

Chris Laughton



Chris Laughton is the Director of Knowledge Exchange at Farm Credit East. He coordinates Farm Credit East's customer education and beginning farmer programs. He holds a bachelor's degree in horticulture from Cornell University, an MBA from the University of Massachusetts, and a Master of Science in applied and resource economics from the University of Connecticut. Chris grew up in Eastern Massachusetts, where he worked in his family's greenhouse/nursery business before joining Farm Credit East.

###

Farm Credit East is a farmer-owned financial services cooperative. They have more than \$10 billion in loans to Northeast farmers, fishers, and forest product producers. They also offer a number of financial services including recordkeeping, tax prep, payroll, and have dedicated programs for young, beginning, small, and veteran farmers.



Farm Financial Management

Chris Laughton

Director of Knowledge Exchange

Chris.Laughton@FarmCreditEast.com





Agenda

- Introduction
- Financial Statements
- Cash Flow Budgeting
- Financing and Credit
- **Q&A**



THE FARM CREDIT SYSTEM



Established by the U.S. Congress in 1916

Not a government agency, and does not receive government funding



Objective: To provide reliable and stable credit to rural America

Provide about 60% of total farm credit nationally



A network of independent, farmer-owned cooperatives

About 60 associations, each with defined territories

MISSION

Serve all U.S. agriculture: big, small, organic and conventional, and all types of crops and livestock.



FARM CREDIT EAST

- 8 states
- 23 Northeast offices
- 600+ dedicated agricultural specialists
- 18,000+ customers in farming, fishing, and forestry



ABOUT FARM CREDIT EAST

Farmer-Owned Cooperative

Part of the national Farm Credit System

100+ years

More than a century of commitment to agriculture

18,000+ customers

Serving 18,000 customers across eight states

\$1.4B+

\$1.4B in Patronage Dividends paid to borrowers

\$12+B

\$12+ billion invested in Northeast farming, fishing, and forestry

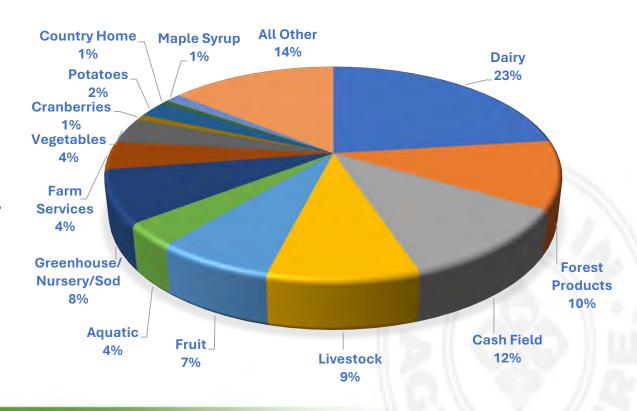
Committed to the Future

Programs for Young, Beginning, Small and Veteran farmers



FARM CREDIT EAST LOAN PORTFOLIO

- Diverse portfolio by industry, size and market segment
- Large number of customers serving local markets
- Serve all types of producers: big/small, conventional/organic, wholesale/retail



SUITE OF BUSINESS SERVICES



Payroll Services



Tax Planning & Preparation



Business Consulting



Record-keeping



Appraisal Services



Estate Planning & Farm Transfer



Crop Growers Crop Insurance





Traditional Financing

- Traditional loans and mortgages
- Short, intermediate and long-term
- Capital and operating leases
- Operating lines-of-credit
- Startup expenses
- Expansion
- Generational transfer

- Farm Service Agency and SBA guarantees
- An FSA preferred lender
- Fixed, variable or combination rates
- For full- and part-time operations



Young, Beginning, Small and Veteran Farmers

- A priority for Farm Credit East
- Incentives include:
 - Discounts on financial services, payment of FSA guarantee fees, and more!
 - a
- FSA preferred lender

Generation Next





400+ INVESTMENTS MADE TO DATE

Designed for new & beginning agricultural entrepreneurs who may not meet traditional lending criteria

Provides operating funds for new or growing ventures

 Not designed to purchase real estate, but can be combined with other financing

Invests up to \$75,000 in capital (\$125k in Year 2)

- Up to 5 years to pay back funds
- Rate: Variable, WSJ Prime
- No collateral or down payment required

Work with an experienced FarmStart Advisor





Financial Statements



Financials aren't everything... But they Matter!



