SOUTHEAST DAIRY OUTLOOK

Georgia Milk Producers Association

January 22, 2020

Calvin Covington

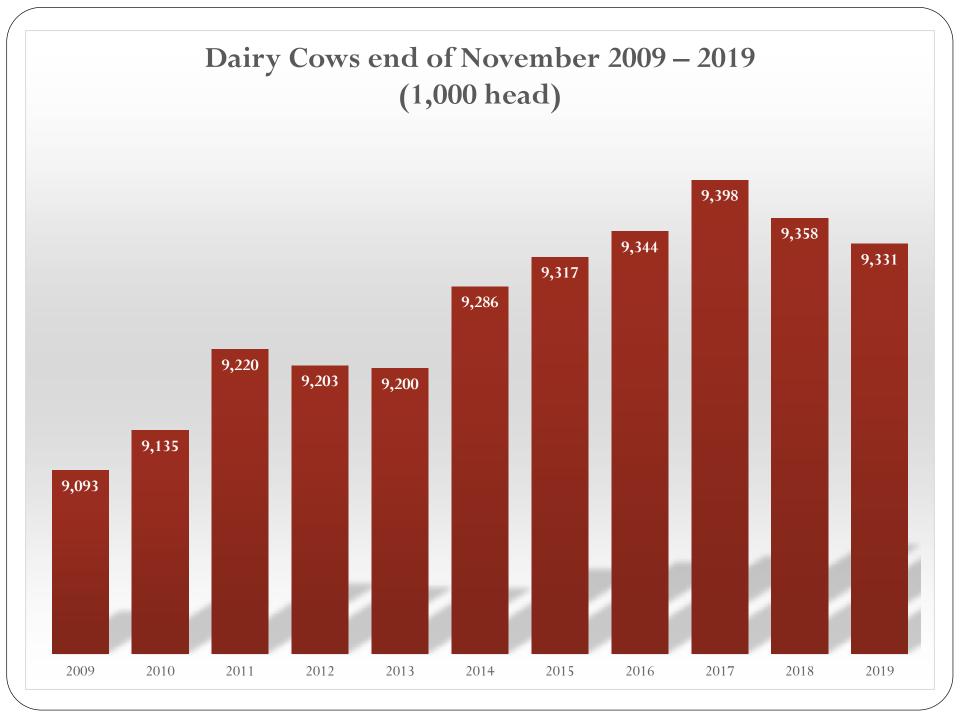
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Better News Than Last Year

<u>Year</u>	<u>Appalachian</u>	<u>Florida</u>	<u>Southeast</u>
		Blend Price	
	(\$/cwt., 3.5%	fat, base zone, weig	hted average)
2015	\$18.57	\$20.90	\$19.27
2016	\$17.08	\$19.23	\$17.51
2017	\$18.79	\$20.92	\$19.13
2018	\$17.29	\$19.37	\$17.71
2019	\$19.38	\$21.39	\$19.75
<u>Change 19 vs. 18</u>	<u>\$2.09</u>	<u>\$2.02</u>	<u>\$2.04</u>

Dairy Product Prices Establish Milk Price

Year	Butter	Cheese	Nonfat Dry Milk Powder	Dry Whey
		Annual Ave	rage (\$/lb.)	
2014	\$2.14	\$2.16	\$1.77	\$0.65
2015	\$2.08	\$1.65	\$0.90	\$0.38
2016	\$2.08	\$1.61	\$0.83	\$0.29
2017	\$2.33	\$1.63	\$0.87	\$0.44
2018	\$2.26	\$1.54	\$0.79	\$0.34
2019	\$2.24	\$1.76	\$1.04	\$0.38



Milk Production Growth Slowing

<u>Year</u>	Milk Production	<u>Change from</u> <u>Previous Year</u>
	(million lbs.)	(%)
2014	206,054	
2015	208,597	1.23
2016	212,405	1.83
2017	215,527	1.47
2018	217,575	0.95
2019 (estimated	218,250	0.30

Milk Production by Regions

<u>Region</u>	2018 (January- September)	2019 (January- September)	<u>Change %</u>
	(millio	n lbs.)	
Midwest	51,599	51,530	-0.1%
California	30,416	30,827	1.4%
Northwest	24,385	24,913	2.2%
Northeast	23,456	22,990	-2.0%
Southwest	20,396	20,696	1.5%
Plains (I-29)	7,066	7,074	0.1%
Southeast	6,880	6,459	-6.1%

DAIRY PRODUCT INVENTORY

<u>Product</u>	<u>Nov. 2017</u>	<u>Nov. 2018</u>	<u>Nov. 2019</u>	<u>19 vs. 18</u> <u>Change %</u>
Butter	161	154	181	+ 18 %
Nonfat Dry Milk Powder	317	289	223	-23 %
Dry Whey	100	68	80	+ 18 %
American Cheese	733	799	740	- 7 %

Strong Domestic Demand

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>19 vs. 18</u>
	Total Solids (January-November) billion lbs.			Change %
Domestic	21.9	22.1	22.6	+ 2.3 %
Export	3.6	4.1	3.7	-9.2 %
Total	25.5	26.2	26.3	+ 0.5%
Export % of Total	14.1%	15.6%	14.1%	

Below 10 billion in Sales

<u>Order</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>19 vs. 18</u>
	Class I Pro	ducer Milk (m	illion lbs.)	
Appalachian	4,002	3,984	3,746	-6.0%
Florida	2,168	2,144	2,091	-2.5 %
Southeast	3,767	3,704	3,438	-7.2 %
Total	9,937	9,832	9,275	-5.7 %
Virginia	760	741	714	-3.6%
Total All	10,697	10,573	9,989	-5.5%

Southeast Class I Utilization Little Change

<u>Order</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Appalachian	69.18 %	68.98 %	69.48 %	70.33 %
Florida	83.84 %	83.33 %	83.59 %	83.38 %
Southeast	71.22 %	69.10 %	71.11 %	70.18%
Total	72.88 %	71.73 %	72.79 %	72.84 %

What Kind of Milk are People Drinking? Florida Order 2014 vs. 2019 (Nov.)

<u>Product</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2019</u>
	(Percent of To	tal Fluid Sales)
Whole	34.7	38.6
Low fat	41.5	39.2
Skim	10.2	6.8
Fortified	1.0	0.0
Flavored	8.4	10.8
Buttermilk	0.5	0.6
Eggnog	0.3	0.2
Organic	3.3	3.8

2020 Outlook

- Cow numbers flat to up slightly ???
- Production up 1.25%
- Demand up 1.25% to 1.50%
- Close balance between supply and demand
- Product prices

Nonfat dry milk powder – higher

Cheese – up slightly, volatility

Butter - down

Dry whey -? Exports – Asia rebuilt swine herds

2020 Blend Prices Continue to be a Walk not a Run Upward

<u>Order</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Change</u>
	Base Zone – 3.5	5% fat (\$/cwt.)	(\$/cwt.)
Appalachian	\$19.38	\$20.60	+\$1.22
Florida	\$21.39	\$22.70	+\$1.31
Southeast	\$19.75	\$21.14	+\$1.39

Southeast Milk Markets 2020 and Beyond?

