QuickBooks Pro™ for Ranching

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Today's Course

• Introduction to QuickBooks Pro

 Introduction to Managerial Accounting Using QuickBooks pro

We can't teach it all today.

Start with the "End Product"

- Ranchers need good financial records, but what is that?
 - Meaningful information, which can impact the management of the business

• We defined the End Product to be:

- Financial Statements
 - Beginning and Ending Balance Sheet
 - Profit and Loss Statement
- Financial Analysis as defined by the Sweet 16 ratios as recommended by the FFSC.
- Profit & Loss by Class
- Total Unit Cost (TUC)
- Commodity Cycle Reports



Question: How do we get there?

- Quicken won't get you there.
- QuickBooks Pro will partially get you there, however, some accounting knowledge is required and the program's flexibility can cause problems.



Another Problem... Who is involved with the Information System & Who is in Control

- Lender
- Tax Accountant
- Data Entry Person (Daily Grind: Bookkeeper)
- Information User (Information manager: both financial and production)

Another Problem... Who is involved with the Information System & Who is in Control

• Lender

- Becomes the "quasi" information manager and user.
- Motive: Board Members/ Owners & Bank Auditors

• Tax Accountant

- Motive: Lower the producers tax liability. *Are they doing the producer a favor or not?*

Another Problem... Who is involved with the Information System & Who is in Control

• Data Entry Person (Daily Grind: Bookkeeper)

- Usually the spouse or the producer.
- Either the system must be simple and user-friendly, or else this person better have some accounting knowledge.
- Serves as the "Soul" of the system.
- Motive: Typically thinks their motivation is to the tax accountant, however should be to the following...

• Information User (Information manager: both financial and production)

- This is where most producers fall down.
- Don't know how to generate it and/or don't know how to interpret and use the information.
- Motive: Doesn't exist for most producers.

Managerial Accounting Using QuickBooks Pro

- Create the system with the end product in mind.
- Create a rigid structure for QB Pro and don't give the user many choices.
 - Our Chart of Accounts
 - Their Class List using Our Approach.
- Follow the Timeline...
 - Introduction to QuickBooks Pro (Daily Grind)
 - Advanced QuickBooks Pro (The Rest of the Story)
- Incorporate Microsoft Excel into the Training.

The Role of the Accounting System

• Income Tax Preparation

- Comply with Federal tax laws
- Minimize income tax



Management Information

- Access to transaction, balances, etc.
- Determine profit (loss) for business
- Determine profit (loss) for each activity
- Determine financial health and performance
- Provide information for strategic decisions



• Major differences

- -Tax = cash, MA = accrual adjusted
- Depreciation method
- Capitalization
- Handling of "management and labor"
- However, within the MA system, tax integrity is maintained

• How is "tax" integrity maintained?

- MA transactions take place below "Net Ordinary Income"
 - Except for depreciation, mgmt. labor, cost of good sold, etc.
 - Tax preparer should re-calculate
- MA transactions accomplished with "classes" and *additional accounts*

Depreciation Differs

- -Tax = accelerated + sec 179
 - Sec 179 = \$102,000 (2004) & \$104,000 (2005)
 - Bonus = 30% or 50%
- Book = represents allocation of asset's cost over useful life
- Book depreciation can be easily provided with minimal cost

- Capitalization of raised livestock and establishment cost of crops
 - Only if determinable useful life
 - If indeterminable, must expense in current year
 - Adheres to matching principle

- MA includes management (owner) labor as expense (non-deductible)
 - There is value to the services provided
 - What would it cost you to hire someone to do what you do?

- Accumulated costs for incomplete classes are transferred to B/S
 - Use journal entry to increase "Investment in …" account (current asset) and decrease expense for that class
 - Recognized as expense in year income occurs (matching principle)

MA System Design



QuickBooks Pro

- "This is a \$250 program with a \$5000 design"
 - Works with Excel to integrate production data
- Expanded chart of accounts
- "Step up" accounting
 - Profit, cost and support centers, where the profits centers must pay all expense

- Chart of accounts
- Set up classes
- The daily grind
- Reconcile bank accounts
- Reconcile loans **
- Other resources used (Mgmt Labor)
- Examine P&L by class
- Year end activities
- Create and analyze reports



Import chart of accounts

- Add & delete accounts to fit your operation (use caution)
 - Understand the transfer accounts
- Includes B\S accounts
- Get to know your COA
- Print COA for reference



• Set up class list

- Use sub-classes of PC, CC, SC
 - PC = those activities (commodities) that sell a product at the end of the production cycle
 - CC = "factories" that accumulate costs to be transferred and paid by other PCs
 - SC = types of expenses that cannot readily be allocated and will eventually be paid by PCs

Implementing the MA System *Time Line*

- 1. "Daily Grind"
- 2. Check Unclassified Column
- 3. Track Loans- Loan Transaction Histories
- 4. Update Asset List (Additions & Disposals)
- Book Accrual Adjustments (Mgmt Labor & Other Resources Used)
- 6. Is it reasonable?

Implementing the MA System *Time Line*

- 7. Allocate Support Centers
- 8. Transfer Cost Centers
- 9. Capitalize Unfinished Profit Centers
- 10. Reports
 - Profit & Loss by Class
 - FinAnalysis
 - Total Unit Cost
 - Commodity Reports

• The daily grind



- Not much more than you should be doing already
- Assign account and class to every transaction that affects the IS
- Develop your routine and be consistent
- Class exercise "Transaction Coding"



• Reconcile accounts

- Bank accounts (checking)
 - Avoid NSF
- Payables
 - Clean up bills to be paid
- Were note payments handled correctly? (principle vs. interest)

Reconcile Loans

- Get "Loan Transaction History" from creditor
- Reconcile each loan advance and each payment with QuickBooks

Asset disposals/additions

- "Book" asset disposals
- Was purchase made with check or loan proceeds? Was there a trade involved?
- Management Labor
 - Your labor is a resource that was used by the business!

Seek advice or services of an accounting professional



Implementing the MA System (Accounting Short Course)

- When you sell an asset, are the proceeds considered **Income?**
 - Answer: Only the gain/loss on the sale is considered income/expense.
 - Cost of Asset

- Proceeds
- <u>Accum. Depreciation</u> Basis
- <u>Basis</u> Gain/Loss

- Examine P&L by class monthly
 - Watch for "unclassified" transactions
 - Were transactions classified correctly?
 - Memorize re-occurring transactions



Year End Activities

Accrual adjustments

- Prepaid expenses, payables, receivables
- Management labor
- Inventory



- Depreciation (straight-line basis)
- Allocate support centers (Excel worksheets)
- Transfer cost centers (Excel worksheets)
- Send "incomplete" centers to the balance sheet
- Compile reports (Excel worksheets)



Example SC Finance Allocation



YEA – Reports

- P&L (Net Ordinary Income) to CPA
- P&L by class and balance sheet
- Fin Analysis
- Total Unit Cost Report
- Commodity Reports
 - Note: Bottom 3 reports combine with production data

MA Summary

- Tax vs. management accounting
- Accounting system design
- Activities
 - Daily
 - Annual
- Involve your CPA



Web Address for COA & Tutorials

Immediately, go here

http://vernon-ctr.tamu.edu/agrisk/homepage.html

In the future, go here

http://agrisk.tamu.edu



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