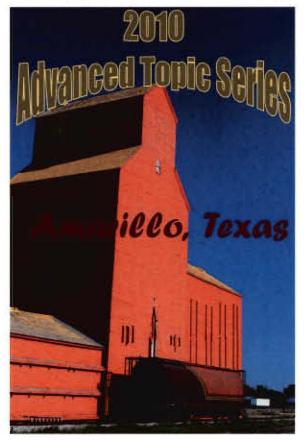


Improving Lives. Improving Texas.

Developing This Year's Marketing Plan-Feedgrains



Presented by: Dr. Steve Amosson Regents Fellow Professor and Extension Economist And Dr. Mark Welch Assistant Professor



Developing This Year's Marketing Plan – Feedgrains

January 19 – 20, 2010

Agenda

Tuesday, January 19, 2010

8:30 a.m. – 8:45 a.m.	Introduction and Pre-test – Steve Amosson
8:45 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.	Marketing Plan Overview – Steve Amosson
9:15 a.m. – 9:55 a.m.	Goals/Production Schedule/ Breakeven Prices – Steve Amosson
9:55 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	Break
10:15 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Feedgrain Fundamentals – Mark Welch
11:30 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.	Weather Trends and Forecast – Steve Drillette, NWS
12:15 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch
1:00 p.m. – 1:55 p.m.	The Ethanol Industry – Steve Amosson
1:55 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.	Break
2:15 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Feedgrains Panel - TBA
3:30 p.m.	Adjourn

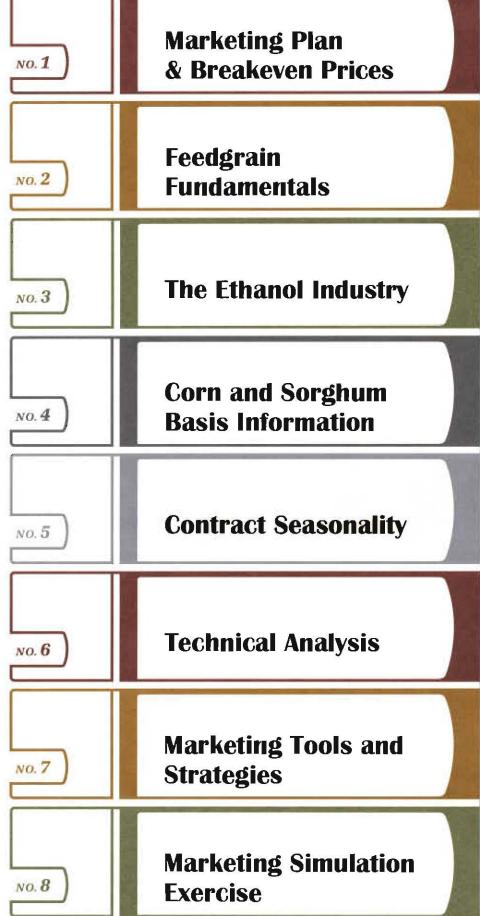
Wednesday, January 20, 2010

8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Review and Updating the Marketing Plan - Steve
9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	Corn and Sorghum Basis Information – Mark Welch
9:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Contract Seasonality – Steve Amosson
10:00 a.m. – 10:20 a.m.	Break
10:20 a.m. – 10:50 a.m.	Technical Analysis – Mark Welch
10:50 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Marketing Tools and Strategies – Mark Welch
12:00 p.m. – 12:45 p.m.	Lunch
12:45 p.m. – 1:55 p.m.	Advanced Marketing Tools and Strategies - Mark & Steve
1:55 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.	Break
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Simulation Exercise – Mark Welch
3:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Finalizing the Marketing Plan, Wrap-up and Post-test – Steve
3:30 p.m.	Adjourn



Improving Lives. Improving Texas.

CONTENTS



2010 Developing This Year's Marketing Plan-Feedgrains



Marketing Plan & Break Even Prices

1.

Developing and Implementing a Successful Marketing Plan

Presented By:

Dr. Steve Amosson

Regents Fellow Professor and Extension Economist



Texas A&M System

Developing and Implementing the Farm Marketing Plan

The Ten Steps to Success

- Identify short and long term goals
- Establish production estimates
- Calculate breakeven and profit price goals
- Assess cash-flow needs and Quantify price risk you are willing to assume
- Identify who is responsible for decision making
- Know the market and market outlook
- Identify the marketing tools to be used
- Invest time and money to do it right
- Revise and Review marketing plan as conditions warrant
- Maintain Discipline





Production Estimates

Grain – Total bushels
 5 year Average Yields
 On Farm Storage
 Production Availability



Livestock – Animals to Market

- Dates (months) and weights to Market
- Retained marketing alternatives



Know Your Production Costs

	PER ACRE	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Seed	\$ 90.00	\$ 135,00.00	Enterprise
Fertilizer	\$ 77.00	\$ 141,000.00	breakeven
Chemicals	\$ 67.00	\$ 130,500.00	for 1,500 acres of
Harvest and Haul	\$ 55.00	\$ 132,000.00	corn would be:
Irrigation Fuel	\$ 183.00	\$ 202,000.00	
Allocated direct costs (Fuels, repairs, interest)	\$ 131.00	\$ 160,000.00	
Allocated overhead (Services, accounting, insurance, utilities)	\$ 10.00	\$ 52,500.00	
Land	\$ 90.00	\$ 165,000.00	8
TOTAL	\$ 664.00	\$ 1,119,000.00	

If your yield is 225 bushels per acre, your breakeven costs are \$3.32 per bushel.

From Your Production Records

Low Corn Yield 200 Bushels Per Acre

Average Corn Yield 225 Bushels per Acre

High Corn Yield 250 Bushels Per Acre





Knowing All Your Costs

Total estimated production cost	\$ 1,119,000.00	
Plus		
Family living expenses	\$ 65,000.00	
Plus		
Annual debt service	\$ 50,000.00	
Minus		
AMTA (farm program) payments	\$ 45,000.00	
Total Cash Expenditures	\$ 1,189,000.00	
Plus		
Depreciation (beyond payments)	\$ 60,000.00	
Total cash/non-cash expenses	\$ 1,249,000.00	
Plus		
Profit and/or growth capital	\$ 100,000.00	
Sales/gross income objective	\$ 1,349,000.00	

How do you determine your Growth Capital Goal?

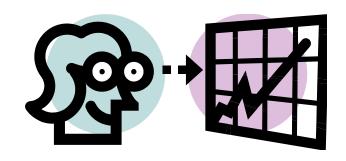
- **ROI Return on Investment?**
- **ROE Return on Equity?**
- **ROA Return on Assets?**



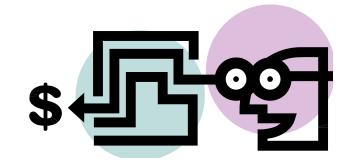
Price Goals

Set Goals

- Costs of production
- Family/Living expenses
- Profit margin desired



Projected growth of operation



Write Them Down

- Study Them
- Share them with
 - spouse/partner/banker



Calculating Breakeven Prices

	Low Production	Average Production	High Production
Bushels/A	200	225	250
Total Bushels	300,000	300,000 337,500	
Cash Expenses	1,174,375	1,189,000	1,203,625
BEP - CE	\$3.91	\$3.52	\$3.21
Total Expenses	1,234,375	1,249,000	1,263,625
BEP - TE	\$4.11	\$3.70	\$3.37
Total Expenses + Profit/Growth	1,334,375	1,349,000	1,363,625
BEP - TEP	\$4.45	\$4.00	\$3.64



Determine the amount of risk you're willing to take

- Leverage
- Debt structure
- Age
- Off-farm income
- Cash flow needs/obligations
- On farm storage





Projected Marketing Schedule

Commodity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	C/O
Corn													
Soybeans													
Wheat													
Milo													
Others:													
Payments:													
Land													
Leases													
Machinery													
						<u> </u>		7					
							6	•					
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Market Outlook

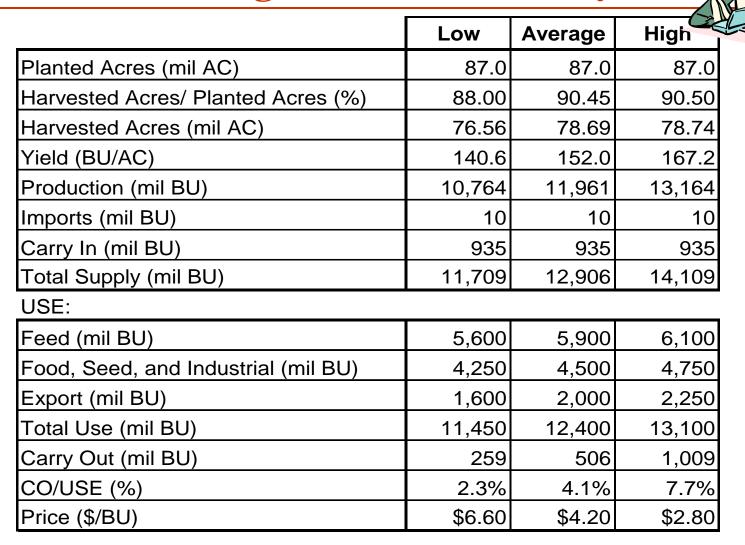
- Political Situation
 Fundamental Situation
 Supply
 Demand
- Marketing Psychology
- Seasonality/Cycles
- Technical Situation





Fundamentals

2007 Feedgrains EWAG Analysis



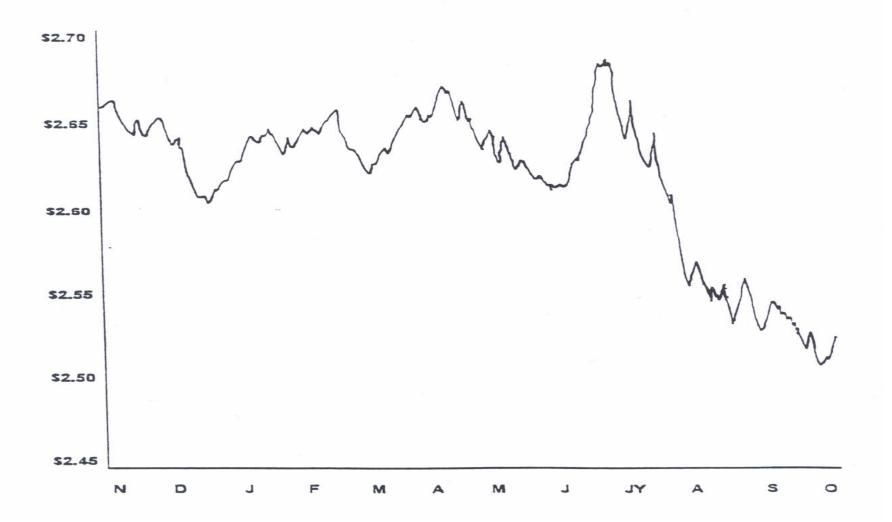


Notes:

Your Allies

* TIME (to a limit)

December Corn Futures, 1974-1993 (Average Daily Closing Price)



Pricing Alternatives

- Cash Market at Harvest
- Speculative Storage
- Forward Contract
- Hedge to Arrive Contract
- Basis Contract
- Minimum Price Contract
- Hedging in Futures Markets
 - Pre-harvest hedge
 - Post-harvest storage hedge
- Options Markets
 - Pre-harvest hedge
 - Post-harvest storage hedge
- **Farm Program**
- Cooperatives/Groups







Advantages & Disadvantages of Marketing Tools

	Margin Risk	Basis Risk	Futures Risk	Easy Entry/Exit	Limited to 1,000 or 5,000 Bushels	Cash Delivery Required	Leave Upside Potential Opportunity
Cash Tools							
Cash Sale	Ν	Ν	N	N	N	Y	N2
Non-Cash Tools	Ν	Ν	Ν	N	N	Y	N
Basis Contract	Ν	Ν	Y	N	Ν	Y	Y
Hedge-to-Arrive	N^1	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N ²
Min. Price Contract	Ν	Ν	Ν	N	Y	Y	Y
Non-Cash Tools							
Futures Hedge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	N ²
Buy Put	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Y	Ν	Y
Buy Call	Ν	Y	N	Y	Y	Ν	Y
Fence	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	L

Y = yes, N = No, L = Limited

¹ Depends on contract agreements

² Upside Potential limited to improvement in basis



STRATEGIES

Use More Flexible Tools

- Early sales
- Upper one-third of production
- Allocation Sales Over Time
 - Increase % of sales as price increases
 - Decrease % of sales as price declines
 - Consider multi-year sales in historically high prices
- Look For Pricing Opportunities
 - Grain
 - Basis



Feedgrains Marketing Plan for 2010

	Pre-Plant	Planting to Harvest	(Harvest/Post Harvest)
Reports to Watch			
Marketable Production			
Contract Seasonality			
Price/Time Targets			
Marketing Tools to be Used			
Marketing Strategies			
What Did I Do and Why?			



Closing Comments

"Amosson's Words of Wisdom"

- Know the difference between hedging and speculating ----
 - Hedging you win
 - Speculating you lose



- Fundamentals control the long run price ----
 - Technicals control the short run price.
 - Seasonals reflect normal market psychology and need to be factored into marketing decisions.
- Marketing is not a point in time but a continuous activity.



Breakeven Prices

Presented By:

Dr. Steve Amosson

Regents Fellow Professor and Extension Economist



Breakeven Prices



- Quaisi Variable Cost (VC) All out-of-pocket expenses associated with or assigned to the crop. This includes seed, fertilizer, paid labor, family living with-drawals, land payments, equipment payments, government payments, etc.
- **<u>Per Acre</u>**: VC Breakeven Price = VC/Yield
- Total Cost (TC): Includes VC plus all non-cash expenses such as depreciation.
- **<u>Per Acre</u>**: TC Breakeven Price = TC/Yield
- **Profit:** Total Cost plus a profit objective usually determined by the goals that have been set or an independent financial measure such as return on assets.
- Per Acre Profit: Breakeven Price = TC + Desired Profit/Yield



Allocating Costs

- By Crop Acre
- By Capital Investment
- By Time Investment
- By Use

Estimating Costs

Г

osts		
Allocated	Ву Сгор	
to Crop	per Acre	

	Allocated	вустор
	to Crop	per Acre
Total Out-of-Pocket Production		
Costs		
	Ρlι	IS
Overhead Cash Expenses		
(utilities, etc)		
	Ρlι	IS
Family Living Expenses		
	Ρlι	IS
Annual Debt Service (land,		
equipm ent, etc		
	Min	u s
Direct Farm Program Payment		
Total Cash Expenses (VC)		
	Ρlι	IS
Depreciation (Beyond Pymts)		
T o ta I C a s h / N o n - C a s h		
Expenses (etc)		
	Ρlι	IS
Profit and/or Growth Capital		
Sales/Gross Incom e Objective		

Breakeven Prices

	Yield Scenarios		
	Low	Average	High
Yield			
Variable Cost			
BEP-VC			
BEP-VC+FC			
Variable+Fixed Cost (VC+FC)			
VC+FC+Profit (TC)			
BEP-TC			

Closing Comments (continued) Use only the marketing tools you are ______ Use only the marketing tools you are ______

- Futures price and basis are separate items ----Know both and market both.
- Marketing is like playing baseball, sometimes you get a hit and sometimes you don't -- It's the relative percentage that's important.
- The key to being a good marketer is have a solid marketing plan and the discipline to execute it.



2010 Marketing Plan Summary

Fundam entals :	Notes:
Short Crop Price =	
Average Crop Price =	
Large Crop Price =	
Basis:	Notes:
Strong Basis:	
Average Basis:	
W eak Basis:	
Cash Market Alternatives:	Notes:
1.	
2.	
3.	
WhatIneed to learn:	How and when am Igoing to do it?
1.	
2.	
3.	
Goals Short-Term	Goals Long-Term
1	1

1.	1.	
2.	2.	
3.	3.	

Breakevens

	Low Yield	Average Yield	High Yield
Variable Cost (VC)			
VC + Fixed Cost (FC)			
VC + FC + Profit			



Feedgrains Marketing Plan for 2010

	Pre-Plant	Planting to Harvest	(Harvest/Post Harvest)
Reports to Watch			
Marketable Production			
Contract Season			
Price/Time Targets			
Marketing Tools to be Used			
Marketing Strategies			
What Did I Do and Why?			

Feedgrains Marketing Plan for 2010/2011 Preseason Price Forecast = \$4.05 Contract Price Range \$3.60-\$4.75

	Pre-Plant	Planting to Harvest	Harvest/Post Harvest
Reports to Watch	starting early March Soil Moisture Conditions http://www.usda.gov/nass/pubs/staterpt.htm - NASS Crop Weather WASDE and other LISDA reports Ethanol	Crop conditions/progress reports from NASS Crop Weather and http:www.extension.iastate.edu/information/weather.html - Elwynn Taylor (Iowa State) WASDE and other USDA reports especially August Crop Report Ethanol Industry Reports: EIA/ISU	WASDE and other USDA reports
Marketable Production	75%	25% - 75% depending on pre-plant sales with total pre-harvest sales not to exceed 100%	Remainder of unsold production
Contract Seasonality	First Seasonality price opportunity is normally early to the middle of March. Followed by the first half of April. Next opportunity early/mid June. If normal crop prices tend to fall into harvest.	Next Seasonal sale indicator is early to mid lune	Seasonal low is usually hit in September or early October
Price/Time Targets	Can fine tune selling with technical indicators (moving ave	mid June time frame on down trends and remainder of pre harvest	Sell remainder at harvest across the scales unless you have tax concerns but to evaluate storage costs carefully before holding grain.
Marketing Tools to be Used	Forward contract at least first half if not all of pre plant sales. If you decide to use options consider collar, window or FC - Bull call spread to limit cost. Consider basis contracts on un- priced production up to 75% of total because of inc. supplies.		Cash Sales. Call options strategies, such as bull call spread can be used to re-own grain if desired.
Marketing Strategies	moving averages and other trend indicators as marketing triggers. I want to be at least 25% sold pre-plant if at profitable levels. Lock in 50% of NG (up to August) and all	Continue scale up sales based on seasonal tendencies and price trend indicators as sales triggers. Need to be at least 50% marketed by the middle of June with a goal of being 100% <i>if the weather appears normal</i> and at profitable levels before harvest.	If prices appear likely to move higher after harvest, sell grain and buy calls.
What Did I Do & Why?			

Collar or Three-Way

Action: Buy a put at the money, sell out-up

The money put and call

Example: 2010 Dec. Corn

Buy 4.00 put	43 3/8
Sell 3.50 put	20 ¾
Sell 5.00 call	20 ½

Out-of-Pocket Cost

4.00 Put(B)	43 3/8
3.50 Put(S)	-20 ¾
5.00 Call(S)	-20 ½
Commission	<u>+2</u>
Net Cost	4 1/8

Assume an O Basis

Collar or Three-Way (Continued)

Advantages: Limited up front required Can negate the time value of options Provides limited downside price protection

Disadvantages: Caps upside price potential Limits downside price protection Possible margin calls if price rises

When to use: Uncertain production Options premiums are high A good idea of potential price range Market is a profitable level or downside risk

Problems: Limited volume in options market

Collar or Three-Way (Continued)

1. What is the first price you are protected at on the downside?

2. 2. If the price falls lower than the put that you sold, what is the maximum you could collect?

3. 3. What is the maximum price you can receive?

4. 4. If the Dec. price ends up between \$3.50 -\$5.00, bu then what is your expected price range you will receive?

