

My Values

Think about your values and list them in the space below. Consider what it means for you to be "successful" in farming, or try distinguishing between personal, economic, environmental, and community values. If you are having trouble putting values onto paper, try drafting a brief essay. Begin by recalling a critical turning point in your life when you were faced with a serious tradeoff: What values guided you?

ersonal Values:		
onomic Values:		
vironmental Values:		
mmunity Values:		

Common Values

Use the space below to identify common or shared values among your planning team members. You may want to begin by simply listing the values identified by each team member and then determine what values you share as a team. If you are uncomfortable sharing personal values, focus on the environmental, finance and community values that you share.

ues Identified by I	ndividual Planning Team Members:
lucs That Wo Share	e as a Planning Team:
ides That We Shart	e as a Flainning Teath

TASK

Write a brief history describing the important events and decisions in your life and operation. Why did you make the choices you did? What have been the most important outcomes resulting from the interaction of your own choices and external circumstances? What key lessons have you learned? Include planning team members in this review. Use whatever time frame (one, five, ten years) best describes why and how you've arrived at your current business situation.

Worksheet	7)	Current Market Assessmen

Complete this worksheet for each of your major products or services. Be as specific as you can and, where relevant, include numeric facts and figures. These will be the basis for projections you'll make later on for the strategies that you consider. **Product/Service:** Markets Served: Geographic/Customer Segments Answer the following questions for each major market segment (geographic and/or customer type) you serve. Use additional sheets if this product has more than three major market segments. I. _____ 2. ____ 3. ____ Segment Potential Number of Customers Current Number of Customers **b.** _____ Current Sales Volume Current Sales per Customer (c / b) Potential Sales Volume (a x d) e. **Unique Characteristics** What are the unique features that distinguish this product or service? For which customer segments are they important? How easily can they be imitated by competitors? Characteristic I: Appeals to which segments? Easy for competitors to imitate? Yes No Characteristic 2: Appeals to which segments?____ Easy for competitors to imitate? _____Yes _____ No Distribution Describe the current distribution channels for this product. Logistics: Market Locations: **Market Intermediaries:** Marketing Costs (transportation, labor, spoilage, price discounts for intermediaries):

Current Market Assessment



Pricing

What price do you receive for this product or service and how does it compare to the price of a typical competitor? How

Typical Price and Price Range:				
Price Relative to Competitor:				
Our Power to Set Prices: Low	Some			
Demand Sensitivity to Price Changes:	Low	Some	High	
omotions escribe the strategies you use to promote consun ur most important potential customers? How co			ct or service. How ef	fective are they in reach
nanging Market Conditions scribe important trends of the supply and deman mpetitors or competing products? Is demand exp		market for thi	s product or service	Are there important ne

W	ork	sh	ee	t

2.3

Tangible Working Assets

Use this worksheet to describe the non-land physical assets used in your current farm operation. Be as specific as you can be about size, capacity and condition.

	ITEM	SI ZE	CAPACITY	CONDITION	VALUE
Buildings/Permanent Structures					
Machinery and Equipment Bu					
Livestock Equipment					
Breeding Livestock					

Describe institutiona easing arrangement	s, conservation easements, permit requirements, legal restrictions, production or marketing contracts
.ong-term Leasin specify whether ite	ng Arrangements for Real Estate ms are leased in for your use or leased out for the use of others)
.ong-term Agree	ments and Easements
specify the agency i	Restrictions responsible for issuing permits, conditions and compliance factors, fees, and your ability to meet
specify the agency i	
specify the agency in the second specify the agency in the second specific	responsible for issuing permits, conditions and compliance factors, fees, and your ability to meet
specify the agency in the second specify the agency in the second specific	
specify the agency in the second seco	responsible for issuing permits, conditions and compliance factors, fees, and your ability to meet
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hese conditions)	responsible for issuing permits, conditions and compliance factors, fees, and your ability to meet

Worksheet 2.4

Institutional Considerations

Worksheet 2.5 Describing Crop Production Systems

Complete this worksheet for each major crop enterprise. Be as specific and accurate as you can be, since this information will be the basis for projections you'll make later for the strategies that you consider.

Crop Enterprise:_

Current Acreage:

Labor	Туре						
	Hrs/ Acre						
	Price/ Unit						
4	Units						
Onerating In	Item Quantity/ L						
	Item						
	Machine 2						
ery Onerations	Hrs/ Machine Acre I						
Machine	Hrs/ Acre						
	Operation						
-	Month						

TASK

Worksheet 2,6 Describing Livestock Production Systems

Complete this worksheet for each major livestock enterprise. Be as specific and accurate as you can be, since this information will be the basis for projections you'll make later for the strategies that you consider. Specify diets on a separate sheet if appropriate.

Livestock/Poultry Production System:

Current Number of Units:

			_					
	Other Inputs							
Machinery &	Equipment Req.							
Vet &	Medications Items & Amounts							
	Feed Required							
Labor	Туре							
	Hours							
Month	Facility Space Req.							
Month	or Period							

Summarize and combine your crop and livestock production systems in this calendar. Look for bottlenecks or conflicts in timing of operations.

Enterprise					Hours/	Month						
and Tasks	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
J ———												
			-			-		-				
												
Total Live /M andi-												
Total Hrs/Month												

|--|--|

Assessing Worker Abilities and Needs

Use this worksheet to describe the experience, skills and goals of each member of your workforce. Then estimate your average cost for this person and consider where this person ideally fits into your operation.

average cost for this person and consider where this person ideally fits into your operation.
Name and Current Position:
I. What is the person's background-experience and education?
2. What particular abilities does this person have?
3. What are this person's strengths and weaknesses?
4. What are the person's interests? What motivates them?
5. What are the person's own personal goals in life?
6. What are we currently paying this person (\$/hour)?
7. Conclusion: Where might this person best fit in meeting our human resource needs?

Vorksheet	Likely Changes in Our Human Resources Situation	
	heet to describe likely changes in your human resources situation over the next year, five years or ten ye	ears
Current Wor	oforce: Will anyone who currently works in our operation be leaving for other work or for p ? What activities/enterprises will this affect?	
skills will the	orce: Will any new people be joining our operation? What new knowledge and bring? Do we have enough physical and financial resources for them to be d and appropriately paid?	
	gement: Do we foresee a change in the allocation of decision-making and responsibilities?	

Use this worksheet as a guide for estimating your annual family living expenses and necessary income contribution from the farm business.

