

# Small Farm Business Planning Participant Notebook









Beginning Farmer Rancher Development Program

Developing the Next Generation of Sustainable Farmers in Georgia
In partnership with:













# Beginning Farmer Rancher Development Program:

Developing the Next Generation of Sustainable Farmers in Georgia Grant



This material is based upon work that is supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under award number 2015-70017-22861.













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# Small Farm Business Training General Agenda

#### **Session One:**

- Lessons from Small Farm Success
- Considerations Before Starting
- Market Feasibility

#### **Session Two:**

- Financial Feasibility
- Financial Record-Keeping
- Legal Structure and Compliance

#### **Session Three:**

- The Business Plan
- Developing Financial Projections
- The Farmer's Perspective

#### **Session Four:**

- Selling Your Product
- Licensing, Regulations, Certifications
- Risk Management
- Financial Resources





#### **Small Farm Business Planning Learning Objectives**

- Describe the major strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for your farm
- Identify four tools or resources to understand your target market, competition, and how much you expect to sell.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the components of a balance sheet (e.g. assets, liabilities, and owners' equity)
- List the components of an income statement
- Evaluate cash flow statement
- Recognize the records you should keep
- List three reasons to keep records
- Name two methods for recordkeeping
- Which legal entity is the easiest to set up?
- Which legal entity requires annual meetings with its shareholders?
- Which legal entity issues shares and which issues memberships?
- Where do you check to see if your trade name is available for use?
- Who do you need to check with about unemployment insurance? Workers comp? Business license? Zoning?
- Identify four reasons a business plan can be important
- Recognize the components of a complete business plan that can be used for a loan application
- Name resources for help with getting financial projections done.
- Name two avenues to sell your product. Describe the pros and cons of both.
- Name a technology that can help sell your product.
- Recognize when you would need a Dept. of Ag permit or license
- Identify a market that would require organic certification
- Name five strategies to reduce risk (e.g. insurance, keep day job, crop diversity, time off or vacation)
- List three actions you can take to keep your identity and data safe (anti-virus, software updates, strong passwords)



## **Small Farm Business Planning**

Lessons from Small Farm Success, Considerations Before Starting, Market Feasibility

**Session One** 







#### Session 1 - Small Farm Business Planning Agenda

Welcome to the Journeyman Farmer Program (10 min)

Introductions (10 min)

#### Lessons from Small Farm Success (15 min)

Examples from successful small farms and a look at their budgets

## Considerations Before Starting (4 min - Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center)

- What is your **Primary** reason for farming?
- Self-assessment Do you have what it takes?
- Define what your farming business will be.
- Are you a Hobby or a Business?
- Goal setting
- Is your idea feasible?
- IRS Hobby Rules

**Learning Objectives:** Describe the major strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for your farm **Activity (35 min):** Discuss example farm SWOT analysis from *USDA SWOT Analysis*, a tool for making better business decisions.

**Homework** - Fill out a SWOT Analysis chart for your farm using the template in your notebook.

#### Market Feasibility (7 min - Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center)

- Is there a market for what I want to sell?
- Who is my competition?
- What is my niche? (Where are market needs not being met?)
- What is my USP (unique selling proposition; what make my product better?

**Learning Objectives:** Identify four tools or resources to understand your target market, competition, and how much you expect to sell.

**Activity (35 min):** Learn how to use the *USDA Custom Average Tool*, a tool for determining prices for crop commodities over specific time periods.

<u>Homework</u>- Find average retail prices for three other crops using CAT or from the grocery store or farmer's market for next class.







## Small Farm Business Planning











#### Session 1

Lessons from Small Farm Success Considerations before starting Market Feasibility

Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center Donn Cooper, Georgia Organics

OURNEYMAN FARMER

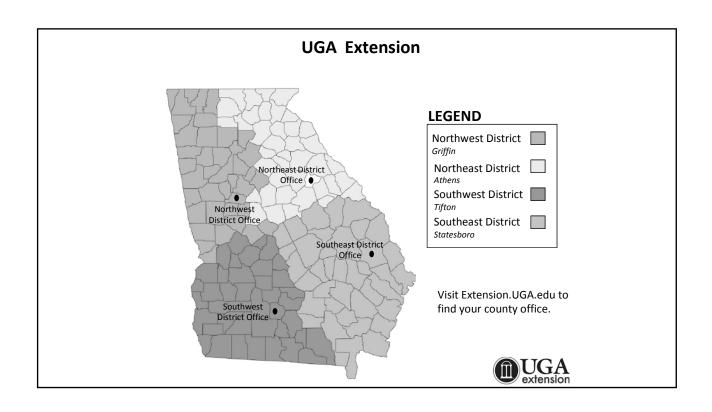
Small Farm Business Planning: Sustainability Includes Profitability

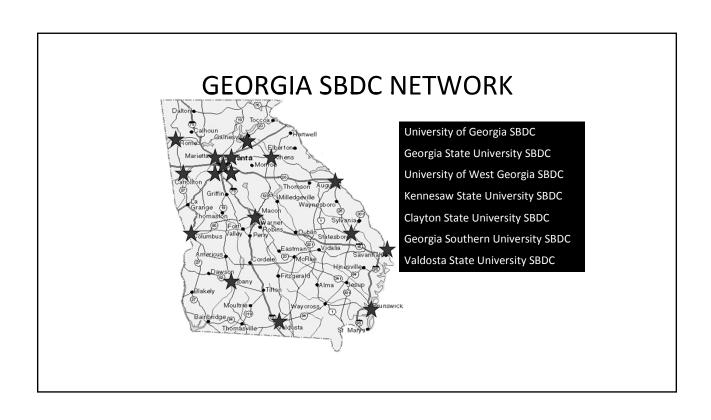
A Guide for Farm Entrepreneurs











#### Georgia Organics

- Member-based nonprofit working to connect organic food from Georgia farms to Georgia families
- www.georgiaorganics.org
- Mentoring program
- Annual Conference
- Farm to School

#### Lessons from a Small Farm Success Story

"We arrived in North Carolina [...] with a dream to live in the country and farm. Just over a year later we had developed a plan, incorporated a business and purchased a piece of land, the adventure was on!

"We were young, tough, not afraid of work and naïve. In 1982 we planted our first crops, the plan was pick-your-own berries. Four acres of blackberries and raspberries with more to come. We had no money so we moved into it tents ou we could be here to work and save what little money we had."

-Alex Hitt, Peregrine Farm
Our story:

https://peregrinefarm.net/our-story/



#### Lessons from a Small Farm Success Story

"Our original goals,' Alex says, 'were to make a living on this piece of ground while taking the best care of it that we could.""

"When they first bought the farm almost two decades ago, Alex and Betsy capitalized it an unusual way, selling shares to family and friends and working as employees of the corporation. ...

"Their only labor other than themselves consists of a few part-time seasonal workers. They prefer to hire labor rather than use interms—though workers come to learn—because it forces them to take a more realistic look at labor costs."

"Betsy has been farming full time since 1983; Alex, since 1990."

Source: The New American Farmer,  $2^{nd}\,\text{ed}$ .

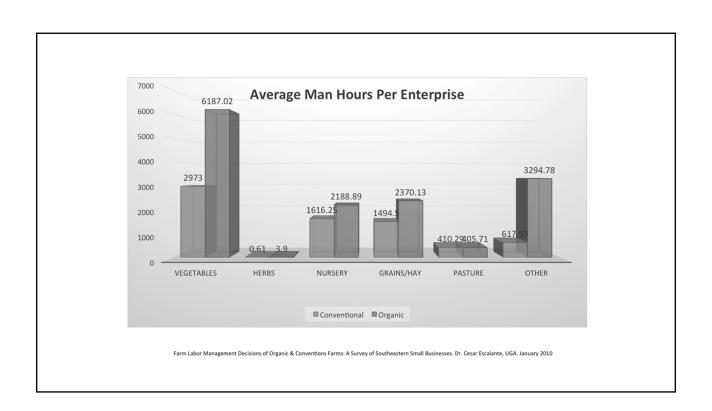


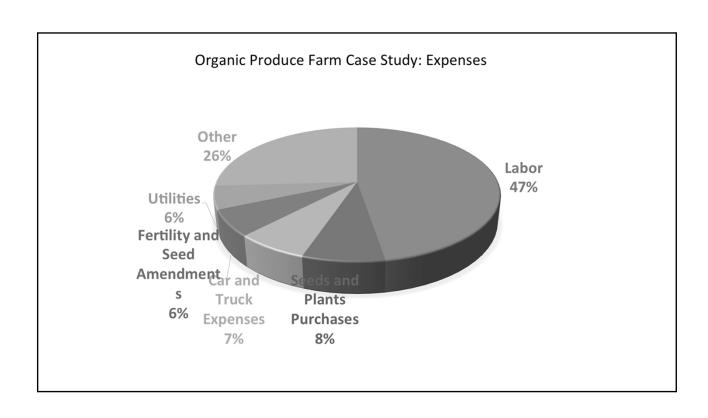


"Over the years they have gradually bought out their 17 original investors and now own the farm free and clear." Source: The New American Farmer, 2nd ed.

#### It Can Be Done!

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Gross Income	\$27,500	\$38,000	\$55,500	\$61,750	\$83,000
Net Profit %	9%	3%	10%	7%	9%
Labor/Total Expenses	60%	54%	56%	62%	64%
Inputs/Total Expenses	11%	12%	12%	13%	12%
CSA/Total Income	87%	63%	48%	53%	45%
Market/Total Income	2%	22%	24%	33%	35%





Lessons from a Small Farm Success Story

- Look at this as a business.
- Keep records!
- Setting a profit goal and adapting production to reach that.
- Set priorities for purchase.
- Be prepared for long hours and the long haul.

#### Considerations Before Starting

- What is your *Primary* reason for farming?
- Self assessment Do you have what it takes?
- Define what your farming business will be.
- Are you a Hobby or a Business?



#### Considerations Before Starting

- Goal setting
  - Short term
  - Long term
- Is your idea feasible?
  - Marketing
- Financia
- IRS Hobby Rules • "3 of 5" Years Test
  - Keep Good Records!
- GEORGIA ORGANIO

## Activity – Whole Farm SWOT Analysis

- Locate the USDA SWOT Analysis A tool for making better business decisions
- Take a few minutes to read about SWOT analysis on next page
- As a group, fill out the SWOT Analysis Sheet

HOMEWORK – Fill out the SWOT Analysis Sheet for your farm.

# SWOT Analysis A tool for making better business decisions



### What's a SWOT analysis?

A SWOT analysis is a tool that helps you evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) involved in any business enterprise — including farms and ranches.

A SWOT analysis can help you gain insights into the past and think of possible solutions to existing or potential problems — either for an existing business or new venture. For a SWOT analysis to work well, every member of your team (your family and/or employees, lawyer, accountant, and insurance agent) should be involved in the process.

After you read this overview, you will find a description of a sample farm and have a chance to go through a SWOT analysis for it. This exercise should help prepare you for doing your own SWOT analysis.



#### Strongths

Strengths are considered mostly internal. For example, what do you and your family, employees, and management team bring to the business? If you are planning to start a business, you or an employee or family member may have previous experience in that industry. If not, this may be viewed as a weakness. If you already know where to go to find the help you need, this would be considered a strength for this analysis.

#### Weaknesses

Weaknesses are also generally considered internal and are the factors you will need to address to run a successful business. For a start-up business, an example might be a lack of experience in the selected industry. Another example may be that your family members do not completely support

you in this venture. You may lack qualified employees, or perhaps your business will not support full-time employees. If you identify these as weaknesses, don't worry because existing businesses may have similar weaknesses.

#### **Opportunities**

Opportunities are considered mostly external. What opportunities are available for your business? You may be able to take advantage of low interest loan packages for start-ups or grants for feasibility studies. You may have an idea that has not been tried in your area and know there is a demand for the product you plan to produce. Be aware that people with potential businesses tend to be much more optimistic than those with existing operations.

#### **Threats**

Threats are also considered mostly external. Threats from outside of your business will directly affect you, but you may have very little control over them. If you are starting a new business, there may be local regulations that negatively impact your business. Unforeseen competition (local or foreign), dissolution of markets, and adverse weather may also have a negative effect on your new business. Many of these threats will also negatively affect an existing business. Rising interest rates may have a greater impact on existing businesses than on start-ups.



When conducting your SWOT analysis, keep in mind that one item can offset another. For example, your strengths may counterbalance your weaknesses and your opportunities can offset your threats. If this does not happen, this exercise will help you to understand the issues you need to address.

## Some things to consider.

#### **Human Resources**

Hiring employees who have the skills you deem necessary is one way to combat a weakness. For example, if you need someone to drive a large truck, hiring someone with a commercial driver's license will eliminate that weakness. Or, you could learn how to drive the truck yourself — but can you spare the time away from the business?

Adding to your management team is another way to eliminate a potential weakness. If your business is growing and you are handling the bookkeeping tasks yourself, hiring a bookkeeper will free up your time to focus on other parts of the business. If you do, be sure to hire someone you trust or do an extensive background check — especially if they will have check-signing capabilities. Having that person bonded will also create a level of security.



#### Insurance

For many agricultural businesses, insur ance is a way to eliminate possible weaknesses, threats, or risks. If your analysis showsthat you are undercapitalized to handle a major emergency (as are most agricultural businesses), insurance coverage will help eliminate this issue. Threats from liability, fire, automobile accidents, and crop failur escan all be reduced with proper insurance.

#### Liability insurance

Liability insurance covers anyone who is injured on your farm. This coverage is included on your farm owner's policy, but the coverage is only for the dollar amount listed on the policy. For example, if your liability limit is \$500,000 and someone sues you for \$1 million, you will only be covered for the \$500,000. The remainder of the judgment award is your responsibility. You should review your risk level with your insurance agent.



Fire insurance
Fire insurance is
also included on
your farm
owner's policy.
You may choose
to insure some
buildings, but not
all. The level at
which you will





be reimbursed is written in your policy. There are several methods of coverage, including actual cash value, replacement value, and functional replacement value.

#### Automobile insurance

Your automobile insurance is separate from your farm owner's insurance. Any licensed over-the-road vehicle you own should be insured. If you have multiple vehicles on the road, you may be eligible for fleet insurance, which may save you some expense. Check with your State's Department of Transportation and your insurance agent to determine the coverage that is right for you.

#### Crop insurance

You may insure your crops with several types of policies, such as Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) and Crop Revenue Coverage (CRC), among others. You may insure your revenue with Adjusted Gross Revenue coverage (AGR) or Adjusted Gross Revenue-Lite coverage (AGR-Lite). To learn more about crop insurance and determine the best coverage for your operation, contact your local crop insurance provider. To locate a crop insurance agent, visit The Risk Management Agency's online locator at: www3.rma.usda.gov/apps/agents/.



## **Exercise: Sample SWOT Analysis**

Here is an example of a small farm that needs to diversify in order to remain sustainable. This farm family needs to conduct a SWOT analysis. Read the example and conduct your own SWOT analysis for the Ryan family. When you are done, you can check your answers against the answers prepared by experienced users of the SWOT analysis tool. Those answers are on the page after your fill-in-the-blanks page. If your answers are close to the experts' answers, you are ready to do your own SWOT analysis.

#### Meet the Ryan Family

The Ryan family has operated a dairy farm for over 50 years. Paul Ryan, age 48, took over the dairy from his father 20 years ago. The dairy is average-sized for the area: the Ryans milk 60 cows, grow most of their own forage and grain, and raise their own heifers. The family withdraws about \$30,000 from the farm business each year for living expenses. The dairy is located in a rural area, but urban and suburban areas are close by. The nearest city has a population of 100,000.

Margaret Ryan, 42, is Paul's wife. They have three children: Jane, Hal, and Susan. Margaret used to work on the farm, but for the last 8 years she has been working full-time as a clerk-typist in the school district office. Take-home pay from this job is \$18,000, plus health, dental, and other benefits that extend to the whole family. At this point, Margaret oversees the finances with Paul, occasionally milks, and manages the household.

Jane Ryan, 21, has just received her bachelor's degree in culinary arts from the local community college. During the summers, Jane works full-time on the farm with the milking. She is considering farmi ng as an occupation, but would like to contin unher work in value-added food production.

Hal Ryan, 16, is in high school and works with his father part-time during the school year, and full-time during the summer. He is not interested in the dairy or in any type of farming and would rather attend a university and study science, engineering, or economics.

Susan Ryan, 12, is a middle school student who really enjoys the farm. She takes care of the calves after school, belongs to 4-H, and has just begun to show an interest in helping with the crops, although she is too young to drive the tractor.

Jean Miller, 64, is Margaret's mother. Since the death of her husband 5 years ago, Jean has lived with the Ryans. She shares an interest in cooking with her granddaughter, Jane.





#### Alternative ventures

The Ryans are considering an alternative farm enterprise because they need additional income to send their younger children to college and to save for retirement. Paul and Margaret feel strongly that they would like Jane or Susan to take over the farm.

This means that, until they retire, the farm may have to support two families (Jane currently has no plans for marriage). The Ryans are thinking about expanding the dairy to generate additional income, but Jane would rather be involved in a value-added (food product) enterprise. Paul and Margaret realize that changes in the farm may have to occur to satisfy the desires of the next generation and are willing to explore alternative farm enterprises.