- Farming is a lot more than just a business
- Lifestyle goals are equally important as financial goals
- BUT, if you aren't economically sustainable, quality of life can decline in a hurry
- In other words, financial stability is a pre-requisite to other goals



Why should I care about all this financial stuff? I just want to get farming!

Helps you think about what you want your farm to yield in \$\$

Let's you project the farm's likely financial performance early in the process

Helps measure progress over time

Helps you make better-informed investment decisions

Makes it easier to get financing if you need it





What financial documents would be ideal?



- Balance sheets current and historical
- Income statements current, historical projected
- Cash flow projections –
 month-by-month for at least
 one year, then annual
 projections for at least two
 more years



The Balance Sheet - Overview



Assets – Everything that is owned by or payable to the business on the date the balance sheet is prepared



Liabilities – All obligations owed by the business on the balance sheet date



Owner's Equity or Net Worth – Total assets minus total liabilities



The Balance Sheet - Assets

Assets

(what you own)

Cash, inventory, money that customers owe you (A/R), real estate, prepaid expenses, machinery



The Balance Sheet – Assets and Liabilities

Assets

What you own

Liabilities

(what you owe)

Loans, A/P, capital leases, accrued expenses



The Balance Sheet - Net Worth





The Balance Sheet - Sample

A Sample Farm Balance Sheet (Dec 31):

	Assets		Liabilities	
Checking account \$10,000				
Supply Inventory	\$6,000	Loan	\$20,000	
Equipment	\$15,000	Total Liabilities	\$24,000	
Truck	\$10,000			
		Net Worth	\$17,000	
Total Assets \$41,000		Total Liabilities & Net Worth \$41,000		



The Balance Sheet – Another Sample

Another Sample Balance Sheet: December 31, 20xx

Current Assets	Value	Current Liabilities	Value
Cash	\$7,825	Accounts Payable	\$3,500
Accounts Receivable	\$15,846	Operating Line of Credit	\$10,000
Inventory	\$8,540	Total Current Liabilities	\$13,500
Supplies	\$5,000	Intermediate Liabilities	
Prepaid Expenses	\$3,000	Equipment Loan	\$18,500
Total Current Assets	\$39,211	Total Intermediate Liabilities	\$18,500
Intermediate Assets		Long-Term Liabilities	
Vehicles	\$12,500	Real Estate Mortgage	\$190,000
Machinery & Equipment	\$35,000	Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$190,000
Total Intermediate Assets	\$47,500	Total Liabilities	\$222,000
Fixed Assets		Owner's Equity/Net Worth	\$314,711
Land & Buildings	\$450,000		
Total Fixed Assets	\$450,000	Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	\$536,711
Total Assets	\$536,711		



What's the value of a balance sheet?



- Documents value of all assets and outstanding liabilities at a point in time
- Allows us to calculate important measures of liquidity and solvency
- Shows progress you are making in the farm business even if cash flow seems tight
- Aligns with your federal tax return, which makes financial analysis easy



Key information from balance sheet

- Liquidity Ability of the farm to meet its current (short term) liabilities with current assets
- Solvency Ability of the farm to pay off all of its debts if it were to be sold tomorrow





Current Assets	Value	Current Liabilities	Value
Cash	\$7,825	Accounts Payable	\$3,500
Accounts Receivable	\$15,846	Operating Line of Credit	\$10,000
Inventory	\$8,540	Total Current Liabilities	\$13,500
Supplies	\$5,000	Intermediate Liabilities	
Prepaid Expenses	\$3,000	Equipment Loan	\$18,500
Total Current Assets	\$39,211	Total Intermediate Liabilities	\$18,500
Intermediate Assets		Long-Term Liabilities	
Vehicles	\$12,500	Real Estate Mortgage	\$190,000
Machinery & Equipment	\$35,000	Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$190,000
Total Intermediate Assets	\$47,500	Total Liabilities	\$222,000
Fixed Assets		Owner's Equity/Net Worth	\$314,711
Land & Buildings	\$450,000		
Total Fixed Assets	\$450,000	Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	\$536,711
Total Assets	\$536,711		