Family Living Expenses (\$/year) Food and meals Medical care and health insurance Cash donations Household supplies Clothing Personal care Child / dependent care Gifts Education Recreation Utilities (household share) Nonfarm vehicle operating expense Household real estate taxes Dwelling rent Household repairs Nonfarm interest Life insurance payments Other Total cash family living expense Family living from the farm **Total family living expenses** (a) **Other Nonfarm Expenditures** Income taxes Furnishings & appliances Nonfarm vehicle purchases Nonfarm real estate purchases Other nonfarm capital purchases Nonfarm savings & investments **Total other nonfarm expenditures** (b) Total cash family living investment & nonfarm capital purchases (c) = (a + b)Nonfarm income (d) **Necessary contribution from farm business** (net farm income) (c) - (d)

2.12

Income Statement

Use this worksheet as a guide for constructing income statements for the past several years. Where possible, include itemized revenue and expense details. Suggested crop and livestock expense categories are listed in worksheets 2.5 and 2.6. You may want to use a computerized package such as FINPACK to collect and process the information needed for your income statement.

For the period beginningand ending		
Gross farm income		
Total cash operating expenses		
Inventory changes		
Crops and feed (ending – beginning)	+/-	_
Market livestock (ending – beginning)	+/-	
Accounts receivable (ending – beginning)	+/-	
Prepaid expenses and supplies (ending - beginning)	+/-	
Accounts payable (beginning – ending)	+/-	
Accrued interest (beginning - ending)	+/-	
Total inventory change		+/-
Depreciation		-
Net farm income from operations		=

TASK

Construct your current and historical balance sheets. Where possible, include itemized details under each asset and liability category. You may want to use a computerized package, such as FINPACK (see "Resources"), to collect and process the information needed for your Balance Sheet.

Assets (in dollars)	Market Value	Cost Value	Liabilities (in dollars)	Market Value	Cost Value
Current Farm Assets	value	value	Current Farm Liabilities	value	value
Cash and checking balance			Accrued interest		
Prepaid expenses & supplies			Accounts payable & accrued expense		
Growing crops			Current farm loans		
Accounts receivable			Principal on CCC loans		
Hedging accounts			Principal due on term loans		
Crops and feed			'		
Crops under government loan			(g)		
Market livestock			Intermediate Farm Liabilities (h)		
Other current assets			intermediate Farm Liabilities (ii)		
	. ——		Long-term Farm Liabilities (i)		
iotai current Assets (a	D)		Total Farm Liabilities (j) = $(g+h+i)$		
Intermediate Farm Assets			iotai Farm Liabilities (j) – (g+11+1)		
Breeding livestock			Nonfarm Liabilities (k)		
Machinery and equipment			Total Liabilities (I) = $(j + k)$		
Other intermediate assets			iotai Liabilities (i) – (j + k)		
			Potoined Formings (m) = (f 1)		
Total Intermediate Assets (b	,		Retained Earnings (m) = $(f_2 - I)$ Net Worth (n) = $(f_1 - I)$		
Lang town Farm Assats			Net Worth $(n) = (f_1 - I)$ Market Valuation Equity $(0) = (n - m)$		
Long-term Farm Assets			market valuation Equity (o) = (n = m)		
Farm land					
Buildings and improvements					
Other long-term assets					
Total Long-term Assets (c	E)				
Total Forms Access (A) = (a l.b.)	_				
Total Farm Assets (d) = $(a+b+c)$	=)				
Nonfarm Assets (e	e)				
•					
Total Assets (f) = $(d+\epsilon)$	e)		f ₁ = Market Value of Total Assets		
			f_2 = Cost Value of Total Assets		

2.14

Earned Net Worth Change Analysis

Use this worksheet to calculate your overall change in wealth earned from farm and nonfarm income after adjusting for living expenses and partner withdrawals.

For the period beginning	and ending	
Net Farm Income		
Nonfarm Income	+	
Family Living/Partner Withdrawals		
Income Taxes		
Farned Net Worth Change	=	

TASK 2

2.15

Financial Ratios Based on the Balance Sheet and Income Statement

Use information from your balance sheet and income statement to calculate the following ratios that measure liquidity, solvency, profitability, repayment capacity and efficiency.

Current Ratio:

This is a primary measure of liquidity used by most businesses.

A current ratio of 2:1, with two dollars of current assets for every dollar of current debt, is usually considered adequate. If your current ratio approaches 1:1, your ability to sustain your business during a financial downturn may be limited.

Debt to Asset Ratio:

This solvency measure is sometimes referred to as your percent in debt.

Total Liabilities (Balance Sheet)

Total Assets (Balance Sheet)

Debt to Asset Ratio

=

When calculated based on the market value of your assets, a debt to asset ratio under 40% is usually considered comfortable; over 60% is usually considered vulnerable.

Rate of Return on Assets:

This profitability measure can be interpreted as the average interest rate being earned on the financial resources invested by you and lenders in your business. Adjust net farm income for the estimated opportunity cost of unpaid family labor to make your figures comparable to those for businesses that hire labor and management

Net Farm Income (Income Statement)

Interest Expense (Income Statement) +

Opportunity Cost for Family

Labor and Management (estimated)
Return on Assets =

Total Farm Assets (Balance Sheet) ÷

Rate of Return on Assets =

The amount you deduct for labor and management depends on your goals for how much income you feel you need from the farm. Since farming has not historically been a high return business, a rate of return greater than 5% (when assets are valued at market value) is usually considered adequate. Remember, though, if you are earning only 5% and paying interest at 10%, you may be headed for problems. You may be able to maintain this if your debt to asset ratio is low. But if you have substantial debt, you will need to set your profitability goals a bit higher.



Term Debt Coverage Ratio:

This measure of repayment capacity indicates whether your business is generating enough income to make principal and interest payments on intermediate and long term debt.

Gross Farm Income (Income Statement)		
Cash Operating Expenses (Income Statement)	_	
Scheduled Interest Payments on Intermediate		
and Long-term Debt (Income Statement)	+	
Family Living Expenses and Taxes (from the		
Earned Net Worth Change Worksheet)	-	
Funds Available for Debt Payments	=	
Intermediate and Long-term Debt Payments	÷	
Term Debt Coverage Ratio	=	

A term debt coverage ratio of over 150%, meaning that you are producing \$1.50 of income that is available for debt repayment for each \$1.00 of scheduled debt repayment, is usually considered adequate.

Operating Expense Ratio:

This measure of overall efficiency indicates the percentage of business revenues that are available for family living expenses, debt repayment and new investments.

Cash Operating Expenses (Income Statement)		
Interest Expense (Income Statement)	_	
Gross Farm Income (Income Statement)	÷	
Operating Expense Ratio	=	

While thumb rules for the ratios listed above can be used across farm types and across industries, operating expenses will vary substantially from business to business and industry to industry. As a general guideline, most farm business strive to keep operating expenses under 70% of gross revenues. If you are operating a small farm that employs sustainable practices, your financial success probably depends on operating efficiency. In that case, you should probably strive to keep operating expenses below 60% of revenues. If you are involved in a retail business, sales volume might be more important to your bottom line than operating expense levels if cost of goods sold is included. In that case, a much higher operating expense ratio might be expected. So, this ratio is useful for internal tracking of your business, but not very useful for comparisons with other businesses.