The family met to determine how each person felt about developing a new enterprise on the farm, and found that Jane and her grandmother are most excited abo uthis idea. After they did an inventory of resources, they concluded that their main, underutilized, physical resources are asmal piece of land — about 5 acres currently used to grow extra hay for sale — and a concrete block shed used to store bicycles

and patio furniture. Their main, underutilized, marketing resource is the city 38 miles away. The Ryans also have good road frontage along a fairly well-traveled highway. Management and labor resources available year-round would come from Jane and Jean. High school students would be available primarily in the summer, as would Susan.

The family decided that Jane would generate enterprise ideas, and the others would offer opinions on suitability. Jane and Jean discussed possible food products that could be made using farm resources. She also spoke to some former professors and classmates, a farming neighbor she respected, and the Extension economic development educator. She reviewed back issues of culinary and country magazines and spent an entire day walking through the city, visiting stores, restaurants, the downtown area, and malls.

Out of 6 ideas that Jane came up with (fruit pies, salsa, strawberry jelly, cheese, ice cream, and yogurt), the idea that most family members liked was cheese, which Jane and Jean thought could be sold at a farm-market stand or to the many hotels and restaurants in the city.

#### Your Task

Help the Ryans become more confident about this idea by doing a SWOT analysis for this project. Use the first SWOT worksheet to record your thoughts and those of others. You may copy the second worksheet as often as you want to do a SWOT analysis for any enterprise you are considering. Worksheets are also available at Farm-Risk-Plans.USDA.gov.



## **Exercise SWOT Analysis Sheet**

For the Ryan family, brainstorm about ideas related to the four areas below. Use this sheet to determine whether the Ryans should explore an enterprise idea further. For answers, see the inside back cover.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
ODDODTIMITIES	TUDEATO
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS

## **Exercise SWOT Analysis Answers**

#### **STRENGTHS**

- Longevity the Ryans have been farming for 50 years.
- They raise their own replacements and feedstuffs.
- Family's insurance is paid from an off-farm job.
- They have off-farmincome.
- They use family for labor.
- There are multiple generations living on the farm.
- They are willing to explore alternatives.
- They have good family communication.
- They have available land and a building to use for an alternative business.

#### **WEAKNESSES**

- They still need to withdraw \$30,000 per year for family living expenses.
- They are located in a ruralarea.
- The son is not interested in continuing the farming operation.
- They need to set money aside for children's college expenses.
- They will need to support multiple families in the near future.
- They may need to hire some outside labor for the alternative enterprise.
- No one has cheesemaking experience.

#### **OPPORTUNITIES**

- They are located close to a suburbanarea.
- They have good road frontage.
- The nearest city has 100,000 people.
- Jane has a bachelor's degree from college.
- Jane wants to return to the farming operation.
- They are located on a well-traveled rural highway.

#### **THREATS**

- There may be other cheesemakers in the area with the same marketing ideas.
- They have a 76-mile round trip to the city.
- This does not say if they have a vehicle to transport the cheese.
- Need a steady workforce from a rural area.
- Government regulations may dictate many aspects of the operation.

These answers are meant to be a guide and may not be the same as your answers. Every person sees a business from his or her own perspective and may read the information differently. You can apply these principles to your business and analyze your operation.

## **Your SWOT Analysis Sheet**

For your own possible enterprises, brainstorm about ideas related to the four areas below. Use this sheet to determine whether you should explore an enterprise idea further.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS



#### Design your own safety net.

Log on and fill out a risk management checklist. Identify your own strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Explore new enterprise options.

Do it all with a wealth of risk management information at your fingertips — at a Web site created just for you.



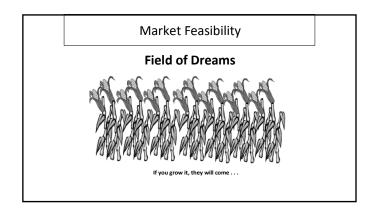


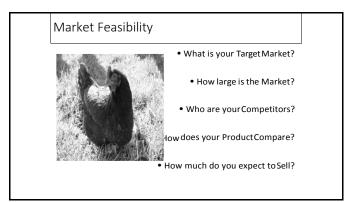


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## **Back to Market Feasibility**





## Market Feasibility

#### Secondary Market Research

- Industry Associations
   Growing for Market
  - Growing for Market magazine, www.growingformarket.com
- Government Information
  - Census Bureau, www.census.gov
     U.S.Federal Statiscis, www.fedstats.gov
     Georgia Center for Innovation in Agribusiness
     UGA Sustainable Ag Webpage
- Internet
- Public Libraries
   GALILEO full-text articles, UGA Library/Public Library
- Nonprofit Category:
   ATTRA <u>www.attra.ncat.org</u>, Georgia Organics, Appalachian Harvest, Carolina Farm Stewardship



#### Market Feasibility

#### **Primary Market Research**

- Observations
- Surveys
- Associations (CFSA)
- Industry Buyers
  - Local Vendors Coalition, Whole Foods, Earth Fare, The Fresh Market, Fresh Point, Destiny Organics, Internatural Marketing, Turnip Truck
- Chefs
- School Nutrition Directors



#### Get involved with your farm community!

- Visit local farmer's markets
- Join Ag Industry Associations
  - ww.gfb.org Georgia Farm Bureau
     Georgia Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association
- Georgia Organics
- Develop relationships with local Cooperative Extension Office

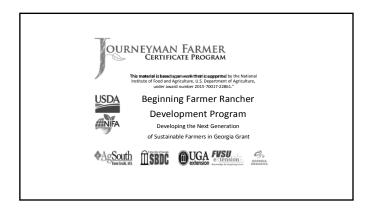


#### Activity – Obtaining Produce Prices

- USDA Custom Average Report
  - Terminal Market "A terminal market is a central site, often in a metropolitan area, that serves as an assembly and trading place for commodities. Terminal markets for agricultural commodities are usually at or near major transportation hubs." Wikipedia. This calculator gives you wholesale prices at a terminal market such as the Atlanta Farmers Market.
  - Farmers Market.

    Shipping Point Averages This is the wholesale price paid by the "first handlers" of the produce. It includes broker fees but not freight charges.

    Retail Averages This is the price retailers are getting for produce and can be a guide for direct market prices.
- $\bullet$  Work through the online example
- HOMEWORK Find prices for three additional crops





#### Resource Page

#### **SBDC** Website

www.georgiasbdc.org

#### **Georgia Organics Website**

www.georgiaorganics.org

#### **UGA Sustainable Agriculture Website**

http://www.caes.uga.edu/topics/sustainag/

#### How to Do a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

- www.extension.org/pages/64541/how-to-do-a-strengthsweaknessesopportunities-andthreats-swot-analysis#.Vh6i4X6rRpg
- By Dr. Marion Simon: The SWOT analysis identifies the farm's internal strengths and weaknesses and examines the external opportunities and threats that the farm business faces.
   This is an informative article that will help with the process.

#### **USDA Custom Average Reports**

https://www.marketnews.usda.gov/mnp/fv-home

#### **Selling Local Food to Schools: A Resource for Producers**

www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/f2s/FactSheet\_Selling\_Local.pdf

#### **Growing for Market Magazine**

• www.Growingformarket.com

#### **Government resources**

- www.census.gov
- www.fedstats.gov

#### **ATTRA Sustainable Agriculture**

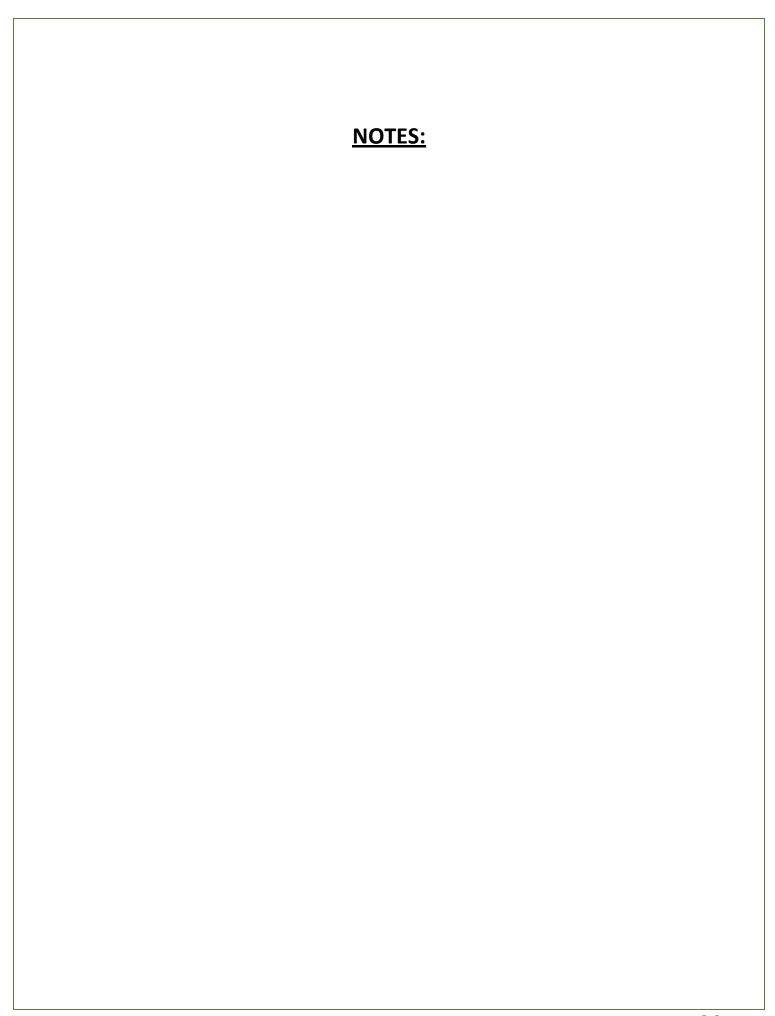
https://attra.ncat.org

#### Georgia Farm Bureau

www.gfb.org









**Small Farm Business Planning** 

Financial Feasibility, Financial Record Keeping, Legal Structure and Compliance

**Session Two** 







#### Session 2 - Financial Feasibility & Record Keeping Agenda

Homework (15 minute) - SWOT Analysis and CAT average prices. Questions and discussion.

Financial Feasibility (16 min - Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center)

- Start-Up Costs and On-Going Expenses
- Balance Sheet
- Income Statement
- Cash Flow

**Learning Objectives:** Demonstrate an understanding of the components of a balance sheet (e.g. assets, liabilities, and owners' equity), list the components of an income statement, evaluate cash flow statement **Activity (35 min):** Using examples from the *NCAT Financial Records Template*, categorize transactions with the Categorizing Financial Transactions Worksheet.

## Financial Record-Keeping (2 min - Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center)

- Quick Books
- Entry ledger

**Learning Objectives:** Recognize the records you should keep, list three reasons to keep records, name two methods for recordkeeping

Activity (35 min): Using Veggie Compass, a tool for managing whole farm profits, look at key inputs into the spreadsheet

## Legal Structure and Compliance (12 min - Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center)

- Legal structure
  - o Sole Proprietorship
  - Partnership
  - o Corporation
  - o LLC
- Starting a business and keeping records
- How does an LLC file?
- Trade name
- Compliance issues

**Learning Objectives:** Which legal entity is the easiest to set up? Which legal entity requires annual meetings with its shareholders? Which legal entity issues shares and which issues memberships? Where do you check to see if your trade name is available for use? Who do you need to check with about unemployment insurance? Workers comp? Business license? Zoning?

<u>Homework-</u> Watch Enterprise Budgets webinar at home (20 min, Dr. Brady Brewer, University of Georgia, Dept. of Ag & Applied Economics). https://vimeo.com/176106137





#### Small Farm Business Planning











#### **SESSION 2** FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY FINANCIAL RECORD-KEEPING LEGAL STRUCTURE AND COMPLIANCE

Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center

OURNEYMAN FARMER CHETHICATE PROCESSAN

#### Financial Feasibility

#### Start Up Expenses

- Accounting/legal
- Utility deposits
- Land/building Farm Equipment & Machinery
- Seeds, Fertilizer, etc.
- SuppliesPre-opening marketing
- Organizational costs
- Closing costs

#### On Going Expenses

- Accounting/legal
- Owners' compensation
- Salaries/wages Seeds, Fertilizer, etc. (COGS)

- Supplies Rent/Lease payments Telephone
- Utilities Insurance
- Maintenance/Repair
- Loan payments
- Miscellaneous

#### Show Me the Numbers!

#### Where do I get the numbers?

- Enterprise Budgets (CFSA, UGA)
- Reference materials (Ag industry standards)
  - USDA, FSA, UGA
- Check with similar businesses in other locations
- Find a lawyer or accountant who represents farms similar to yours
- Suppliers/equipment dealers
- Call local competitors for information on prices/services

#### Financial Feasibility

What you need to know...

- · Balance Sheet
- · Income Statement
- · Cash Flow Statement



#### Financial Feasibility

#### Balance Sheet = Farm's Financial Health

- · Shows what a farm owns, owes & what's left over Assets = Liabilities + Equity
- · Shows a farm's net worth (financial progress) Assets - Liabilities = Net Worth
- Shows Accounts Receivables, Accounts Payables, Inventory

#### **Balance Sheet Assets**

- Current Assets convert to cash in <1 year
- Intermediate convert to cash in 1 to 10 years
- Long Term convert to cash in > 10 years



#### **Balance Sheet Liabilities**

- Current Liabilities Pay off in <1 year
- Intermediate Pay off in 1 to 10 years
- Long Term Pay off in >10 years



#### Balance Sheet Owner's Equity

• Any personal equity that the owner invests in the business



Table 4: Example of a Farm Baland Assets		Liabilities	
*****			
Current Assets		Current Liabilities (due within 12 months)	
Farm checking	345	Operating loan balance	
Accounts receivable		Line of Credit balance	
Crop and feed inventory	40	Long-term loan principal due this year	1,80
Farm supplies on hand	270	Other:	
Other:			
Total Current Assets	655	Total Current Liabilities	1,80
Intermediate Assets		ntermediate Liabilities	
Farm machinery		Tractor loan balance	
Farm vehicles		Truck loan balance	
Livestock	120	Other:	
Perennial plants	300		
Total Intermediate Assets	420	Total Intermediate Liabilities	
Long-Term Assets		Long-Term Liabilities	
Farmland	85,000	Long-term loan 1 balance	61,20
Farm buildings		Long-term loan 2 balance	
Other:		Other:	
Total Long-Term Assets	85,000	Total Long-Term Liabilities	61,20
		Total Liabilities	\$63,00
		Equity	\$23,07
Total Assets	\$86,075	Libilities + Equity	\$86,07

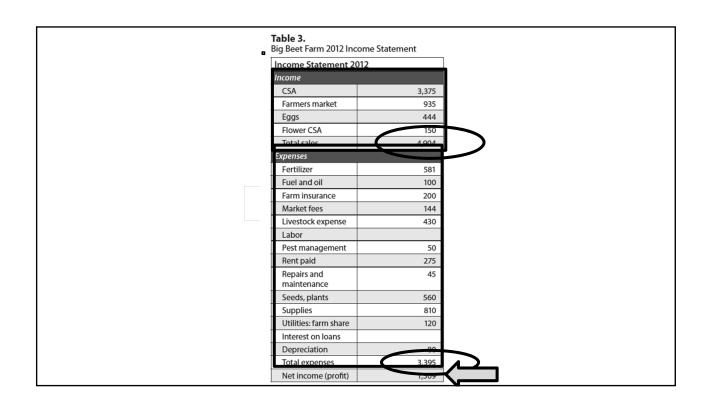
Source: ATTRA Basic Accounting: Guidance for Beginners

## Financial Feasibility

#### **Income Statement = Farm's Profitability**

- Revenues Cost of Sales = Gross Profit Gross Profit – Expenses = Net Profit
- Net Profit is taxable
- If your Gross Profit is too low, then...

  - You're setting your prices too lowYou're paying too much for your goods
  - Both
- Expenses can be fixed or variable.
- Keep an eye on your expenses!



## Financial Feasibility

#### **Cash Flow Statement = Solvency**

- Cash Inflow vs. Cash Outflow
- Shows ability to repay your debts
- A farm business can be profitable and still have poor cash flow
  - Accounts Receivable (not cash until you collect it)
  - Principle on Mortgage (doesn't show up on Income Statement)
  - Equipment (doesn't show up on Income Statement)
  - Inventory (only Cost of Goods Sold shows up on Income Statement)
- Depreciation is an expense (not cash doesn't show up on Cash Flow Statement)

2012 Cash flow budget	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Tota
Operating receipts and ca	h inflows												
CSA				3,000		375							3,375
Farmers market							60	160	160	150	300	105	935
Eggs				60	60	60	60	60	36	36	36	36	444
Flower CSA					50								150
Total cash inflows				3,060	210	435	120	220	196	186	336	141	4,904
Operating expenses and ca	EST BASE (TASA)	/5											
Fertility costs				547				34					581
Fuel and oil					100								100
Farm insurance				200									200
Market fees									144				144
Livestock expense				30	40	49	86	115	40	40	30		430
Labor													
Pest/weed management					50								50
Rent paid				275									275
Repairs/maintenance						45							45
Seeds/plants			560										560
Supplies				700	30		60	20					810
Utilities: farm share			10	20	20	20	20	20	10				120
Capital purchases					400								400
Total cash outflows			570	1,497	840	114	166	189	194	115	30		3,715
Cash balance			-570	1,563	-630	321	-46	31	2	71	306	141	1,189

# Activity — Categorizing Financial Transactions Exercise

• NCAT Financial Records Template

#### NCAT Financial Record - Introduction

#### **Basic Farm Accounting and Record Keeping Templates**



This project was funded by USDA's Outreach and Assistance to Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers (OASDFR) program (Project # 2009-00705), part of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.