Mary's balance sheet:

Liquidity:

Current Assets/Current Liabilities = 2.9 Want it to be more than 2.0

Current Assets – Current Liabilities = \$25,711 This is called *working capital*

Solvency:

Net Worth (Equity/Total Assets) = 59% Want it to be 50% or greater over the long term





The Income Statement



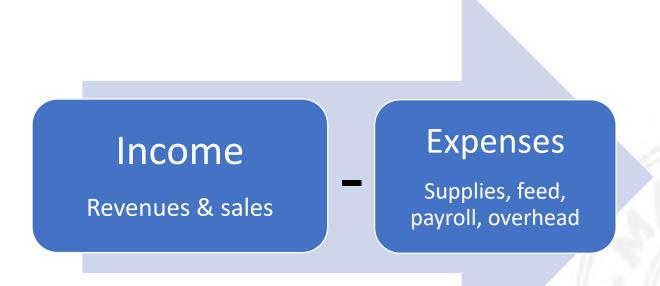
The Income Statement - Income

Income

Revenues & sales

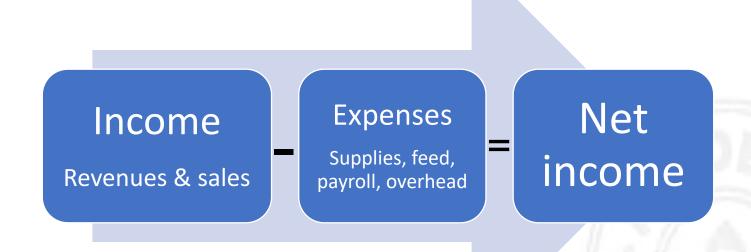


The Income Statement – Income and Expenses





The Income Statement - Net Income





The Income Statement - Calculation

Income Statement (for a whole year)	Dollars	% of Sales
Gross Sales or total sales, or income	\$134,400	100%
- Cost of Goods Sold or variable costs	\$ 80,096	60%
= Gross Margin	\$ 54,304	40%
- Overhead Costs or fixed costs	\$ 40,34 <u>5</u>	30%
= Net Margin or net profit, or profit	\$ 13,959	10%



Cost of Goods Sold (Variable Costs)

COGS = any expense that helps produce one more unit of output

- Production labor
- Seed
- Fertilizer
- Feed
- Fuel
- Supplies



Fixed Costs (Overhead)

Costs that remain the same regardless of variations in productivity

- Office expenses
- Property taxes
- Interest
- Depreciation





The Income Statement - Whole Year

Income Statement (for a whole year)	Dollars	% of Sales	
Gross Sales or total sales, or income	\$134,400	100%	
- Cost of Goods Sold or variable costs	\$ 80,096	60%	
= Gross Margin	\$ 54,304	40%	
- Overhead Costs or fixed costs	\$ 40,34 <u>5</u>	30%	
= Net Margin or net profit, or profit	\$ 13,959	10%	



Reasons for a Low Gross Margin

- Pricing is too low
- COGS is too high
- Shrink is too high
- Shrink is any product grown or made (or purchased) but not able to be sold, due to:
 - Lack of demand
 - Poor quality
 - Spoilage
 - Theft
 - Or other factors...



Earnings Worksheet

COMPARISON BETWEEN YEARS / Earnings Worksheet Per Cwt.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Farms	305	267	204	164	139
Average Number of Cows	478	600	685	568	821
Receipts	DOLLARS PER CWT. OF MILK				
Milk Sales	\$17.19	\$19.18	\$18.48	\$19.21	\$26.66
Cattle Sales	1.18	1.12	1.25	1.22	1.60
Crop Sales	0.51	0.40	0.49	0.89	0.92
Government Payments	0.37	0.39	2.18	0.78	0.37
Other	0.70	0.65	0.69	0.79	1.03
CASH RECEIPTS	\$19.95	\$21.74	\$23.09	\$22.89	\$30.58
Accrual Adjustments					
+ Change in Inventory-Raised Livestock	\$0.25	\$0.21	\$0.25	\$0.01	\$0.02
VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION (a)	\$20.20	\$21.95	\$23.34	\$22.90	\$30.60
COST OF GOODS SOLD					
Chemicals & Sprays	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$0.23	\$0.20	\$0.28
Custom Hire	0.73	0.81	0.83	0.61	0.82
Purchased Feed	6.45	6.30	6.64	6.90	8.04
Fertilizer & Lime	0.48	0.42	0.49	0.69	1.07
Freight & Trucking (Marketing)	1.14	1.14	1.22	1.29	1.42
Gasoline, Fuel & Oil	0.69	0.63	0.48	0.67	1.25
Hired Labor	3.19	3.26	3.35	3.42	3.10
Seed & Plants	0.47	0.44	0.50	0.44	0.57
Supplies	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.94	1.28
Veterinary, Medicine & Breeding	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.72
Cow Replacements	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.27
Total Cost of Goods Sold	\$14.99	\$14.90	\$15.50	\$15.96	\$18.82
Gross Margin	\$5.21	\$7.05	\$7.84	\$6.94	\$11.78

