.20 |
| 1999 | 280.55 | 250.98 | 218.64 | 184.15 |
| 2000 | 220.24 | 191.35 | 154.27 | 112.64 |
| 2001 | 168.84 | 145.20 | 106.19 | 60.91 |
| 2002 | 177.69 | 157.69 | 117.19 | 70.12 |
| 2003 | 180.87 | 163.98 | 122.04 | 71.58 |
| 2004 | 190.80 | 177.63 | 134.06 | 79.56 |
| 2005 | 185.62 | 174.73 | 132.55 | 74.49 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 180.76 | 163.85 | 122.41 | 71.33 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 36 | 51 | 96 | 99 |
| 2002 | 35 | 50 | 93 | 99 |
| 2003 | 29 | 45 | 90 | 99 |
| 2004 | 26 | 32 | 80 | 99 |
| 2005 | 36 | 41 | 81 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 127.14 | 48.45 | -30.33 | -108.90 |
| 1998 | 233.94 | 71.63 | -91.46 | -254.91 |
| 1999 | 375.03 | 126.43 | -125.09 | -379.25 |
| 2000 | 476.92 | 169.21 | -145.35 | -464.69 |
| 2001 | 534.63 | 163.70 | -222.52 | -617.46 |
| 2002 | 600.86 | 165.62 | -294.87 | -769.02 |
| 2003 | 694.41 | 190.46 | -350.28 | -910.47 |
| 2004 | 791.48 | 268.76 | -303.97 | -903.73 |
| 2005 | 877.93 | 334.60 | -272.75 | -915.72 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 699.86 | 224.63 | -288.88 | -823.28 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 2,781.98 | 2,403.68 | 2,025.28 | 1,647.10 |
| 1998 | 2,862.99 | 2,463.91 | 2,064.05 | 1,663.83 |
| 1999 | 2,983.70 | 2,566.35 | 2,146.08 | 1,723.16 |
| 2000 | 3,079.80 | 2,640.11 | 2,193.58 | 1,742.27 |
| 2001 | 3,176.73 | 2,713.97 | 2,235.91 | 1,749.14 |
| 2002 | 3,198.80 | 2,715.69 | 2,207.34 | 1,685.33 |
| 2003 | 3,241.61 | 2,737.66 | 2,196.92 | 1,636.72 |
| 2004 | 3,301.05 | 2,778.34 | 2,205.60 | 1,605.84 |
| 2005 | 3,347.56 | 2,804.23 | 2,196.89 | 1,553.91 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3,253.15 | 2,749.98 | 2,208.53 | 1,646.19 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 17 | 25 | 35 | 45 |
| 2002 | 19 | 28 | 39 | 55 |
| 2003 | 24 | 33 | 40 | 57 |
| 2004 | 19 | 28 | 45 | 66 |
| 2005 | 21 | 29 | 48 | 63 |

Table A2 - Clay & Ray Counties 2050 Acre Feed Grain Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -67.79 | -7.71 | 67.79 | 136.68 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -15.00 | -1.71 | 15.00 | 30.24 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.27 | 0.21 | -2.48 | -11.44 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 55.43 | 64.85 | 82.26 | 104.89 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 19.21 | 19.21 | 19.21 | 19.21 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 451.14 | 451.14 | 451.14 | 451.14 |
| 1998 | 353.88 | 353.88 | 353.88 | 353.88 |
| 1999 | 508.98 | 508.98 | 508.98 | 508.98 |
| 2000 | 476.08 | 476.08 | 476.08 | 476.08 |
| 2001 | 441.36 | 441.36 | 441.36 | 441.36 |
| 2002 | 445.15 | 445.15 | 445.15 | 445.15 |
| 2003 | 451.81 | 451.81 | 451.81 | 451.81 |
| 2004 | 455.77 | 455.77 | 455.77 | 455.77 |
| 2005 | 465.64 | 465.64 | 465.64 | 465.64 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 451.95 | 451.95 | 451.95 | 451.95 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 228.17 | 171.16 | 114.15 | 57.14 |
| 1998 | 120.06 | 67.60 | 13.62 | -46.27 |
| 1999 | 302.93 | 248.86 | 185.83 | 118.88 |
| 2000 | 265.59 | 213.86 | 146.86 | 66.00 |
| 2001 | 209.06 | 161.24 | 93.47 | 7.64 |
| 2002 | 210.72 | 167.58 | 98.01 | 8.76 |
| 2003 | 206.68 | 167.12 | 93.51 | -2.75 |
| 2004 | 210.50 | 172.52 | 92.27 | -13.04 |
| 2005 | 217.41 | 181.45 | 93.81 | -22.28 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 210.87 | 169.98 | 94.21 | -4.33 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 3 | 35 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 3 | 26 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 20 | 78 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 18 | 73 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 38 | 83 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 139.90 | 56.81 | -24.10 | -127.06 |
| 1998 | 208.56 | 23.12 | -163.99 | -377.03 |
| 1999 | 372.33 | 111.23 | -155.23 | -476.37 |
| 2000 | 496.50 | 178.52 | -155.13 | -536.66 |
| 2001 | 567.02 | 186.31 | -220.49 | -693.48 |
| 2002 | 647.02 | 200.70 | -284.50 | -859.15 |
| 2003 | 696.76 | 182.87 | -386.49 | -1,076.64 |
| 2004 | 753.96 | 168.79 | -491.63 | -1,312.08 |
| 2005 | 787.70 | 127.60 | -631.67 | -1,595.90 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 690.49 | 173.25 | -402.96 | -1,107.45 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 3,281.01 | 2,631.63 | 1,984.44 | 1,315.19 |
| 1998 | 3,323.48 | 2,620.72 | 1,916.29 | 1,185.93 |
| 1999 | 3,465.43 | 2,740.07 | 2,009.36 | 1,223.95 |
| 2000 | 3,570.18 | 2,809.67 | 2,033.49 | 1,209.44 |
| 2001 | 3,676.17 | 2,876.73 | 2,051.21 | 1,159.50 |
| 2002 | 3,698.63 | 2,860.37 | 1,983.24 | 1,016.64 |
| 2003 | 3,700.22 | 2,823.86 | 1,892.04 | 839.42 |
| 2004 | 3,743.33 | 2,827.97 | 1,837.36 | 686.72 |
| 2005 | 3,784.59 | 2,829.60 | 1,775.44 | 516.31 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3,720.59 | 2,843.71 | 1,907.86 | 843.72 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 81 |
| 2002 | 3 | 7 | 66 | 99 |
| 2003 | 4 | 23 | 97 | 99 |
| 2004 | 4 | 22 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 3 | 28 | 99 | 99 |

Table A3 - Lafayette & Saline Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | 11.97 | 65.43 | 120.74 | 183.71 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | 2.46 | 13.43 | 24.78 | 37.71 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -0.30 | -2.38 | -7.28 | -22.81 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 89.37 | 101.62 | 119.28 | 140.68 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 15.19 | 15.19 | 15.19 | 15.19 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 500.23 | 500.23 | 500.23 | 500.23 |
| 1998 | 514.25 | 514.25 | 514.25 | 514.25 |
| 1999 | 514.44 | 514.44 | 514.44 | 514.44 |
| 2000 | 512.70 | 512.70 | 512.70 | 512.70 |
| 2001 | 469.61 | 469.61 | 469.61 | 469.61 |
| 2002 | 476.95 | 476.95 | 476.95 | 476.95 |
| 2003 | 484.84 | 484.84 | 484.84 | 484.84 |
| 2004 | 499.44 | 499.44 | 499.44 | 499.44 |
| 2005 | 505.08 | 505.08 | 505.08 | 505.08 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 487.18 | 487.18 | 487.18 | 487.18 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 198.09 | 151.00 | 103.91 | 56.82 |
| 1998 | 192.81 | 148.77 | 103.12 | 54.05 |
| 1999 | 169.43 | 125.12 | 77.21 | 22.60 |
| 2000 | 164.54 | 116.03 | 57.70 | -9.81 |
| 2001 | 112.29 | 61.81 | -1.16 | -76.99 |
| 2002 | 110.11 | 62.16 | -3.47 | -83.51 |
| 2003 | 109.22 | 60.45 | -10.97 | -98.11 |
| 2004 | 122.34 | 70.89 | -8.19 | -103.85 |
| 2005 | 120.74 | 66.28 | -20.62 | -126.10 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 114.94 | 64.32 | -8.88 | -97.71 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 30 | 50 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 31 | 65 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 40 | 74 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 35 | 78 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 49 | 83 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 111.60 | 33.71 | -39.34 | -132.13 |
| 1998 | 219.54 | 60.02 | -89.83 | -284.01 |
| 1999 | 311.96 | 68.59 | -183.13 | -490.21 |
| 2000 | 387.55 | 94.08 | -227.69 | -626.89 |
| 2001 | 414.85 | 57.70 | -335.92 | -831.74 |
| 2002 | 437.77 | 12.73 | -463.74 | -1,061.34 |
| 2003 | 448.12 | -48.50 | -618.12 | -1,325.56 |
| 2004 | 461.26 | -109.11 | -775.72 | -1,603.86 |
| 2005 | 452.36 | -198.46 | -971.88 | -1,933.16 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 442.87 | -57.13 | -633.08 | -1,351.13 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 2,814.93 | 2,252.01 | 1,693.93 | 1,116.11 |
| 1998 | 2,896.33 | 2,302.16 | 1,717.66 | 1,088.84 |
| 1999 | 2,965.60 | 2,342.06 | 1,710.17 | 1,022.92 |
| 2000 | 3,027.19 | 2,371.89 | 1,688.28 | 927.25 |
| 2001 | 3,085.34 | 2,386.35 | 1,650.89 | 813.23 |
| 2002 | 3,049.27 | 2,304.79 | 1,508.87 | 591.82 |
| 2003 | 3,003.33 | 2,211.80 | 1,347.27 | 344.92 |
| 2004 | 2,995.05 | 2,156.51 | 1,221.73 | 125.43 |
| 2005 | 2,972.72 | 2,082.84 | 1,070.37 | -129.98 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3,021.14 | 2,228.46 | 1,359.83 | 349.09 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 17 | 27 | 50 | 80 |
| 2002 | 28 | 47 | 77 | 99 |
| 2003 | 44 | 70 | 90 | 99 |
| 2004 | 50 | 74 | 95 | 99 |
| 2005 | 53 | 79 | 95 | 99 |

Table A4 - Carroll County 1700 Acre Feed Grain Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | -42.32 | -6.40 | 36.75 | 80.75 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | -12.00 | -1.82 | 10.42 | 22.90 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.14 | 0.23 | -1.70 | -6.15 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 67.46 | 72.87 | 83.65 | 99.17 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 16.02 | 16.02 | 16.02 | 16.02 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 478.98 | 478.98 | 478.98 | 478.98 |
| 1997 | 433.45 | 433.45 | 433.45 | 433.45 |
| 1998 | 344.00 | 344.00 | 344.00 | 344.00 |
| 1999 | 356.85 | 356.85 | 356.85 | 356.85 |
| 2000 | 362.20 | 362.20 | 362.20 | 362.20 |
| 2001 | 345.58 | 345.58 | 345.58 | 345.58 |
| 2002 | 350.63 | 350.63 | 350.63 | 350.63 |
| 2003 | 358.24 | 358.24 | 358.24 | 358.24 |
| 2004 | 359.14 | 359.14 | 359.14 | 359.14 |
| 2005 | 374.74 | 374.74 | 374.74 | 374.74 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 357.67 | 357.67 | 357.67 | 357.67 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 311.63 | 278.84 | 246.05 | 213.27 |
| 1997 | 260.47 | 225.67 | 192.22 | 158.65 |
| 1998 | 171.88 | 144.91 | 115.30 | 82.67 |
| 1999 | 166.01 | 140.60 | 111.33 | 77.83 |
| 2000 | 154.58 | 128.72 | 96.35 | 56.65 |
| 2001 | 120.76 | 97.65 | 64.66 | 19.94 |
| 2002 | 126.08 | 107.10 | 73.37 | 25.31 |
| 2003 | 136.18 | 118.63 | 83.17 | 31.50 |
| 2004 | 128.50 | 112.49 | 74.66 | 19.03 |
| 2005 | 144.45 | 129.68 | 87.85 | 27.33 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 131.19 | 113.11 | 76.74 | 24.62 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 22 | 69 | 96 | 99 |
| 2002 | 32 | 54 | 86 | 99 |
| 2003 | 34 | 55 | 89 | 99 |
| 2004 | 39 | 56 | 94 | 99 |
| 2005 | 33 | 55 | 96 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 187.14 | 144.73 | 101.92 | 57.21 |
| 1997 | 345.83 | 255.05 | 164.50 | 71.03 |
| 1998 | 441.85 | 301.46 | 159.91 | 20.39 |
| 1999 | 531.11 | 338.75 | 143.52 | -44.81 |
| 2000 | 604.53 | 357.87 | 106.50 | -150.30 |
| 2001 | 653.17 | 346.44 | 27.86 | -303.50 |
| 2002 | 695.60 | 347.24 | -19.13 | -406.60 |
| 2003 | 745.15 | 353.39 | -63.38 | -509.54 |
| 2004 | 786.21 | 347.79 | -126.37 | -641.77 |
| 2005 | 840.92 | 354.65 | -177.11 | -765.08 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 744.21 | 349.90 | -71.63 | -525.30 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 2,118.87 | 1,706.70 | 1,294.13 | 879.66 |
| 1997 | 2,307.51 | 1,872.09 | 1,436.90 | 998.78 |
| 1998 | 2,455.53 | 1,998.29 | 1,539.89 | 1,083.54 |
| 1999 | 2,597.26 | 2,117.92 | 1,635.71 | 1,160.39 |
| 2000 | 2,707.14 | 2,204.94 | 1,698.03 | 1,185.70 |
| 2001 | 2,774.81 | 2,246.87 | 1,707.09 | 1,154.53 |
| 2002 | 2,777.03 | 2,224.80 | 1,654.55 | 1,063.22 |
| 2003 | 2,786.37 | 2,209.61 | 1,607.85 | 976.70 |
| 2004 | 2,808.29 | 2,205.35 | 1,566.66 | 886.74 |
| 2005 | 2,851.66 | 2,223.04 | 1,548.92 | 818.59 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,799.63 | 2,221.93 | 1,617.02 | 979.95 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 4 | 12 | 25 | 61 |
| 2002 | 7 | 22 | 55 | 92 |
| 2003 | 10 | 32 | 82 | 97 |
| 2004 | 14 | 45 | 87 | 97 |
| 2005 | 6 | 44 | 90 | 99 |