#### **Table of Contents**

1 Chart of Accounts

2 Projected Farm Budget

3 Cash Flow Budget

4 Income & Expense Statement

5 Balance Sheet

6 Income Records

7 Expense Records

#### \*\*IF YOU ARE OR PLAN TO BE CERTIFIED ORGANIC\*\*

You will also need to keep records of the following things:

- 1) Purchase of non-treated, organic seeds or transplants. If you purchased conventional seed (still needs to be non-treated) you will need to show documentation that you tried finding it organically first. Contact your organic certification agency for more information.
- 2) Harvest yields. The inspector will need to do an audit from seed to sale, and will need to see how much of a particular crop you harvested.
- 3) Soil amendments or inputs. You will need to show a log of all the things you have added to the soil over the course of the season

#### How to use these forms:

- 1 The **Chart of Accounts** is the starting point for setting up your books. It's an index of all of your accounts, organized by a "Type" (Assets, Liabilities, Equity, Income & Expenses). These "types" determine how the account will behave. The numbers are a coding system professionals use to organize accounts into these specific groups, which helps as a business gets more complex. See the Lesson 3 presentation that accompanies these materials for further explanation on the types of accounts. You can edit and expand these categories based on your own operation, and assign code numbers according to your own organizational method. In setting up your chart of accounts, remember that you are organizing your financial information so that you can get what you want back out of it. At the end of the year, what level of detail are you going to want to know about your sources of income and how you are spending your money?
- 2 Projected Farm Budget: If you are not yet farming, you will want to create a projected farm budget before your first season starts. Since you don't have any numbers yet to work from, you will need to estimate your income and expenses based on the markets you expect to enter, and your best guess as to how much you will spend on what. This can be difficult and frustrating, but it doesn't have to be perfect! Talk to other farmers to get a sense of costs, and remember that this information is just an estimation to help you see whether your buisness plan is going to work or not. Keep the formulas in the total columns, and also across the bottom in the Monthly Net Profit/Loss rows, and fill out the rest with your numbers. You can also add accounts to both the income and expense categories that are more appropriate for your own farming business
- 3 **Cash Flow Budget**: For those already farming, use a cash flow budget to help you see what happened to your money last year, or in years past. You should be recording your income and expenses in the cash flow budget each month of the current year to understand what is happening in your bank account. The advantage of a cash flow budget is that it tracks how cash flows in and out of your accounts. You can use it predict months with high expenses and low income, and take action to ensure you have enough cash to cover your expenses.
- 4 Use the Income & Expense Statement to see the profit of your farm over a particular period of time. It could be over the month, each quarter or over the year. This example is for the entire year. The totals here are linked to the totals from the Cash Flow Budget, which you can see if you click on the cell. This allows you to enter your data in the Cash Flow Budget and have the I&E statement calculate your profit and loss automatically. You don't have to enter the numbers again on this form. Keep the formulas intact, but add account categories that are more appropriate for your business.
- 5 The **Balance Sheet** gives you the value, or net worth of your business at a particular day of the year. Most farmers only do one at the end of the year. There are two linked cells in this spreadsheet the total in your cash account from the Cash Flow Budget at the end of the year, and the Total Net Profit After Taxes in the I&E Statement. Depending on what day you do the balance sheet, you may need to adjust the cash account to reflect the accurate amount in your bank account. Assets show how much you own, Liabilities shows how much you owe, and Equity shows the difference, which is the net worth of the business. Equity is also the amount of capital investments all partners contributed to the farm, and where you would put the profits of the farm if you wanted to reinvest them into the business.
- 6 & 7 Income & Expense Records: These last two sheets are record keeping templates for Income and Expenses. You can adapt each of these as needed. NOTE: If you are planning to have wholesale accounts, we recommend keeping a separate record of who owes you money (Accounts Receiveable). This can be done simply with a Produce Out Log in the cooler. We recorded the date, the product, amount, where it was going and how much we charged. Then we marked it paid when we received a check, but until then, it was left open so we knew it was an open invoice.

Author: Marisa Alcorta, NCAT Agriculture Specialist Farm Partner, The Cloverleaf at Bridgeway Farms 2012



Thank you to the partners of The Cloverleaf at Bridgeway Farms for sharing your financial information for this project

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# NCAT Financial Record - Chart of Accounts

С	loverleaf Chart of Accounts				
	Assets (1000)				
1000	Cash				
1010	Checking Account				
1020	Savings Account				
1030	Accounts Receivable				
5100	Tools				
5110	Fencing				
5120	Irrigation Equipment				
	Liabilities (2000)				
2000	Accounts Payable				
2020	Loans Payable				
	Equity (3000)				
3000	Total Investments				
3010	Partner 1 investment				
3020	Partner 2 investment				
3030	Net Profit (Earnings)				
	Revenue (4000)				
4000	Total Sales				
4010	Sales CSA				
4020	Sales Farm Stand				
4030	Sales Wholesale				
	Expenses (5000)				
5000	Accounts Payable				
5010	Sprays				
5020	Fertilizers				
5030	Fuel/oil				
5040	Insurance				
5050	Rent				
5060	Repairs				
5070	Seeds & plants				
5080	Supplies				
5090	Fees				

# NCAT Financial Record - Project Farm Budget

				Clove	rleaf Proje	cted Farm	Budget 2	2012					
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Income													
CSA				\$3,000	\$3,000			\$3,000	\$3,000				\$12,000
Farm Stand					\$250	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$1,000	\$500			\$5,250
Wholesale						\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000				\$4,000
Total Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$3,250	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$5,500	\$5,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$21,250
Operating Expenses													
Sprays	\$250	\$50											\$300
Fertilizers					\$500			\$500					\$1,000
Fuel/oil	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$600
Insurance					\$825								\$825
Rent	\$2,500												\$2,500
Repairs						\$250			\$250				\$500
Seeds & plants	\$600	\$400											\$1,000
Supplies	\$500	\$500											\$1,000
Fees											\$200		\$200
Total Operating													\$7,925
Capital Expenses													
Tools	\$300	\$250	\$150										\$700
Fencing		\$1,000											\$1,000
Irrigation Equip	\$500	\$500	\$500										\$1,500
Total Capital													\$3,200
Total Expenses	\$4,400	\$2,500	\$550	\$50	\$1,375	\$300	\$50	\$550	\$300	\$50	\$250	\$50	\$11,125
Monthly Net													
Profit/Loss	(\$4,400)	(\$2,500)	(\$550)	\$2,950	\$1,875	\$1,700	\$1,950	\$4,950	\$4,700	\$450	(\$250)	(\$50)	\$10,125

# NCAT Financial Record - Cash Budget

					Clover	leaf Cash i	Flow Budg	et 2012					
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Cash In													
Starting Cash	\$8,000												
CSA				\$5,600	\$2,400			\$2,600	\$1,400				\$12,000
Farm Stand					\$450	\$950	\$1,800	\$2,600	\$650	\$300	\$150		\$6,900
Wholesale				\$400		\$280	\$950	\$920	\$850				\$3,400
Total Income	\$8,000	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$2,850	\$1,230	\$2,750	\$6,120	\$2,900	\$300	\$150	\$0	\$22,300
<b>Operating Expenses</b>													
Sprays	\$100	\$150	\$50								\$90	\$180	\$570
Fertilizers			\$350	\$600				\$800					\$1,750
Fuel/oil			\$50	\$55	\$75	\$75	\$85	\$90	\$45	\$35	\$35	\$30	\$575
Insurance				\$200				\$625					\$825
Rent	\$2,500	\$150											\$2,650
Repairs					\$100	\$80	\$125	\$25			\$65		\$395
Seeds & plants	\$225	\$350	\$600	\$550		\$350			\$350				\$2,425
Supplies		\$750	\$150	\$300	\$250				\$300				\$1,750
Fees										\$450			\$450
Total Operating													\$11,390
Capital Expenses													
Tools	\$300	\$250	\$150										\$700
Fencing		\$600	\$900										\$1,500
Irrigation Equip	\$600	\$1,200	\$450										\$2,250
Total Capital													\$3,750
Total Expenses	\$3,725	\$3,450	\$2,700	\$1,705	\$425	\$505	\$210	\$1,540	\$695	\$485	\$190	\$210	\$15,140
Monthly Net													
Profit/Loss	\$4,275	(\$3,450)	(\$2,700)	\$4,295	\$2,425	\$725	\$2,540	\$4,580	\$2,205	(\$185)	(\$40)	(\$210)	\$7,160
Total Cash Balance	\$4,275	\$825	(\$1,875)	\$2,420	\$4,845	\$5,570	\$8,110	\$12,690	\$14,895	\$14,710	\$14,670	\$14,460	

# NCAT Financial Record - Income & Expense

Income & Expense Statement (Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2012)

Income	
CSA	\$12,000
Farm Stand	\$6,900
Wholesale	\$3,400
Total Income	\$22,300
Expenses	
Sprays	\$570
Fertilizers	\$1,750
Fuel/oil	\$575
Insurance	\$825
Rent	\$2,650
Repairs	\$395
Seeds & plants	\$2,425
Supplies	\$1,750
Fees	\$450
Depreciation expense	\$1,483
Total Operating Expenses	\$12,873
Net Income (Profit/Loss)	\$9,427

# NCAT Financial Record - Balance Sheet

# Balance Sheet (Dec 31, 2012)

bulunce sheet (Det 31, 2012)	
Assets	
Checking Account	\$14,460
Savings Account	\$0
Accounts Receivable	\$540
Tools	\$700
Fencing	\$1,500
Irrigation Equipment	\$2,250
Accumulated Depreciation - Total	-\$1,483
Total Assets	\$17,967
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	\$540
Operating Loan Balance	\$0
Truck Loan Balance	\$0
Land Loan Balance	\$0
Total Liabilities	\$540
Equity	
Partner 1 investment	\$4,000
Partner 2 investment	\$4,000
Net Profit or Loss (Retained Earnings)	\$9,427
Total Equity	\$17,427
Assets = Total Liabilities + Total Equity	\$17,967





Funded by USDA's Outreach and Assistance to Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers (OASDFR) program (Project # 2009-00705), part of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

# NCAT Financial Record - Income Records

	Cloverleaf Farm Income Records							
Date	Received from	Amount	Check #	Deposited	Account	Enterprise	Notes	
8/22/12	Be Well Market	\$525.70	264033	31-Aug	Wholesale	fruit	8/10/2012	
8/29/12	Lily's Kitchen	\$39.94	1152	31-Aug	Wholesale	fruit	53# O'Henry seconds	
8/31/12	Farmstand	\$980.00	cash	15-Sep	Farmstand	veg & fruit		
9/14/12	Emilie Pratt	\$170.00	2141	10/5/2012	CSA	veg & fruit	CSA half + wild card	
9/14/12	Melanie Williams	\$250.00	2663	10/5/2012	CSA	veg & fruit	CSA full	
9/12/12	Jessica Green	\$250.00	121	10/5/2012	CSA	veg & fruit	CSA full	
9/30/12	Farmstand	\$265.00	cash	10/5/2012	Farmstand	veg & fruit		
9/20/12	Antica Restaurant	\$60.50	4360	10/5/2012	Wholesale	fruit	9# apricots firsts	
10/7/12	Farmstand	\$198.00	cash	10/12/2012	Farmstand	veg & fruit		
9/10/12	Soul Food Farms	\$58.31	5683	10/5/2012	Wholesale	fruit	8-18 farmstand	



Funded by USDA's Outreach and Assistance to Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers (OASDFR) program (Project # 2009-00705), part of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.



# NCAT Financial Record - Expense Log

	Cloverleaf Farm Expense Records						
Date	Paid To	Amount	Check #	Account	Enterprise	Notes	
1/5/12	Irrigation Supply Hardwar	\$345.00	1102	Irrigation Equip	vegetables	layflat for veggies	
1/5/12	Ron Matthews	\$2,500.00	1103	Rent	fruit	rent for orchard	
1/8/13	High Mowing Seeds	\$150.00	debit	Seeds & plants	vegetables	online - organic	
1/10/12	Johnny's Seeds	\$645.00	debit	Seeds & plants	vegetables	online	
1/13/12	Orchard Supply Hardware	\$55.00	debit	Supplies	vegetables	hoes, gloves, buckets	
1/14/13	Growers Ag Services	\$100.00	debit	Sprays	fruit	lime sulfur - brown rot	



Funded by USDA's Outreach and Assistance to Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers (OASDFR) program (Project # 2009-00705), part of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.



# Categorizing Financial Transactions Worksheet

Look at the list of items below, using the NCAT financial statements, determine what the item category is, and which statements would be impacted by the transaction. The first one is done as an example:

		Balance Sh	eet	Income St	atement (P&L)	<b>Cash Flow</b>	
Item	Asset	Liability	Equity	Income	Expense		
Farm Supply Invoice for fertilizer for farm - \$200		х			х	х	
Wheel Hoe - \$170							
J&S Tax Preparation Bill - \$100							
Check from Joe Schmo for spring/summer CSA subscription - \$300							
Drip Irrigation Watering Kit - \$130							
Heavy Duty Electric Fence Polywire 656 feet - \$23							
lpad - \$1,500							
Truck depreciation - \$300							
Very Best Produce Broker payment for 10 boxes of broccoli - \$320							
JJ Greenhouse Invoice for transplants - \$240							
Very Best Produce Broker Invoice #201 for produce sold last week- \$300							
Gas receipt for \$56							
Backhoe rental receipt - \$1,000							
Check from Suzi Q for \$30 of strawberries							
Will's Garage receipt for truck repairs - \$295							
Business license receipt - \$50							
Retained earnings (Net profits of \$5,000- \$2,000 distribution to owner)							

# **Record Keeping**

### Why keep records?

- Monitor progress of business
- Use to prepare financial statements
- Identify source of receipts
- Keep track of expenses
- Use in preparation of tax returns
- Support items reported on tax return



# What should you keep?

- Gross Receipts
  - Cash register tapes, bank deposit slips, receipt books, invoices, credit card slips
- Purchases
  - Cancelled checks, cash register receipts, credit card sales slips, invoices
- Cancelled checks, cash register receipts, account statements, credit card sales slips

# How should you keep your records?

- Electronically
  - Quick Books, Excel spreadsheet, Farm specific accounting software
     http://www.agriculture.com/products-classifieds/product-reviews/agriculture-technology/software/buyers-guide-accounting-software 446-re7093
- Manually
  - One-Write System
  - Packet of ledgerpaper



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# Activity – Recordkeeping Tools

• Introduction to the Veggie Compass.

Generic - Long Form - Labor Records

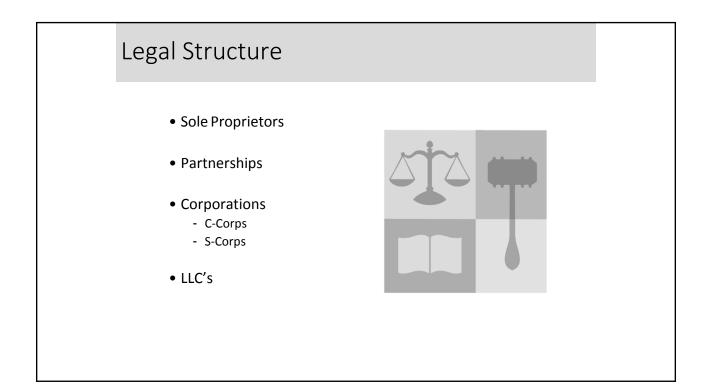
Date

	Greenhouse Hours		
	Field Growing Hours	Harvest & Packing Hours	Notes
Not Crop Specific:			
Asparagus:			
Beans:			
Beet:			
Broccoli:			
Cabbage:			
Carrot:			
Cauliflower:			
Cucumber:			
Eggplant:			
Garlic:			
Herb:			
Kale/Collards:			
Leek:			
Lettuce:			
Melon:			
Onion:			
Pea:			
Pepper:			
Potato:			
Radish:			
Salad Mix:			
Spinach:			
Squash, summer / Zucchini:			
Squash, winter:			
Sweet Corn:			
Tomato:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			

Farm Name\_\_\_

	Generic - 3	SIVI I ICH	ket - La	por Reco	oras			
Farm				DATE				
CROP SP	ECIF	IC A	AC7	ΓIVI	TY (c	ircle	one)	
Field Grov	wing			Harvest & Packing				
<b>CROP</b> (cir Bean	cle or	ne)						
Bean	Beet		E	Brocc	oli	Cat	bage	
					Cul		C	
Eggplant	Garl	ic	Ka	le/Co	llard	]	Leek	
Lettu	ice	Me	lon		On	ion		
Pea SaladM	Pepp	er		Pota	ato	Ra	adish	
SmSqsh Zucc	Swt	Corn		Tom	ato	Win	Sqsh	
CROP SP	ECIF	IC I	HO	URS				
NOT CRO	)P SP	EC	IFIC	CAC	CTIVI	TY		
Greenhou	use Ho	ours						
Field Gro	wing	Hou	ırs					
Harvest /	Pack	ing l	Hou	rs			4.4	
							11	

# Back to Legal Structure





# IRS Publication 583 Starting a Business & Keeping Records https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p583.pdf

# Table 2. Which Forms Must I File?

IF you are a	THEN you may be liable for	Use Form		
Sole proprietor	Income tax	1040 and Schedule C <sup>1</sup> or C-EZ (Schedule F <sup>1</sup> for farm business)		
	Self-employment tax	1040 and Schedule SE		
	Estimated tax	1040-ES		
	Employment taxes:  Social security and Medicare taxes and income tax withholding  Federal unemployment (FUTA) tax	941 or 944 (943 for farm employees) 940		
	Excise taxes	See Excise Taxes		
Partnership	Annual return of income	1065		
	Employment taxes	Same as sole proprietor		
	Excise taxes	See Excise Taxes		
Partner in a partnership (individual)	Income tax	1040 and Schedule E 2		
	Self-employment tax	1040 and Schedule SE		
	Estimated tax	1040-ES		
Corporation or S corporation	Income tax	1120 (corporation) <sup>2</sup> 1120S (S corporation) <sup>2</sup>		
	Estimated tax	1120-W (corporation only)		
	Employment taxes	Same as sole proprietor		
	Excise taxes	See Excise Taxes		
S corporation shareholder	Income tax	1040 and Schedule E 2		
	Estimated tax	1040-ES		

File a separate schedule for each business.
 Various other schedules may be needed.