Earnings Work Sheet

\$14.99	\$14.90	\$15.50	\$15.96	\$18.82
\$5.21	\$7.05	\$7.84	\$6.94	\$11.78
0.24	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.43
0.76	0.80	0.57	0.60	0.84
0.42	0.51	0.54	0.40	0.47
1.13	1.21	1.50	1.42	1.79
0.28	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.39
0.38	0.34	0.34	0.43	0.56
0.40	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.99
1.28	1.20	1.16	1.31	1.82
\$4.89	\$4.89	\$4.95	\$5.14	\$7.29
\$19.88	\$19.79	\$20.45	\$21.10	\$26.11
\$0.32	\$2.16	\$2.89	\$1.80	\$4.49
0.48	0.41	0.34	0.40	0.70
-\$0.16	\$1.75	\$2.55	\$1.40	\$3.79
	\$5.21 0.24 0.76 0.42 1.13 0.28 0.38 0.40 1.28 \$4.89 \$19.88 \$0.32 0.48	\$5.21 \$7.05 0.24 0.23 0.76 0.80 0.42 0.51 1.13 1.21 0.28 0.29 0.38 0.34 0.40 0.31 1.28 1.20 \$4.89 \$4.89 \$19.88 \$19.79 \$0.32 \$2.16 0.48 0.41	\$5.21 \$7.05 \$7.84 0.24 0.23 0.23 0.76 0.80 0.57 0.42 0.51 0.54 1.13 1.21 1.50 0.28 0.29 0.27 0.38 0.34 0.34 0.40 0.31 0.34 1.28 1.20 1.16 \$4.89 \$4.89 \$4.95 \$19.88 \$19.79 \$20.45 \$0.32 \$2.16 \$2.89 0.48 0.41 0.34	\$5.21 \$7.05 \$7.84 \$6.94 0.24 0.23 0.23 0.30 0.76 0.80 0.57 0.60 0.42 0.51 0.54 0.40 1.13 1.21 1.50 1.42 0.28 0.29 0.27 0.30 0.38 0.34 0.34 0.43 0.40 0.31 0.34 0.38 1.28 1.20 1.16 1.31 \$4.89 \$4.89 \$4.95 \$5.14 \$19.88 \$19.79 \$20.45 \$21.10 \$0.32 \$2.16 \$2.89 \$1.80 0.48 0.41 0.34 0.40



What the Income Statement Tells Us

- The profitability of a business
- Gross sales
- Spending on various categories of expenses
- Net earnings





Now we need to expand the P&L to a month-by-month cash flow projection



The Cash Flow Budget

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH					
INCOME STREAMS	INCOME STREAMS	INCOME STREAMS					
COST OF GOODS SOLD	COST OF GOODS SOLD	COST OF GOODS SOLD					
GROSS MARGIN	GROSS MARGIN	GROSS MARGIN					
OVERHEAD EXPENSES	OVERHEAD EXPENSES	OVERHEAD EXPENSES					
NET PROFIT	NET PROFIT	NET PROFIT					
STARTING CASH	STARTING CASH	STARTING CASH					
CHANGE IN CASH	CHANGE IN CASH	CHANGE IN CASH					
ENDING CASH	ENDING CASH	ENDING CASH					