40 Pool Distributing Plants (Fluid)

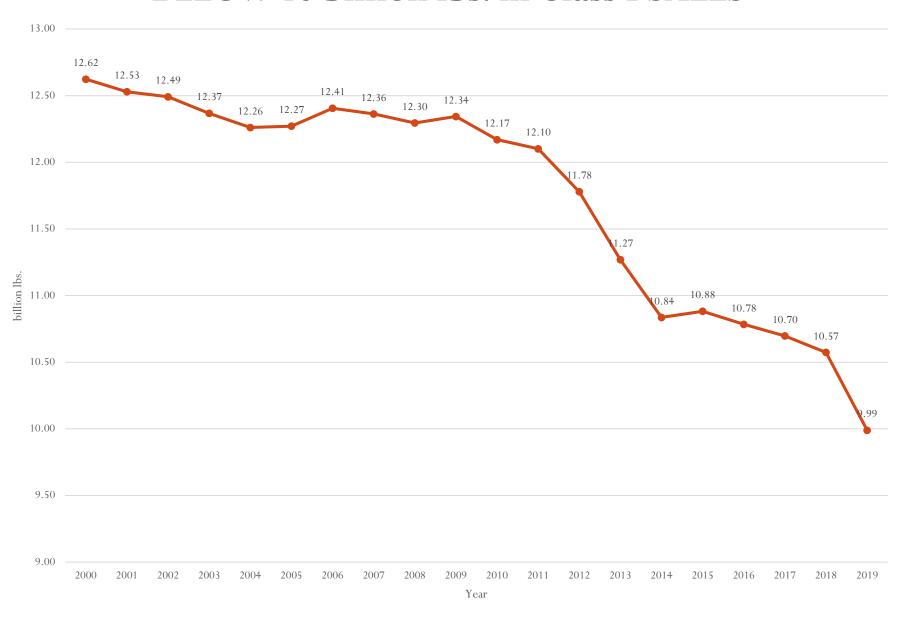
• Dean Foods	1
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- Borden
- Grocers 10
- Independents single plant
- Cooperatives

Southeast Milk Production 2020 On ??



BELOW 10 billion lbs. in Class I SALES



Southeast Per Capita Production vs. Per Capita Fluid Sales

Year	Production	Fluid Sales	Difference
		(lbs. per capita)	
2010	122	178	-56
2011	122	174	-52
2012	124	170	-46
2013	122	165	-43
2014	124	159	-35
2015	125	156	-31
2016	121	154	-33
2017	119	149	-30
2018	113	146	-33
2019 (estimate)	106	142	-36

Outlook

- Walk, not a run, to higher prices continues.
- 2020 blend prices about \$1.25/cwt. higher than 2019.
- Southeast Fluid Milk Market facing challenges.
- Future viability of Southeast Dairy Industry is dependent upon growing, profitable, and local milk markets.
- No need to produce something unless there is a profitable market for the product.
- Good milk market the milk production will follow.

Controlling the Controllable

Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

John Ferry



My purpose for working with dairy farms is to do all that is possible to increase the health of the herd. I believe that achieving this will not only improve the welfare of the cattle; it will also reward the owner with greater financial health.

In his essay, The Ethics of Belief, W.K. Clifford wrote, "It is wrong always, everywhere, and for anyone, to believe anything upon insufficient evidence."

He describes a shipowner who "acquired a sincere and comfortable conviction that his vessel was thoroughly safe and seaworthy; He watched her departure with a light heart, and benevolent wishes for the success of the exiles in their strange new home that was to be; and he got his insurance money when she went down in mid-ocean..."

"What shall we say of him? Surely this, that he was verily guilty of the death of those men. It is admitted that he did sincerely believe in the soundness of his ship; but the sincerity of his conviction can no wise help him, because he had no right to believe on such evidence as was before him."

The duty of inquiry is a moral obligation. Ignoring this obligation and causing harm from ignorance is no more moral than an evil shipowner that sends a poor boat out hoping it sinks for insurance money. The same harm is done by the first man, even if his thoughts were benevolent. The action was still immoral. In providing service to farmers, we can't know everything, and some things we think we know will be wrong, but we must always try to be knowledgeable. In the everyday discharge of our duties, we live Clifford's philosophy by always applying the duty of inquiry to every task.

Controlling the Controllable

Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

Breaking Even at \$15/cwt in an \$18 world

John Ferry









Milk Street Dairy



SNOWFALL FORECAST

WEDNESDAY - FRIDAY



ow Map

Locally 36-50

81 ellivenneld

Adams

Pasaun

Pulaski

Redfield

Altmar

Oswego



وعلمعاش

underenner

Sarnes Corners

RIVER CENTRAL SCHOOLS: NO AFTER-SCHOOL OR EVENING ACTIVITIES

DVNE

IER CO. COMM. COLLEGE: CLOSING AT 3:45 PM









History of my Practice

1977-50 herds, 4000 cows

1982-added ration balancing to services

1987-consulting\speaking full time



By the time I bought Milk Street, I was providing financial advice to farms totally over 18,000 cows.





After 25 years of reviewing other Milk Street Dairy herds finances, in 2008 – bought a dairy



2008 – 441 cows cropped 1000 acres







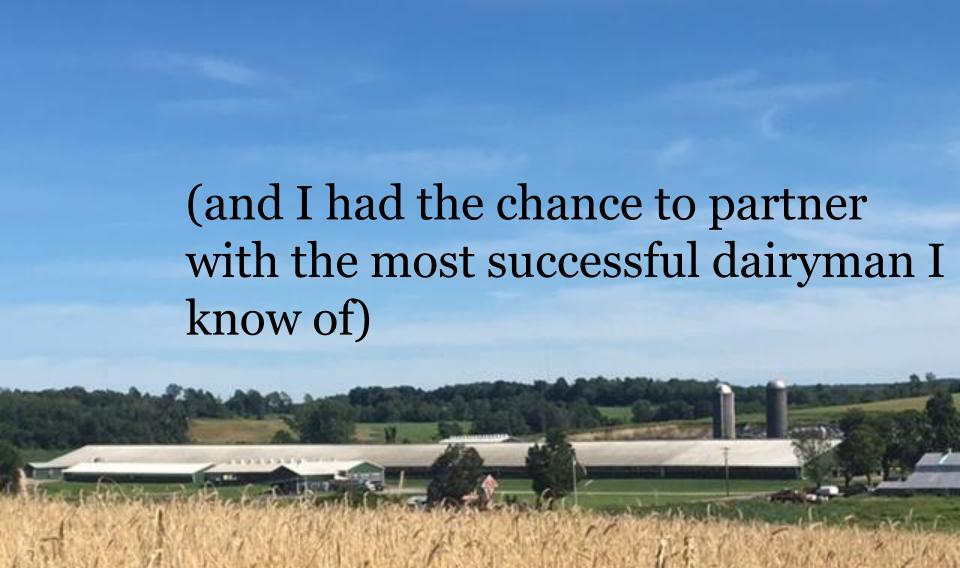


Since 1985 my consulting has been based on examining dairy farms' finances.