Table A5 - Carroll County 3300 Acre Feed Grain Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -58.17 | 0.00 | 78.67 | 155.62 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -8.56 | 0.00 | 11.58 | 22.90 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.92 | -0.04 | -2.21 | -7.03 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 70.62 | 76.99 | 88.87 | 103.03 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 18.24 | 18.24 | 18.24 | 18.24 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 829.74 | 829.74 | 829.74 | 829.74 |
| 1997 | 786.57 | 786.57 | 786.57 | 786.57 |
| 1998 | 652.14 | 652.14 | 652.14 | 652.14 |
| 1999 | 665.98 | 665.98 | 665.98 | 665.98 |
| 2000 | 718.30 | 718.30 | 718.30 | 718.30 |
| 2001 | 658.81 | 658.81 | 658.81 | 658.81 |
| 2002 | 667.66 | 667.66 | 667.66 | 667.66 |
| 2003 | 679.91 | 679.91 | 679.91 | 679.91 |
| 2004 | 682.37 | 682.37 | 682.37 | 682.37 |
| 2005 | 709.57 | 709.57 | 709.57 | 709.57 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 679.66 | 679.66 | 679.66 | 679.66 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 473.44 | 414.61 | 355.77 | 296.93 |
| 1997 | 429.68 | 369.84 | 310.01 | 250.16 |
| 1998 | 302.06 | 252.53 | 192.46 | 134.58 |
| 1999 | 286.45 | 238.89 | 179.60 | 119.27 |
| 2000 | 312.54 | 263.53 | 196.08 | 122.92 |
| 2001 | 223.45 | 178.44 | 109.75 | 29.96 |
| 2002 | 222.73 | 182.14 | 112.33 | 28.74 |
| 2003 | 234.13 | 194.59 | 121.03 | 32.59 |
| 2004 | 231.14 | 192.68 | 113.73 | 19.33 |
| 2005 | 255.39 | 217.25 | 131.97 | 30.55 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 233.37 | 193.02 | 117.76 | 28.24 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 35 | 64 | 98 | 99 |
| 2002 | 33 | 52 | 92 | 99 |
| 2003 | 34 | 56 | 98 | 99 |
| 2004 | 39 | 55 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 32 | 53 | 98 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 271.07 | 200.59 | 130.28 | 59.68 |
| 1997 | 512.42 | 367.44 | 222.84 | 73.94 |
| 1998 | 670.36 | 447.67 | 217.93 | -14.88 |
| 1999 | 787.36 | 484.90 | 166.63 | -155.26 |
| 2000 | 910.42 | 523.76 | 109.60 | -311.39 |
| 2001 | 959.95 | 479.21 | -43.97 | -582.44 |
| 2002 | 1,006.26 | 451.63 | -159.41 | -797.56 |
| 2003 | 1,057.79 | 425.17 | -280.89 | -1,026.12 |
| 2004 | 1,101.62 | 388.87 | -420.75 | -1,284.72 |
| 2005 | 1,167.68 | 370.91 | -545.26 | -1,539.21 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,058.66 | 423.16 | -290.06 | -1,046.01 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 3,592.31 | 2,885.12 | 2,178.10 | 1,470.80 |
| 1997 | 3,908.62 | 3,165.65 | 2,423.05 | 1,676.16 |
| 1998 | 4,172.56 | 3,394.73 | 2,609.84 | 1,821.88 |
| 1999 | 4,400.78 | 3,589.01 | 2,761.42 | 1,930.22 |
| 2000 | 4,598.89 | 3,750.91 | 2,875.44 | 1,993.13 |
| 2001 | 4,709.83 | 3,820.05 | 2,887.81 | 1,940.29 |
| 2002 | 4,701.47 | 3,768.73 | 2,779.56 | 1,763.29 |
| 2003 | 4,698.08 | 3,721.29 | 2,671.06 | 1,581.66 |
| 2004 | 4,740.48 | 3,720.66 | 2,603.97 | 1,432.93 |
| 2005 | 4,795.55 | 3,732.21 | 2,549.46 | 1,288.94 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 4,729.08 | 3,752.59 | 2,698.37 | 1,601.42 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 6 | 14 | 28 | 51 |
| 2002 | 13 | 27 | 56 | 89 |
| 2003 | 22 | 40 | 80 | 98 |
| 2004 | 19 | 47 | 83 | 98 |
| 2005 | 13 | 50 | 87 | 99 |

Table A6 - Lewis, Marion & Ralls Counties 1700 Acre Feed Grain Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -40.95 | -16.07 | 11.67 | 40.44 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -12.96 | -5.09 | 3.69 | 12.80 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.30 | 0.64 | -0.53 | -2.44 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 70.64 | 75.82 | 84.42 | 96.14 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 16.38 | 16.38 | 16.38 | 16.38 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 332.83 | 332.83 | 332.83 | 332.83 |
| 1998 | 307.78 | 307.78 | 307.78 | 307.78 |
| 1999 | 340.65 | 340.65 | 340.65 | 340.65 |
| 2000 | 391.58 | 391.58 | 391.58 | 391.58 |
| 2001 | 306.81 | 306.81 | 306.81 | 306.81 |
| 2002 | 308.60 | 308.60 | 308.60 | 308.60 |
| 2003 | 315.68 | 315.68 | 315.68 | 315.68 |
| 2004 | 321.50 | 321.50 | 321.50 | 321.50 |
| 2005 | 327.21 | 327.21 | 327.21 | 327.21 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 315.96 | 315.96 | 315.96 | 315.96 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 158.89 | 137.21 | 115.52 | 93.84 |
| 1998 | 137.23 | 117.05 | 96.88 | 75.17 |
| 1999 | 171.20 | 150.12 | 129.96 | 106.42 |
| 2000 | 205.42 | 185.93 | 163.40 | 134.91 |
| 2001 | 117.53 | 102.78 | 79.14 | 50.28 |
| 2002 | 117.71 | 103.01 | 80.30 | 50.55 |
| 2003 | 121.70 | 107.30 | 84.30 | 52.89 |
| 2004 | 127.50 | 113.74 | 90.18 | 56.39 |
| 2005 | 124.08 | 111.07 | 87.22 | 51.26 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 121.71 | 107.58 | 84.23 | 52.27 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 32 | 42 | 64 | 99 |
| 2002 | 29 | 37 | 58 | 99 |
| 2003 | 30 | 38 | 67 | 99 |
| 2004 | 27 | 31 | 62 | 98 |
| 2005 | 42 | 53 | 77 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 94.09 | 51.32 | 8.56 | -34.01 |
| 1998 | 171.37 | 83.66 | -3.05 | -86.74 |
| 1999 | 260.70 | 124.07 | -10.73 | -143.28 |
| 2000 | 358.53 | 197.87 | 37.99 | -121.52 |
| 2001 | 388.28 | 203.40 | 14.94 | -174.52 |
| 2002 | 428.30 | 216.47 | -2.55 | -224.48 |
| 2003 | 473.95 | 234.98 | -15.92 | -272.91 |
| 2004 | 531.18 | 263.53 | -19.98 | -313.15 |
| 2005 | 566.05 | 268.15 | -52.01 | -387.48 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 477.55 | 237.31 | -15.10 | -274.51 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1997 | 2,181.48 | 1,907.39 | 1,633.31 | 1,359.41 |
| 1998 | 2,236.54 | 1,947.93 | 1,660.33 | 1,375.74 |
| 1999 | 2,311.37 | 2,006.58 | 1,703.63 | 1,402.93 |
| 2000 | 2,403.80 | 2,082.26 | 1,761.51 | 1,441.12 |
| 2001 | 2,466.73 | 2,128.88 | 1,787.45 | 1,445.03 |
| 2002 | 2,483.23 | 2,127.28 | 1,764.14 | 1,398.09 |
| 2003 | 2,494.43 | 2,121.01 | 1,735.66 | 1,344.20 |
| 2004 | 2,535.64 | 2,144.02 | 1,736.56 | 1,319.43 |
| 2005 | 2,552.45 | 2,141.97 | 1,709.23 | 1,261.19 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,506.49 | 2,132.63 | 1,746.61 | 1,353.59 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 31 |
| 2002 | 13 | 18 | 37 | 52 |
| 2003 | 13 | 32 | 48 | 67 |
| 2004 | 17 | 31 | 46 | 69 |
| 2005 | 18 | 37 | 57 | 74 |

Table A7 - Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -15.37 | 4.10 | 24.66 | 44.09 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -6.36 | 1.69 | 10.19 | 18.23 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) 2001-2005 Average | 1.21 | -0.38 | -3.40 | -11.11 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) 2001-2005 Average | 67.98 | 76.78 | 86.10 | 96.07 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) 2001-2005 Average | 16.45 | 16.45 | 16.45 | 16.45 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 219.53 | 219.53 | 219.53 | 219.53 |
| 1999 | 164.16 | 164.16 | 164.16 | 164.16 |
| 2000 | 296.94 | 296.94 | 296.94 | 296.94 |
| 2001 | 234.90 | 234.90 | 234.90 | 234.90 |
| 2002 | 237.94 | 237.94 | 237.94 | 237.94 |
| 2003 | 241.35 | 241.35 | 241.35 | 241.35 |
| 2004 | 245.71 | 245.71 | 245.71 | 245.71 |
| 2005 | 249.53 | 249.53 | 249.53 | 249.53 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 241.89 | 241.89 | 241.89 | 241.89 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 61.48 | 46.45 | 31.41 | 16.38 |
| 1999 | 13.18 | -2.55 | -18.58 | -35.40 |
| 2000 | 138.79 | 119.20 | 99.66 | 78.98 |
| 2001 | 76.93 | 57.19 | 36.70 | 15.43 |
| 2002 | 75.44 | 55.68 | 35.08 | 13.39 |
| 2003 | 81.89 | 61.06 | 39.28 | 16.01 |
| 2004 | 85.21 | 63.37 | 40.37 | 15.41 |
| 2005 | 84.11 | 61.88 | 37.18 | 9.99 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 80.72 | 59.84 | 37.72 | 14.05 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 4 | 42 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 7 | 36 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 15 | 51 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 8 | 43 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 51 | 87 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 22.76 | -0.68 | -23.86 | -56.60 |
| 1999 | 10.96 | -46.84 | -102.25 | -169.64 |
| 2000 | 80.54 | -6.33 | -87.50 | -176.87 |
| 2001 | 106.20 | 2.48 | -95.33 | -203.75 |
| 2002 | 130.10 | 8.60 | -110.01 | -242.23 |
| 2003 | 152.54 | 12.04 | -125.21 | -280.09 |
| 2004 | 176.91 | 15.69 | -144.58 | -327.26 |
| 2005 | 180.34 | -4.47 | -191.57 | -405.89 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 149.22 | 6.87 | -133.34 | -291.84 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 988.77 | 797.29 | 606.07 | 405.30 |
| 1999 | 964.63 | 755.81 | 549.36 | 330.95 |
| 2000 | 1,025.84 | 806.02 | 591.89 | 369.57 |
| 2001 | 1,052.73 | 819.48 | 592.15 | 354.20 |
| 2002 | 1,051.96 | 804.84 | 560.61 | 302.78 |
| 2003 | 1,055.12 | 793.30 | 534.72 | 258.52 |
| 2004 | 1,071.75 | 793.89 | 516.97 | 217.65 |
| 2005 | 1,084.62 | 788.26 | 489.60 | 163.72 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,063.24 | 799.96 | 538.81 | 259.38 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 68 |
| 2002 | 7 | 32 | 73 | 97 |
| 2003 | 13 | 51 | 92 | 99 |
| 2004 | 10 | 51 | 93 | 99 |
| 2005 | 9 | 58 | 96 | 99 |

Table A8 - Butler County 2000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | 109.44 | 158.03 | 209.85 | 264.16 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | 18.96 | 27.38 | 36.36 | 45.77 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -4.92 | -9.33 | -19.38 | -50.71 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 103.76 | 113.10 | 124.21 | 135.28 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 26.53 | 26.53 | 26.53 | 26.53 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 629.11 | 629.11 | 629.11 | 629.11 |
| 1997 | 607.42 | 607.42 | 607.42 | 607.42 |
| 1998 | 585.34 | 585.34 | 585.34 | 585.34 |
| 1999 | 612.36 | 612.36 | 612.36 | 612.36 |
| 2000 | 662.73 | 662.73 | 662.73 | 662.73 |
| 2001 | 565.09 | 565.09 | 565.09 | 565.09 |
| 2002 | 569.45 | 569.45 | 569.45 | 569.45 |
| 2003 | 576.98 | 576.98 | 576.98 | 576.98 |
| 2004 | 583.27 | 583.27 | 583.27 | 583.27 |
| 2005 | 591.07 | 591.07 | 591.07 | 591.07 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 577.17 | 577.17 | 577.17 | 577.17 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 183.94 | 146.42 | 108.90 | 71.38 |
| 1997 | 165.89 | 128.28 | 89.59 | 49.59 |
| 1998 | 140.70 | 105.01 | 66.55 | 26.01 |
| 1999 | 162.37 | 125.92 | 84.72 | 41.47 |
| 2000 | 120.22 | 78.82 | 29.28 | -23.26 |
| 2001 | -0.76 | -44.53 | -100.34 | -157.41 |
| 2002 | -4.28 | -51.22 | -109.62 | -167.79 |
| 2003 | -6.60 | -59.49 | -121.73 | -183.30 |
| 2004 | -17.33 | -75.55 | -142.19 | -208.13 |
| 2005 | -23.94 | -86.98 | -158.70 | -229.64 |
| 2001-2005 Average | -10.58 | -63.55 | -126.52 | -189.25 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 125.96 | 71.24 | -3.20 | -75.10 |
| 1997 | 231.80 | 118.10 | -35.83 | -184.82 |
| 1998 | 303.21 | 120.74 | -114.11 | -344.25 |
| 1999 | 368.98 | 118.80 | -194.90 | -511.75 |
| 2000 | 355.05 | 47.03 | -334.33 | -717.52 |
| 2001 | 218.12 | -153.02 | -611.43 | -1,066.72 |
| 2002 | 63.53 | -375.36 | -914.48 | -1,444.78 |
| 2003 | -95.94 | -609.52 | -1,229.33 | -1,839.67 |
| 2004 | -268.70 | -860.92 | -1,567.50 | -2,263.90 |
| 2005 | -414.88 | -1,092.07 | -1,892.29 | -2,681.55 |
| 2001-2005 Average | -99.58 | -618.18 | -1,243.01 | -1,859.32 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,353.41 | 891.27 | 409.41 | -69.90 |
| 1997 | 1,646.10 | 1,162.08 | 637.82 | 118.51 |
| 1998 | 1,934.54 | 1,422.36 | 857.80 | 297.95 |
| 1999 | 2,241.46 | 1,705.03 | 1,105.09 | 501.99 |
| 2000 | 2,497.51 | 1,917.03 | 1,263.22 | 607.58 |
| 2001 | 2,427.24 | 1,798.67 | 1,082.85 | 370.15 |
| 2002 | 2,285.57 | 1,606.12 | 826.43 | 55.56 |
| 2003 | 2,139.49 | 1,403.81 | 561.88 | -270.57 |
| 2004 | 1,998.08 | 1,203.88 | 295.31 | -603.07 |
| 2005 | 1,876.77 | 1,019.52 | 39.23 | -930.10 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,145.43 | 1,406.40 | 561.14 | -275.60 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 76 | 96 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |

Table A9 - Butler County 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | -239.82 | -151.33 | -73.24 | 0.00 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | -15.00 | -9.47 | -4.58 | 0.00 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2.34 | 1.96 | 1.29 | -0.18 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 76.90 | 79.84 | 82.91 | 87.29 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 33.02 | 33.02 | 33.02 | 33.02 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,800.67 | 1,800.67 | 1,800.67 | 1,800.67 |
| 1997 | 1,839.20 | 1,839.20 | 1,839.20 | 1,839.20 |
| 1998 | 1,810.53 | 1,810.53 | 1,810.53 | 1,810.53 |
| 1999 | 1,954.36 | 1,954.36 | 1,954.36 | 1,954.36 |
| 2000 | 2,048.12 | 2,048.12 | 2,048.12 | 2,048.12 |
| 2001 | 1,572.66 | 1,572.66 | 1,572.66 | 1,572.66 |
| 2002 | 1,578.08 | 1,578.08 | 1,578.08 | 1,578.08 |
| 2003 | 1,599.90 | 1,599.90 | 1,599.90 | 1,599.90 |
| 2004 | 1,614.82 | 1,614.82 | 1,614.82 | 1,614.82 |
| 2005 | 1,628.48 | 1,628.48 | 1,628.48 | 1,628.48 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,598.79 | 1,598.79 | 1,598.79 | 1,598.79 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 780.55 | 699.99 | 619.44 | 538.88 |
| 1997 | 825.05 | 744.90 | 664.75 | 584.61 |
| 1998 | 815.10 | 737.55 | 662.81 | 588.07 |
| 1999 | 952.47 | 890.69 | 819.85 | 744.65 |
| 2000 | 979.23 | 915.51 | 851.80 | 770.12 |
| 2001 | 463.23 | 406.28 | 349.33 | 283.15 |
| 2002 | 437.28 | 391.12 | 344.43 | 281.77 |
| 2003 | 438.53 | 396.18 | 351.74 | 289.17 |
| 2004 | 435.24 | 396.31 | 353.65 | 287.65 |
| 2005 | 441.57 | 406.02 | 366.02 | 294.43 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 443.17 | 399.18 | 353.03 | 287.23 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 22 | 35 | 50 | 67 |
| 2002 | 31 | 40 | 47 | 54 |
| 2003 | 40 | 42 | 49 | 64 |
| 2004 | 48 | 51 | 55 | 69 |
| 2005 | 43 | 50 | 55 | 68 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 464.13 | 350.75 | 237.38 | 124.00 |
| 1997 | 983.78 | 751.08 | 518.38 | 285.61 |
| 1998 | 1,531.95 | 1,173.31 | 816.32 | 458.80 |
| 1999 | 2,161.70 | 1,677.00 | 1,190.25 | 702.19 |
| 2000 | 2,806.38 | 2,187.05 | 1,565.62 | 935.96 |
| 2001 | 3,086.70 | 2,314.81 | 1,538.32 | 746.03 |
| 2002 | 3,299.08 | 2,430.13 | 1,552.52 | 649.68 |
| 2003 | 3,480.66 | 2,509.46 | 1,529.01 | 509.73 |
| 2004 | 3,643.27 | 2,572.62 | 1,482.54 | 333.94 |
| 2005 | 3,810.66 | 2,631.02 | 1,427.23 | 146.79 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3,464.07 | 2,491.61 | 1,505.93 | 477.23 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 5,239.67 | 4,107.51 | 2,975.35 | 1,843.18 |
| 1997 | 5,803.72 | 4,623.37 | 3,443.02 | 2,262.61 |
| 1998 | 6,430.66 | 5,202.42 | 3,975.82 | 2,748.70 |
| 1999 | 7,150.81 | 5,879.64 | 4,606.41 | 3,331.88 |
| 2000 | 7,839.08 | 6,520.03 | 5,198.88 | 3,869.50 |
| 2001 | 8,142.38 | 6,764.68 | 5,382.39 | 3,984.28 |
| 2002 | 8,269.60 | 6,837.42 | 5,396.58 | 3,930.51 |
| 2003 | 8,388.58 | 6,900.17 | 5,402.51 | 3,866.01 |
| 2004 | 8,557.82 | 7,019.43 | 5,461.61 | 3,845.27 |
| 2005 | 8,730.19 | 7,135.94 | 5,517.55 | 3,822.50 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 8,417.71 | 6,931.53 | 5,432.13 | 3,889.72 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 10 | 17 | 22 | 31 |
| 2002 | 10 | 15 | 22 | 36 |
| 2003 | 9 | 19 | 29 | 42 |
| 2004 | 7 | 14 | 25 | 44 |
| 2005 | 8 | 12 | 27 | 46 |

Table A10 - Stoddard, Pemiscot & New Madrid Counties 400 Acre Limited Resources
Feed Grain & Rice Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | 0.00 | 8.90 | 18.83 | 27.04 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | 0.00 | 7.76 | 16.41 | 23.57 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -0.04 | -1.39 | -3.29 | -7.20 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 60.46 | 67.34 | 75.03 | 83.15 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 26.79 | 26.79 | 26.79 | 26.79 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 114.13 | 114.13 | 114.13 | 114.13 |
| 2000 | 221.45 | 221.45 | 221.45 | 221.45 |
| 2001 | 111.86 | 111.86 | 111.86 | 111.86 |
| 2002 | 113.35 | 113.35 | 113.35 | 113.35 |
| 2003 | 114.98 | 114.98 | 114.98 | 114.98 |
| 2004 | 116.00 | 116.00 | 116.00 | 116.00 |
| 2005 | 117.62 | 117.62 | 117.62 | 117.62 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 114.76 | 114.76 | 114.76 | 114.76 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 47.59 | 40.60 | 33.61 | 26.62 |
| 2000 | 149.35 | 141.18 | 132.91 | 124.65 |
| 2001 | 44.29 | 35.40 | 26.91 | 18.41 |
| 2002 | 45.86 | 37.82 | 29.56 | 21.00 |
| 2003 | 47.17 | 39.59 | 31.18 | 22.09 |
| 2004 | 47.44 | 40.14 | 31.33 | 21.75 |
| 2005 | 48.19 | 41.25 | 31.84 | 21.72 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 46.59 | 38.84 | 30.16 | 21.00 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 6 | 92 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 6 | 92 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 5 | 20 | 81 | 99 |
| 2004 | 6 | 19 | 85 | 99 |
| 2005 | 6 | 25 | 91 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 10.30 | -1.23 | -12.17 | -23.10 |
| 2000 | 89.20 | 63.94 | 39.23 | 14.50 |
| 2001 | 97.83 | 58.25 | 20.23 | -18.69 |
| 2002 | 107.57 | 52.64 | 0.49 | -53.00 |
| 2003 | 118.34 | 55.72 | -3.13 | -64.11 |
| 2004 | 129.06 | 58.32 | -7.59 | -76.35 |
| 2005 | 139.99 | 60.86 | -12.78 | -90.22 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 118.56 | 57.16 | -0.56 | -60.47 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 469.76 | 372.19 | 275.22 | 178.25 |
| 2000 | 539.85 | 436.65 | 333.99 | 231.31 |
| 2001 | 545.38 | 436.62 | 329.43 | 221.34 |
| 2002 | 540.62 | 426.13 | 314.43 | 201.39 |
| 2003 | 536.44 | 416.24 | 299.82 | 181.26 |
| 2004 | 536.56 | 410.38 | 289.03 | 164.84 |
| 2005 | 537.20 | 404.92 | 278.14 | 147.56 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 539.24 | 418.86 | 302.17 | 183.28 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 4 | 12 | 53 | 93 |
| 2002 | 12 | 73 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 29 | 97 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 39 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 43 | 98 | 99 | 99 |

Table A11 - Pemiscot County 1600 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | -26.31 | -15.28 | -3.98 | 7.39 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | -7.05 | -4.10 | -1.07 | 1.98 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3.94 | 3.05 | 1.17 | -3.20 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 76.40 | 79.43 | 82.97 | 86.67 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 13.37 | 13.37 | 13.37 | 13.37 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 329.47 | 329.47 | 329.47 | 329.47 |
| 2000 | 326.04 | 326.04 | 326.04 | 326.04 |
| 2001 | 364.08 | 364.08 | 364.08 | 364.08 |
| 2002 | 367.09 | 367.09 | 367.09 | 367.09 |
| 2003 | 371.72 | 371.72 | 371.72 | 371.72 |
| 2004 | 378.19 | 378.19 | 378.19 | 378.19 |
| 2005 | 384.13 | 384.13 | 384.13 | 384.13 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 373.04 | 373.04 | 373.04 | 373.04 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 77.19 | 68.18 | 59.17 | 50.16 |
| 2000 | 59.60 | 49.34 | 38.92 | 28.20 |
| 2001 | 91.45 | 80.96 | 69.03 | 56.97 |
| 2002 | 94.91 | 84.40 | 72.49 | 60.18 |
| 2003 | 100.23 | 89.52 | 77.05 | 63.95 |
| 2004 | 102.09 | 90.92 | 77.80 | 63.86 |
| 2005 | 106.84 | 95.43 | 81.49 | 66.56 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 99.10 | 88.25 | 75.57 | 62.30 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 24 | 45 | 93 | 99 |
| 2002 | 25 | 56 | 94 | 99 |
| 2003 | 28 | 42 | 83 | 99 |
| 2004 | 26 | 45 | 81 | 99 |
| 2005 | 28 | 42 | 75 | 94 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 34.11 | 11.91 | -9.19 | -30.28 |
| 2000 | 56.69 | 9.21 | -42.64 | -93.32 |
| 2001 | 87.58 | 12.14 | -68.51 | -146.98 |
| 2002 | 119.94 | 14.75 | -96.59 | -206.09 |
| 2003 | 153.40 | 36.07 | -88.72 | -211.62 |
| 2004 | 187.80 | 56.57 | -83.04 | -221.02 |
| 2005 | 227.63 | 82.21 | -72.64 | -226.13 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 155.27 | 40.35 | -81.90 | -202.37 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 551.07 | 438.16 | 326.35 | 214.55 |
| 2000 | 553.60 | 433.56 | 309.14 | 185.90 |
| 2001 | 572.41 | 444.34 | 311.08 | 179.99 |
| 2002 | 587.11 | 451.29 | 309.33 | 169.20 |
| 2003 | 604.38 | 460.61 | 309.37 | 160.03 |
| 2004 | 627.20 | 474.04 | 312.50 | 152.59 |
| 2005 | 660.58 | 498.11 | 326.20 | 155.65 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 610.33 | 465.68 | 313.69 | 163.49 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 27 | 36 | 42 | 46 |
| 2002 | 31 | 36 | 42 | 53 |
| 2003 | 25 | 30 | 52 | 59 |
| 2004 | 26 | 36 | 44 | 57 |
| 2005 | 16 | 29 | 43 | 56 |

Table A12 - Pemiscot County 3000 Acre Feed Grain & Cotton Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | -57.01 | -12.36 | 37.29 | 89.84 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | -6.88 | -1.49 | 4.50 | 10.85 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.96 | 0.66 | -2.78 | -12.77 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 76.95 | 82.94 | 90.80 | 99.08 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 14.13 | 14.13 | 14.13 | 14.13 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 746.47 | 746.47 | 746.47 | 746.47 |
| 2000 | 610.48 | 610.48 | 610.48 | 610.48 |
| 2001 | 802.72 | 802.72 | 802.72 | 802.72 |
| 2002 | 822.46 | 822.46 | 822.46 | 822.46 |
| 2003 | 823.64 | 823.64 | 823.64 | 823.64 |
| 2004 | 838.23 | 838.23 | 838.23 | 838.23 |
| 2005 | 854.04 | 854.04 | 854.04 | 854.04 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 828.22 | 828.22 | 828.22 | 828.22 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 191.79 | 151.69 | 111.60 | 71.50 |
| 2000 | 26.90 | -18.53 | -66.14 | -116.26 |
| 2001 | 195.93 | 145.62 | 89.45 | 33.14 |
| 2002 | 219.12 | 171.24 | 112.76 | 53.06 |
| 2003 | 211.81 | 165.31 | 102.86 | 37.45 |
| 2004 | 218.46 | 170.86 | 104.03 | 31.76 |
| 2005 | 202.62 | 154.45 | 81.78 | 2.08 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 209.59 | 161.49 | 98.18 | 31.50 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 20 | 67 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 19 | 63 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 24 | 62 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 29 | 73 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 62 | 96 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 143.54 | 48.76 | -44.28 | -137.31 |
| 2000 | 116.30 | -82.78 | -280.22 | -479.07 |
| 2001 | 231.19 | -72.18 | -385.46 | -701.38 |
| 2002 | 347.03 | -55.64 | -486.16 | -927.34 |
| 2003 | 425.81 | -50.46 | -565.38 | -1,107.48 |
| 2004 | 488.41 | -62.54 | -669.77 | -1,317.53 |
| 2005 | 452.14 | -186.73 | -895.79 | -1,662.56 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 388.91 | -85.51 | -600.51 | -1,143.26 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 2,688.00 | 2,129.76 | 1,573.26 | 1,016.77 |
| 2000 | 2,625.78 | 2,018.94 | 1,413.73 | 807.12 |
| 2001 | 2,749.94 | 2,099.58 | 1,439.29 | 776.37 |
| 2002 | 2,804.92 | 2,122.20 | 1,411.62 | 690.39 |
| 2003 | 2,824.61 | 2,106.53 | 1,349.81 | 565.91 |
| 2004 | 2,867.64 | 2,116.16 | 1,308.41 | 460.14 |
| 2005 | 2,873.52 | 2,078.66 | 1,213.60 | 290.83 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,824.13 | 2,104.62 | 1,344.55 | 556.73 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 13 | 24 | 39 | 50 |
| 2002 | 8 | 21 | 47 | 73 |
| 2003 | 10 | 33 | 56 | 83 |
| 2004 | 14 | 26 | 62 | 88 |
| 2005 | 12 | 37 | 73 | 89 |

Table A13 - Stoddard County 2500 Acre Feed Grain & Rice Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | 0.00 | 37.39 | 62.98 | 93.66 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | 0.00 | 4.09 | 6.88 | 10.24 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -0.19 | -1.77 | -4.68 | -11.56 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 87.67 | 91.30 | 95.29 | 99.76 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 18.91 | 18.91 | 18.91 | 18.91 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,054.79 | 1,054.79 | 1,054.79 | 1,054.79 |
| 1997 | 1,062.77 | 1,062.77 | 1,062.77 | 1,062.77 |
| 1998 | 799.56 | 799.56 | 799.56 | 799.56 |
| 1999 | 866.06 | 866.06 | 866.06 | 866.06 |
| 2000 | 1,017.18 | 1,017.18 | 1,017.18 | 1,017.18 |
| 2001 | 887.34 | 887.34 | 887.34 | 887.34 |
| 2002 | 893.80 | 893.80 | 893.80 | 893.80 |
| 2003 | 916.57 | 916.57 | 916.57 | 916.57 |
| 2004 | 932.25 | 932.25 | 932.25 | 932.25 |
| 2005 | 944.24 | 944.24 | 944.24 | 944.24 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 914.84 | 914.84 | 914.84 | 914.84 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 316.13 | 291.85 | 267.56 | 243.27 |
| 1997 | 329.76 | 304.80 | 279.84 | 254.90 |
| 1998 | 71.43 | 47.10 | 22.75 | -1.57 |
| 1999 | 170.95 | 145.97 | 120.98 | 94.45 |
| 2000 | 286.76 | 256.78 | 226.50 | 192.78 |
| 2001 | 130.73 | 99.08 | 66.92 | 31.38 |
| 2002 | 127.60 | 97.03 | 64.38 | 27.95 |
| 2003 | 151.47 | 119.80 | 85.14 | 46.21 |
| 2004 | 162.65 | 130.05 | 93.04 | 51.39 |
| 2005 | 145.42 | 111.80 | 72.33 | 27.75 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 143.57 | 111.55 | 76.36 | 36.94 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 50 | 56 | 66 | 99 |
| 2002 | 54 | 67 | 81 | 99 |
| 2003 | 51 | 61 | 79 | 99 |
| 2004 | 46 | 60 | 80 | 99 |
| 2005 | 64 | 74 | 96 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 221.47 | 162.86 | 104.25 | 45.82 |
| 1997 | 444.91 | 324.24 | 203.36 | 82.89 |
| 1998 | 446.10 | 252.07 | 57.81 | -136.00 |
| 1999 | 523.41 | 251.78 | -20.08 | -292.34 |
| 2000 | 697.79 | 396.50 | 87.61 | -225.56 |
| 2001 | 676.55 | 344.46 | 2.32 | -353.15 |
| 2002 | 651.51 | 284.12 | -96.15 | -495.90 |
| 2003 | 654.93 | 250.80 | -168.42 | -613.24 |
| 2004 | 659.40 | 217.81 | -239.69 | -730.69 |
| 2005 | 591.45 | 111.36 | -390.75 | -934.95 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 646.77 | 241.71 | -178.54 | -625.58 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,571.25 | 1,227.38 | 883.51 | 539.83 |
| 1997 | 1,773.99 | 1,412.83 | 1,051.46 | 690.51 |
| 1998 | 1,763.81 | 1,377.61 | 991.19 | 605.21 |
| 1999 | 1,839.82 | 1,427.63 | 1,015.20 | 602.39 |
| 2000 | 2,168.86 | 1,734.20 | 1,291.94 | 845.40 |
| 2001 | 2,166.58 | 1,708.89 | 1,241.15 | 760.07 |
| 2002 | 2,136.36 | 1,651.98 | 1,154.74 | 638.01 |
| 2003 | 2,147.70 | 1,635.94 | 1,109.10 | 556.66 |
| 2004 | 2,158.88 | 1,619.78 | 1,064.77 | 476.26 |
| 2005 | 2,142.03 | 1,575.33 | 986.62 | 355.82 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,150.31 | 1,638.38 | 1,111.27 | 557.36 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 43 | 48 | 56 | 65 |
| 2002 | 40 | 52 | 68 | 83 |
| 2003 | 41 | 55 | 68 | 85 |
| 2004 | 46 | 60 | 70 | 85 |
| 2005 | 44 | 67 | 80 | 93 |