Projections for Planning Purposes Only Not to be Used without Updating after December 15, 2009

Table 4.A Estimated costs and returns per Acre Bt Corn for Grain, Sprinkler Irrigated, (NG) 2010 Projected Costs and Returns per Acre

ITEM	UNIT	PRICE	QUANTITY	AMOUNT	YOUR FARM
		dollars		dollars	
INCOME					
corn	bu.	4.30	^{225.0000} 215	967.50	
TOTAL INCOME			210	967.50	
DIRECT EXPENSES SEED					
seed - Bt corngr. INSECTICIDE	bags	255.00	0.3500	89.25	
miticide HERBICIDE	acre	20.00	1.0000	20.00	6.67
herb - corn pre	acre	19.60	1.0000	19.60	
herb -corn post	acre	27.80	1.0000	27.80	
FERTILIZER					
fert(N) - ANH3	lb.	0.22	126.0000	27.72	
fert(P) - liquid	lb.	0.51	60.0000	30.60	
fert(N) - liquid	lb.	0.32	78.0000	24.96	
CUSTOM					
fert appl - ANH3	acre	11.00	1.0000	11.00	8.00
crop consultant	acre	7.25	1.0000	7.25	
harv & haul - corn	bu.	0.39	225.0000	87.75	75.25
CROP INSURANCE		0.35	215	19.30	25.00
corn - irrigated OPERATOR LABOR	acre	19.30	1.0000	19.30	
Implements	hour	10.80	0 2025	3.15	
Tractors	hour	10.80	0.2925 0.3965	4.28	
HAND LABOR	nour	10.00	0.3903	4.20	
	hour	10.80	0.1527	1.64	
Implements IRRIGATION LABOR	nour	10.00	0.1327	1.04	
Center Pivot	hour	10.80	1.4080	15.20	
DIESEL FUEL	nour	10.00	1.4000	13.20	
Tractors	gal	2.05	2.1861	4.48	
GASOLINE	gui	2.00	2.1001	1.10	
Self-Propelled Eq.	gal	2.36	2.0100	4.74	
NATURAL GAS	50	6.00			
Center Pivot	ac-in	6.75	22.0000	148.50	132.00
REPAIR & MAINTENANCE					
Implements	Acre	5.61	1.0000	5.61	
Tractors	Acre	4.80	1.0000	4.80	
Self-Propelled Eq.	Acre	0.16	1.0000	0.16	
Center Pivot	ac-in	2.03	22.0000	44.66	
INTEREST ON OP. CAP.	Acre	10.88	1.0000	10.88	
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES				613.37	<u>577.4</u> 9 + 100 CASH & RENT
RETURNS ABOVE DIRECT EX	PENSES			354.12	677.49 (VC)
FIXED EXPENSES					
Implements	Acre	8.73	1.0000	8.73	
Tractors	Acre	6.89	1.0000	6.89	
Self-Propelled Eq.					
Center Pivot	Acre	33.60	1.0000		
TOTAL FIXED EXPENSES				49.48	
TOTAL SPECIFIED EXPENSES RETURNS ABOVE TOTAL SPEC		XPENSES		662.86 304.63	<u>726.9</u> 7 (TC)
ALLOCATED COST ITEMS		100.0	0		
cash rent - corn				110.00	
RESIDUAL RETURNS	4010	110.00	1.0000	194.63	
Projections for Planning	g Purpose	es Only.	726.97	@ 8%	= 58.16
1 ac-in = 1 Mcf					
			TO	'l'AL	785.13

Information presented is prepared solely as a general guide & not intended to recognize or predict the costs & returns from any one operation. Developed by Texas AgriLife Extension Service.

2. Feedgrain Fundamentals



Texas A&M System

Grain Market Fundamentals

Supply and Demand Analysis

Mark Welch—Grain Marketing Economist January 19, 2010

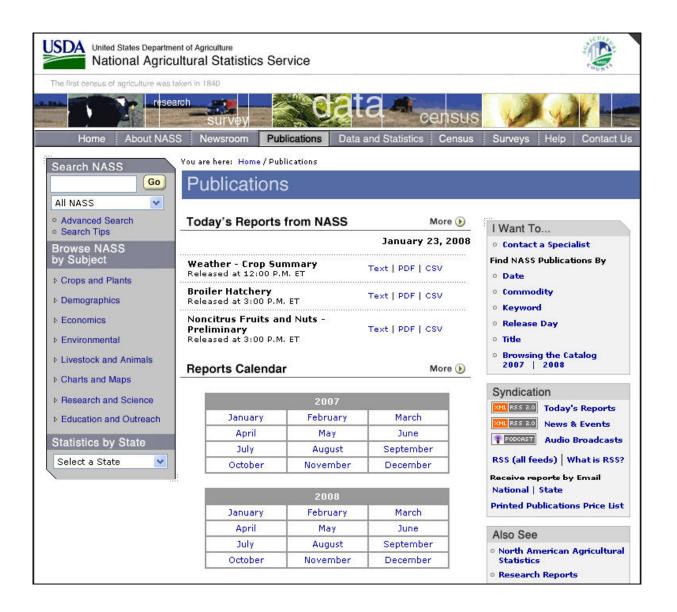
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 "Without the runaway demand growth of ethanol, many of the recent stories need to be rewritten in short order."

--Michael Swanson, Economics Department, Wells Fargo







http://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/index.asp





http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/

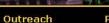
United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service	roduction, Supply and Distribution Online
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consuming countries.	More PSD Information
Release Schedule Get the complete PSD data release schedule for the current calendar year. PSD data wil be released on: Friday, February 08, 2008	information
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Downloadable Data Sets Downloadable files containing Official Statistics are generated when each commodity's d released. These data files include all attributes, countries and years pertaining to a parti commodity.	
	See Also
Reports (Listed by Category) Click on a Category to expand the list and reveal available Reports. Click on the desired in the list to view it.	Report • IDB Summary Demographic Data

http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdHome.aspx



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Crop Budgets Software Tools Decisive Marketing Crop Report Commentary Market Plans

Recent Work:

January 10, 2008

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: Preliminary Evaluation of Selected Provisions (28 pages, 372 kb

About FAPRI

FAPRI-MU Report #01-08 The "Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007" was signed into law in December 2007. This report provides a snapshot of estimated impacts of selected provisions of EISA on biofuel and agricultural markets.

November 29, 2007

Crop Production Cost and Outlook

FAPRI-MU Report #15-07 This report explains how the general trend of production input price inflation will continue during the 2008 crop year. It provides price increase information on seeds, fertilizer, building materials and more.

November 15, 2007

Impact of a Lock Failure on Commodity Transportation on the Mississippi or Illinois Waterway (20 pages, 1.05 mb)

FAPRI-MU Report #30-07 This in-depth study for the Illinois Chamber of Commerce determines the economic impact of lock failures on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi Rivers.

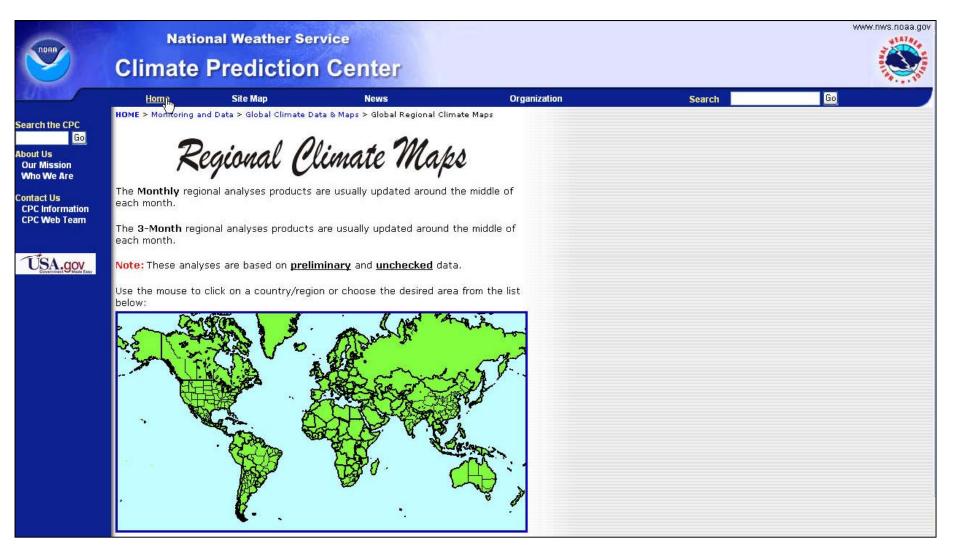
November 07, 2007

Impacts of Selected Title I Provisions of the Senate Committee Farm Bill (20 pages, 304 kb)

FAPRI-MU Report #14-07 This report examines selected provisions of Title I of the "Food and Energy Security Act of 2007," as approved by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry.

http://www.fapri.missouri.edu/index.asp?current_page=home





http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/regional_monitoring/index.shtml



	ic & Atmospheric Administration
Wed January 23 2008 Home	Contacts Media Disclaimer Search People Locator
Enter Search Term(s): Advanced Search	Drought Information Center
Site Index	The NOAA Drought Information Center is a portal for NOAA drought and climate conditions. Some external links are included for your convenience.
	Current Information
Home Page Menu 💌	NOAA Drought Assessment — includes the latest graphics U.S. Soil Moisture Monitoring
Weather Portal	 U.S. Drought Monitor— assessment of recent conditions and drought status. (A joint effort between federal and academic partners.) Click here for more about this product.
U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook	NOAA Animated Indicator Maps for U.S. Drought Monitor — includes six-week and 12-week animations
	Seasonal Drought Outlook from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center — (updated monthly)
	Hazards Assessment — extreme weather conditions with graphics Palmer Drought Severity Index — graphic updated weekly
	NOAA Animated Indicator Maps for U.S. Drought Monitor — includes >> All About the Palmer Index six-week and 12-week animations
	Drought Calculator — NOAA calculates amount of rainfall needed to end droughts around the country. Palmer Drought Information by Region Monthly Palmer Drought Index — includes animations
	Current Monthly State of the Climate Report Crop Moisture Index — (graphic updated weekly)

http://www.drought.noaa.gov/index.html



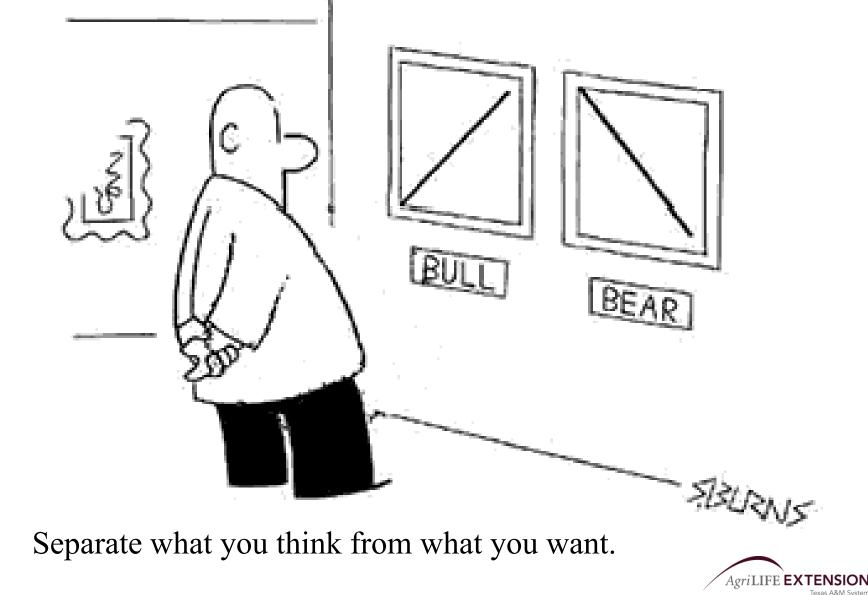
The 10 Commandments



Of Successful Commodity Trading



IV. Thou shalt not let thy emotions rule.

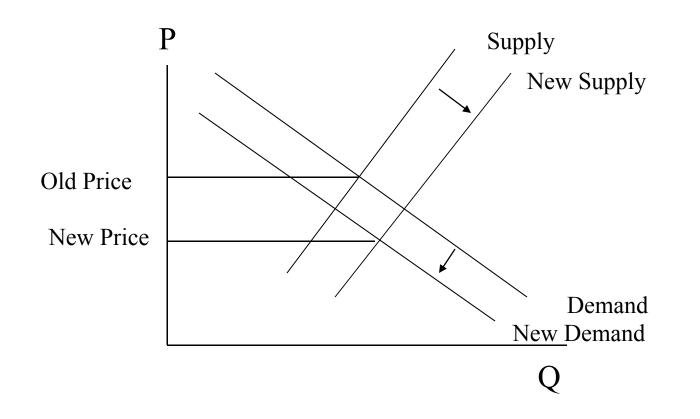


Fundamental Analysis

 The use of information regarding the factors of supply and demand for a given commodity to formulate a price estimate.



Price Estimation using Demand and Supply





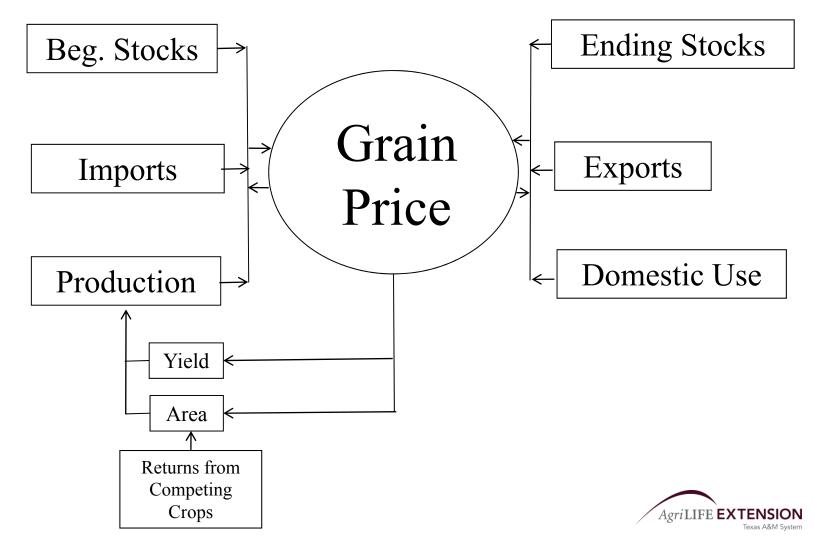
Why does this matter?

- Price changes due to changes in demand are usually sustained for longer periods of time
- Price changes due to changes in supply are usually short lived



Schematic Representation of the U.S. Grain Market

Factors of Supply = Factors of Demand



Corn U.S. Supply/Demand (million bushels)

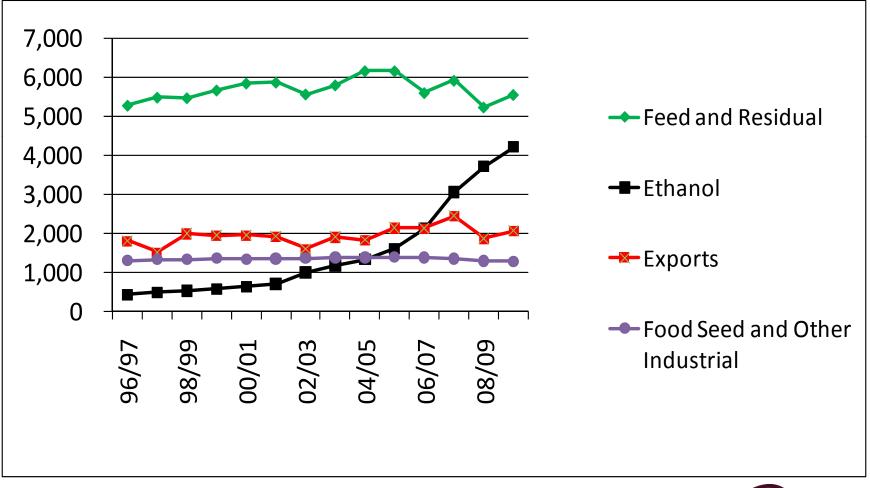
	<u>2005/06</u>	<u>2006/07</u>	<u>2007/08</u>	<u>2008/09</u>	<u>2009/10</u>
<u>Supply</u>					
Beginning Stks	2,114	1,967	1,304	1,624	1,673
Production	<u>11,114</u>	10,531	13,038	12,101	<u>13,151</u>
Total Supply	13,237	12,510	14,362	13,739	14,834
Disappearance					
Domestic Use	9,136	9,081	10,300	10,207	11,020
Exports	2,134	2,125	2,437	1,858	2,050
Total Use	11,270	11,207	12,737	12,065	13,070
Ending Stks	1,967	1,304	1,624	1,674	1,764
Carryover/Use (%)	17.45	11.64	12.75	13.87	13.50
Avg. Farm Price	2.00	3.04	4.20	4.06	3.70

1/12/10

AgriLIFE EXTENSION

U.S. Corn Use

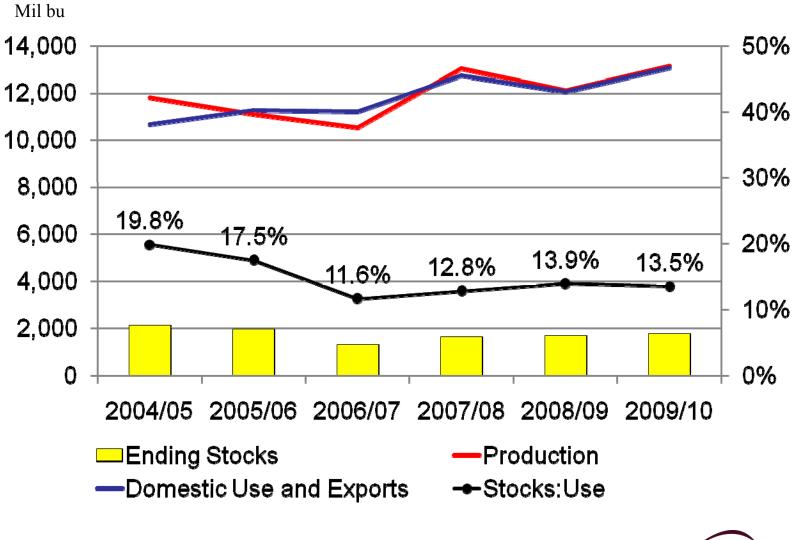
Million bushels



Source: USDA, revised 1/12/10



U.S. Corn Supply and Demand



1/12/10

AgriLIFE EXTENSION

Stock to Use Ratio

- The stock to use ratio is a convenient measure of supply and demand interrelationships of commodities.
- The stocks to use ratio indicates the level of carryover stock for a given commodity as a percentage of the total demand or use.