Use the table below as a guide for doing a trend analysis for important measures of physical resources, operating efficiency, financial position and financial performance.

Year	 	 	
Physical Resources			
Number of acres			
Number of cows			
Operating Efficiency			
Hay yield (tons/acre)			
Milk per cow (lbs/year)		 	
Financial Position			
Ending net worth			
Current ratio	 	 	
Debt to asset ratio	 		
Term debt coverage ratio			
Financial Performance			
Net farm income			
Rate of return on assets		 	
Labor and management earnings	 	 	
Operating expense ratio			

2.17

Risk Management

Briefly rank your business' exposure to production, environmental, market, contract, and personal risk. Then briefly describe how you currently manage for risk.

Market Risk			
Exposure to risk:	Low	Medium	High
Type of risk:			8
Tools for minimizing ris	sk:		
Production Risk	Laur	Madhan	1 I: _L
Exposure to risk:	Low	I*ledium	High
Type of risk: Tools to minimize risk:			
ioois to minimize risk.			
Contract Risk			
Exposure to risk:	Low	Medium	High
Type of risk:			
Tools to minimize risk:			
Financial Risk		M. P	110.1
Exposure to risk:	Low	i*iedium	High
Type of risk:	al.		
Tools for minimizing ris	SK		
Personal Risk			
Exposure to risk:	Low	Medium	High
Type of risk:			
Tools for minimizing ris	sk:		

TASK

2.18

Whole Farm SWOT Analysis

Summarize the internal strengths and weaknesses and the external opportunities and threats for your business as it exists today. Consider all aspects of your business—marketing, operations, human resources and finances—as well as the links among these aspects.

Internal Factors	External Factors
Strengths:	
· ·	
Opportunities:	
Weaknesses:	
Threats:	

3.1

Dreaming a Future Business Vision

Choose a timeframe from one, five to ten years (or more). Revisit your values if necessary. Next, develop a description of your business and personal future using some or all of the questions that follow. Or if you prefer, write a story, draw a map. Dream a little! Don't worry about the development of specific goals or action strategies—you will be setting goals and developing business strategies in the Worksheets and chapters that follow. For now, keep your vision fairly general and, if possible, address your critical planning need in some way. Remember—have each of your planning team members develop their own personal and business vision for the future. Most importantly, ask, What will our farm or business look like in one, five or ten years?

TASH

3.2

Creating My Business Mission Statement

Use the questions below to begin sketching a brief mission statement that communicates your values, management philosophy, and future vision. Remember to have each one of your planning team members complete this Worksheet. Then share your statements, discuss your similarities and differences, and draft a final mission statement. Going through this process as a team will generate more ideas and will result in a common mission statement that every one of your planning team members support. Try to limit your response to each of the questions so that, once combined, your mission statement does not exceed five to six sentences. Remember, write in the present tense and keep it positive.

would like our business to be known for the following in the future:		
he internal and exte	rnal purpose of my business is to:	
Our business mission	statement will communicate to:	
usiness' purpose and	s above, write internal and external mission statements that communicate your the qualities for which you would like your business to be known:	
=		
usiness' purpose and		
usiness' purpose and		
usiness' purpose and		
usiness' purpose and Internal mission:		
usiness' purpose and Internal mission:		
usiness' purpose and Internal mission:		

Estimating Our Family's Goal for Profit

Estimate future family expenses—family living, education, retirement and vacation expenses—to determine your minimum income ("necessary contribution") from the business. It may be easiest to work from your current expenses (Worksheet 2.9) when estimating future expenses.

Family Living Expenses (\$/year)		Current	Future
Food and meals			
Medical care and health insurance			
Cash donations			
Household supplies			
Clothing			
Personal care			
Child / dependent care			
Gifts			
Education			
Recreation			
Utilities (household share)			
Nonfarm vehicle operating expense			
Household real estate taxes			
Dwelling rent			
Household repairs			
Nonfarm interest			
Life insurance payments			
Other			
Total cash family living expense			
Family living from the farm			
Total family living expenses	(a)		
Other Nonfarm Expenditures			
Income taxes			
Furnishings & appliances			
Nonfarm vehicle purchases			
Nonfarm real estate purchases			
Other nonfarm capital purchases			
Nonfarm savings & investments			
Total other nonfarm expenditure	es (b)		
-			
Total cash family living investmen	nt &		
nonfarm capital purchases (c)	= (a + b)		
Nonfarm income	(d)		
Necessary contribution from farm	m business		
(net farm income)	(c) – (d)		

TASK

Worksh	eet	3.

Identifying Our Family Business Goals

each functional	per of your planning team draft personal goals as well as one or more short-term and long-term goals for management area of your business.
Short-term G	oals (I-5 years)
ntormodiato	Geals (F. 10 years)
ntermediate	Goals (5-10 years)
ong-term Go	pals (10 Years +)
3	

3.5

Prioritizing Goals

Use the questions below to prioritize goals for your family and business. Remember high priority goals need not receive all of your attention and resources; priorities are not permanent. Simply use this worksheet as a starting point for family discussions and planning in the chapters to come.

(A) Which goals are :	
(A) Willeli godis are i	most important for family well-being and for business success?
(B) Which short-tern	n goals, if attained, would help you achieve long-term goals?
(C) Which short-term	n goals conflict with or impede your long-term goals?
	so important that they should be attained even if it prevents you
from reaching ot	
from reaching ot	
from reaching oth	
	her goals?
	her goals?
(E) List your top five	her goals?
(E) List your top five	her goals?
(E) List your top five I.	her goals?
(E) List your top five	her goals?
(E) List your top five I. 2. 3.	her goals?
(E) List your top five I.	her goals?
(E) List your top five I. 2. 3.	her goals?
(E) List your top five I. 2. 3.	her goals?
(E) List your top five I. 2. 3.	her goals?

4.

Customer Segmentation

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. Develop a profile of the customer(s) you intend to target by market segment. Note the geographic, demographic, and psychographic characteristics of each segment. Be sure to describe your customers' needs and preferences and what they value. Use additional sheets of paper if this product has more than three major market segments.

Product:			
Customer Segment:	<u>I</u>	2	3
Geographic			
Demographic			
Psychographic			
Needs/Preferences			

4.2

Potential Sales Volume

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. Use your information about average product consumption, geographic location, and customer preferences to develop simple sales projections for each segment of your market. Be sure to specify the timeframe (month, season, year) for each projection. You may want to calculate your potential sales volume for best and worst case scenarios—adjusting the estimated sales volume per customer and the potential number of customers as market conditions may change. If you decide to look at more than three customer segments, more than one sales season, or best and worst case sales projections, use additional paper or Worksheets to calculate and record your business' potential sales volume. Finally, describe any assumptions upon which your sales estimates are based. Be sure to list data sources (such as surveys, market reports, sourcebooks, etc.).

