Introduction

Installation of Automatic Milking Systems (AMS) in Iowa continues to grow. Approximately 5% of Iowa dairy producers currently use AMS. In order to assist dairy producers and lenders make informed decisions on the economic variables associated with AMS consideration, a partial budget spreadsheet tool was developed. (Pg.3)

There are two very important things to note when comparing AMS versus conventional parlor milking. First, many factors are “highly variable” meaning that slight changes in milk price or projected change in milk production, for instance, can significantly change the financial impact. Second, there is a wide variation in results from producers implementing AMS in terms of milk production and other responses.

Herd and Financial Assumptions

Herd size is important in calculating the number of AMS needed. One AMS can handle an estimate 55-70 milking cows. An additional 10% to 12% herd size can be added when including dry cows. Thus, a 72 cow total herd per AMS is typical, depending upon milk production system.

Milk price should be estimated as a long term, projected average. Estimated cost per AMS should include new building or modifications to existing structures to house the robot and adequate alleys for cow flow. Area to house the AMS averages $25,000 per AMS. On average, each AMS costs around $225,000.

AMS installed in the early 2000’s are still in operation. So, “years of useful life” is an unknown variable. Ten years of useful life is a very conservative estimate while more than 15 years may be risky, especially with the rapid development in AMS technology. The value of AMS after its useful life is also not clearly defined at this time. Interest rate on money should represent the cost of interest paid to a bank; or the opportunity cost of the owner’s money; or a combination of both over the life of the loan and/or AMS. Insurance rate is the rate per $1,000 of value of AMS. Value of AMS used for interest and insurance is the full investment value less salvage value.

Labor Changes

One of the leading interest factors of AMS is the reduction of labor. Current hours of milking for the designated herd size in a current milking system need to be compared to the anticipated hours of milking labor after the AMS is installed. Management of labor tends to decrease, too.

Herd Management Software

The herd management software includes rumination data, milk conductivity, and cow activity. This information can lead to savings from heightened heat and mastitis detection and faster identification of sick cows. Pregnancy rates tend to increase. There will likely be an increase in records management with the AMS to utilize data that might not be available with other milking systems.

Milk Production, Fat, Protein and Quality Changes

Producers may experience losses in milk production six to nine percent lower from 3x milking. From 2x milking, one could expect a three to five percent increase or more. Iowa surveys show a 10% increase on herds not building new facilities. This is a huge variable of AMS financial impact. Somatic Cell Counts (SCC) and bacteria counts tend to increase in the first few months after adoption to the AMS but tends to drop to initial levels or even 20% lower after the adoption period. Milk fat and protein tends to increase.

Feed Costs and Intake Changes

Feed cost per pound and intake level changes are seldom accounted for but can be significant. Milk production and feed intake have a positive correlation. AMS utilize a pelleted feed during milking which may increase feed cost depending but dependent on current TMR. However, feed costs could decrease relative to previous feeding practices since cows are fed more individually with AMS. Producers feeding both a parlor herd and an AMS herd, share feed cost at about $0.005 higher per lb. DM for the AMS herd.

Culling and Herd Replacement Changes

Producers report a 0-2% decrease in culling percent on average. Higher changes in turnover rate should be expected for herds with poor feet and legs or possibly herds with genetic potential for lots of reverse tilt udders.

Utilities and Supply Changes for Milking

AMS systems may increase electrical usage up to 300 kWh per cow per year. Water usage may decrease for small herds using only one AMS, but water usage is more comparable or higher for herds using two or three AMS. Chemical, teat dip and supply costs tend to be higher.

Bottom Line of AMS: Cows and People Like Them!

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A 216 cow herd and a $17.81 per cwt milk price is used as a basis for installing three AMS at a cost of $250,000 per unit, including AMS housing. The AMS maintenance cost over current parlor maintenance cost is $7,000 per robot annually. The producer expects a 15 year useful life out of the AMS and estimates the robots can be resold for $35,000 each. Using a combination of borrowed and owned money, the interest rate is 5.5%. The producer further insures the three AMS at a value of $750,000 higher than the current system at a rate of $0.005 per $1,000 of valuation.

The producer is currently using 14 hours of labor for milking including set-up and clean-up and expects the time for fetching cows and clean-up of the AMS area will be 5.3 hours per day. Heat detection is projected to decrease from 40 to 15 minutes per day. The labor rate for the milking and heat detection is expected to be $14 per hour, including benefits and employment taxes.