Table A14 - New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott & Stoddard Counties 4000 Acre Feed Grain & Rice Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Marginal | Marginal | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -267.69 | -179.30 | -87.44 | 0.00 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -19.47 | -13.04 | -6.36 | 0.00 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2.96 | 2.69 | 2.07 | -0.15 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 70.24 | 73.71 | 77.80 | 84.43 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 21.89 | 21.89 | 21.89 | 21.89 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,645.30 | 1,645.30 | 1,645.30 | 1,645.30 |
| 1997 | 1,652.12 | 1,652.12 | 1,652.12 | 1,652.12 |
| 1998 | 1,241.00 | 1,241.00 | 1,241.00 | 1,241.00 |
| 1999 | 1,471.96 | 1,471.96 | 1,471.96 | 1,471.96 |
| 2000 | 1,551.75 | 1,551.75 | 1,551.75 | 1,551.75 |
| 2001 | 1,335.90 | 1,335.90 | 1,335.90 | 1,335.90 |
| 2002 | 1,355.08 | 1,355.08 | 1,355.08 | 1,355.08 |
| 2003 | 1,372.23 | 1,372.23 | 1,372.23 | 1,372.23 |
| 2004 | 1,393.99 | 1,393.99 | 1,393.99 | 1,393.99 |
| 2005 | 1,416.28 | 1,416.28 | 1,416.28 | 1,416.28 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,374.70 | 1,374.70 | 1,374.70 | 1,374.70 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 774.88 | 691.74 | 608.61 | 525.48 |
| 1997 | 792.82 | 710.20 | 627.57 | 544.95 |
| 1998 | 398.60 | 322.47 | 245.29 | 168.12 |
| 1999 | 653.70 | 589.42 | 509.52 | 431.94 |
| 2000 | 689.37 | 623.29 | 542.68 | 455.37 |
| 2001 | 436.20 | 376.94 | 308.26 | 221.40 |
| 2002 | 435.07 | 386.63 | 328.22 | 242.43 |
| 2003 | 446.40 | 401.80 | 349.54 | 262.13 |
| 2004 | 436.76 | 395.77 | 347.46 | 258.56 |
| 2005 | 429.33 | 392.00 | 347.62 | 254.35 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 436.75 | 390.63 | 336.22 | 247.77 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 4 | 19 | 49 | 92 |
| 2002 | 5 | 17 | 29 | 70 |
| 2003 | 12 | 20 | 34 | 69 |
| 2004 | 17 | 32 | 40 | 92 |
| 2005 | 29 | 44 | 62 | 94 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 455.86 | 341.13 | 226.40 | 111.67 |
| 1997 | 942.31 | 706.92 | 471.53 | 236.14 |
| 1998 | 1,190.23 | 828.76 | 461.56 | 94.42 |
| 1999 | 1,579.63 | 1,090.66 | 590.03 | 90.45 |
| 2000 | 2,015.40 | 1,390.25 | 747.56 | 104.05 |
| 2001 | 2,301.41 | 1,529.39 | 731.52 | -80.45 |
| 2002 | 2,561.32 | 1,699.17 | 805.04 | -116.60 |
| 2003 | 2,825.68 | 1,867.85 | 874.46 | -159.66 |
| 2004 | 3,045.44 | 1,991.90 | 895.33 | -256.77 |
| 2005 | 3,228.49 | 2,070.82 | 868.63 | -415.99 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,792.47 | 1,831.83 | 835.00 | -205.89 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 4,412.16 | 3,288.08 | 2,164.00 | 1,039.91 |
| 1997 | 4,906.68 | 3,732.94 | 2,559.21 | 1,385.47 |
| 1998 | 5,192.81 | 3,970.87 | 2,743.18 | 1,515.57 |
| 1999 | 5,620.95 | 4,354.57 | 3,076.53 | 1,799.55 |
| 2000 | 6,058.32 | 4,742.58 | 3,409.30 | 2,075.20 |
| 2001 | 6,327.86 | 4,959.29 | 3,564.88 | 2,156.36 |
| 2002 | 6,471.83 | 5,054.07 | 3,604.35 | 2,127.10 |
| 2003 | 6,619.31 | 5,150.34 | 3,645.80 | 2,100.52 |
| 2004 | 6,778.23 | 5,261.56 | 3,701.87 | 2,086.64 |
| 2005 | 6,931.85 | 5,362.86 | 3,749.35 | 2,053.42 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 6,625.82 | 5,157.63 | 3,653.25 | 2,104.81 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 24 |
| 2002 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 31 |
| 2003 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 35 |
| 2004 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 37 |
| 2005 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 48 |

Table A15 - Mississippi & New Madrid Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -105.75 | -96.39 | -86.77 | -75.07 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -23.03 | -20.99 | -18.90 | -16.35 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 6.26 | 6.73 | 7.41 | 8.32 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 58.14 | 58.60 | 59.07 | 59.85 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 15.05 | 15.05 | 15.05 | 15.05 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 550.95 | 550.95 | 550.95 | 550.95 |
| 1997 | 518.16 | 518.16 | 518.16 | 518.16 |
| 1998 | 387.42 | 387.42 | 387.42 | 387.42 |
| 1999 | 457.29 | 457.29 | 457.29 | 457.29 |
| 2000 | 466.89 | 466.89 | 466.89 | 466.89 |
| 2001 | 443.95 | 443.95 | 443.95 | 443.95 |
| 2002 | 451.77 | 451.77 | 451.77 | 451.77 |
| 2003 | 458.66 | 458.66 | 458.66 | 458.66 |
| 2004 | 466.07 | 466.07 | 466.07 | 466.07 |
| 2005 | 475.31 | 475.31 | 475.31 | 475.31 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 459.15 | 459.15 | 459.15 | 459.15 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 299.93 | 289.63 | 279.33 | 269.03 |
| 1997 | 265.17 | 255.68 | 246.20 | 236.71 |
| 1998 | 138.42 | 131.97 | 122.79 | 114.62 |
| 1999 | 225.65 | 221.23 | 214.40 | 207.45 |
| 2000 | 224.04 | 221.40 | 216.79 | 210.06 |
| 2001 | 191.70 | 189.17 | 186.65 | 180.15 |
| 2002 | 192.10 | 189.87 | 187.61 | 183.43 |
| 2003 | 199.20 | 197.15 | 195.07 | 192.42 |
| 2004 | 204.99 | 203.10 | 201.22 | 199.03 |
| 2005 | 202.10 | 200.39 | 198.68 | 196.76 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 198.02 | 195.94 | 193.85 | 190.36 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| 2002 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 2003 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| 2004 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| 2005 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 172.25 | 142.09 | 111.92 | 81.76 |
| 1997 | 322.52 | 259.91 | 197.15 | 134.38 |
| 1998 | 382.57 | 285.92 | 187.70 | 90.74 |
| 1999 | 495.76 | 364.02 | 229.45 | 96.60 |
| 2000 | 599.26 | 461.00 | 318.47 | 177.23 |
| 2001 | 679.59 | 534.18 | 384.33 | 233.88 |
| 2002 | 761.01 | 607.65 | 449.65 | 289.95 |
| 2003 | 843.09 | 681.60 | 515.26 | 346.86 |
| 2004 | 937.31 | 767.50 | 592.65 | 415.49 |
| 2005 | 1,030.08 | 851.33 | 667.34 | 480.74 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 850.22 | 688.45 | 521.85 | 353.39 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 820.23 | 672.83 | 525.42 | 378.02 |
| 1997 | 944.19 | 790.20 | 636.05 | 481.89 |
| 1998 | 984.56 | 824.38 | 662.64 | 502.16 |
| 1999 | 1,080.71 | 915.32 | 747.10 | 580.61 |
| 2000 | 1,168.06 | 997.95 | 823.56 | 650.47 |
| 2001 | 1,232.95 | 1,057.60 | 877.82 | 697.44 |
| 2002 | 1,298.41 | 1,117.24 | 931.42 | 743.91 |
| 2003 | 1,366.01 | 1,179.00 | 987.13 | 793.20 |
| 2004 | 1,451.84 | 1,258.95 | 1,061.03 | 860.80 |
| 2005 | 1,528.79 | 1,329.60 | 1,125.16 | 918.12 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,375.60 | 1,188.48 | 996.51 | 802.69 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 2002 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table A16 - Mississippi County 4000 Acre Feed Grain Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Good | Marginal | Marginal |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -181.85 | -142.85 | -111.59 | -75.74 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -15.00 | -11.78 | -9.20 | -6.25 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3.88 | 3.89 | 3.73 | 3.35 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 73.60 | 74.57 | 76.30 | 78.69 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 13.69 | 13.69 | 13.69 | 13.69 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,435.51 | 1,435.51 | 1,435.51 | 1,435.51 |
| 1997 | 1,427.62 | 1,427.62 | 1,427.62 | 1,427.62 |
| 1998 | 1,108.88 | 1,108.88 | 1,108.88 | 1,108.88 |
| 1999 | 1,307.08 | 1,307.08 | 1,307.08 | 1,307.08 |
| 2000 | 1,242.08 | 1,242.08 | 1,242.08 | 1,242.08 |
| 2001 | 1,170.16 | 1,170.16 | 1,170.16 | 1,170.16 |
| 2002 | 1,192.35 | 1,192.35 | 1,192.35 | 1,192.35 |
| 2003 | 1,208.84 | 1,208.84 | 1,208.84 | 1,208.84 |
| 2004 | 1,232.70 | 1,232.70 | 1,232.70 | 1,232.70 |
| 2005 | 1,257.65 | 1,257.65 | 1,257.65 | 1,257.65 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,212.34 | 1,212.34 | 1,212.34 | 1,212.34 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 597.99 | 566.93 | 535.88 | 504.82 |
| 1997 | 592.49 | 562.50 | 532.51 | 502.46 |
| 1998 | 306.60 | 279.32 | 252.06 | 224.73 |
| 1999 | 521.07 | 495.37 | 469.69 | 443.93 |
| 2000 | 430.24 | 411.00 | 383.57 | 356.04 |
| 2001 | 332.07 | 318.74 | 292.11 | 263.74 |
| 2002 | 340.31 | 328.15 | 306.87 | 279.18 |
| 2003 | 343.51 | 332.43 | 313.51 | 285.97 |
| 2004 | 349.03 | 338.41 | 320.11 | 291.92 |
| 2005 | 363.62 | 354.01 | 337.55 | 309.16 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 345.71 | 334.35 | 314.03 | 286.00 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 14 | 17 | 26 | 31 |
| 2002 | 29 | 30 | 39 | 44 |
| 2003 | 41 | 41 | 46 | 58 |
| 2004 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 45 |
| 2005 | 21 | 23 | 29 | 40 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 396.85 | 326.38 | 255.90 | 184.02 |
| 1997 | 694.43 | 548.93 | 403.78 | 257.19 |
| 1998 | 747.59 | 521.15 | 295.53 | 67.44 |
| 1999 | 1,037.74 | 727.72 | 419.09 | 107.91 |
| 2000 | 1,253.63 | 917.01 | 580.08 | 239.67 |
| 2001 | 1,394.25 | 1,030.54 | 660.45 | 286.18 |
| 2002 | 1,508.45 | 1,116.21 | 713.56 | 304.68 |
| 2003 | 1,575.98 | 1,154.91 | 720.70 | 277.31 |
| 2004 | 1,703.33 | 1,251.23 | 782.76 | 302.47 |
| 2005 | 1,846.10 | 1,361.15 | 857.18 | 337.60 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,605.62 | 1,182.81 | 746.93 | 301.65 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 2,260.07 | 1,840.93 | 1,421.78 | 1,001.24 |
| 1997 | 2,609.44 | 2,171.52 | 1,733.96 | 1,294.94 |
| 1998 | 2,759.18 | 2,301.37 | 1,844.39 | 1,384.95 |
| 1999 | 3,034.84 | 2,559.08 | 2,084.69 | 1,607.75 |
| 2000 | 3,242.43 | 2,748.58 | 2,254.43 | 1,756.79 |
| 2001 | 3,371.02 | 2,859.30 | 2,341.19 | 1,818.90 |
| 2002 | 3,469.17 | 2,939.12 | 2,398.66 | 1,851.97 |
| 2003 | 3,572.23 | 3,024.42 | 2,463.47 | 1,893.35 |
| 2004 | 3,701.30 | 3,134.41 | 2,551.15 | 1,956.08 |
| 2005 | 3,858.94 | 3,272.08 | 2,666.20 | 2,044.71 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3,594.53 | 3,045.86 | 2,484.13 | 1,913.00 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 24 |
| 2002 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 28 |
| 2003 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 23 |
| 2004 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 19 |
| 2005 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 15 |

Appendix B
Livestock, Dairy and Broiler Farms:
Financial Summary Tables

Table B1 - Audrain, Monroe, Shelby & Marion Counties 1500 Sow Farrow/Finish

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -794.15 | -710.97 | -623.31 | -533.98 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -23.16 | -20.73 | -18.17 | -15.57 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 8.10 | 8.92 | 10.04 | 11.84 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 69.31 | 71.27 | 73.80 | 76.70 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 2,913.70 | 2,913.70 | 2,913.70 | 2,913.70 |
| 1999 | 2,844.19 | 2,844.19 | 2,844.19 | 2,844.19 |
| 2000 | 3,674.83 | 3,674.83 | 3,674.83 | 3,674.83 |
| 2001 | 3,375.42 | 3,375.42 | 3,375.42 | 3,375.42 |
| 2002 | 2,896.00 | 2,896.00 | 2,896.00 | 2,896.00 |
| 2003 | 3,441.79 | 3,441.79 | 3,441.79 | 3,441.79 |
| 2004 | 3,832.01 | 3,832.01 | 3,832.01 | 3,832.01 |
| 2005 | 3,602.76 | 3,602.76 | 3,602.76 | 3,602.76 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3,429.60 | 3,429.60 | 3,429.60 | 3,429.60 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 659.58 | 579.98 | 500.39 | 420.79 |
| 1999 | 632.55 | 552.73 | 470.82 | 388.22 |
| 2000 | 1,370.88 | 1,282.03 | 1,187.87 | 1,092.15 |
| 2001 | 1,153.75 | 1,065.74 | 974.45 | 875.47 |
| 2002 | 678.71 | 597.00 | 512.91 | 417.90 |
| 2003 | 1,106.34 | 1,033.00 | 949.42 | 853.48 |
| 2004 | 1,393.19 | 1,337.29 | 1,253.87 | 1,157.61 |
| 2005 | 1,185.33 | 1,164.20 | 1,086.49 | 992.03 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,103.46 | 1,039.45 | 955.43 | 859.30 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 6 | 67 | 99 |
| 2002 | 8 | 29 | 80 | 99 |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 97 |
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 75 |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 45 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 304.05 | 60.75 | -182.54 | -425.84 |
| 1999 | 615.61 | 113.44 | -389.52 | -892.73 |
| 2000 | 1,341.11 | 558.46 | -226.98 | -1,013.25 |
| 2001 | 1,959.66 | 951.00 | -62.02 | -1,079.08 |
| 2002 | 2,313.38 | 1,060.61 | -199.02 | -1,468.96 |
| 2003 | 2,905.87 | 1,606.04 | 297.22 | -1,024.55 |
| 2004 | 3,660.30 | 2,315.18 | 954.18 | -424.03 |
| 2005 | 4,329.31 | 2,948.86 | 1,535.05 | 97.26 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3,033.70 | 1,776.34 | 505.08 | -779.87 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 5,280.17 | 4,237.72 | 3,195.26 | 2,152.80 |
| 1999 | 5,542.20 | 4,452.38 | 3,361.78 | 2,270.91 |
| 2000 | 6,550.87 | 5,407.53 | 4,261.41 | 3,114.45 |
| 2001 | 7,006.59 | 5,809.33 | 4,607.72 | 3,402.07 |
| 2002 | 7,142.97 | 5,890.20 | 4,630.57 | 3,360.63 |
| 2003 | 7,847.39 | 6,547.56 | 5,238.74 | 3,916.97 |
| 2004 | 8,654.74 | 7,309.63 | 5,948.62 | 4,570.41 |
| 2005 | 9,174.14 | 7,793.69 | 6,379.88 | 4,942.09 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 7,965.16 | 6,670.08 | 5,361.11 | 4,038.43 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 |
| 2002 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 32 |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table B2 - Oregon County 350 Cow Beef