Product:			
Time Frame:			
Customer Segment:	<u>I</u>	2	3
Potential number of customers: (a)			
Estimated volume pecustomer (b)	r 		
Potential sales volume (a x b) =			
Market Assumptions/ Describe your marketing future market potential f	assumptions and research. Include	de information about general ind	ustry conditions, competition, and

4.3

Product and Uniqueness

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. Describe your product and why it will appeal to each market segment. Begin by noting industry trends and general market conditions. Describe supply and demand market trends for this product. Discuss whether they are short-term fads or long-term, emerging trends. Note perceived marketing opportunities that may exist locally, regionally, nationally or internationally. Include evidence that supports your ideas. Then, describe the unique features that distinguish this product within the marketplace. For which customer segments are these unique features important? How easily could competitors imitate these features?

Product:		
Industry Trends/Changing Market Conditions:		
Product Characteristic I		
Appeals to which segments?		
Easy for competitors to imitate?		
Product Characteristic 2		
Appeals to which segments?		
Easy for competitors to imitate?	Yes/No	
Product Characteristic 3		
Appeals to which segments?		
Easy for competitors to imitate?	Yes/No	
Summarize the unique characteristics	s of this product and why it is valuable to your target market:	

4.4

Competition

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. List your competitors in each market segment for this product. Describe competitors' product marketing strategies and the prices they charge for each product. Note any advantages and disadvantages you may have with respect to your competition. Then, develop and describe your strategy for competing or positioning your business in the marketplace.

Competitor names Competitor products Iajor characteristics		
ompetitor products		
ompetitor products		
lajor characteristics		
roduct price range		
Our advantages		
Our disadvantages		
Competition strategy:	 	

TASK 4

4.5

Distribution and Packaging

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. Describe how you intend to move and package this product for each target market segment. Note where and how the product will be shipped (location and scope) and what type of distribution channel you will utilize (movement). Next, based on each distribution plan, research and describe one or more packaging strategies for this product. Consider what type of packaging might be valued by customers (e.g. convenience) or even required by intermediaries and distributors. Describe a delivery and handling schedule by period (month, season, year). Then, summarize your distribution and packaging strategies for this product.

Product:	Period:	
Scope:		
Movement (distribution	on channel):	
Industry packaging re	quirements / certification requirements:	
71 00		
Packaging ideas:		
Delivery selectule 9 k		
Delivery schedule & h	iandling:	
		CONTINUED

4.5

Distribution and Packaging

CONTINUED

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. Describe how you intend to move and package this product for each target market segment. Note where and how the product will be shipped (location and scope) and what type of distribution channel you will utilize (movement). Next, based on each distribution plan, research and describe one or more packaging strategies for this product. Consider what type of packaging might be valued by customers (e.g., convenience) or even required by intermediaries and distributors. Describe a delivery and handling schedule by period (month, season, year). Then, summarize your distribution and packaging strategies for this product.

Customer Segment: Location: Scope: Movement (distribution channel): Industry packaging requirements: Packaging ideas:	
Location: Scope: Movement (distribution channel): Industry packaging requirements:	
Movement (distribution channel): Industry packaging requirements:	
Movement (distribution channel): Industry packaging requirements:	
Industry packaging requirements:	
Industry packaging requirements:	
Industry packaging requirements:	
Industry packaging requirements:	
Packaging ideas:	
Packaging ideas:	
Packaging ideas:	
Delivery schedule & handling:	

4

4.6

Pricing

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. List the price range for similar products offered by competitors (Worksheet 4.4) or industry buyers. Next, think about how you might price this product. Consider how much power you have to set the price for this product and how sensitive the demand for this product is to price changes. Then describe your pricing strategies for this product and list your low, expected, and high product price under each pricing strategy alternative. Finally, summarize your pricing strategy in the space provided.

Product:	_		
Competitor/Industry Price Range:			
Our Power to Set Prices:	Low	Some	High
Demand Sensitivity to Price Chang	ges:Low _	Some	High
Price Range:	Low	Expected	High
Pricing Strategies Strategy #1: Strategy #2:			
Pricing Strategy:			

4.7

Promotion

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. Choose an advertising approach (product, image, total) for each customer segment. Then use your information about customer needs and preferences (Worksheet 4.1) to develop a promotional message for this product. Next, think about what advertising tools and delivery methods you can use to communicate your message. Describe how often you intend to promote your product and communicate with customers (timing and frequency). It may be helpful to use a calendar or blank sheet of paper to map out an advertising plan that corresponds with slow demand periods or peak product availability. Finally, summarize your promotion strategy for this product.

Product:			
Customer Segment:	1	2	3
Approach (product,			
image, total):			
Message:			
Tools:			
10013.			
Delivery:			
Timing/frequency:			
riming in equency.			
Promotion strategy:			

4.8

Inventory and Storage Management

Using the space below, describe how you will store and manage inventories for each product. Consider any regulations or industry standards that might apply to your business (Worksheet 4.11). Note how you will comply with any standards for product quality.

Product:
Industry regulations/standards:
Product storage:
Inventory management:
Quality control:

Marketing Strategy Summary

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. Compile your market research (Worksheets 4.1–4.7) for each year in your transition period and for your long run or expected market outlook, as appropriate. Begin with a description of your target market (by segment). Then summarize product characteristics and competition, as well as your plans for distribution, pricing and promotion. Next, use the space below to estimate gross sales revenue and to record marketing expense estimates. You will use this expense information when evaluating the business' projected financial performance in the Evaluation section of Planning Task Four. Finally, summarize your marketing strategies for this product or the whole farm. Be sure to include a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis. This will be the start of your marketing strategy section for the written business plan.

Product:	Long Run	Transition Period					
	(Expected)	Year I	Year 2	Year 3			
arget Market Segments				-			
-							
Number of Customers (a)							
ales Volume/Customer (b)							
otential Sales Volume							
(c) = $(a \times b)$				· -			
roduct Characteristics							
appeal and value)				-			
- -							
ompetition _							
-							
-							
Pistribution							
-							
-							
ackaging							
-							
-							
-							
-				CONTINUED			

Worksheet Marketing Strategy Summary

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			CONTINUED			
	Long Run	Year I	Transition Period Year 2	Year 3		
Promotion	(Expected)	rear i	Tear 2	rear 3		
_						
_						
Price Range/Unit (d)						
Gross Sales Revenue						
(e) = (c x d)						
Marketing Expenses:						
Distribution & Handling						
Storage						
Packaging Advertising						
Other Promotion						
Licensing and Legal Fees						
Membership Fees Market Research/Consultant						
Other						
Total Expenses						
Business Plan Input—Marketing	Strategy Summar	у;				

4.10

Production System and Schedule

Use the space below to describe the production management system(s) that you use for each enterprise. You may have more than one enterprise for each product that you plan to produce. Be sure to detail your management plans for all enterprises. If you plan to gradually transition into a new management system, complete this Worksheet for each year or season during the transition period. You might find it helpful to use a map or calendar to describe any seasonal or transition-related management plans.