Stocks to Use Ratio

Mathematical formula for this relationship:

Ending Stocks = Beg. Stocks + Production + Imports – Domestic Use – Exports

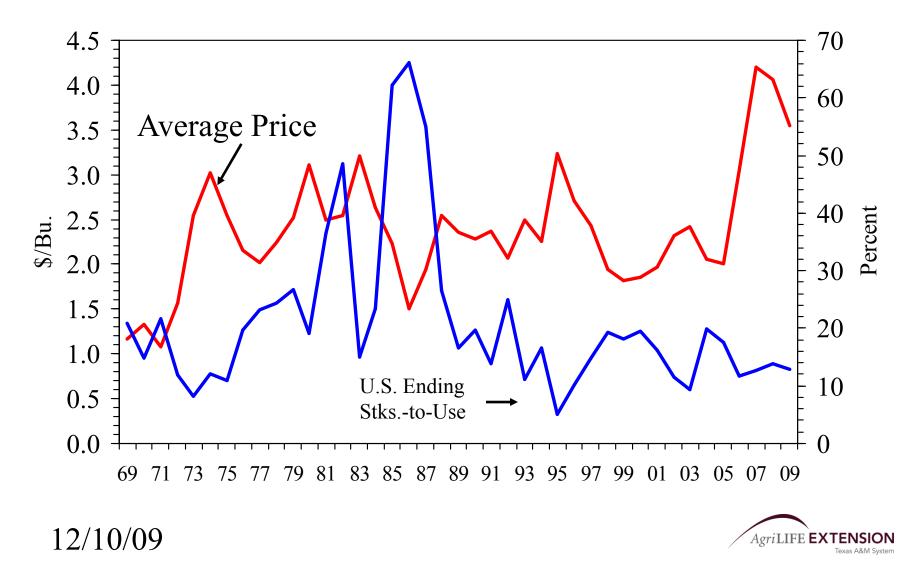
Total Use = Domestic Use + Exports

Stocks to Use = Ending Stocks ÷ Total Use

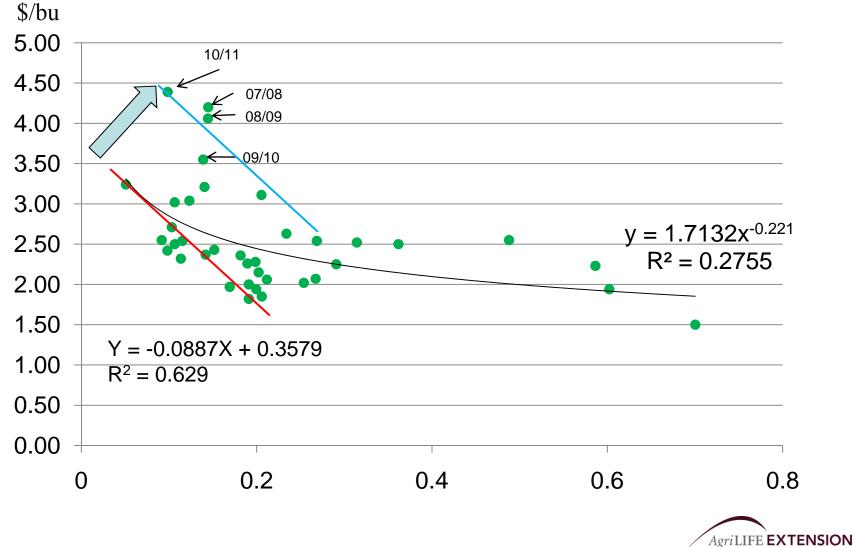
Multiply by 100 to express as a percentage



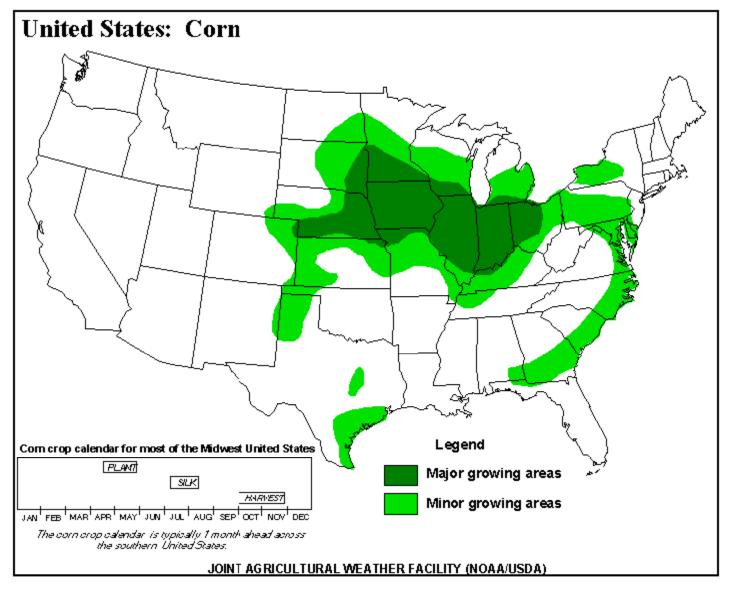
Season Average Corn Price vs. U.S. Ending Stocks-to-Use 1969/80 – 2009/10



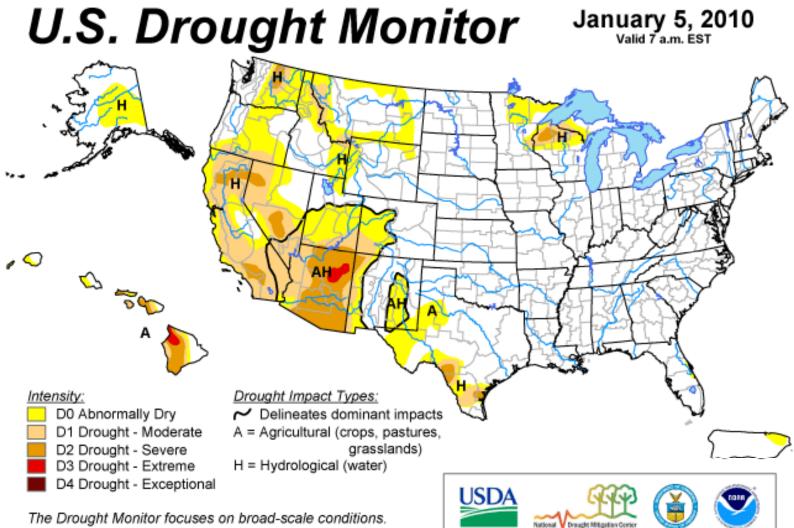
SAFP to 5-yr avg Stocks to Use Ratio



Texas A&M System







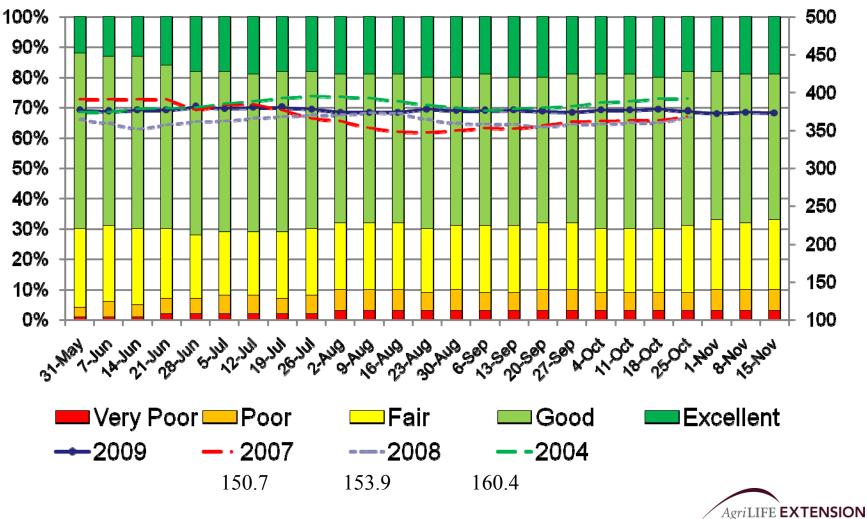
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://drought.unl.edu/dm

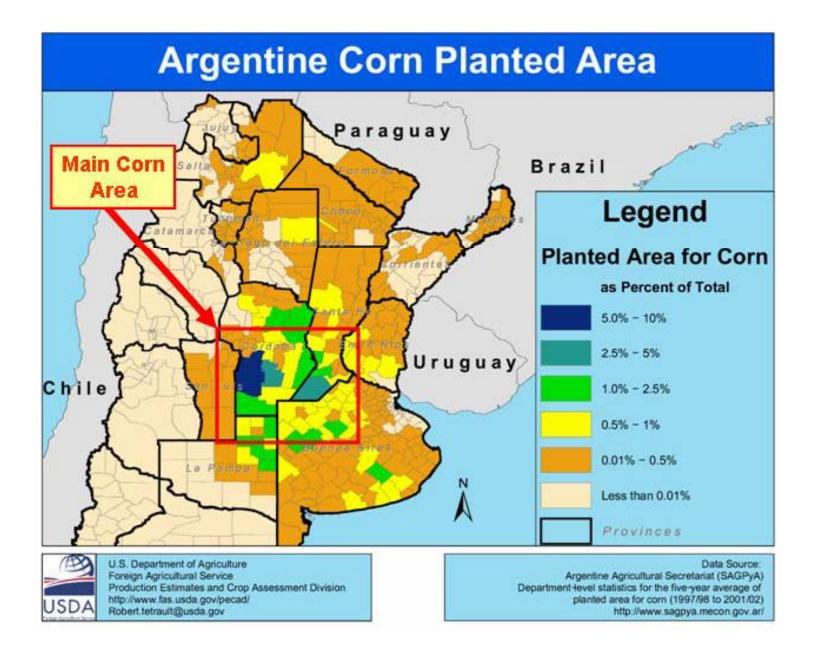
Released Thursday, January 7, 2010 Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center