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -8.60 | 13.29 | 36.95 | 61.52 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -3.77 | 5.83 | 16.20 | 26.97 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.57 | -1.09 | -4.65 | -13.93 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 73.99 | 81.96 | 94.21 | 107.28 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 208.47 | 208.47 | 208.47 | 208.47 |
| 2000 | 230.10 | 230.10 | 230.10 | 230.10 |
| 2001 | 236.77 | 236.77 | 236.77 | 236.77 |
| 2002 | 239.14 | 239.14 | 239.14 | 239.14 |
| 2003 | 240.90 | 240.90 | 240.90 | 240.90 |
| 2004 | 232.33 | 232.33 | 232.33 | 232.33 |
| 2005 | 218.78 | 218.78 | 218.78 | 218.78 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 233.58 | 233.58 | 233.58 | 233.58 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 59.98 | 40.12 | 20.25 | 0.39 |
| 2000 | 74.67 | 52.71 | 28.88 | 4.65 |
| 2001 | 68.01 | 47.12 | 21.46 | -5.12 |
| 2002 | 67.62 | 48.52 | 22.35 | -5.09 |
| 2003 | 71.26 | 53.19 | 25.55 | -3.84 |
| 2004 | 62.98 | 45.79 | 16.18 | -15.72 |
| 2005 | 44.25 | 27.51 | -4.40 | -39.24 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 62.82 | 44.43 | 16.23 | -13.80 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 7 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 8 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 6 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 14 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 57 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 24.64 | -26.57 | -78.20 | -134.19 |
| 2000 | 61.14 | -45.14 | -153.49 | -271.87 |
| 2001 | 92.80 | -73.23 | -244.84 | -430.78 |
| 2002 | 125.07 | -104.70 | -343.73 | -602.76 |
| 2003 | 160.23 | -110.66 | -395.50 | -706.41 |
| 2004 | 189.21 | -125.89 | -460.66 | -828.63 |
| 2005 | 189.60 | -175.78 | -569.42 | -1,002.90 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 151.38 | -118.05 | -402.83 | -714.30 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 1,232.82 | 975.19 | 717.15 | 454.75 |
| 2000 | 1,300.35 | 1,026.49 | 750.56 | 464.61 |
| 2001 | 1,347.44 | 1,056.26 | 759.51 | 448.42 |
| 2002 | 1,358.06 | 1,049.75 | 732.17 | 394.60 |
| 2003 | 1,368.69 | 1,043.34 | 704.03 | 338.64 |
| 2004 | 1,364.18 | 1,020.74 | 657.62 | 261.31 |
| 2005 | 1,333.10 | 967.72 | 574.09 | 140.60 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,354.29 | 1,027.56 | 685.48 | 316.71 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 18 | 21 | 35 | 60 |
| 2002 | 14 | 26 | 55 | 81 |
| 2003 | 14 | 33 | 65 | 96 |
| 2004 | 18 | 44 | 92 | 99 |
| 2005 | 33 | 69 | 99 | 99 |

Table B3 - Christian County 85 Cow Dairy

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | 24.01 | 44.18 | 64.53 | 86.42 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | 10.57 | 19.44 | 28.40 | 38.03 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -2.75 | -7.88 | -19.81 | -60.61 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 90.44 | 102.36 | 115.35 | 128.28 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 218.86 | 218.86 | 218.86 | 218.86 |
| 1997 | 205.72 | 205.72 | 205.72 | 205.72 |
| 1998 | 233.18 | 233.18 | 233.18 | 233.18 |
| 1999 | 230.61 | 230.61 | 230.61 | 230.61 |
| 2000 | 215.22 | 215.22 | 215.22 | 215.22 |
| 2001 | 227.33 | 227.33 | 227.33 | 227.33 |
| 2002 | 213.49 | 213.49 | 213.49 | 213.49 |
| 2003 | 227.06 | 227.06 | 227.06 | 227.06 |
| 2004 | 232.47 | 232.47 | 232.47 | 232.47 |
| 2005 | 235.79 | 235.79 | 235.79 | 235.79 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 227.23 | 227.23 | 227.23 | 227.23 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 30.97 | 18.66 | 6.35 | -5.95 |
| 1997 | 6.08 | -7.71 | -21.53 | -35.36 |
| 1998 | 61.02 | 46.15 | 31.28 | 16.40 |
| 1999 | 70.65 | 54.24 | 37.56 | 20.87 |
| 2000 | 34.30 | 15.70 | -5.11 | -25.96 |
| 2001 | 30.87 | 8.60 | -15.05 | -38.74 |
| 2002 | 16.68 | -6.89 | -32.50 | -58.10 |
| 2003 | 26.34 | 0.13 | -28.49 | -56.90 |
| 2004 | 27.12 | -2.02 | -34.08 | -65.88 |
| 2005 | 21.85 | -10.80 | -46.86 | -82.57 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 24.57 | -2.20 | -31.40 | -60.44 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 76 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 91 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 0.45 | -20.35 | -41.16 | -61.97 |
| 1997 | -25.96 | -69.84 | -113.75 | -157.66 |
| 1998 | -6.94 | -73.51 | -142.61 | -211.71 |
| 1999 | 13.00 | -74.46 | -171.00 | -267.94 |
| 2000 | -0.36 | -118.03 | -247.41 | -377.07 |
| 2001 | -16.50 | -167.01 | -333.40 | -499.78 |
| 2002 | -46.33 | -225.55 | -425.28 | -623.18 |
| 2003 | -63.27 | -274.13 | -509.20 | -741.96 |
| 2004 | -80.88 | -327.00 | -601.67 | -873.24 |
| 2005 | -115.06 | -401.21 | -719.98 | -1,034.86 |
| 2001-2005 Average | -64.41 | -278.98 | -517.91 | -754.61 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 696.81 | 544.25 | 391.69 | 239.13 |
| 1997 | 689.80 | 523.44 | 357.06 | 190.67 |
| 1998 | 725.63 | 546.90 | 365.64 | 184.38 |
| 1999 | 812.53 | 624.07 | 426.54 | 228.60 |
| 2000 | 822.13 | 615.32 | 396.80 | 178.00 |
| 2001 | 825.28 | 598.67 | 356.16 | 113.67 |
| 2002 | 792.92 | 543.51 | 273.58 | 5.49 |
| 2003 | 770.08 | 495.47 | 196.67 | -99.84 |
| 2004 | 745.72 | 442.87 | 111.47 | -216.83 |
| 2005 | 706.94 | 371.67 | 3.78 | -360.24 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 768.19 | 490.44 | 188.33 | -111.55 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 39 | 61 | 94 | 99 |
| 2002 | 71 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 81 | 98 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 90 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 99 |

Table B4 - Christian County 330 Cow Dairy

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Marginal | Marginal | Marginal |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -139.21 | -107.86 | -81.19 | -55.31 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -15.00 | -11.62 | -8.75 | -5.96 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 4.03 | 3.99 | 3.86 | 3.47 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 71.24 | 73.00 | 74.96 | 77.49 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 913.16 | 913.16 | 913.16 | 913.16 |
| 1997 | 877.05 | 877.05 | 877.05 | 877.05 |
| 1998 | 1,023.94 | 1,023.94 | 1,023.94 | 1,023.94 |
| 1999 | 946.41 | 946.41 | 946.41 | 946.41 |
| 2000 | 878.10 | 878.10 | 878.10 | 878.10 |
| 2001 | 928.26 | 928.26 | 928.26 | 928.26 |
| 2002 | 868.20 | 868.20 | 868.20 | 868.20 |
| 2003 | 926.26 | 926.26 | 926.26 | 926.26 |
| 2004 | 950.67 | 950.67 | 950.67 | 950.67 |
| 2005 | 967.11 | 967.11 | 967.11 | 967.11 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 928.10 | 928.10 | 928.10 | 928.10 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 276.91 | 251.92 | 226.94 | 201.95 |
| 1997 | 167.97 | 143.90 | 119.81 | 95.72 |
| 1998 | 356.45 | 334.58 | 312.75 | 287.01 |
| 1999 | 337.36 | 316.49 | 295.65 | 273.89 |
| 2000 | 279.28 | 257.25 | 235.27 | 213.18 |
| 2001 | 289.20 | 268.63 | 248.09 | 225.57 |
| 2002 | 231.32 | 213.67 | 195.86 | 173.13 |
| 2003 | 281.31 | 265.54 | 248.09 | 224.41 |
| 2004 | 294.40 | 280.61 | 263.54 | 240.04 |
| 2005 | 292.72 | 280.61 | 264.27 | 240.97 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 277.79 | 261.81 | 243.97 | 220.82 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 10 | 23 | 44 | 80 |
| 2002 | 23 | 29 | 42 | 75 |
| 2003 | 21 | 28 | 33 | 67 |
| 2004 | 22 | 25 | 36 | 79 |
| 2005 | 27 | 35 | 47 | 76 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 119.05 | 83.47 | 46.80 | 9.91 |
| 1997 | 167.21 | 91.94 | 18.06 | -58.46 |
| 1998 | 330.25 | 216.03 | 103.48 | -13.25 |
| 1999 | 471.45 | 316.46 | 163.53 | 5.98 |
| 2000 | 575.73 | 376.42 | 178.13 | -25.35 |
| 2001 | 684.40 | 438.21 | 192.55 | -59.69 |
| 2002 | 755.87 | 482.35 | 209.28 | -72.81 |
| 2003 | 855.92 | 555.16 | 254.23 | -58.51 |
| 2004 | 952.09 | 623.54 | 293.49 | -51.19 |
| 2005 | 1,037.75 | 680.47 | 320.02 | -58.00 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 857.20 | 555.95 | 253.91 | -60.04 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,624.83 | 1,316.40 | 1,006.86 | 697.12 |
| 1997 | 1,708.93 | 1,383.41 | 1,059.29 | 732.53 |
| 1998 | 1,886.69 | 1,547.14 | 1,209.26 | 867.19 |
| 1999 | 2,177.54 | 1,824.13 | 1,472.76 | 1,116.78 |
| 2000 | 2,317.97 | 1,948.77 | 1,580.58 | 1,207.21 |
| 2001 | 2,457.20 | 2,072.32 | 1,687.97 | 1,297.05 |
| 2002 | 2,524.20 | 2,122.77 | 1,721.78 | 1,311.79 |
| 2003 | 2,617.26 | 2,200.35 | 1,783.27 | 1,354.38 |
| 2004 | 2,701.94 | 2,270.02 | 1,836.59 | 1,388.53 |
| 2005 | 2,776.68 | 2,329.87 | 1,879.90 | 1,412.37 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,615.46 | 2,199.07 | 1,781.90 | 1,352.82 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 2002 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 16 |
| 2003 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 18 |
| 2004 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 13 |
| 2005 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 11 |

Table B5 - Dade, Greene, Jasper & Barry Counties 130 Cow Intensive Grazing Dairy

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | -82.34 | -73.68 | -64.66 | -54.77 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | -26.80 | -23.98 | -21.05 | -17.83 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 8.39 | 9.09 | 10.13 | 11.85 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 61.55 | 63.49 | 65.44 | 67.45 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 336.39 | 336.39 | 336.39 | 336.39 |
| 2000 | 313.04 | 313.04 | 313.04 | 313.04 |
| 2001 | 306.60 | 306.60 | 306.60 | 306.60 |
| 2002 | 289.18 | 289.18 | 289.18 | 289.18 |
| 2003 | 307.19 | 307.19 | 307.19 | 307.19 |
| 2004 | 314.74 | 314.74 | 314.74 | 314.74 |
| 2005 | 318.47 | 318.47 | 318.47 | 318.47 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 307.23 | 307.23 | 307.23 | 307.23 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 176.96 | 167.05 | 157.13 | 147.21 |
| 2000 | 150.14 | 140.32 | 130.49 | 120.67 |
| 2001 | 129.38 | 120.86 | 112.34 | 103.83 |
| 2002 | 105.63 | 98.98 | 92.33 | 85.62 |
| 2003 | 122.26 | 117.31 | 112.36 | 106.88 |
| 2004 | 126.79 | 122.12 | 117.45 | 112.53 |
| 2005 | 127.55 | 123.17 | 118.79 | 114.24 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 122.32 | 116.49 | 110.66 | 104.62 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 9 | 12 | 22 | 37 |
| 2002 | 15 | 20 | 40 | 65 |
| 2003 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| 2004 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 20 |
| 2005 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 23 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 97.69 | 79.15 | 60.61 | 42.08 |
| 2000 | 178.33 | 140.02 | 101.64 | 63.24 |
| 2001 | 245.95 | 186.99 | 127.93 | 68.75 |
| 2002 | 300.17 | 219.35 | 138.27 | 56.94 |
| 2003 | 369.38 | 279.74 | 189.68 | 99.08 |
| 2004 | 436.73 | 337.98 | 238.75 | 138.85 |
| 2005 | 504.04 | 395.69 | 286.90 | 177.32 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 371.26 | 283.95 | 196.31 | 108.19 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 641.75 | 525.56 | 409.37 | 293.18 |
| 2000 | 727.84 | 604.48 | 481.05 | 357.61 |
| 2001 | 805.20 | 675.15 | 545.01 | 414.74 |
| 2002 | 853.01 | 716.69 | 580.10 | 443.27 |
| 2003 | 914.63 | 772.66 | 630.27 | 487.34 |
| 2004 | 973.88 | 826.26 | 678.15 | 529.38 |
| 2005 | 1,029.75 | 876.29 | 722.39 | 567.70 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 915.30 | 773.41 | 631.18 | 488.49 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| 2002 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table B6 - Lawrence & Barry Counties 200 Cow Beef Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -28.47 | -10.61 | 8.56 | 28.89 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -21.79 | -8.12 | 6.55 | 22.12 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.89 | 0.88 | -0.97 | -6.32 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 42.72 | 54.19 | 70.28 | 88.45 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 |
| 2000 | 127.74 | 127.74 | 127.74 | 127.74 |
| 2001 | 132.26 | 132.26 | 132.26 | 132.26 |
| 2002 | 133.24 | 133.24 | 133.24 | 133.24 |
| 2003 | 133.90 | 133.90 | 133.90 | 133.90 |
| 2004 | 130.29 | 130.29 | 130.29 | 130.29 |
| 2005 | 123.49 | 123.49 | 123.49 | 123.49 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 130.63 | 130.63 | 130.63 | 130.63 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 67.46 | 51.99 | 36.52 | 21.05 |
| 2000 | 76.24 | 58.96 | 40.59 | 21.52 |
| 2001 | 78.53 | 60.15 | 40.49 | 19.68 |
| 2002 | 77.04 | 60.95 | 41.01 | 19.43 |
| 2003 | 79.42 | 64.84 | 44.38 | 21.36 |
| 2004 | 75.33 | 62.12 | 40.85 | 16.13 |
| 2005 | 67.02 | 55.03 | 32.74 | 5.91 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 75.47 | 60.62 | 39.89 | 16.50 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 42 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 1 | 13 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 1 | 11 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 1 | 12 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 1 | 25 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 27.08 | 1.01 | -23.16 | -53.66 |
| 2000 | 58.45 | 2.69 | -48.80 | -110.09 |
| 2001 | 91.21 | 3.76 | -78.79 | -174.97 |
| 2002 | 123.28 | 16.25 | -85.67 | -205.22 |
| 2003 | 156.76 | 29.68 | -92.82 | -236.65 |
| 2004 | 189.07 | 41.40 | -102.80 | -274.43 |
| 2005 | 215.61 | 47.16 | -120.55 | -325.64 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 155.19 | 27.65 | -96.12 | -243.38 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 989.53 | 786.65 | 585.67 | 378.35 |
| 2000 | 1,035.66 | 820.47 | 609.54 | 388.81 |
| 2001 | 1,084.69 | 856.74 | 633.68 | 397.00 |
| 2002 | 1,099.36 | 858.97 | 623.69 | 370.78 |
| 2003 | 1,112.98 | 860.34 | 612.28 | 342.89 |
| 2004 | 1,127.35 | 862.57 | 601.28 | 312.55 |
| 2005 | 1,130.15 | 853.77 | 578.13 | 265.11 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,110.91 | 858.48 | 609.81 | 337.67 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 30 |
| 2002 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 65 |
| 2003 | 1 | 7 | 32 | 88 |
| 2004 | 1 | 11 | 50 | 97 |
| 2005 | 1 | 19 | 76 | 99 |