Enterprise	_
Year	
System	
,	
Schedule/Rotation	

| 4. | |

Regulations and Policies

List any permits, institutional requirements, and other government policies that will affect your operations. When noting permit requirements, be sure to describe any ongoing compliance issues such as annual permit renewals and fees. Next, describe your ability to meet these conditions.

Permit/License/Policy	
Conditions and compliance issues:	
Fees:	
Can we meet these conditions?	
Permit/License/Policy	
,	
Fees:	
Permit/License/Policy	
Issued by:	
•	
Contained and compliance issues.	
. 555.	
Can we meet these conditions?	

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Production Systems

Complete this Worksheet for each major crop enterprise. Be as specific and accurate as you can, since this information will be the basis for the resource acquisition strategies that you consider.

Crop Enterprise:

Current Acreage:

$\overline{}$	Т		İ	İ				
1040 I	Туре							
	₩							
	Price/	Onit						
 	Units							
ral paitchon	Quantity/	Acre						
Onewati	ltem							
	Machine	7						
Machineux Operations	Machine	-						
Machin	Hrs/	Acre						
	Operation							
	!	Month						

Complete this Worksheet for each major livestock enterprise. Be as specific and accurate as you can, since this information will be the basis for the acquisition strategies you consider. Worksheet (| S | Describing Potential Livestock Production Systems

Projected Number of Units: Livestock/Poultry Production System:_

	Other Inputs						
achinery &	Equipment Req.						
	Medications Eltems & Amounts						
	Me Items						
	Feed Required						
or	Туре						
Labor	Hours						
	Facility Space Req.						
Month	or Period						

F--4-----

Resource Needs and Acquisition

Return to Worksheets 2.3 (Tangible Working Assets), 2.5 (Describing Crop Production Systems), and 2.6 (Describing Livestock Production Systems) where you described your current resource base and use. Study these Worksheets and compare them to Worksheets 4.12 and 4.13. Think about how your resource needs will change as you add a new enterprise, expand markets, or reallocate resources. If you used a map in Planning Tasks Two and Three to describe your current situation and future vision, then you may want to do so again here. Illustrate which parcels of land will be devoted to buildings, crops, livestock, recreation, education and wildlife according to your operations management strategy. Then, using the space below, describe any gaps between current resource availability and future resource needs. Lastly, develop your acquisition strategy for meeting or filling future resource needs. Will you redirect or make better use of current resources? Will you purchase or rent additional resources (new or used)? Or will you gain access to resources through agreements, custom-hire or contracting services? List your acquisition strategy alternatives in the space provided.

Resource Needs:	Acquisition Strategy I	Acquisition Strategy 2
_and	,	
190		
Buildings		
_		
4.1.		
1achinery and equipment		
reeding livestock		
upplies		
Supplies		
		-

Describe institutional factors that will affect your ability to use and manage physical resources under your new operations strategies. Include any long-term leasing arrangements, conservation easements, permit requirements, legal restrictions, and production or marketing contracts.

production or mai	rketing contracts.	
ong-term Leas	sing Arrangements for Real Estate	
pecify whether ite	ms will be leased in for your use or leased out for the use of others.	
.ong-term Agre	eements and Easements	
pecify the agency	responsible for issuing permits, conditions and compliance factors, fees, and your ability to meet these cor	nditio
ong-term Proc	duction Contracts and Marketing Agreements	

4.16

Estimating Output and Capacity

Complete this Worksheet for each major product you plan to produce. Compile your market research (Worksheets 4.1–4.7) for each year in your transition period and for your long run or expected market outlook, as appropriate. Begin with a description of your target market (by segment). Then summarize product characteristics and competition, as well as your plans for distribution, pricing and promotion. Next, use the space below to estimate gross sales revenue and to record marketing expense estimates. You will use this expense information when evaluating the business' projected financial performance in the Evaluation section of Planning Task Four. Finally, summarize your marketing strategies for this product or the whole farm. Be sure to include a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis. This will be the start of your marketing strategy section for the written business plan.

nterprise:	Long Run (Expected)	Year I	Transition Period Year 2	Year 3
pical output	(
spected output				
gh output				
w output				
roduction capacity				
- -				
t the whole-farm	level, we plan to (gro	w/maintain/contrac	t) our business:	

Operations Strategy Summary

Complete this Worksheet, using your research from Worksheets 4.9–4.16, for each new enterprise or an existing one that will change. Begin with a brief description of the management system and implementation (describe your crop rotation, pasture layout and rotation, milking schedule, etc.). Next, list new resource needs and your strategy for acquiring them. Then record all operating expenses associated with this enterprise, including the overhead value of new equipment, machinery, and breeding livestock that may be needed. Try to allocate your overhead costs across this and other enterprises in proportion to use. Finally, summarize your operations strategies for this enterprise and the whole farm in the space provided. This will be the start of your operations strategy section for the written business plan. Be sure to include a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis.

Enterprise:	Transition Period	
Year I	Year 2	Year 3
Production System		
and Rotation		
None and Americation		
Resource Needs and Acquisition		
Land		
Buildings		
		
Machinory		
Machinery		
& equipment		
Breeding		
livestock		
		CONTINUED

erbrise:		Transition Period	
erprise:	Year I	Year 2	Year 3
ed and forages			
eeding fees			
terinary			
vestock supplies			
el and oil			
epairs and			
maintenance			
orage		·	
ocessing		·	
ues and			
professional fees			
ffice supplies ilities			
ent and leases			
uipment/			
machinery			
eeding livestock			
ildings			
		<u> </u>	
nd			
her all expenses	- Operations Strategy S		
nd ther al expenses			
nd her all expenses			
nd her all expenses			
ner			
d ner I expenses			
d ner I expenses			
her all expenses			
her all expenses			
d ner Il expenses			
d ner I expenses			
d eer I expenses			

4.18

Tasks and Workload

Use the space below to describe the marketing, operations, human resources and finance tasks associated with each new enterprise. Refer to Worksheets 4.11–4.12 (Describing Potential Crop and Livestock Systems) for operations workload estimates. Then estimate the workload (hours) associated with each task. If your business tends to be seasonal, distribute the total hours for each activity by periods of the year. Use a separate sheet of paper if more space is needed or make copies of this Worksheet to detail workload changes for each year in your transition period, as appropriate.