U.S. Corn Crop Condition



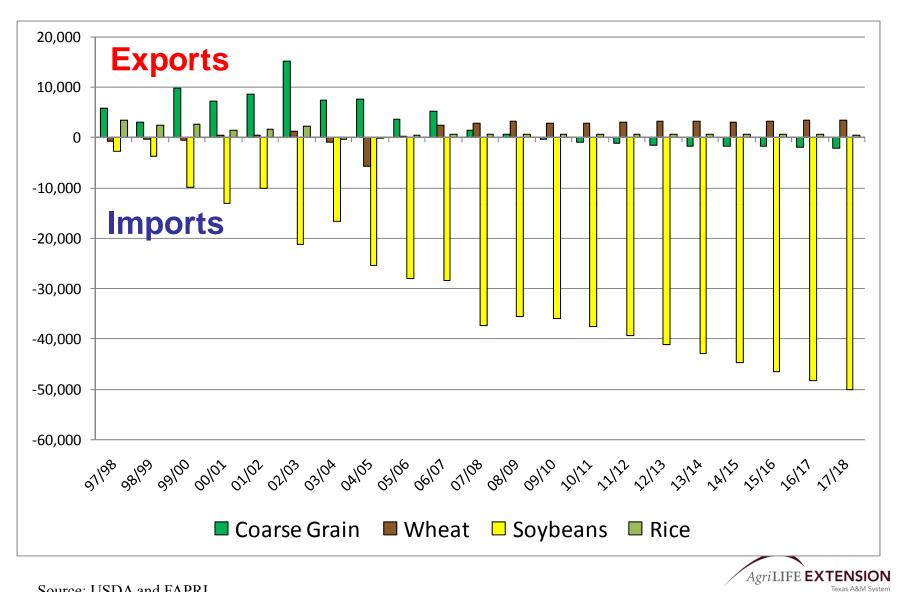
Texas A&M System



SION M System

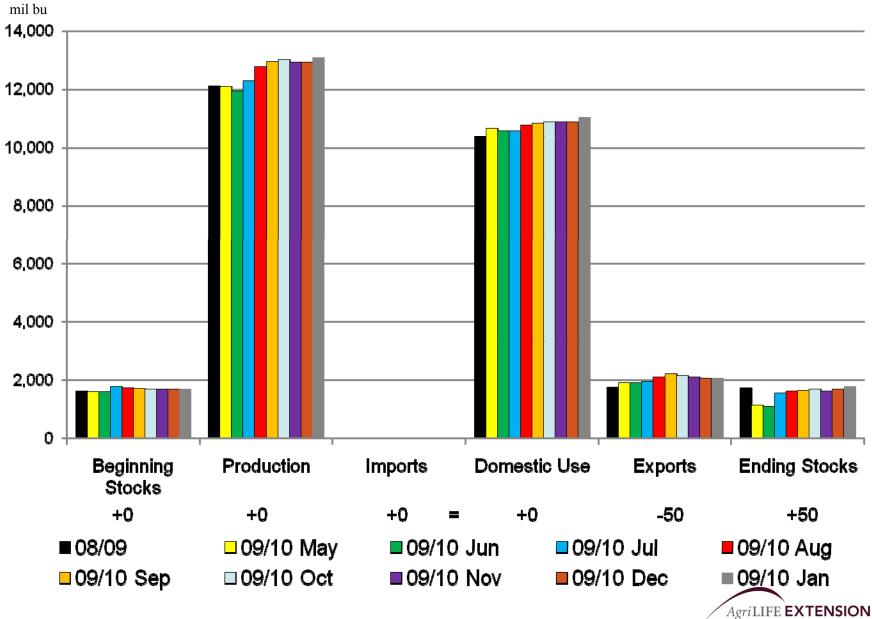
China Net Trade

000 MT



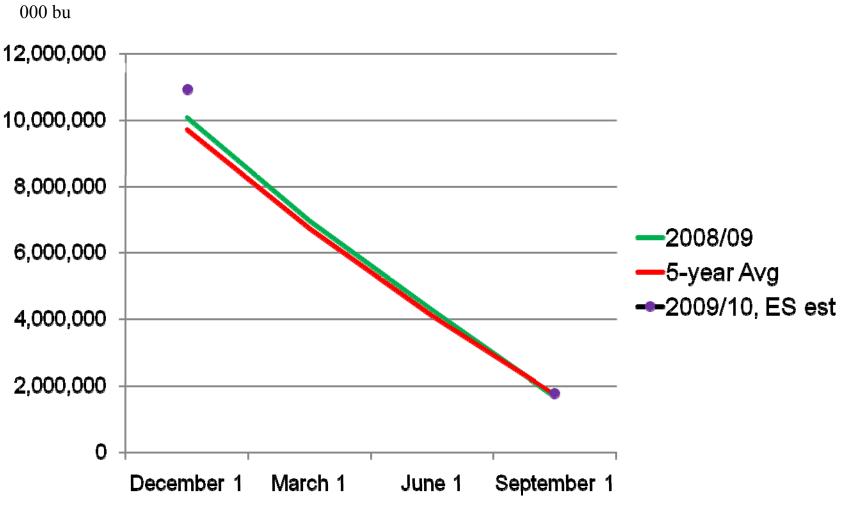
Source: USDA and FAPRI

U.S. Corn Supply and Demand, 1/12/10



Texas A&M System

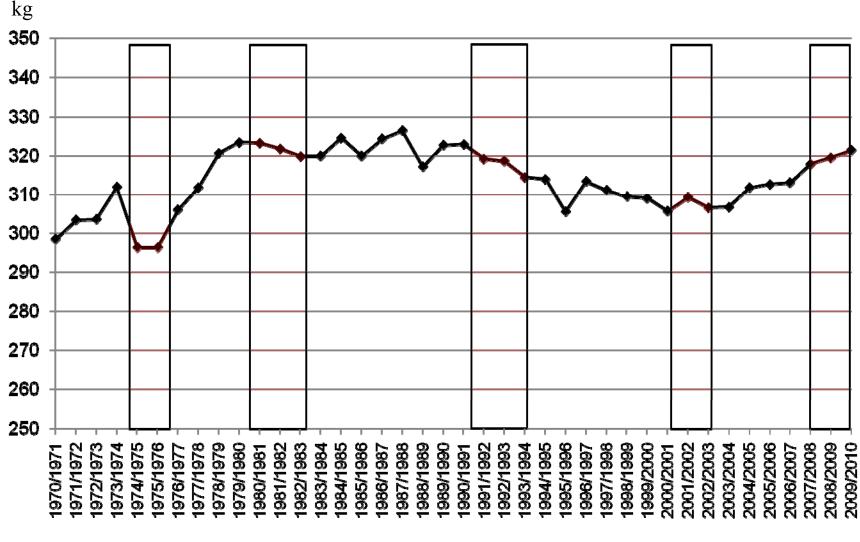
U.S. Corn Stocks, All Positions



NASS, report date 1/12/10



World Per Capita Grain Use

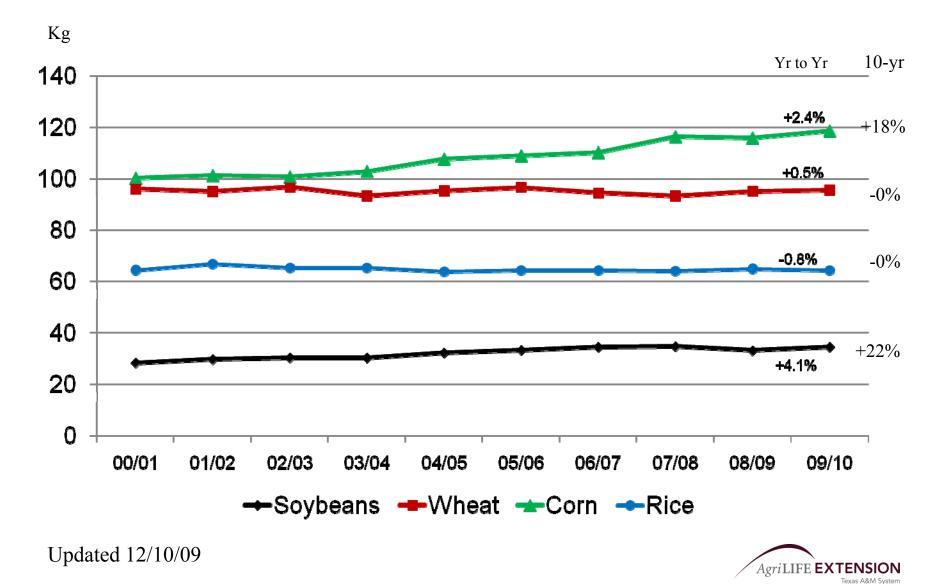


corn, barley, sorghum, rye, oats, millet, mixed grains, wheat, rice

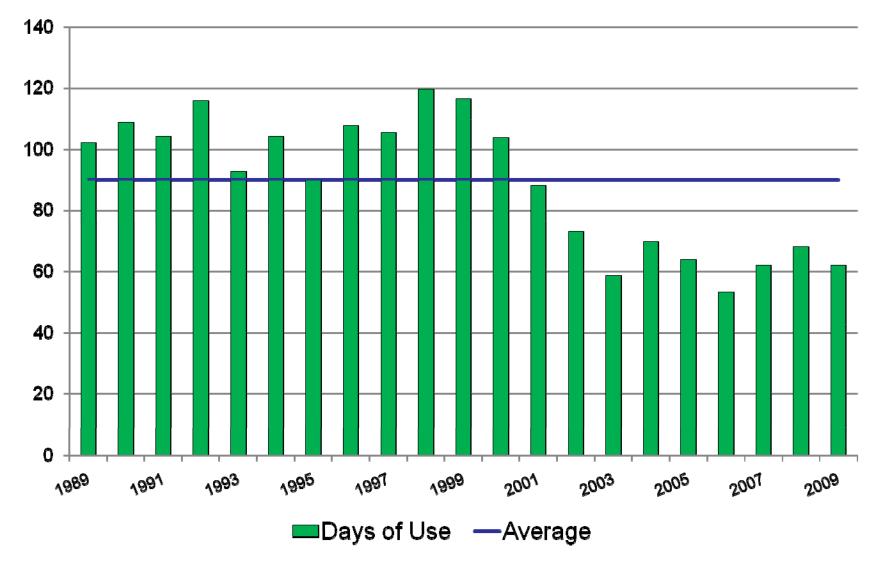


12/10/09

World Per Capita Consumption



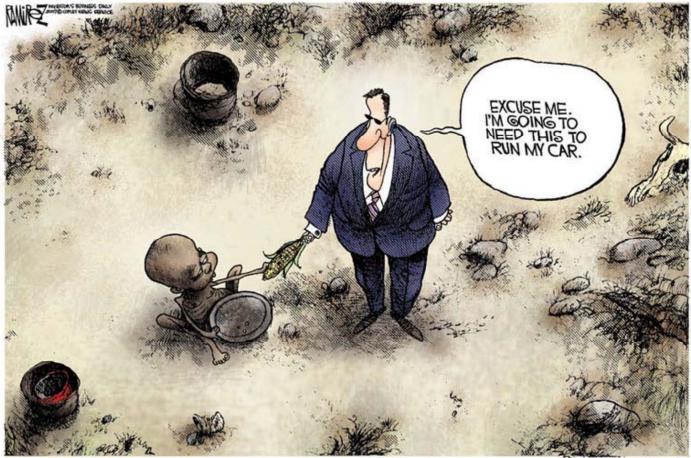
World Corn: Days of Use on Hand





1/12/10

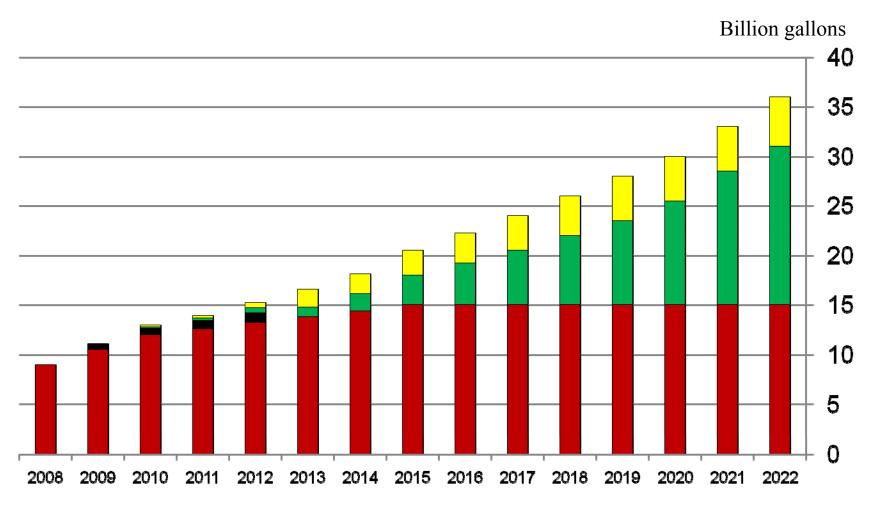
Food versus Fuel



WWW.IBDeditorials.com/cartoons



2007 U.S. Biofuel Mandates

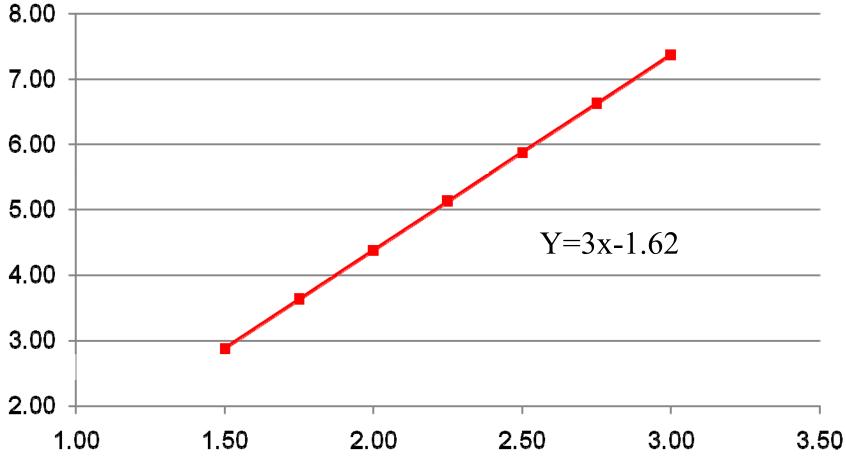


Conventional Biodiesel Cellolosic Undifferentiated Advanced Biofuel



Source: FAPRI and RFA

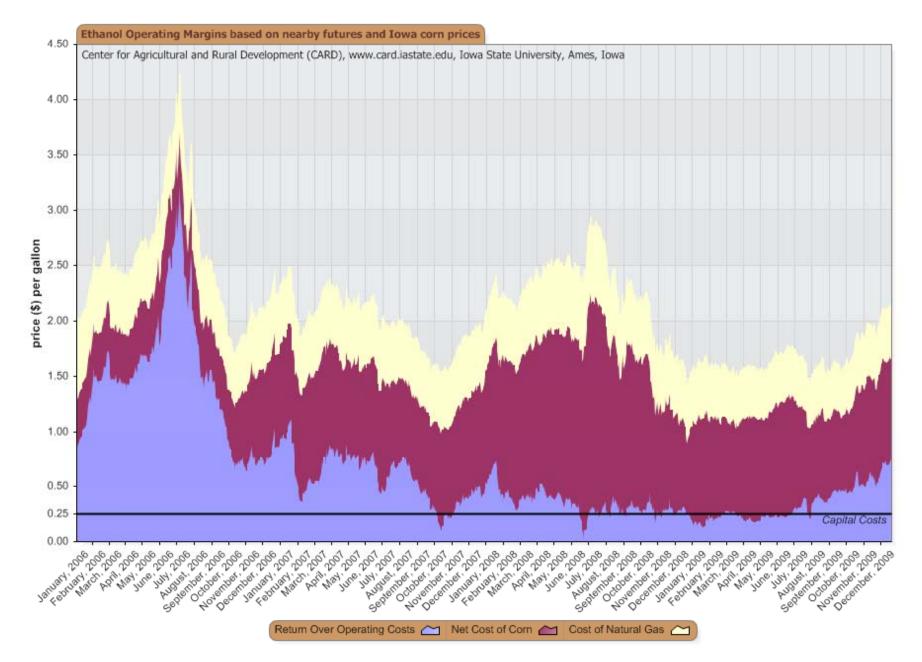
Break even price of Corn for Ethanol



Long-Run Impact of Corn-Based Ethanol on the Grain, Oilseed, and Livestock Sectors: A Preliminary Assessment, The Amani Elobeid, Simla Tokgoz, Dermot J. Hayes, Bruce A. Babcock, Chad E. Hart [06-BP 49]

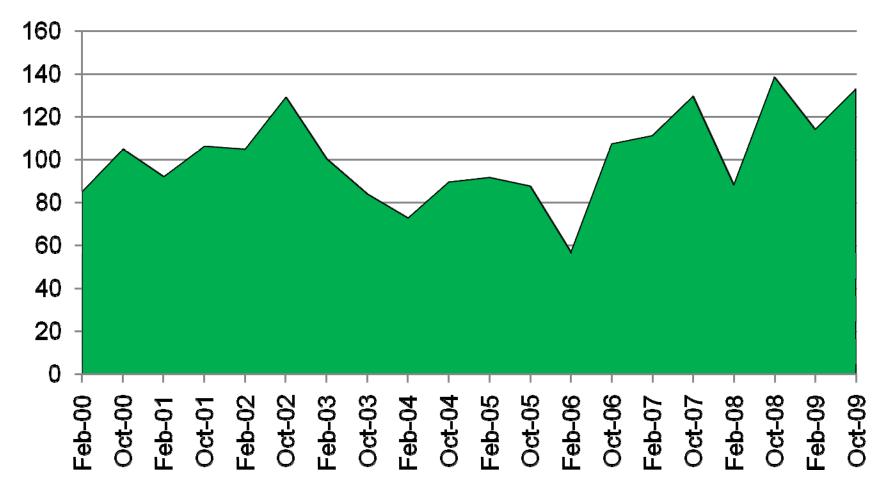


Ethanol Returns



Cattle Crush

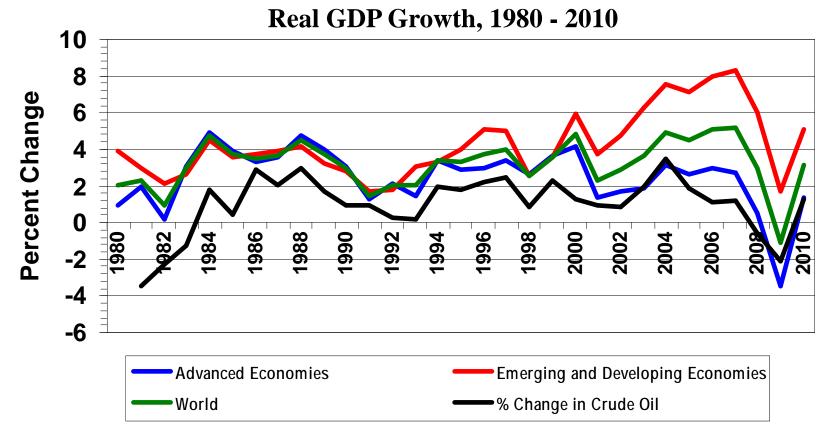
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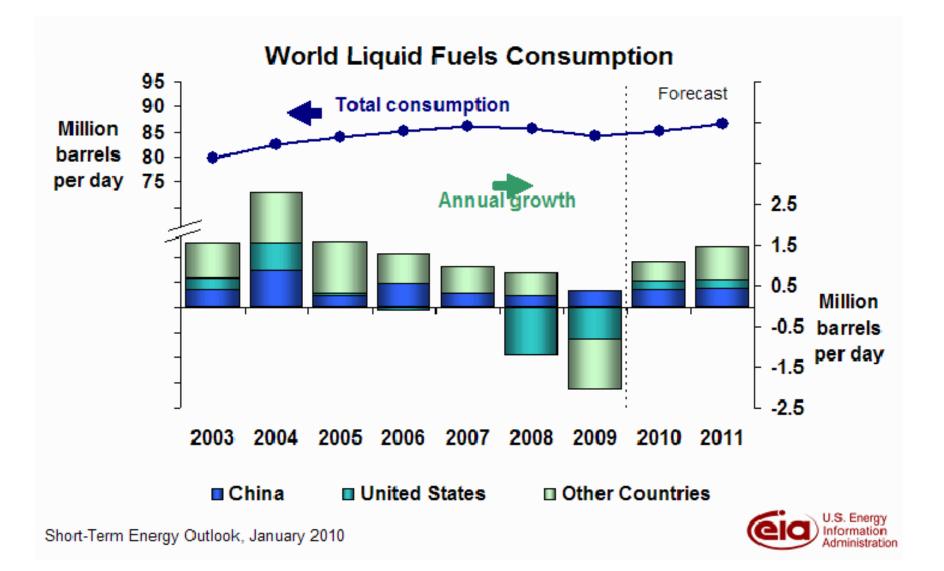
Global Economic Growth

Global economic growth is being driven by developing nations.



Source: http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/index.php

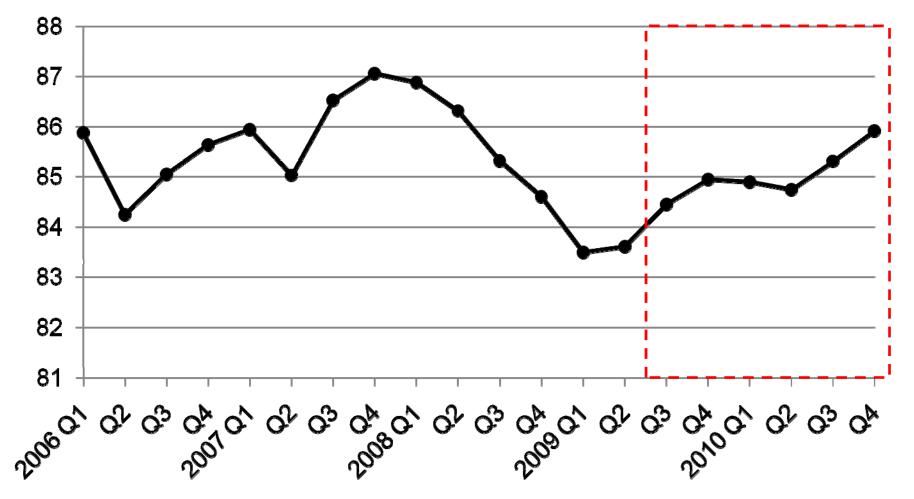






World Liquid Fuel Consumption

Million barrels per day

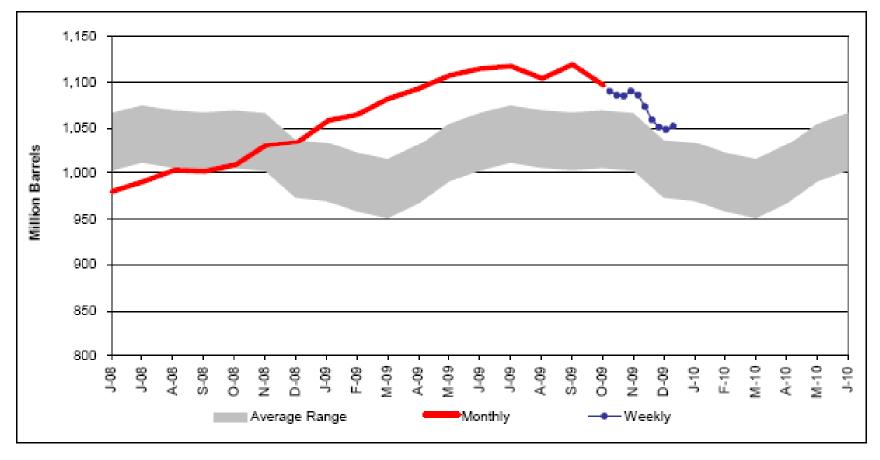


Energy Information Administration, Short-term Energy Outlook, December 2009



U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

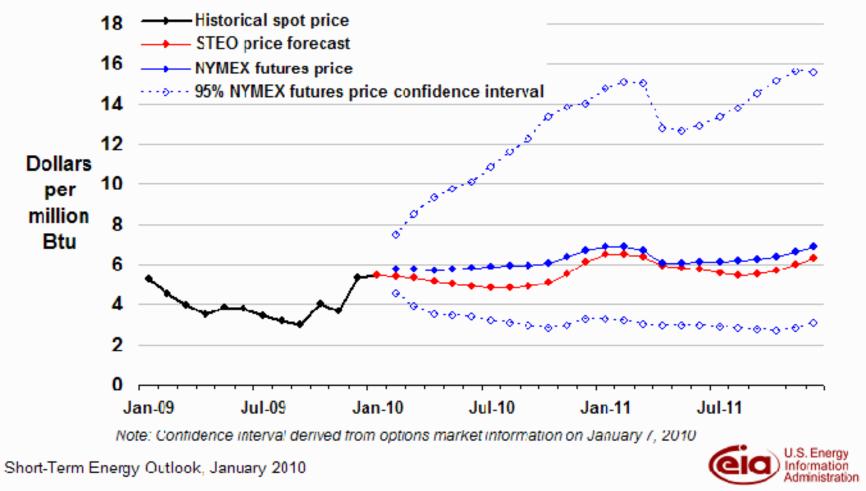
Figure 2. U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 2008 to Present



Weekly Petroleum Status Report, Energy Information Administration, December 25, 2009

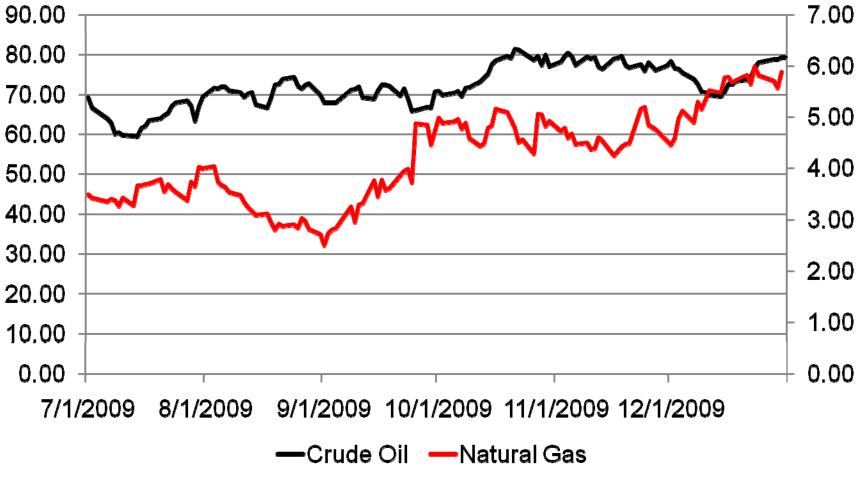


Henry Hub Natural Gas Price





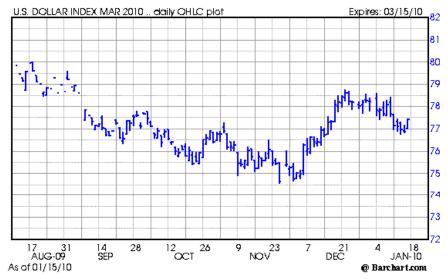
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Nearby Futures Prices