Mary's Cash Flow Year 1

Mary's Cash Flow Year 1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Sales						500	1000	1000	1000	500			4000
Cash IN						500	1000	1000	1000	500			4000
Car Mileage				50		50	100	100	100	50			450
Soil Amendments				200									200
Insurance	100												100
Seeds & Plants				400									400
Supplies				400	100	100	20	20	20	20			680
Market Fees						25	50	50	50	25			200
Cash OUT	100			1050	100	175	170	170	170	95			2030
Beginning Cash	3000	2900	2900	2900	185 0	1750	2075	2905	3735	4565	4970	4970	3000
Change in Cash	-100	0	0	-1050	-100	325	830	830	830	405	0	0	1970
Ending Cash	2900	2900	2900	1850	175 0	2075	2905	3735	4565	4970	4970	4970	4970



Simply Fresh Farm Budge Cash Flow

Farm Start III									dsheet for Y					
	Budget	Budget Feb	Budget	Budget Apr	Budget May	Budget Jun	Budget Jul	Budget	Budget Sep	Budget	Budget Nov	Budget Dec	Budget Annually	% of Sales
FARM INCOME				-										
CSA	10,200	10,200	10,200	5,100	5,100	1,500			000	6,300	6,300	6,300	61,200	
Farmers Market		111		- 11		14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	7,200			64,800	
Fruit sales	- 2		2 1	- 8		2,400	2,400		2,400	1,200		~	8,400	-
Government Payments		-						-				-		
Other	0.0	_ X		-	_ 7+0	-	-	-	-		-	-	2.0	
Total Income(11) or Total Sales	10,200	10,200	10,200	5.100	5,100	18,300	16,800	34,400	16,800	14,700	6,300	6,300	134,400	100%
Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) or Variable C	osts													
Production FTE's required	8 1		8	3	3	- 3	- 3	3	3	3	- 1	_	1.75	
Labor- Production	8	811	8	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800		-	33,600	
Labor- Farmers Markets						1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	960	- 2		8,640	
Payroll taxes		- 8		1,920	1,920	2,688	2,688	2,688	2,688	2,304	-		16,896	
Owner's Health Insurance			- 8	2,540	2,52.0	2,000		2,000	-		3,200		3,200	
Employee Other	-		-			-					3,200	- 2	5,200	
Other		- 50		- 2			- 2				-	-		
Total Labor		-		6,720	6,720	9,408	9,408	9,408	9,408	8.064	3,200	-	62,336	
Purchases For Resale				500	0,720	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	0,004	3,240		3,740	
Seed			3,600	3,600		-					350		7,550	
Fuel	-	- 0	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	330		3,500	
Total Crop			4,038	4,538	438	438	438	438	438	438	3,590	-	14,790	
Transportation			4,036	4,536	430	660	660	660	660	330	3,590	_	2,970	
Total Farmers Market						660	660	660	660	330			2,970	
CDGS or Total Variable Costs (VC)			4,038	11.258	7.158	10.506	10.506	10.506	10,506	8.832	6,790		80.096	60%
COGS OF Total Variable Costs (VC)	~		4,058	11,230	7,130	10,506	10,500	10/300	10/300	0/036	0,790		80,090	NO N
GROSS MARGIN (TI-VC)	10,200	10,200	6,163	(6,158)	(2,058)	7,795	6,295	3,895	5,295	5,869	(490)	6,300	54,304	
GROSS MARGIN %	100%	100%	60%	-121%	-40%	43%	37%	27%	37%	40%	-8%	100%	40%	40%
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL	
Overhead - Fixed Expenses													100	
Vendor Fees			2,775										2,775	
Insurance Interest		1,800								180			1,800	-
Real Estate Taxes					-					100	- 2	-	100	
Land Rent	960												960	
Machinery Rent	67			-			2.7	-	10-0	-	450		- Y	
Repairs	-10	- 197	2,000				2,080				- ÷ = ()	÷1	4,080	
Utilities Marketing	200					70	70	70	70	70	_		550	
Total Fixed Costs (FC) or Overhead	1,160	1,800	4,775			70	2,150	70	70	250			10,345	8%
Owner Draw (salary)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	30,000	22%
Total Fixed Costs plus Owner Draw	3,660	4,300	7,275	2,500	2,500	2,570	4,650	2,570	2,570	2,750	2,500	2,500	40,345	30%
NET MARGIN	6,540	5,900	(1,113)	(8,658)	(4,558)	5,225	1,645	1,325	3,725	3,119	(2,990)	3,800	13,959	
NET MARGIN %	64.1%	57.8%	-10.9%	-169.8%	-89.4%	28.5%	9.8%	9.2%	22.2%	21.2%	-47.5%	60.3%	10.4%	10%
Other Sources/Uses of Cash									-	-				
Other Sources/Uses of Cash	(5,000)		-										(5,000)	
Equipment numbases													500	_
Equipment purchases Equipment sales	500							- 400						
Equipment sales	500 4,500	5-0		- 100	-		-				- 1		4,500	
		- 60		- 1	- 5	- 2	- 8 - 1	- 61		(4,500)	- 2	- 1	(4,500)	
Equipment sales Funds borrowed (loans taken out)		3-0 1-1		- 1						(4,500) (4,500)				
Equipment sales Funds borrowed (loans taken out) Funds repaid (loan payments) Net Cash from Other Sources/Uses	4,500	= 1-1	3-4	-1-1	- 1	- 1			14	(4,500)		- 2	(4,500)	
Equipment sales Funds borrowed (loans taken out) Funds repaid (loan payments) Net Cash from Other Sources/Uses Monthly Cash Flow	6,540	5,900	(1,113)	(8,658)	(4,558)	5,225	1,645	1,325	3,725	(4,500)	(2,990)	3,800	(4,500)	
Equipment sales Funds borrowed (loans taken out) Funds repaid (loan payments) Net Cash from Other Sources/Uses	4,500	= 1-1	3-4	-1-1	- 1	- 1			14	(4,500)		- 2	(4,500)	