Enterprise				Т	'imefrar	ne						
		Hours/Month n Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov										
Tasks Marketing:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Operations		_									_	
						_						
											_	
Management:	_				_	_		_	_			
		_										
		_										
inances:												
Total Hrs/Month												

Filling Workforce Needs

Use the space below to flesh out new position titles and task descriptions for each new enterprise or existing enterprise that is short on labor. Next, if adding labor, describe the type of position that will be created—full-time or part-time, temporary or permanent, seasonal or year-round—as well as the skills desired for each position. Lastly, describe your strategy for addressing workforce gaps and acquiring and training labor. Workforce strategies may include: reassigning current labor; adding new labor (family, employees, volunteers, interns); hiring out work to custom operators or consultants; or developing work trade arrangements with neighbors or relatives. You might also consider reducing some of your labor needs through the use of additional equipment and machinery or through new business arrangements.

Position/Task (title)	Type of Position (full time/part time, temporary/permanent)	Skills/Experience Desired	Acquisition Strategy
			CONTINUED

sition/Task	Type of Position (full time/part time, temporary/permanent)	Skills/Experience Desired	CONTINUED Acquisition Strategy
ow will training	be accomplished?		

Research and record standard wage, salary and benefits for each new job or position. If you plan to create more than four new positions, make copies of this Worksheet or use additional sheets of paper.

	Position/Job I	Position/Job 2	Position/Job 3	Position/Job 4
Average industry				
wage/salary/fees (\$/hour):				
Typical industry bei	nefits:			
Tax rate:				

4.2

Human Resources Expense Estimates

Use the space below to estimate and record your human resources input expenses for all family members and hired labor. Make these estimates as realistic as possible—use your research about industry standards and tax rates as well as your own compensation goals.

your own compensation	n goals.			
	Position/Job	Position/Job	Position/Job	Position/Job
	1	2	3	4
Job title/description				
-				
-				
-				
Name				
Wages/salary/fees				
(\$/hour)				
_		-	·	
Benefits				
_				
(health care,				
retirement)				
-		<u> </u>		
Taxes				
-				
=				
Insurance (workers				
compensation)				
Other				
-		-		
-				
-				
Total labor				
expenses (a)				
Total hours				
worked (b)				
ζ/_				
Total labor expenses	/bol IK			
•				
(a) / (b)				

Return to your skills assessment in Worksheet 2.7. Are you ready to manage the operation? If not, who will? As you answer the following questions, try to be honest and realistic. Then, develop a strategy for whole farm business management.

I.	Are you willing and ready to manage the operation and hired labor? If so, what skills do you bring to the management position? Are you a good communicator?
2.	Will you share management responsibilities? If so, how will you divide tasks? Will you develop a written management agreement? What skills do other management team members bring to the business?
3.	Can the business function without you? Who will manage the operation when you are gone or ill? Who is your back-up?
4.	How often will you check in with family and other members of your workforce?
5.	Our management strategy can be summarized as follows:

4.23

Human Resources Strategy Summary

Complete this Worksheet for each major enterprise. Compile your research (from Worksheets 4.18–4.22) for each year in your transition period (if appropriate) and for the long run or expected market outlook. Begin with a description of workload requirements. Next, describe your labor and management strategy for meeting workload requirements. Use additional paper if needed. Next, record your human resources expenses for this enterprise. You will use this expense information when evaluating the business' projected financial performance. Finally, summarize your human resources strategies for this enterprise or the whole farm. Be sure to include a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis for each strategy. This will be the start of your human resources strategy section for the written business plan.

nterprise:	Long Run		Transition Period	
	(Expected)	Year I	Year 2	Year 3
Vorkload (hours/month)				
abor and Acquisition			_	
lanagement			_	
xpenses			_	
Recruitment			_	
Wages				
Fees				
Training				
Education				
Salary				
Benefits				-
Taxes				
			_	
Insurance				
Insurance Other Business Plan Input - Human	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		
Other	Resources Strategy	Summary:		

Worksheet 4.24

Risk Management

Complete this Worksheet for each enterprise or the whole farm as appropriate. Briefly rank your business' exposure to market, production, environmental and personal risk. Talk over risk management ideas with members of your planning team, a financial consultant, or an accountant. List tools that you might use to reduce future risk. Then, summarize your strategy for managing and minimizing your business' risk exposure.

Enterprise:				
Production Risk				
Exposure to production risk:	Low	Medium	High	
Type of production risk:				
Tools to minimize production risk				
Market Risk				
Exposure to market risk:	Low	Medium	High	
Type of market risk:			_	
Tools to minimize market risk:				
Financial Risk				
Exposure to financial risk:	Low	Medium	High	
Type of financial risk:			•	
Tools to minimize financial risk:				
Personal Risk				
Exposure to personal risk:	Low	Medium	High	
Type of personal risk:				
Tools to minimize personal risk:				
Our risk management strategy ca	n be summarized a	as follows:		

4.25

Business Organization

Use the space below to record information about the organizational alternatives that you are considering for the business. Your state's Small Business Association is an excellent place to begin your research. If you are planning a major reorganization of the business, be sure to consult a lawyer regarding necessary documentation and tax ramifications. Be sure to note advantages and disadvantages of each alternative as it pertains to your current situation, business vision and personal goals.

Organizational Alternat	ive I
Ownership:	
Tax rates:	
Filing requirements:	
Advantages:	
Disadvantages:	
Organizational Alternat	ive 2
Ownership:	
Tax rates:	
Filing requirements:	
Advantages:	
Disadvantages:	
Organizational Alternat	ive 3
Ownership:	
Tax rates:	
Filing requirements:	
Advantages:	
Disadvantages:	
<u>.</u>	

et 4.26

Use this Worksheet to estimate what price you can afford to pay for farmland.

Gross cash farm income =

Cash expenses (excluding interest) –

Income taxes –

Principal payments on term debt –

Depreciation reserve –

Social security taxes –

Total cash family living investments

& nonfarm capital purchases –

Nonfarm income +

Cash available for principal and interest on added land debt

= _____

Down payment on land +

Maximum financially feasible

This worksheet was adapted from Analyzing Land Investments, videotape, Gayle S. Willett, 1988.

Use the space below to begin developing your financing strategy for any start-up, annual operating, and longer-term capital and real estate needs associated with each major business strategy alternative (for marketing, operations, and human resources). Begin by having each member of your planning team (if appropriate) evaluate the importance of the financing criteria described in Figure 82 (control, cost, risk, liquidity). Next list money that will be needed to finance start-up, operating, and long-term needs as well as one or more financing strategy for each. If any of your strategies include the use of external financing, be sure to research and record interest rates and financing conditions in the space provided. Be sure to talk with your local lender, accountant or Extension educator—they can help you locate and evaluate which finance strategy best fits your personal criteria and business needs.

Strategy	Criteria
Ju acce i	Ci itti ia

Rank the importance of	اما ما ما ما	- f + h -	f = 11 = =	£		::
Nank une importance c	n each	or trie	IOHOMILIS	illiance	Strates y	criteria.