Table B7 - Lawrence & Barry Counties 6 House Contract Broiler Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|--------|---------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Good | Good | Marginal |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -63.46 | -59.02 | -46.44 | -30.70 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -31.00 | -28.83 | -22.69 | -15.00 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 4.82 | 5.57 | 6.23 | 5.99 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 40.68 | 41.39 | 44.96 | 53.87 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 189.82 | 189.82 | 189.82 | 189.82 |
| 1999 | 196.50 | 196.50 | 196.50 | 196.50 |
| 2000 | 198.31 | 198.31 | 198.31 | 198.31 |
| 2001 | 200.34 | 200.34 | 200.34 | 200.34 |
| 2002 | 205.45 | 205.45 | 205.45 | 205.45 |
| 2003 | 204.94 | 204.94 | 204.94 | 204.94 |
| 2004 | 204.61 | 204.61 | 204.61 | 204.61 |
| 2005 | 208.13 | 208.13 | 208.13 | 208.13 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 204.69 | 204.69 | 204.69 | 204.69 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 117.76 | 107.47 | 97.18 | 86.88 |
| 1999 | 122.53 | 113.87 | 103.90 | 92.19 |
| 2000 | 115.06 | 107.60 | 96.97 | 82.19 |
| 2001 | 115.29 | 110.46 | 99.77 | 83.45 |
| 2002 | 122.25 | 119.89 | 109.94 | 93.05 |
| 2003 | 123.49 | 123.49 | 114.17 | 95.97 |
| 2004 | 121.81 | 121.81 | 116.62 | 97.34 |
| 2005 | 125.06 | 125.06 | 123.86 | 103.44 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 121.58 | 120.14 | 112.87 | 94.65 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 86 | 99 |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 60.69 | 22.01 | -16.66 | -55.34 |
| 1999 | 122.70 | 44.37 | -34.77 | -114.96 |
| 2000 | 178.24 | 58.63 | -63.63 | -188.28 |
| 2001 | 228.42 | 73.84 | -86.87 | -252.99 |
| 2002 | 284.79 | 93.67 | -107.74 | -318.17 |
| 2003 | 342.63 | 149.03 | -60.04 | -282.93 |
| 2004 | 398.17 | 202.03 | -12.59 | -248.69 |
| 2005 | 459.93 | 261.13 | 42.96 | -207.13 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 342.79 | 155.94 | -44.86 | -261.98 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 806.58 | 635.81 | 465.04 | 294.26 |
| 1999 | 866.27 | 689.27 | 511.46 | 332.60 |
| 2000 | 922.49 | 739.56 | 553.97 | 366.00 |
| 2001 | 963.48 | 776.08 | 582.54 | 383.60 |
| 2002 | 1,006.42 | 815.30 | 613.89 | 403.45 |
| 2003 | 1,050.84 | 857.24 | 648.16 | 425.28 |
| 2004 | 1,092.83 | 896.69 | 682.07 | 445.97 |
| 2005 | 1,141.18 | 942.38 | 724.21 | 474.12 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,050.95 | 857.54 | 650.17 | 426.48 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2002 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table B8 - Newton & McDonald Counties 4 House Broiler Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Good | Marginal | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -22.79 | -15.91 | -5.39 | 4.31 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -21.49 | -15.00 | -5.08 | 4.06 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.07 | -1.03 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 43.26 | 44.67 | 54.48 | 65.10 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 101.56 | 101.56 | 101.56 | 101.56 |
| 1999 | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.26 |
| 2000 | 104.62 | 104.62 | 104.62 | 104.62 |
| 2001 | 106.62 | 106.62 | 106.62 | 106.62 |
| 2002 | 106.26 | 106.26 | 106.26 | 106.26 |
| 2003 | 107.18 | 107.18 | 107.18 | 107.18 |
| 2004 | 105.44 | 105.44 | 105.44 | 105.44 |
| 2005 | 104.70 | 104.70 | 104.70 | 104.70 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 106.04 | 106.04 | 106.04 | 106.04 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 63.06 | 55.54 | 48.03 | 40.51 |
| 1999 | 61.87 | 55.51 | 47.36 | 39.22 |
| 2000 | 60.58 | 54.91 | 45.12 | 35.33 |
| 2001 | 61.03 | 56.76 | 46.36 | 35.96 |
| 2002 | 61.34 | 58.70 | 48.31 | 37.93 |
| 2003 | 60.41 | 59.82 | 48.88 | 37.57 |
| 2004 | 60.30 | 60.30 | 49.77 | 37.99 |
| 2005 | 58.17 | 58.17 | 48.47 | 36.17 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 60.25 | 58.75 | 48.36 | 37.12 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 25.20 | -0.16 | -24.52 | -48.87 |
| 1999 | 48.90 | -2.54 | -52.87 | -103.20 |
| 2000 | 70.84 | -8.03 | -86.48 | -164.92 |
| 2001 | 92.61 | -10.81 | -115.54 | -220.15 |
| 2002 | 121.81 | -7.22 | -141.46 | -280.18 |
| 2003 | 141.16 | 10.07 | -129.22 | -273.74 |
| 2004 | 159.00 | 26.00 | -118.44 | -268.64 |
| 2005 | 174.62 | 39.61 | -109.71 | -265.97 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 137.84 | 11.53 | -122.88 | -261.73 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 583.21 | 467.72 | 353.23 | 238.74 |
| 1999 | 606.70 | 487.38 | 369.18 | 250.97 |
| 2000 | 630.89 | 507.79 | 385.12 | 262.45 |
| 2001 | 646.03 | 519.64 | 391.93 | 264.36 |
| 2002 | 664.14 | 535.10 | 400.86 | 262.15 |
| 2003 | 674.24 | 543.16 | 403.86 | 259.34 |
| 2004 | 682.83 | 549.83 | 405.39 | 255.19 |
| 2005 | 688.77 | 553.75 | 404.44 | 248.18 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 671.20 | 540.30 | 401.30 | 257.84 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 22 |
| 2002 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 45 |
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 68 |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 91 |

Appendix C
Diversified Farms:
Financial Summary Tables

Table C1 - Nodaway County 1400 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Cow Beef Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | 64.37 | 109.38 | 156.01 | 205.33 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | 16.74 | 28.44 | 40.57 | 53.40 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -3.22 | -8.29 | -19.36 | -61.26 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 102.99 | 119.37 | 136.42 | 153.79 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 | 10.05 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 503.61 | 503.61 | 503.61 | 503.61 |
| 1997 | 576.72 | 576.72 | 576.72 | 576.72 |
| 1998 | 369.21 | 369.21 | 369.21 | 369.21 |
| 1999 | 348.15 | 348.15 | 348.15 | 348.15 |
| 2000 | 386.89 | 386.89 | 386.89 | 386.89 |
| 2001 | 375.91 | 375.91 | 375.91 | 375.91 |
| 2002 | 382.60 | 382.60 | 382.60 | 382.60 |
| 2003 | 388.45 | 388.45 | 388.45 | 388.45 |
| 2004 | 391.21 | 391.21 | 391.21 | 391.21 |
| 2005 | 384.52 | 384.52 | 384.52 | 384.52 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 384.54 | 384.54 | 384.54 | 384.54 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 146.70 | 113.85 | 80.99 | 48.14 |
| 1997 | 173.94 | 140.18 | 105.64 | 70.64 |
| 1998 | 55.01 | 22.08 | -11.91 | -47.25 |
| 1999 | 46.74 | 11.82 | -26.17 | -64.89 |
| 2000 | 56.60 | 13.52 | -33.27 | -80.98 |
| 2001 | 27.03 | -21.57 | -73.47 | -126.37 |
| 2002 | 23.47 | -28.48 | -82.86 | -138.30 |
| 2003 | 26.00 | -30.86 | -89.80 | -149.89 |
| 2004 | 19.85 | -42.81 | -107.34 | -173.14 |
| 2005 | 5.54 | -63.49 | -134.46 | -206.81 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 20.38 | -37.44 | -97.59 | -158.90 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 63 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 79 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 85 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 84 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 84 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 55.99 | 10.90 | -32.60 | -77.87 |
| 1997 | 136.39 | 43.22 | -46.99 | -139.32 |
| 1998 | 141.21 | -10.77 | -156.43 | -310.67 |
| 1999 | 125.76 | -86.73 | -299.55 | -521.69 |
| 2000 | 90.75 | -193.52 | -483.90 | -784.49 |
| 2001 | 40.10 | -328.18 | -704.08 | -1,091.20 |
| 2002 | -26.69 | -463.87 | -910.90 | -1,370.30 |
| 2003 | -92.50 | -605.11 | -1,129.43 | -1,667.29 |
| 2004 | -166.32 | -761.22 | -1,369.98 | -1,993.61 |
| 2005 | -237.70 | -923.15 | -1,624.61 | -2,342.28 |
| 2001-2005 Average | -96.62 | -616.31 | -1,147.80 | -1,692.94 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,823.58 | 1,416.18 | 1,010.38 | 602.81 |
| 1997 | 1,978.67 | 1,547.68 | 1,119.65 | 689.50 |
| 1998 | 1,957.65 | 1,494.97 | 1,038.61 | 573.68 |
| 1999 | 1,993.96 | 1,499.94 | 1,005.59 | 501.93 |
| 2000 | 2,029.96 | 1,494.92 | 953.77 | 402.40 |
| 2001 | 2,024.39 | 1,438.96 | 845.91 | 241.64 |
| 2002 | 1,940.93 | 1,303.43 | 656.09 | -3.61 |
| 2003 | 1,856.15 | 1,161.62 | 455.37 | -264.42 |
| 2004 | 1,779.55 | 1,022.69 | 251.98 | -533.61 |
| 2005 | 1,697.91 | 872.20 | 30.48 | -827.47 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,859.79 | 1,159.78 | 447.96 | -277.49 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 40 | 61 | 84 | 96 |
| 2002 | 61 | 93 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 77 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 84 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 89 | 99 | 99 | 99 |

Table C2 - DeKalb & Clinton Counties 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 100 Cow Beef Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -17.14 | 7.80 | 35.58 | 65.40 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -5.23 | 2.38 | 10.86 | 19.96 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.12 | -0.61 | -4.32 | -16.12 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 77.25 | 85.18 | 94.92 | 106.59 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 12.49 | 12.49 | 12.49 | 12.49 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 161.92 | 161.92 | 161.92 | 161.92 |
| 1997 | 288.16 | 288.16 | 288.16 | 288.16 |
| 1998 | 233.86 | 233.86 | 233.86 | 233.86 |
| 1999 | 302.95 | 302.95 | 302.95 | 302.95 |
| 2000 | 394.29 | 394.29 | 394.29 | 394.29 |
| 2001 | 319.78 | 319.78 | 319.78 | 319.78 |
| 2002 | 321.71 | 321.71 | 321.71 | 321.71 |
| 2003 | 329.10 | 329.10 | 329.10 | 329.10 |
| 2004 | 332.51 | 332.51 | 332.51 | 332.51 |
| 2005 | 334.94 | 334.94 | 334.94 | 334.94 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 327.61 | 327.61 | 327.61 | 327.61 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 33.49 | 15.38 | -2.74 | -20.85 |
| 1997 | 126.68 | 106.73 | 86.49 | 66.26 |
| 1998 | 60.90 | 42.31 | 22.75 | 1.11 |
| 1999 | 79.05 | 59.76 | 37.28 | 13.10 |
| 2000 | 157.03 | 134.25 | 107.44 | 77.21 |
| 2001 | 76.81 | 53.08 | 25.70 | -5.90 |
| 2002 | 75.75 | 51.53 | 22.86 | -10.50 |
| 2003 | 83.70 | 58.46 | 27.93 | -8.54 |
| 2004 | 86.43 | 60.45 | 27.59 | -12.56 |
| 2005 | 87.68 | 60.90 | 25.28 | -18.96 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 82.07 | 56.88 | 25.87 | -11.29 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 27 | 52 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 22 | 45 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 25 | 53 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 33 | 60 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 33 | 62 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 8.44 | -24.02 | -56.54 | -89.06 |
| 1997 | 70.93 | 13.75 | -38.86 | -107.88 |
| 1998 | 83.50 | -0.38 | -90.05 | -197.65 |
| 1999 | 104.73 | -11.31 | -130.22 | -280.86 |
| 2000 | 177.42 | 42.26 | -95.80 | -258.79 |
| 2001 | 192.58 | 36.06 | -127.81 | -323.58 |
| 2002 | 217.87 | 38.30 | -151.98 | -383.62 |
| 2003 | 240.68 | 37.10 | -180.82 | -450.91 |
| 2004 | 260.96 | 34.11 | -212.69 | -523.75 |
| 2005 | 284.14 | 31.64 | -246.33 | -601.72 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 239.24 | 35.44 | -183.93 | -456.72 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,116.44 | 884.40 | 652.32 | 420.23 |
| 1997 | 1,181.89 | 940.67 | 704.02 | 450.97 |
| 1998 | 1,187.44 | 936.50 | 679.76 | 405.10 |
| 1999 | 1,206.20 | 941.29 | 673.52 | 374.02 |
| 2000 | 1,291.59 | 1,009.83 | 725.15 | 415.56 |
| 2001 | 1,325.91 | 1,025.22 | 717.18 | 377.24 |
| 2002 | 1,342.40 | 1,021.46 | 689.82 | 316.83 |
| 2003 | 1,345.51 | 1,003.66 | 647.48 | 239.13 |
| 2004 | 1,351.65 | 989.92 | 608.23 | 162.28 |
| 2005 | 1,359.82 | 976.10 | 566.91 | 80.29 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,345.06 | 1,003.27 | 645.92 | 235.15 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 13 | 29 | 46 | 76 |
| 2002 | 14 | 35 | 56 | 88 |
| 2003 | 18 | 44 | 73 | 93 |
| 2004 | 19 | 52 | 87 | 99 |
| 2005 | 20 | 56 | 92 | 99 |

