



#### **Business Planning**

Refine your business strategy

Develop a thorough business plan with financial projections

- 1. Brainstorm your business goals and expectations: Schedule (full time, part time, seasonal)? Salary and revenue? Labor? Product (raw commodity, value added...)? Market? Niche (high end, organic, specialty export, etc.)?
- Develop financial projections, based on costs and revenue streams
- Research your idea: similar businesses, markets, professional connections in your community

#### **Business Planning (2)**

- 4. Seek 'technical assistance' in the form of business development, business plan writing, feasibility studies, market analyses, research, consulting, etc.

  Small Business Development Centers, UH/CTAHR Agribusiness Incubator Program (AIP), The Kohala Center, Private Consultants
- 5. Identify anticipated challenges; how will you address them?
- 6. Seek financial assistance if needed

#### Injecting Capital: Sourcing funds in stages versus 'all at once'

While you can take out a large loan or redirect your savings towards your agricultural business ... be careful about going into too much debt in the beginning. Consider STARTING SMALL and build your business based on your market and your capabilities.

#### Revisit your business plan and ask yourself:

What are the various stages of my business?

What is the income producing potential at each stage of the business?

How does my business timeline for producing income relate to the capital assets needed at various stages?

Should I apply for a loan or a grant? What are the pros and cons?

#### Should I apply for a loan or a grant?

	LOANS	GRANTS
PROS	<ul> <li>Immediate source of funds</li> <li>Encourage fiscal responsibility         <ul> <li>(accurate projections, sustainable financing mechanisms, strategic marketing, and reliable revenue generation streams)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Fewer limitations on use of funds</li> <li>Develop credit history</li> <li>Access larger pools of financing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Do not require repayment</li> <li>Encourage business development along specific pathways (research, value-added products)</li> <li>Can be useful in seeding start ups, however commonly geared towards Coops and Nonprofits</li> </ul>
CONS	<ul> <li>Require repayment</li> <li>Eligibility may be challenging for some small businesses because collateral is often required (real property or business inventory)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Competitive; open once a year</li> <li>Applications are lengthy and can be challenging</li> <li>Project duration is restricted</li> <li>Typically not for equipment and production expenses</li> <li>Matching funds can be required</li> <li>Eligibility requirements are specific</li> <li>Limitations on use of funds</li> <li>Bureaucratic accountability can be challenging</li> <li>Periodic reporting required</li> </ul>

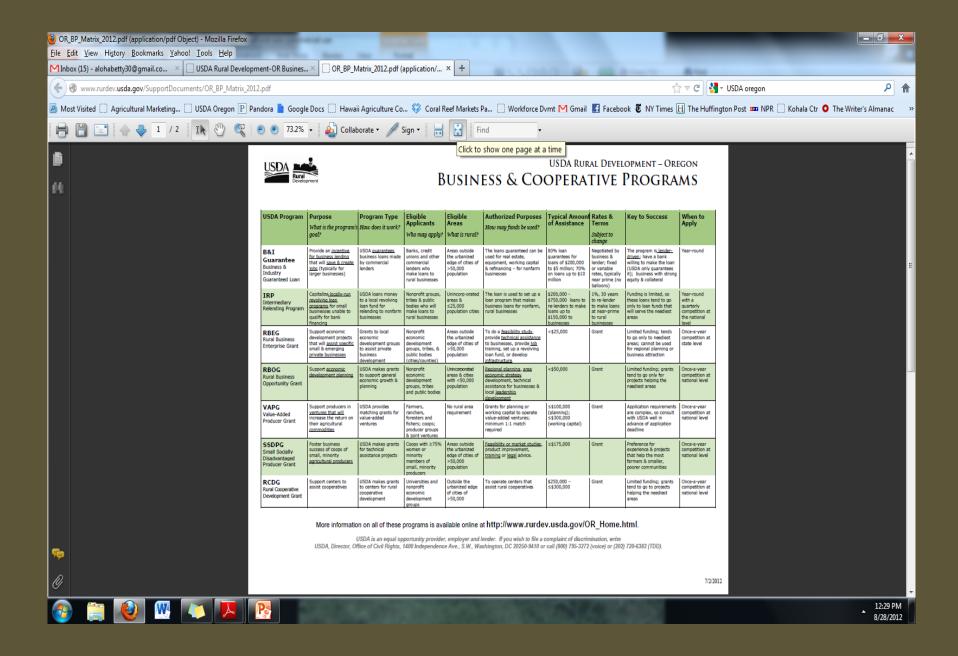
#### **Financial Planning**

<u>Lenders look for:</u> a conservative business plan, significant equity contribution, capable management, realistic repayment ability, good credit history, collateral

- 1. Commercial Loans: Banks, Credit Unions
- Lending Institutions: Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Services, Farm Service Agency (FSA), Microloan Programs (i.e. Feed The Hunger Foundation)
- 3. Cost Share Programs: NRCS EQIP (Env. Quality Incentives)

#### Financial Planning (2)

- 4. Private Equity Investment: Venture Capital, Angel Investing, Seed Funding
  - Ideal for small companies with limited operating history; typically provided in a businesses' early stages, and to high-potential, high-risk, start-ups; investors own equity or purchase parts of a business, and support it until the business can generate cash on its own
- 5. Crowd Funding: IndieGoGo, Kickstarter, Microventure
  Similar to a subscription business model: web-based 'crowds' support
  business ventures proposed by others and advertised through online crowd
  funding platforms
- 6. Grant Programs
  - U.S. Department of Agriculture: Rural Dev., NRCS, NIFA, AFRI...
    Sustainable Agriculture, Research, and Education (SARE)
    On island: Island Innovations Fund, Richard Smart Foundation, local banks ...



# Value Added <u>Producer</u> Grant (USDA, RD) General Information (1):

- Why?: Assist producers to enter into value-added activities related to the processing and/or marketing of bio-based value-added products
- End goals: generate new products, create and expand market opportunities, and increase producer income
- Funds available: \$100K for planning grants; \$300K for working capital (must be matched 100%)
- Am I eligible?: You must be one of the following: independent producers, agricultural producer group, farmer or rancher cooperative, or a majority-controlled producer-based business venture

### Value Added <u>Producer</u> Grant (USDA, RD) General Information (2):

What is a value added product?: Methodologies to achieve 'value-added ag products' include: (1) change in physical state – milk to cheese, (2) produced in a manner that enhances the value of the ag commodity — organic carrots, free-range eggs, (3) product segregation – GMO from non-GMO, (4) farm or ranch-based renewable energy dairy manure into methane and electricity (wind, solar, geothermal, and hydro are not eligible), and (5) locallyproduced ag food product – 100% of the product raised/ produced will be distributed within 400 miles from product origin or within the State it was produced

### Value Added <u>Producer</u> Grant (USDA, RD) General Information (3):

- Find out more: Read previous application guides (careful, they change year to year) and visit the USDA-VAPG site on the web @ www.rurdev.usda.gov/BCP\_VAPG.html
- When is it due?: Applications are typically due in the fall

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