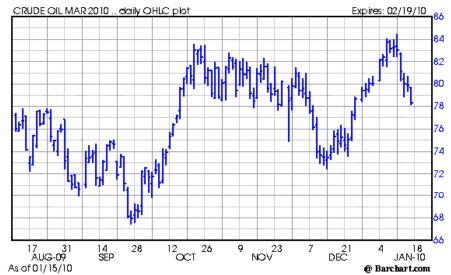


Outside Markets

Dollar



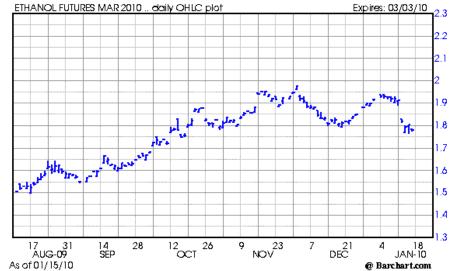
Crude Oil



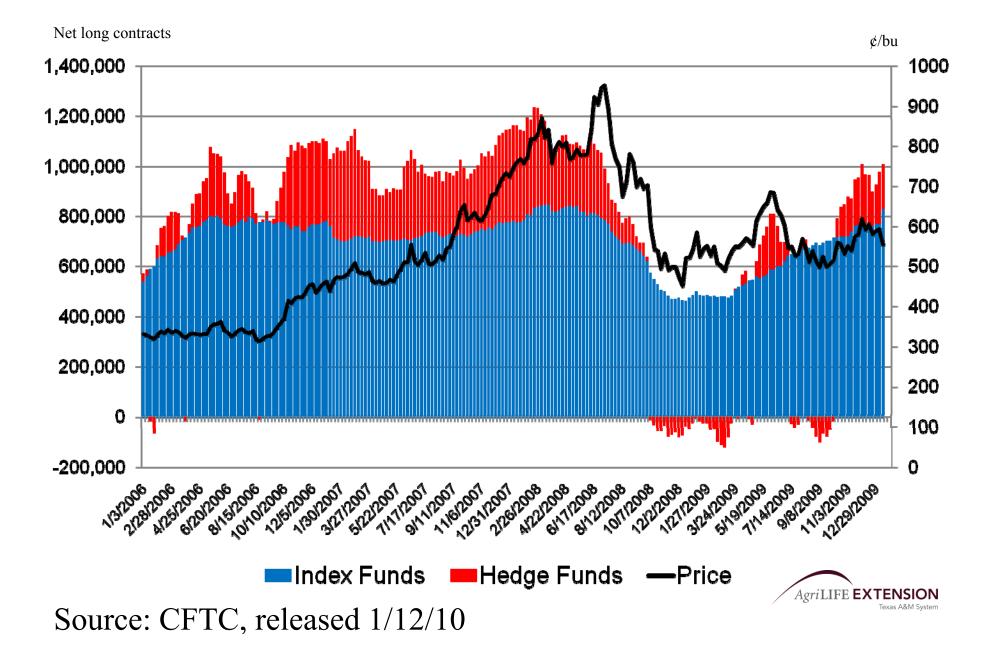
Conner



Ethanol

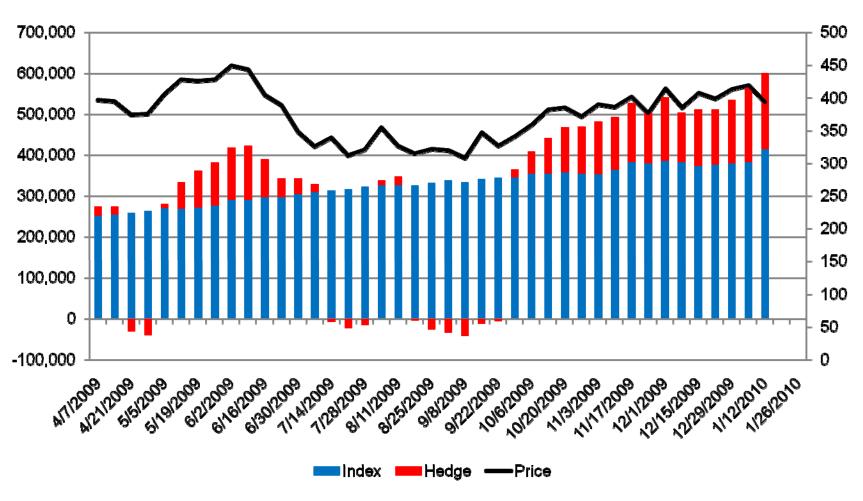


Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans Speculative Investment



Corn Speculative Investment

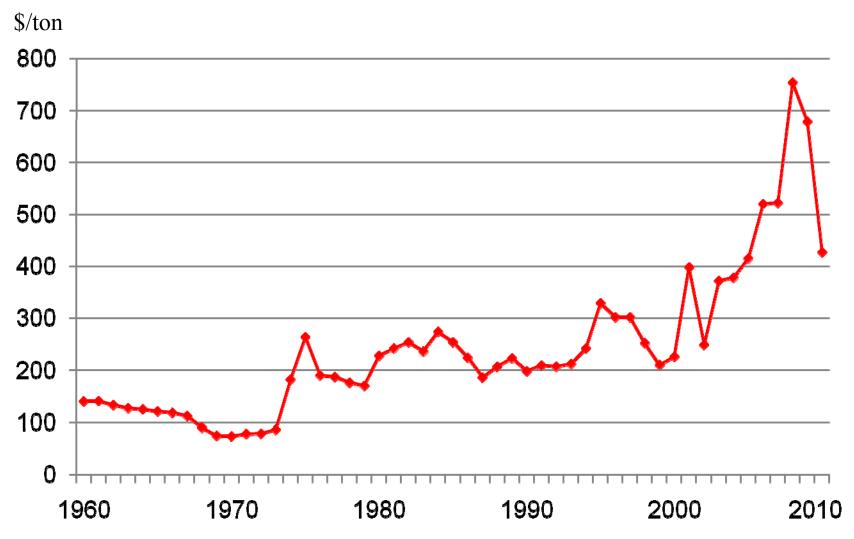
Net Long Contracts





¢/bu

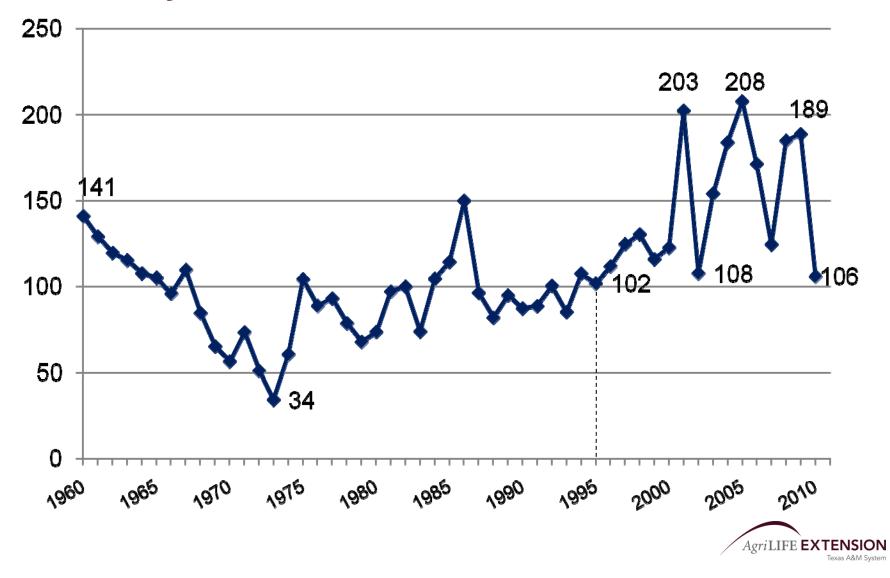
Anhydrous Ammonia Prices



April Prices, USDA

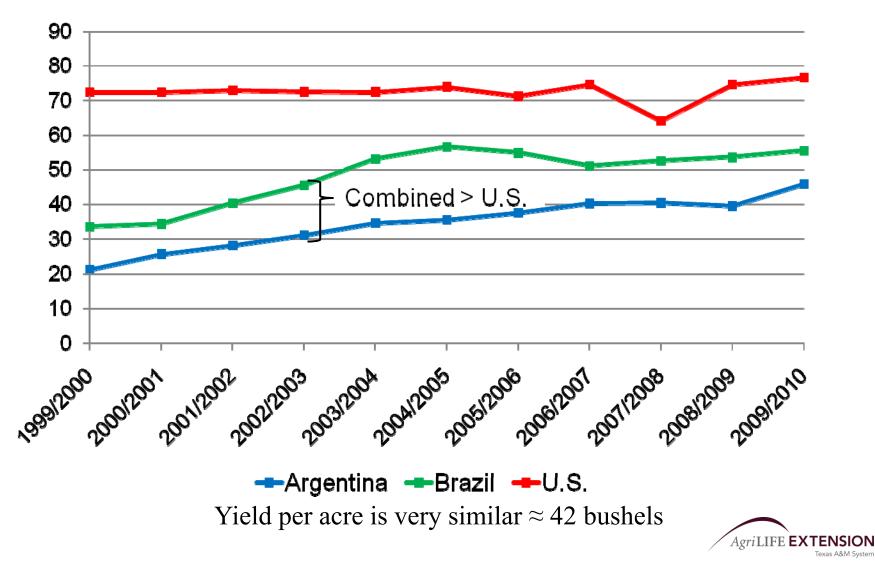


Bushels of Corn to buy 1 ton of Anhydrous Ammonia

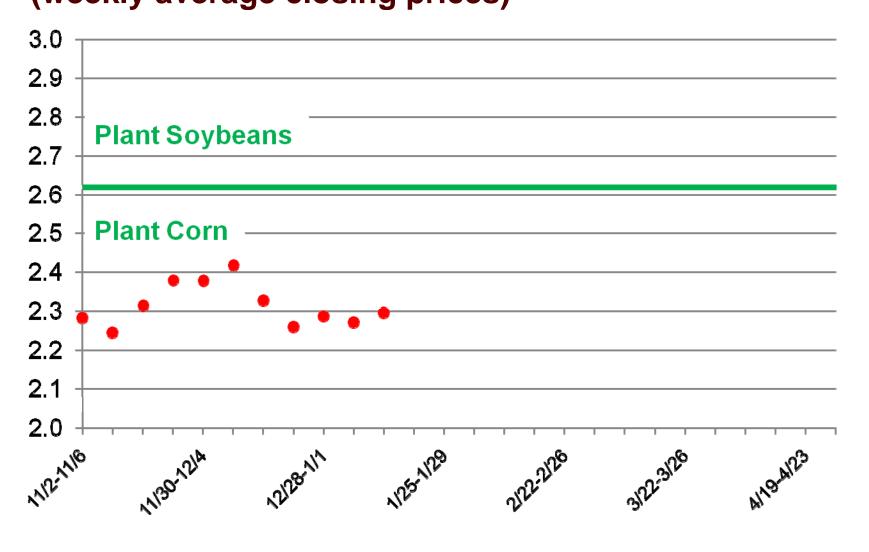


Soybean Harvested Acres

million acres



2010 Soybean: Corn Price Ratio (weekly average closing prices)





U.S.	Corn

S&D

January 12, 2010

	08/09	09/10	10/11
Planted Acreage (Mil. Acs.)	86.0	86.5	90.0
Harvested Acreage (Mil. Acs.)	78.6	79.6	81.6
Yield (Bushels)	153.9	165.2	157.5
Supply	Million Bushels		
Beginning Stocks	1,624	1,673	1,764
Production	12,092	13,151	12,855
Imports	14	10	10
Total Supply	13,729	14,834	14,619
Disappearance			
Feed and Residual	5,246	5,550	5,600
Food, Seed & Industrial	4,953	5,470	5,725
Exports	1,858	2,050	2,100
Total Use	12,056	13,070	13,425
Ending Stocks	1,673	1,764	1,194
Carryover/Use (%)	13.9	13.5	8.9
Average Farm Price (\$/Bu.)	4.06	3.70	4.44
Closing Price, Dec Futures	3.60	3.92	4.44

Marketing Philosophies



The man who insists on seeing with perfect clearness before he decides, never decides.

Henri-Frédéric Amiel

Ready, Aim,
 Aim, Aim, Aim,

Aim,

 Ready, Fire, Aim!



3. The Ethanol Industry

The Future of the Ethanol Industry

Presented By: Dr. Steve Amosson Regents Fellow Professor and Extension Economist



Presentation Outline

* How We Got Where We Are
* Current Status of Ethanol
* Cost and Returns of Ethanol
* Ethanol in the High Plains
* Cellulosic Ethanol Time Line
* Summary and Conclusions



Complex Economic Relationships

- Bioenergy Success or Failure Depends on:
 - Oil prices
 - Processing costs/technology
 - Relative feedstock costs
 - Demand for the biofuels
 - Technology improvements
 - Government Policy



Ethanol

₩E85

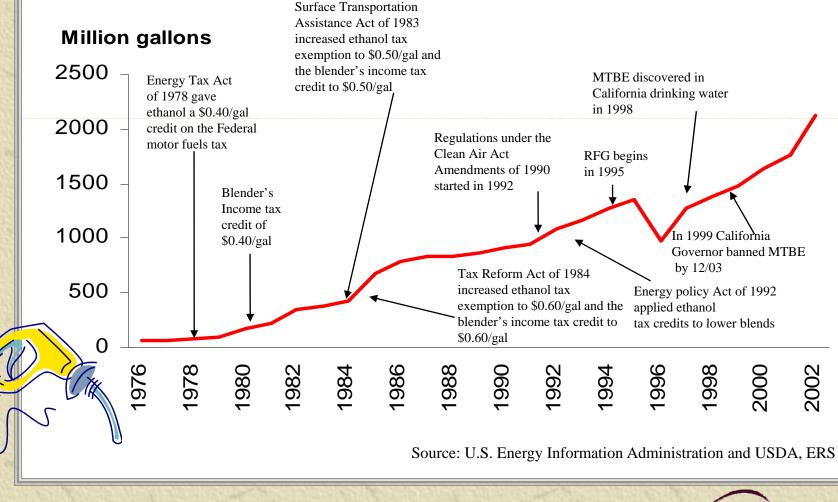
Motor fuel blend of 85%
 ethanol and 15% gasoline



₩E10

- Motor fuel blend of 10% ethanol and 90% gasoline
- Currently, primarily comes from corn, but any grain crop will work

Largely due to Government policies, ethanol production grew from about 62 million gallons in 1976 to over 2 billion gallons in 2002



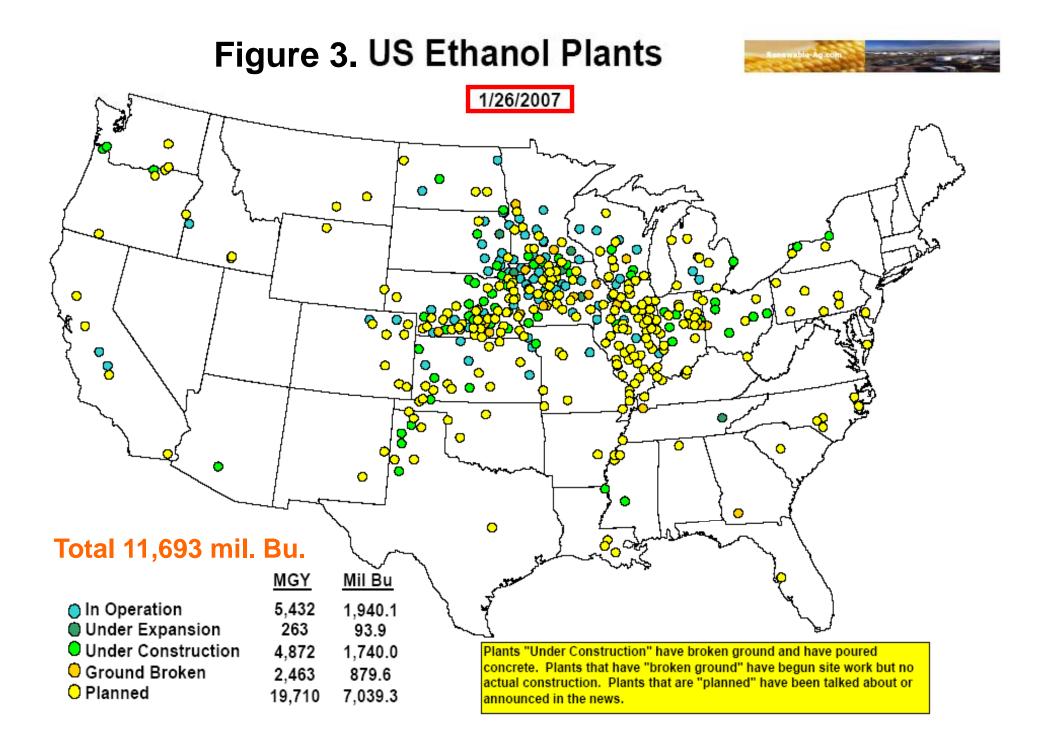
AgriLIFE EXTENSION

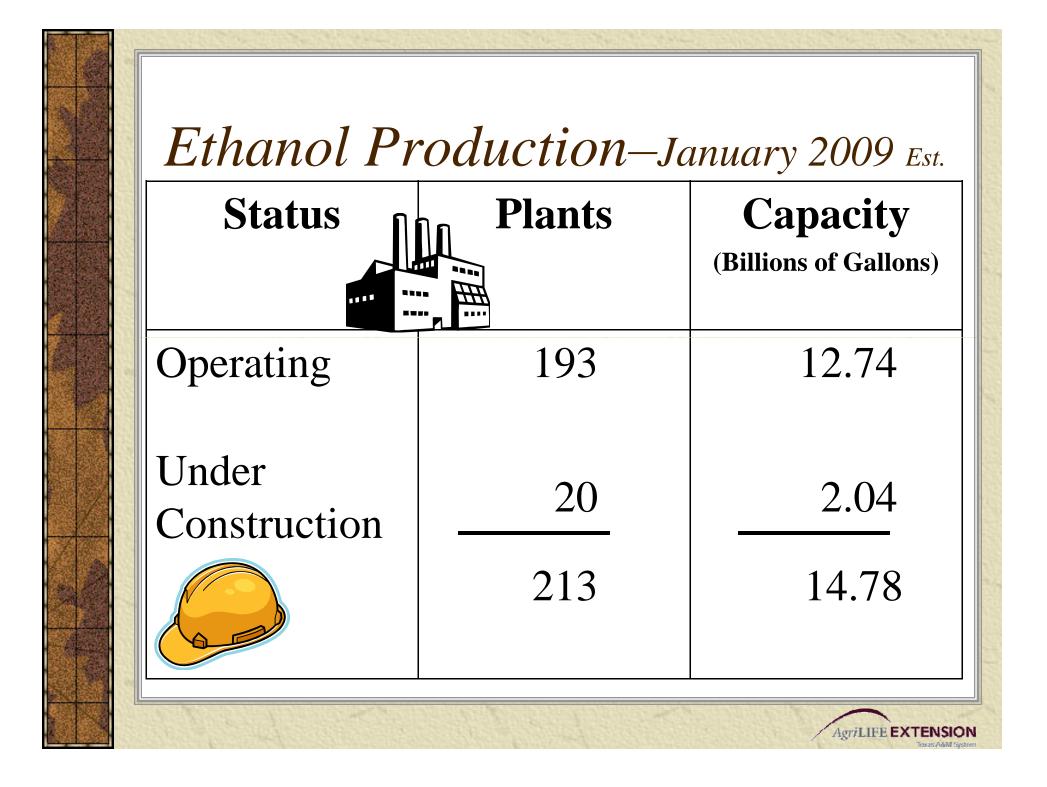
Ethanol Basic Facts

Currently one bushel of corn produces2.8 gallons of ethanol, overall 2.75

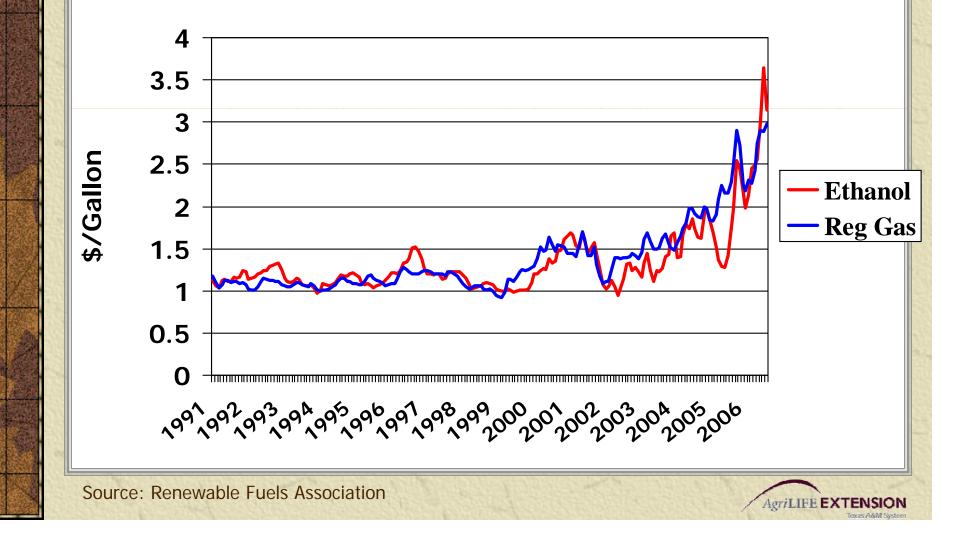
- 17.75 lbs. of distillers dried grain
- $-CO_2$





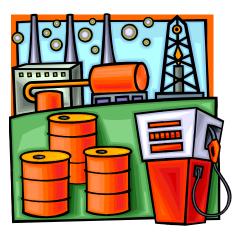


U.S. Average Regular Gas and Ethanol Prices, Monthly, 1991 – 2006.



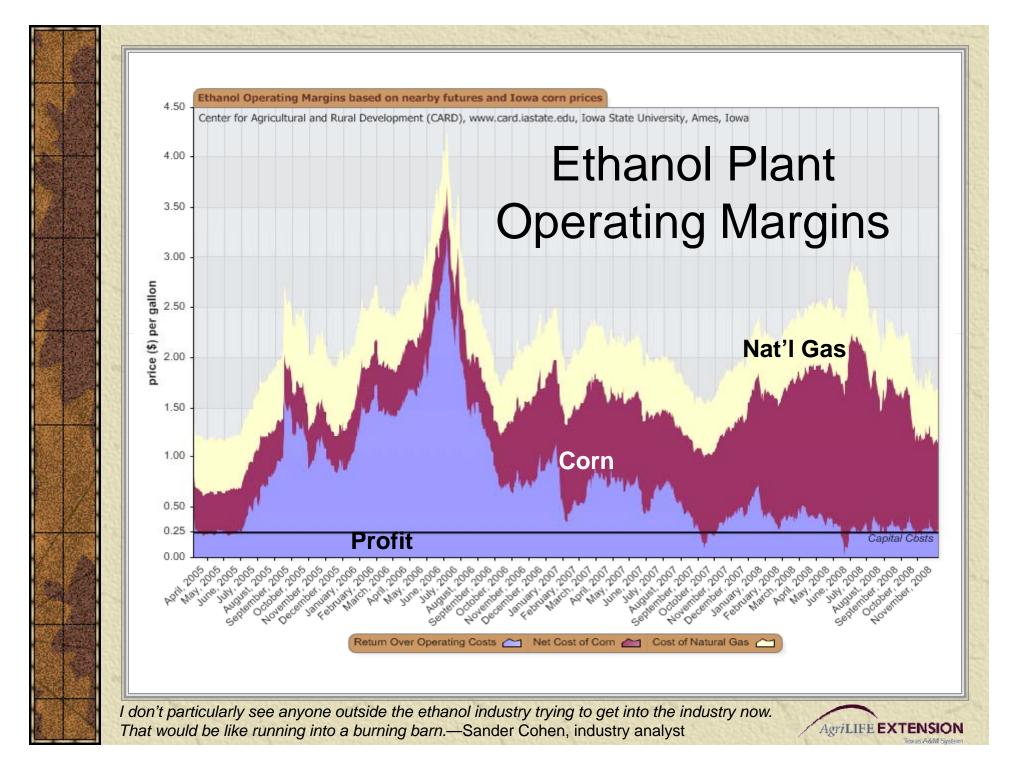
Ethanol Prices Relative to Unleaded Gas			
Time Price Relationship			
<u>'82 – '05</u>	Premium Basis		
2006	+\$.64		
Aug. '07	+\$.10		
Oct. '07	-\$.45		
Jan. '09	+\$.54		
	AgriLIFE EX		