# How does an LLC File?

LLCs are not automatically included in this list, and are therefore not required to be treated as corporations.

- LLCs can file IRS Form 8832 (PDF) to elect their business entity classification.
  - https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8832.pdf

### Choosing a Trade Name

- All corporations & LLC's must register with the State
  - Check registered names at Georgia Corporations Division business search :
    - https://ecorp.sos.ga.gov/BusinessSearch
- Check the federal register of names patented and trademarked www.uspto.gov/trademark
- · Google your business name
- File trade name locally



### Compliance Issues

- Local
- State
- Federal



### Local Compliance Issues

- Planning and Zoning
  - · Zoning Restrictions may apply to
- Certificate of Occupancy
  - Local Fire Marshall will inspect for fire code compliance before building can be used
- Certificate of Building Inspection
  - Local building inspector certifies use of accesses, restrooms, and construction types
- Business License/Business Tax Certificate/ Occupational Tax Permit
   obtained at city hall, county courthouse or city admin building

### State Compliance Issues

- Permits, Licenses, Inspections:

  - Permits, Licenses, Inspections:
    Over 30 types of businesses
    Goorgia Secretary of State Professional Licensing Boards: <a href="www.sos.state.ga.us/plb">www.sos.state.ga.us/plb</a>
    Food Sales Ga. Dept. of Ag: <a href="www.sos.state.ga.us">www.sos.state.ga.us</a>
    Food Service- local environmental health dept.
- Trademarks, Service Marks, Patents, Copyrights may be registered for legal protection
- Sales and Use Tax:
  - Apply for sales tax number with State of Georgia and get instructions for collecting, reporting and remitting tax monies
     Georgia Department of Revenue: www.dor.ga.gov

### More State Compliance Issues

- State Income Taxes
  - Forms needed depends on the type of business entity
- Worker's Compensation Insurance
  - Required by law for employers with 3+ employees
  - Regulated by State but sold by private insurance companies
  - State Board of Worker's Compensation: http://sbwc.georgia.gov
- State Unemployment Insurance Tax (SUTA)
  - 2.7% of first \$8,500 of employees yearly earnings
  - Georgia Department of Labor: www.dol.state.ga.us

# Federal Compliance Issues

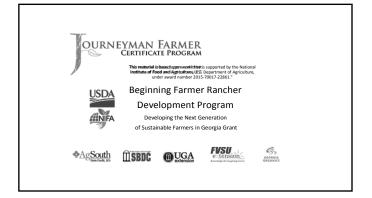
- Federal Income Taxes
   Federal Tax ID Number (EIN) Form SS4
  - Can apply online; free
  - www.irs.gov
  - Employment Issues:
  - FICA Insurance (S.S. & Medicare) Form 941
    - -calculated based on employee's salary
    - www.irs.gov
    - Federal Unemployment Tax (FUTA) Form 940 or 940EZ

      0.8% of first \$7,000 of employees yearly earnings

  - Employee vs. Independent Contractor

### Resources

- ATTRA National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service, publication "Basic Accounting: Guidance for Beginning Farmers"
  - www.attra.ncat.org
- IRS Starting a Business and Keeping Records
- Veggie Compass:
- www.veggiecompass.com
   IRS publication 583: <a href="https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p583.pdf">www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p583.pdf</a>
- Georgia Direct Farm Business Guide:
  - http://nationalaglawcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/articles/GA-DFM.pdf





# Resource Page

# **NCAT Financial Record Templates**

- http://www.carolinafarmstewards.org/record-keeping
- Excel spreadsheets you can use to calculate your farms profits and losses.

# Veggie Compass: veggiecompass.com

 Whole-Farm Profit Management: Veggie Compass is a farm management tool for diversified fresh market vegetable growers. The system focuses upon a comprehensive spreadsheet designed to facilitate the analysis of farm records

# **Electronic record keeping**

- www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p583.pdf
- IRS Publication 583: Starting a Business and Keeping Records

# **LLC Filing**

- IRS form 8832: <a href="https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8832.pdf">https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8832.pdf</a>
- Georgia Corporations Division business search: https://ecorp.sos.ga.gov/BusinessSearch
- Federal Register of Names: <u>www.uspto.gov/trademark</u>

# **Permits, Licenses, Inspections**

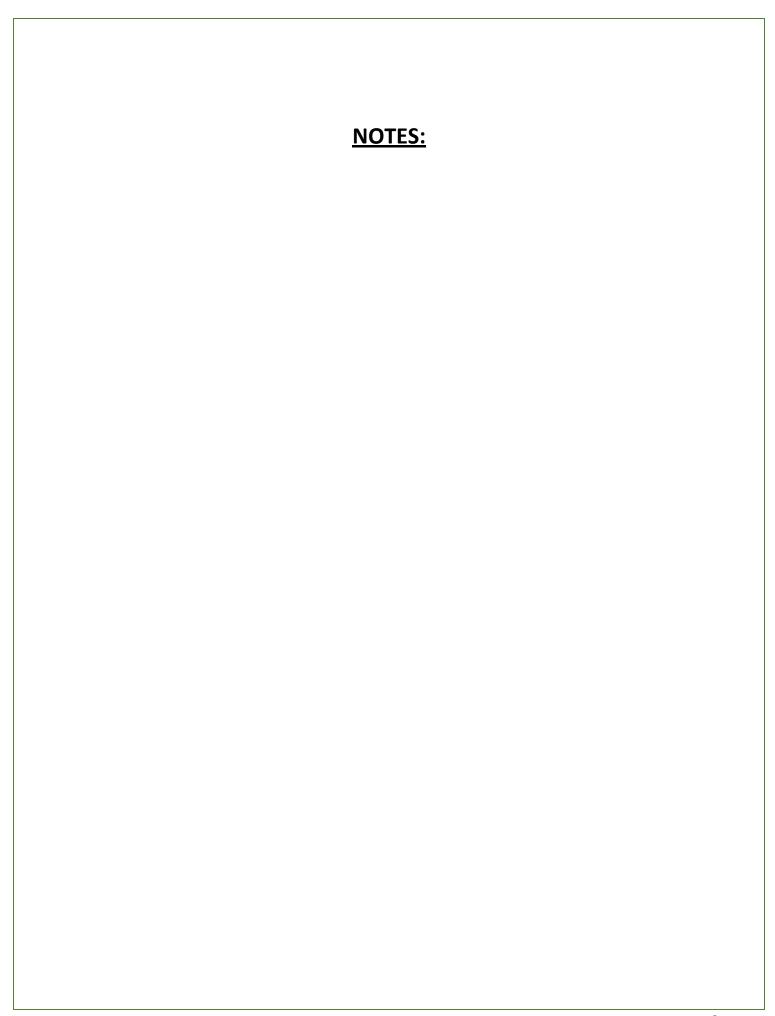
- Georgia Secretary of State Professional Licensing Boards: <a href="www.sos.state.ga.us/plb">www.sos.state.ga.us/plb</a>
- Food Sales- Ga. Dept of Ag: <u>www.agr.state.ga.us</u>
- State Board of Worker's Compensation: http://sbwc.georgia.gov
- Georgia Department of Labor: www.dol.state.ga.us

# **Georgia Direct Farm Business Guide**

http://nationalaglawcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/articles/GA-DFM.pdf









# **Small Farm Business Planning**

The Business Plan,
Developing Financial
Projections, Farmer's
Perspective

**Session Three** 







# <u>Session 3 — The Business Plan Agenda</u>

# The Business Plan (6 min - Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center)

- The components of a business plan (People, Financial, Production, Marketing and Legal)
- Why business plans are important (The roadmap, future strategy, financial development, organizes every aspect of your business)
- Information needed and resources for preparing a business plan

**Learning Objectives:** Identify four reasons a business plan can be important, recognize the components of a complete business plan that can be used for a loan application

Activity (30 Min): Using AgPlan, a tool for helping business owners develop a business plan.

<u>Homework:</u> Write a brief Products Description for their Business Plan using the tips and resources in AgPlan. Remind them to bring this to Session 4.

# Developing Financial Projections (13 min - Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center)

- Pro forma projections, understanding startup costs and operating costs.
  - Understanding startup cost, loan repayment, accounts receivables, personnel plan, accounts payable...
  - Simple things like start-up costs, e.g. buying a building, inventory and supplies, business license, working capital.
  - What is the difference between a startup cost and an ongoing expense, i.e. operation costs?
  - Where do you get the "costs" information and who do farmers go to for help with accomplishing this?
  - Where can they go to get help with financial projections, and where do I get the information that goes into those financial projections.

**Learning Objectives:** Name resources for help with getting financial projections done. **Activity (30 Min)**: Enterprise budgets

### The Farmers' Perspective (30 min)

Question and answer period (10 min)





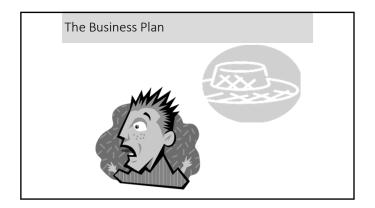


# Session 3

The Business Plan
Developing Financial Projections
The Farmers' Perspective
Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Sma

Laura Katz, The University of Georgia Small Business Development Center

OURNEYMAN FARMER CHEFFICARE PROCESSES



# Why a Business Plan?

- It forces you tofocus
- It tests your commitment
- It brings you down to **reality**
- It gives you abenchmark
- Required by banks and investors

# Preparing a Business Plan Narrative Executive Summary Business Description Mission Statement Market Analysis Competition Location Market Strategy Management Personnel Operations

# Financials - Sources & Uses - Assumptions - Balance Sheets - Cash Flows - Income Statements - Breakeven Analysis - Collateral Offering

# Preparing a Business Plan

### **Supporting Documents**

- Resumes
- Personal Financial Statements
- Income TaxReturns
- Lease Agreements
- Purchase Agreements
- Construction Estimates
- Market Research
- Explanations



# Preparing a Business Plan

AgPlan is a free business plan template for agriculture, fisheries and small business.

www.agplan.umn.edu



The Agriculture, Fisheries and Small Business Planning Websi



# Activity – Business Plans

- Introduction to AgPlan
- HOMEWORK Write a brief description of the Products section of an Operations Plan for your business plan. Use the "Tips" and "Samples" in AgPlan to guide your description.

# Gittin' There Farms

# Your Source for Local Organic Produce

1011 Hwy 11

Ruraltown, GA

Business Plan for Farm Expansion
August 20, 2015

# **Table of Contents**

Executive Summary	1
Business Description	
Ownership Structure	
Operations	
Products	
Marketing Plan	
Management & Organization	
Financial Plan	
Historical Performance	

# **Executive Summary**

Gittin'There Farms is a 14 acres family farm that had not been farmed for 10 years until the younger generation took it over. The farm currently grows vegetables on two acres that are sold at a local farmers market. John Doe farms full time. Jane, his wife, works in the local school system. The farm is making a small profit but wants to expand the business to allow the wife to also work full time on the farm. Market research shows there is a strong demand for locally grown, certified organic produce by high end groceries. The farm has 12 acres that can be certified and put into production to meet this demand; however, we will need to expand its infrastructure and will need financing to purchase the needed equipment. We project we can increase our profits by 20% and generate enough income to allow Jane to work on the farm.

# **Business Description**

# **Ownership Structure**

Sole Proprietorship.

# **Operations**

# **Products**

The vegetables are certified organic. Currently we grow up to 20 crops in a given year, though typically 6-10 in a season with several varieties of each crop. In spring/summer our crops are squash, cucumber, snap beans, southern peas, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, sweet corn and sweet potatoes. Fall and winter crops include greens, broccoli, potatoes, beets, carrots and green onions. The field is divided into eight 1/4 acre plots that have a complex rotation between plant families and summer and winter cover crops. In addition to grain and legume cover crops, some part of the fields is sown to buckwheat and/or sweet alyssum for pollinator and beneficial insect habitat. Strips of sunflowers are planted and harvested to give to customers at the farmers market.

We plan to expand to another 12 acres, which is divided into four 3-acre fields in a simplified rotation that focuses on a wholesale market. Major crops for this field are fall greens, spring lettuce, snap beans and hard squash, summer sweet potatoes and sweet corn and fall-planted onions. We have chosen these crops because we have experience with growing them, most of these are easily direct seeded, and our market research indicates there is demand. In addition, the greens, snap beans, and corn can all be cooled using a hydrochiller. The onions, sweet potatoes and hard squash can be cured and have easy storage requirements for wholesaling. These major crops are interspersed with cover crop to maintain soil organic matter, suppress weeds and provide nitrogen as required by the USDA National Organic Program. This rotation gives us summer income from sweet corn, fall income from sweet potatoes and fall greens, and spring income from lettuce, snap beans, and hard squash.

# Marketing Plan Management & Organization Financial Plan

**Historical Performance** 

How do I find this data?

# **Back to Financial Resources**

### **Financial Sources**

- Self
- Family/Friends
- Banks
- Conventional loans
  - US Small Business Administration
  - http://www.sba.gov/content/agriculture USDA Farm Service Agency
  - - www.fsa.usda.gov
  - Whole Foods Local Producer Loan Program



**USDA** Grants & Loans

- USDA Grants and Loans for Small Farmers-Alternative Farming Systems Information
- https://www.nal.usda.gov/afsic/grantsand-loans-farmers



# Avoid Mistakes By . . . .

- Watching cashflow
- Developing time management skills!!!
- Proper recordkeeping
- Seeking advice from qualified experts
- Training your employees
- Paying attention to customers
- On-going market research
- Community Involvement
- PLAN! PLAN! PLAN!



# **Developing Financial Projections**



# Activity – Financial Projections

- Finding information for Financial Projections
- Locate CFSA Organic Broccoli Budget 2015 in your notebook. Participate in discussion.
- Alabama Meat Goat Enterprise Budget excel sheet discussion
- REMINDER Bring your SWOT Analysis for Session 4!

# **Carolina Farm Stewardship Association, 2015**

Organic Broccoli – Irrigated – Wholesale Market – 20 lb Case

Budget Based on 1 acre of broccoli on a 10 acre mixed organic vegetable farm.