I know who makes money in this business!!





Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

Breaking Even at \$15/cwt in an \$18 world

John Ferry



Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

From the Cornell Dairy Farm Business Summary, Milk Street Dairy's total farm operating costs were:

```
2016 $14.88.
```



Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

From the Cornell Dairy Farm Business Summary, Milk Street Dairy's total farm operating costs were: vs avg of:

2016	\$14.88.	\$17.55
2017	\$14.71.	\$17.75
2018	\$14.81	\$17.76

Milk Street Dairy

Breaking Even at \$15/cwt in an \$18 world

HOW??

John Ferry



Breaking Even at \$15/cwt in an \$18 world HOW??

Stop spending so much money!!!!

John Ferry



Where ever your herd is on this herd average graph, you can cut costs and become profitable.

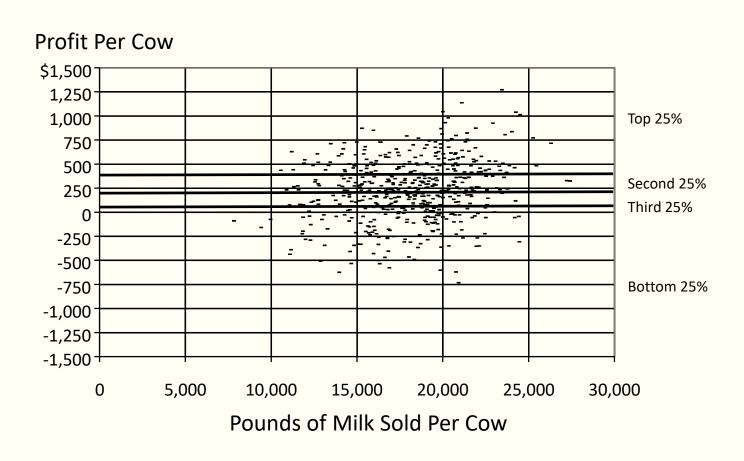


Figure 2. Profit versus milk sold per cow.

Where ever your herd is on this herd average graph, you can cut costs and become profitable.

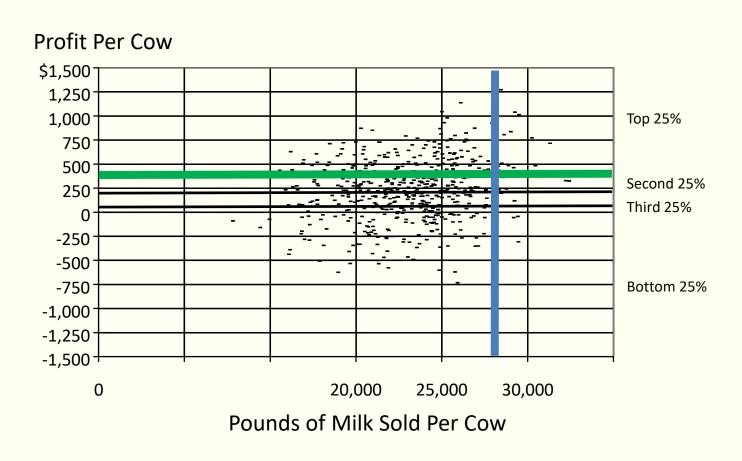


Figure 2. Profit versus milk sold per cow.

Because I know dairy farm finances!