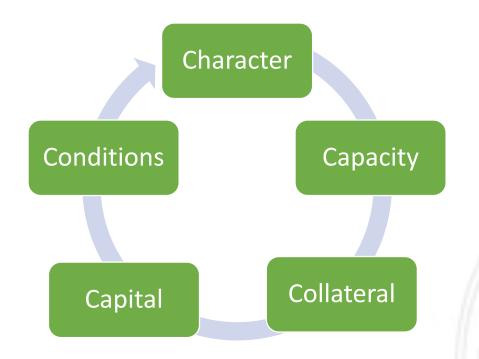
Financing and Credit





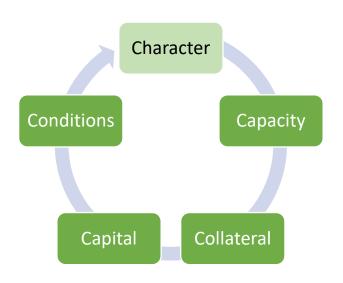


What a Farm Lender Looks For: The 5 "C's" of Credit





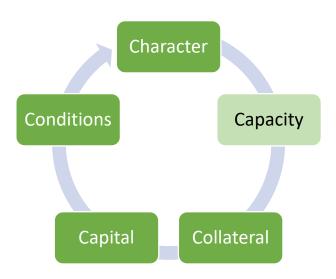
Character



- How you've handled debt in the past
- Performance on current loans
- Existing debt
- Know what is on your credit report
- Share and explain any problems that exist
- www.AnnualCreditReport.com
- www.CreditKarma.com

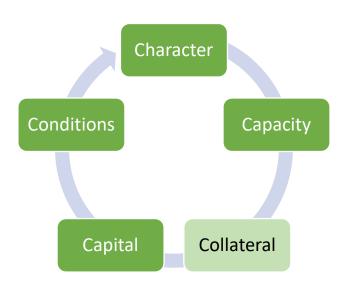


Capacity to Repay



- How will you repay the loan?
- What are your earnings today?
- What will they be after the investment?
- History is important:
 - Income statements
 - Cash flow statements
 - Tax returns
- Projections & Budgets
- What if things don't go as planned?
- Off-farm income may be important

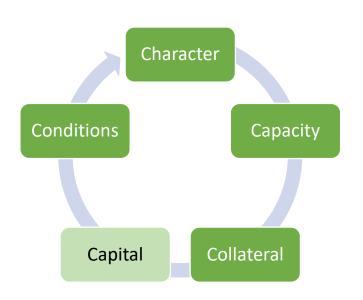
Collateral



- The Lender's Fall-Back Position
- Real estate is best
 - Livestock
 - Machinery/Equipment
 - Inventory
- What is it really worth?
 - Fair market value (FMV)
 - Net recovery value (NRV)
 - What will it get at auction?