The producer recognizes that there will be an additional 0.85 hours per day of records management with the AMS but also estimates there will be a reduction of 1.25 hours per day in management of labor. The labor rate for record and labor management is valued at $18 per hour.

The herd has a current bulk tank average of 70 pounds per cow on 2x milking. A seven pound per cow (10%) increase in milk production is projected. Milk fat percentage is expected to increase 0.114% and protein 0.06% with fat valued at $2.43/lb. and protein at $1.81/lb. The producer also expects the AMS to do a better job with pre and post milking sanitation, thus reducing his SCC by 5%. The producer expects a gain of $50 per cow due to availability of cow production, reproduction and health information.

The Total Mixed Ration (TMR) fed to the herd currently costs $0.101 per pound of dry matter. The daily dry matter intake per cow will increase with the additional seven pounds of milk. Using a pelleted feed with the AMS, a very small increase of $0.0053 is estimated as the change in cost per pound of dry matter.

The producer expects a 1.7% decrease in herd turnover rate. Replacement heifers are valued at $1,500 and cull cows sold for milk or dairy at an average of $750.

An increase of $40 per cow per year for electricity is anticipated with AMS. An estimated increase $0.35 per cow per year for water use, chemical or other supply use is anticipated along with a $15 per cow increase for teat tip. The changes in electrical, water, chemical, supplies and teat dip vary greatly from farm to farm so user beware.

A partial budget considers changes to an operation due to AMS adoption including increased or decreased incomes or expenses. All costs are on an annual basis. At $17.81 per cwt milk price for 216 cows, an additional $88,865 of milk production income is generated. Reducing SCC by 5% with a $0.0023 per 1,000 ml change; increasing butterfat 0.114%; and increasing protein 0.06% yielded $22,544 in additional income. A 1.7% decrease in cull cow sales equaled -$2,754 due to lower cull rate. Expected gain due to the herd software and related management records is $10,800. Total increased incomes equaled $119,455.

Decreased expenses that also created a positive impact include labor savings of 0.4 hours of heat detection, 8.7 hours of milking and 1.25 hours of labor management per day. This equates to financial savings of $2,044 in heat detection and $44,457 in milking labor. Reduction in labor management time for the owner was valued at $8,213. The total decreased expenses equaled $54,714 and when added to increased incomes gave a total positive impact of $174,169 by adopting AMS.

On the negative impact side only increased expenses are entered as no decreased incomes are expected. The capital recovery cost of the robots includes the depreciation and annual interest cost of owning the AMS. Depreciating the AMS over 15 years with a 5.5% interest charge yields a cost of $84,250 annually.

Increased repair and insurance costs stems from an annual maintenance contract on the AMS and the additional value to insure the AMS at total of $24,750. Additional feed costs of $51,665 come from the dry matter needed to produce the additional milk along with changes in total TMR costs due to pelleted feed and/or individual feeding of cows in the AMS. Due to a 1.7% decreased cull rate, heifer replacement costs decrease $5,508. Increased utilities, mainly from electricity, add $11,956 while increased records management labor adds $5,585. Total increased expenses and total negative impacts are $172,697.

Net financial impact, using positive minus negative impacts, is $1,472 for this example. Quality of life improvements from a flexible management schedule is valued at $15,000. With quality of life included, the net impact becomes $16,472.

In sum, the decision to employ AMS depends heavily on the variables used and value of the quality of life gained from installing a system. In addition, consider the system the AMS is being compared to as there are other options, including low cost parlors, that yield different results.
### Positive Impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased Incomes</th>
<th>ISU Extension</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased Milk Production</td>
<td>$88,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Milk Premium/Fat/Protein</td>
<td>$22,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Cull Cow Sales</td>
<td>$-2,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Value to Herd Production</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Increased Incomes</strong></td>
<td><strong>$119,455</strong></td>
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### Decreased Expenses

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<tr>
<th>Decreased Expenses</th>
<th>D A I R Y TEAM</th>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Total Decreased Expenses</strong></td>
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### Total Positive Impact

**$174,169**

### Annual Value to Quality of Life

**$15,000**

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### Herd and Financial Assumptions

