

Tara Wade SWREC, Agricultural and Natural Resources Program

SWFREC Foundation Meeting April 27, 2018



Types of Budgets

Cash Flow Budget

- A summary of projected receipts and expenses for the whole farm over a given period of time (12 months).
- Used to negotiating a line of operating credit with the banker.

Whole Farm Budget

- Includes the physical and financial aspects of the farm: costs, revenues, and profitability of each enterprise that compose the overall farm business.
- It can be used to compare the profitability of several farm plans; determining income potential, debt repayment capacity and value of the farm.

Partial Budget

- Does not factor aspects of the operation that don't change.
- Measures only returns and expenses that result from an adjustment in the farm plan.
- It is often used to compare the profitability of alternatives.

Types of Budgets cont'd

Enterprise Budget

- Estimates revenues and expenses for a specific farm enterprise (or product).
- Constructed on a per-unit-of production basis for one production cycle (or growing season).
- Can be used to compare the profitability of alternative enterprises, assist in development of a marketing plan, negotiate with the sources of credit, and plan adjustments to the operation.
- It provides base information to construct the whole farm, partial and cash flow budgets.



The Importance of IFAS Enterprise Budgets

- Extension agents and regulatory agencies need a better understanding of how growers manage scarce resources:
 - Capital
 - Labor
 - Land
- Budgets are an anticipation of the future
 - budgeting helps growers plan: coordinate resources, production, and expenditures

Once established, they become a standard for monitoring what happens in the operation.

- Estimate revenues and expenses for a specific enterprise/product
- Assist in development of a marketing plan
- Negotiate with the sources of credit
- Benchmarking

Elements of Enterprise Budgets

Revenues-Costs=Net Return\$

Variable Costs

Items that occur annually and vary with different levels of production.

- Inputs: fertilizer, chemicals, seed, fuel
- Repair costs
- Hired labor
- Harvest costs: storage, hauling
- Interest on operating capital

Fixed Costs

Remain the same regardless of the level of production.

- Machinery and buildings depreciation
- Rent, taxes, insurance
- Interest on investments
- Opportunity cost: charges on all owner-supplied labor, capital, and land are opportunity costs

Enterprise Budgets

The University of Florida-IFAS Food and Resource Economics Department produces enterprise budgets for major commodities:

http://fred.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/commodity-production-budgets/

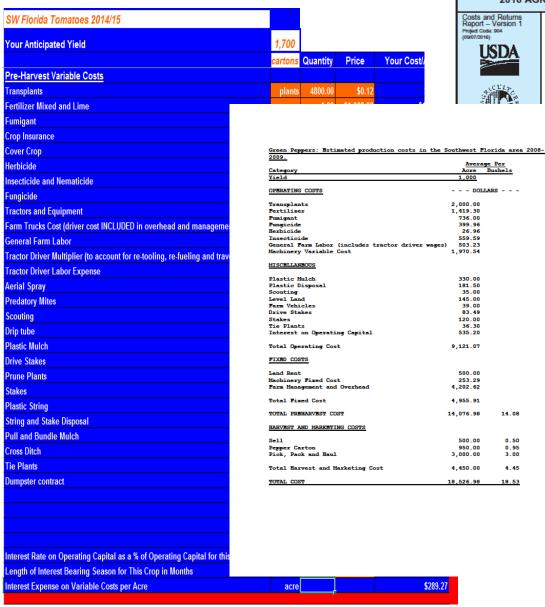
- Consensus budgets
- Available budgets are limited and dated:

Year	Crop
2008-09	Potatoes
	Strawberries
	Watermelons
	Green Peppers
	Sweet Corn
	Cucumbers
	Cabbage
2014-15	Tomatoes

Examples

OMB No. 0535-0218: Approval Expires 07/31/2018

MANAGEMENT SURVEY



2016 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE									
Costs and Returns Report – Version 1 Project Code: 904 (99/07/2016)									
USDA									

14.08

0.50

0.95

4.45

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SW Florida Tomatoes 2014/15 Your Anticipated Yield 1,700 cartons Quant Pre-Harvest Variable Costs **Fransplants** 4800 plants Fertilizer Mixed and Lime Fumigant acre Crop Insurance acre **Cover Crop** Herbicide acre Insecticide and Nematicide acre **Fungicide** acre Tractors and Equipment acre Farm Trucks Cost (driver cost INCLUDED in overhead and management expense) acre General Farm Labor Tractor Driver Multiplier (to account for re-tooling, re-fueling and travel time.) acre Tractor Driver Labor Expense acre **Aerial Spray** acre **Predatory Mites** acre Scouting acre Drip tube acre Plastic Mulch acre **Drive Stakes** acre Prune Plants acre Stakes acre **Plastic String** acre String and Stake Disposal acre Pull and Bundle Mulch acre Cross Ditch acre Tie Plants acre **Dumpster contract** acre acre acre acre acre Interest Rate on Operating Capital as a % of Operating Capital for this Crop acre Length of Interest Bearing Season for This Crop in Months acre

acre

Interest Expense on Variable Costs per Acre

Costs and Returns Report — Version 1 Project code: 904 (9907/2016) USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE U.S. Department of Agriculture Rm 5030, South Building 1400 Independence Ave, S.W. Washington, DC 20250-2000 Phone: 1888-424-7828 Fax: 202-890-2090 E-mail: rasse@nass.used.gov Please make corrections to label name, address, and ZIP code, If needed.