A herd example...



```
Dec 2003:
Cow numbers dropping, cull rate=42%
High salary herdsman
Using Posilac
Grain bill = $575,527 (down from near
$700,000 in 2002)
Pounds shipped = 15,342,464
710 cows
```

```
Dec 2006:

Cow numbers rising, cull rate=26%

High salary herdsman

Using Posilac

Grain bill = $575,527 (down from near
$700,000 in 2002)

Pounds shipped = 15,342,464

710 cows
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Dec 2006:
Cow numbers rising, cull rate=26%
No herdsman
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Walking the walk, herd example:

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No herdsman

No Posilac

Grain bill = \$525,537 (below 2003)

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710 cows

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Pounds shipped = 18,683,904

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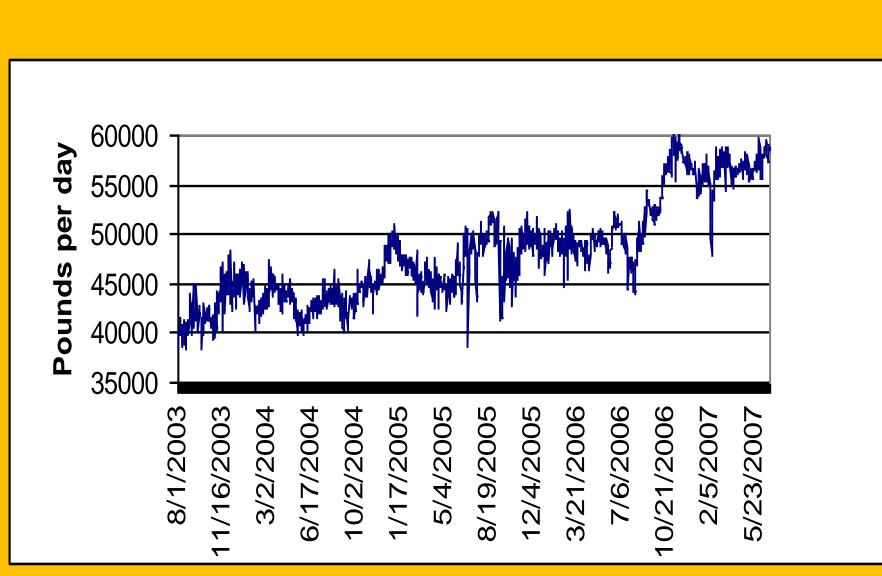
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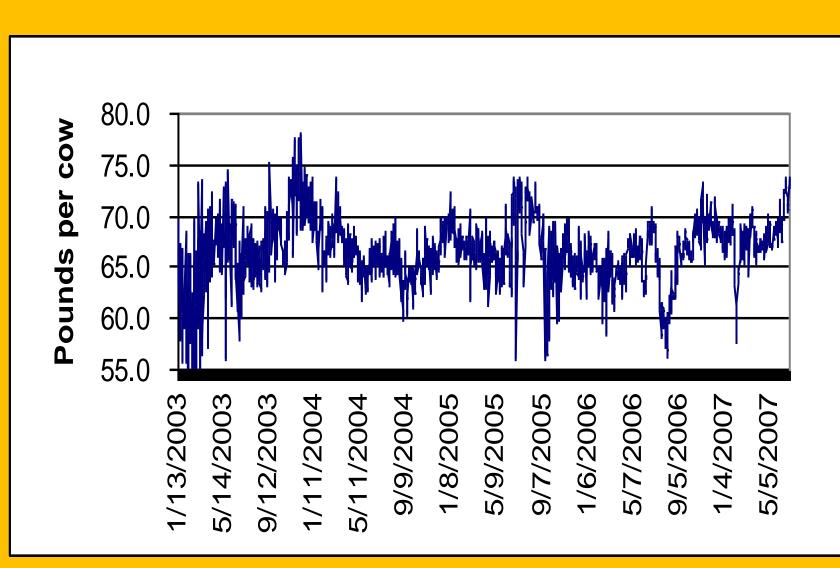
Pounds shipped = 18,683,904

934 cows

Driveway pounds per day



Pounds Per Cow



Cows in the Tank



Walking the walk, herd example:

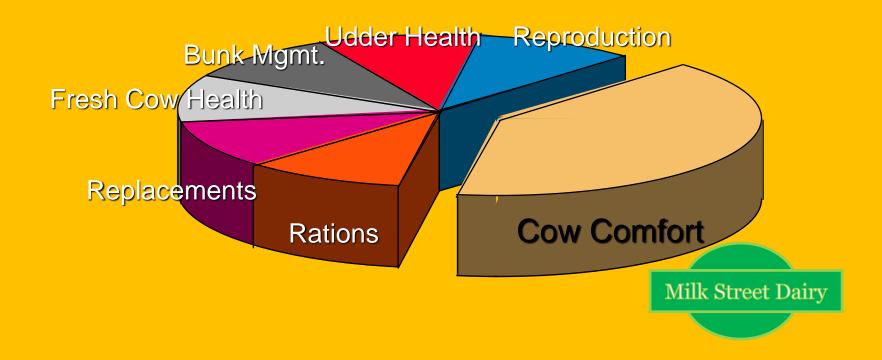
Milk out the driveway increased 50%,

But the total grain bill dropped from \$575,527 for 710 cows in 2003,

to \$525,537 for 934 cows in 2006!

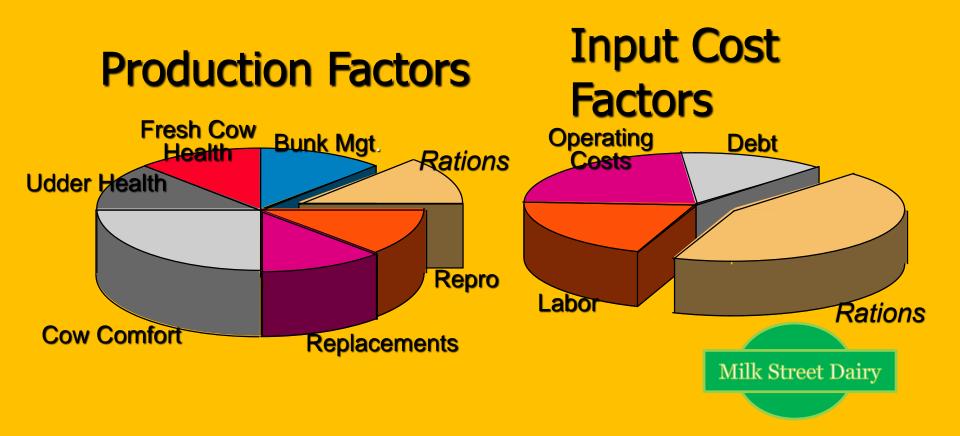
- Chasing 'marginal milk' per cow leads to unrestrained spending.
- 'Marginal milk' per driveway leads to consistent profits.

Controlling Cashflow: Factors Affecting Milk Production



Cow comfort—healthy cows created a 16 percentage point drop in the cull rate (42 down to 26%),

which drove the dramatic increase in driveway milk.



In the example herd we slashed costs, but

I am not advocating 'least cost'!



Maximizing Profit

Increasing production

'Least cost' cheats the business of the marginal income from added inputs.

Increasing input cost

Maximizing Profit

Increasing production

But these marginal returns aren't infinite,

at some point there is a point of diminishing returns, followed closely by negative returns.

Increasing input cost



Production Technology

Partial Budgeting

	Milk to payback
1st consultant, hire middle mgm't	3 lb
2 nd consultant, use BMR silage	3 lb
3 rd consultant, apply silage preserv	e 3 lb
4 th consultant, new feed additive	3 lb
5 th consultant, rumination technology	ogy <u>3 lb</u>

Response needed to breakeven 15 lb

Partial Budgeting

The dairy adopts all 5 and milk production increases 9 lb.

Partial Budgeting

The dairy adopts all 5 and milk production increases 9 lb.

The dairy is broke, but all 5 consultants claim a 3/1 return on their advice.

Cash Flow Analysis

What's wrong with partial budgets?

Cash Flow Analysis

What's wrong with partial budgets?

They're partial!

The 'Marginal Profit' Promise

Increasing Most consultants look for a point well production the break to guarantee the highest possible RHA.

Profitable managers look for the point just below the break to guarantee a return on all inputs.

Increasing input cost

Maximizing Profit

Increasing production

My 'contract' with clients is that we'll be closer to the breakpoint than the competition.

Increasing input cost

And now I can prove it!!



Cornell DFBS 2013

	Pounds per cow	# per worker	Operating cost	Debt per cow
MSD	23724	1208272	\$18.10	\$3687
Average herd	25316	1141729	\$19.18	\$3647
Top 10 RHA	29697	1409579	\$19.29	\$4305



Cornell DFBS 2013

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MSD	23724	1208272	\$18.10	\$3687
Average herd	25316	1141729	\$19.18	\$3647
Top 10 RHA	29697	1409579	\$19.29	\$4305

In mid 2012 our debt per cow peaked over \$5000.



Cornell DFBS 2016

	Pounds per cow	# per worker	Operating cost	Debt per cow
MSD	25483	1485891	\$14.88	\$2967
Average herd	26343	1229433	\$17.55	\$4185
Top 10 RHA	30381	1277862	\$18.50	\$5287



2013	Pounds per cow	# per worker	Operating cost	Debt per cow
MSD	23724	1208272	\$18.10	\$3687
Average herd	25316	1141729	\$19.18	\$3647
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2016	Pounds per cow	# per worker	Operating cost	Debt per cow
MSD	25483	1485891	\$14.88	\$2967 down \$720-20%
Average herd	26343	1229433	\$17.55	\$4185 up \$538-15%
Top 10 RHA	30381	1277862	\$18.50	\$5287 up \$982-23%

2016	MSD		TOP 10	
	PER COW	PER CWT	PER COW	PER CWT
HIRED LABOR	\$656	\$2.58	\$884	\$2.91



2016	MSD		TOP 10	
	PER COW	PER CWT	PER COW	PER CWT
DAIRY GRAIN	\$1262	\$4.95	\$1756	\$5.78



	MSD		TOP 10	
	PER COW	PER CWT	PER COW	PER CWT
2016 GRAIN	\$1262	\$4.95	\$1756	\$5.78