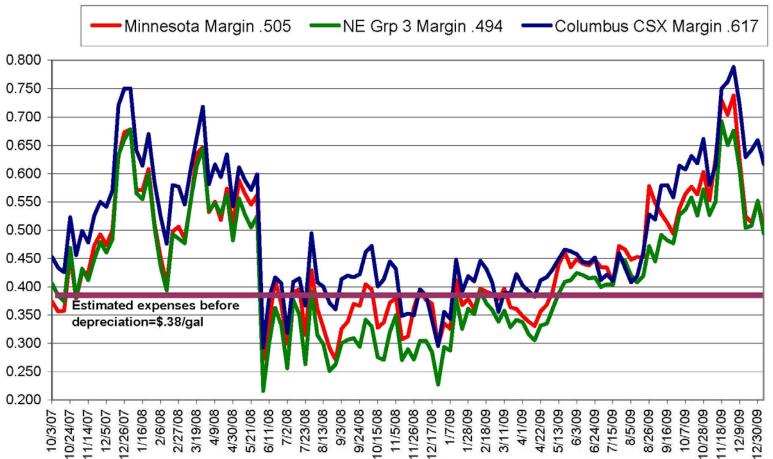
Fuel	Btu per gallon (low heating value)	Btu per gallon (high heating value)	Gallons of gasoline equivalent (high heating value)
Conventional Gasoline	115,500	125,071	1.00
Fuel ethanol (E100)	76,000	84,262	0.67
E85 (74% blend on average)		94,872	0.76
Distillate fuel oil (diesel)	128,500	138,690	1.11
Biodiesel (B100)	118,296	128,520	1.03





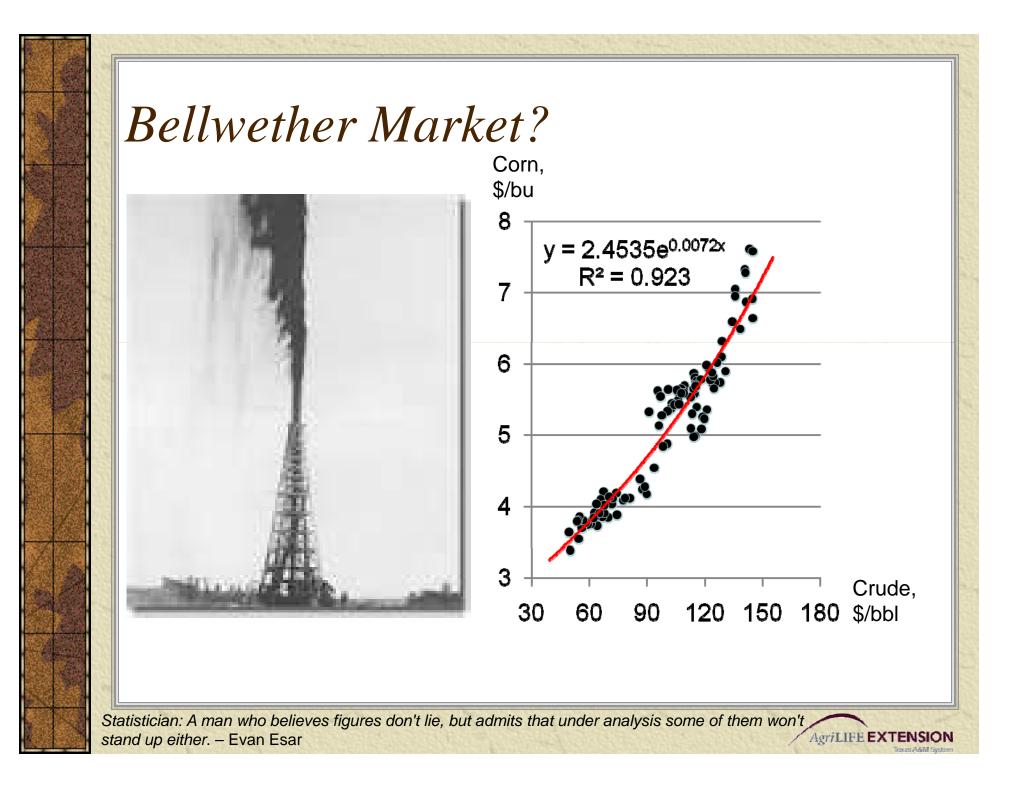
U.S. Ethanol Situation-Spring '09 ***** 2nd. Largest firm in bankruptcy *** 5-8 more in bankruptcy * 24-28 formerly operating plants idled * Several completed or nearly complete** plants delay opening *** Returns: near break-even * Severe loss in asset values** * Govt. Mandates support corn processing demand near current level -- "blending wall" issue *** Idle operating capacity: 13.5-15.0 mil. tons corn K** Idle plants =14%-18% of capacity





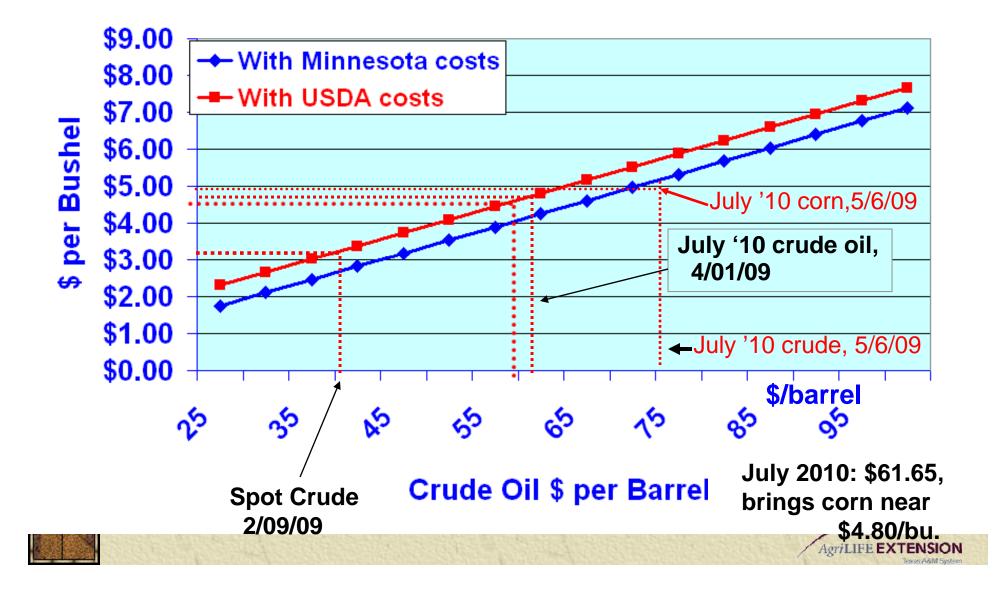
ETHANOL GROSS MARGIN*

*Gross Margin: <u>Inputs</u>: nearby corn futures/basis and nearby natural gas futures + 45 <u>Outputs</u>: DDGS (75% of cash corn) and ethanol nearby swaps with the western corn belt @ 12 under Chicago and eastern corn belt @ Chicago price.



Approximate Maximum Price Ethanol Plants to Pay for Corn with Varying Crude Oil Prices

4/01/09 updated 5/6/09



Proposed & Initiated Ethanol Plants

and Their Grain Requirement

Location	Company	Ethanol Capacity Million gal/yr	Corn Required Million bushels*	Corn Acres Required**
Levelland	Levelland/Hockey	40	14.8	76,365
Muleshoe	Panda Energy	100	37.0	190,913
Plainview	White Energy	100	37.0	190,913
Hereford	Panda Energy	100	37.0	190,913
Hereford	White Energy	100	37.0	190,913
Dumas	Pan. Ener. of Dumas	30	11.1	57,274
Stratford	Panda Energy	100	37.0	190,913
Total		570	211.1	1,088,202

*2.7 gallons of ethanol produced from a bushel of corn

**194 bu/acre base on TASS 2005



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Energy Bill

- **★** Signed into law 12/19/07
- ₭ Requires 36 billion gallons of ethanol use by 2022
- Mandates that 21 of the 36 billion gallons come from feedstocks other than corn



Renewable Fuels Standard Mandate

- Enacted under the Clean Air Act Applies to blenders.
- * EPA is the Enforcement Agency
- Standard calculated for the year in November based on previous 12 months gas use
 - Calculated on a national basis
 - 11.1 billion gallons of ethanol
 - 2009 10.21% must be R.F.
- * The larger volume blenders would be impacted less

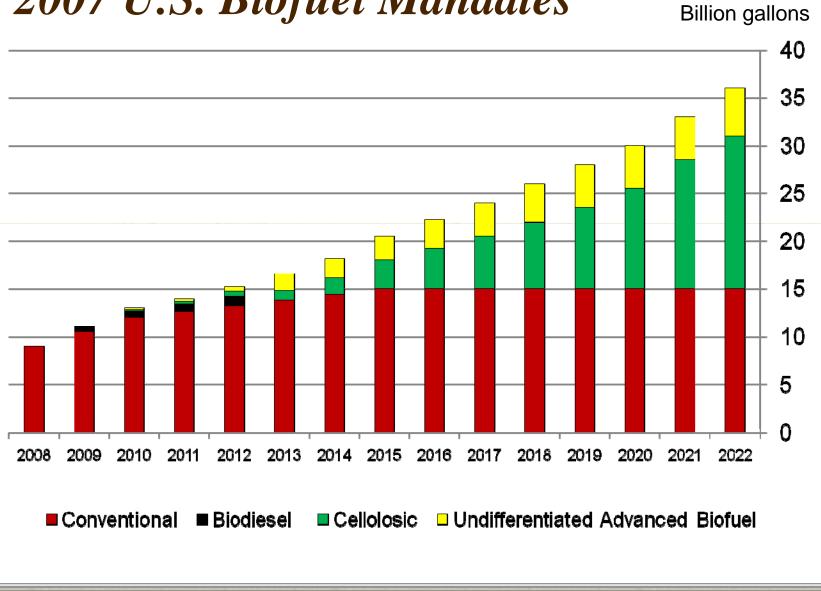
RFS Mandate Penalties

Return ill begotten gains
Plus \$25,000 fine per day or \$9,125,000/yr

* Technically-If out of compliance for a day could be considered out of compliance for the year-EPA's discretion







AgriLIFE EXTENSION

was A&M Sv

Source: FAPRI and RFA

	Applicable volume of
Calendar	renewable fuel
Year	(in billions of gallons):
2006	4.0
2007	4.7
2008	9.0
2009	11.1
2010	12.95
2011	13.95
2012	15.2
2013	16.55
2014	18.15
2015	20.5
2016	22.25
2017	24.0
2018	26.0
2019	28.0
2020	30.0
2021	33.0
2022	36.0

Della Statistica de la constitución de la constituc

Renewable Fuel Standards Ethanol-Corn Use

Year	Renewable Fuel Billing of Gallons	Corn Req. Billing of Bushels	Net Even Req. Billing of bushels
2008	9.0	3.21	2.20
2009	11.1	3.96	2.71
2010	12.95	4.63	3.16
2011	13.95	4.98	3.40
2012	15.2	5.43	3.71

Assumes 2.8 gal/bushel and 17.75 lbs of DG's produced.

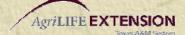


Distiller's Grain

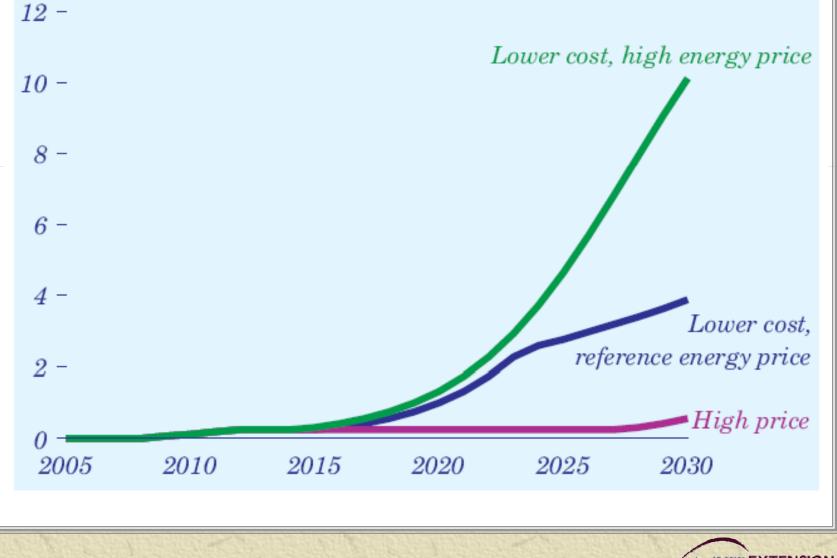
	2009	2010
Corn for		
Ethanol (bu)	3,964,000	4,625,000
Distillers		
Grain (bu)	1,257,000	1,466,000
Net Corn		
Use (bu)	2,707,000	3,159,000



Problem







AgriLIFE EXTENSION



"I have established a goal to have 60 billion gallons of our fuel come from sustainable, affordable biofuels in 2022..."

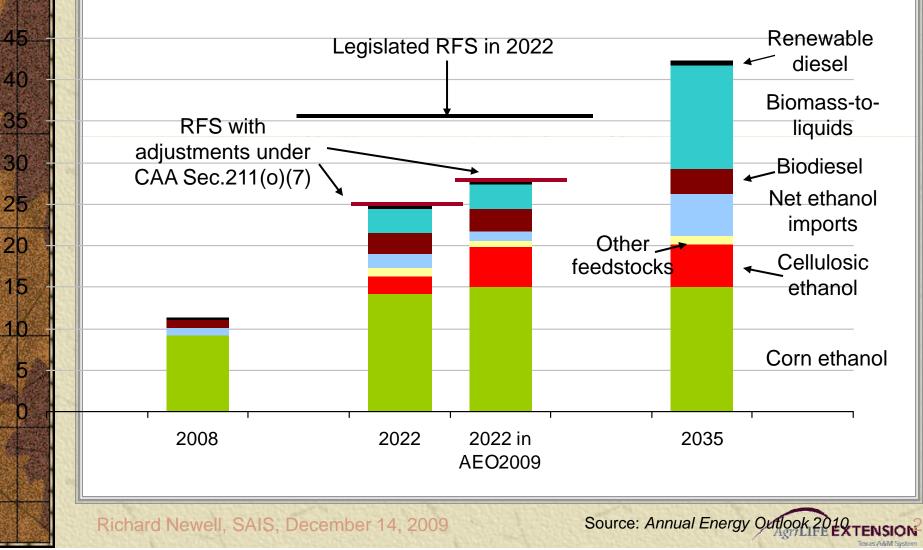




Biofuels grow, but fall short of the 36 billion gallon RFS target *in 2022, exceed it in 2035*

billion gallon-equivalents

5



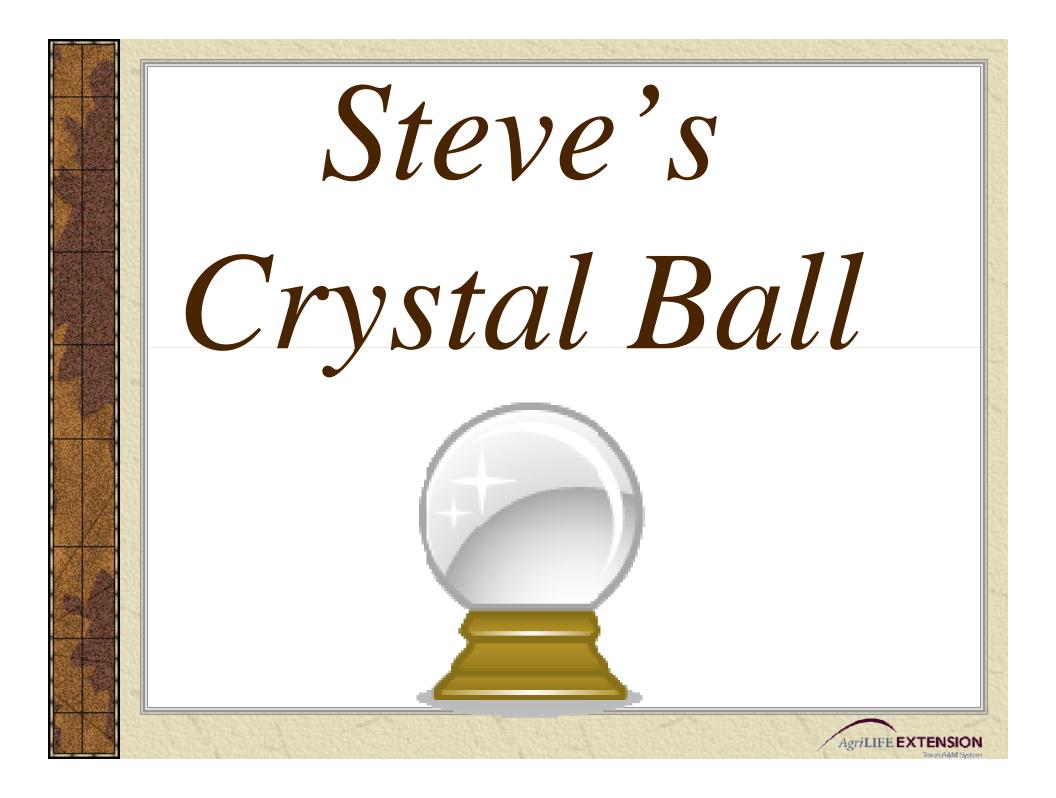
*The announcement was made on Dec. 1, which was the deadline for EPA to respond to a request from ethanol producers who want the blend limit raised from the current 10% to 15%.

Blending Wall for Ethanol

- Federal standards set the maximum of ethanol blending at 10% of the total gas supply - -Additional to E85
- Concerns over vehicle ability to use it, mileage, and transportation infrastructure
- ★ Current annual fuel consumption in the U.S. about 130 – 140 billion gallons
- ★ Currently, blending wall is estimated at 12 13 billion gallons of ethanol

Blending Wall - Observations

- Brazil has been using higher blend rates (E20 E30) without any problems
- * Long term - need to modify production processes or product (butanol)
- Short term solution - Raise blending limit to E12 or E15 or E20
- * Long term problem - increased pressure on ethanol prices due to added production (cellulosic)



What's coming in the future? Wind/Solar Storage **Improved Electric Cars** Algae Oil H-H-O The Amosson Mobile

Summary and Conclusions Short Run

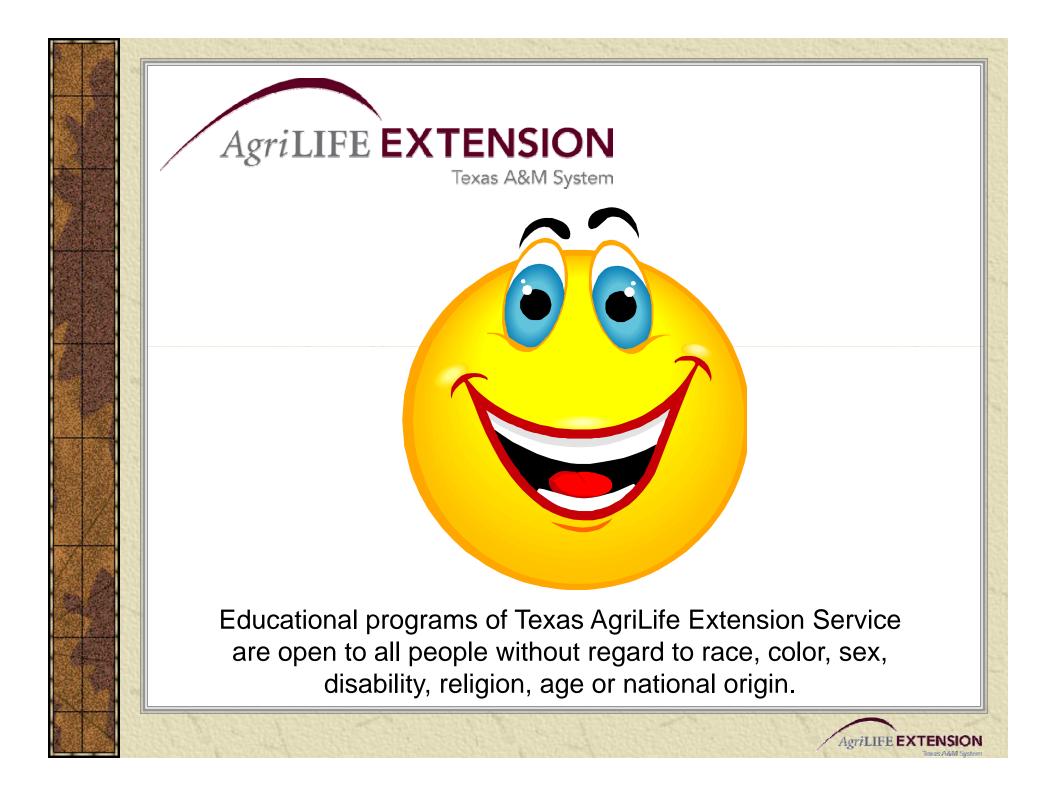
Expanded ethanol production is probably a given; however, the pace is expected to slow do to capacity and policy.