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. In accordance with the Confidential Information Protection provisions of Title V, Subtitle A, Public Law 1078347 and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed in Identifiable form to anyone other than employees or agents. By law, every employee and agent has taken an eath and is subject to a jail term, a flne, or both if he or she willfully discloses ANY identifiable information about you or your operation. Response is voluntary. You may stip any question(s) you profer not to answer.

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[if this operation is a partnership, please identity the other person(s) involved.]														
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Challenges with Generating Crop Budgets

- Poor record keeping
- A lot of information is needed
- Various units of measurement
- Quantifying opportunity costs
- Economies of scale



None of these budgets include BMPs

How do growers make decisions about ...

- using new practices
- purchasing new equipment
- changing infrastructure

Approach 1-Stakeholder Input

Convene stakeholders to define the priorities and challenges in incorporating BMP costs into enterprise budgets

- Agency specialists
- Extension agents
- > FRE faculty
- Growers

Outcome

15 Participants

- > FDACS
- Florida Farm Bureau Federation
- Lake County Government
- > USDA
- UF-IFAS Extension



Approach 2 - Education

Budget training and making extension agents sensitive to the challenges growers face when choosing BMPs

- Extension BMP working groups
- Including BMP discussions on Budget ISTs





Outcomes

- 87%—Advanced understanding of crop budgets
- 80%—Advanced thinking about how crop budgets can be used to assess BMP costs
- 93%—Identified areas of mutual interest regarding crop budget incorporation on BMP implementation costs
- 87%—Would like the topic further developed

Approach 3 – Budget Generation

- Grower and industry expert questionnaires
- > IFAS faculty
- Watermelons
- Peppers
- Tomato
- Potato





Shelly Goodwin



Approach 4-Grower BMP Surveys

Growers provide a public benefit by implementing BMPs

Several questions remain regarding the direct cost of implementing BMPs:

- How and if BMPs reduce operating costs, affect yields, and impact producers' bottom line
- Do cost-share programs provide enough incentives to increase BMP use
- Where should BMPs be implemented
- How do we communicate the financial benefits of BMP use to growers
- Who should be paying for BMP implementation

These are the first steps in capturing the cost of BMP adoption

Survey link: gatorsurvey.com

Access Code: JFKSGG

Approach 4-Grower BMP Surveys

Target BMPs

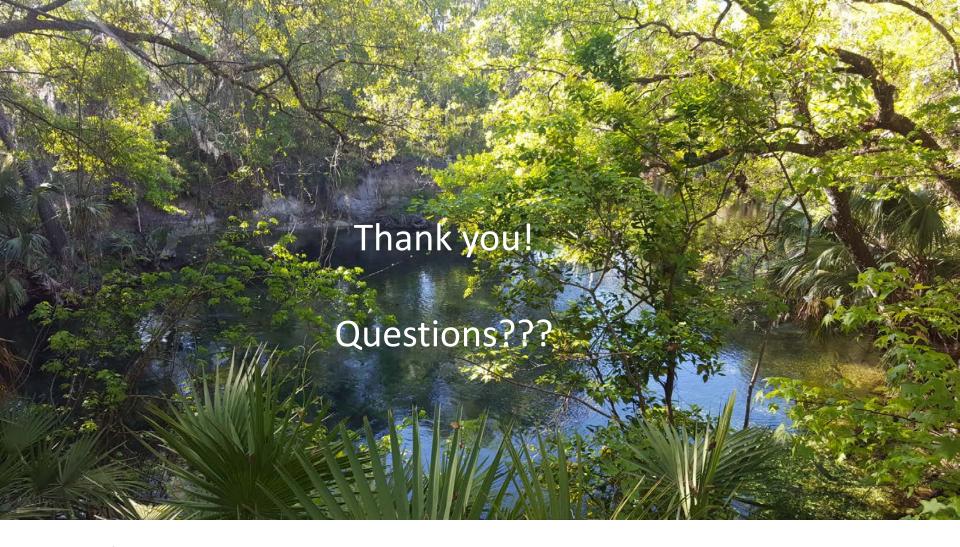
- Controlled release fertilizer
- Cover crops
- Calibrate fertilizer equipment
- Irrigation scheduling tools

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Access Code: JFKSGG

The survey asks

- Field/block location
- Crops grown
- The affect on production costs
- The affect on yields



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Access Code: JFKSGG