2017 GRAIN	\$1194	\$4.77	\$1615	\$5.46



	MSD		TOP 10	
	PER COW	PER CWT	PER COW	PER CWT
2016 GRAIN	\$1262	\$4.95	\$1756	\$5.78
2017 GRAIN	\$1194	\$4.77	\$1615	\$5.46
2018 GRAIN	\$1182	\$4.81	\$1715	\$5.83



	MSD		TOP 10	
	PER COW	PER CWT	PER COW	PER CWT
2016 LABOR	\$656	\$2.58	\$884	\$2.91
2017 LABOR	\$676	\$2.68	\$866	\$2.93



	MSD		TOP 10	
	PER COW	PER CWT	PER COW	PER CWT
2016 LABOR	\$656	\$2.58	\$884	\$2.91
2017 LABOR	\$676	\$2.68	\$866	\$2.93
2018 LABOR	\$676	\$2.75	\$815	\$2.77



	MSD		TOP 10	
	PER COW	PER CWT	PER COW	PER CWT
2016 LABOR	\$656	\$2.58	\$884	\$2.91
2017 LABOR	\$671	\$2.68	\$866	\$2.93
2018 LABOR	\$676	\$2.75	\$815	\$2.77
CUSTOM HIRE	\$24	\$.10	\$144	\$.49
	\$900	\$2.85	\$959	\$3.26
HEIFER BOARD				



	Pounds per cow 2013	Pounds per cow 2018	Debt per cow 2013	Debt per cow 2018
MSD	23724	24566	\$3687	\$1966
Average herd	25316	25785	\$3647	\$4305
Top 10 RHA	29697	29416	\$4305	\$6038



	Pounds per cow 2013	Pounds per cow 2018	Debt per cow 2013	Debt per cow 2018
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Instead of, "I have a list of things I want, I hope the bank will lend me the money.", our philosophy is "How can I pay off my debt".

Milk Street Dairy

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MSD	23724	24566	\$3687	\$1966 (-)1721
Average herd	25316	25785	\$3647	\$4305
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Convincing the bank to let you have all your wants impresses the neighbors, but it isn't financial success.

Milk Street Dairy

	Pounds per cow 2013	Pounds per cow 2018	Debt per cow 2013	Debt per cow 2018
MSD	23724	24566	\$3687	\$1966 (-)1721
Average herd	25316	25785	\$3647	\$4305
Top 10 RHA	29697	29416	\$4305	\$6038 (+)1733

And we now have an exit plan. We don't need to sell the farm, we can just take out the money.

Milk Street Dairy

- Chasing 'marginal milk' per cow leads to unrestrained spending.
- 'Marginal milk' per driveway leads to consistent profits.

Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

- Know your cost of production
- Use a budget (milk out the driveway and cost control)

Cash Flow Analysis

Cashflow analysis reviews the entire budget.

It is not partial budgeting.

Partial Budgeting

What seems obvious isn't always true!

	Wages							
	Workme	n's comp						
	Insuranc					da.		
	Benefits							
	Payroll c	osts		Anna				
	FICA			of all the		- N		
	labor hou	ısing		1 1	24	3]	J)	
	Labor Subt							
	Purchase	ed Cow Fee	ed					
	Purchase	ed Heifer Fe	eed - includ	es milk rep	lacer			
	Field Eq	uip. Repairs	3					
		include par	rts & suppli	es				
	Crop							
	Machine	hired						
	Fuel and	Oil						
<u> </u>	Feed Subte	otal						
	Supplies							
			ry milkhous	•				
		subcatego	ry barn sup	plies, supp	lies for repa	airs go unde	er repairs	
	Bedding							
	Breeding							
		ry / Medicir	ne					
	Hoofcare							
		Hooftrimmi						
		Footbath c	hemicals					
	Taxes(no							
		e(non-labor	•					
		not includi	ng phone					
	Marketin							
	Consulting							
_		dg. & equip						Milk Street Dairy
	Administ							·
						expense are	ea)	
			her than un					
			cription/adv	ertising				
		legal/acco						
		opefully not	hing goes h	nere				
	bST							

	Actual 2015		Actual 2016		Projected 2017	132000
Pounds shipped	38,792,020		46,035,076		48,180,000	
Breakeven		\$17.52		\$15.10		\$15.98
Income	\$8,204,418	\$21.15	\$8,030,241	\$17.44	\$8,333,800	\$17.30
Labor	\$1,283,982	\$3.31	\$1,199,852	\$2.61	\$1,475,000	\$3.06
Feed	\$3,690,944	\$9.51	\$3,363,527	\$7.31	\$3,825,000	\$7.94
Operating Expense	\$1,717,697	\$4.43	\$1,614,829	\$3.51	\$1,581,080	\$3.28

Milk Street Dairy

Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

- Know your cost of production
- Use a budget
- Organize labor, minimize middle mgm't
- (treat your coworkers so well they don't need middle mgm't)

We need to find the balance between the worker, the environment and the economy.

Pope Francis Laudato Si'





Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

- Know your cost of production
- Use a budget
- Organize labor, minimize middle mgm't
- (treat your coworkers so well they don't need middle mgm't)
- Maximize your least cost feed stuffs, which for us is forage. We feed high forage rations (60% wout BMR)

Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

- Know your cost of production
- Use a budget
- Organize labor, minimize middle mgm't
- (treat your coworkers so well they don't need middle mgm't)
- Feed high forage rations (60% wout BMR)
- Maximize low pens

Maximize low pens

At MSD,
59% of our cows are in low pens
11% fresh
30% is maximum in high



Maximize low pens