The President Elect and Secretary are big supporters of Renewable
 Current Ethanol Margins have turned positive

Summary and Conclusions

- Ethanol Production is and will suffer from growing pains
 - Demand & Supply
- DDG prices will be falling (relatively) making them attractive for livestock rations
- * The limit on corn based ethanol and the growth in yields will eventually cap corn prices in the LR.
- Blending wall and cellulosic production will become a problem in the future for corn based ethanol





4. Corn & Sorghum Basis Information



Texas A&M System

Basis

Marketing Plan Seminar

Mark Welch—Grain Marketing Economist January 20, 2010

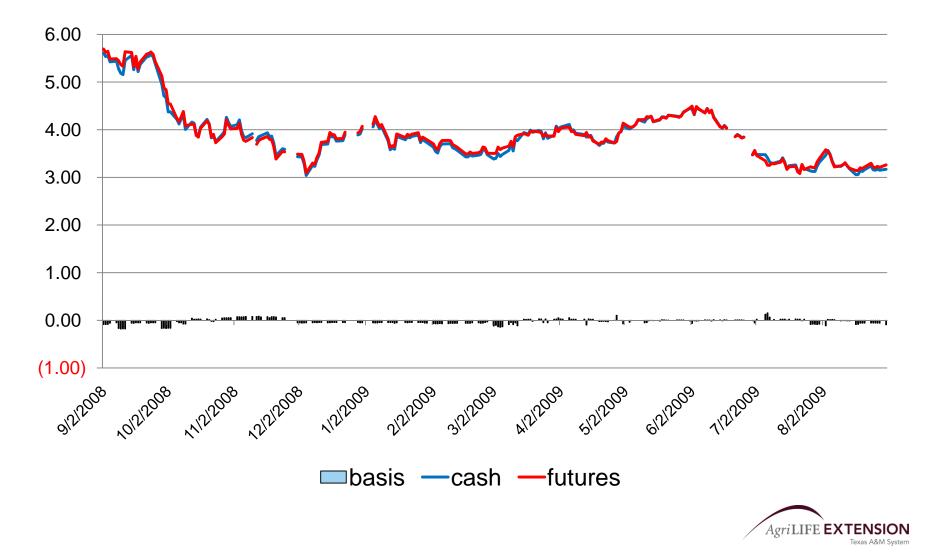
Improving Lives. Improving Texas.

- The amount that the local cash price of a commodity is above or below the futures price for a particular month
- Impacted by transportation costs, storage and handling, interest charges, supply and demand fundamentals

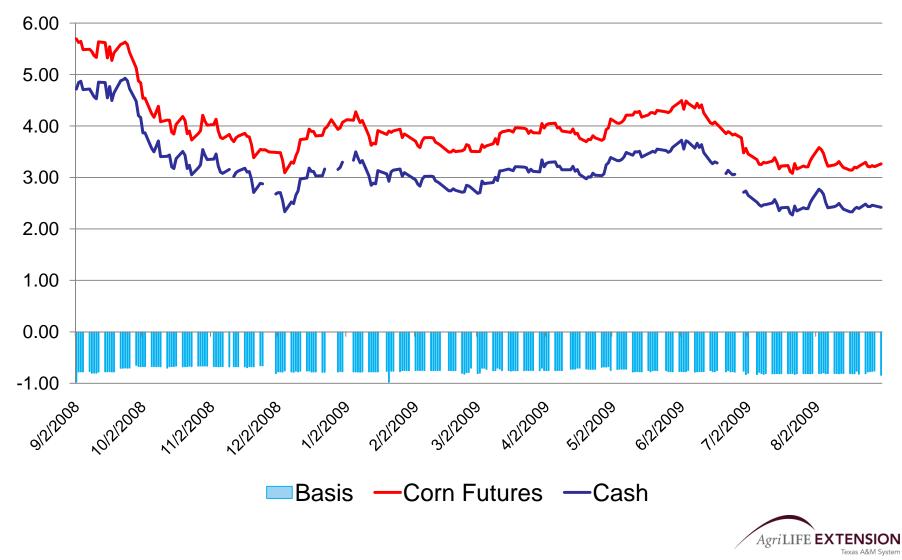
(basis = cash - futures)



Corn Prices in the Triangle Area: Futures, Cash, Basis



Sorghum Prices North of the Canadian: Corn Futures, Cash, Basis



- Basis exists mainly because of carrying charge, arbitrage between futures and cash markets, and transportation costs.
 - The carrying charge exists because stored commodities are harvested and stored one time each year. There are financing, storage and management cost associated with carrying charge.
 - Because of carrying charge, it is likely that the deferred futures price will be higher than cash price or basis with a negative sign will exist during harvest.



 Transportation costs also affect the local basis. The grain handler receives a bid from buyer, determines the transportation cost to deliver the grain and subtract that cost from the price bid to determine the local price paid to the farmer.



- Basis may also serve as a barometer of market strength or weakness
- Improving basis is a sign of underlying strength in market demand
- Declining basis is a sign of weak demand



- There are times when the formula generates a basis with a positive sign
- This denotes that the cash price is higher than futures price or cash price is selling at a premium to the futures
- This occurs because supply/demand relationships in the local cash market is different from futures market. The local supply of grain in the market may be limited relative to demand or demand may be relatively higher than supply in the local market



- The observed basis is termed as strong when the present basis is more positive or less negative than the historic average basis.
 - For example: assume that the average basis for a hypothetical market is -\$0.35 per bushel. The present basis is -\$0.10.
 - Therefore, present basis is strong relative to the historic average.

AgriLIFE **EXTENSION**

exas Δ&M System

- Similarly, the observed basis is termed as weak when the present basis is less positive or more negative than the historic average.
 - For example: assume that the average basis for a hypothetical market is -\$0.35 per bushel. The present basis is -\$0.45.
 - Therefore, present basis is weak relative to the historic average.



Cash Price – Futures Price = Basis

- Is the relationship between a local cash market and the futures market.
- Can be negative or positive.
- Is more stable than cash or futures prices.

Basis Components

- Storage (insurance and interest)
- Transportation
- Local supply and demand



The Role of Basis in Hedging

Basis describes the price relationship between cash market prices and futures market prices at a particular time and location. Basis is the number of cents (dollars) per unit that the local cash price of a commodity is above or below the current price for a particular futures contract delivery month, on a given day. Thus, basis is the *cash market price minus the futures market price* at a specific time.

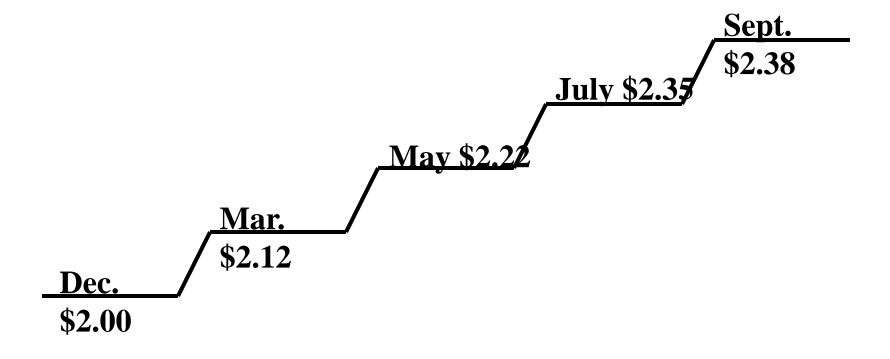
Basis is important, yet often the least understood, concept in hedging agricultural commodities. An understanding and an accurate estimate of basis is needed by farmers and rancher who want to include hedging as part of their pricing strategy.

Basis is important because approximately 97 percent of all agricultural commodities traded in the futures market are offset before delivery. Therefore, because the actual physical commodity is mostly sold on the cash market, the hedged futures price will not be the realized price for the commodity. An estimate of that price can be calculated using the basis.

A knowledge of the local basis is necessary to translate a given futures price into probable effective price for local delivery. The futures price plus the expected basis (with appropriate arithmetic sign) is an estimate of the price the futures market is offering for the commodity delivered to the local market during a particular month. Remember, the basis is cash minus futures. Therefore, when the basis is negative, the futures price is reduced by the amount of the basis. When the basis is positive, the futures price is increased by the basis value.

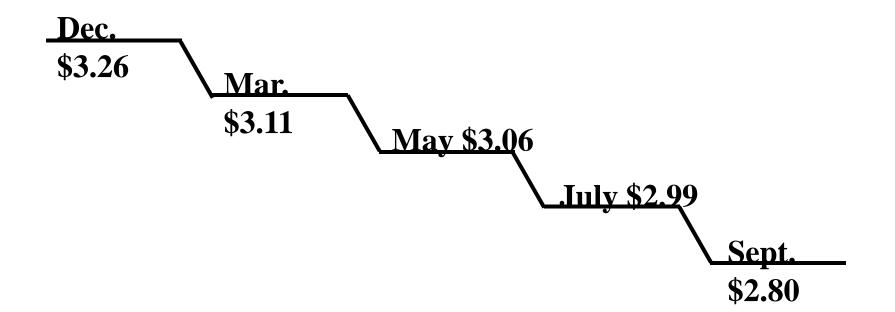


Market Carry Normal Market





Market Carry Inverted Market



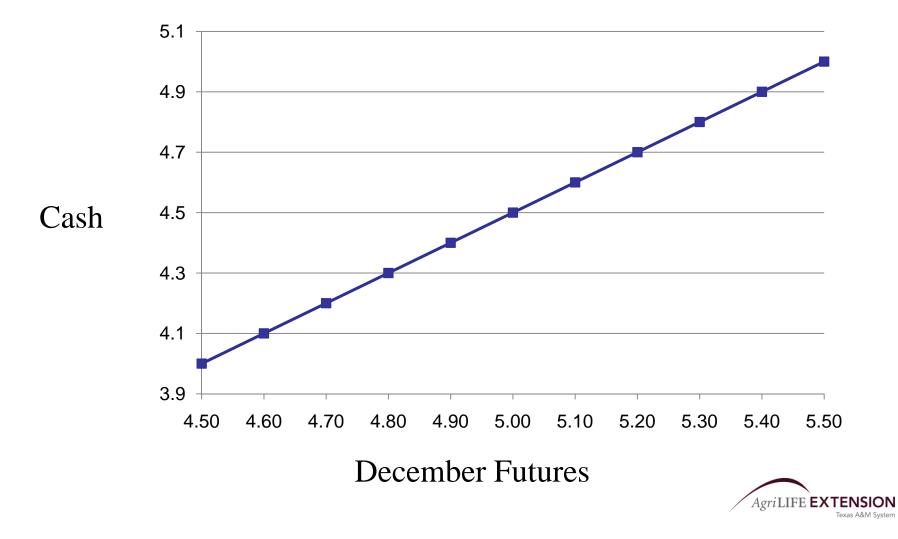


Basis and Expected Price

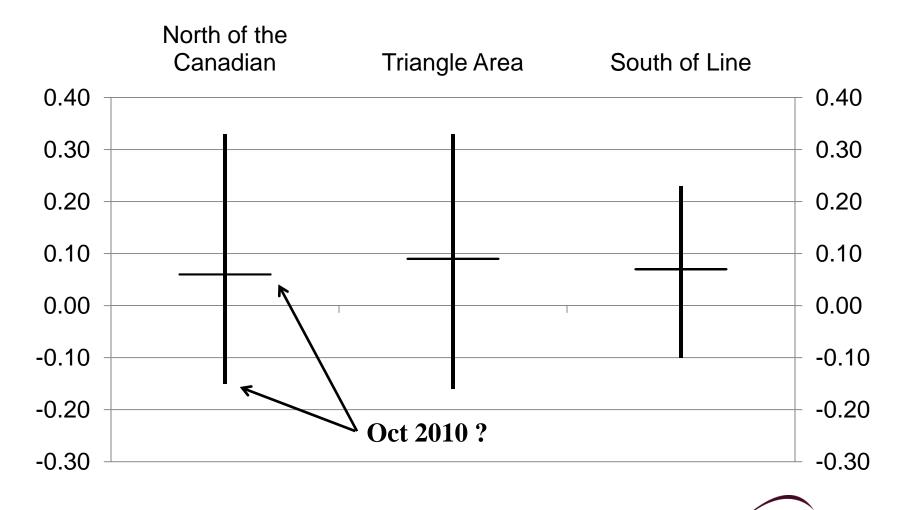
- Knowledge of local basis is necessary to translate a given futures price into a probable price for local delivery
- The futures price adjusted for basis is the price the market is offering for your grain delivered at a local elevator during a particular month (expected price = futures + basis)



Expected Price, -\$0.50 basis



Texas Corn Basis in Oct vs. Dec Contract High, Low, Average (2005-09)



AgriLIFE **EXTENSION**

Texas A&M System

Source: http://mastermarketer.tamu.edu/

Basis Tracking Form

Basis Table

Commodity _____ Location _____

Nearby Futures Contract					
Date	Cash Price	Futures Contract Month	Futures Contract Price	Basis	

Harvest Delivery			
Forward Cash Contract Offer	Harvest Contract Futures Price	Implied Basis	Basis Contract Offer
	-		



The Master Marketer Educational System

Department of Agricultural Economics







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			Basis Pr	oject	
	,	Welcome to the Basis	Project! To view our b	asis data, click on the	first link below.
		• <u>View</u>	Corn and Whe	at Basis Inform	ation
		0	unding Provided by: Texas Wheat Produce Texas Corn Producers		
			S WHEAT CERS BOARD	TELE COLO	
		● What is ○]	he Cash and Futures Basis? Link to Grain Basis pu Link to Livestock Basi	blication	
		<u>VVheat</u>	<u>Basis Seasonality Stu</u>	<u>idy</u>	
		• Corn St	torage Decision Model	-Downloadable Excel f	<u>File</u>



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Home	About Us	Resources	Programs	Links	
elect a Com	modity: Corn				
Select a Mark	ket:				
District 1 -	Corn North of the Cana Map	adian (Counties: Dalla	ım, Hansford, Hartley, I	Hemphil, Hutchison,	Lipscomb, Moore, Ochlitree, Roberts, Sherman) View
ODistrict 1 -	Corn at Amarillo Term	inals (Counties: Potte	er, Randall) <u>View Map</u>		
ODistrict 1 -	Corn in the Eastern Pa <u>View Map</u>	nhandle (Counties: A	Armstrong, Carson, Gra	y, Hansford, Hemph	ill, Hutchins, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Roberts, Wheeler)
ODistrict 1 -	Corn in the Northwest	Quadrant (Counties:	Dallam, Hartley, Moore	, Sherman) <u>View M</u> a	ap
ODistrict 1 -	Corn in the Southwest	t Quadrant (Counties:	Deaf Smith, Oldham, I	Parmer, Potter, Ran	dall, Swisher) <u>View Map</u>
ODistrict 2 -	Corn South of the Line	e (Counties: Bailey, Fl	oyd, Hale, Hockley, La	mb, Lubbock) <u>View I</u>	Map
ODistrict 2 -	Corn in the Triangle A	rea (Counties: Deaf S	mith, Randall, Parmer,	Castro, Swisher) <u>Vi</u>	ew Map
ODistrict 4 -	Fort Worth Corn <u>View</u>	Map			
ODistrict 4 -	North Texas Corn <u>∀iev</u>	<u>v Map</u>			
ODistrict 6 -	West Texas Corn <u>∨iew</u>	<u>Map</u>			
ODistrict 8 -	Corn in Central Texas				
ODistrict 8 -	Corn in Central Texas	- North (Counties: Ell	is, Hill and Navarro) <u>Vi</u> e	ew Map	
ODistrict 8 -	Corn in Central Texas	- South (Counties: Be	ell, McLennan and Willi	amson) <u>∨iew Map</u>	
	Corn in Southwoot To	vae West (Counties: M	1edina, Uvalde) <u>View M</u>	an	



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Select a Commo	dity: Corn Corn North of the Can	- diau			
Select Output Ty	ype: (Select the <u>butto</u>	<u>n</u> to choose graphs; cli	ick on the <u>text</u> for an e	example.)	
Graphs:	Tables akly Cash Price 🤿 Ta	:: able 1. Average Monthly	/ Basis for Selected V	oor	
○ Graph 2. Wei ○ Graph 2. Wei ○ Graph 3. Nea	ekly Basis O Ta rby Basis O Ta O Ta	able 2. Average Monthly able 3. Statistical Sumr able 4. Average Monthly	y Cash and Futures Pr mary of Basis Values t y Nearby Basis for the	ices for Selected Year for Selected Years Nearby Futures Contra	
		able 5. Weekly Cash P able 6. Weekly Forward			Implied Basis
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Select a Market:	Corn North of the Cana	adian			
Select Output Ty	pe: Graph 3. Nearby B	asis			
Select Year: (You 2007 A 2006 2005 2004 2003 V Submit	ι can select multiple γε	ears for this output type	e. Use the shift key to	select a contiguous ra	inge.)



					Futures	Market =	Com at (Cmcago					
	1995	1996	199 7	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
						(Doll	ars Per Bu	ishel)					
Jan	0.09	0.15	-0.04	-0.05	-0.07	-0.16	-0.02	0.10	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.24
Feb	0.08	0.20	-0.07	-0.03	-0.05	-0.13	0.02	0.11	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.12	
Mar	0.02	0.24	-0.15	-0.07	-0.12	-0.18	0.01	0.06	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.06	
Apr	0.02	0.19	-0.13	-0.00	-0.14	-0.14	0.04	0.09	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.13	
May	0.03	0.24	-0.02	0.00	-0.19	-0.18	0.01	0.06	0.22	0.11	0.05	0.13	
Jun	0.13	-0.15	0.10	0.07	-0.17	-0.07	0.08	0.11	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.13	
Jul	0.07	0.45	0.20	0.05	-0.09	-0.01	0.05	0.11	0.28	0.17	0.02	0.16	
Aug	0.07	0.99	0.15	0.00	-0.09	-0.01	0.09	0.13	0.29	0.24	0.07	0.19	
Sep	0.06	0.35	0.02	-0.14	-0.18	-0.08	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.25	
Oct	0.07	-0.00	-0.04	-0.08	-0.15	-0.00	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.29	
Nov	0.11	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.11	0.05	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.28	
Dec	0.10	-0.05	-0.08	-0.08	-0.18	-0.04	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.09	0.23	

Table 4. Average Monthly Nearby Basis for the Nearby Futures Contract Over Time

Cash Market = Corn North of the Canadian

Futures Market = Corp at Chicago

Printed on 01/12/2007 Using Cash Prices Updated as of 1/11/2007

Note: Rollover to the next futures contract occurs at the beginning of the delivery month, i.e. for corn the May futures contract becomes the nearby on March 1