- **Herd Size** -- both milking and dry
- **Mailbox Milk Price**
- **Estimated Cost per Robot** -- include robot housing
- **Estimated Annual Change** in Milking System Repair
- **Number of Robots Needed**
- **Years of Useful Life**
- **Value per Robot after Useful Life**
- **Interest Rate of Money**
- **Insurance Rate per $1,000 Value**
- **Increased Insurance Value of Robot vs. Current**

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### Labor Changes

- **Current Hours of Milking Labor with setup&cleanup**
- **Anticipated Hours of Milking Labor**
- **Current Hours of Heat Detection**
- **Anticipated Hours of Heat Detection**
- **Future Labor Rate for Milking and Heat Detection**
- **Increased Hours for Records Management**
- **Reduced Hours for Labor Management**
- **Labor Rate for Records and Labor Management**

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### Milk Production, Herd Health, Reproduction and Milk Quality Changes

- **Lbs of Milk per Cow per Day, Past Year**
- **Projected Increase in Milk Production**
- **Projected Increase in Milk Fat %**
- **Projected Increase in Milk Protein %**
- **SCC Premium per 1,000 SCC Change**
- **Current Annual Bulk Tank Average SCC**
- **Estimated Percent Change in SCC**
- **Reproduction and Herd Health Value of Software**

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### Feed Costs and Intake Changes

- **Lbs of TMR Dry Matter (DM) per lb of Milk**
- **Cost per lb of TMR Dry Matter**
- **Estimated Change in cost/lb Dry Matter**

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### Culling and Herd Replacement Changes

- **Cost of Replacement Heifer**
- **Cull Price per Cow (or sold for milking purposes)**
- **Expected Change in Annual Turnover Rate**

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### Utilities and Supply Changes for Milking

- **Anticipated Change in Electricity cost**
- **Anticipated Change in Water/Chemical Cost**
- **Anticipated Change in Teat Dip Cost**

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**NET ANNUAL FINANCIAL IMPACT = $1,472**

**with Annual Value of Quality of Life = $16,472**

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The authors have used their best judgement and shall not be liable for any use of this software decision-making aid.
Cash Flow Analysis Versus Profit (Net Financial Impact)

The “cash flow” analysis when evaluating AMS must be differentiated from the profit analysis or net financial impact. The net financial impact in the partial budget focuses on all changes in incomes and expenses, whether paid in cash or not. The cash flow change only focuses on the sources and uses of cash.

In the sample farm, the net financial impact was $1,472, not considering value to quality of life. Since depreciation is not a cash cost, the capital recovery cost of $84,250 needs to be added back and the principal and interest of the needed loan be deducted. In this example, a 7 year loan of $675,000 was needed with an interest rate of 5.5%. The annual payment on this loan would be $116,397 meaning the cash flow would change by -$32,147.

A second cash flow change from the partial budget is the difference between paid and unpaid labor. The net financial impact showed a labor savings of $46,501. Subtracting paid labor from labor savings equals the amount of unpaid labor of $11,501 which is a non-cash expense. This non-cash difference needs to be subtracted from the net financial impact because labor that was previously not paid in the cash flow, now needs to be paid towards paying back the AMS.

Labor management and records management changes was $2,628. This was previously unpaid and will continue being an expense that does not need a cash payment. This results in a zero dollar effect to the cash flow. If it would need a cash payment, this would also needs to be subtracted from the net financial impact. With everything considered, the Total Change in Cash Flow ends up at -$42,177 compared to the current system.

Below is the Cash Flow Analysis for the sample farm. Bottom line is that there is and can be substantial differences in profit (net financial impact) and cash flow. Thus, even though the AMS has a net financial impact of $1,472, the cash flow analysis is -$42,177. The net financial impact of $1,472 includes all changes of income and expenses including depreciation and unpaid labor. The change in cash flow considers principal and interest payments and subtracts out expenses such as unpaid labor that were not paid in cash.

The AMS, when balanced with quality of life concerns and other positive financial assumptions due to the herd management software can be a good investment. However, depending on labor, cost of capital and debt structure, AMS may result in negative cash flow.

Sensitivity Analysis of AMS

Even slight changes to the variables can drastically change the net financial impact. The milk price and milk production increase has a very sensitive impact. So, even robots are sensitive! 😊

In sum, AMS variables need careful discernment in order to confidently make decisions as to what financial and cash flow impact AMS will have on a particular dairy farm.