```
At MSD,
59% of our cows are in low pens
30% is maximum in high
Oct. 2018,
high grain=$3.26/cow, low=$2.87
39c grain savings
                                Milk Street Dairy
```

Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

Don't overfeed cow meals, just add forage or least expensive byproduct.



Random management thoughts:

Keep an oversized herd to guarantee milk out the driveway. With current low energy dry cow diets, cows can be dry 4-5 months.

Random management thoughts:

Be proactive in designating cows DNB.

4th lactation and greater will have a 50% cull rate anyway, so dnb poor legs and udders. Milk them 400-1000 days.

Thin cows should get a longer lactation. They're often your best cows, give them a rest.

Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

- Know your cost of production
- Use a budget
- Organize labor, minimize middle mgm't
- (treat your coworkers so well they don't need middle mgm't)
- Feed high forage rations (60% wout BMR)
- Maximize low pens
- Avoid debt, buy what you can pay cash for

Managing a low cycle...

Managing a low cycle...

You've got no money, so you can't spend any. But you can plan for the next high cycle.

No capital expenditure should ever occur that wasn't on a planned list.

And you buy what you can afford, not what you want.

DuPont Model

Debt must also reflect sufficient spending to position the business for the future.



Managing a HIGH cycle...

Before all other spending, the first priority is to pay next year's crop costs this fall, and leave \$1/cwt available in your revolving line.

Random management thoughts:

DO NOT SURPRISE YOUR BANKER!

Random management thoughts:

DO NOT HAVE COST OVERRUNS IN CAPITAL PROJECTS!

When you make a loan request, do your homework and take off the rose colored glasses.



Making a Profit in Unprofitable Times

- Know your cost of production
- Use a budget
- Organize labor, minimize middle mgm't
- (treat your coworkers so well they don't need middle mgm't)
- Feed high forage rations (60% wout BMR)
- Maximize low pens
- Avoid debt, buy what you can pay cash for
- Keep your cows healthy low involuntary cull rate





Cooperate philosophy

- Healthy cows always win
- Cost control always wins
- But experiment with new products backed by sound science...
- if you have a method to measure the results.
- Make a plan and stick to it.

Characteristics of successful businesses...

Fiscally conservative

Focused on their mission

Cooperate philosophy

From Wharton School data

And in all things, give thanks...







DuPont Model

ROE = <u>Return On Equity</u>

ROE = percent return to the owner's investment in the business

ROE = asset turnover X net profit margin X leverage



DuPont Model

Debt increases <u>Return On Equity</u> by increasing leverage

So,
a Key to Improving ROE is
BALANCING DEBT

Milk Street Dairy

Controlling Cashflow

Use of Debt

- Planning
 - Needs vs. Wants
 - Balance
- Cashflow analyses
- Debt structure



Controlling Labor

Recruitment

Induction

Training

Motivation

Monitoring

Retraining



Controlling Labor

Do simple things well.



Controlling Labor

"You can't hit and think at the same time."

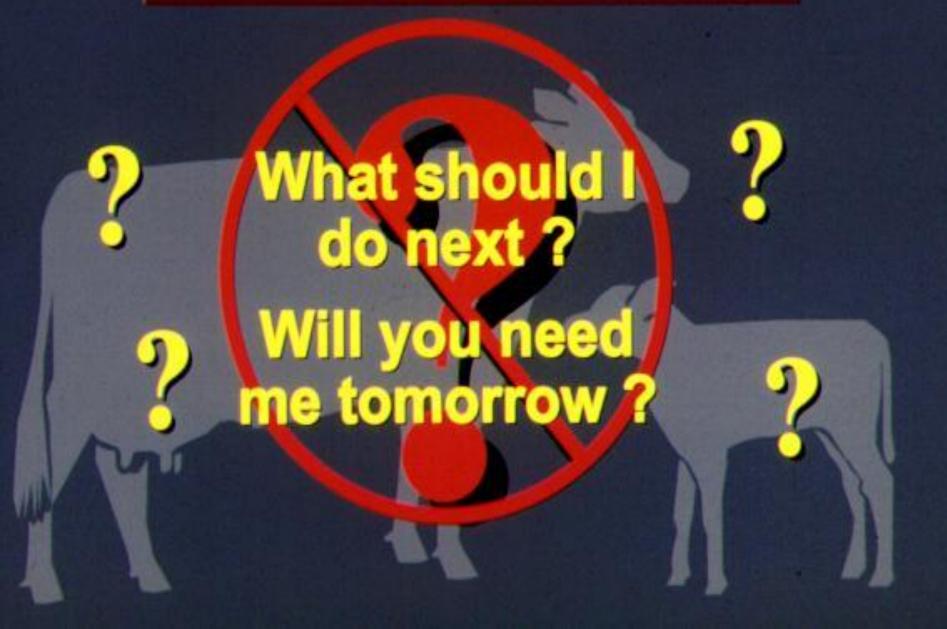
Yogi Berra



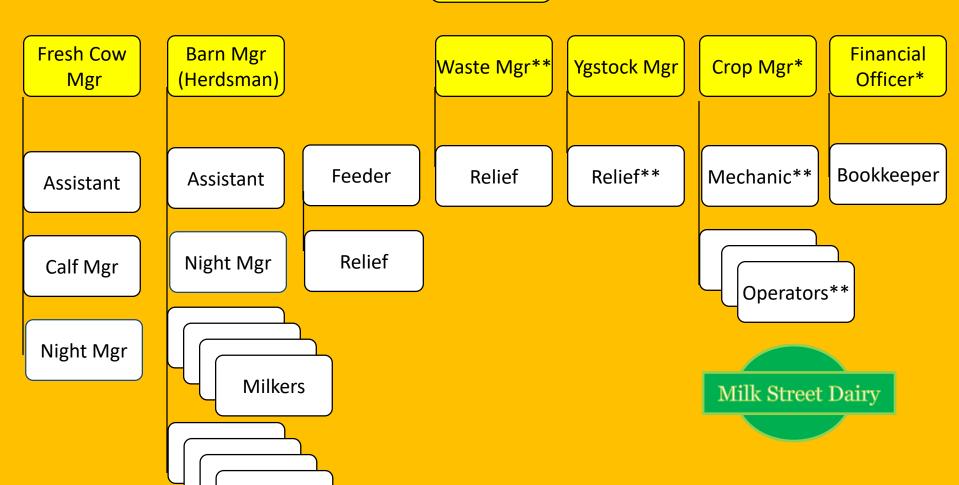
C O O* Fresh Cow Barn Mgr **Financial** Waste Mgr** Ygstock Mgr Crop Mgr* (Herdsman) Officer* Mgr Relief** Mechanic** Bookkeeper Feeder Relief **Assistant Assistant** Relief Night Mgr Calf Mgr Operators** Night Mgr Milkers Milk Street Dairy

Barn men

Labor Management



C O O*



Barn men

"It is virtually impossible to produce a consistent result in a business that depends on extraordinary people."

Michael Gerber in "The E Myth"

Milk Street Dairy