Table C3 - Monroe & Ralls Counties 1460 Acre Feed Grain & 25 Cow Beef

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -75.36 | -48.87 | -15.46 | 20.82 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -20.99 | -13.61 | -4.30 | 5.80 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3.50 | 3.11 | 1.52 | -3.15 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 68.50 | 71.52 | 81.16 | 94.24 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 15.31 | 15.31 | 15.31 | 15.31 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 275.01 | 275.01 | 275.01 | 275.01 |
| 1997 | 261.31 | 261.31 | 261.31 | 261.31 |
| 1998 | 286.11 | 286.11 | 286.11 | 286.11 |
| 1999 | 217.39 | 217.39 | 217.39 | 217.39 |
| 2000 | 439.37 | 439.37 | 439.37 | 439.37 |
| 2001 | 349.54 | 349.54 | 349.54 | 349.54 |
| 2002 | 351.93 | 351.93 | 351.93 | 351.93 |
| 2003 | 357.25 | 357.25 | 357.25 | 357.25 |
| 2004 | 367.14 | 367.14 | 367.14 | 367.14 |
| 2005 | 369.40 | 369.40 | 369.40 | 369.40 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 359.05 | 359.05 | 359.05 | 359.05 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 135.39 | 113.78 | 92.18 | 70.57 |
| 1997 | 119.96 | 97.85 | 75.88 | 52.50 |
| 1998 | 143.17 | 121.35 | 99.14 | 73.69 |
| 1999 | 29.35 | 9.48 | -13.83 | -40.91 |
| 2000 | 231.12 | 206.47 | 174.98 | 140.59 |
| 2001 | 138.27 | 122.21 | 92.27 | 55.77 |
| 2002 | 130.49 | 118.61 | 88.20 | 50.01 |
| 2003 | 135.27 | 125.59 | 94.74 | 53.50 |
| 2004 | 144.63 | 137.25 | 105.40 | 60.35 |
| 2005 | 142.11 | 137.44 | 104.72 | 55.55 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 138.15 | 128.22 | 97.07 | 55.03 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 17 | 30 | 94 | 99 |
| 2002 | 18 | 28 | 91 | 99 |
| 2003 | 22 | 27 | 93 | 99 |
| 2004 | 19 | 27 | 95 | 99 |
| 2005 | 25 | 30 | 92 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 87.61 | 45.27 | 4.83 | -37.48 |
| 1997 | 158.99 | 73.78 | -15.90 | -112.70 |
| 1998 | 242.52 | 108.19 | -31.16 | -172.81 |
| 1999 | 241.48 | 52.26 | -146.96 | -354.94 |
| 2000 | 370.33 | 153.79 | -76.35 | -314.13 |
| 2001 | 435.41 | 183.72 | -87.38 | -370.62 |
| 2002 | 498.63 | 210.64 | -104.71 | -437.02 |
| 2003 | 564.19 | 238.28 | -123.87 | -509.61 |
| 2004 | 634.60 | 270.60 | -140.15 | -581.43 |
| 2005 | 696.20 | 290.89 | -172.70 | -677.25 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 565.81 | 238.83 | -125.76 | -515.19 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 1,349.86 | 1,081.70 | 815.43 | 547.30 |
| 1997 | 1,409.20 | 1,128.57 | 843.48 | 551.26 |
| 1998 | 1,474.54 | 1,178.23 | 876.91 | 573.27 |
| 1999 | 1,460.41 | 1,145.34 | 820.28 | 486.45 |
| 2000 | 1,581.66 | 1,256.05 | 916.84 | 569.98 |
| 2001 | 1,655.58 | 1,313.05 | 951.10 | 577.02 |
| 2002 | 1,694.52 | 1,335.70 | 949.51 | 546.37 |
| 2003 | 1,738.14 | 1,363.13 | 951.87 | 517.03 |
| 2004 | 1,797.22 | 1,407.68 | 971.39 | 504.56 |
| 2005 | 1,852.14 | 1,446.84 | 983.24 | 478.69 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,747.52 | 1,373.28 | 961.42 | 524.73 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 9 | 14 | 20 | 33 |
| 2002 | 8 | 13 | 29 | 52 |
| 2003 | 6 | 13 | 32 | 62 |
| 2004 | 1 | 8 | 30 | 66 |
| 2005 | 1 | 7 | 32 | 67 |

Table C4 - Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 40 Cow Beef

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Marginal | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | -29.95 | -6.97 | 15.22 | 37.14 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | -11.37 | -2.65 | 5.78 | 14.10 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.98 | 0.66 | -1.76 | -7.87 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 64.51 | 73.04 | 82.33 | 92.31 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 15.06 | 15.06 | 15.06 | 15.06 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 235.44 | 235.44 | 235.44 | 235.44 |
| 1999 | 181.12 | 181.12 | 181.12 | 181.12 |
| 2000 | 320.93 | 320.93 | 320.93 | 320.93 |
| 2001 | 256.56 | 256.56 | 256.56 | 256.56 |
| 2002 | 260.19 | 260.19 | 260.19 | 260.19 |
| 2003 | 262.89 | 262.89 | 262.89 | 262.89 |
| 2004 | 267.29 | 267.29 | 267.29 | 267.29 |
| 2005 | 269.79 | 269.79 | 269.79 | 269.79 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 263.34 | 263.34 | 263.34 | 263.34 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 71.66 | 54.90 | 38.14 | 21.39 |
| 1999 | 22.45 | 4.86 | -12.91 | -31.41 |
| 2000 | 157.00 | 135.18 | 113.48 | 90.83 |
| 2001 | 92.04 | 69.82 | 47.16 | 23.67 |
| 2002 | 92.22 | 69.54 | 46.92 | 23.06 |
| 2003 | 99.14 | 76.26 | 52.56 | 27.06 |
| 2004 | 100.13 | 78.25 | 53.32 | 26.15 |
| 2005 | 97.27 | 76.35 | 49.82 | 20.34 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 96.16 | 74.05 | 49.96 | 24.06 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 2 | 9 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 3 | 11 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 4 | 27 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 5 | 16 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 32 | 70 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 30.30 | 1.35 | -25.12 | -60.16 |
| 1999 | 28.62 | -41.04 | -104.67 | -178.21 |
| 2000 | 110.81 | 4.98 | -88.58 | -189.93 |
| 2001 | 146.56 | 21.70 | -89.99 | -211.21 |
| 2002 | 181.57 | 37.41 | -95.85 | -242.28 |
| 2003 | 216.76 | 51.09 | -102.72 | -272.04 |
| 2004 | 252.80 | 64.69 | -112.67 | -310.88 |
| 2005 | 268.25 | 55.85 | -148.90 | -380.27 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 213.19 | 46.15 | -110.02 | -283.33 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 1,089.32 | 874.45 | 662.07 | 441.12 |
| 1999 | 1,076.77 | 841.46 | 612.19 | 373.01 |
| 2000 | 1,157.27 | 907.37 | 669.75 | 424.33 |
| 2001 | 1,194.88 | 929.67 | 677.64 | 416.07 |
| 2002 | 1,204.63 | 924.35 | 654.98 | 372.43 |
| 2003 | 1,219.50 | 922.37 | 637.10 | 336.33 |
| 2004 | 1,245.80 | 931.30 | 627.55 | 302.95 |
| 2005 | 1,267.76 | 934.48 | 608.85 | 256.60 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,226.51 | 928.44 | 641.22 | 336.88 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 52 |
| 2002 | 4 | 10 | 55 | 90 |
| 2003 | 6 | 19 | 79 | 94 |
| 2004 | 4 | 22 | 78 | 99 |
| 2005 | 3 | 27 | 82 | 99 |

Table C5 - Audrain County 1150 Acre Feed Grain & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | -63.61 | -20.41 | 25.05 | 70.45 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | -8.33 | -2.67 | 3.28 | 9.23 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2.28 | 1.02 | -1.58 | -8.07 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 72.03 | 78.30 | 85.44 | 92.66 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 629.67 | 629.67 | 629.67 | 629.67 |
| 1999 | 621.12 | 621.12 | 621.12 | 621.12 |
| 2000 | 891.11 | 891.11 | 891.11 | 891.11 |
| 2001 | 752.19 | 752.19 | 752.19 | 752.19 |
| 2002 | 663.51 | 663.51 | 663.51 | 663.51 |
| 2003 | 764.11 | 764.11 | 764.11 | 764.11 |
| 2004 | 839.39 | 839.39 | 839.39 | 839.39 |
| 2005 | 797.15 | 797.15 | 797.15 | 797.15 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 763.27 | 763.27 | 763.27 | 763.27 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 67.87 | 34.75 | 1.62 | -31.50 |
| 1999 | -10.10 | -46.09 | -83.21 | -120.57 |
| 2000 | 372.05 | 327.71 | 281.55 | 235.40 |
| 2001 | 229.27 | 185.48 | 136.98 | 89.11 |
| 2002 | 119.55 | 75.88 | 26.41 | -22.97 |
| 2003 | 222.91 | 176.15 | 122.83 | 69.24 |
| 2004 | 296.60 | 247.43 | 190.81 | 133.14 |
| 2005 | 254.37 | 202.90 | 143.23 | 81.29 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 224.54 | 177.57 | 124.05 | 69.96 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 6 | 61 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 43 | 79 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 16 | 62 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 3 | 40 | 96 | 99 |
| 2005 | 21 | 54 | 96 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | -14.95 | -63.47 | -123.50 | -186.05 |
| 1999 | -91.16 | -206.67 | -338.54 | -470.45 |
| 2000 | 91.04 | -64.12 | -246.31 | -422.87 |
| 2001 | 174.36 | -16.46 | -237.17 | -454.65 |
| 2002 | 183.92 | -48.75 | -318.33 | -587.60 |
| 2003 | 256.44 | -14.46 | -327.27 | -643.07 |
| 2004 | 372.10 | 60.10 | -296.28 | -659.08 |
| 2005 | 439.95 | 81.94 | -325.83 | -746.80 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 285.36 | 12.47 | -300.98 | -618.24 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 1,973.55 | 1,562.58 | 1,140.11 | 715.13 |
| 1999 | 1,890.55 | 1,444.60 | 982.29 | 519.94 |
| 2000 | 2,129.68 | 1,678.35 | 1,200.00 | 727.28 |
| 2001 | 2,184.90 | 1,705.55 | 1,196.33 | 690.32 |
| 2002 | 2,123.88 | 1,611.39 | 1,061.99 | 512.91 |
| 2003 | 2,196.74 | 1,655.59 | 1,072.54 | 486.48 |
| 2004 | 2,317.73 | 1,745.89 | 1,129.70 | 507.07 |
| 2005 | 2,364.58 | 1,758.08 | 1,101.81 | 432.35 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,237.57 | 1,695.30 | 1,112.47 | 525.83 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 22 | 30 | 47 | 64 |
| 2002 | 43 | 64 | 83 | 93 |
| 2003 | 26 | 55 | 78 | 89 |
| 2004 | 10 | 30 | 65 | 83 |
| 2005 | 10 | 33 | 71 | 92 |

Table C6 - Montgomery County 1200 Acre Feed Grain & 160 Sow Farrow/Finish

| | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | 9.94 | 53.54 | 97.43 | 142.97 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | 2.27 | 12.24 | 22.28 | 32.70 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -0.32 | -2.44 | -7.07 | -18.62 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 80.86 | 91.78 | 103.90 | 116.56 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 9.65 | 9.65 | 9.65 | 9.65 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 402.25 | 402.25 | 402.25 | 402.25 |
| 1999 | 412.71 | 412.71 | 412.71 | 412.71 |
| 2000 | 524.61 | 524.61 | 524.61 | 524.61 |
| 2001 | 433.67 | 433.67 | 433.67 | 433.67 |
| 2002 | 390.17 | 390.17 | 390.17 | 390.17 |
| 2003 | 436.82 | 436.82 | 436.82 | 436.82 |
| 2004 | 471.50 | 471.50 | 471.50 | 471.50 |
| 2005 | 453.95 | 453.95 | 453.95 | 453.95 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 437.22 | 437.22 | 437.22 | 437.22 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 76.62 | 42.79 | 8.95 | -24.88 |
| 1999 | 99.93 | 63.89 | 26.88 | -10.67 |
| 2000 | 200.69 | 158.48 | 114.77 | 68.82 |
| 2001 | 107.61 | 63.52 | 17.08 | -30.49 |
| 2002 | 58.12 | 14.23 | -33.39 | -82.84 |
| 2003 | 75.04 | 28.69 | -22.74 | -76.34 |
| 2004 | 105.92 | 56.46 | 0.66 | -58.02 |
| 2005 | 91.26 | 39.07 | -21.56 | -86.04 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 87.59 | 40.39 | -11.99 | -66.75 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 66 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 32 | 85 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 34 | 89 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 15 | 87 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 41 | 95 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 32.64 | -14.00 | -66.66 | -125.79 |
| 1999 | 78.89 | -19.38 | -119.95 | -243.90 |
| 2000 | 190.09 | 35.19 | -124.02 | -289.00 |
| 2001 | 241.38 | 24.74 | -201.42 | -442.81 |
| 2002 | 253.39 | -9.36 | -289.32 | -591.13 |
| 2003 | 263.76 | -45.50 | -382.81 | -750.08 |
| 2004 | 287.80 | -65.32 | -463.02 | -901.53 |
| 2005 | 295.66 | -112.79 | -581.84 | -1,097.17 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 268.40 | -41.65 | -383.68 | -756.55 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1998 | 2,102.54 | 1,662.75 | 1,216.95 | 764.67 |
| 1999 | 2,123.30 | 1,659.13 | 1,192.64 | 702.78 |
| 2000 | 2,280.09 | 1,787.89 | 1,291.39 | 789.12 |
| 2001 | 2,314.40 | 1,791.73 | 1,259.56 | 712.14 |
| 2002 | 2,235.23 | 1,675.83 | 1,099.22 | 500.75 |
| 2003 | 2,222.92 | 1,627.28 | 1,003.60 | 349.95 |
| 2004 | 2,242.80 | 1,614.49 | 941.60 | 227.89 |
| 2005 | 2,236.12 | 1,564.61 | 832.50 | 54.11 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,250.29 | 1,654.79 | 1,027.30 | 368.97 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 14 | 31 | 58 | 92 |
| 2002 | 67 | 93 | 98 | 99 |
| 2003 | 73 | 96 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 64 | 98 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 69 | 99 | 99 | 99 |

Table C7 - Osage County 250 Acre Feed Grain, 125 Cow Beef & 200 Sow Farrow/Finish Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -30.43 | -8.99 | 14.10 | 37.23 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -6.34 | -1.87 | 2.94 | 7.75 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.84 | 0.76 | -1.39 | -6.14 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 78.08 | 82.44 | 87.90 | 93.67 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 399.10 | 399.10 | 399.10 | 399.10 |
| 2000 | 523.13 | 523.13 | 523.13 | 523.13 |
| 2001 | 476.25 | 476.25 | 476.25 | 476.25 |
| 2002 | 417.59 | 417.59 | 417.59 | 417.59 |
| 2003 | 485.48 | 485.48 | 485.48 | 485.48 |
| 2004 | 522.86 | 522.86 | 522.86 | 522.86 |
| 2005 | 498.23 | 498.23 | 498.23 | 498.23 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 480.08 | 480.08 | 480.08 | 480.08 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 46.79 | 28.06 | 9.34 | -9.39 |
| 2000 | 180.97 | 158.38 | 135.22 | 112.04 |
| 2001 | 121.58 | 101.28 | 77.33 | 52.93 |
| 2002 | 54.31 | 35.12 | 11.25 | -13.75 |
| 2003 | 116.15 | 95.64 | 69.94 | 43.14 |
| 2004 | 150.79 | 129.77 | 103.01 | 74.25 |
| 2005 | 122.49 | 101.47 | 73.89 | 43.27 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 113.07 | 92.66 | 67.08 | 39.97 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 20 | 48 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 54 | 79 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 26 | 54 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 15 | 53 | 96 | 99 |
| 2005 | 19 | 48 | 97 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 11.08 | -37.16 | -85.83 | -134.64 |
| 2000 | 106.71 | 10.85 | -80.41 | -170.86 |
| 2001 | 155.15 | 8.15 | -136.03 | -280.77 |
| 2002 | 150.67 | -20.56 | -192.13 | -366.74 |
| 2003 | 189.47 | -6.13 | -204.61 | -408.25 |
| 2004 | 243.68 | 23.77 | -200.87 | -431.79 |
| 2005 | 286.90 | 39.06 | -216.53 | -481.78 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 205.17 | 8.86 | -190.03 | -393.87 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 1,213.70 | 952.13 | 690.12 | 427.98 |
| 2000 | 1,348.61 | 1,071.32 | 798.63 | 526.74 |
| 2001 | 1,387.90 | 1,094.29 | 803.51 | 512.17 |
| 2002 | 1,343.82 | 1,033.70 | 723.24 | 409.76 |
| 2003 | 1,389.65 | 1,063.54 | 734.55 | 400.40 |
| 2004 | 1,445.24 | 1,103.87 | 757.77 | 405.38 |
| 2005 | 1,467.83 | 1,108.26 | 740.96 | 363.98 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,406.89 | 1,080.73 | 752.01 | 418.34 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 27 | 29 | 39 | 48 |
| 2002 | 43 | 61 | 70 | 83 |
| 2003 | 34 | 44 | 59 | 83 |
| 2004 | 19 | 34 | 61 | 80 |
| 2005 | 16 | 36 | 63 | 85 |