Control	Low	Medium	High
Cost	Low	Medium	High
Risk	Low	Medium	High
Liquidity	Low	Medium	High

Financing Needs

List money needed for each expense category. Then, briefly describe one or more financing strategies for each.

	Value	Strategy One	Strategy Two
One-time start-up needs	\$		
Annual operating needs	\$		
Intermediate needs (5-7 years)	\$		
Long-term needs (7-10 years)	\$		
Real estate needs	\$		

Finance Options

If you plan to seek outside financing (including government cost-share payments), research interest rates and other financing conditions (such as easement terms) from up to three sources for each financial need.

Need	Source/Institution	Interest Rate	Conditions
Start-up			
Operating			
Intermediate			
Long-term			
Ü			
Real estate			
		-	

4.28

Financial Strategy Summary

Complete this Worksheet for each enterprise or for the whole farm. Use information from Worksheets 4.24—4.26 to record information about your strategies for risk management, organization and financing. If appropriate, describe how your strategies will change throughout your transition period. Then, list available financial expense information. Last, summarize your financial strategy for this enterprise and the whole farm. Be sure to include a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis in your strategy summary.

Enterprise:	Long Run			
	(Expected)	Year I	Year 2	Year 3
Risk exposure and				
management				
_				
_				
Organization and taxes				
_				
inancing needs (\$) and			_	
trategy				
u acegy				
_				
Consultant				
Filing fees			_	
Software			_	
Membership fees/collateral				
Interest on operating loan				
Interest on intermediate debt			_	
Interest on long-term debt				
Insurance			_	
Other			_	
Business Plan Input–Financial	Stratogy Summary			
Mainesa i ian mput-i manciai	ou acegy our many.			

4.29

Summarize a Whole Farm Strategic Plan of Action

Ask yourself if each of the marketing, operations, human resources, and finance strategy alternatives you've identified are compatible as a system. If you are considering more than one functional strategy (such as two marketing strategies or two finance strategies), be sure to explore on paper how these different strategies will affect the business as a whole. How will they affect other functional areas of the business? Rule out those strategies that are not compatible with one another or your business vision as a whole. Then, use the space below to name one or more system-wide business strategies for your whole farm and describe, in one to two paragraphs, how each strategy addresses your critical planning needs, vision, mission and goals.

e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	C π 1.			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			
e Farm Strat	egy Alternativ	e # 2:			

Annual Operating Expenses for the Whole Farm

Using your current tax records (if applicable), estimate total variable and fixed expenses for your base plan—for your business as is. Then, list annual operating expenses for each major whole-farm strategy alternative that you are considering. Be sure to calculate and include (1) annual ownership costs of machinery, equipment, and buildings (depreciation, interest, repairs, taxes and insurance); and (2) start-up costs as either one-time cash expenses or as part of annual debt or lease payments (it depends on how you decide to finance these costs). Try to break all of your annual whole farm expenses up into variable- and fixed-expense categories.

	Base Plan	Alternative One	Alternative Two
Direct Expenses			
Marketing			
Seed			
Fertilizer			
Chemicals			
Crop insurance			
Other direct crop expenses			
Feeder livestock purchases			
Feed and forages			
Breeding fees			
Veterinary			
Livestock supplies			
Other direct livestock expenses —			
Custom hire —			
Fuel and oil —			
Repairs and maintenance —			
Storage —			
Processing —			
Dues and professional fees —			
Interest on operating loan			
Sales taxes		_	
Other operating expenses			
Fotal variable costs		_	
Total variable costs			
Overhead Expenses			
Utilities			
Rent			
Hired labor			
Depreciation			
Farm insurance			
-			
Repairs and maintenance Taxes			
Interest on intermediate debt		_	
			
Interest on long-term debt Other fixed costs			
Total fixed costs		_	

Enterprise Budget Break-even Analysis

Calculate your break-even value or volume for each enterprise or product. If you plan to look at break-even volumes, use the cost estimates that you developed in Worksheet 4.25 along with market values developed in Worksheet 4.6. Try experimenting with a range of market prices to see how they affect your break-even volume. Then, compare your break-even volume to the sales volume projections and output capacity estimates that you generated in Worksheets 4.2 and 4.12, respectively.

Likewise, when calculating break-even values, look back at Worksheets 4.4 and 4.6—can you break even and still remain competitive? Is your break-even value below the projected market price that you identified in Planning Task Four?

Howavico or Droducts		
iterprise or Product:		_
Annual overhead costs	(a) =	
Direct costs/unit	(b) =	
Estimated market value/unit	(c) =	
Break-even value	(a) / (c - b) =	
Estimated sales volume	=	(Worksheet 4.2)
Upper limit or output capacity		(Worksheet 4.12)
reak-even Volume Enterpr	ise or Product	
Average overhead expenses	(a) =	
Average overhead expenses Average direct expenses		
Average overhead expenses Average direct expenses Production volume	(b) =	
Average direct expenses Production volume	(b) =	
Average direct expenses Production volume Break-even value	(b) = (c) = (a+b)/(c) =	
Average direct expenses Production volume Break-even value Estimated sales volume	(b) = (c) = (a+b)/(c) =	(Worksheet 4.2)
Average direct expenses Production volume Break-even value Estimated sales volume Upper limit or output capacity	(b) = (c) = (a+b)/(c) = =	(Worksheet 4.2) (Worksheet 4.12)
Average direct expenses Production volume Break-even value Estimated sales volume Upper limit or output capacity	(b) = (c) = (a+b)/(c) = = value for this product compa	(Worksheet 4.2) (Worksheet 4.12)
Average direct expenses Production volume Break-even value Estimated sales volume Upper limit or output capacity How does our break-even	(b) = (c) = (a+b)/(c) = = value for this product compa	(Worksheet 4.2)
Average direct expenses Production volume Break-even value Estimated sales volume Upper limit or output capacity How does our break-even	(b) = (c) = (a+b)/(c) = = value for this product compa	(Worksheet 4.2) (Worksheet 4.12)

4.32

Partial Budget

If appropriate, calculate and record the impact of each whole farm business strategy using the partial budget approach. Begin by estimating additional income (added inflows) and new expenses (additional outflows). Next, estimate any reduction in your annual expenses (reduced outflows) and income (reduced inflows) that will occur as a result of your proposed strategy or business change. Lastly, total up the positive impact of your business strategy (e) and the negative impact (f). What is the net effect on profit and cash flow? What is your return on assets?