As the Chief Operating Officer, you are ultimately accountable for performance.

Delegating your accountability is abdication of responsibility.



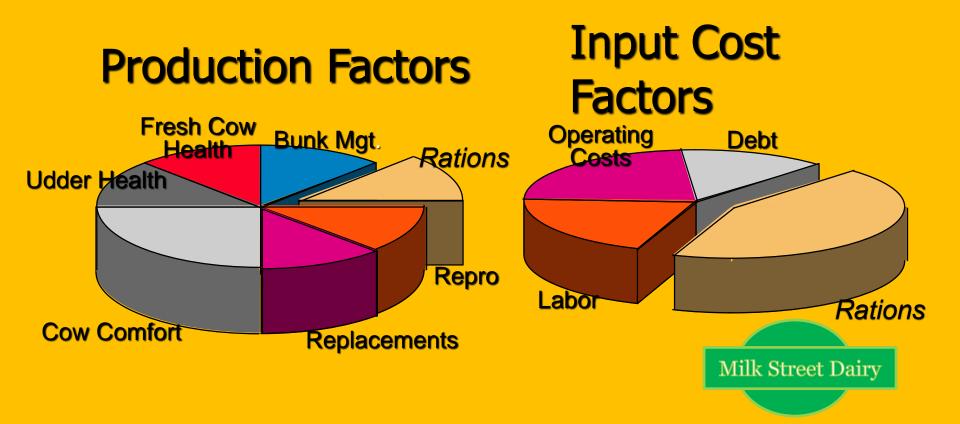
The primary reason for poor completion of a task is employees that don't know how you want them to do the job.

When's the last time you told them?









	2018 budget	2018 actual
Pounds shipped daily	130,000	131,559
Purchased supplement	\$1,950,000	\$1,881,070
Milk price to breakeven	\$16.03	\$15.20



Cornell DFBS 2013 vs 2016

2013	Pounds per cow		Operating cost	Debt per cow
MSD	23724	1208272	\$18.10	\$3687
Average herd	25316	1141729	\$19.18	\$3647
Top 10 RHA	29697	1409579	\$19.29	\$4305

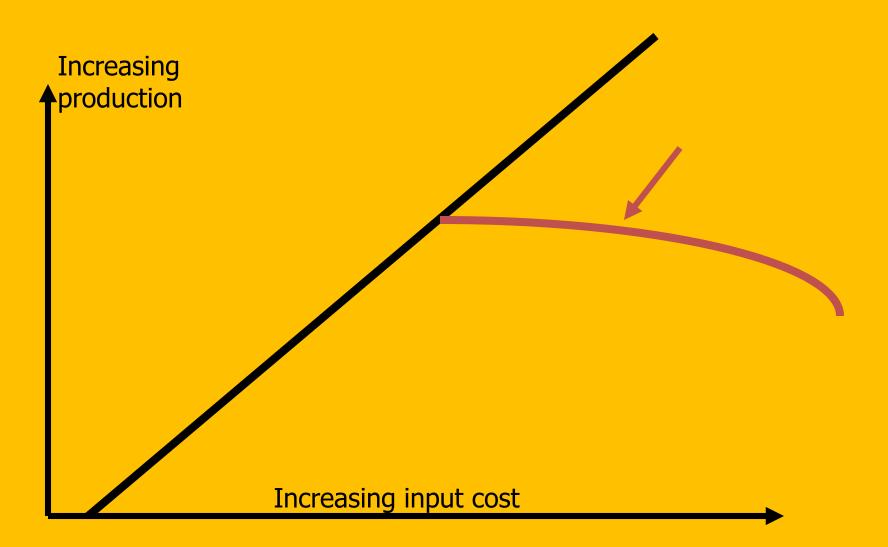
2016	Pounds per cow	# per worker	Operating cost	Debt per cow
MSD	25483	1485891	\$14.88	\$2967 down \$720-20 %
Average herd	26343	1229433	\$17.55	\$4185
Top 10 RHA	30381	1277862	\$18.50	\$5287

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The 'Marginal Profit' Promise



Profit Per Cow \$1,500 1,250 1,000 Top 25% 750 500 Second 25% 250⁻ Third 25% 0--250 -500 · -750 Bottom 25% -1,000 -1,250 -1,500⁺ 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000 30,000 Pounds of Milk Sold Per Cow

Figure 2. Profit versus milk sold per cow.

Profit Per Cwt.

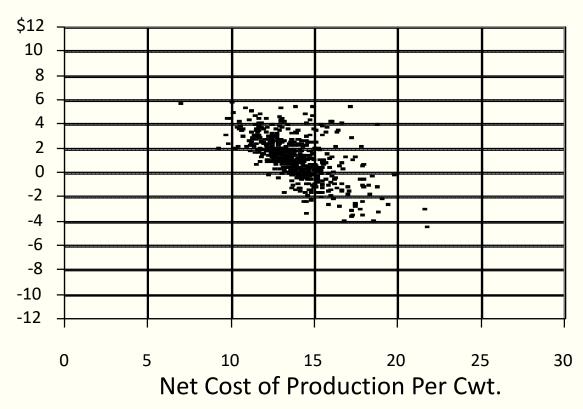


Figure 3. Profit versus net cost of production.

2020 Winter Meeting

Savannah, GA

January 20-22, 2020



History at a Glance

- Division(s): 011 Atlanta
- FT Primary Department: 01 GROCERY
- FT Recap Department: 01 GROCERY
- Jan to Dec 2018 (Previous)
- Jan to Dec 2019 (Current)

2013 – 2019 Bottled Milk History

Estimate

Centennial Farms	Produced Milk Qts	Gallons	Pounds
7			
2019	94,091,988	23,522,997	202,297,774.20
2018	101,037,634	25,259,409	217,230,913.10
2017	105,882,152	26,470,538	227,646,626.80
2016	117,004,228	29,251,057	251,559,090.20
2015	115,257,892	28,814,473	247,804,467.80
2014	106,182,504	26,545,626	228,292,383.60
2013	105,931,980	26,482,995	227,753,757.00

745,388,378

186,347,095

1,602,585,013

Down 19.58% Roughly 1000 Trucks

Total Grocery

		S	canned UNITS		Scanned Retail \$				Avg Movement Retail		
GTIN Code	Dept. Description	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	% CHANGE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	
	Total	1,056,366,781	1,078,083,555	-21,716,774			\$17,533,031	0.7	\$2.39	\$2.33	
68	01 GROC-ALL OTHER	498,972,574	510,821,444	-11,848,870			\$6,974,884	0.62	\$2.27	\$2.21	
69	02 REFRIG GROCERY	71,627,261	71,767,795	-140,534			\$3,479,552	1.89	\$2.62	\$2.57	
72	05 DAIRY	126,016,755	127,066,631	-1,049,876			(\$6,622,679)	-2.55	\$2.01	\$2.04	
81	12 SOFT DRINKS	57,999,664	58,902,196	-902,532			\$4,189,801	3.04	\$2.45	\$2.34	
105	45 FROZEN GROCERY	120,470,695	122,924,135	-2,453,440			\$2,488,731	0.72	\$2.90	\$2.82	
113	52 PET	31,576,384	32,238,190	-661,806			\$6,602,142	6.08	\$3.65	\$3.37	
121	60 CKY/CRKR/SNK	92,683,500	95,567,983	-2,884,483			\$3,570,651	1.54	\$2.54	\$2.43	
140	75 COMMERCIAL BKY	55,245,075	57,416,703	-2,171,628			(\$2,879,645)	-2.47	\$2.06	\$2.03	
185	98 END OF ORD COUP	1,774,873	1,378,478	396,395			(\$270,408)	-10.41	(\$1.62)	(\$1.88)	

Dairy

		Scanned UNITS			Scanned Retail \$				Avg Movement Retail	
GTIN Code	Commodity Description	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	% CHANGE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS
	Total	126,016,755	127,066,631	-1,049,876			(\$6,622,679)	-2.55	\$2.01	\$2.04
543	060 FLUID MILK PRODUCTS	38,566,503	39,566,422	-999,919			(\$2,113,794)	-2.33	\$2.30	\$2.30
545	061 MILK BY-PRODUCTS	8,887,350	9,274,810	-387,460			(\$455,052)	-2.86	\$1.74	\$1.72
547	062 YOGURT	32,130,796	32,699,290	-568,494			\$1,131,941	2.51	\$1.44	\$1.38