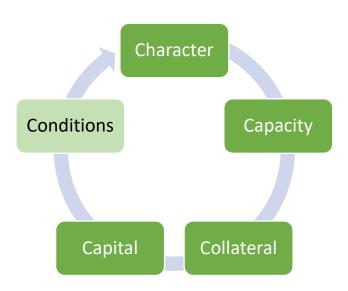
Capital



- Do you have skin in the game?
- Net Worth should be at least 60%
- How much do you own net of debt?
- Market value vs. Book value
- Balance Sheet
- Few lenders will finance 100%-FCE typically goes up to 80%

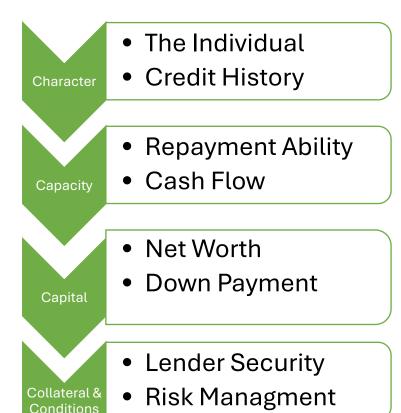


Conditions – "The Deal"



- Terms of the loan:
 - Real Estate 10-30 years
 - Machinery/Equipment 3-7 years
 - Livestock 1-3 years
 - Inventory less than 1 year
- Loan term should be equal to or shorter than the life of the asset financed

How do lenders arrive at a decision?



Don't Borrow Your Last Dollar



Cost overruns happen – don't get caught!



Capitalizing Operational Losses



What will change so you won't do it again next year?



"1 more year of payments and she's all mine!"



Don't finance beyond the useful life of an asset.

What a Loan Officer Wants to See

- Past 3 years of tax returns personal and business (if applicable)
- Personal and business financial statements
- Review your credit report ahead of time make sure its accurate
- A "Business Plan"
 - Doesn't have to be long or complex
 - A basic description of the business, a rough budget, and how you will pay back the loan
 - Being able to pay back the loan with existing cash flow is ideal.
 - Payback plans based on projected increases in business are risky.



What a Loan Officer Doesn't Want to See

- Poor records
- High existing debt
- Low credit scores
- Relying too much on collateralnot enough earnings
- Low personal investment
- Unrealistic expectations

- No "plan-B", i.e. What if?...
- Prices fall
- The weather doesn't cooperate
- A buyer goes away
- "Build it and they will come" business plans
- Lack of cooperation & commitment when times get tough

We're committed! You need to be too!



Farm Credit East Lending Philosophy

- "Safe and Sound" loans Manage Risk preserve owner's equity not every deal can/should work
- Focus on: Repayment ability; Borrower character & promise
- Avoid making unsound loans that put the borrower "underwater"
- Focus on continued relationships and consultative lending we want to be a business partner
- Commitment to serving a diverse agricultural community, including young, beginning, and small farmers



A few final suggestions as you plan to start your farm







Suggestions

- Build and maintain credit score above 670.
- Reduce or eliminate credit card debt
- Build working capital. You can never have too much working capital, but can easily have too little
- File a Schedule F as soon as possible to build history
- Don't be too quick to leave off-farm employment
- Everything will take longer than you think (and cost more!)
- Don't add a second or third enterprise before mastering the first









Thank you!

Chris Laughton
Director of Knowledge Exchange
Farm Credit East

Chris.Laughton@FarmCreditEast.com

Farm Credit East Disclaimer: The information provided in this webinar is not intended to be investment, tax, or legal advice and should not be relied upon by recipients for such purposes. Farm Credit East does not make any representation or warranty regarding the content, and disclaims any responsibility for the information, materials, third-party opinions, and data included in this webinar. In no event will Farm Credit East be liable for any decision made or actions taken by any person or persons relying on the information contained in this webinar or its materials.

© Farm Credit East, ACA