# Estimated Costs and Returns per Acre.

	UNIT	QUANTITY	\$/UNIT	TOTAL \$/AC	YOUR FARM \$/Ac.
RECEIPTS					
1. Broccoli	Case	300	31	9,300	
2. VARIABLE COSTS					
3. Organic certific		1	80	80	
4. Seedlings	Thou		45	810	
5. Compost/Mani		2	40	80	
6. Cover Crop	Acre	1	80	80	
7. Lime (prorated		0.33	40	13	
8. Organic Pest. S	-	296	0.		
9. Fuel	Gal.	20		50 50	-
10. Box and Cool	Each	300	2.0		-
11. Labor	Hrs.	170	10	1700	
12. Irrigation Supp		1	1000		-
13. Plastic Mulch 14. Other	Acre	1	200	200	
Total Variable Costs				4,820	
15. FIXED COSTS					
<b>16.</b> Machine & Equip.	. Acre	1	240	240	
17. Irrigation	Acre	1	80	80	
18. Land Charge	Acre	1	50	50	
Total Fixed Costs				370	
TOTAL COSTS				5,190	
RETURN ABOVE VARIAB	LE COSTS			4,480	
RETURN ABOVE TOTAL C	COSTS			4,110	

# Notes - Budget estimates for planning only.

- 1. Yield extrapolated from Mississippi State University Budgets 2013. Price taken from Carolina Farm Stewardship Assoc. (CFSA) Organic Produce Marketing Survey, 2013.
- 2. Variable costs are those costs that a farmer incurs because he/she decided to grow this specific crop.
- 3. Average organic certification cost from USDA Farm Services Administration.
- 4. Extrapolated from organic seedling prices found in Internet search, and Mississippi State University enterprise budgets.
- 5. Average price of 1 ton of compost, chicken litter, or manure found in Internet search.
- 6. Average of various cover crop seed and planting cost. Estimated from farmer interviews, and Mississippi State University enterprise budgets, 2013.
- 7. Equals 1 ton of lime per acre every 3 years. Price from Internet search.
- 8. Used only when mechanical and physical control methods are ineffective. Application rates and weighted average price for Dipel DF, PyGanic & Trilogy taken from 2013 CFSA pest control worksheets.
- 9. Mississippi State University, Traditional Vegetables 2013 Planning Budgets, and farmer reviews.
- 10. Cost estimate from Internet search of various suppliers.
- 11. Labor estimates vary widely. This estimate is extrapolated from enterprise budgets developed by University of Georgia 2009 and Mississippi State University 2013.
- 12. Irrigation supplies include 1.5 rolls of drip tape and 6 acre inches of rural water cost. Derived from the Mississippi State University 2013 enterprise budgets.
- 13. Price from Internet search.
- 14. Purposely left blank for other unspecified farm costs.
- 15. Fixed costs are costs that a farmer incurs whether or not a crop is grown.
- 16. See table below.
- 17. Annual fixed cost for irrigation setup.
- 18. Average of farm rental values for North and South Carolina. Estimated from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service 2010 published cropland rents.

Machinery and Equipment Costs*										
Useful										
	Purchase	Salvage	Life	Acres	Repair & Maint.	Total**				
Item	Price \$	Value \$	Yrs.	Used/Yr.	\$/Ac.	\$/Ac.				
Tractor	17,000	4,000	20	10	3.00	68				
Chisel Plow	2,500	600	15	10	0.30	13				
Transplanter	2,600	600	20	4	0.20	25				
Pest. Sprayer	9,400	1,900	20	10	9.50	47				
Trailer	1,100	200	20	10	0.10	5				
Disk	4,450	900	15	10	0.20	24				
Manure Spreader	3,000	1,500	20	10	0.20	8				
Bed Shaper	2,500	600	20	5	1.50	21				
200 Buckets	1,000	0	5	7	0	29				
					Total \$/ Acre	= 240				

<sup>\*</sup>Estimates derived from Mississippi State University, Traditional Vegetable 2013 Planning Budgets; Why Cows Need Names, and More Secrets of Amish Farms, Randy James, Kent State University Press, 2013 and Internet search of various machinery suppliers.

Prepared and updated by: Randy James, PhD, Professor Emeritus, The Ohio State University; Karen RM McSwain, MS, Farm Services Director, Carolina Farm Stewardship Association; and farmers who attended the Developing Enterprise Budget workshop at CFSA's Organic Commodities and Livestock Conference, 2015.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Total \$/Ac. = Purchase Price - Salvage Value/Useful Life/ Acres Used + Repair & Maintenance.

# **Alabama Meat Goat Budgets**

This information in this publication is intended to be used with the Alabama Meat Goat Budget spreadsheet. This interactive spreadsheet for these budgets that can be found at: http://www.ag.auburn.edu/agec/pubs/budgets/Meatgoats.php or the Alabama Cooperative Extension System's Small Ruminant Publications and Links' Web Site: http://www.ag.auburn.edu/ansc/goat-sheep/

There are two printed budgets included. High Input and Low Input.

The Auburn Interactive Meat Goat budget is based on an interactive budget developed by Dr. Jay Lillywhite, New Mexico State University, for the Agriculture Utilization Research Institute (AURI) in Crookston Minnesota.

Special thanks is extended to the following individuals for input and comments: Carla Shoemaker-Hopkins
Patty Tyler
Dr. Diego Gimenez Jr.
Dr. Darrell Rankins

Dr. Maria Lenira Leite-Browning Robert Spencer

Numerous Alabama goat producers

# **Alabama Meat Goat Budgets**

This Alabama Meat Goat budget is designed to assist in estimating the potential costs and returns for Alabama meat goat operations. This budget is not a production or how to guide, but a planning and estimation tool.

Prices and costs are based on the best estimates available at the time the budget was prepared. Because of the wide variety of alternative inputs, locations, and production systems, it is important that producers develop their own budgets using the appropriate values.

# **Meat Goat Budget Overview**

The Meat Goat budget is divided into 7 sections.

1. Herd Information – This includes the number and average weight of does and bucks in the operation. It also has the number of kids that are marketed (sold) and average weight if kids sold.

NOTE: The number of kids marketed is based on several factors. Conception rate, kidding rate, mortality rates and cull rates all affect the number of kids that are available to be sold.

The producer enters all this information on the Input Sheet except number of kids marketed. This number is calculated based on cull rates, fertility rates and mortality rates. It is assumed that doe replacements are produced from within the herd.

- 2. Gross Receipts This is the amount that the producer receives from the sale of the market/breeding kids and any cull animals that are sold.
- 3. Variable Cost –These are out-of-pocket costs associated with producing the animals. Some of the costs include hay, feed, pasture costs (fertilizer, lime, seed, etc.) medicine, marketing costs, transportation, etc. Land rent and labor are also included. It is assumed that labor will be provided by the producer
- 4. Income Above Variable Costs This is Gross Receipts minus Total Variable Cost. This measurement allows the producer to determine if the out-of-pockets costs covered.
- 5. Fixed Costs These costs are incurred whether you produce or not. These include depreciation, interest, insurance, property taxes etc. These costs may be difficult to allocate to a specific enterprise. Some of the fixed costs do not require a payment, such as depreciation but the assets that are depreciated must be replaced. Fixed cost includes a charge for land and general farm overhead. Even if the land is owned, there is a cost involved. This cost may be the opportunity to rent the land or just the property taxes.

- 6. Net Returns to Risks and Management This figure is sometimes referred to as profit; however, it is more correct to call it a return to all resource costs except management. If the figure is positive, the producer will be rewarded for his management efforts and the entrepreneurial risk he has taken. This is the figure that management should use to make decisions and compare alternatives.
- 7. Capital Investments This reflects the investments that are made in the enterprise that are capitalized over a number of years. Breeding Livestock and Buildings and Equipment are included in these budgets.

# **Alabama Interactive Goat Budget Terms and Assumptions**

The Alabama Interactive Goat Budget requires input from the producer. Keep in mind that for most of these inputs, there isn't a right or wrong number.

### **Herd/Animal Characteristics**

Enter the number of does in your operation.

Doe Size – average weight of your doe.

Number of Bucks

Buck Size – average weight of your buck

### **Market Prices**

Enter price you expect to receive.

Enter price per head. The price on a hundred weight (CWT.) basis is calculated from price per head and weight.

Prices for Breeding Buck and Breeding Does are prices that you paid for your breeding stock AND the price you would receive if you sold Kids for breeding purposes.

# **Marketing Assumptions**

Enter the number of trips and mileage to the market.

It is assumed that most operations will have a pick up available but that it is not used exclusively for the meat goat operation. Mileage cost is assumed to be \$1.00 per mile. This should cover expenses for fuel, repair and maintenance for the truck and the livestock trailer costs

# **Cull Rates**

Enter the appropriate number for your operation.

Buck cull rate is shown at 50%.

Doe cull rate is shown as 14%. Does would be culled at 7 years of age.

### **Fertility Rates**

Enter the appropriate number for operation. These numbers will depend on a number of factors, including but not limited to feeding and nutrition, health program, breed and breeding management.

### **Mortality Rates**

Enter the appropriate number for your operation.

# Feeding

Individual feeding program will vary greatly. Enter the appropriate number and/or price for each item as it fits your operation.

# **Feed Prices**

Enter the appropriate/expected price for each feed and pasture cost.

50 pound square bales assumed.

The pasture cost includes the cost to maintain and fertilize a pasture.

Budgets for Major Forage Crops in Alabama may be used as a guide if this amount is not known. The amount shown is comes from the Hybrid Bermuda Grass Pasture budget with land rent taken out. Fertilizer and lime make up the majority of the variable cost and the proration for establishing the permanent pasture cost makes up most of the fixed cost. Note: Actual pasture cost could be much less if the pasture has been established for many

years or shared with cattle.

The cost may be higher if over seeding is used.

# **Housing**

Some operations may not have any housing while others may have elaborate facilities. It is recommended that enough housing be provided to provide a warm dry area for does and kids.

### Health Cost/Procedures

Health programs for meat goat herds are very important. Buck and does should be dewormed 6 times a year. Enterotoxemia C&D/T vaccination should be given once year to mature animals and kids twice.

# **Equipment/Supplies**

This includes may include feed bunks, water troughs, buckets, syringes etc.

# Fencing and Corral

This may vary widely. If you are using fences that have been previously established, the cost will not be as great. Repairs need to be considered also.

### Land and Labor

Enter the appropriate number/price for each.

# **General Overhead**

This will help cover miscellaneous cost such as utilities, telephone, postage, etc.

### **Financial**

Enter the appropriate number/price for each.

Note: There is no charge in this budget for a truck, livestock trailer, tractor and equipment, feed and hay storage building, or expensive water/feed troughs. It is assumed that hauling and tractor work is custom hire. Feed and hay are bought in quantities that require minimal facilities and the water/feed troughs are built on the farm.

Column 1 Column 2 Column 3

			1			
Herd / Animal Characteristics			Cull Rates		Health Costs / Procedures	
Herd Numbers & Size		7	Buck Cull Rate	33%	Dewormer Costs	\$ 0.85 / dose
Number of Does	50	1	Doe Cull Rate	14%	Number of Times Dewormed	6 / buck & does / year
Doe Size (lbs) - Average		125	Fertility Rates		Enterotoxemia C&D/T Vaccination	\$ 0.65 / dose
Number of Bucks	2		Conception Rate	95%	Number of Times Vac.	1 / doe / year
Buck Size (lbs) - Average		225	Kidding Rate	180%	Kids Vaccination - Cost	\$ 0.65 / dose
Kid Size When Sold (lbs) - Averag	ge	70	Mortality Rates		Number of Times Vac.	2 / year
	1	п	Buck Mortality Rate	1%	Misc. Medication Costs (Herd)	\$ 30.00 / herd / year
Number of Kids Produced	73		Doe Mortality Rate	1%		
Kids Sold for Meat	64		Kid Mortality Rate	15%	Equipment / Supplies	
Replacements needed	8				Misc. Equipment costs	\$ 100.00 / herd / year
			Feeding		Misc. Supplies	\$ 55.00 / herd / year
Market Prices		_	Pasture Acreage	17.50		
Market Kids	\$ 70.00	/Head	Months on Hay	4.5	Fencing and Corral	
\$/ CWT Conversion	\$100.00	_/CWT	Lbs Hay Fed (lbs/doe/day)	3.00	Cost of Fencing	\$ 1.50 /linear foot
Cull Bucks	\$ 135.00	/Head	Months on Concentrate Suppl.	5.00	Usefull Life-Fence	12.00 years
\$/ CWT Conversion	\$60.00	_	Concentrate (lbs/doe/day)	1.25	Salvage Value-Fence	5.00% percent
Cull Does	\$ 85.00	/Head	Salt/Mineral (Oz/head/day)	2.00	Working Facilities cost	\$ 1,650.00 unit
\$/ CWT Conversion	\$68.00	-	Feed Prices		Usefull Life-Work. Fac.	15.00 years
Breeding Bucks	\$ 250.00	/ buck	Hay Costs (\$/ton)	\$ 90.00	Salvage Value-Work Fac.	10.00% percent
Breeding Does	\$ 125.00	/ doe	Concentrate Costs (\$/cwt)	\$ 13.00	Repair for Fencing and	\$ 85.00 / year
% buck kids sold for Breeding	0%		Pasture Costs Variable(\$/acre)	\$ 225.00	working faclities	
% doe kids sold for Breeding	0%	1	Pasture Costs- Fixed (\$/acre)	\$ 62.73	Land and Labor	
Bucks Sold for Breeding	0		Salt/Minerals (\$/cwt)	\$ 25.00	Land Rent/Ownership Cost	\$ 5.00 /acre
Does Sold for Breeding	0		Housing		Labor - Hired	0.00 /hours/doe
			Square Feet / Adult Animal	8.00	Labor Cost	\$ 8.25 /hour
Marketing Assumptions		-	Cost / Sq. Foot	\$ 5.00		
Number of Trips to Market	4	trips	Useful Life Housing- Years	10.0	General Overhead	
Miles to Market (Round Trip)	50	miles	Salvage Value-Housing	5.00%	General Overhead	3.00% %
Mileage Costs (\$ / Mile)	\$ 1.50	/ mile	Repair & Maintenance	4.00%	% of Variable Cost	
Sales Commision (%)	7.00%	/Hd Sold	% of Building Cost		Financial	
Assoc./Membership Dues	25.00	/year			Annual Interest Rate Applied to	
					Breeding Stock	8% / year
BOTTOM LINE					Buildings/Working Facilities	8% / year
	Total	\$/Doe			Operating Capital	8% / year

# **Alabama Meat Goat Enterprise Budget**

Estimated Costs and Returns Following Recommended Management Practices

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Number of Does	50.00	Average Weight - Lbs.	125
Number of Bucks	2.00	Average Weight - Lbs.	225
Kids Marketed	64.50	Average Weight - Lbs. (Sold)	70

# 2. GROSS RECEIPTS

	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	\$/Doe
Market Kids Sold For Meat	Head	64.5	70.00	4,514.65	90.29
Buck Kids Sold For Breed. Stock	Head	0.0	250.00	0.00	0.00
Doe Kids Sold For Breed. Stock	Head	0.0	125.00	0.00	0.00
Cull Bucks Sold	Head	0.66	135.00	89.10	1.78
Cull Does Sold	Head	7.0	85.00	595.00	11.90

Your Farm

**Gross Revenue** 

\$5,198.75 \$103.98

# 3. Variable Costs

Variable Costs					
Feed	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	\$/Doe
Hay	Pounds	20,250	0.05	911.25	18.23
Concentrate	Pounds	9,375	0.13	1,218.75	24.38
Pasture	Acres	17.50	225.00	3,937.50	78.75
Salt & Minerals	Pounds	2,281	0.25	570.31	11.41
Vet & Medicine					
Dewormer	Dose	312.00	0.85	265.20	5.30
Enterotoxemia C&D/T Vaccination	Dose	52.00	0.65	33.80	0.68
Kids Vaccination	Dose	145.35	0.65	94.48	1.89
Misc. Antibiotics / Medications	Year	1.00	30.00	30.00	0.60
Other					
Hired Labor	Hours	0.00	8.25	0.00	0.00
Sales Commission	Head	72.16	0.07	5.05	0.10
Association Dues	Herd		25.00	25.00	0.50
Misc. Equipment/Supplies	Year	1.00	155.00	155.00	3.10
Interest on Operating Capital	Dollars	3623.17	0.08	289.85	5.80
Transportation	Mile	200.00	1.50	300.00	6.00
Repair & Maintenance-Buildings	Dollars		83.20	83.20	1.66
Repair & Maintenance - Fence & Working Faclities	Dollars		85.00	85.00	1.70
Land Rent/Ownership Cost	Acre	17.50	5.00	87.50	1.75

**Total Variable Costs** 

\$8,091.89 \$161.84

-\$57.86

-\$2,893.14

# 4. Income Above Variable Costs

5. Fixed Costs	Unit	Quantity U	Init Price	Total	\$/Doe
Depreciation (Livestock)	Dollars		355.90	355.90	7.12
Depreciation (Buildings & Equipment)	Dollars		628.38	628.38	12.57
Interest (Livestock)	Dollars		270.00	270.00	5.40
Interest (Buildings & Equipment)	Dollars		358.74	358.74	7.17
Pasture Fixed Cost	Acre	17.50	62.73	1,097.78	21.96
General Overhead	Dollars	8,091.89	0.03	242.76	4.86

**Total Fixed Costs** \$2,953.55 \$59.07

# 6. Returns to Risks and Management

-\$5,846.70 -\$116.93

# Alabama Meat Goat Enterprise Budget

# 7. Capital Investments

Hnit	Quantity Unit Co	et Total Cost	ancyle?	Heaful Lifa	Annual
Unii	Quantity Unit Co	SELIOIAI GOSI	Saivaue	USeiui Liie	Annual

					Value	(Years)	Deprec.
							-
Head	50	\$	125.00	\$ 6,250.00	\$ 4,250.00	7.1	\$ 280.00
Head	2	\$	250.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 270.00	3.0	\$ 75.90
nt							
Sq. Ft.	416	\$	5.00	\$ 2,080.00	\$104.00	10.0	\$ 197.60
Ln Ft.	3,492	\$	1.50	\$ 5,238.59	\$261.93	15.0	\$ 331.78
Each	1	\$	1,650.00	\$ 1,650.00	\$165.00	15.0	\$ 99.00
	Head nt Sq. Ft. Ln Ft.	Head 2 nt Sq. Ft. 416 Ln Ft. 3,492	Head 2 \$  nt     Sq. Ft. 416 \$     Ln Ft. 3,492 \$	Head 2 \$ 250.00 nt Sq. Ft. 416 \$ 5.00 Ln Ft. 3,492 \$ 1.50	Head 2 \$ 250.00 \$ 500.00  nt Sq. Ft. 416 \$ 5.00 \$ 2,080.00 Ln Ft. 3,492 \$ 1.50 \$ 5,238.59	Head 50 \$ 125.00 \$ 6,250.00 \$ 4,250.00 Head 2 \$ 250.00 \$ 500.00 \$ 270.00  nt Sq. Ft. 416 \$ 5.00 \$ 2,080.00 \$104.00 Ln Ft. 3,492 \$ 1.50 \$ 5,238.59 \$261.93	Head 50 \$ 125.00 \$ 6,250.00 \$ 4,250.00 7.1 Head 2 \$ 250.00 \$ 500.00 \$ 270.00 3.0 nt Sq. Ft. 416 \$ 5.00 \$ 2,080.00 \$ 104.00 10.0 Ln Ft. 3,492 \$ 1.50 \$ 5,238.59 \$ 261.93 15.0

# Cost Breakdown - Percentage

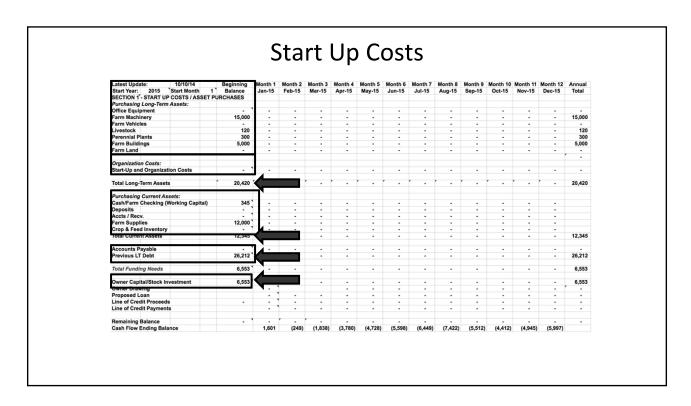
		Percentage of			
Variable Costs		Variable	Fixed	<b>Total Costs</b>	
Feed		Costs	Costs	Costs	
Hay		11.26%	#N/A	8.25%	
Concentrate		15.06%	#N/A	11.03%	
Pasture		48.66%	#N/A	35.65%	
Salt & Mineral		7.05%	#N/A	5.16%	
	Sub Total	82.03%		60.10%	
Vet. & Medicine		5.23%	#N/A	3.83%	
Other		12.74%	#N/A	9.33%	
Fixed Costs					
Depreciation (Livestock)		#N/A	12.05%	3.22%	
Depreciation (Buildings & Equipment)		#N/A	21.28%	5.69%	
Interest (Livestock)		#N/A	9.14%	2.44%	
Interest (Buildings & Equipment)		#N/A	12.15%	3.25%	
Pasture Fixed Cost		#N/A	37.17%	9.94%	
General Overhead		#N/A	8.22%	2.20%	

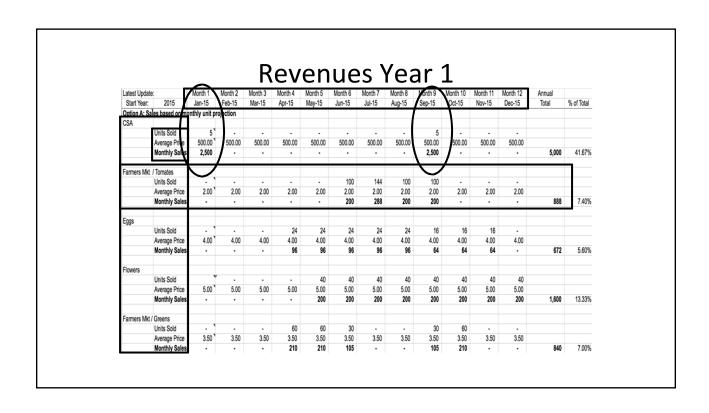
For more information go to: http://www.ag.auburn.edu/ansc/goat-sheep/

This interactive enterprise budget was adopted from work developed Dr. Jay M. Lillywhite's for the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute in conjunction with the "Feasiblity of Meat Goats in Minnesota" study.

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#### **Back to Developing Financial Projections**





								•	,		1				
				K	ev	en	ue	'S	rea	ar	1				
2Year Financial Pla	an														
Company Name:		mall Farm E	xample 1 Ac	e											
Latest Update:		Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12	Annual	
	2015	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	% of Total
Pumpkins		3210	. 32 10	10	. 4. 10		33.710	22. 10		339 10	231 10		232 10		10 01 10101
	s Sold	. `								50	200	50			
	rage Price	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00		
Mor	nthly Sales									500	2,000	500		3,000	25.009
Category 7															
	s Sold														
	rage Price	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Mor	nthly Sales														0.00%
Category 8															
	s Sold														
	rage Price	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	nthly Sales	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•		0.00%
	,														0.007
Category 9															
Unit	s Sold	,													
	rage Price	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Mor	nthly Sales														0.009
Category 10														_	
	s Sold													_	
	rage Price	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	nthly Sales	-	•.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	•		0.009

			Ex	pe	ns	es '	Yea	arí	1				
Latest Update:	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12	Annual
Start Year: 2015	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total
SECTION 8 - EXPENSES													
Advertising / Marketing													
Amortization	-	-							-			-	-
Auto and Truck Expense				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bad Debts	25			3	5	6	6	5	36	25	8	2	120
Bank/Merchant Charges		-											-
Chemicals	-	-							-			-	٠.
Conservation Expenses													· -
Freight & Trucking		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	2,348
Employee benefit programs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	330
Fertilizers & Lime		500		-	-	-			-		40	-	540
Freight & Trucking		100	100	150	150	150	100	150	150	100			1 150
Interest on Loans	137			150	150					100	_	_	
	137	135	134		131	130	129	127	126	125	123	177	1.551
Labor hired				200	- :	- :	-	- :	- :		- :	- :	200
Licenses & Permits	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	144	- :	- :	- :	144
Maintenance & Repairs	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	45	- :		-	- :	- :	- :	45
Missellaneous		-		-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Office Supplies & Postage													
Operating Supplies				300	30		60	20					410
Payroll	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	10,000
Payroll Taxes & Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent or Lease	-		-	275			-			-	-	-	275
Seeds & Plants		-	230	-		-		-	-	-			230
Storage & warehousing	<del>-</del>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
laxes												-	
Telecommunications				-	-	-	-	-	70		-		0
Utilities (Farm Share)			10	20	20	20	20	20	10				ő
Veterinary, breeding & medicine			-	50				25	-				5
Custom hire (machine work)													
Other expenses		-	-		-		-	-	-		-		
Total Function	4 401	4 70 1	4 500	- 0.400	4.005	4 440	4.070	4 400	4 505	4.000	4.000	. 4400	47.000
Total Expenses	1,191	1,794	1,533	2,190	1,395	1,410	1,373	1,406	1,595	1,308	1,230	1,183	17,608

					L	_08	ans	S							
Latest Update:	10/10/14		Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 11	Annual
	2015 StartMonth	1	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15		Sep-15		Nov-15		Total
SECTION 7 - PRO		ING LOANS					,								
EXISTING DEBT#	TTUEKT AND	ELZATION:													
Amount	26,212	TEMON:													
Interest Rate	6.25%														
Months	84		)												
Payment Amount															
Month			1	2	3	4	5	ь	- /	8	9	10	11	12	
Princip	val		249.55	250.85	252.15	253.47	254.79	256.11	257.45	258.79	260.14	261.49	262.85	264.22	3,081.86
Interes	it .		136.52	135.22	133.91	132.60	131.28	129.95	128.62	127.28	125.93	124.58	123.21	121.85	1,550.96
Princip	al Balance	26,212	25,962	25.712	25,459	25.206	24.951	24.695	24.438	24,179	23,919	23.657	23,394	23.130	23,130.14
Monthly LT Debt S	ervice Schedule:														
Princip	al	1	249.55	250.85	252.15	253.47	254.79	256.11	257.45	258.79	260.14	261.49	26		3,081.86
Interes	t	)	136.52	135.22	133.91	132.60	131.28	129.95	128.62	127.28	125.93	124.58	13		1,550.96
Total			386.07	386.07	386.07	386.07	386.07	386.07	386.07	386.07	386.07	386.07	38	<b>—</b> >	4,632.82
Total LT Debt:		26,212	25,962	25,712	25,459	25,206	24,951	24,695	24,438	24,179	23,919	23,657	23,394	23,130	23,130
LINE OF CREDIT															
Int Ra	0.0010		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Proce			-	-	-	-		-			-		-		
Re-Pa															
Baland	et Expense	-	-	-	-	-		-	- :		-		-		
interes	st Expense		-		-	-			•			•			
Total Interest Exp	ense (All Debt)		136.52	135.22	133.91	132.60	131.28	129.95	128.62	127.28	125.93	124.58	123.21	121.85	1,550.96
TOTAL DEDT			05.000	05.740	05.450	05.000	04.054	01.005		04.470	22.042	00.053		00.400	
TOTAL DEBT		26,212	25,962	25,712	25,459	25,206	24,951	24,695	24,438	24,179	23,919	23,657	23,394	23,130	23,130.14

Current Assets Cash/Farm Checking Cash/Farm Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash						Projected For the 12	Balance Sh Months End							
CashFarm Checking		Beg. Bal.	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Juli-10	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
CashFarm Checking														
Deposits   0		245	4 600 60	(0.40)	(4.000)	(0.700)	(4.700)	(E E00)	(0.440)	(7.400)	(F. F.4.0.)	(4.440)	(4.045)	/E 0071
Accounts Rec.   0   0.00   0   0   0   0   0   0   0														(5,997)
Farm Supplies														0
Crop & Feed Inventory														
Current Assets         12,345         10,600.60         11,751         10,162         8,220         7,272         6,402         5,551         4,578         6,488         7,588         7,055         6,6           Cong-Term Assets         O.00         O.00 </td <td></td> <td>12,000</td>														12,000
Long-Term Assets														6.003
Office Equipment	Current Assets	12,345	13,600.60	11,/51	10,162	8,220	1,212	0,402	5,551	4,5/8	0,488	7,588	7,000	6,003
Office Equipment	Long-Term Assets													
Farm Machinery   15,000   5,000,00   15,000   10,000   10		0	0.00	0	0	0	Ω	0	ρ	0	0	0	ρ	0
Farm Vehicles														15.000
Livestock   120														0
Perennial Plants														120
Farm Land  O 0.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Perennial Plants													300
Farm Land  O 0.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Farm Buildings	5.000	5.000.00	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
Account Depr.														0,000
Organization Costs         0         0.00         0					(587)					(1.565)	(1.761)		(2.153)	(2,348)
Amortization														(_,,_,,
Total Assets 32,765   0 29,995 27,858 26,713 25,648 24,601 23,432 25,147 26,051 25,322 24,000   0 20,000   0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Liabilities	Long-Term Assets	20,420	20,224.32	20,029	19,833	19,637	19,442	19,246	19,050	18,855	18,659	18,463	18,267	18,072
Current Liabilities Accounts Payable 0 0.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		00 705			00.005	07.050	00.740	05.040	04.004	00.400	05.447	00.054	05.000	04.075
Accounts Payable 0 0.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Iotai Assets	32,765	<b>\</b>	0	29,995	27,858	26,713	25,648	24,601	23,432	25,147	26,051	25,322	24,075
Line of Credit 0 0.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Current Liabilities													
Current Liabilities         249.55         250.85         252         253         255         256         257         259         260         261         263         264         2           Current Liabilities         Long Term Liabilities         Long Term Debt         25.962         25,711.60         25,459         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,4           Total Liabilities         26,212         25,962.45         25,712         25,459         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,4           Owner's Equity           Stock / Owner Capital         6,553 <t< td=""><td>Accounts Payable</td><td>0</td><td>0.00</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></t<>	Accounts Payable	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Liabilities         250         250.85         252         253         255         256         257         259         260         261         263         264         25           Long Term Liabilities         Long Term Debt         25.962         25,711.60         25.459         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,17           Total Liabilities         26,212         5,962.45         25,712         25,459         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,17           Owner's Equity           Stock / Owner Capital         6,553	Line of Credit	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Term Liabilities         Long Term Liabilities         Long Term Liabilities         Long Term Debt         25,962         5,711,60         25,459         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,1           Cotal Liabilities         26,212         25,962.45         25,712         25,459         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,1           Covariant Equity           Stock / Owner Capital         6,553	Current-LT Debt	249.55	250.85	252	253	255	256	257	259	260	261	263	264	266
Long Term Debt         25,982         5,711,60         25,489         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,170           Total Liabilities         26,212         25,962.45         25,712         25,459         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,130           Dwner's Equity         Slock / Owner Capital         6,553 <t< td=""><td>Current Liabilities</td><td>250</td><td>250.85</td><td>252</td><td>253</td><td>255</td><td>256</td><td>257</td><td>259</td><td>260</td><td>261</td><td>263</td><td>264</td><td>266</td></t<>	Current Liabilities	250	250.85	252	253	255	256	257	259	260	261	263	264	266
Long Term Debt         25,962         25,711,60         25,469         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,1           Total Liabilities         26,212         25,962.45         25,712         25,459         25,206         24,951         24,695         24,438         24,179         23,919         23,657         23,394         23,130         22,1           Dwner's Equity         Stock / Owner Capital         6,553         6	l ang Tarm Liabilities													
Total Liabilities 26,212 25,962.45 25,712 25,459 25,206 24,951 24,695 24,438 24,179 23,919 23,657 23,394 23,    Downer's Equity   Stock / Owner Capital		25.062	16 711 60	25.450	25 206	24 051	24 606	24 420	24 170	22 010	22 657	22 204	22 120	22.865
Owner's Equity         Stock / Owner Capital         6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 / 6,553 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>23,130</td></th<>														23,130
Stock / Owner Capital         6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553 / 6,553         6,553 /	Iotal Liabilities	20,212	20,902.40	25,712	20,409	25,200	24,901	24,090	24,430	24,179	23,919	23,037	23,394	23,130
Stock / Owner Capital         6,553         6,553 /	Owner's Equity													
Ret. Earnings 0 0.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		6.553	6.553.00	6.553	6.553	6.553	6.553	6.553	6.553	6.553	6.553	6.553	6.553	6,553
YTD Earnings 0 1,309.46 (485) (2,018) (3,901) (4,791) (5,600) (6,389) (7,299) (5,325) (4,159) (4,625) (5,6														0,000
														(5,608)
														945
Total Liabilities &	Total Liabilities &													
		32 765	3 005	04.700	29 995	27 858	26.713	25 648	24 601	23 432	25 147	26.051	25 322	24.075

					jected In		tatement	ts						_
	lan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	lun-15	Jul-15	Jug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Year 1	Percentage
		\							оор .о	001.10	1101 10		100.1	. or comage
Total Revenue	2,500	$\supset$ $\circ$	0	306	506	601	584	496	3,569	2,474			12,000	100.0%
Advertising / Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- [	-	-	0.0%
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Auto and Truck Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Bad Debts	25	-	-	3	5	6	6	5	36	25	8	2	120	1.0%
Bank Merchant Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Conservation Expenses	\ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	0.0%
Freight & Trucking	\ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Depreciation	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	2,348	19.6%
Employee benefit programs	١-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Fleed	1-	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	330	2.8%
Fertilizers & Lime	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	540	4.5%
Freight & Trucking	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Gasoline, Fuel & Oil	+	100	100	150	150	150	100	150	150	100	-	-	1,150	9.6%
Interest on Loans	137	135	134	133	131	130	129	127	126	125	123	122	1,551	12.9%
Insurance (other than health)	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1.7%
Labor hired		-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Licenses & Permits		-				-	-		144	-	-	-	144	1.2%
Maintenance & Repairs		-				45	-			-	-	-	45	0.4%
Miscellaneous			-			-10			-	-	-		-	0.0%
Office Supplies & Postage	-1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Operating Supplies	I	-		300	30		60	20	- :	-	-	-	410	2.4%
Payroll	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	10,000	83.3%
Payroll Taxes & Benefits	033	-	-	- 000	-	-	-	- 000	-	-	-	-	10,000	03.3%
Rent or Lease	1-		- :	275	- :	- :	- :	-:-	- :		-	-	275	2.3%
Seeds & Plants	1-		230							-		-	230	1.9%
	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			0.0%
Storage & warehousing Taxes	/ -	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		0.0%
	/ -	-	-			-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Telecommunications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	0.6%
Utilities (Farm Share)	-	-	10	20	20	20	20	20	10	-	-	-	120	1.0%
Veterinary, breeding & medicine	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	75	0.6%
Custom hire (machine work)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Other expenses	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		0.0%
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
	$\overline{}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
		7 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		_	-	0.0%
Total Expenses	1,191	1,794	1,533	2,190	1,395	1,410	1,373	1,406	1,595	1,308			17,609	146.7%
	1,309			(1.884)	(889)	(809)	(789)		1.974		(466)	(983	(5,608)	-46.7%

			F	or the 12	Months E	nding							
	Jan-15	Feb-15	Ma <u>r-15</u>	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Year 1
Beginning Cash	345	1,601	(249)	(1,838)	(3,780)	(4,728)	(5,598)	(6,449)	(7,422)	(5,512)	(4,412)	(4,945)	345
Operating Inflows:	$\sim$	<b>†</b>											
Sales (& Collections)	2,475	<b>)</b>   0	0	303	501	595	578	491	3,533	2,449	756	198	11,880
Operating Outflows:	<												
Current Operating Expenses	833	1,463	1,203	1,858	1,063	1,078	1,043	1,078	1,237	963	903	863	13,589
Cash Purchases - CGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Payments of A/P Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cash Flow: Operations	1,642	<b>.</b>		(1,555)	(562)	(483)	(465)	(587)	2,296	1,486	(147)	(665)	(1,709)
Financing/Investing Inflows: LT Debt Proceeds Equity Proceeds The of Credit Proceeds		0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	:
Financing/Investing Outflows:													
Fixed Asset Additions	φ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Dividends / Distributions	þ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Line of Credit Payment	250	251	252	253	255	256	257	259	260	261	263	264	3,082
Line of Credit Payment  T Debt Principal Payment	200		134	133	131	130	129	127	126	125	123	122	1,551
	137	135	104										
T Debt Principal Payment	(386)	135	104	(386)	(386)	(386)	(386)	(386)	(386)	(386)	(386)	(386)	(4,633)
T Debt Principal Payment Interest	137	135	104	(386) (1,941)	(386) (948)	(386) (869)	(386) (851)	(386) (973)	(386) 1,910	(386)	(386) (533)	(386)	(4,633) (6,342)

#### The Farmer's Perspective

• Now let's hear from a local farmer about his approach to small farm business planning

#### Resources

- AgPlan Business Plan Template
- www.agplan.umn.edu
- SBA
- http://www.sba.gov/content/agriculture • USDA
- www.fsa.usda.gov
   Government Statistics & Information
  - www.census.gov

- www.teinsus.gov
   www.fedstats.gov
  Ag Associations
   www.gfb.org.- Georgia Farm Bureau
   <a href="http://georgiaorganics.org">http://georgiaorganics.org</a>- Georgia Organics
   www.sustainAgGa.org.- UGACooperative Extension
   www.gfvga.org.- Georgia Fruit and Vegetables Growers Association

#### Resources

- Georgia Secretary of State
  - https://cgov.sos.state.ga.us
- Federal Registry of Names, Patents & Trademarks
- <u>www.uspto.gov</u>
   Georgia Dept of Agriculture
  - www.agr.state.ga.us
- Georgia Dept. of Revenue
- www.dor.ga.gov
- Georgia Dept. of Workers Compensation Insurance
- http://sbwc.georgia.gov Georgia Dept. of Labor
  - www.dol.state.ga.us

#### THANK YOU

To Schedule an consulting Session Contact: (706) 542-7436 / sspinks@georgiasbdc.org www.athenssbdc.org











#### Resource Page

#### AgPlan

- www.agplan.umn.edu
- A free business plan template for agriculture, fisheries, and small businesses.

#### **Conventional Loans**

- http://www.sba.gov/content/agriculture
- www.fsa.usda.gov
- http://usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/use?navid=GRANTS LOANS

#### Alabama Enterprise Budget Summaries

- http://www.aces.edu/agriculture/business-management/budgets/
- Alabama enterprise budgets are designed to assist producers, Extension agents, lenders, and others in estimating the potential costs and returns associated with agricultural enterprises. The enterprise budgets available on this website are a good resource for Georgia producers.

Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group – Growing Farm Profits:

- <a href="http://www.ssawg.org/growing-farm-profits/">http://www.ssawg.org/growing-farm-profits/</a>
- This is an online course to help farmers be more profitable. Under **recordkeeping** there are enterprise budgets for several crops such as basil, carrots, garlic, etc.

#### **Small Business Administration**

• www.sba.gov/content/agriculture

#### **USDA Farm Service Agency**

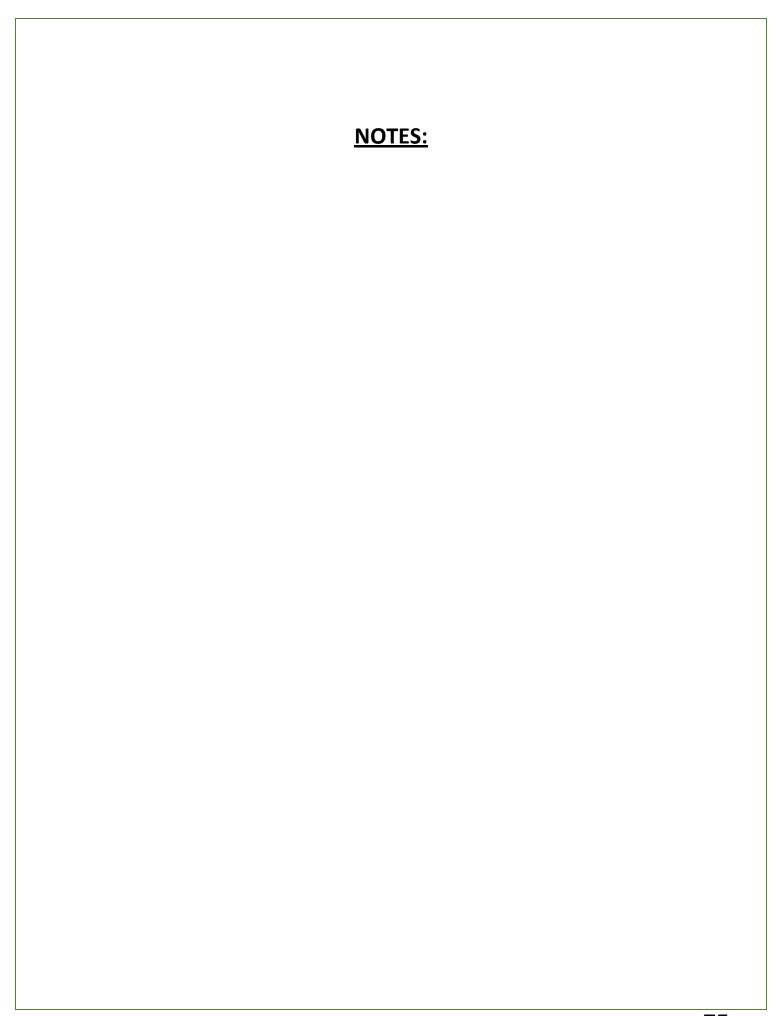
• www.fsa.usda.gov

#### USDA Grants and Loans for Small Farmers-Alternative Farming Systems Information Center

• www.nat.usda.gov/afsic/grants-and-loans-farmers









#### **Small Farm Business Planning**

Selling Your Product,
Licensing Regulations &
Certifications, Risk
Management, Financial
Resources & Obtaining Credit

**Session Four** 







#### Session 4 — Marketing & Regulations Agenda

Homework Discussion (10 min)-Production description from AgPlan

#### Selling Your Product – The 4 Ps of Your Marketing Mix (20 min- Matthew Kulinski, Georgia Department of Agriculture)

- 1. Product
  - Determining your product
  - Markets for your product
    - 1. Farmers markets, CSAs, Farm stands, Restaurants, Retail outlets, Schools/Institutional, Online farmers markets. Pros and cons of each.
- 2. Price
  - How to set prices
- 3. Placement
- 4. Promotion
  - Georgia Grown
  - Certifications
    - 1. Organic, Certified Naturally Grown, GAPs Certifications that help marketing Humane, Grass-fed, etc
    - 2. Explain what's required for wholesale vs direct marketing
  - Technology that can help sell products

**Learning Objectives:** Name two avenues to sell your product. Describe the pros and cons of both. Name a technology that can help sell your product.

#### Licensing, Regulations, Certifications (20 min- Matthew Kulinski, Georgia Department of Agriculture)

- 1. Licensing, regulations, certifications for small fruits and vegetables
  - i. Whole produce vs. Processing
  - ii. Cottage industry regulations
  - iii. Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)
- 2. Licensing, regulations, certifications for meats
  - i. Selling live animals
  - ii. Selling meat must go to an inspected abattoir to sell state and federal inspections
  - iii. Mobile meat sales license

**Learning Objectives:** Recognize when you would need a Dept. of Ag permit or license, Identify a market that would require organic certification







#### Risk Management (20 min- Van McCall, AgSouth Farm Credit)

- 1. Five steps for a risk management plan
  - a. Identify risks
  - b. Prioritize
  - c. Evaluate risk management tools
  - d. Select a tool
  - e. Review strategy

**Learning Objectives:** Name five strategies to reduce risk (e.g. insurance, keep day job, crop diversity, time off or vacation), List three actions you can take to keep your identity and data safe (anti-virus, software updates, strong passwords)

**Activity (20 min):** Bring in individual SWOT analysis. Name five strategies to reduce risk identified in your SWOT. Discuss two to three examples

#### Financial Resources & Obtaining Credit (15 min - Van McCall, AgSouth Farm Credit)

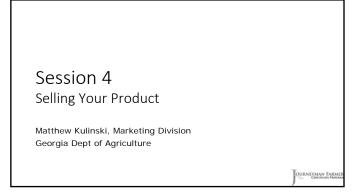
#### Wrap Up

- Please fill out paper training evaluations.
- You must pass the knowledge evaluation if you want to receive a certificate. The knowledge evaluation is available online, you have 2 weeks to complete it and you can take it multiple times.
- Your extension agents will let you know about upcoming sessions that may interest you.









#### Learning Objectives

- Name two avenues to sell your product. Describe the pros and cons of both.
- Name a technology that can help sell your product.



#### Product

Products are the goods and services that you provide for sale to your target market.



#### Determining Your Best Product

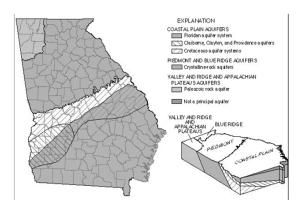
- Refer back to SWOT analysis
- What is your land best suited for?
- What do you know how to grow?
- How do you plan on selling your product?
- What is in demand in your market?



## What is your land best suited for? Is it Rural? Or Urban? GO GROW ATLANTA

#### What is your land best suited for?

- Is it a large piece of land?
- Does it have access to water?
- What is the soil type?
- All these questions will get you closer to determining the products that are available to you.
- To start answering these questions contact you local extension agent: <a href="http://extension.uga.edu/">http://extension.uga.edu/</a>



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#### What do you know how to grow?

- Think about the products you have the most experience growing.
- How much time do you have dedicated to growing your product?
- Is there a season that provides you with more time than others?



#### Is Your Product Unique?





#### Developing a Product for your Market



On Farm Retail

Large Retail/Institutional

#### **Placement**

Placement is in regards to distribution, location and methods of getting the product to the customer. This includes the location of your business, shop front, distributors, logistics and the potential use of the internet to sell products directly to consumers.



- Clear signs with variety and price
- Pile high to give appearance of plenty
- Attractive and clean containers



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#### Farmers Market

#### Characteristics:

- Markets operate roughly 4 hours once a week
- Various locations to choose from throughout the week
- Rules vary by market, some market charge vendor feet May be waiting list for popular markets
- More variety the

#### better Pros:

- Easy level of entry. Low overhead.
- Can sell at high price point
   Sell your current product mix
- · Sales can be unpredictable
- May waste time sitting at slow markets May not be able to sell all your product
- Need to grow many different crops and varieties (low efficiency)



#### CSA (Community Supported Agriculture)

#### Characteristics:

- Your send a portion of your farm's produce or product to "members" of the CSA on a regular interval
- Requires a lot of coordination and a variety of
- products. Pros: · Funding for your farm can come upfront as you sell memberships
- Predictable and high value sales
- Risk is better managed through your members

- You have to heavily market your CSA to potential members
   There is a lot of coordination and organization (delivery, sales, boxing)
- May not be able to sell all your produce if you don't have enough members
- May be difficult for new growers to supply what they promise (bad reputation)

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#### Farm Stand

#### Characteristics:

- · You set up an on farm store or pick your own at the farm
- · Farm must have good visible location
- You have to advertise your location Pros:
- Easy level of entry. Convenient.
- Can sell at high price pointSell your current product
- mix Cons:
- Sales can be unpredictable
- · Must do your own marketing
- May run into local government regulatory issues with business licenses and zoning.



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#### Restaurants

#### Characteristics:

- You sell agricultural products directly to restaurants.
- Typically, you send an email out to a number of different restaurants letting them know what you have available and they tell you what they want. You provide delivery.
- · Variety and uniqueness of product is
- kev Pros:
- Easy level of entry. Lowoverhead.
- Can sell at moderate to high price
- If you build good relationships you can have consistent sales Cons:
- Sales can be competitive with other farms
- Chef's taste can be fickle and you may have to try several types of products.
- May not be able to sell all your product



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#### Retail

#### Characteristics:

- You sell your products through a distributor to a retail outlet
- May have to coordinate distribution
- Will need a large scale production
- Will have to have 3<sup>rd</sup> party food safety audits Pros:
- Little need to market or sell your product
- Can spend most of your time growing your products
- Consistent sales at predictable prices Cons:
- Very low margins must sell a lot to make a profit.
- Will have to spend money of 3<sup>rd</sup> party certifications



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#### Schools/Institutional

#### Characteristics:

- You sell your product through a distributor to a school or institution
- · Won't need as large of production as retail
- Will require 3<sup>rd</sup> party certification or audits Pros:
- Little need to market or sell your product
- Can spend most of your time growing your products
- Consistent sales at predictable
  prices Cons.
- Very low margins must sell a lot to make a profit.
- Will have to spend money of 3<sup>rd</sup> party certifications



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#### Online Farmers Markets E-Commerce

#### Characteristics:

- Join an online farmers market community
- Consumers order products that they want online from a variety of producers
- You are notified of purchased products, and you deliver to drop off point
- Customers pick up products at predesignated time/place. Pros:
- Lower level of time commitment for sales than traditional farmers markets
   Low startup costs to start selling products

#### Less marketing is

- necessary. Cons:

   Relatively new form of sale, issues may not have been ironed out.
- May be difficult finding online community in your area.
- Coordination can be tricky with receiving purchase information and making deliveries to drop off point.



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#### Price

Price concerns the amount of money that customers must pay in order to purchase your products. There are a number of considerations in relation to price including price setting, discounting, credit and cash purchases as well as credit collection.

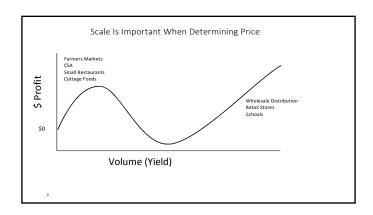


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#### How to Find Prices

- USDA Market News Reports: http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/marketnews
- USDA ERS Custom Average Tool
- Georgia Livestock Sales Prices:
   <a href="http://www.cattle.com/markets/states.aspx?state=Geogla">http://www.cattle.com/markets/states.aspx?state=Geogla</a>
- Visit nearby markets and view competitor websites
- Determine the cost of your inputs and the time, energy, and labor costs to grow and sell the product.





#### Promotion

Promotion refers to the act of communicating the benefits and value of your product to consumers. It then involves persuading general consumers to become customers of your business using methods such as advertising, direct marketing, personal selling and sales promotion.



#### What is Georgia Grown?

- Georgia Grown is a marketing, community and economic development platform designed to grow local economies throughout our state.
- Georgia Grown Goals: Georgia Grow"
  - Economic Development
  - Marketing, Education & Outreach
  - Nutrition & Wellness
  - Environmental
  - Culture & Lifestyle

GEORGIA

Who is Georgia Grown for?



- Fruit, vegetable, and nut growers that sell to the public and other businesses
- Artisanal food businesses i.e. honey, jam, cheese and wine growers/manufacturers
- Restaurants, Retailers and local suppliers
- Agri-tourism operations
- Ag equipment and supplies dealers

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#### How does Georgia Grown work?



#### ree Website Listing

- Interested agricultural producers can sign up for a free listing on the Georgia Grown website at <a href="www.GeorgiaGrown.com">www.GeorgiaGrown.com</a>
- Being listed on our highly searchable statewide directory designed to connect your company with buyers and consumers
- Connected to all the sales events and educational opportunities that Georgia Grown Sponsors throughout the year.

#### Silver Membership – \$100 Annually

- Allows use of the logo on your packaging and marketing materials
- Access to additional benefits as the program evolves over time
- Higher level memberships are available for companies with greater marketing needs or wanting more Georgia Grown involvement

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#### Certification Overload

There are many certification that will help you sell your products.

However, the number of options can be confusion and overwhelming. To determine which certifications may be beneficial to your business, start by identifying your target market.

















#### Technology to Sell your Product

Technology is now necessary to selling your agricultural products

- SNAP at Farmers Markets and Wholesome Wave
- The ability to accept a credit card for purchase is now expected by most consumers
- There are many options that exist for farmers to accept credit cards including Square: <a href="https://squareup.com/">https://squareup.com/</a>
- World Pay has offered special rates for members of Georgia Grown.
- MarketLink: <u>www.marketlink.org</u>
- Facebook is a must. Social medial is required to help market and sell your products.







#### Session 4

Licensing, Regulations, Certifications

Matthew Kulinski, Marketing Division Georgia Dept of Agriculture

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#### Learning Objectives

- Recognize when you would need a Dept. of Ag permit or license
- Identify a market that would require organic certification

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# Frood Safety — Food Processing The sale of fresh – unadulterated – produce is possible with out license or regulation. However, processed produce could be something as simple as sliced cucumbers and that requires a license. Non-Profit Exemption Cottage Food License Food Sales Establishment License There is a small exception for non-potentially hazardous food processing in a home kitchen—thems must also be sold directly to the consumer of lights, and honey. Anything that has to be controlled by time or temperature (pickles, dairy, bbq sauce, salsa) are not eligible. The food sales establishment licenses is necessary for the processing of most all major food items.

# Fresh Produce While there are limited regulations on fresh produce, following Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) is highly recommended. GAPs recommended farmers be aware of potential contaminations (microbial, chemical and physical hazards) and manage operations as to minimize potential arisks. There are several programs and companies they help farms understand and follow GAP. There are also as of "party auditors that verify farms are following GAP. If interested in selling large scale you will need to have 3"d party verification and certification for GAP

## More on GAP • Water Usage • Sewage treatment, animals/wildlife /livestock • Manure and Biosolids • Raw manure applied at least 120 days before harvest • What was the previous land use? • Field Harvest and Field Packing Activates • Sanitation and hygiene • Clean containers, covered during storage and transportation • Packing Facilities • Washing process, worker health and hygiene, clean surfaces, pest control • Documentation and Traceability • Document everything







### Do I need to be Certified to use the term Organic?

In short, Yes. Most farms and businesses that grow, handle, or process organic products must be certified, including:

- Farms that sell more than \$5,000 in organic products per year (gross sales).
- Handlers that sell more than \$5,000 of organic processed food, including handlers that place bulk products into smaller packages or that repackage/relabel products.
- Processors that sell more than \$5,000 of organic processed products, unless all products contain less than 70 percent organic ingredients or only identify the organic ingredients in the ingredient statement.
- Vendors that handle (e.g. package) and sell products online (but not in stores) or otherwise deliver organic products.

Overall, if you make a product and want to claim that it or its ingredients are organic, your final product probably also needs to be certified.



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#### Using "Organic" in Processed Products

Organic products can be labeled differently depending on the percentage of organic ingredients that they contain. There are three distinct labeling categories for organic products:

- 100 Percent Organic Agricultural products in the "100 percent organic" category contain only ingredients that are certified organic, including any processing aids.
- Organic Agricultural products in the "organic" category must contain no less than 95 percent of certified organic ingredients (excluding salt and water). The remaining five percent of ingredients must be organically produced, unless commercially unavailable or allowed on the National List.
- "Made With" Organic Multi-ingredient agricultural products in the "made with" category contain at least 70 percent certified organic ingredients (excluding salt and water). Any remaining agricultural products are not required to be organically produced, but must be produced without excluded methods – for example, genetic engineering.



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#### Additional Resources

- UGA FACS Enhancing the Safety of Locally Grown Produce Courses
  - http://www.fcs.uga.edu/extension/enroll-produce-courses
- Georgia Dept of Agriculture. Food Safety Division http://agr.georgia.gov/foodsafety.aspx
- UGA Extension Food Safety <a href="http://extension.uga.edu/food/safety/">http://extension.uga.edu/food/safety/</a>
- Produce Food Safety Services (part of Georgia Fruit & Vegetable Growers Assoc.) http://www.producefoodsafetyservices.com/



This material is based upon work that is supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under award number 2015-70017-22861."



#### Beginning Farmer Rancher Development Program

Developing the Next Generation of Sustainable Farmers in Georgia Grant

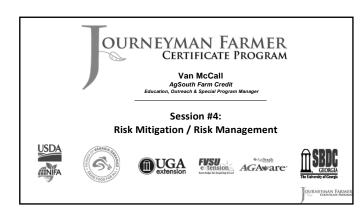












#### **Workshop Topics**

- Define Risk "Protecting YourInvestment"
- · Five Areas of Business Risk
- Potential Risks & Management Tools
- Multi Peril Crop Insurance
- Putting Together the Risk Management PUZZEL
- The One Page Risk Management Plan

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#### **Protecting Your Investment**



#### Risk

- The uncertainty that an adverse event will occur.
- In Farming always unsure of outcome at timeplanted
- "Its Your <u>Attitude</u> before you start that determines you <u>Location</u> at the finish".

#### Risk Management

- Process to protect a farmer's investment from the risks associated with the operation.
- Risk The fine line between "Thrill of Victory & Agony of Defeat"

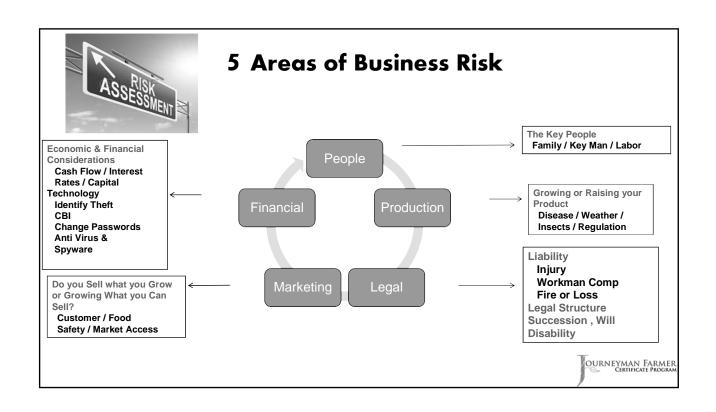
OURNEYMAN FARM

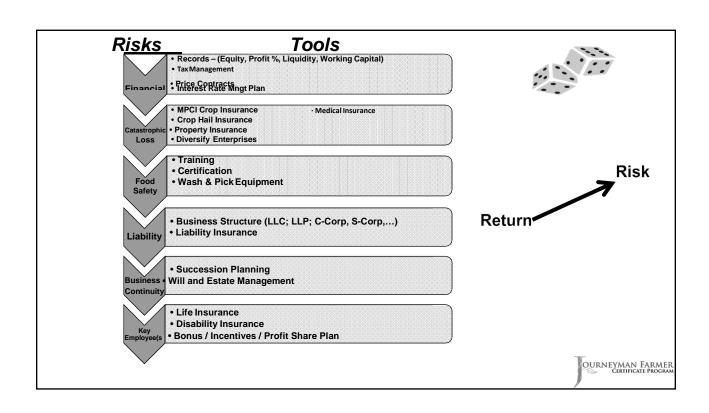
#### A Plan to "Get In Out Of Rain"

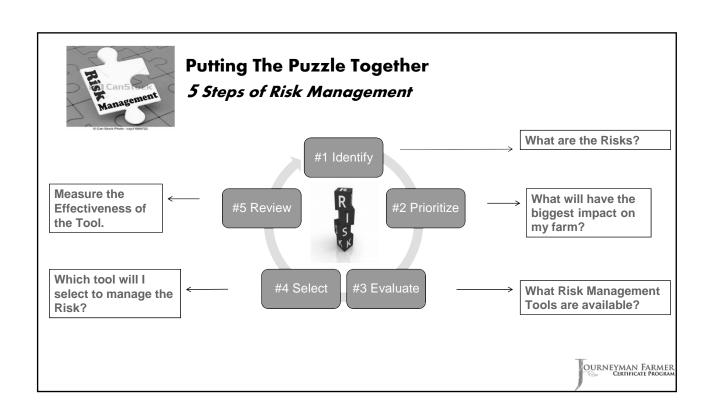




DURNEYMAN FARM







	Management	e 5 Key Areas of Ris	sk Management	FARM C	
Follow the 5 step process for each area of Risk Management	People	Financial	Production	Marketing	Legal
#1 – Identify: What are the risks on my farm?					
#2 - Prioritize: What will have the biggest impact on my farm?					
#3 – Evaluate: What risk management tools are available?					
#4 - Select: This is the one (or more!) strategies to mitigate the risk.					
#5 – Review: How did your strategy work?					

Follow the 5 step process for each		e 5 Key Areas of Risl	management		
area of Risk Management	People	Financial	Production	Marketing	Legal
#1 – Identify: What are the risks on my farm?	<ol> <li>Labor</li> <li>Key Man</li> <li>Family</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Cash Flow</li> <li>Interest Rate</li> <li>Capital Avail</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Disease</li> <li>Weather</li> <li>Insects</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Customer</li> <li>Food Safety</li> <li>Mkt Access</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Labor Injury</li> <li>Fire Loss</li> </ol>
#2 - Prioritize: What will have the biggest impact on my farm?	1. Key Man	Capital Availability	1.Weather	1. Food Safety	1. Labor Injury
#3 – Evaluate: What risk management tools are available?	Bonus Pay     Profit Sharing     Wownership	Line of Credit     Build Wk Cap	Crop Insurance     Irrigation     Crop Variety	<ol> <li>Training</li> <li>Certification</li> <li>Wsh/Pck Eq.</li> </ol>	1.Insurance 2.Training 3.Mitigation
#4 - Select: This is the one (or more!) strategies to mitigate the risk.	Bonus tied to     Efficiency, Production     & Profit	1. Build Savings / cycle	1.Crop Variety Selection	Certification	1.Insurance 2.Training
#5 – Review: How did your strategy work?	<ol> <li>Gain Efficiency</li> <li>Higher Profit</li> <li>Happy K Man</li> </ol>	Review Cash Flow     Budget     Monitor Liquidity Positon     on BS	Maintained sales across the season	Sales to Regional     Chains	1. No Lawsuits



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### USDA Beginning Farmer Rancher Development Program

Developing the Next Generation of Sustainable Farmers in Georgia Grant













#### **Obtaining Credit**

#### Items/information required for a loan application

- Purpose and Plan
- Balance Sheet
- Last 2 years' W2s or, if self-employed, last 2 years' tax returns
- Location / Type of all real estate owned
- Loan information for all Liabilities
- Collateral Description

#### How can you influence your lender to make your loan?

- Keep good records.
- Reduce the risk to yourself and your lender whenever possible.
- Have a reasonable plan ready for your lender to review.
- Keep your lender informed.
- When you get a loan, use it for the purpose intended.
- Properly structure loan terms.

#### Character

- Who is the borrower?
  - Reputation, Experience
- Managements Ability
  - Farm, Financial, Production, Marketing
- PastHistory
  - Farm Credit History, Credit Scores, CBI

#### **Conditions**

- Environment in which loan is being made...
  - Industry / Commodity
  - Markets
  - Operation

#### **Capital**

- Learn from Balance Sheet
  - Liquidity (ability to pay bills)
  - Equity (ownership % in assets)
  - Trends (growing equity)
  - Compare to peers in industry

#### Collateral

- Should not be most important concern!
- Insurance in case we guess wrong
- Value is always uncertain.
- Specialty operations are hard to value

#### Capacity!!!

- By far, the most important factor!
- Can they repay on time?
- Primary Source
  - Secondary Source
- "Do what is best for the Customer."
  - May not always be what they want.

#### FSA 90% Guarantee & SBA 7(a) **Loan** Programs

- Guarantee loan programs available to offset risk in ag loans.
- Fees, rates and loan terms for ag operations.



#### **Our mission**

To provide sound, dependable funding for American agriculture and rural America

#### Farm Credit is...

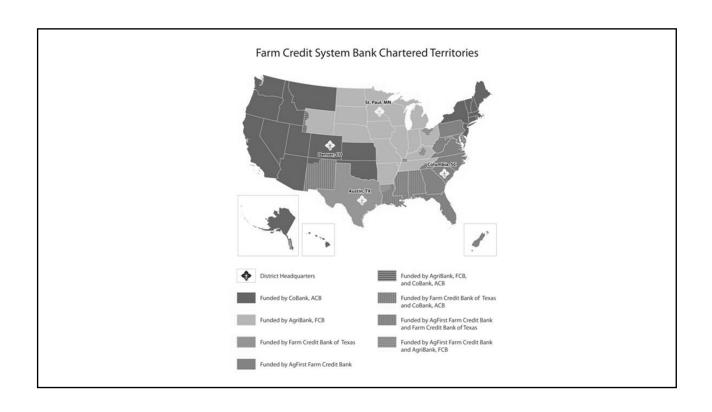
- A federally chartered and regulated lender to farmers, agribusinesses and country homeowners
- A customer-owned **cooperative**

#### Nearly 100 years old!

- President Woodrow Wilson signed the <u>Federal FarmLoan</u> <u>Act in 1916</u>
  - Providing financing with repayment terms that coincide with the planting and harvesting of crops.

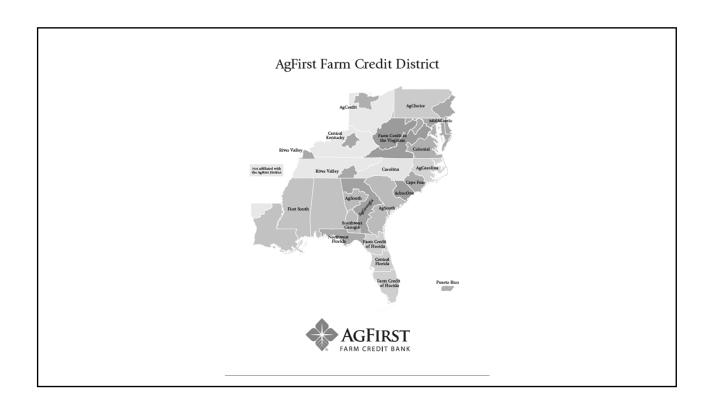
#### **Structure**

- There are 4 Farm Credit Banks and 76 Farm Creditassociations across the U.S.
- There is a Farm Credit association serving every county in the nation.



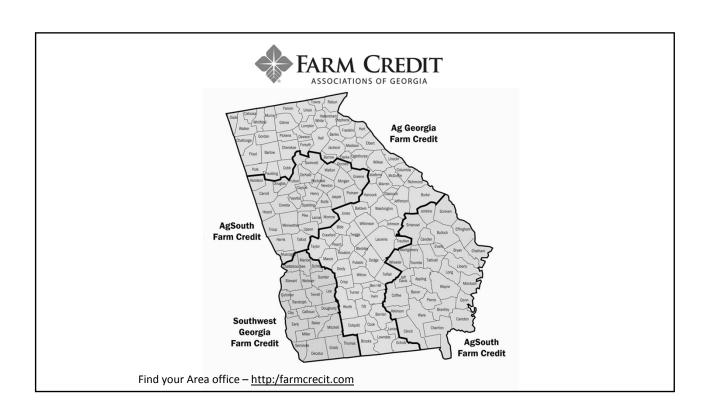
#### **Structure**

- AgFirst Farm Credit Bank serves 15 eastern states and Puerto Rico
- 19 Farm Credit associations own AgFirst FCB



#### **Structure**

- 3 Associations make up the Farm Credit Associations of Georgia.
  - AgGeorgia Farm Credit
  - AgSouth Farm Credit
  - SW Georgia Farm Credit



#### Types of Loans...

- Agricultural or Rural Real Estate
- Improvements to farm real estate
- Purchase Livestock
- Farm operating loans
- Farm Equipment
- · Agribusiness
- Homes

#### Types of Loans...

Young, Beginning and Small Farmer Loans

- Micro Loan Program
- Beginning Farmer Down Payment Program
- Quick Credit Program
- Farm Credit Express

#### **Other Services Offered**

- Leases
- Appraisals
- Crop insurance
- Life insurance
- · Rural American Bonds

#### What is Patronage?

- A major difference between Farm Credit and other lenders is that Farm Credit can return a portion of profits to our borrower/members
- A Patronage Refund is a way of distributing the association's net income to our borrower/members
- A Patronage Refund is basically a refund of the interest a member has paid on his/her loan
- A Patronage Refund reduces the cost of borrowing

#### **Patronage**

In 2015, Associations in Georgia paid patronage back to their customers in the amount of:

\$45,000,000

#### Thank You...

...for allowing us to tell the Farm Credit Story



#### Resource Page

#### Extension webpage

http://extension.uga.edu/

#### **USDA Market News Reports**

• http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/marketnews

#### **Livestock Sales Prices**

http://www.cattle.com/markets/states.aspx?state=Georgia

#### Georgia Grown

• www.GeorgiaGrown.com

#### Technology to sell your product

- <a href="https://squareup.com">https://squareup.com</a>
- www.marketlink.org

#### UGA FACS Enhancing the Safety of Locally Grown Produce Courses

• <a href="http://www.fcs.uga.edu/extension/enroll-produce-courses">http://www.fcs.uga.edu/extension/enroll-produce-courses</a>

#### Georgia Dept of Agriculture-Food Safety Division

• <a href="http://agr.georgia.gov/foodsafety.aspx">http://agr.georgia.gov/foodsafety.aspx</a>

#### **UGA Extension Food Safety**

<a href="http://extension.uga.edu/food/safety/">http://extension.uga.edu/food/safety/</a>

Produce Food Safety Services (Part of Georgia Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association)

http://www.producefoodsafetyservices.com/