549	063 REFRGRATD JUICES/DRINKS	21,394,277	21,460,591	-66,314			\$265,244	0.5	\$2.47	\$2.45
551	064 EGGS	18,581,089	17,901,503	679,586			(\$6,757,392)	-18.02	\$1.65	\$2.09
1760	079 REFRIGERATED COFFEE CREAMERS	6,452,439	6,157,154	295,285			\$1,313,194	7.49	\$2.92	\$2.85
1105	159 MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS	4,301	6,861	-2,560			(\$6,820)	-42.62	\$2.13	\$2.33

Fluid Milk

		Scanned UNITS Scanned Retail \$						Avg Moven	Avg Movement Retail	
GTIN Code	Commodity Description	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	% CHANGE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS
	Total	38,566,503	39,566,422	-999,919			(\$2,113,794)	-2.33	\$2.30	\$2.30
17751	18296 HALF & HALF	2,572,153	2,505,919	66,234			(\$325,825)	-5.5	\$2.17	\$2.36
17752	18297 WHIPPING CREAM	1,979,311	1,781,785	197,526			\$886,904	18.78	\$2.83	\$2.65
17754	18299 SOY MILK	3,231	38,270	-35,039			(\$116,606)	-92.76	\$2.82	\$3.28
6223	34525 BUTTERMILK	1,135,269	1,165,217	-29,948			(\$68,187)	-2.97	\$1.96	\$1.97
6225	34526 FLAVORED MILK	2,298,531	2,690,204	-391,673			(\$395,529)	-7.01	\$2.28	\$2.10
6227	34527 EGG NOG/BOILED CUSTARD	407,989	403,975	4,014			\$111,121	8.87	\$3.34	\$3.10
6229	34528 SPECIALTY/LACTOSE FREE MILK	2,824,863	2,545,225	279,638			\$1,048,508	10.39	\$3.94	\$3.96
6233	34530 FLUID MILK/WHITE ONLY	26,311,069	27,436,285	-1,125,216			(\$3,647,072)	-6.26	\$2.08	\$2.12
22620	34570 AEROSOL TOPPINGS	1,034,087	999,542	34,545			\$392,893	15.29	\$2.87	\$2.57

Natural Foods

	,	Sc	Scanned UNITS			Scanned Retail \$				Avg Movement Retail	
GTIN Code	Commodity Description	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	% CHANGE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	
	Total	11,007,495	10,980,055	27,440			\$858,845	2.38	\$3.36	\$3.29	
24874	28701 WHITE MILK	3,068,310	3,120,752	-52,442			(\$33,302)	-0.26	\$4.12	\$4.06	
24875	28702 PLANT BASED MILK	6,574,389	6,451,169	123,220			\$831,227	4.41	\$3.00	\$2.92	
24876	28703 FLAVORED MILK	128,473	141,462	-12,989			(\$46,509)	-9.59	\$3.41	\$3.43	
24877	28704 SPECIALTY MILK	679,915	727,952	-48,037			(\$139,425)	-5.99	\$3.22	\$3.20	
24878	28705 HALF & HALF	416,193	416,056	137			\$81,353	6.47	\$3.22	\$3.02	
24879	28706 WHIPPING CREAM	96,632	96,454	178			\$93,027	22.59	\$5.22	\$4.27	
21394	98800 FLUID MILK	16,817	18	16,799			\$75,897	2,079,373.4 2	\$4.51	\$0.20	
21395	98804 NON-DAIRY MILKS	26,766	26,192	574			(\$3,423)	-4.46	\$2.74	\$2.93	

Cheese

		Sc	canned UNITS		Scanned Retail \$				Avg Movement Retail		
GTIN Code	Commodity Description	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	VARIANCE	% CHANGE	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	
	Total	71,627,261	71,767,795	-140,534			\$3,479,552	1.89	\$2.62	\$2.57	
1575	051 DRY CHEESE	1,955,497	2,002,535	-47,038			(\$186,073)	-2.35	\$3.96	\$3.96	
553	065 CHEESE	38,063,938	38,137,616	-73,678			\$611,831	0.61	\$2.66	\$2.64	
555	066 REFRGRATED DOUGH PRODUCTS	9,271,668	9,781,514	-509,846			(\$462,502)	-2.55	\$1.90	\$1.85	
557	067 BUTTER/MARGARINE	11,816,623	11,534,922	281,701			\$2,038,646	6.51	\$2.82	\$2.72	
559	068 REFRIGERATED HISPANIC GROCERY	1,811,950	1,608,711	203,239			\$540,589	9.87	\$3.32	\$3.40	
561	069 REFRIGERATED KOSHER	81,831	77,806	4,025			\$10,510	3.34	\$3.97	\$4.04	
1594	072 BAGELS&CREAM CHEESE	5,997,316	6,058,329	-61,013			\$469,527	3.63	\$2.24	\$2.14	
1595	073 REFRIGERATED DESSERTS	1,820,950	1,785,841	35,109			\$260,302	6.82	\$2.24	\$2.14	
1596	074 REFRIGERATED ITALIAN	793,205	759,252	33,953			\$240,311	6.73	\$4.80	\$4.70	
1286	159 MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS	38	0	38			\$114	100	\$3.00	\$0.00	
1924	357 REFRIGERATED ASIAN	14,245	21,269	-7,024			(\$43,703)	-35.29	\$5.63	\$5.82	