Added Inflows	Profit	Cash Flow	Added Outflows	Profit	Cash Flow
Subtotal (a) =			Subtotal (b) =		
Reduced Outflows			Reduced Inflows		
			-		
			-		
Subtotal (c) =			Subtotal (d) =		
Total $(a + c) = (e)$			Total $(b + d) = (f)$		
			Net $(e - f) = (g)$		
			Added Interest (h) =	-	
			Total Investment (i) =		

[(g + h) / i] =

4.33

Long-Range Projected Income Statement

Use the space below to record average income and expenses (variable and fixed costs) for your present business (base plan) and the whole farm strategy alternative you are considering. The base plan should project the average expected future results for your current farm operation. Do this column first based on past history (Worksheet 2.10) and then build on it for each of your alternative strategies using information from your gross sales revenue projections (Worksheet 4.8) and the whole farm cost analysis (Worksheet 4.27). Then, calculate the net farm income for each alternative by subtracting total expenses from total revenue. How do your proposed alternatives compare to your present business income? Remember, when projecting the income for each strategy alternative, assume that your strategy has been fully implemented.

Revenues: Gross product sales	Base Plan	Strategy#I	Strategy #2
Cull breeding livestock Other income Total revenue (a)			
Expenses: Annual variable expenses			
Annual fixed			
expenses			
Other farm expenses Total expenses (b)			
Net farm income (a - b)			

Long-Range Projected Cash Flow

Use the space below to calculate and compare your business' present cash flow and its cash flow under the alternative whole-farm strategies that you are considering. Begin by estimating total cash inflows and outflows. Then subtract outflows from inflows. If the projected net cash flow is positive, then the plan will cash flow—it will be able to make debt payments on time. On the other hand, if the net cash flow is negative, the business alternative will have trouble servicing short-term debt.

		Base Plan	Strategy #1	Strategy #2
rojected Cash Flow:				
Net farm income				
Depreciation expense				
Interest expenses on term debt				
Nonfarm income				
Total cash inflows	(a)			
Owner withdrawals				
Income and social security taxes				
Principal and interest payments on	term debt			
Loan		_		
Loan				
Loan				
Loan		_		
Loan				
Loan				
Total cash outflows	(b)			
Projected net cash flow	(a – b)			

4.35

Projected Balance Sheet

Construct a projected balance sheet for your business base plan and for each whole farm strategy alternative you are considering. Where possible, include itemized details under each asset and liability category. Then, calculate your overall change in wealth earned from farm and nonfarm income after adjusting for living expenses and partner withdrawals. You may want to use a computer software package, such as FINPACK (available from the Center for Farm Financial Management), to collect and process the information needed for your projected balance sheet.

	Base Plan	Strategy #1	Strategy #2
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
(d) = (a+b+c)			
(e)			
(f) = (d+e)			
	(b) (c) $(d) = (a + b + c)$	(a)	Base Plan Strategy #1



Year:				
		Base Plan	Strategy#I	Strategy #2
Liabilities				
Current Farm Liabilities				
Accrued interest	-			
Accounts payable & accrued expense	-		_	
Current farm loans	-			
Principal on CCC loans	-			
Principal due on term loans	-		_	
Total Current Farm Liabilities	(g)			
Intermediate Farm Liabilities	(h) _			
Long-term Farm Liabilities	(i) _		_	
Total Farm Liabilities	(j) = (g + h + i)		_	
Nonfarm Liabilities				
Total Liabilities				
Net Worth	(m) = (f - l)			
Earned Net Worth Change Per Yea	r			
Net Farm Income (from Worksheet 4	(n)			
Nonfarm Income				
Family Living/Partner Withdrawals				
Income Taxes				
Earned Net Worth Change (r) =	(n + o) – (p + q)			

4.36

Risk Analysis

Use the space below to record and compare the results of a five percent decrease in market prices, a five percent increase in expenses, or a two percent increase in interest rates for each whole-farm strategy alternative. You will need to use software or another sheet of paper to calculate the effect of these very real market uncertainties. How do these market and finance-related shocks affect your present business and its future under the whole-farm strategy alternatives that you are considering?

	Base Plan	Strategy #I	Strategy #2
Effect of a 5% decrease in prices			
Net farm income			
Net cash flow			
Effect of a 5% increase in expenses			
Net farm income			
Net cash flow			
Effect of a 3% increase in interest rates			
Net farm income			
Net cash flow			

4.37

Transitional Cash Flow

Use the space below to project the business' first three years' cash flow. Begin by recording gross income from sales of products. Then, record other farm and nonfarm income as well as borrowed funds that will be used by the business. Record total projected income or total inflows (a) for each year. Next, record all cash outflows (b), including annual farm expenses, owner withdrawals (for family living), taxes, and debt payments. Subtract total cash outflows (b) from total cash inflows (a) to calculate net cash flow for the year.

Whole Farm Strategy:

	Year I	Year 2	Year 3
Projected Cash Inflows:			
Gross product sales			
·			
	_ -	·	·
Other income			
Nonfarm income			
Capital sales			
New borrowings			
Total Cash inflows (a)			
Projected Cash outflows:			
Farm expenses			
(excluding interest)			
Owner withdrawals			
Income and social security taxes			
Capital purchases			
Debt payments			
Total cash outflows (b)			
Net cash flow (a – b)			
Cumulative net cash flow			

4.38

Scoring and Deciding on a Final Business Strategy

Use each of the strategy tests (described in Figure 96) to assess your whole farm business alternatives. Give each strategy a subjective score, from one to five (five being the highest), for each test. Once each strategy is scored, sum the scores across all tests. The strategy with the highest score is apparently the best for the farm and your planning team. If more than one strategy ranks similarly, then spend more time researching and evaluating the remaining strategies before making a final decision about which direction to take your business.

Proposed Strategy:	Base Plan	Strategy#I	Strategy #2
Strategy Tests			
(high = 5, low = 1)			
Vision Consistency			
Goodness of Fit			
Building for Future			
Performance			
Importance			
Feasibility			
Resources			
Confidence			
Total Score			
Which whole farm or enterpris	e strategy will we	e pursue?	

Worksheet 4.40 Executive Summary

anagement and capa	city, expenses, profita	bility, cash flow a	tion about goais, m nd risk managemer	arket potential and sa t.	os the most important successful. At the very les volume, production

coine space	elow to develop an outline for your business plan. Remember to think about how the plan will be used—
oing to see	and wny.

5.2

Implementation To-do List

Use the space below to develop an implementation "to-do" list for your business. You may find it helpful to develop a to-do list for each functional area of the business (marketing, operations, human resources and finance). Regardless of how you choose to organize your list, be sure to note who will be responsible for each task and a deadline for doing so.

Task	Person Responsible	Deadline

Vorksheet	5.3 Monitoring	
Briefly describeing checkpoint	e your plans for checking-in with your planning team to track and evalus for the business as a whole and for each functional business components	uate business progress. Then, list monitorent.
Check-In Sch	nedule	
Whole Farm	Checkpoints	
Marketin	g	
Operatio	ons	
Human I	Resources	
Finance		