Table C8 - Bates County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 75 Cow Beef Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | 15.24 | 36.00 | 56.09 | 79.86 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | 7.02 | 16.58 | 25.83 | 36.77 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | -1.36 | -5.05 | -13.24 | -46.97 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 83.41 | 96.21 | 110.21 | 126.31 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 10.95 | 10.95 | 10.95 | 10.95 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 321.61 | 321.61 | 321.61 | 321.61 |
| 1997 | 275.93 | 275.93 | 275.93 | 275.93 |
| 1998 | 205.56 | 205.56 | 205.56 | 205.56 |
| 1999 | 198.54 | 198.54 | 198.54 | 198.54 |
| 2000 | 178.39 | 178.39 | 178.39 | 178.39 |
| 2001 | 211.43 | 211.43 | 211.43 | 211.43 |
| 2002 | 214.62 | 214.62 | 214.62 | 214.62 |
| 2003 | 218.61 | 218.61 | 218.61 | 218.61 |
| 2004 | 220.20 | 220.20 | 220.20 | 220.20 |
| 2005 | 220.99 | 220.99 | 220.99 | 220.99 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 217.17 | 217.17 | 217.17 | 217.17 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 125.41 | 110.74 | 96.07 | 81.40 |
| 1997 | 79.20 | 64.38 | 49.58 | 33.75 |
| 1998 | 16.72 | 2.70 | -12.42 | -29.55 |
| 1999 | 54.19 | 38.73 | 21.13 | 2.11 |
| 2000 | 22.49 | 3.42 | -18.06 | -41.81 |
| 2001 | 49.40 | 26.95 | 2.95 | -24.04 |
| 2002 | 52.64 | 29.37 | 4.16 | -24.65 |
| 2003 | 51.66 | 26.85 | -0.52 | -32.15 |
| 2004 | 52.61 | 25.17 | -5.06 | -40.18 |
| 2005 | 41.24 | 11.26 | -22.30 | -61.54 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 49.51 | 23.92 | -4.16 | -36.51 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 52 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 38 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 57 | 98 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 56 | 98 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 83 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 62.74 | 31.74 | 1.13 | -29.87 |
| 1997 | 89.89 | 28.08 | -33.51 | -105.59 |
| 1998 | 67.62 | -33.26 | -133.63 | -248.53 |
| 1999 | 73.02 | -48.43 | -167.71 | -307.46 |
| 2000 | 47.84 | -98.85 | -243.63 | -415.32 |
| 2001 | 44.46 | -124.78 | -296.00 | -500.93 |
| 2002 | 51.95 | -143.30 | -342.60 | -582.28 |
| 2003 | 45.05 | -180.99 | -413.27 | -691.68 |
| 2004 | 46.60 | -211.31 | -480.07 | -802.19 |
| 2005 | 7.35 | -289.12 | -601.14 | -972.05 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 39.08 | -189.90 | -426.61 | -709.83 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 957.08 | 773.08 | 589.47 | 405.48 |
| 1997 | 984.05 | 792.11 | 600.37 | 398.15 |
| 1998 | 954.38 | 748.63 | 543.39 | 323.62 |
| 1999 | 962.52 | 741.91 | 523.48 | 284.59 |
| 2000 | 943.69 | 703.68 | 465.58 | 200.56 |
| 2001 | 953.18 | 696.92 | 438.68 | 146.72 |
| 2002 | 946.17 | 670.86 | 391.50 | 71.75 |
| 2003 | 924.13 | 625.57 | 320.78 | -30.15 |
| 2004 | 912.77 | 590.49 | 257.36 | -129.12 |
| 2005 | 876.54 | 524.49 | 156.88 | -269.61 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 922.56 | 621.67 | 313.04 | -42.08 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 26 | 46 | 66 | 85 |
| 2002 | 37 | 57 | 77 | 92 |
| 2003 | 51 | 76 | 84 | 98 |
| 2004 | 58 | 83 | 94 | 98 |
| 2005 | 67 | 92 | 98 | 99 |

Table C9 - Dade County 440 Acre Feed Grain & 150 Cow Beef Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|---|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Good | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -33.43 | -11.57 | 10.73 | 33.68 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -24.49 | -8.48 | 7.86 | 24.67 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2.50 | 1.51 | -2.43 | -15.75 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 53.91 | 64.83 | 85.62 | 107.29 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.33 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 103.84 | 103.84 | 103.84 | 103.84 |
| 1997 | 127.02 | 127.02 | 127.02 | 127.02 |
| 1998 | 117.53 | 117.53 | 117.53 | 117.53 |
| 1999 | 116.63 | 116.63 | 116.63 | 116.63 |
| 2000 | 136.94 | 136.94 | 136.94 | 136.94 |
| 2001 | 136.29 | 136.29 | 136.29 | 136.29 |
| 2002 | 137.77 | 137.77 | 137.77 | 137.77 |
| 2003 | 139.16 | 139.16 | 139.16 | 139.16 |
| 2004 | 137.09 | 137.09 | 137.09 | 137.09 |
| 2005 | 132.29 | 132.29 | 132.29 | 132.29 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 136.52 | 136.52 | 136.52 | 136.52 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 33.75 | 19.98 | 6.22 | -7.54 |
| 1997 | 57.35 | 42.63 | 27.41 | 12.20 |
| 1998 | 40.11 | 25.42 | 9.37 | -6.78 |
| 1999 | 51.46 | 35.01 | 17.28 | -0.46 |
| 2000 | 66.15 | 47.39 | 25.48 | 3.57 |
| 2001 | 62.67 | 44.89 | 20.38 | -4.13 |
| 2002 | 64.09 | 47.91 | 22.32 | -3.72 |
| 2003 | 67.42 | 52.38 | 24.59 | -3.93 |
| 2004 | 65.42 | 52.21 | 22.48 | -9.05 |
| 2005 | 60.22 | 48.88 | 16.79 | -18.21 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 63.96 | 49.25 | 21.31 | -7.81 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 3 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 5 | 96 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 1 | 66 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 1 | 40 | 99 | 99 |
| 2005 | 2 | 34 | 99 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 16.61 | -7.11 | -30.84 | -54.56 |
| 1997 | 53.50 | 3.42 | -46.41 | -96.24 |
| 1998 | 64.26 | -13.11 | -91.13 | -169.21 |
| 1999 | 84.71 | -23.91 | -132.82 | -241.79 |
| 2000 | 109.12 | -23.82 | -168.62 | -313.56 |
| 2001 | 131.08 | -30.44 | -211.05 | -395.99 |
| 2002 | 155.65 | -25.71 | -235.38 | -452.11 |
| 2003 | 187.91 | -12.21 | -247.24 | -498.81 |
| 2004 | 222.39 | 3.37 | -262.03 | -551.97 |
| 2005 | 253.46 | 14.90 | -286.80 | -619.25 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 190.10 | -10.02 | -248.50 | -503.62 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1996 | 761.14 | 596.34 | 431.53 | 266.73 |
| 1997 | 817.61 | 637.35 | 457.33 | 277.31 |
| 1998 | 848.77 | 653.32 | 457.22 | 261.05 |
| 1999 | 894.99 | 681.43 | 467.60 | 253.69 |
| 2000 | 958.77 | 734.95 | 499.27 | 263.45 |
| 2001 | 1,002.58 | 765.66 | 509.65 | 249.32 |
| 2002 | 1,022.95 | 771.96 | 492.66 | 206.29 |
| 2003 | 1,045.00 | 781.55 | 483.21 | 168.31 |
| 2004 | 1,063.16 | 787.70 | 465.87 | 119.49 |
| 2005 | 1,075.32 | 787.80 | 437.17 | 55.78 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 1,041.80 | 778.93 | 477.71 | 159.84 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 2 | 13 | 27 | 63 |
| 2002 | 1 | 10 | 45 | 96 |
| 2003 | 1 | 9 | 59 | 98 |
| 2004 | 1 | 4 | 75 | 99 |
| 2005 | 1 | 8 | 92 | 99 |

Table C10 - Barton County 800 Acre Feed Grain & 50 Cow Beef Farm

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Good | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | | | | |
| | -27.90 | -12.75 | 2.62 | 18.81 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | | | | |
| | -13.50 | -6.17 | 1.27 | 9.10 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2.56 | 1.58 | -0.43 | -5.20 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 60.98 | 67.31 | 75.54 | 84.49 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 13.52 | 13.52 | 13.52 | 13.52 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 192.34 | 192.34 | 192.34 | 192.34 |
| 2000 | 176.10 | 176.10 | 176.10 | 176.10 |
| 2001 | 201.78 | 201.78 | 201.78 | 201.78 |
| 2002 | 205.21 | 205.21 | 205.21 | 205.21 |
| 2003 | 206.85 | 206.85 | 206.85 | 206.85 |
| 2004 | 208.72 | 208.72 | 208.72 | 208.72 |
| 2005 | 211.10 | 211.10 | 211.10 | 211.10 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 206.73 | 206.73 | 206.73 | 206.73 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 82.87 | 70.76 | 57.86 | 44.95 |
| 2000 | 59.74 | 46.05 | 30.98 | 15.54 |
| 2001 | 80.00 | 66.09 | 49.79 | 33.31 |
| 2002 | 82.29 | 69.26 | 53.04 | 36.25 |
| 2003 | 85.78 | 72.79 | 56.37 | 38.68 |
| 2004 | 87.69 | 75.34 | 58.75 | 39.84 |
| 2005 | 84.94 | 73.71 | 56.69 | 36.54 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 84.14 | 71.44 | 54.93 | 36.92 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 3 | 50 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 7 | 32 | 99 | 99 |
| 2003 | 4 | 20 | 99 | 99 |
| 2004 | 5 | 26 | 94 | 99 |
| 2005 | 13 | 27 | 92 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 34.16 | 8.00 | -18.99 | -45.90 |
| 2000 | 52.56 | -2.69 | -55.93 | -110.85 |
| 2001 | 84.32 | -1.88 | -86.84 | -174.40 |
| 2002 | 118.14 | 17.19 | -83.87 | -187.70 |
| 2003 | 156.24 | 39.08 | -78.93 | -200.89 |
| 2004 | 193.10 | 59.57 | -75.73 | -216.10 |
| 2005 | 224.11 | 72.86 | -83.10 | -245.75 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 155.18 | 37.37 | -81.69 | -204.97 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 797.34 | 633.32 | 468.46 | 303.68 |
| 2000 | 807.38 | 633.48 | 461.60 | 288.03 |
| 2001 | 837.15 | 653.36 | 470.80 | 285.64 |
| 2002 | 849.23 | 655.59 | 461.85 | 265.33 |
| 2003 | 866.58 | 662.10 | 456.79 | 247.52 |
| 2004 | 886.98 | 671.97 | 455.20 | 233.36 |
| 2005 | 907.78 | 681.40 | 450.30 | 212.51 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 869.54 | 664.88 | 458.99 | 248.87 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 3 | 9 | 22 | 43 |
| 2002 | 4 | 18 | 44 | 72 |
| 2003 | 4 | 22 | 51 | 76 |
| 2004 | 2 | 18 | 58 | 82 |
| 2005 | 5 | 17 | 57 | 87 |

Table C11 - Dade & Barton Counties 1800 Acre Feed Grain & 135 Cow Beef

| Debt Level | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Overall Financial Position | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Ranking | Good | Marginal | Poor | Poor |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (\$1,000) | -118.57 | -64.84 | -15.21 | 34.32 |
| NIA to Maintain Real Net Worth (% Rec.) | -20.32 | -11.11 | -2.61 | 5.88 |
| Change Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 3.24 | 2.44 | 0.89 | -2.87 |
| Cost to Receipts Ratio (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 60.57 | 68.83 | 78.54 | 88.55 |
| Govt Payments/Receipts (%) | | | | |
| 2001-2005 Average | 12.64 | 12.64 | 12.64 | 12.64 |
| Total Cash Receipts (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 514.56 | 514.56 | 514.56 | 514.56 |
| 2000 | 509.18 | 509.18 | 509.18 | 509.18 |
| 2001 | 570.84 | 570.84 | 570.84 | 570.84 |
| 2002 | 573.54 | 573.54 | 573.54 | 573.54 |
| 2003 | 585.13 | 585.13 | 585.13 | 585.13 |
| 2004 | 591.65 | 591.65 | 591.65 | 591.65 |
| 2005 | 596.25 | 596.25 | 596.25 | 596.25 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 583.48 | 583.48 | 583.48 | 583.48 |
| Net Cash Farm Income (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 203.90 | 164.16 | 124.43 | 84.69 |
| 2000 | 179.29 | 131.72 | 84.21 | 37.07 |
| 2001 | 231.54 | 180.43 | 129.60 | 77.76 |
| 2002 | 233.85 | 182.33 | 130.70 | 78.00 |
| 2003 | 246.63 | 198.19 | 144.02 | 88.45 |
| 2004 | 250.60 | 207.22 | 149.77 | 90.55 |
| 2005 | 245.18 | 206.54 | 146.35 | 83.01 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 241.56 | 194.94 | 140.09 | 83.55 |
| Prob. of a Cash Flow Deficit (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 5 | 36 | 99 | 99 |
| 2002 | 7 | 22 | 97 | 99 |
| 2003 | 8 | 21 | 91 | 99 |
| 2004 | 8 | 25 | 89 | 99 |
| 2005 | 11 | 31 | 93 | 99 |
| Ending Cash Reserves (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 112.54 | 39.64 | -32.63 | -100.86 |
| 2000 | 201.98 | 49.95 | -99.03 | -258.87 |
| 2001 | 313.17 | 75.59 | -160.42 | -408.63 |
| 2002 | 417.10 | 127.36 | -161.45 | -466.28 |
| 2003 | 521.34 | 177.57 | -166.77 | -531.95 |
| 2004 | 630.25 | 231.98 | -171.03 | -600.43 |
| 2005 | 723.10 | 267.72 | -198.37 | -696.77 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 520.99 | 176.04 | -171.61 | -540.81 |
| Nominal Net Worth (\$1000) | | | | |
| 1999 | 2,562.20 | 2,040.54 | 1,519.50 | 1,002.51 |
| 2000 | 2,644.02 | 2,090.96 | 1,540.96 | 980.08 |
| 2001 | 2,777.33 | 2,190.62 | 1,605.49 | 1,008.15 |
| 2002 | 2,831.42 | 2,210.14 | 1,589.77 | 953.39 |
| 2003 | 2,891.90 | 2,235.79 | 1,579.12 | 901.60 |
| 2004 | 2,986.95 | 2,297.23 | 1,602.77 | 881.92 |
| 2005 | 3,063.11 | 2,338.93 | 1,604.04 | 836.85 |
| 2001-2005 Average | 2,910.14 | 2,254.54 | 1,596.24 | 916.38 |
| Prob. of Losing Real Net Worth (%) | | | | |
| 2001 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 30 |
| 2002 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 55 |
| 2003 | 1 | 6 | 35 | 63 |
| 2004 | 1 | 4 | 32 | 70 |
| 2005 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 77 |