		Cash M			itures (B	isis		
Week	Date	Cash	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Ma
	[(\$/Bu)	-	(D	ollars P	-				. (Dollars F	-	el)	
1	Jan 05	2.24	2.16	2.25	2.33	2.39	2.49	2.56	0.08	-0.01	-0.09	-0.15	-0.25	-0.3
2	Jan 12	2.26	2.13	2.22	2.31	2.38	2.48	2.55	0.13	0.04	-0.05	-0.12	-0.22	-0.2
3	Jan 19	2.18	2.05	2.15	2.24	2.32	2.42	2.50	0.13	0.03	-0.06	-0.14	-0.24	-0.3
4	Jan 26	2.30	2.17	2.27	2.36	2.43	2.53	2.59	0.13	0.03	-0.06	-0.13	-0.23	-0.2
5	Feb 02	2.33	2.21	2.30	2.39	2.47	2.57	2.63	0.12	0.03	-0.06	-0.14	-0.24	-0.3
6	Feb 09	2.38	2.26	2.36	2.45	2.51	2.61	2.66	0.12	0.02	-0.07	-0.13	-0.23	-0.2
7	Feb 16	2.36	2.24	2.34	2.44	2.50	2.60	2.66	0.12	0.02	-0.08	-0.14	-0.24	-0.3
8	Feb 23	2.37	2.23	2.34	2.43	2.50	2.60	2.66	0.14	0.03	-0.06	-0.13	-0.23	-0.2
9	Mar 02	2.43	2.29	2.39	2.49	2.56	2.65	2.71	0.14	0.04	-0.06	-0.13	-0.22	-0.2
10	Mar 09	2.38	2.23	2.32	2.42	2.51	2.61	2.68	0.15	0.06	-0.04	-0.13	-0.23	-0.3
11	Mar 16	2.30		2.25	2.35	2.44	2.56	2.63		0.05	-0.05	-0.14	-0.26	-0.3
12	Mar 23	2.24		2.19	2.30	2.40	2.51	2.60		0.05	-0.06	-0.16	-0.27	-0.3
13	Mar 30	2.38		2.28	2.39	2.48	2.60	2.69		0.10	-0.01	-0.10	-0.22	-0.3
14	Apr 06	2.52		2.42	2.53	2.62	2.73	2.81		0.10	-0.01	-0.10	-0.21	-0.2
15	Apr 13	2.46		2.36	2.49	2.58	2.69	2.77		0.10	-0.03	-0.12	-0.23	-0.3
16	Apr 20	2.49		2.36	2.48	2.58	2.70	2.78		0.13	0.01	-0.09	-0.21	-0.2
17	Apr 27	2.48		2.31	2.43	2.53	2.66	2.76		0.17	0.05	-0.05	-0.18	-0.2
18	May 04	2.49		2.30	2.39	2.50	2.63	2.73		0.19	0.10	-0.01	-0.14	-0.2
19 20	May 11 May 18	2.60		2.38	$2.47 \\ 2.60$	$2.58 \\ 2.71$	$2.71 \\ 2.85$	2.82 2.94		0.22	0.13 0.15	0.02 0.04	-0.11	-0.2 -0.1
20	May 18 May 25	2.75 2.68			2.53	2.64	2.65	2.88			0.15	0.04	-0.10 -0.10	-0.1
21	Jun 01	2.69			2.55	2.66	2.76	2.00			0.13	0.04	-0.10	-0.2
22	Jun 08	2.69			2.35	2.58	2.01	2.91			0.14	0.03	-0.12	-0.2
23 24	Jun 15	2.46			2.40	2.36	2.59	2.62			0.14	0.02 0.01	-0.11	-0.2
25	Jun 22	2.40			2.35	2.43	2.59	2.69			0.13	0.01	-0.13	-0.2
26	Jun 29	2.43			2.29	2.40	2.55	2.66			0.12	0.01	-0.14	-0.2
27	Jul 06	2.70			2.45	2.55	2.70	2.82			0.25	0.15	0.00	-0.1
28	Jul 13	2.75			2.53	2.60	2.76	2.87			0.22	0.15	-0.01	-0.1
29	Jul 20	2.61			2.00	2.43	2.59	2.72			0.22	0.18	0.02	-0.1
30	Jul 27	2.53				2.38	2.54	2.68				0.15	-0.01	-0.1
31	Aug 03	2.60				2.45	2.62	2.76				0.15	-0.02	-0.1
32	Aug 10	2.54				2.39	2.56	2.70				0.15	-0.02	-0.1
33	Aug 17	2.34				2.19	2.36	2.50				0.15	-0.02	-0.1
34	Aug 24	2.42				2.28	2.44	2.59				0.14	-0.02	-0.1
35	Aug 31	2.69				2.32	2.48	2.63				0.37	0.21	0.0
36	Sep 07	2.69				2.31	2.46	2.60				0.38	0.23	0.0
37	Sep 14	2.60				2.23	2.37	2.51				0.37	0.23	0.0
38	Sep 21	2.82					2.57	2.70					0.25	0.1
39	Sep 28	2.91					2.64	2.78					0.27	0.1
40	Oct 05	3.00					2.72	2.83					0.28	0.1
41	Oct 12	3.26					2.98	3.08					0.28	0.1
42	Oct 19	3.49					3.16	3.27					0.33	0.2
43	Oct 26	3.55					3.27	3.40					0.28	0.1
44	Nov 02	3.73					3.45	3.59					0.28	0.1
45	Nov 09	3.78					3.50	3.66					0.28	0.1
46	Nov 16	3.82					3.52	3.66					0.30	0.1
47	Nov 23	3.89					3.63	3.78					0.26	0.1
48	Nov 30	4.07					3.77	3.91					0.30	0.1

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		Years Used Ar					
		Cash Market	t = Com North	of the Canadia	1		
		Futures	Market = Corn	at Chicago			
		Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar
		(Dollars Per Bus	(hel)			
Jan	Average:	0.13	0.07	0.02	-0.00	-0.05	-0.11
	Minimum:	0.06	-0.01	-0.09	-0.15	-0.25	-0.32
	Maximum:	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.19
Feb	Average:	0.15	0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.06	-0.11
	Minimum:	0.10	0.02	-0.08	-0.14	-0.24	-0.30
	Maximum:	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.17
Mar	Average:	0.15	0.09	0.03	-0.00	-0.06	-0.12
	Minimum:	0.12	0.04	-0.06	-0.16	-0.27	-0.36
	Maximum:	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17
Apr	Average:		0.12	0.05	0.02	-0.03	-0.09
	Minimum:		0.07	-0.03	-0.12	-0.23	-0.31
	Maximum:		0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.18
May	Average:		0.15	0.11	0.07	0.01	-0.06
	Minimum:		0.10	0.02	-0.06	-0.16	-0.24
	Maximum:		0.22	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.21
Jun	Average:			0.14	0.08	0.00	-0.07
	Minimum:			0.06	-0.04	-0.14	-0.26
	Maximum:			0.24	0.29	0.29	0.23
Jul	Average:			0.17	0.16	0.06	-0.02
	Minimum:			-0.02	-0.10	-0.21	-0.28
	Maximum:			0.25	0.30	0.28	0.20
Aug	Average:				0.18	0.06	-0.03
	Minimum:				0.06	-0.08	-0.18
	Maximum:				0.37	0.21	0.15
Sep	Average:				0.27	0.17	0.07
	Minimum:				0.17	0.03	-0.09
	Maximum:				0.38	0.27	0.16
Oct	Average:					0.19	0.09
	Minimum:					0.15	0.04
	Maximum:					0.33	0.22
Nov	Average:					0.20	0.10
	Minimum:					0.15	0.03
	Maximum:					0.30	0.18
Dec	Average:					0.17	0.11
	Minimum:					0.12	0.03

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					Futures	Market =	Corn at (Chicago					
	1995	1996	199 7	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
-						(Doll	ars Per Bi	ushel)					
Jan	-0.17	-0.20	-0.46	-0.36	-0.42	-0.51	-0.26	-0.16	-0.10	-0.11	-0.14	-0.25	-0.20
Feb	-0.19	-0.17	-0.48	-0.35	-0.39	-0.49	-0.22	-0.15	-0.10	-0.09	-0.16	-0.26	
Mar	-0.24	-0.16	-0.47	-0.41	-0.44	-0.52	-0.21	-0.17	-0.09	-0.15	-0.19	-0.31	
Apr	-0.24	-0.22	-0.47	-0.33	-0.44	-0.51	-0.19	-0.17	-0.09	-0.16	-0.19	-0.25	
May	-0.27	-0.19	-0.36	-0.34	-0.51	-0.52	-0.20	-0.20	-0.13	-0.19	-0.26	-0.25	
Jun	-0.15	-0.24	-0.30	-0.30	-0.50	-0.39	-0.12	-0.18	-0.12	-0.18	-0.23	-0.25	
Jul	-0.20	0.75	-0.21	-0.28	-0.52	-0.27	-0.16	-0.22	-0.09	-0.19	-0.25	-0.19	
Aug	-0.21	0.57	-0.26	-0.28	-0.51	-0.27	-0.16	-0.20	-0.09	-0.19	-0.25	-0.17	
Sep	-0.22	-0.14	-0.34	-0.45	-0.57	-0.33	-0.25	-0.22	-0.21	-0.22	-0.22	-0.19	
Oct	-0.22	-0.42	-0.40	-0.40	-0.54	-0.27	-0.12	-0.16	-0.18	-0.20	-0.21	-0.18	
Nov	-0.21	-0.45	-0.37	-0.36	-0.46	-0.22	-0.07	-0.12	-0.09	-0.16	-0.17	-0.14	
Dec	-0.10	-0.45	-0.41	-0.43	-0.53	-0.29	-0.19	-0.11	-0.05	-0.24	-0.29	-0.21	

Table 4. Average Monthly Nearby Basis for the Nearby Futures Contract Over Time

Cash Market = Sorghum North of the Canadian

Futures Market = Corn at Chie

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Note: Rollover to the next futures contract occurs at the beginning of the delivery month, i.e. for corn the May futures contract becomes the nearby on March 1



		Years Used Are	· ·	· ·			
		Cash Market =	0		an		
			Market = Corn	5			
		Mar	May	<u>Jul</u>	Sep	Dec	Mar
_		· · ·	Dollars Per Bus				
Jan	Average:	-0.15	-0.21	-0.26	-0.28	-0.33	-0.39
	Minimum:	-0.27	-0.37	-0.46	-0.53	-0.63	-0.69
	Maximum:	-0.07	-0.10	-0.12	-0.08	-0.05	-0.06
Feb	Average:	-0.15	-0.22	-0.28	-0.31	-0.36	-0.41
	Minimum:	-0.27	-0.37	-0.46	-0.53	-0.63	-0.69
	Maximum:	-0.07	-0.09	-0.12	-0.10	-0.08	-0.09
Mar	Average:	-0.13	-0.19	-0.25	-0.29	-0.34	-0.40
	Minimum:	-0.25	-0.35	-0.45	-0.52	-0.64	-0.71
	Maximum:	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.08	-0.09
Apr	Average:		-0.17	-0.24	-0.27	-0.32	-0.39
	Minimum:		-0.26	-0.37	-0.46	-0.59	-0.69
	Maximum:		-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08	-0.13
May	Average:		-0.16	-0.20	-0.24	-0.31	-0.38
	Minimum:		-0.18	-0.27	-0.37	-0.51	-0.61
	Maximum:		-0.12	-0.11	-0.10	-0.09	-0.13
Jun	Average:			-0.20	-0.26	-0.34	-0.41
	Minimum:			-0.26	-0.38	-0.52	-0.62
	Maximum:			-0.12	-0.07	-0.07	-0.13
Jul	Average:			-0.16	-0.18	-0.27	-0.36
	Minimum:			-0.25	-0.31	-0.42	-0.50
	Maximum:			-0.12	-0.05	-0.10	-0.18
Aug	Average:				-0.18	-0.30	-0.39
	Minimum:				-0.28	-0.41	-0.50
	Maximum:				-0.08	-0.17	-0.23
Sep	Average:				-0.13	-0.21	-0.31
	Minimum:				-0.23	-0.37	-0.49
	Maximum:				0.00	-0.13	-0.22
Oct	Average:					-0.18	-0.27
	Minimum:					-0.21	-0.34
	Maximum:					-0.11	-0.16
Nov	Average:					-0.14	-0.23
	Minimum:					-0.20	-0.36
	Maximum:					-0.02	-0.11
Dec	Average:					-0.12	-0.18
	Minimum:					-0.20	-0.30
	Maximum:					-0.06	0.02

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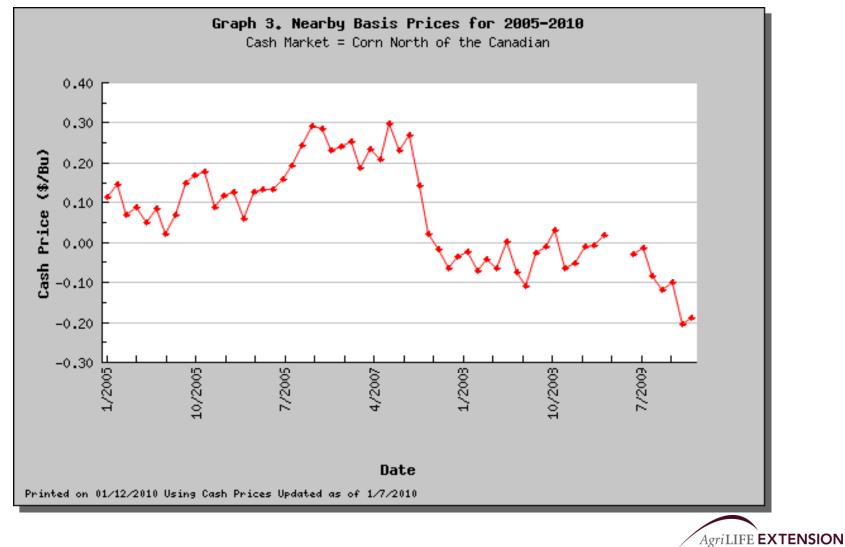


		Cash Mar		 	ture 4	Contra	ct				Pa	isis		
Week	Date	Cash	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Dec	Ma
week	Datt	(\$/Bu)	Iviai			er Bush		Mai	Iviai	•	Dollars P	-		1410
1	Jan 05	1.90	2.16	2.25	2.33	2.39	2.49	2.56	-0.26	-0.35	-0.43	-0.49	-0.59	-0.6
2	Jan 12	1.89	2.10	2.23	2.33 2.31	2.39	2.49	2.55	-0.20	-0.33	-0.43	-0.49 -0.49	-0.59	-0.0
3	Jan 12 Jan 19	1.81	2.05	2.15	2.24	2.30	2.40	2.50	-0.24	-0.34	-0.42	-0.51	-0.61	-0.6
4	Jan 26	1.90	2.05	2.27	2.36	2.43	2.53	2.59	-0.24	-0.37	-0.46	-0.53	-0.63	-0.0
5	Feb 02	1.90	2.17	2.30	2.39	2.45	2.55	2.63	-0.27	-0.36	-0.45	-0.53	-0.63	-0.0
6	Feb 02	1.94	2.26	2.36	2.39	2.51	2.61	2.66	-0.27	-0.37	-0.46	-0.52	-0.62	-0.0
7	Feb 16	2.00	2.20	2.34	2.44	2.50	2.60	2.66	-0.24	-0.34	-0.44	-0.50	-0.60	-0.6
8	Feb 23	1.97	2.23	2.34	2.43	2.50	2.60	2.66	-0.26	0.37	0.46	-0.53	-0.63	-0.6
9	Mar 02	2.04	2.29	2.39	2.49	2.56	2.65	2.71	-0.25	-0.35	-0.45	-0.52	-0.61	-0.6
10	Mar 02	2.04	2.23	2.32	2.49	2.50	2.61	2.68	-0.23	-0.32	-0.42	-0.51	-0.61	-0.6
11	Mar 16	1.92	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.44	2.56	2.63	-0.25	-0.33	-0.43	-0.52	-0.64	-0.7
12	Mar 23	1.93		2.19	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60		-0.26	-0.37	-0.47	-0.58	-0.6
13	Mar 30	1.98		2.28	2.39	2.48	2.60	2.69		-0.30	-0.41	-0.50	-0.62	-0.7
14	Apr 06	2.16		2.42	2.53	2.62	2.73	2.81		-0.26	-0.37	-0.46	-0.57	-0.0
15	Apr 13	2.12		2.36	2.49	2.58	2.69	2.77		-0.24	-0.37	-0.46	-0.57	-0.6
16	Apr 20	2.12		2.36	2.48	2.58	2.70	2.78		-0.24	-0.36	-0.46	-0.58	-0.6
17	Apr 27	2.07		2.31	2.43	2.53	2.66	2.76		-0.24	-0.36	-0.46	-0.59	-0.6
18	May 04	2.13		2.30	2.39	2.50	2.63	2.73		-0.17	-0.26	-0.37	-0.50	-0.6
19	May 11	2.23		2.38	2.47	2.58	2.71	2.82		-0.15	-0.24	-0.35	-0.48	-0.5
20	May 18	2.35			2.60	2.71	2.85	2.94			-0.25	-0.36	-0.50	-0.5
21	May 25	2.27			2.53	2.64	2.78	2.88			-0.26	-0.37	-0.51	-0.6
22	Jun 01	2.30			2.55	2.66	2.81	2.91			-0.25	-0.36	-0.51	-0.6
23	Jun 08	2.21			2.46	2.58	2.71	2.82			-0.25	-0.37	-0.50	-0.6
24	Jun 15	2.07			2.33	2.45	2.59	2.69			-0.26	-0.38	-0.52	-0.6
25	Jun 22	2.08			2.31	2.42	2.57	2.69			-0.23	-0.34	-0.49	-0.6
26	Jun 29	2.06			2.29	2.40	2.55	2.66			-0.23	-0.34	-0.49	-0.6
27	Jul 06	2.32			2.45	2.55	2.70	2.82			-0.13	-0.23	-0.38	-0.5
28	Jul 13	2.41			2.53	2.60	2.76	2.87			-0.12	-0.19	-0.35	-0.4
29	Jul 20	2.27				2.43	2.59	2.72				-0.16	-0.32	-0.4
30	Jul 27	2.19				2.38	2.54	2.68				-0.19	-0.35	-0.4
31	Aug 03	2.26				2.45	2.62	2.76				-0.19	-0.36	-0.5
32	Aug 10	2.21				2.39	2.56	2.70				-0.18	-0.35	-0.4
33	Aug 17	2.03				2.19	2.36	2.50				-0.16	-0.33	-0.4
34	Aug 24	2.12				2.28	2.44	2.59				-0.16	-0.32	-0.4
35	Aug 31	2.18				2.32	2.48	2.63				-0.14	-0.30	-0 .4
36	Sep 07	2.21				2.31	2.46	2.60				-0.10	-0.25	-0.3
37	Sep 14	2.20				2.23	2.37	2.51				-0.03	-0.17	-0.3
38	Sep 21	2.39					2.57	2.70					-0.18	-0.3
39	Sep 28	2.46					2.64	2.78					-0.18	-0.3
40	Oct 05	2.55					2.72	2.83					-0.17	-0.2
41	Oct 12	2.79					2.98	3.08					-0.19	-0.2
42	Oct 19	2.98					3.16	3.27					-0.18	-0.2
43	Oct 26	3.08					3.27	3.40					-0.19	-0.3
44	Nov 02	3.26					3.45	3.59					-0.19	-0.3
45	Nov 09	3.30					3.50	3.66					-0.20	-0.3
46	Nov 16	3.39					3.52	3.66					-0.13	-0.2
47	Nov 23	3.49					3.63	3.78					-0.14	-0.2
48	Nov 30	3.75					3.77	3.91	1				-0.02	-0.

Printed on 01/13/2007 Using Cash Prices Updated as of 1/11/2007

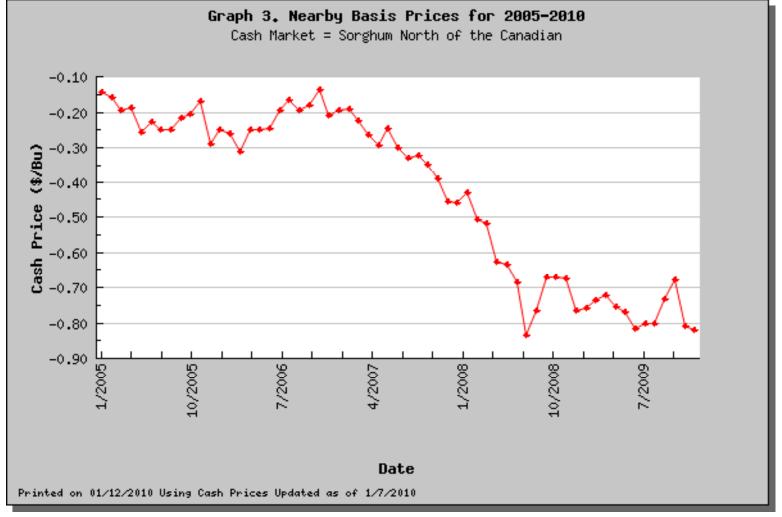


Basis: Corn North of the Canadian



Texas A&M System

Basis: Sorghum North of the Canadian





Basis

- ' Expected Harvest Basis:
- ' Expected Mar. 1 Basis:
- ' Expected May. 1 Basis:
- ' If short crop basis will....
- ' If large crop basis will....
- ' Strategies:
- ' NOTES:

