Farmers Guide to QuickBooks

Using QuickBooks Desktop 2019 Pro for Farm & Ranch Accounting

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1 Introduction

1.1 ABOUT THIS MANUAL

This manual is designed to be an introduction to using QuickBooks Pro for farm & ranch accounting. It is written to provide you with basic information that you need to know to get started with bookkeeping in QuickBooks, using a step-by-step approach. Because farm & ranch accounting is slightly different than accounting for other small businesses, this manual contains examples and suggestions of how to handle certain types of transactions.

The manual is written with the assumption that you have QuickBooks Pro installed and are able to start the program. If you need help with installation and starting the program, look at one of the many good general QuickBooks manuals available.

Throughout this manual, a reference to QuickBooks is a reference to QuickBooks Desktop Pro. The 2019 version was used in preparing this manual so the manual text and any included screenshots are from that version. But, don't worry if you don't have this version. For most everything contained in this manual, the same information applies to any desktop version of QuickBooks from the last 8-9 years.

Although there may be some crossover, proceed with caution if using QuickBooks Online. Most of the same tools and features are available in the Online version but the user interface is dramatically different. In addition, the cost of using Online is higher than Desktop. A one-time purchase of Desktop will work for 4-5 years while using QuickBooks Online requires a monthly or annual subscription.

A warning: QuickBooks is not for everyone. You should be:

- Confident in your ability to use a computer
- · Willing to commit time to bookkeeping
- Detail oriented

1.2 ABOUT QUICKBOOKS

1.2.1 WHY QUICKBOOKS DESKTOP PRO?

QuickBooks is a powerful and flexible double-entry accounting program that is marketed towards small businesses. If we are honest, it may not be the best accounting software on the market, but does dominates the small business accounting market. Because it is widely used (and known by tax preparers) it is a popular option for farm and ranch accounting.

Some of the advantages of using QuickBooks:

- It is flexible, allowing you to accomplish most tasks you will want
- Once you have passed the learning curve, it is relatively easy to use
- Your accountant/tax preparer probably already knows and uses QuickBooks
- The Desktop version can be purchased for about \$150-200
 - Unless you want to upgrade every year, a version should be adequate for 3-5 years
- Keyboard shortcuts are available for nearly every task
- QuickBooks does a great job of:
 - Tracking invoices and accounts receivable
 - Tracking bills and accounts payable

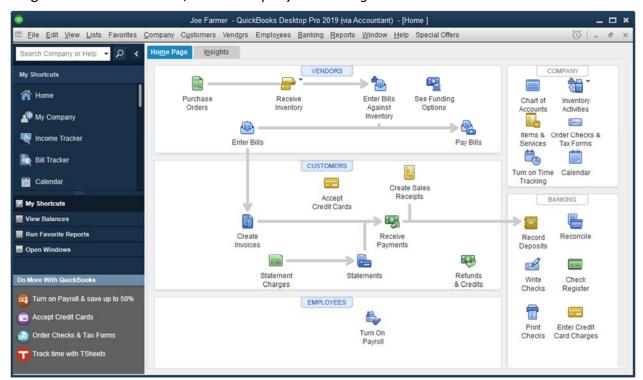
- Calculating non-farm cost of goods sold (COGS)
- Payroll If you pay annually (≈\$200-300)
- · Tracking inventory

Some of the disadvantages of using QuickBooks:

- There is a learning curve
- QuickBooks is not designed for farm accounting
 - It uses the average cost method rather than the First-In, First-Out (FIFO) method to calculate COGS. Manual adjustments will be needed if you use FIFO for resale livestock
 - It does not handle both quantity and weight
- If you record income and expense when you receive a bank statement and don't use features like invoicing, billing, class tracking, or inventory, QuickBooks is much more than you need and is relatively expensive
- The built-in flexibility of QuickBooks can lead to unintended consequences if you are not careful about what you do
- Intuit (the maker of QuickBooks) does not always listen to feedback from their customers.
 Instead, they tend to decide what new features customers are added, sometimes decreasing usability of the program
- QuickBooks CANNOT create a market value balance sheet!! Attempting to force it to do so can have potentially serious tax consequences!

1.2.2 THE HOME SCREEN

The QuickBooks Home screen is a roadmap for nearly all activities. It is important to follow the flow chart on the Home page as much as possible. Skipping steps can have unintended tax consequences or could cause problems with accounts payable (A/P) or accounts receivable (A/R). To get to the Home screen, select *Company>Home Page*.



1.2.3 THE CHART OF ACCOUNTS

The chart of accounts is the foundation of any accounting system and is especially important in QuickBooks. It is a list of asset, liability, and equity accounts (and their balances) as well as a list of income and expense accounts.

To open the chart of accounts, click on the Chart of Accounts icon on the Home screen or use the CTRL+A shortcut key.

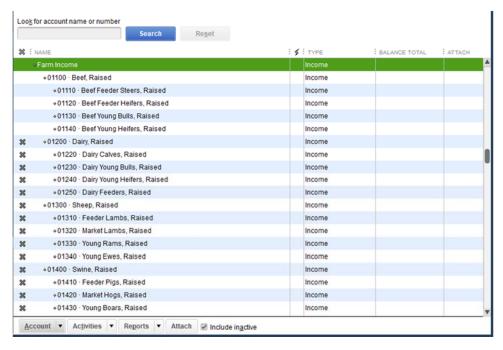
If you us a preconfigured KFMA company file or import the KFMA chart of accounts, the basic structure of your chart of accounts is already set. You will need to add bank accounts (checking, savings, CDs) and liability accounts (credit cards, operating, equipment, breeding livestock, or real estate loans).

The KFMA chart of accounts contains nearly every potential income or expense account a farm might need. However, many of these income or expense accounts are inactive by default. Some may be inactive because they are not needed by an "average" farm. Accounts like vegetables, milk sales, feeder pig sales, or breeding ewe purchases are not used frequently, so they are inactive.

Other accounts are inactive because they add a layer of detail that may not be needed for someone who is new to computer bookkeeping. For example, the KFMA chart of accounts includes an expense account for *Repairs, Tools, and Supplies*. This expense account also includes sub-accounts for *Crop Machinery Repairs, Livestock Machinery Repairs*, and *Repairs on Permanent Improvements*. For most, the *Repairs, Tools, and Supplies* account is adequate. Start with less detail, then if you desire more detail in the future, you can make sub-accounts active.

You can see a list of all available income and expense accounts on page 118.

To display inactive accounts in QuickBooks, in the chart of accounts window check the box in front of *Include Inactive*. You should now have a new column on the left side of the account list. An X in the column indicates the account is marked as inactive. Click in that column to toggle the X on and off.



1.2.4 ITEMS

Items are used to detail purchase orders, sales receipts, or invoices and link the detail to inventory, income, and expense accounts.

1.2.4.1 SERVICE ITEMS

As the name implies, service items are used to detail invoices or sales receipts where services were performed. A service item is linked to only one account, usually an income account. Examples of service items would include custom planting, chemical application, or hauling grain for someone else.

1.2.4.2 INVENTORY ITEMS

If you couldn't guess from the name, an inventory item is used to track inventory, usually a good that is purchased to resell. QuickBooks links an inventory item to an asset or inventory account, an income account, and a cost of goods sold (COGS) account.

When goods are purchased, the asset or inventory account is used to "hold" the cost of the asset because the cost cannot be deducted as an expense until the good is sold. When the good is sold, two things happen at the same time. First, the sale is recorded in the income account. Second, the cost of the good is transferred from the asset or inventory account to the COGS account where it is deducted as an expense.

Because QuickBooks uses the average cost method to calculate COGS, a farm or ranch that uses the first-in-first-out method will have to manually adjust the resale cost that QuickBooks calculates.

Along with items purchased for resale, inventory items can be used to track inventory of raised grain and market livestock.

1.2.4.3 Non-Inventory Part

A non-inventory part is typically used from something that is purchased and passed on to a customer and is usually linked to an expense account. For our purposes, non-inventory part items are the same as a service item. A non-inventory part usually links an item to an expense account.

1.2.5 CLASSES

Classes allow you to categorize or classify income and expenses to an enterprise or to a cost center. Using classes gives you an added layer of categorization, independent of the income or expense account. As an example, with classes you can allocate seed expense to corn, soybeans, and wheat or allocate a repair bill to a specific piece of equipment.

Using classes is optional. You might use classes if you are interested in more detailed information about your operation in order to make management decisions.

1.2.6 CUSTOMERS

Customers are those individuals or companies that buy your products.

1.2.7 VENDORS

Vendors are those individuals or companies that sell you goods or services.

1.2.8 KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS

For some, moving back and forth from the keyboard to the mouse slows down data entry and gets in the way of getting work done. For those people, Intuit has built in a multitude of keyboard shortcuts into QuickBooks. Below are a few shortcuts although many more are available.

Alt+PgUp/PgDn Cycle through open windows

Esc Close active window

Ctrl + Del Delete the selected line in a trasaction
Ctrl + Ins Insert a blank detail line in a trasaction
Ctrl + N Create a new transaction or list item
Ctrl + D Delete the current transaction or list item
Ctrl + E Edit an item in an item list or in a register

Ctrl + W Write Checks
Ctrl + Q Quick Report
Ctrl + J Customer Center
Ctrl + A Chart of Accounts
Ctrl + I Create Invoices
Ctrl + R Use Register

Ctrl + F Find

+ Increase a number in a form, such as a check number or invoice number
- Decrease a number in a form, such as a check number or invoice number

Alt + A Save transaction

Alt + S Save transaction & open a new transaction

Alt +N Go to next transaction

Alt +P Go to the previous transaction

Tab Go to the next field Shift + Tab Go to the prior field

Up arrow (\uparrow) Go to the previous line in a form Down arrow (\downarrow) Go to the next line in a form

Page Up Move to the previous page in a form area or report Page Down Move to the next page in a form area or report

2 WORKING WITH COMPANY FILES

2.1 ABOUT COMPANY FILES

A company file is where your company records are stored within QuickBooks. Each company file can contain multiple bank accounts, asset accounts, or loan accounts so you do not need a separate company file for each bank account. If you operate as a sole proprietor, you *do not* need a separate QuickBooks company files if you have both a business checking account and a personal checking account.

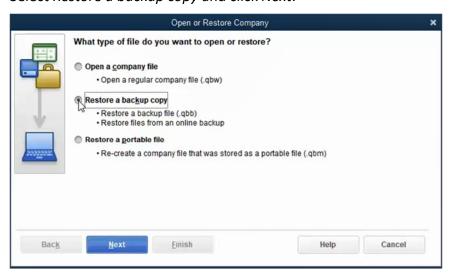
You should NOT combine entities into a single company file! If you have a corporation or partnership, set up that entity's books in a different company file from your personal records. A general rule of thumb is that you will need one company file for each tax return filed (1040, 1065, 1120S, 1120, or 1041).

2.2 RESTORE A BACKUP COMPANY FILE

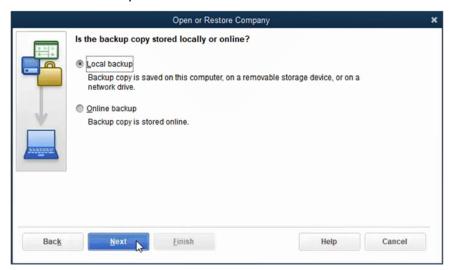
1. In the *No Company Open* window, click *Open or restore an existing company* or select *File>Open or Restore Company*.



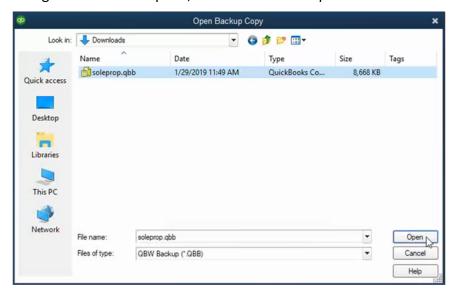
2. Select Restore a backup copy and click Next.



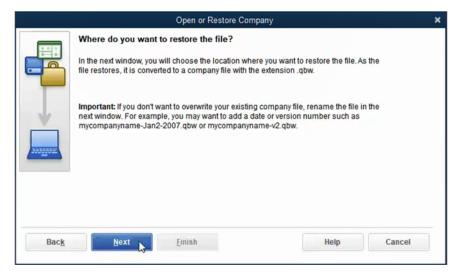
3. Select Local backup and click Next.



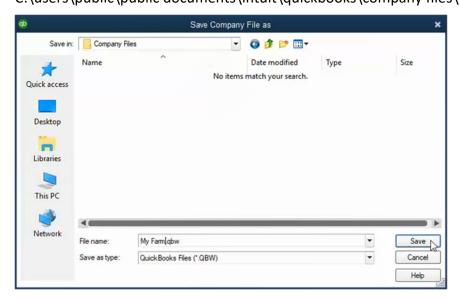
4. Navigate to the backup file, select it and click Open.



5. Click Next.



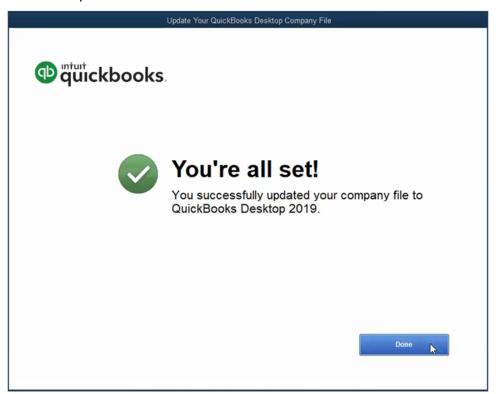
6. Navigate to a location where you would like to save the company file. Make sure to personalize the name of the QBW file. The default location that QuickBooks uses to save a file can be difficult to find later. The default location is usually:
C:\users\public\public\documents\intuit\quickbooks\company files\



7. Depending on your version of QuickBooks, you may be asked to update the company file. Click *Update Now*.



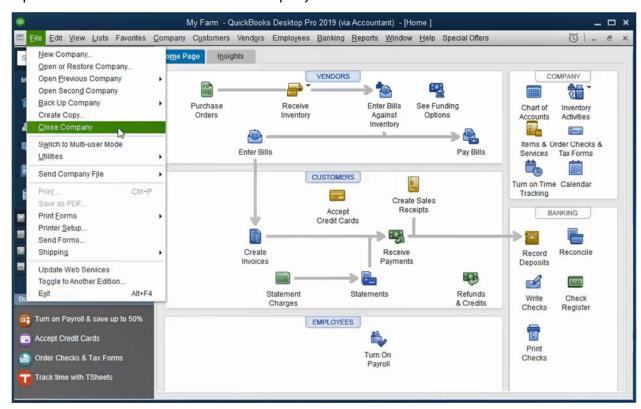
8. Once the update is finished click Done.



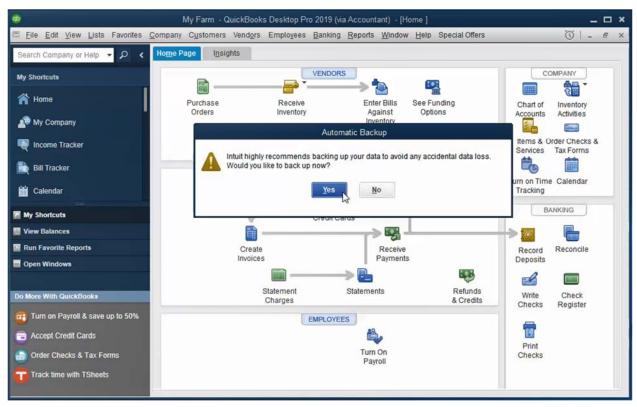
2.3 CLOSE A COMPANY FILE

Whenever possible, close the company file before you exit QuickBooks.

1. Open the File menu and select Close Company.

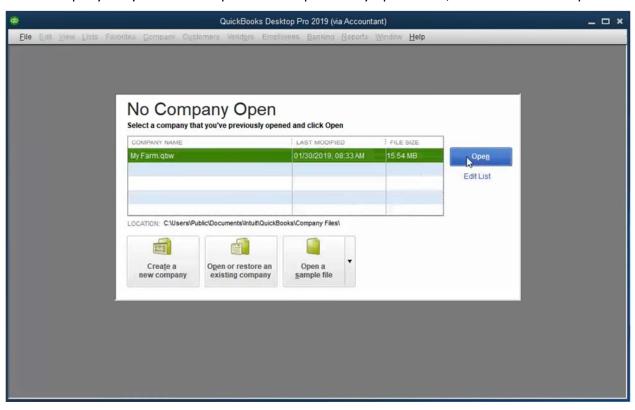


2. Occasionally, when closing, QuickBooks will ask if you want to save a backup. If you select *Yes,* QuickBooks will prompt you to save a backup. See *Backup a Company File* on page 13. If you select *No,* QuickBooks will close the company file.

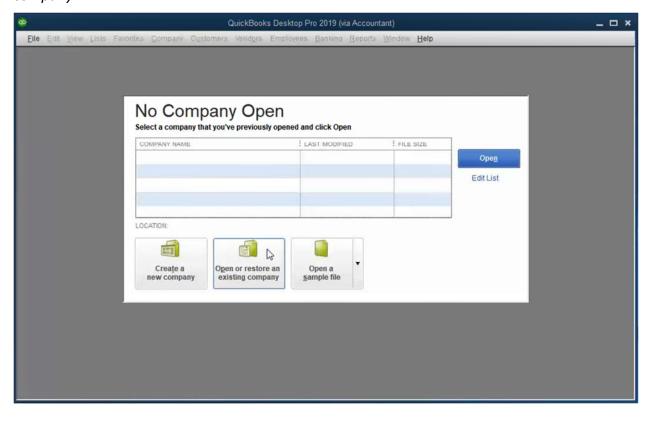


2.4 OPEN A COMPANY FILE

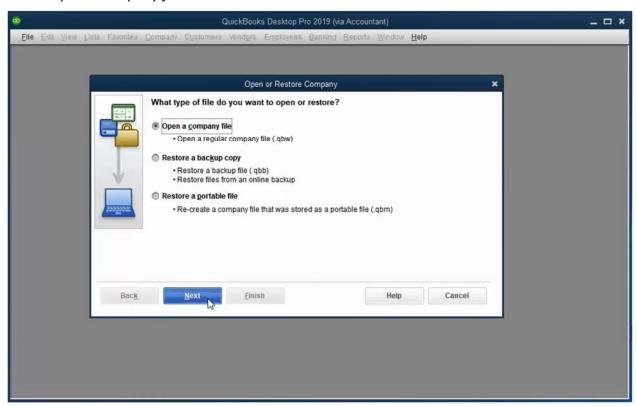
1. If the company file you want to open is in the previously opened list, select it and click Open.



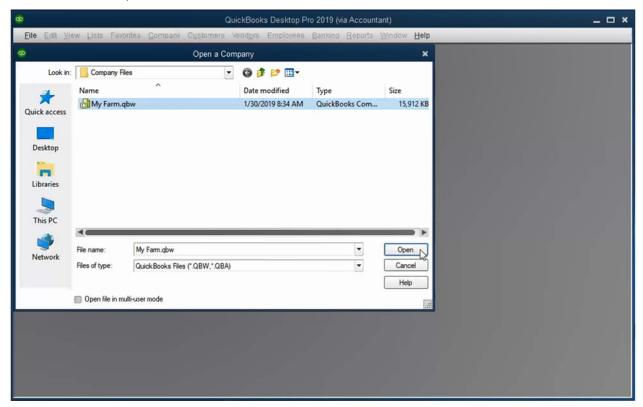
2. If the company file is not in the previously opened list, click *Open or restore an existing company*.



3. Select Open a company file and click Next.



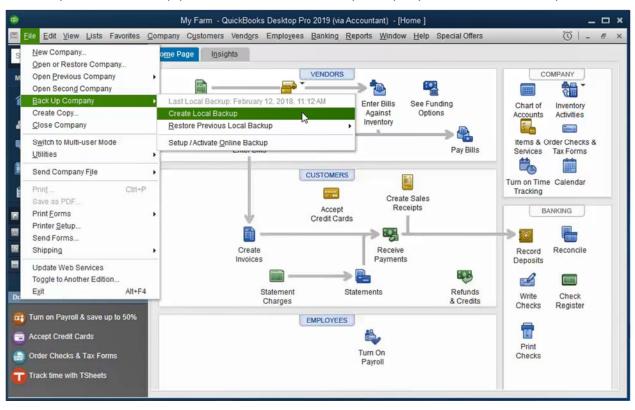
4. Browse to the company file. Select it and click *Open*. Company files have a file extension of QBW while backup files have a file extension of QBB.



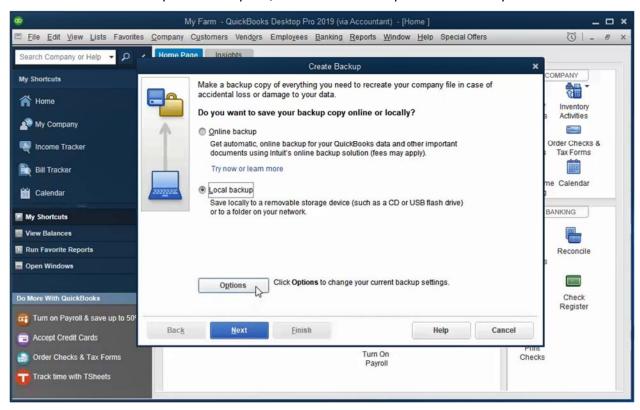
2.5 BACKUP A COMPANY FILE

A computer is a great tool to help manage your farm business. But, they can crash, sometimes catastrophically. When (not if) that happens, you will want a recent backup of QuickBooks along with your other important documents. To save yourself headaches, use multiple USB drives to backup your QuickBooks data. Use one drive to backup for a week while keeping another drive at an **offsite** location. Rotate back and forth between the drives to maintain a recent copy offsite.

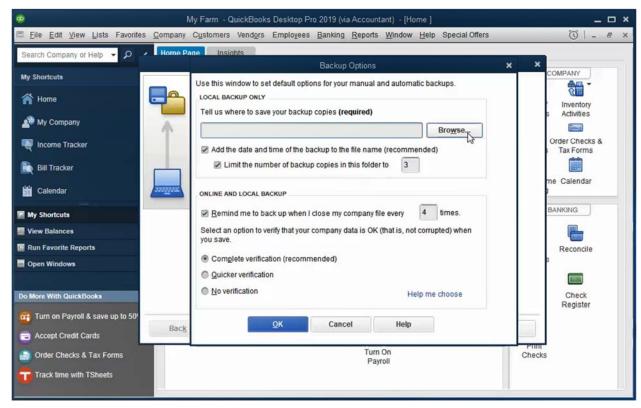
1. If you were prompted to create a backup when you closed a company file, skip to step 2. To manually start the backup process, select *File>Back Up Company>Create Local Backup*.



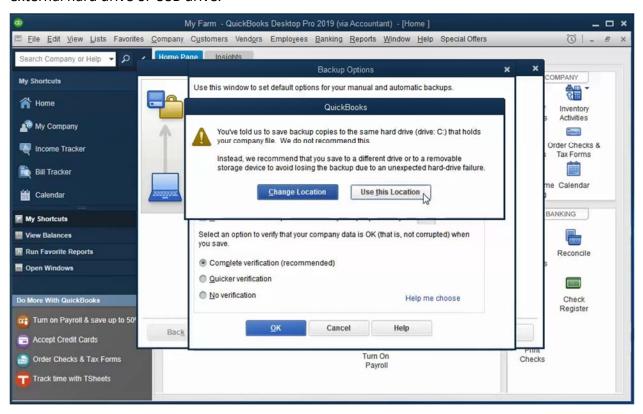
2. When the Create Backup window opens, select Local backup and click the Options button.



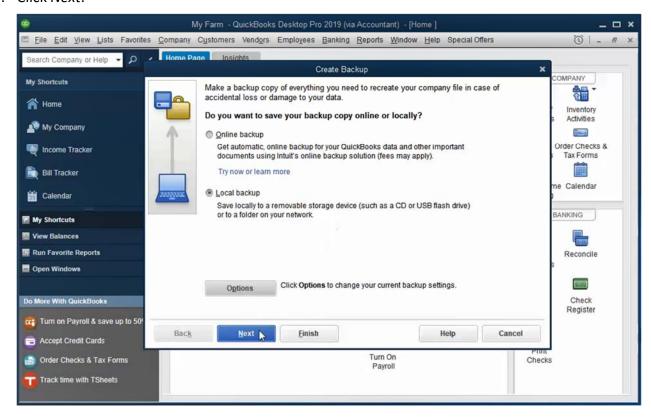
3. It is a good idea to check mark both "Add the date and time...." and "Remind me to back up....." Set reminder to less than 5 times. Navigate to your preferred backup location. Click OK to close Browse for Folder. Click OK to close the Backup Options window.



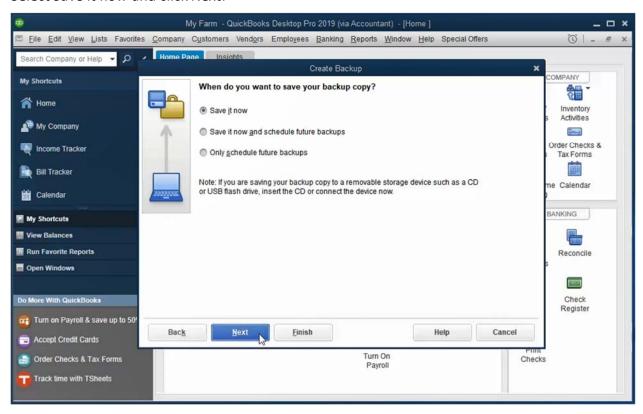
4. If you selected a backup location on the same drive that QuickBooks is installed, you may see a warning message. Click *Use this Location*. You should not see this message if you selected an external hard drive or USB drive.



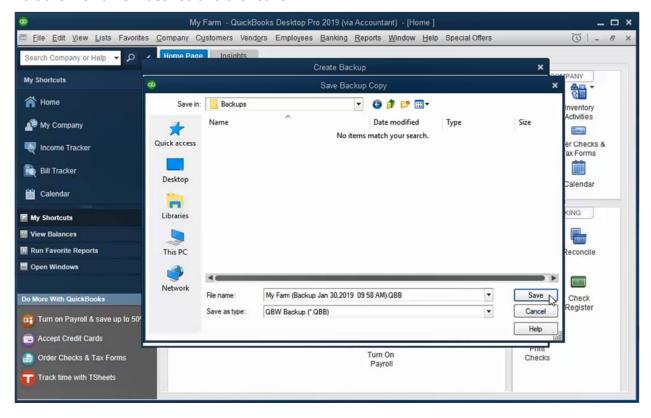
5. Click Next.



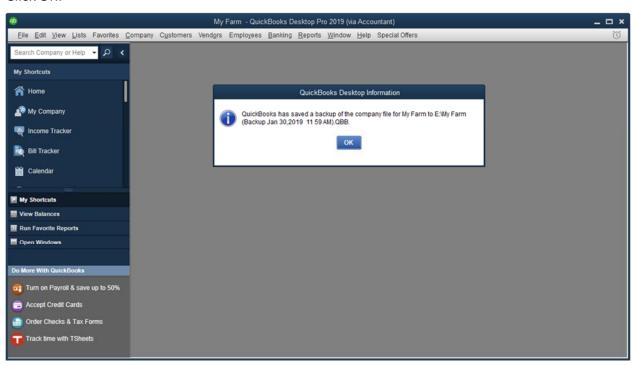
6. Select Save it now and click Next.



7. Edit the file name if desired and click Save.



8. Click OK.



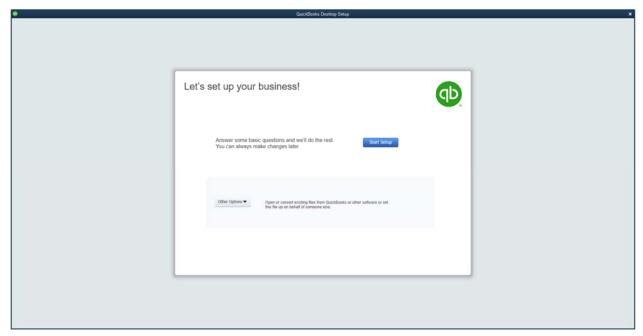
3 QUICKBOOKS SETUP

3.1 DOWNLOAD AND MODIFY A COMPANY FILE

If you are new to QuickBooks, use this section to get started. If you have been using QuickBooks, skip to *Update an Existing Company File* on page 24.

Setting up a QuickBooks company file can be time consuming. To streamline the process, backups of pre-configured company files are available to download at www.farmersguidetoqb.com. You should be able to download one of these files, personalize it, add financial information (bank account, loan, and patronage balances), and begin working quickly. The company files contain the KFMA chart of accounts and preferences are set for a typical farm or ranch. The files were created with QuickBooks 2014 and can be restored to any version from 2014 to 2020.

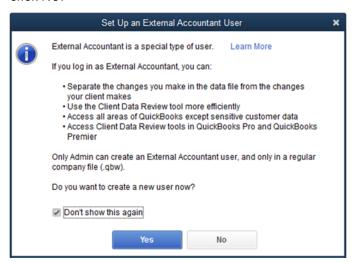
1. When you first open a fresh installation of QuickBooks, you may see a QuickBooks Desktop Setup window. Close the window. We will use a different method to get started.



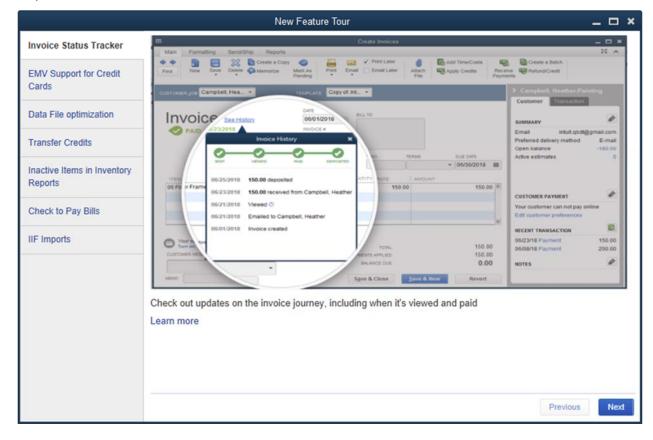
2. Using the link below, download and save the QuickBooks backup file to your computer.

www.farmersguidetoqb.com/qbsetup/kfmatemplate.qbb

- 3. Restore the backup file. See section 2.2 (*Restore a Backup Company File*) on page 6. When you have finished restoring return here and continue with step 4.
- 4. If you see a Set Up an External Accountant User window, checkmark Don't show this again and click No.



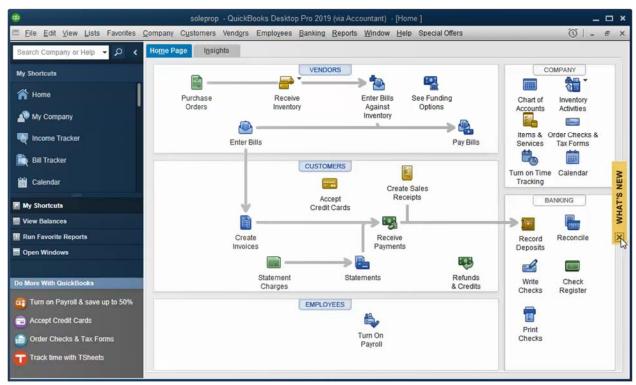
5. If you see a New Features window, close it



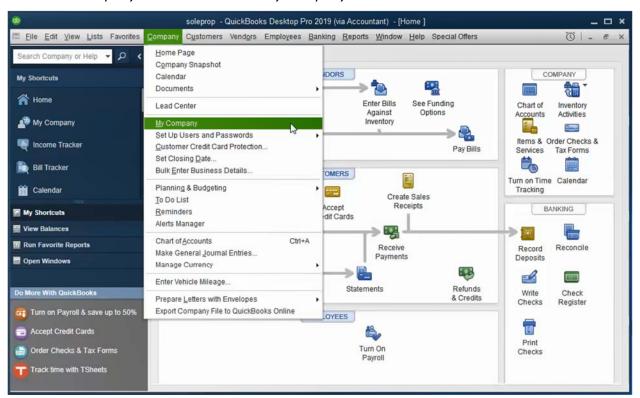
6. You may see yellow new feature boxes, which are meant to be helpful hints to get you started with QuickBooks. Click anywhere on the Home screen to dismiss the Welcome box.



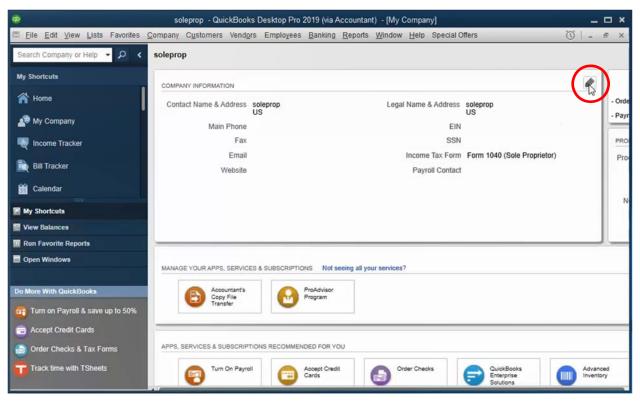
7. Click the X under What's New to dismiss the yellow boxes.



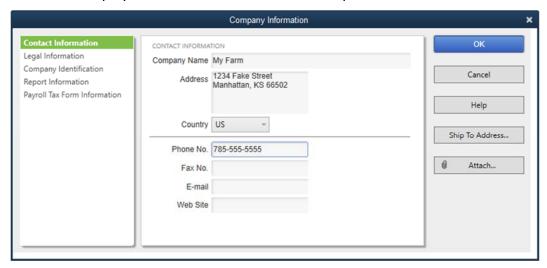
8. Select the Company menu and click on My Company.



9. In the My Company window, click on the pencil icon to edit the company information.



10. Change the *Company Name* to your name or your farm name. The name entered here will be displayed in the information bar across the top of QuickBooks. Enter your address and phone number to display them on invoices and sales receipts.



11. Click on *Legal Information* in the menu on the left. Change the Legal Name to your name or your farm name. Enter your address.



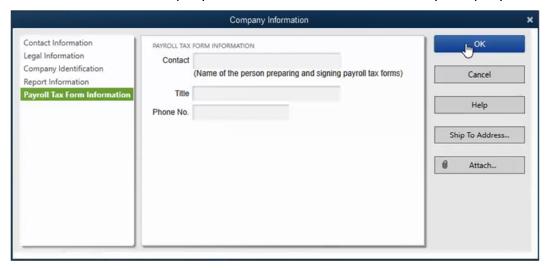
12. Click on *Company Identification* in the menu on the left. Enter your EIN or SSN if desired. This is not required. Caution: entering an EIN or SSN will trigger QuickBooks Sensitive Data Protection (see page 24) and will require a password to open.



13. Click on *Report Information* in the menu on the left. If your *Tax Year* begins with any month other than January, make that change here. Select the appropriate *Income Tax Form Used* according to the structure of your farm business. Consult your tax advisor if you need help with this selection.



- 14. *Payroll Tax Form Information* only needs to be completed if you are subscribing to the QuickBooks payroll service.
- 15. Click OK to close the Company Information window. Close the My Company window.



16. Optional: Modify your chart of accounts to include the appropriate Equity type accounts for your business. See page 3 for information on viewing hidden accounts. Consult with your tax advisor to determine the Equity type accounts that should be made active.

You are now ready to begin entering details on assets and liabilities.

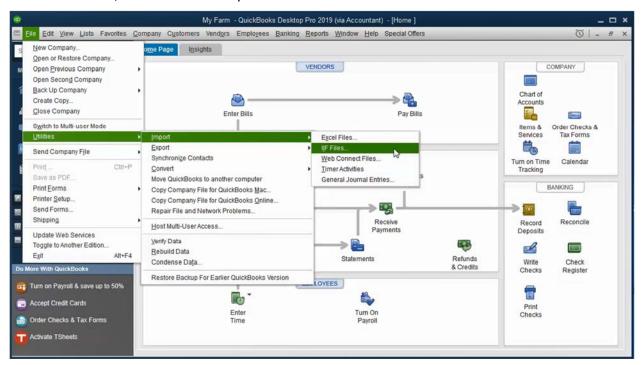
3.2 UPDATE AN EXISTING COMPANY FILE

If you have been using QuickBooks and already have a company file set up, you can update your company file to include the KFMA chart of accounts, item list, and class list by importing IIF files found at www.farmersguidetoqb.com. This method will require some extra effort on your part. Be advised that duplicate accounts may be possible, depending on your current chart of accounts. Consult with your KFMA economist or tax preparer.

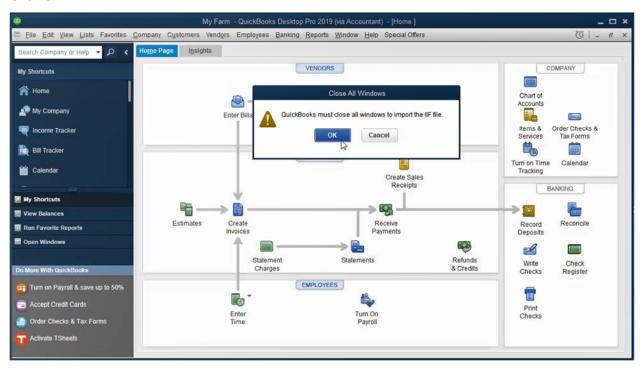
3.2.1 IMPORT IIF FILES

1. Using one of the links below, download and save the IIF files to your computer.

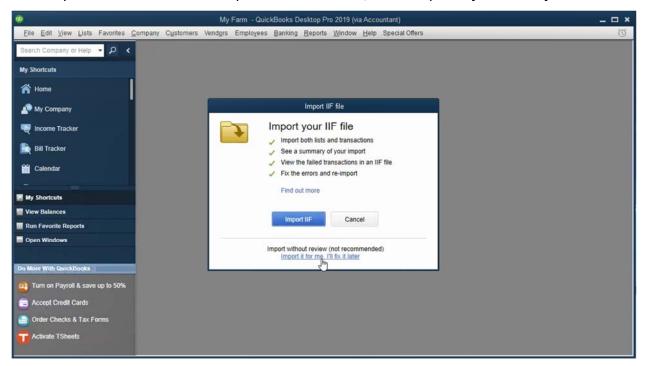
www.farmersguidetoqb.com/qbsetup/kfmachartofaccounts.iif www.farmersguidetoqb.com/qbsetup/kfmaclasslist.iif www.farmersguidetoqb.com/qbsetup/kfmaitemlist.iif 2. In the File menu, select Utilities>Import>IIF Files...



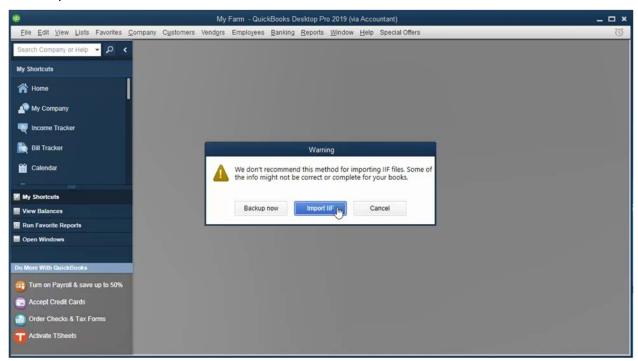
3. Click OK



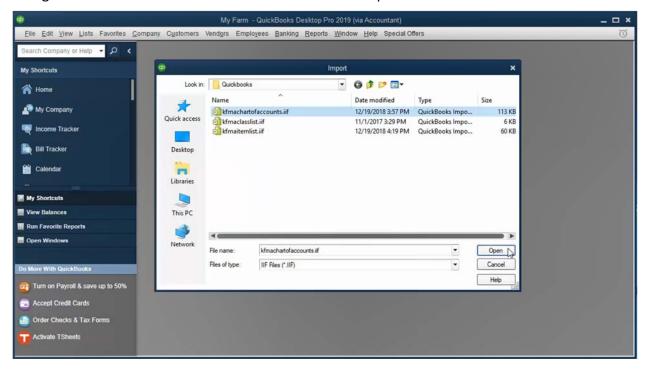
4. The IIF file contains several hidden accounts which QuickBooks does not always import correctly. At the bottom of the Import IIF File window, select *Import it for me. I'll fix later*



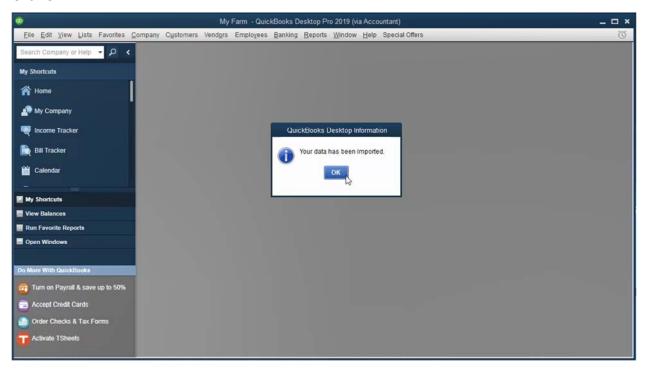
5. Click Import IIF



6. Navigate to the downloaded IIF file. Select it and click Open.



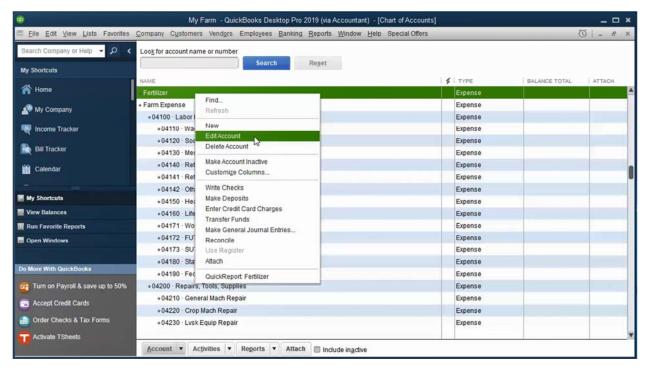
7. Click OK.



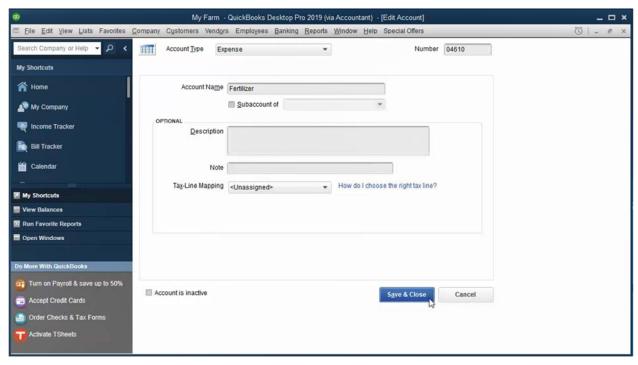
3.2.2 MERGE EXISTING ACCOUNTS WITH NEW

After importing the KFMA chart of accounts, you may see duplicate accounts. To move transactions in an existing income or expense account into a KFMA income or expense account, you will need to merge the accounts.

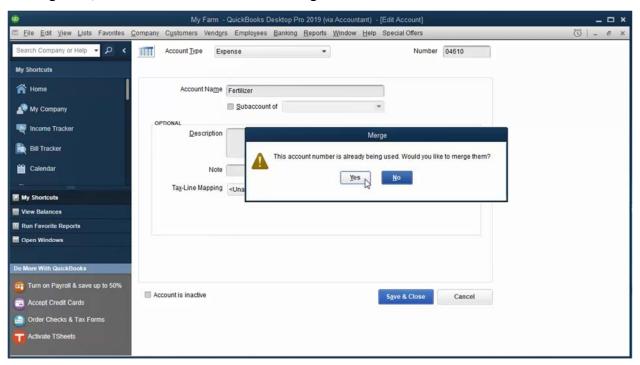
- 1. In the *Lists* menu, select *Chart of Accounts* (or use CTRL + A).
- 2. Right-click on the income or expense account that contains the transactions you wish to move. Click *Edit Account*.



3. Change the account *Number* to match the account that you would like to move the transactions to. Most account numbers in the KFMA chart of accounts contain 5 digits so you may have to add a zero to the end to find an existing account.



4. If you see the *Merge* message box, select *Yes* to merge the accounts. If you do not see this message box, the accounts have not been merged.

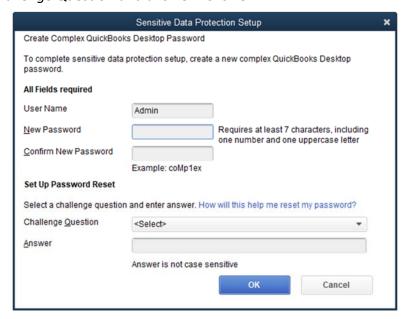


3.3 QUICKBOOKS SENSITIVE DATA PROTECTION

QuickBooks has begun requiring a complex password for company files where you store a company EIN or tax ID number, vendor ID numbers, employee SSNs, bank account numbers, or credit card numbers. QuickBooks requires that the password be changed every 90 days.

A complex password is one that has both upper and lower case letters, special characters (!@#\$), and numbers, something like "ComP!3x". The QuickBooks password must be 7 characters long and must include at least one upper case letter and one number.

If you have entered an ID number or bank account in QuickBooks, the next time you open the company file, you will see a Sensitive Data Protection Setup window. Enter a *Password* and select a *Challenge Question* and answer. Click *OK*.



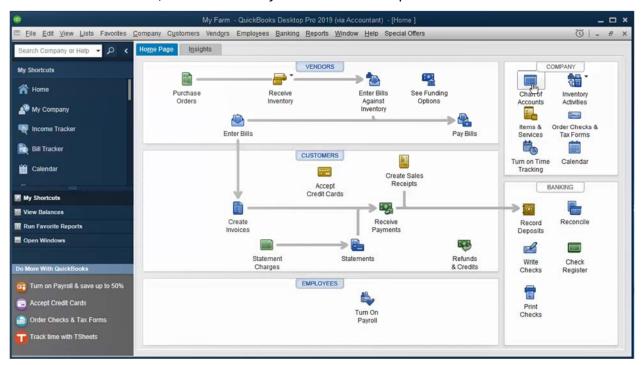
Every time you open the company file, you will be asked to enter your password.



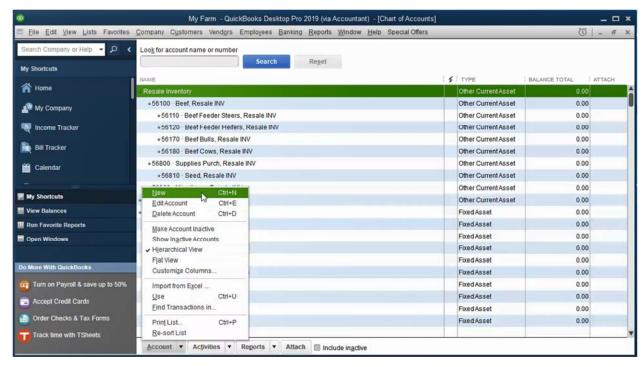
3.4 ADD ASSET ACCOUNTS

Now that your company file has been restored and personalized, it is time to start adding asset and liability accounts. Cash-based asset accounts are all added to QuickBooks in a similar manner. If you plan to use invoices and track accounts receivable, QuickBooks uses an internal A/R account. You do not need to do anything to add this account.

1. From the Home screen, click the *Chart of Accounts* icon to open the chart of accounts.

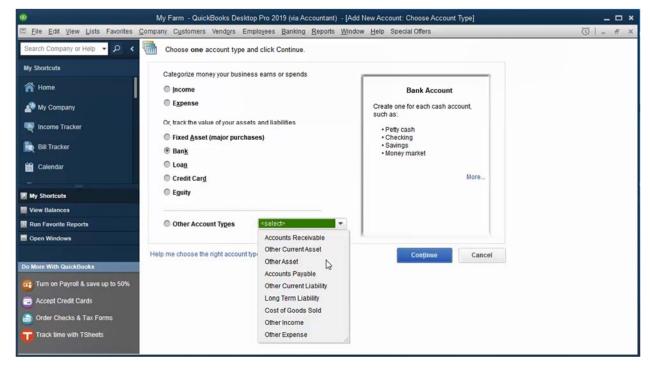


2. In the bottom left corner of the chart of accounts window, Click on Account and select New.



3. Use the table below to determine the appropriate Account Type to select. Click Continue.

	QuickBooks	Account
Account	Account Type	Number
Farm Checking Account	Bank	5011 XX
Savings/Money Market/CD	Bank	5018 XX
Farm Credit Installment Fund	Bank	5012 XX
Hedge Account	Bank	5017 XX
Coop Stock	Other Asset	1068 XX
Coop Deferred Patronage	Other Asset	1068 XX
Non-Farm Checking Account	Bank	5019 XX
Loan to Others (Due in ≤12 months)	Other Asset	1061 XX
Loans to Shareholders	Other Asset	1066 XX
Loan to Others (Due >12 months)	Other Asset	1067 XX



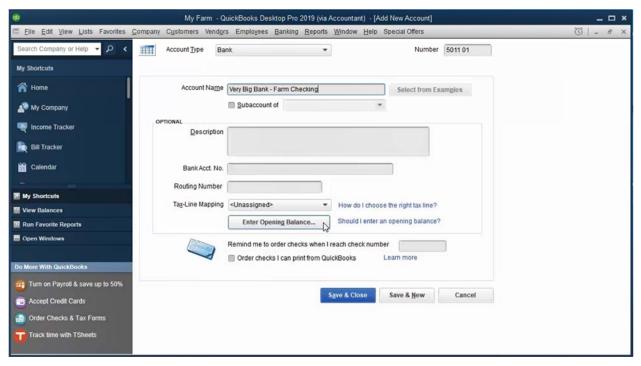
4. Enter a Number (optional) and an Account Name.

It is helpful to enter both the bank name and a short description of the account as the account name. For example, "Very Big Bank – Farm Checking".

QuickBooks will not let you use an account number twice, so to distinguish between similar types of accounts, use two additional digits (shown as XX in the table above) in the account number. For example, if you have 2 checking accounts, they might be numbered 5011 01 and 5011 02.

Note: If you enter *Bank Acct. No.* or *Routing Number*, QuickBooks Sensitive Data Protection will be activated and you will be required to password protect the data file. For more information, see page 24.

If this account is brand new and did not exist at the beginning of the year, skip step 5 and **do not** enter an opening balance. If the account had a balance at the beginning of the year, click *Enter Opening Balance*.



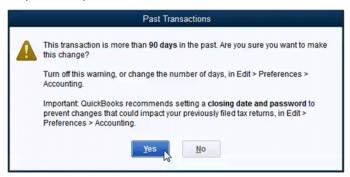
5. QuickBooks asks for a statement ending balance and statement ending date.

When adding a checking account (either farm or non-farm), savings account, money market account, or a CD, start with the first bank statement that *ends* in the first month of the tax year. Enter the beginning balance of this statement as the *Statement Ending Balance* and enter the **day before** the beginning date of the statement as *Statement Ending Date*. For example, if your statements run from the 16th of the month to the 15th, start working with the statement that ends 1/15/19. Enter the beginning balance of this statement as the *Statement Ending Balance* and enter 12/15/18 as the *Statement Ending Date*.

For all other asset accounts, enter the balance as of the last day of the previous tax year. Click *OK*.



- 6. Click Save & Close save and to return to the chart of accounts or Save & New to save and add another account.
- 7. If you entered an opening balance, you may see a window stating that the transaction is 90 days in the past. Click *Yes* to continue.

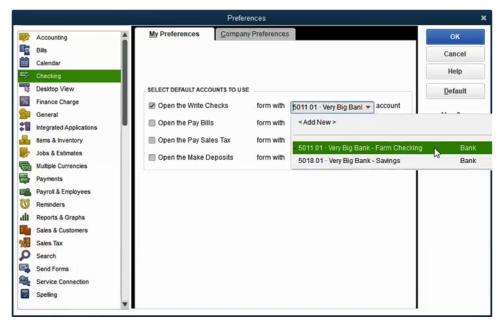


8. QuickBooks may ask if you would like to setup online services. Online banking services are not covered in this manual. Select *No* to continue without online banking services.

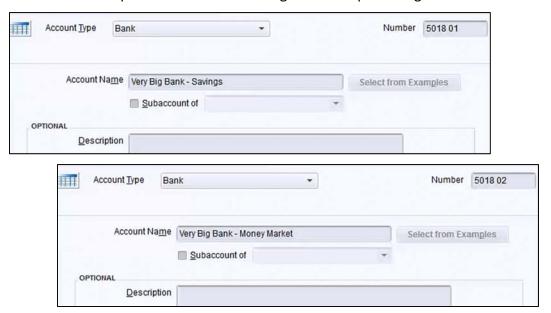


- 9. If you selected *Save & New* in step 6, repeat steps 3-8 for each checking, savings, money market, or CD.
- 10. Go to the Edit menu and select Preferences
- 11. On the left side of the Preferences window, select *Checking*.

12. On the *My Preferences* tab, you can select the default bank account for checks, bills, and deposits. Choose the account that you will use most often for these transactions.



13. Below is an example of account numbering with multiple savings accounts.



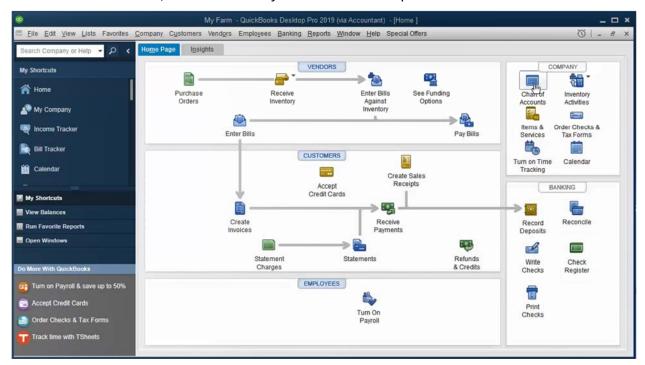
3.5 ADD LIABILITY ACCOUNTS

Liability accounts include an operating loan or line of credit, loans from shareholders, intermediate loans (equipment or breeding livestock), non-farm loans (house or car) and real estate loans. Like asset accounts, liability accounts are all added in a similar manner.

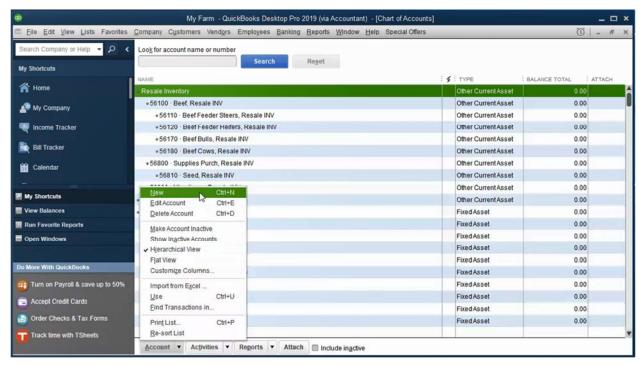
If you plan to use bills and track accounts payable, QuickBooks uses an internal A/P account. You do not need to do anything to add this account.

Note: QuickBooks treats items charged to a credit card as an expense when charged, not when the credit card is paid. Consult with your tax advisor to see if you have been deducting expenses when the credit card is paid to maintain consistency.

1. From the Home screen, click the *Chart of Accounts* icon to open the chart of accounts.

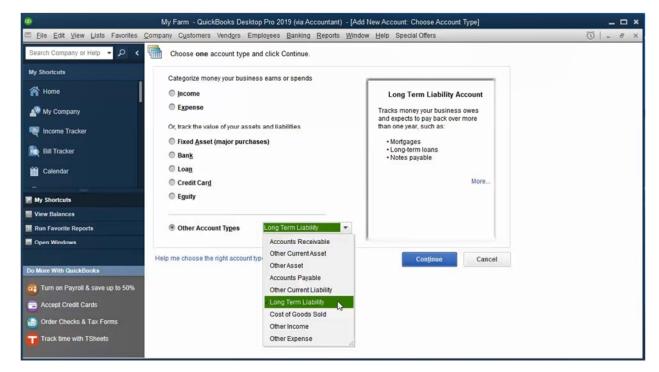


2. In the bottom left corner of the chart of accounts window, Click on Account and select New.



3. Use the table below to determine the appropriate Account Type to select. Click Continue.

	QuickBooks	Account
Account	Account Type	Number
Operating Loan or LOC	Other Current Liability	1021 XX
Credit Card	Credit Card	1021 XX
Loan from Partner/Shareholder	Long Term Liability	1026 XX
Equipment or Breeding Livestock Loan	Long Term Liability	1027 XX
Farm Real Estate Loan	Long Term Liability	1028 XX
Non-Farm Loan	Long Term Liability	1101 XX



4. Enter a Number (optional) and an Account Name.

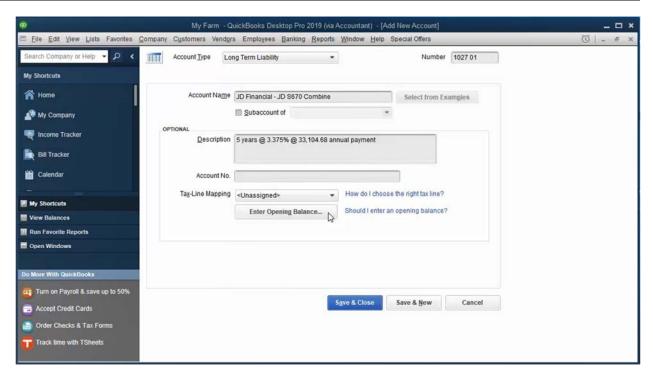
It is helpful if you enter both the lender name and a short description of the purpose of the loan as *Account Name*. For example, "JD Financial – JD S670 Combine".

QuickBooks will not let you use an account number twice, so to distinguish between similar types of accounts, use two additional digits (shown as XX in the table above) in the account number. For example, if you have 2 equipment loans, they might be numbered 1027 01 and 1027 02.

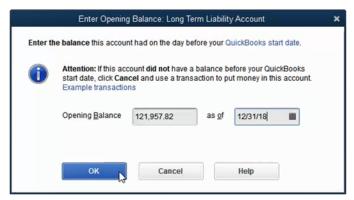
It may be helpful to enter the loan term, interest rate and regular payment amount in the *Description* field.

If you are adding a loan that **did not** exist at the beginning of the current year, setup of the loan is complete. Click *Save & Close*.

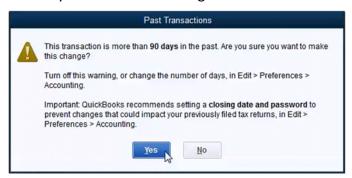
If you are setting up QuickBooks for the first time and adding a loan that existed at the beginning of the current year, click *Enter Opening Balance*.



5. Enter the loan balance on the last day of the prior tax year as the *Opening Balance*. Enter the date of the last day of the prior fiscal year. Click *OK*.

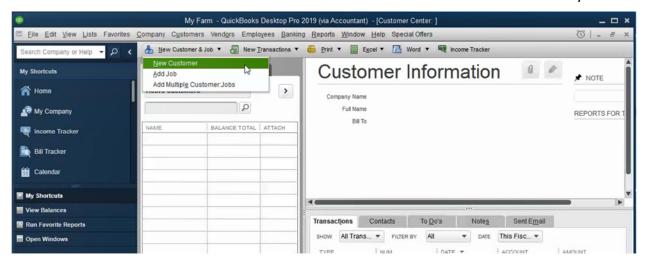


- 6. Click Save & Close.
- 7. You may see a window stating that the transaction is 90 days in the past. Click Yes to continue.

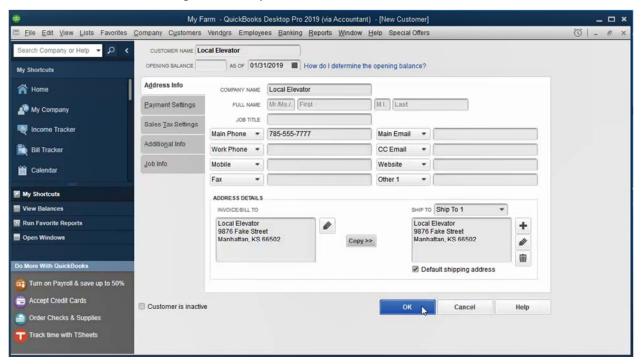


3.6 ADD CUSTOMERS

- 1. Select the Customers menu and click on Customer Center.
- 2. Click on New Customer & Job and select New Customer or use the CTRL + N shortcut key.



3. Enter the *Customer Name*, *Phone Number*, and *Addresses*. Usually, you will not need to enter information of the *Sales Tax Settings*, *Additional Info*, or *Job Info* tabs. If you will be invoicing a customer, consider defining default *Payment Terms* for a customer. Click *OK*.



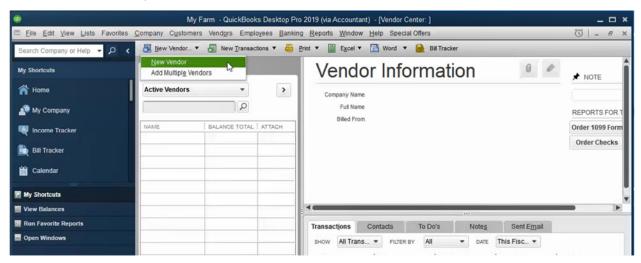
If you have a list of customers (in MS Excel) from a previous accounting program, you can use the *Add Multiple Customers:Jobs* tool to import customers and speed up the entry process.

Once a customer is added, you can edit their information by double clicking on them in the list on the left side of the Customer Center.

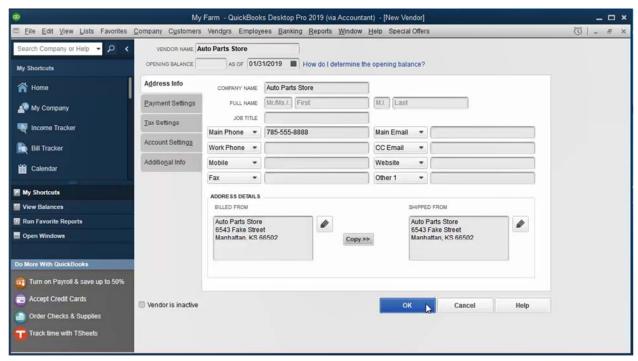
A shortcut method to add customers is also available. See page 45.

3.7 ADD VENDORS

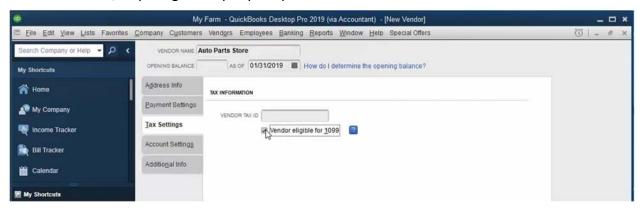
- 1. Select the Customers menu and click on Customer Center.
- 2. In the Vendor Center, click the New Vendor button and select New Vendor.



3. Enter the *Vendor Name*, *Phone Number*, and *Address*. You will probably not need to enter any information in *Payment Settings*, *Account Settings*, or *Additional Info* tabs.



4. If this vendor will receive 1099s, it may be helpful to enter the *Vendor Tax ID* and check the box in front of *Vendor eligible for 1099*. Entering the *Vendor Tax ID* will trigger QuickBooks Sensitive Data Protection, requiring a company file password.



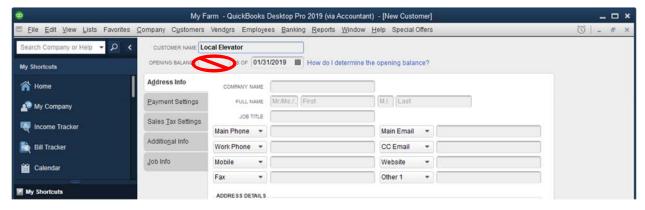
5. Click OK.

A shortcut method to add vendors is also available. See page 56.

3.8 SETUP ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (A/R) BALANCES

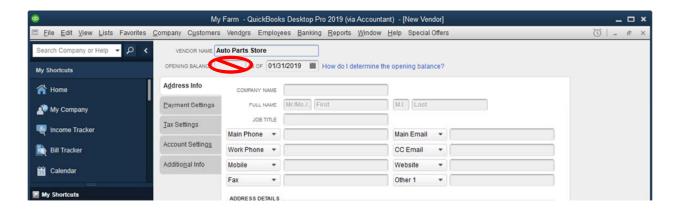
Using invoices or statements to bill customers will allow you to track Accounts Receivable (A/R) so you know how much you are owed, who owes it, and how far behind they are. After you setup a company file and add customers you will need to enter opening A/R balances. QuickBooks allows several methods to set initial customer balances. However, only one method is acceptable for a cash-basis taxpayer.

To accurately reflect customer balances, you must create an invoice using the original billing date and select items that are linked to the appropriate income account. If you are a cash basis taxpayer, DO NOT use a journal entry to adjust an opening customer balance. If you are a cash basis taxpayer, DO NOT enter an opening balance in the new customer window.



3.9 SETUP ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (A/P) BALANCES

Using bills allows you to track Accounts Payable (A/P) so you can see how much you owe your vendors. QuickBooks allows several methods to initially set A/P balances. If you are a cash basis taxpayer, you must enter a bill with the original billing date and an appropriate expense account. If you are a cash basis taxpayer, DO NOT use a journal entry to enter an A/P balance. If you are a tax basis taxpayer, DO NOT enter an opening balance in the new vendor window.



4 Income Transactions

QuickBooks utilizes an Undeposited Funds account to track income that has been received but has yet to be deposited into a bank account. This makes recording certain income transactions a multistep process, shown on the Home Screen.

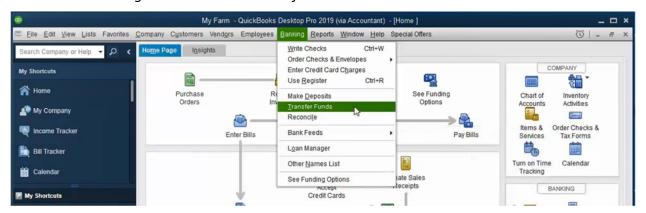
Failure to follow this process correctly will make it difficult to determine who owes you money and could have unintended tax consequences. It is extremely important that you follow the flow chart on the Home Screen to prevent errors!

When entering an income transaction, use the date that the income was received, not the date of the deposit in the bank.

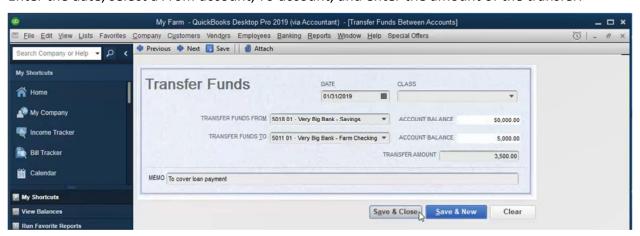
4.1 TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

A transfer between two accounts is easily accomplished with QuickBooks. You can transfer to or from any asset, liability, or equity account. Transfers would most commonly be used when moving money from savings to checking or vice versa.

1. Click on the Banking menu and select Transfer Funds.



2. Enter the date, select a From account, To account, and enter the amount of the transfer.



4.2 DEPOSITS VS SALES RECEIPTS VS INVOICES

QuickBooks provides several methods to record income. Which should you use? The preferred method depends on what you would like to accomplish.

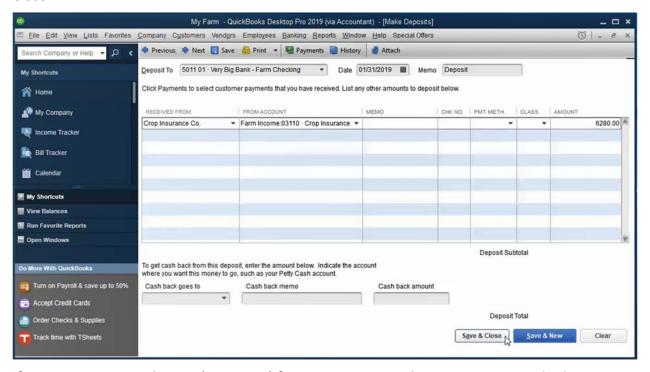
- The Make Deposits window is the most direct way of recording income as it only requires one step. If you are not tracking inventory of commodities, most of your income transactions should be recorded this way. You can also enter a transaction directly in the Check Register as a shortcut to using Make Deposits.
 - Even if you are tracking inventory of commodities, you will use Make Deposits when recording income from crop insurance, patronage dividends, or government payments.
- Sales receipts are a two-step process used to record asset or commodity sales where you would like to track quantities or keep an inventory. Sales receipts are usually used to record a sale as it occurs. See page 103 for more information on using sales receipts with inventory.
- Invoices are usually used when you want to send an invoice to a customer. Generally, an
 invoice is sent when you are performing work (or have already) and will be paid at a later date,
 which impacts accounts receivable. Like sales receipts, invoices allow you to sell goods that are
 inventoried. Invoicing requires three steps to record income. You might use an invoice when
 you do custom work for a neighbor and want to send them a bill. See page 81 for more
 information on invoicing.

Statements are used in conjunction with invoices (that have already been created) to send a summary of activity to a customer. A statement will include outstanding invoices at the beginning of a period as well as payments received and a total amount due. Recording income from a statement requires at least three steps. You might use a statement when you have created several invoices for a neighbor for custom work done on different occasions. If the invoices are past due, you can also add finance charges to a statement.

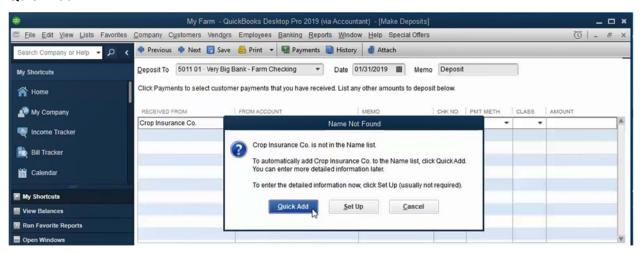
4.3 RECORD DEPOSITS

If you are not tracking inventory, most income transactions can be recorded (in one-step) using the *Make Deposits* window.

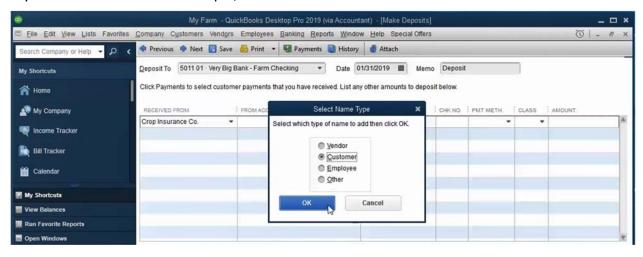
- 1. From the Home Screen, click on Record Deposits.
- Verify the bank account selected in *Deposit To*. Enter the *Date*. Enter the payer in *Received From* and select the appropriate income account in *From Account*. Enter *Amount*. Click *Save* & Close.



If you are entering a deposit (or invoice) from a name not in the customer or vendor list,
 QuickBooks will display Name Not Found. Click Set Up to add detailed information about the
 customer, including address, phone number, etc. To add the customer (without detail) click on
 Quick Add.

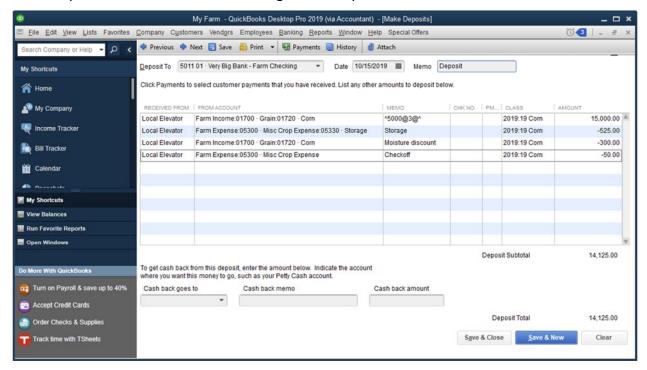


4. If you selected Quick Add in step 3, select Customer and click OK.



4.4 RAISED GRAIN SALES

If you are keeping an inventory of raised products, see page 107 for a transaction that affects inventory. This transaction *will not* change inventory on hand.



When entering a grain sale transaction, you have two options; enter the net sale amount or enter the gross sale with deductions for storage, grain tax/checkoff, or discounts (for moisture, protein, foreign material, etc). Either way, the net deposit amount will be the same. The example shown above is the second option.

If you choose the second option, enter premiums as a positive number and any deductions as a negative number. Use the codes below to detail the discounts:

Storage 05330 Grain tax/checkoff 05300

Premium/Discount Use the same grain code used in the sale

If you are using classes to allocate income and expenses between enterprises, make sure you select the appropriate class in the class column.

If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the memo column using the format:

^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

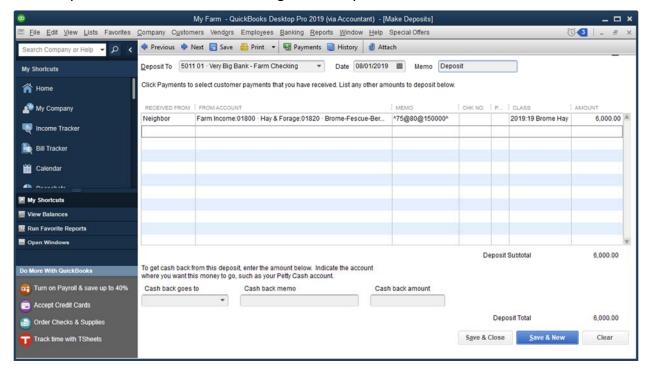
Example: 15,000 bushels, \$3.00 per bushel

^15000@3.00@^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

4.5 RAISED HAY SALES

If you are keeping an inventory of raised products, see page 108 for a transaction that affects inventory. This transaction *will not* change inventory on hand.



If you are using classes to allocate income and expenses between enterprises, make sure you select the appropriate class in the class column.

If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the memo column using the format:

^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

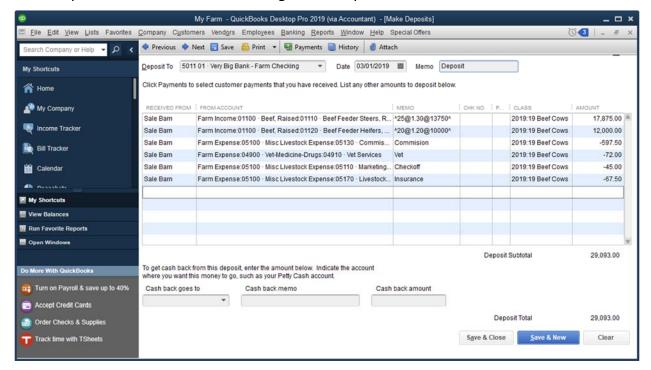
Example: 75 tons, \$80.00 per ton, 150,000 total pounds

^75@80.00@150000^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

4.6 RAISED MARKET LIVESTOCK SALE

If you are keeping an inventory of raised products, see page 109 for a transaction that affects inventory. This transaction *will not* change inventory on hand.



Like a grain sale, when entering a market livestock sale, you have two options; enter the net sale amount or enter the gross sale with deductions for commission, checkoff, vet, feed, insurance, etc. Either way, the net deposit amount will be the same. The example shown above is the second option.

If you choose the second option, enter any deductions as a negative number. Use the codes below to detail the discounts:

Commissions	05130
Yardage	05130
Insurance	05170
Veterinary	04910
Feed	04450
Checkoff	05110

If you are using classes to allocate income and expenses between enterprises, make sure you select the appropriate class in the class column.

If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the description column using the format:

^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

Example: 25 steers, 550 pounds each, \$1.30 per pound

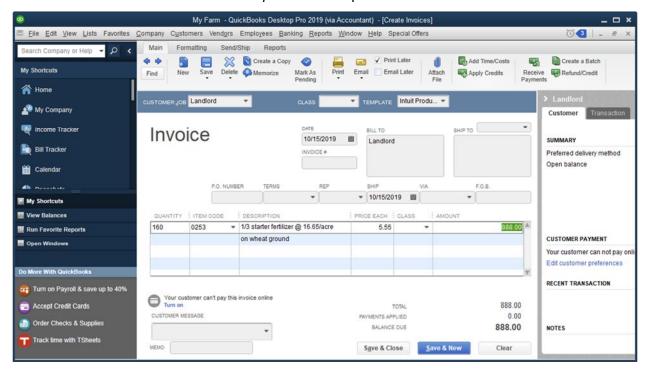
^25@1.30@13750^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

4.7 LANDLORD REFUNDS

4.7.1 INVOICE

Use this method to create an invoice to print and send to a landlord for their share of crop inputs. When creating an invoice, you may want to update the *Description* column to provide more detail for the landlord. Use additional *Description* lines to provide more detail if needed.



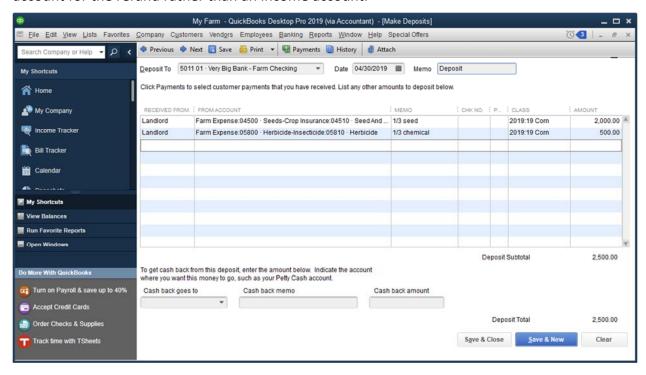
If you see a Warning message that the item is associated with an expense account, check *Do not display this message in the future* and click *OK*.



Follow the steps in sections 8.2 and 8.3 on page 83 and 88 to document receipt of the payment and to record the deposit in a bank account.

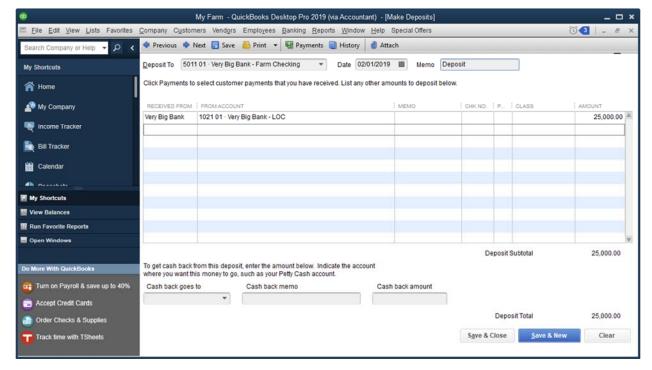
4.7.2 MAKE DEPOSITS

If you will not use QuickBooks to invoice a landlord, record receipt of the payment using *Record Deposits* on the Home screen. To accurately reflect your total input cost, select an expense account for the refund rather than an income account.



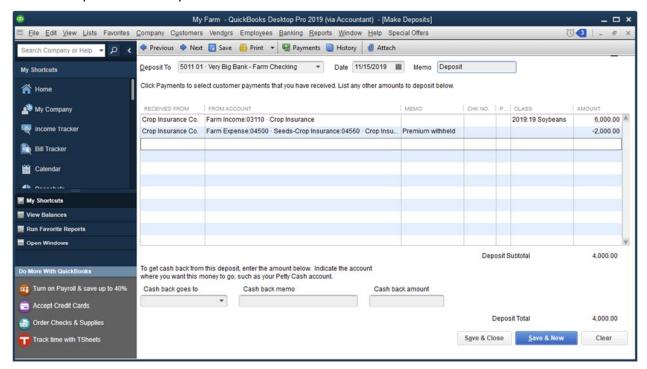
4.8 LOAN PROCEEDS

You must have a loan set up in your chart of accounts before you can receive proceeds from it. See page 35 to add a liability account. Record deposits from a loan using *Record Deposits*.



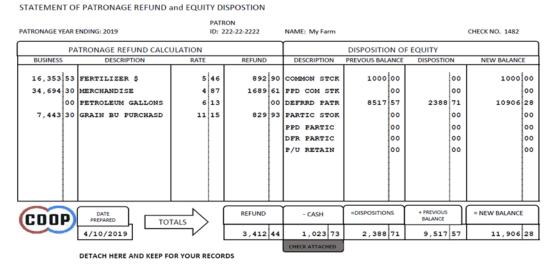
4.9 CROP INSURANCE PREMIUM WITHHELD

If premium is withheld from a crop insurance indemnity payment, enter the full indemnity payment as a positive amount. On an additional line, enter the premium withheld as a negative number. The net deposit should equal the amount of the check received.



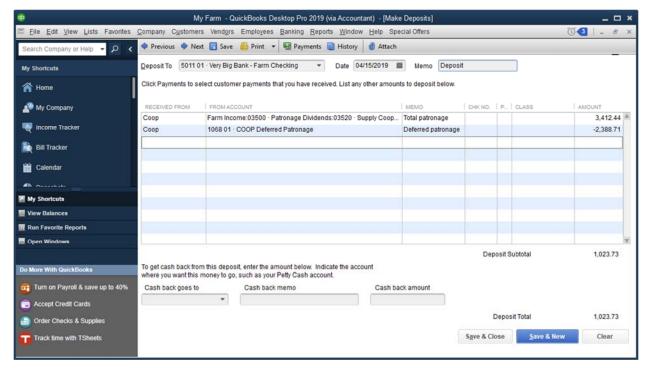
4.10 DEFERRED PATRONAGE

Before entering a deferred patronage transaction, you must have a Coop deferred patronage account (1068 XX) setup in your chart of accounts. See page 31 for more information.



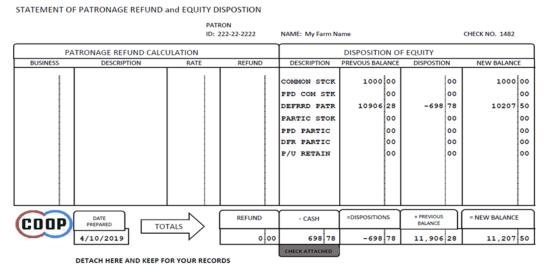
The full patronage refund is entered on the first line. The amount of the patronage that is deferred is entered on the second line, as a negative value. Using this method, the full patronage amount (the taxable amount) will be reflected on any profit and loss reports. The negative deferred

patronage amount will increase the balance of the patronage account on the balance sheet. The *Deposit Subtotal* should equal the cash portion of the patronage refund.

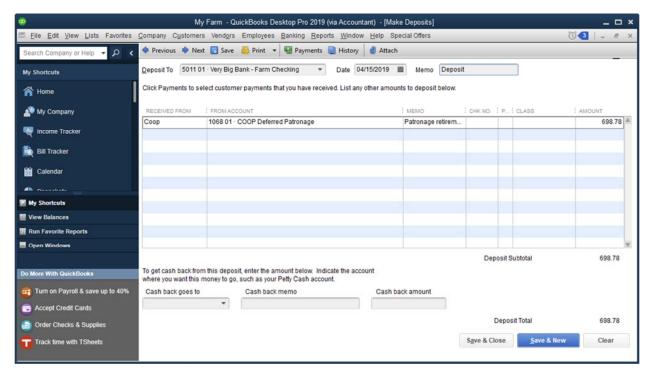


4.11 DEFERRED PATRONAGE RETIREMENT

Some cooperatives will pay out deferred patronage when patrons reach a certain age. In most cases, these payouts are non-taxable as taxes were paid when patronage was deferred.

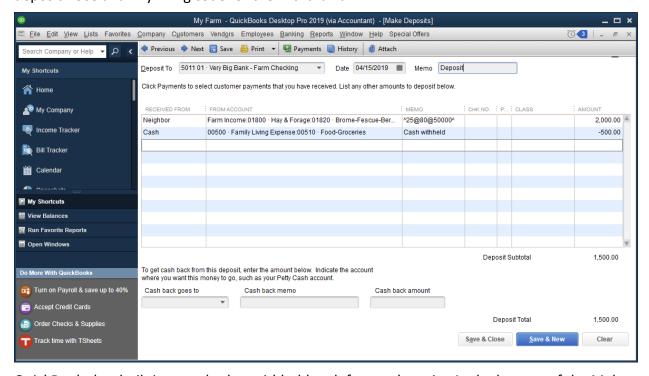


By selecting a balance sheet account (1068 01 COOP Deferred Patronage in this case), the refund will decrease the balance in that account but the proceeds will not be reflected on any profit and loss reports.



4.12 CASH WITHHELD FROM DEPOSITS

If cash is withheld from a deposit, add an additional detail line (with a negative amount) to the deposit. Use a family living code for the withdrawal.



QuickBooks has built in a method to withhold cash from a deposit. At the bottom of the Make Deposits window is a *Cash back goes to* box. This method only allows you to select a balance sheet account. If you are interested in keeping track of family living expenses, do not use this built in method.

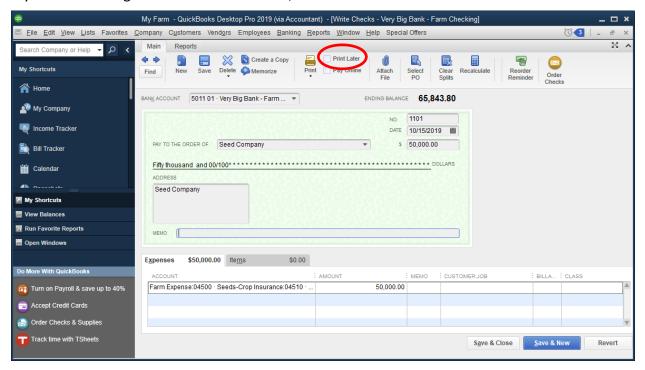
5 RECORDING EXPENSES

5.1 WRITE CHECKS

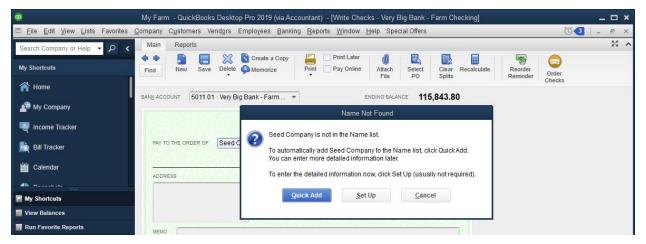
The Write Checks window is just as it sounds. Write Checks can be used to record a transaction that has already occurred (a hand written check) or to code expenses on a check that you plan to print from QuickBooks. Printing checks from QuickBooks is a very handy feature. See page 59.

- 1. On the Home Screen, click on Write Checks.
- 2. Verify that the correct *Bank Account* is selected. If you are printing checks from QuickBooks, make sure that *Print Later* is checked. If you will be entering a handwritten check, uncheck *Print Later* so the check number field is available. Enter the check number (*NO*.), the *Date*, and select a vendor in the *Pay to the Order of* drop down.

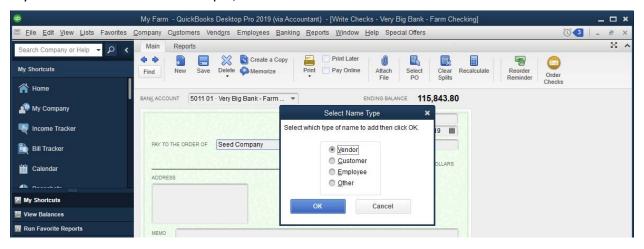
If you are entering a debit card transaction, enter "EFT" or "Debit" in the NO. field.



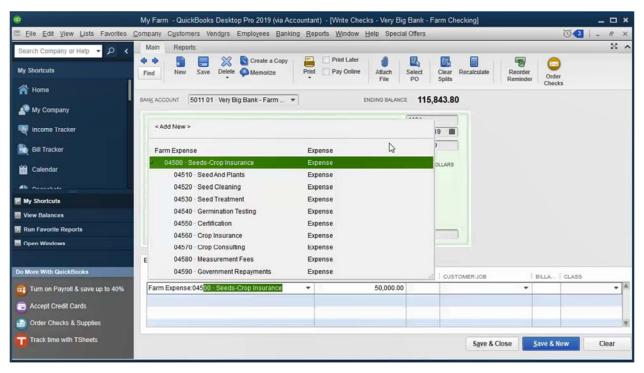
3. If you enter a name that is not in the vendor list, QuickBooks will display *Name Not Found*. Click *Set Up* to add detailed information about the vendor, including address, phone number, etc. To add the vendor quickly, without detail, click on *Quick Add*.



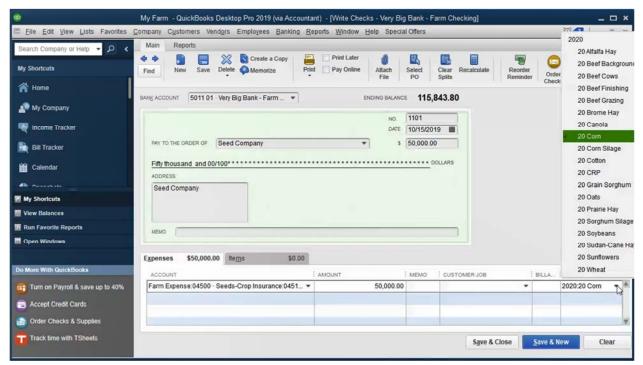
4. If you selected Quick Add in step 3, select Vendor and click OK.



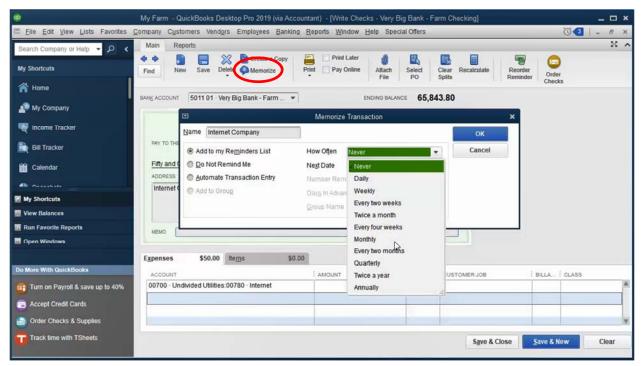
5. Enter the *Amount* of the check and click in the first row of the *Account* column. Click on the down arrow to open a list of expense accounts or start typing the account number or account name.



6. Select a *Class* if the expense is a direct expense such as seed, chemical, fertilizer, cash rent, or crop insurance.



7. If an expense occurs regularly, memorize a check to either remind yourself to enter the check or QuickBooks can automatically enter the transaction for you. Click on the *Memorize* button. Select a frequency and enter *Next Date*.

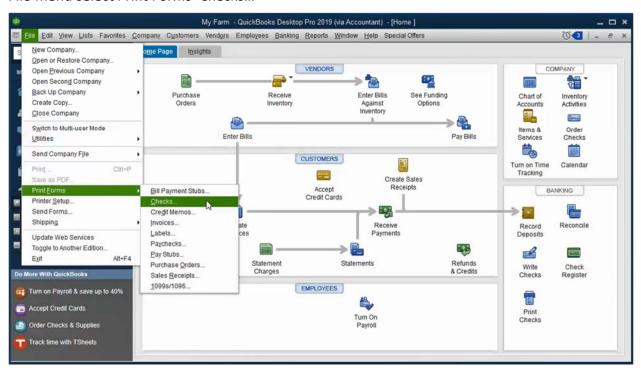


8. Click Save & Close.

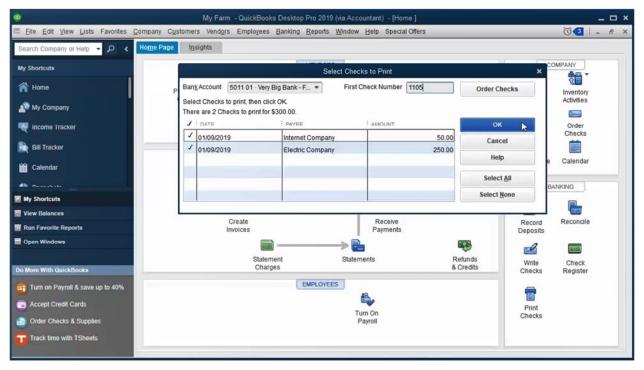
5.2 PRINT CHECKS

The Print Checks feature of QuickBooks allows you to enter a check and at the same time code or categorize the transaction, saving a step compared to hand-writing checks followed by entering the transactions in QuickBooks.

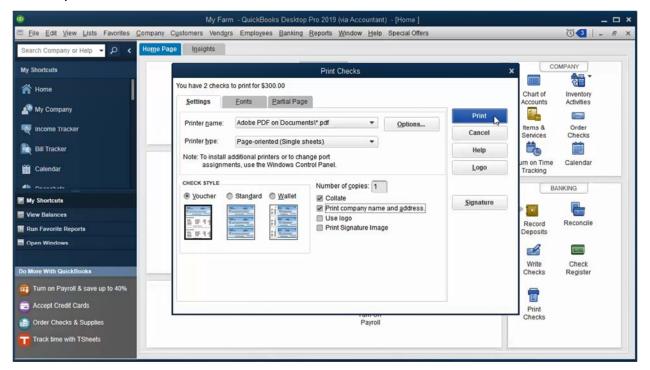
1. If you have marked checks or bill payments to *Print Later* and would like to print them, from the *File* menu select *Print Forms>Checks...*



2. In the *Select Checks to Print* window, enter the *First Check Number* and Click *OK* to begin printing.



3. Select your printer and appropriate *Check Style*. Click *Print*. Click *OK* if all checks printed correctly.



5.3 BILLS

Accounts payable is an essential part of an accrual accounting system. The Bills feature of QuickBooks is the foundation of accounts payable. It allows you to keep track of who you owe, how much you owe and can remind you when bills are due.

Using bills adds an extra step when compared to simply writing a check. However, if you spend a little time every day (or every few days) opening mail and entering bills in QuickBooks, the amount of time you spend writing checks and paying bills should be reduced.

If you are printing checks from QuickBooks, the process of sitting down and actually printing checks goes very quickly as you have entered bills ahead of time. If you also purchase windowed envelopes along with check stock, paying bills may almost be enjoyable.

Also, an accounts payable balance (which is created when entering a bill) will allow you to better project short term cash flow needs which can help you plan grain sales or estimate borrowing.

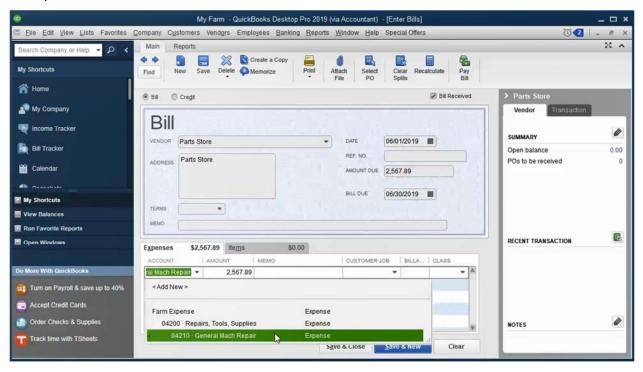
Another added benefit of using bills is that QuickBooks will remind you when a bill is due, decreasing the possibility of paying a bill late or forgetting one entirely.

If you don't have the time to commit or don't see a high volume of bills, don't worry. Using the bills feature is optional. You can easily enter a check or credit card transaction as an alternative.

Purchase orders are closely connected to bills. They are often used when purchasing items that are tracked in inventory to resell. The ability to use purchase orders is automatically turned on when preferences are set to track inventory. Most farms won't need to use purchase orders, so they will not be covered in this manual.

5.3.1 ENTER A BILL

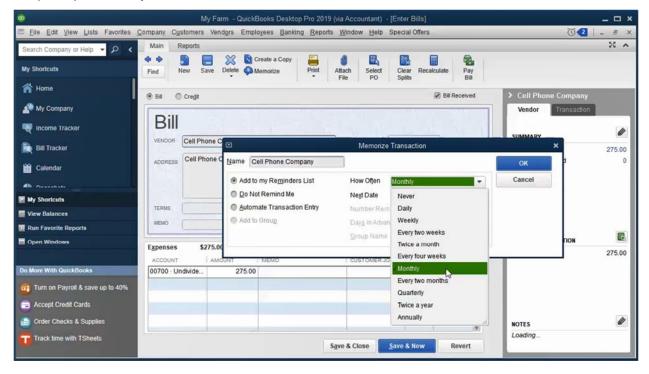
- 1. From the Home Screen, click on Enter Bills.
- 2. Select the *Vendor*. Enter the *Date* the bill was received as well as the *Amount Due* and *Due Date*. For most bills, you will use the *Expenses* tab to enter details from the bill. You can enter multiple lines of detail.



3. Click Save & Close.

5.3.2 MEMORIZE A BILL

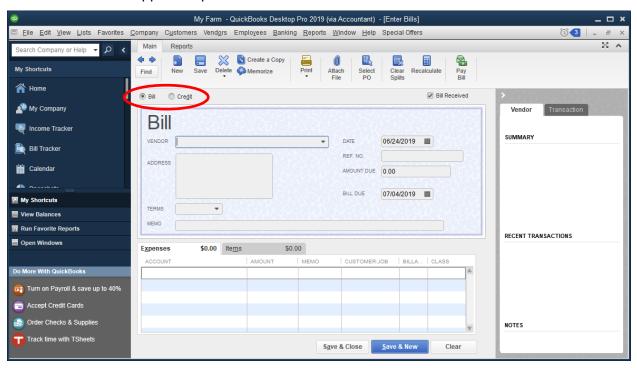
If you receive a bill that is due the same time every month and is for the same amount every month, you can memorize the bill to save time in the future. Click on the *Memorize* button at the top of the *Enter Bills* window. In the Memorize Transaction window, select *Add to my Reminders List* and QuickBooks will remind you when the next bill date is approaching. Select a payment frequency in *How Often* and enter the *Next Date*.



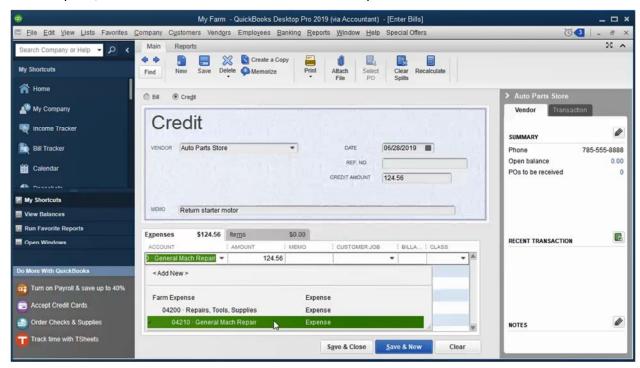
5.3.3 ENTER A CREDIT

Use a credit when you return a purchase to a vendor and they apply the return to your account.

- 1. From the Home Screen, click on Enter Bills.
- 2. Select Credit in the upper left portion of the Enter Bills window.

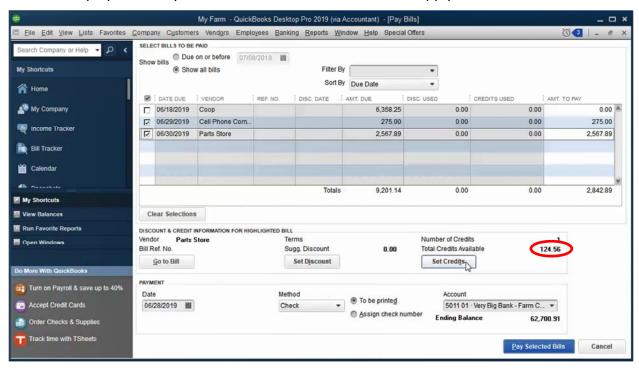


3. Select a *Vendor*. Enter the *Date* of the return and the *Credit Amount*. Select the same Account that was used to code the original purchase. For example, if the original purchase was coded 0421 Repairs, the return should also be coded 0421 Repairs.

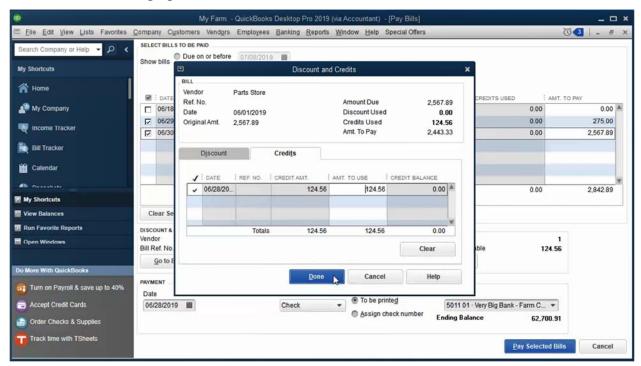


5.3.4 PAY BILLS

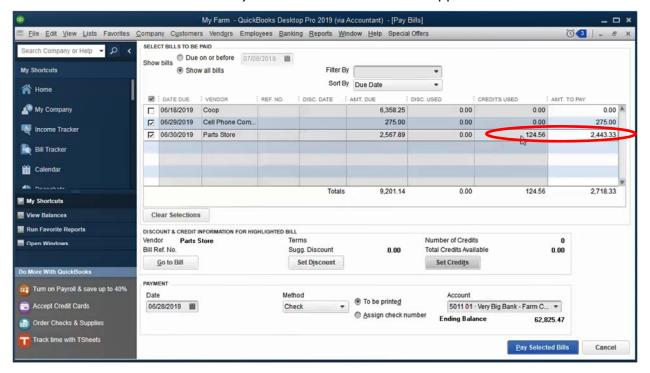
- 1. From the Home Screen, click on Pay Bills.
- 2. Several options are available at the top of the *Pay Bills* window to filter the list of bills. Place a checkmark in the left column of the bills that will be paid. If a credit is available from a vendor, it will be displayed when you click on a bill. Click *Set Credits* to apply the credits to the bill.



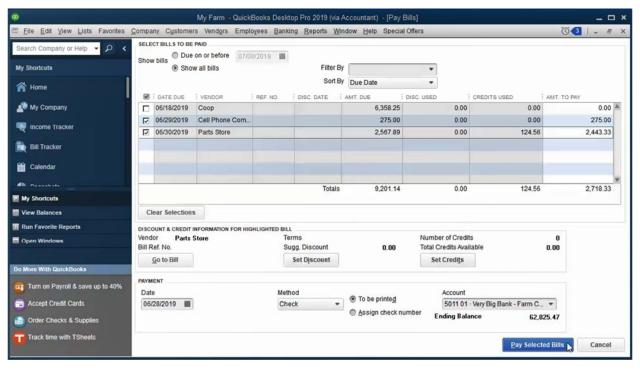
3. When the *Discounts and Credits* window opens, available credits should be automatically applied. You can choose how much of each credit to apply by checking or unchecking in the farleft column and changing *Amt to Use*. Click *Done*.



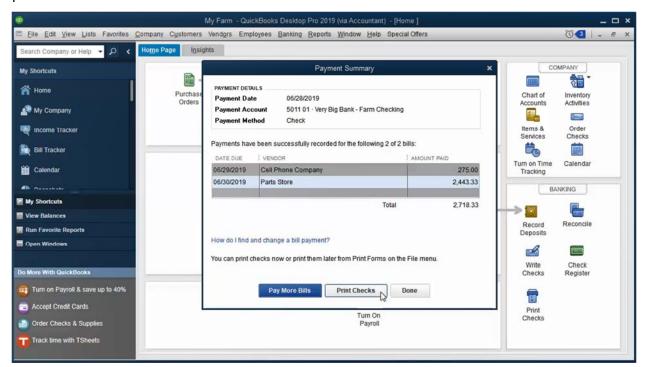
4. The Credits Used and Amount to Pay columns should reflect the applied credits.



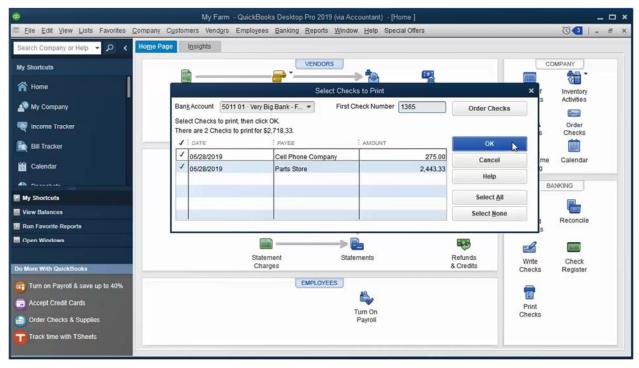
5. In the payment section, enter a *Date* and select a *Method*. If you select *Check*, select *To be* printed if you print check from QuickBooks. If you will hand write checks, select *Assign check* number. Click Pay Selected Bills.



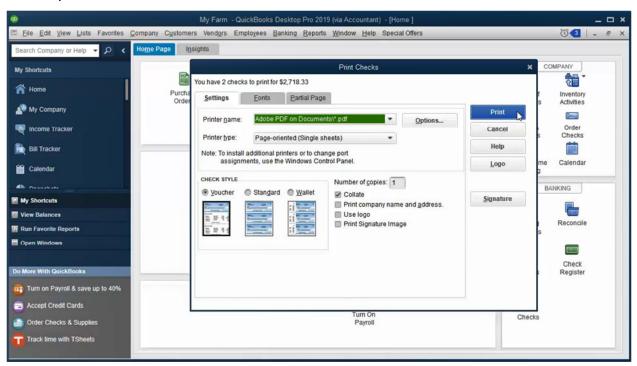
6. If you selected *To be printed*, the *Payment Summary* window will open. Click *Print Checks* to proceed.



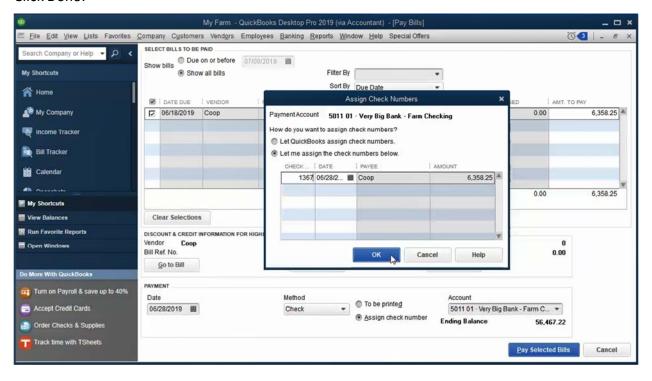
7. Enter the First Check Number and Click OK to begin printing.



8. Select your printer and appropriate *Check Style*. Click *Print*. Click *OK* if all checks printed correctly.



9. If you selected *Assign check number* is step 5, enter a check number for each bill and click *OK*. Click *Done*.



5.4 USING A LOAN REGISTER

Many Farm Credit operating loans are used in conjunction with a check book. When a check clears, it increases the loan balance directly eliminating the need to move the loan proceeds to a checking account first.

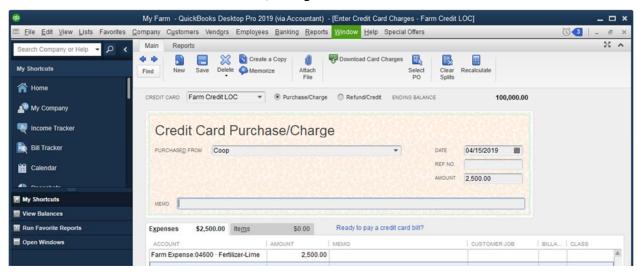
With a loan account in QuickBooks, you cannot use the *Write Checks* or *Make Deposits* windows like you can with a bank account. There are two options to work with these loans in QuickBooks.

5.4.1 OPTION 1

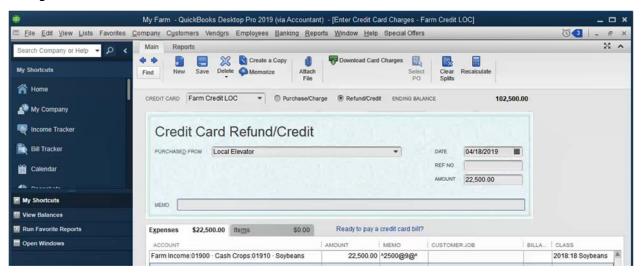
1. Add the account as a Credit Card account rather than an Other Current Liability. This allows you to us the *Enter Credit Card Charges* window as a way to write checks. You will be able to reconcile the account and move money from a checking account to make a payment. Select *Enter Credit Card Charges* in the lower right corner of the home Screen



2. Purchases can be entered as a Purchase/Charge.

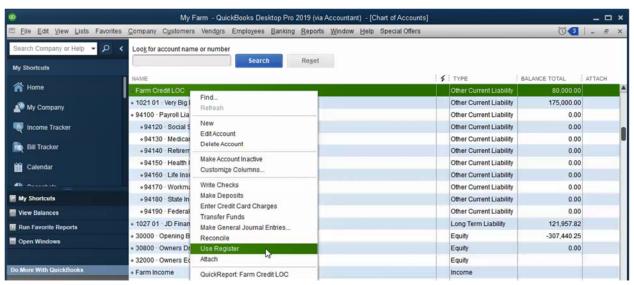


3. Deposits into a Farm Credit LOC can be made by selecting *Refund/Credit* in the *Enter Credit Card Charges* window.

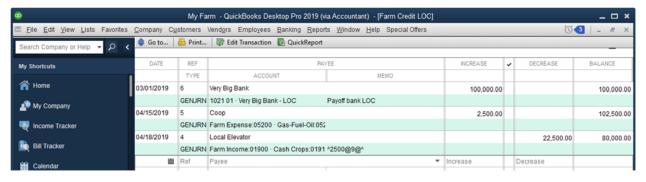


5.4.2 OPTION 2

Set the loan up as an Other Current Liability account. To enter transactions, you will need to
use the register for the loan. In the Chart of Accounts window, right-click on the loan and select
Use Register.

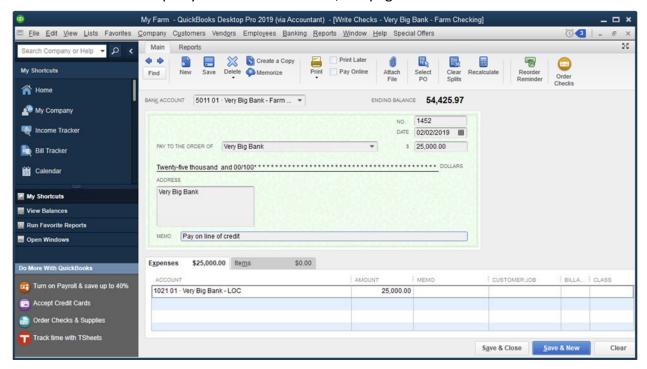


2. This allows you to enter transactions directly to the loan. Money going out will be entered in the increase column. Money coming to you will be entered in the decrease column.

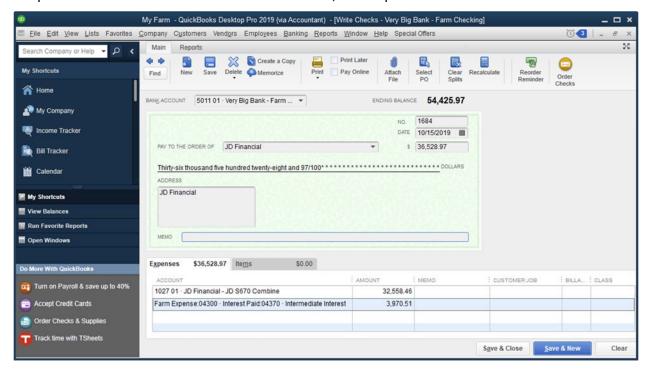


5.5 LOAN PAYMENT

A principal only loan payment is straightforward to record in QuickBooks. Simply choose the loan as the *Account* on the *Expense* tab in the lower, detail section of a *Write Checks* window. If you do not have the loan set up in your chart of accounts, see page 35.



For term loans, payments will often consist of both principal and interest. Contact the lender (or look online) to identify the interest portion of the payment. Some home mortgage loans may allocate a portion of your payment to an escrow account to pay real estate taxes and insurance. To keep an accurate balance for the escrow account, set it up as a bank account.



6 PRODUCTS PURCHASED FOR RESALE

Transactions connected to products purchased for resale can create some difficulty for many bookkeepers. For an agricultural producer, the cost of buying these products to resll is not deducted until the goods are sold. That means that the producer's accounting system must accurately keep track of all transactions related to resale goods.

When goods are purchased to resell, the cost is allocated to an inventory account that "holds" the cost. When those goods are eventually sold, the cost is moved from the inventory account to a cost of goods sold account where it is deducted against the sale price.

In the case of a producer that only buys and sells livestock once a year, entering the purchase and sale transactions is not difficult, once you understand the basics. However, for someone who is buying and selling livestock continually through the year, keeping track of the cost that can be deducted can become difficult. For that later producer, the IRS allows several methods to determine the amount that can be deducted when goods are sold. The two most common methods are average-cost and first-in-first-out (FIFO).

QuickBooks provides a built-in way of recording resale transactions. If transactions are entered correctly, it will automatically record the purchase cost in the inventory account. When those goods are eventually resold, it will automatically move the cost from the inventory account to the cost of goods sold account.

To accomplish this, QuickBooks uses the average-cost method. If you use this method for your operation, the built-in inventory tools in QuickBooks will make it relatively easy for you to keep track of the cost of resale goods. In that case, see *Resale Market Livestock Purchase (Average Cost)* on page 75 and *Resale Market Livestock Sale (Average Cost)* on page 76 to use QuickBooks to automatically calculate cost-of-goods-sold.

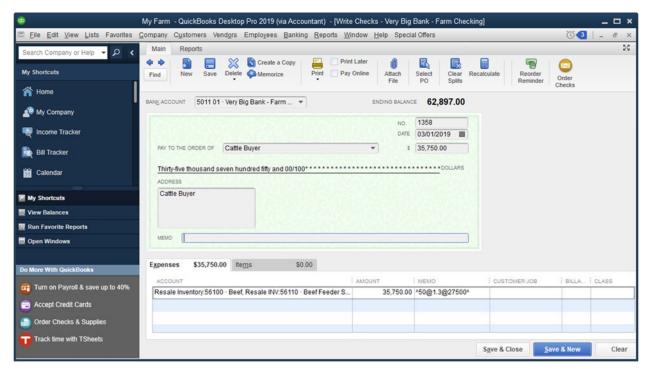
If you use the FIFO method, purchase and sale transactions will need to be manually entered to accurately deduct cost-of-goods-sold. The chapter provides you with examples of both purchase and sale transactions. When entered correctly, this manual method will "hold" the purchase cost in an inventory account and deduct the cost-of-goods-sold. Be aware, this method is simply a way to record your transactions and is not automatic. You must calculate the amount deducted as cost-of-goods-sold outside of QuickBooks. For FIFO resale instructions, see *Resale Market Livestock Purchase (FIFO)* below or *Resale Market Livestock Sale (FIFO)* on page 73.

Please contact your tax preparer for more information.

6.1 RESALE MARKET LIVESTOCK PURCHASE (FIFO)

When recording a purchase of resale livestock, select an inventory account. Do not select a cost of goods sold (COGS) account.

For purchase of steers for resale, use 56110 (Beef feeder steers) rather than 07110 (Beef feeder steers COGS). When detailing the check (the lower half of the check) use the *Expense* tab. Do not use the *Items* tab.



If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the memo column using the format:

^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

Example: 50 steers, 550 pounds each, \$1.30 per pound

^50@1.30@27500^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

The balance sheet report below shows that the purchase above increased the resale inventory account by 35,750, the purchase cost of the steers.

My Farm

Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison
As of December 31, 2019

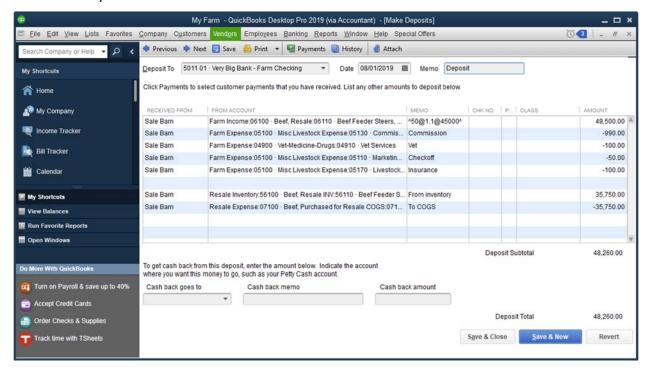
	1	Dec 31, 19	Dec 31, 18	
*ASSETS				
Current Assets				
▼ Checking/Savings				
5011 01 · Very Big Bank - Farm Checking	•	27,147.00	5,000.00	
5018 01 · Very Big Bank - Savings		1,500.00	50,000.00	
Total Checking/Savings		28,647.00	55,000.00	
▼ Other Current Assets				
Resale Inventory				
▼ 56100 · Beef, Resale INV				
56110 · Beef Feeder Steers, Resale.		35,750.00	0.00	
Total 56100 · Beef, Resale INV		35,750.00	0.00	
Total Resale Inventory		35,750.00	0.00	
Total Other Current Assets		35,750.00	0.00	
Total Current Assets		64,397.00	55,000.00	
▼ Other Assets				
1068 01 · COOP Deferred Patronage		9,517.57	9,517.57	
Total Other Assets		9,517.57	9,517.57	
TOTAL ASSETS		73,914.57	64,517.57	
▼ LIABILITIES & EQUITY				

6.2 RESALE MARKET LIVESTOCK SALE (FIFO)

Using this method, the sale of products for resale will involve two different things happening simultaneously on a single transaction. First, the sale of the goods needs to be recorded. If the sale transaction includes deductions, like commission at a sale barn, include those adjustments as negative entries.

The second component of the transaction is moving the original purchase price from the inventory account to the cost-of-goods-sold account where it is deducted. Again, you will need to calculate this amount outside of QuickBooks.

Use Make Deposits to record the sale transaction.



When entering a market livestock sale, you have two options; enter the net sale amount or enter the gross sale with deductions for commission, checkoff, vet, feed, insurance, etc. The example shown above is the second option.

If you choose the second option, enter any deductions as a negative number. Use the codes below to detail the discounts:

Commissions	05130
Yardage	05130
Insurance	05170
Veterinary	04910
Feed	04450
Checkoff	05110

If you are using classes to allocate income and expenses between enterprises, make sure you select the appropriate class in the class column.

If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the description column using the format:

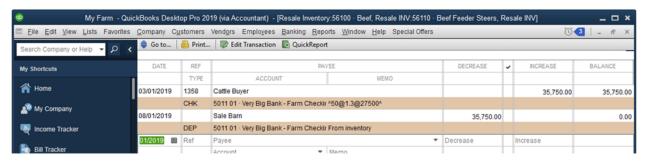
^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

Example: 50 steers, 900 pounds each, \$1.10 per pound

^50@1.10@45000^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

By viewing the register for the inventory account (56110 in this case), you can see that the value of the inventory account increased in March when the calves were purchased and decreased again in August when the calves were sold.



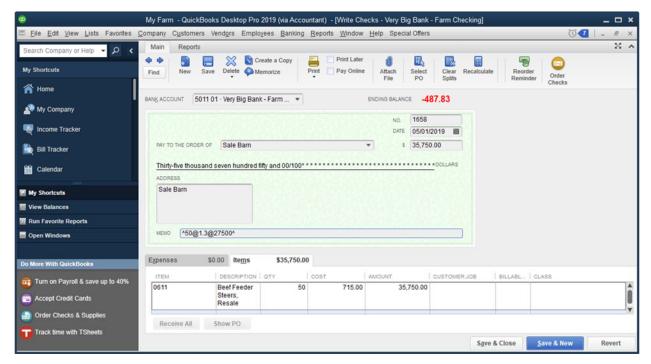
A profit and loss report shows that the calf sale is recorded as income and the purchase cost is deducted as a cost-of-goods-sold.

Profit & Loss January through December 2019 Jan - Dec 19 ▼ Ordinary Income/Expense ▼ Income Farm Income ▼ 06100 · Beef, Resale 49,500,00 ◀ 06110 · Beef Feeder Steers, Resale 49,500.00 Total 06100 · Beef, Resale Total Farm Income 49,500.00 49,500.00 Cost of Goods Sold Resale Expense ▼ 07100 · Beef, Purchased for Resale COGS 07110 · Beef Feeder Steers COGS 35,750.00 35.750.00 Total 07100 · Beef, Purchased for Resale C... **Total Resale Expense** 35,750.00 Total COGS 35,750.00 **Gross Profit** 13,750.00 13,750.00 **Net Ordinary Income** 13,750.00

My Farm

6.3 RESALE MARKET LIVESTOCK PURCHASE (AVERAGE COST)

Use the *Items* tab in the lower, detail portion of *Write Checks* to enter the purchase of an item for resale.



If you see an *Item's Cost Changed* window, check *Do not display this message in the future* and click *No*.



If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the memo column using the format:

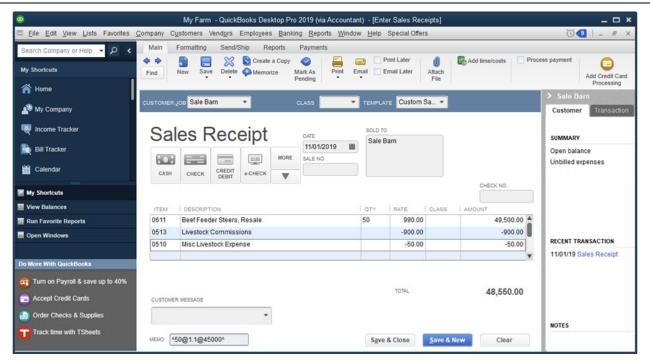
^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

Example: 50 steers, 550 pounds each, \$1.30 per pound

^50@1.30@27500^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

6.4 RESALE MARKET LIVESTOCK SALE (AVERAGE COST)



When entering a market livestock sale, you have two options; enter the net sale amount or enter the gross sale with deductions for commission, checkoff, vet, feed, insurance, etc. The example shown above is the second option.

If you choose the second option, enter any deductions as a negative number. Use the codes below to detail the discounts:

Camanatastana	0543
Commissions	0513
Yardage	0513
Insurance	0517
Veterinary	0491
Feed	0445
Checkoff	0511

If you are using classes to allocate income and expenses between enterprises, make sure you select the appropriate class in the class column.

If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the description column using the format:

^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

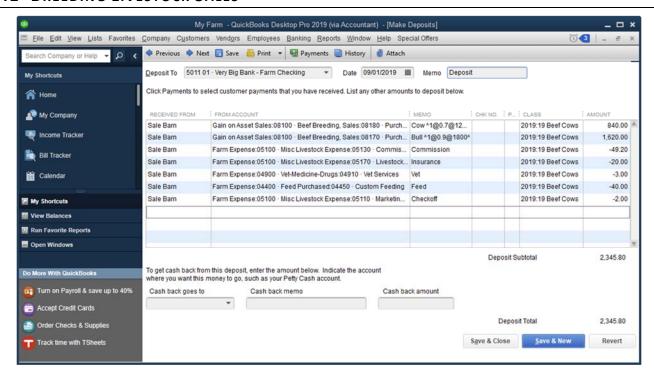
Example: 50 steers, 900 pounds each, \$1.10 per pound

^50@1.10@45000^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

7 CAPITAL ASSETS

7.1 BREEDING LIVESTOCK SALES



When entering a breeding livestock sale, you have two options; enter the net sale amount or enter the gross sale with deductions for commission, checkoff, vet, feed, insurance, etc. The example shown above is the second option.

If you choose the second option, enter any deductions as a negative number. Use the codes below to detail the discounts:

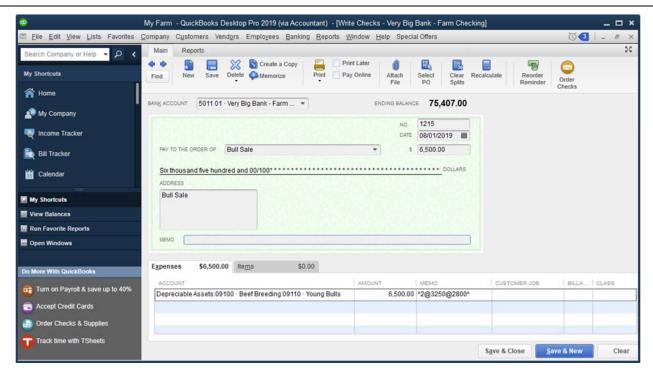
Commissions	05130
Yardage	05130
Insurance	05170
Veterinary	04910
Feed	04450
Checkoff	05110

If you are using classes to allocate income and expenses between enterprises, make sure you select the appropriate class in the class column.

If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the description column using the format:

^units@dollars per unit@total weight^ Example:1 cow, 1200 pounds, \$0.70 per pound ^1@0.70@1200^ Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

7.2 Breeding Livestock Purchase



If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the memo column using the format:

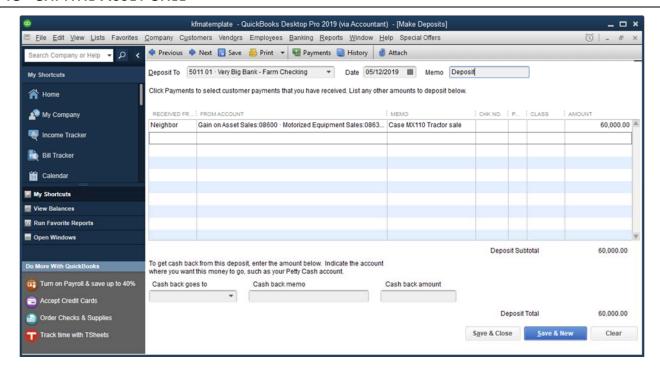
^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

Example: 2 bulls, 1,400 pounds each, \$3,250 each

^2@3250@2800^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

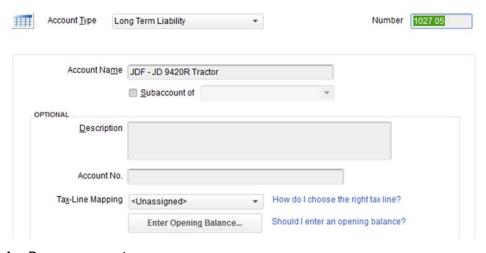
7.3 CAPITAL ASSET SALE



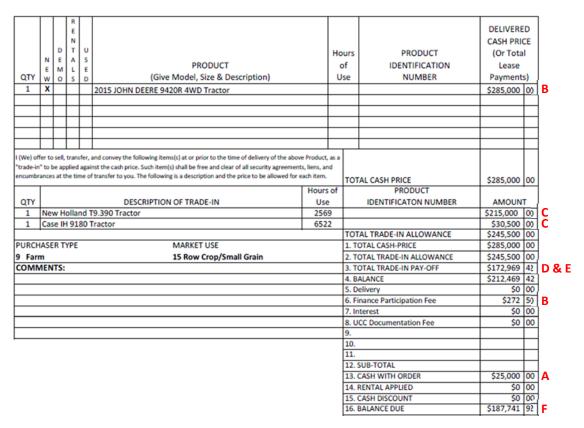
7.4 DEBT FINANCED CAPITAL ASSET PURCHASE

When machinery or equipment is purchased, the transaction may include a trade-in and/or financing. Use the example below as a guide to record the purchase.

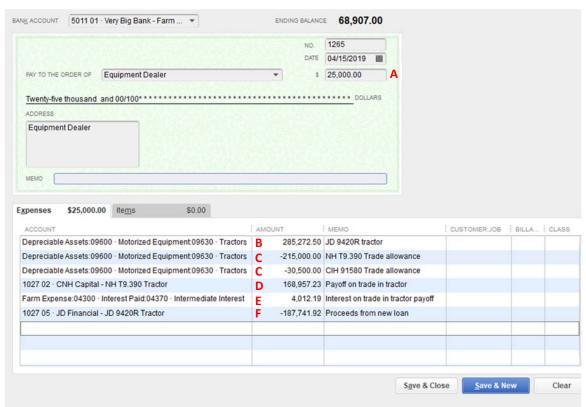
Before recording the purchase transactions, create a new long-term loan. See page 35. DO NOT enter an opening balance.



- A. Down payment
- B. Full price of new asset (including any financing fees)
- C. Trade-in allowance on old asset
- D. Payoff of loan on old asset
- E. Interest due at payoff of loan of old asset (if interest is unknown entire payoff amount in D)
- F. Proceeds from new loan



The sum of all detail line items should equal the amount of the check written.



A capital asset purchase without financing will be recorded in a similar manner but without lines D, E, or F.

8 Invoicing

An invoice is a means of sending a bill to someone who you have done work for or has purchased something from you. Most often they are used when you have done custom work for someone.

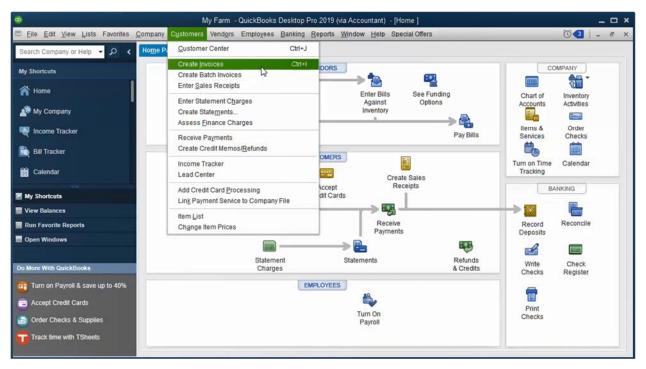
In QuickBooks, the process of invoicing requires three steps: creating the invoice, receiving a payment from the customer, and recording the deposit to your checking account.

QuickBooks uses *Items* to detail an invoice. *Items* are connected to income or expense accounts but behave differently than an income or expense account. For more information on *Items* or to activate *Items* included with the KFMA QuickBooks template files, see page 99.

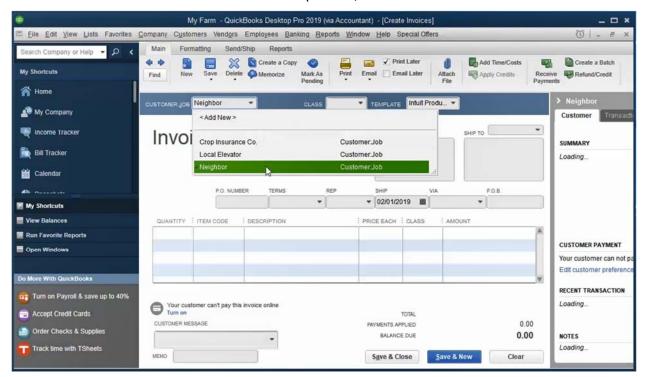
8.1 CREATE AN INVOICE

When you create an invoice, QuickBooks will increase the balance in Accounts Receivable (A/R) and knows that the increase is attributable to the customer invoiced.

1. To create a new invoice, click on the *Customers* menu and select *Create Invoices* or select *Create Invoices* on the *Home Screen*.

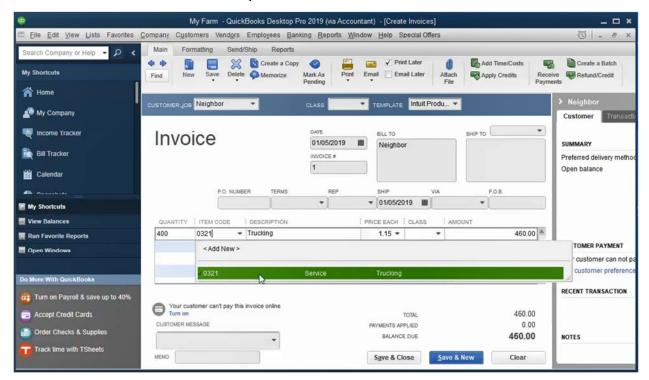


2. Select a customer from the Customer: Job drop down;



3. Enter the invoice *Date*, *Quantity*, and type the *Item Code* or select from the menu. If you are using a downloaded company file template, preconfigured items are available for nearly all income codes in the KFMA chart of accounts. If you do not see an item, it may be hidden.

Once an item is selected, QuickBooks will automatically fill in the *Description*. Edit *Description* as needed and enter a *Price Each*. QuickBooks will calculate *Amount*.



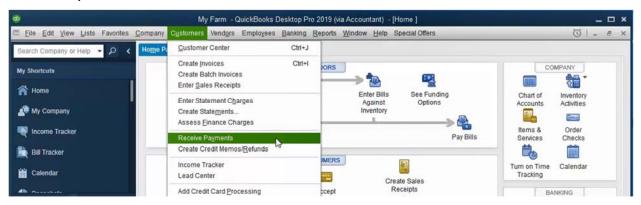
- 4. If you see a *Price Level/Billing Rate Level* window. Check the box in front of *Do not display this message in the future* and click *OK*.
- 5. Click Save & Close when finished.

8.2 RECEIVE A CUSTOMER PAYMENT

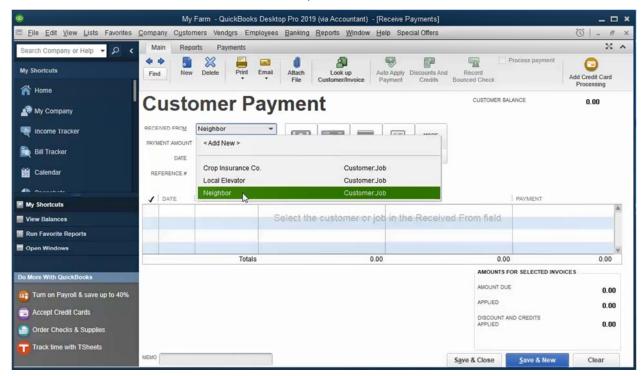
When you receive a customer payment, QuickBooks will decrease Accounts Receivable (A/R) and increase the balance in the Undeposited Funds account. QuickBooks uses this Undeposited Funds account to track funds received that have not made it to the bank.

If you receive a customer payment, make certain that you complete the process by using *Record Deposit*. If these customer payments are not handled properly, income may duplicated on profit and loss reports.

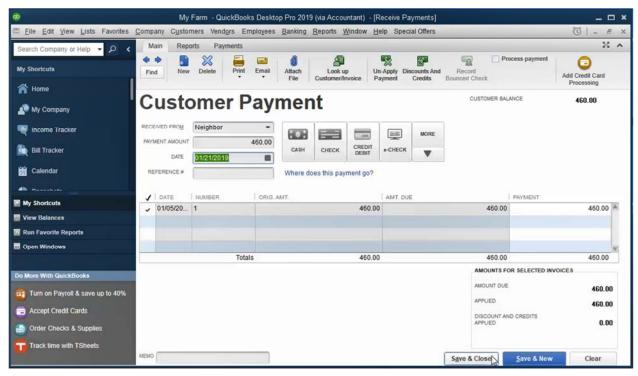
1. From the *Home Screen*, select *Receive Payments* or click the *Customers* menu and select *Receive Payments*.



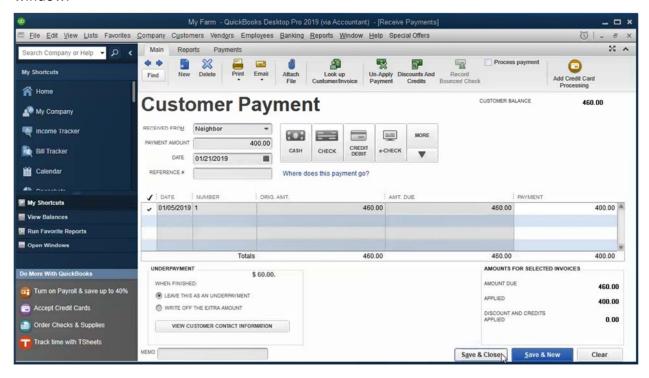
2. Select the customer in the Received From drop down.



3. Once you have selected a customer, QuickBooks will display a list of unpaid invoices for that customer. When you enter a *Payment Amount*, it will place a checkmark in the far-left column of an invoice that matches the payment amount. If no invoices match the payment amount exactly, QuickBooks will apply partial payments starting with the oldest invoice. You can modify how a payment is applied to an invoice by changing the amount in the *Payment* column.

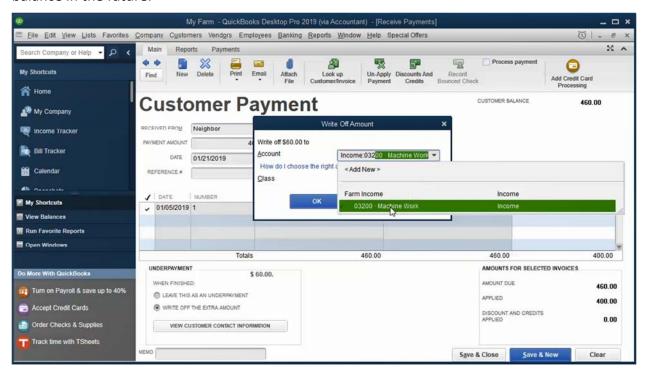


4. If the *Payment Amount* is <u>less</u> than the total *Amount Due* on the selected invoices, an *Underpayment* section will be displayed in the lower left corner of the Customer Payment window.

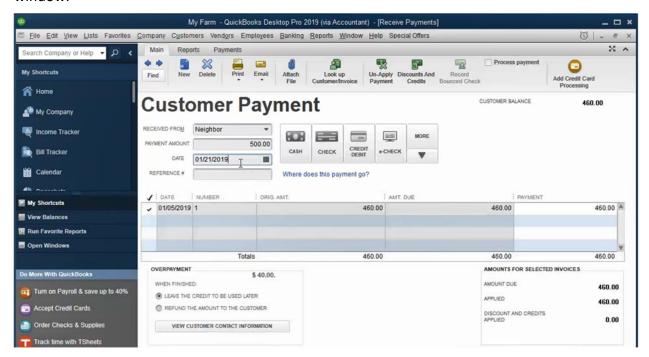


If you select *Leave this as an underpayment*, QuickBooks will continue to show an open or unpaid balance for this customer. The next time you receive a payment from the customer, the payment will be applied first to the open balance. Select this option if you are unsure that the customer will pay the remaining balance at a later date.

If you select *Write off the extra amount*, QuickBooks will prompt you to select an *Account* to reflect the amount of the write off. Select an account that is similar to the income account on the original invoice. Use this option if you know the customer **will not** pay the remaining balance in the future.



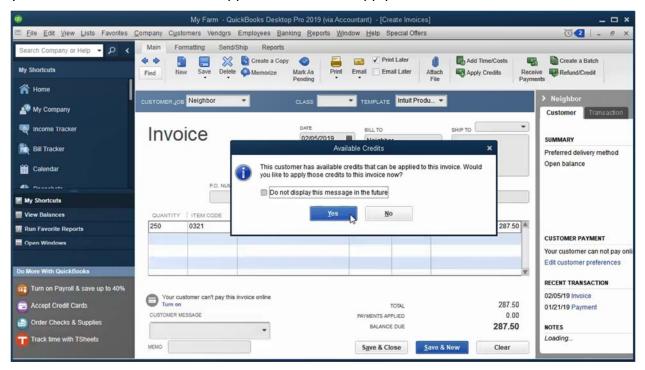
5. If the *Payment Amount* is <u>more</u> than the total *Amt Due* on the selected invoices, an *Overpayment* section will be displayed in the lower left corner of the Customer Payment window.



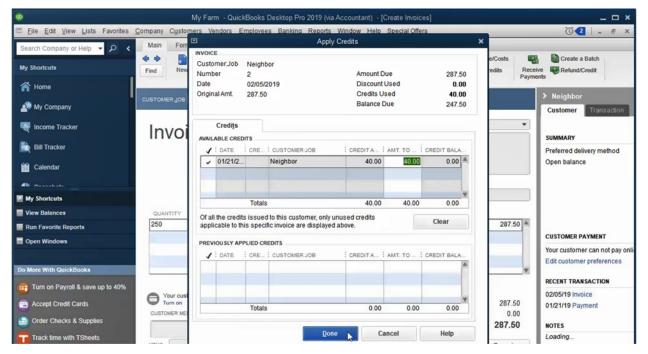
If the overpayment is correct and is for additional goods or services, beyond the original invoice, go back and create an additional invoice in the amount of the overpayment. Then apply the customer payment to both the original invoice and the overpayment invoice.

If the overpayment is an error and you anticipate invoicing the customer in the future for additional work, select *Leave the credit to be used later*.

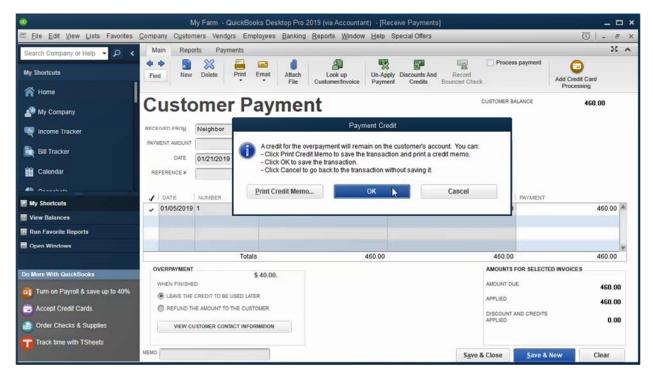
When you create a future invoice for this customer and save it, QuickBooks will remind you that you have credits available to be applied. Click Yes to apply available credits to the invoice.



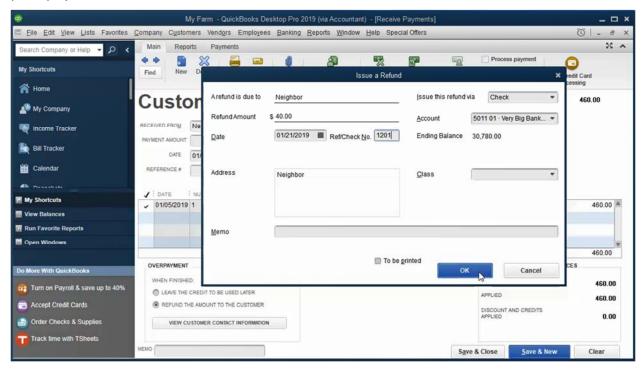
Select the credit to apply by placing a checkmark in the left column. You can partially apply a credit by changing the value in *Amt to use*. Click Done when you are finished.



If you would like to print a credit memo to send to the customer, reminding them of their overpayment, select *Print Credit Memo*.... Otherwise, click *OK*.



If the overpayment is an error and no additional work will be done for the customer, select *Refund the amount to the customer*. When you save the customer payment, QuickBooks will prompt you to create a check to issue the refund.

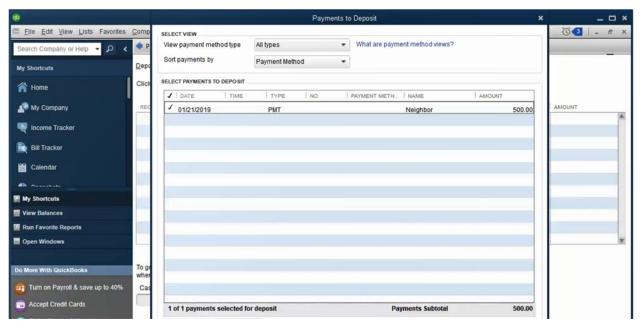


8.3 RECORD A DEPOSIT

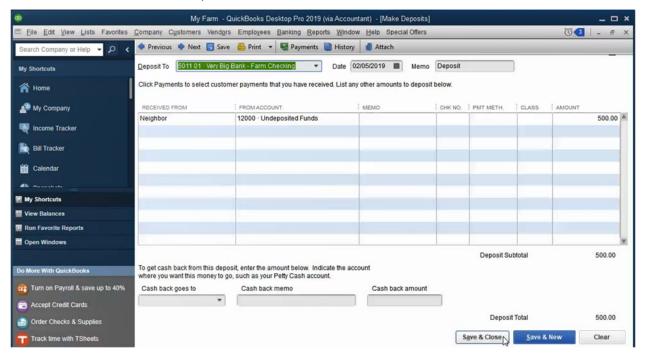
When a deposit is recorded, QuickBooks decreases the Undeposited Funds account and increases the cash balance in the bank account selected.

1. On the *Home Screen*, select *Record Deposits*. The number in the red box near the *Record Deposits* icon is the number of customer payments that have been received but not deposited.

2. The *Make Deposits* window and *Payments to Deposit* window should both open automatically. Place a checkmark in front of each customer payment that will be included in the deposit. You can select payments from multiple customers at once. Click *OK*.



3. The selected customer payments are automatically entered on the *Make Deposits* window. Select the appropriate bank account under *Deposit To* and change the *Date* as needed. You can add additional lines to the deposit if needed. Click *Save & Close*.



9 SHORTCUT PAYROLL

This method is a shortcut to subscribing to the QuickBooks payroll service which is \$2-300 per year. For most agricultural employers, the subscription may be more than you need, especially if your tax preparer handles year-end payroll reporting (W2s, W3, 943, 940, etc) for you. This shortcut method requires that you have a basic understanding of payroll and that you have means of calculating paychecks, either by hand or with a spreadsheet. If you are a KFMA member, a spreadsheet is available to assist in payroll calculation.

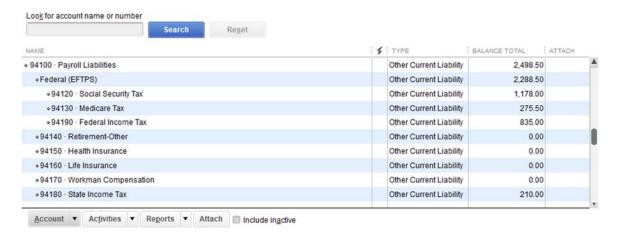
Consult your tax preparer if you have questions related to payroll. Payroll withholding mistakes can be costly to fix.

This method works best for "simple" payroll but with a little effort, a savvy bookkeeper can handle "complicated" payroll where you are deducting for health insurance, retirement plan contributions, or other pre-tax deductions. That said, if you have more than a few employees or have more complicated payroll (retirement or health insurance deductions from paychecks), a subscription to QuickBooks payroll service may be worthwhile as you can save time and potentially reduce errors.

With this shortcut method, you will not be able to use the payroll reports built into QuickBooks.

9.1 PAYROLL LIABILITY ACCOUNTS

Payroll liability accounts are essential to keep a running total of the amount you owe IRS or Kansas Department of Revenue for paycheck withholding. The KFMA QuickBooks template file should include several Other Current Liability accounts that are used to track payroll liability. Verify that the accounts below are included in your chart of accounts before starting with payroll. If they are not, they may be inactive (see page 3) or you may need to add them (page 35).



9.2 CREATE A PAYCHECK

Once you have calculated a paycheck, entry in QuickBooks is achieved by using several positive and negative adjustments in the detail section of the paycheck. The components of a basic paycheck are outlined below and are identified with red letters on the sample paycheck below. The example assumes that the agricultural employer is not subject to state or federal unemployment and does not deduct from paychecks for health insurance, retirement contributions, or any other pre-tax reductions.

When you write the first paycheck to an employee, you may see a *Name Not Found* window. You can either select *Quick Add* or *Set Up* to enter the employee's details. When selecting the type of name you are adding (Customer, Vendor, Employee, or Other), add the name as a *Vendor*. If you add the name as an *Employee*, warning windows will pop up when you us the *Write Checks* window and select an employee as the payee.

For simple agricultural payroll, like this example, some basic formulas are used to calculate components of the paycheck. Please consult your tax advisor before you start paying employees!

Employer's share of Social Security = 0.062 X gross wages

Employee's share of Social Security = 0.062 X gross wages

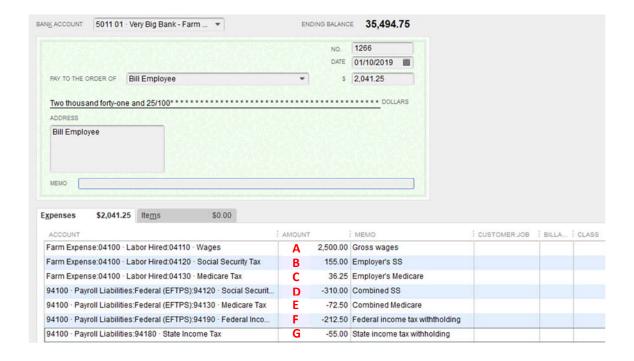
Employer's share of Medicare = 0.0145 X gross wages

Employee's share of Medicare = 0.0145 X gross wages

Federal income tax withholding = Lookup in withholding tables (IRS Pub 51) using withholding allowances from Form W-4

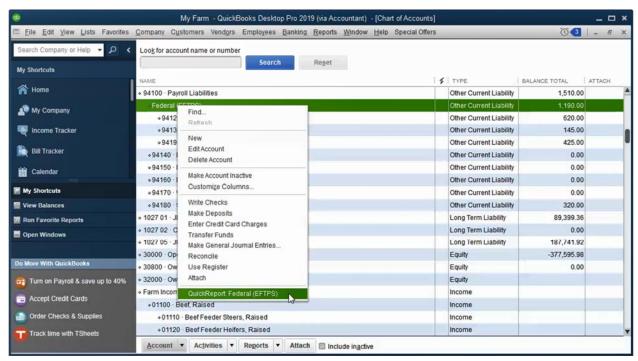
Kansas income tax withholding = Lookup in withholding tables (KDOR Pub KW-100) using withholding allowances from Kansas KW-4

- A. 04110 Gross wages
- B. 04120 *Employer's* share of Social Security
- C. 04130 *Employer's* share of Medicare
- D. 94120 Combined *employer and employee* share of Social Security (enter as a negative)
- E. 94130 Combined *employer* and *employee* share of Medicare (enter as a negative)
- F. 94190 Federal income tax withheld (enter as a negative)
- G. 94180 State income tax withheld (enter as a negative)

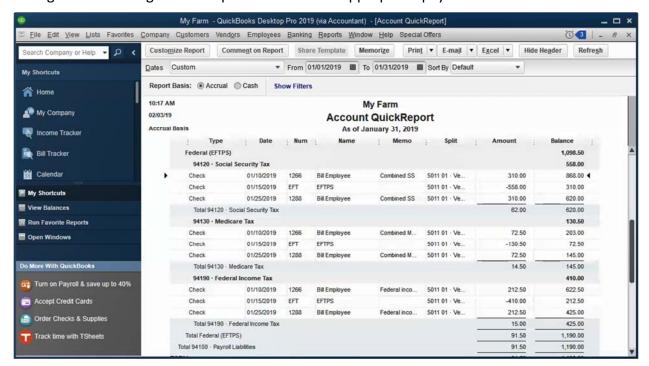


9.3 PAYING PAYROLL LIABILITIES

- 1. Open the chart of accounts (*Lists>Chart of Accounts*) and scroll until you find the Payroll Liabilities accounts.
- 2. To determine your federal liability, right-click on *Federal* and select *QuickReport: Federal* (*EFTPS*). Right-click on *State Income Tax* and select *QuickReport* for your state liability.



3. Change the date range of the report to reflect the appropriate payroll month.

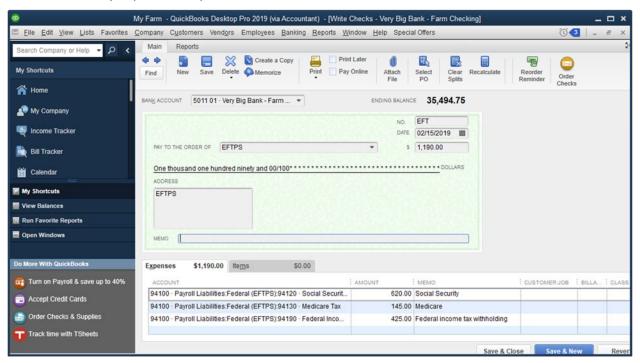


For many agricultural employers, payroll liabilities must be paid by the 15th of the month following the payroll month in question.

In this sample, the liability balance of \$1,098.50 (first report line) was carried in from the previous month. This was liability that was incurred in the previous month (December) and paid on the 15th of the report month (January).

When making a payment to the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS), agricultural employers do not need to identify the components of liability payments (Social Security, Medicare, and federal income tax withholding). You will pay EFTPS one payment for all federal withholding. The total at the bottom of the report (\$1,190.00) is the liability balance that is due (for January) by the 15th of the month following (February). Print this report or write down the total liability balance.

- 4. From the Home Screen, select Write Checks.
- 5. Select the appropriate payroll liability accounts as the expense details and enter the amounts from the liability report in step 3.



Consult your tax preparer if you have questions related to payroll. Payroll withholding mistakes can be costly to fix.

Liability payments to state agencies for state income tax withholding will be handled in the same manner.

10 RECONCILING ACCOUNTS

Reconciling bank accounts is critical to accurate recordkeeping. Reconciliation insures that all transactions *amounts* are entered correctly. DO NOT skip this step!



VERY BIG BANK 11111 Gravel Road MANHATTAN KS 66502 1-800-222-2222

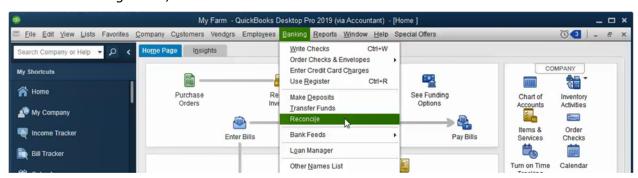
CHECKING ACCOUNT STATEMENT Page: 1 of 1

My Farm	Statement Period	Account No.
1234 Fake Street	01-01-2019 to 01-31-2019	0005-
Manhattan, KS 66502		123-456-7

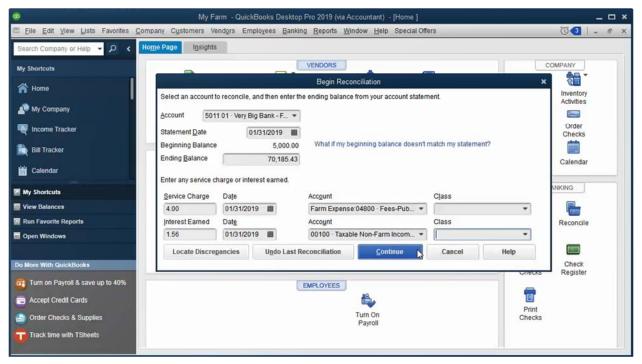
Checking Summary		
	INSTANCES	AMOUNT
Beginning Balance		5,000.00
Deposits and Additions	5	70,781.56
Checks & Other Withdrawels	7	5,592.13
Fee & Charges	1	4.00
Ending Balance	•	\$70,185.43

Date	Description	Withdrawals	Deposits	Balance
01-01	Previous Balance			5,000.00
01-02	Gas Station	45.65		4,954.35
01-12	Check 1102	50.00		4,904.35
01-09	Check 1103	250.00		4,654.35
01-13	Check 1266	2,041.25		2,613.10
01-15	EFTPS	1,098.50		1,514.60
01-15	Sweep from loan		45,000.00	46,514.60
01-29	Check 1288	2,041.25		44,473.35
01-29	Gas Station	65.48		44,407.87
01-31	Deposit		6,280.00	50,687.87
01-31	Deposit		16,000.00	66,687.87
01-31	Deposit		3,500.00	70,187.87
01-31	Statement fee	4.00		70,183.87
01-31	Interest earned		1.56	70,185.43
01-31	Ending Balance			70,185.43
	TOTALS	5,596.13	70,781.56	

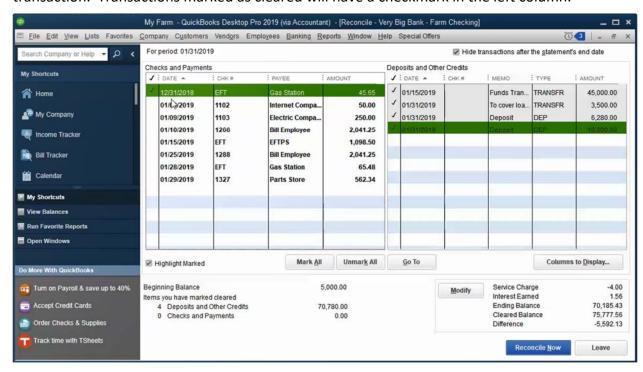
1. From the Banking menu, select Reconcile.



2. Enter the *Ending Balance* and *Statement Date* from the bank statement. QuickBooks will carry over the ending balance from the last reconciliation and automatically enter it as the beginning balance. If you enter an amount for a *Service Charge* or *Interest Earned*, QuickBooks will automatically enter these transactions into the account register. If you have already made these entries manually, do not enter them hers as you will end up with duplicates.

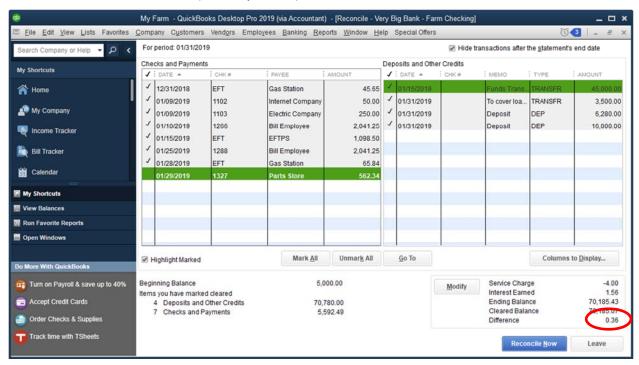


3. Work methodically through the bank statement starting at the beginning. For each transaction on the bank statement, click on that transaction in the reconcile window to mark it as cleared. Make a check mark on the paper statement to indicate you have already accounted for the transaction. Transactions marked as cleared will have a checkmark in the left column.



4. Once you have worked through all transactions on the bank statement, review the *Difference* amount in the lower right corner of the *Reconcile* window. If *Difference* is *not* zero, there is a transaction missing, a duplicate transaction, or the amount of a transaction was entered incorrectly. To edit a transaction, click on it and click the *Go To* button. When you have finished editing a transaction, click *Save & Close* to return to the *Reconcile* window.

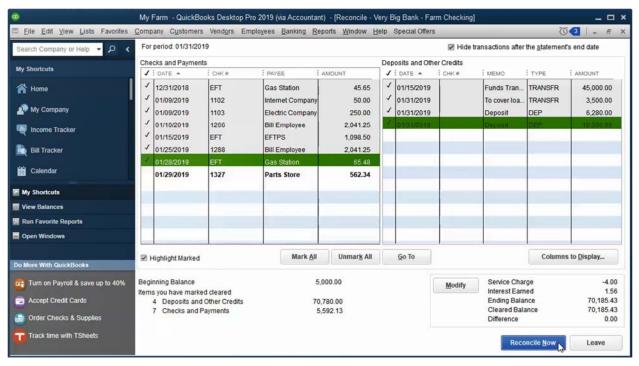
If the difference amount is a multiple of 9, look for transposed numbers. In this case, the debit to Gas Station on 1/28 was entered in QuickBooks as 65.84. It should have been entered as 65.48, so Difference is \$0.36 (a multiple of 9).



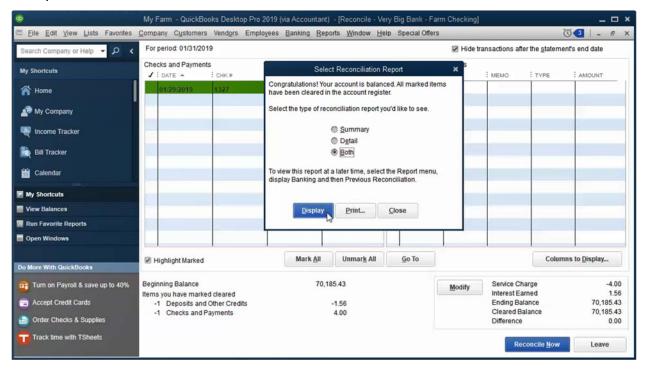
If you are having trouble identifying where an error might be, you can narrow it to either deposits or checks by comparing the totals for each from your bank statement to the cleared totals in the bottom left corner of the reconcile screen.

There may be transactions entered in QuickBooks that have not cleared your bank account as of the end of the statement. In this sample, the check to Parts Store (#1327) was entered in QuickBooks but had not cleared the bank. Do not click on the outstanding transactions to mark them as cleared.

If Difference is zero, the bank account is balanced to the bank statement. Click Reconcile Now to finish.



6. You will have a chance to *View* or *Print* a *Reconciliation Report*. Select *Summary, Detail* or *Both* and click *Display* to view the report. It is a good idea to print the *Detail* report and save a copy with your bank statement.



11 INVENTORY

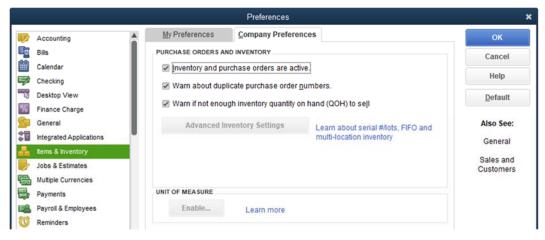
QuickBooks contains built-in tools that allow users to keep track of inventory on hand. However, these tools are designed for a non-farm business which means, to use these tools for a farm business, we need to trick QuickBooks into doing what we want.

From an accounting standpoint, he major difference between a farm business and a non-farm business is the way that the cost of purchased inputs are deducted. While both types of businesses purchase products to resell (resale livestock) or purchase components that become a different product (seed, chemical, fertilizer, etc), a non-farm business cannot deduct the cost of purchasing these inputs until the end product is sold.

The farm business concept of a raised product (a product that has no purchase cost) does not fit well with the non-farm business accounting procedures within QuickBooks. That does not mean we cannot use QuickBooks to keep track of raised inventory, it just means we must trick it to do what we want.

It is very important that you read, understand, and follow the steps outlined in this chapter. Deviating from these procedures could result in unintended consequences and inaccurate accounting records.

Before beginning, you will need to verify that inventory is active in QuickBooks. You can tell quickly by looking at the Home screen. If you see an icon for Purchase Orders and an icon for Receive Inventory, inventory is active. If not, go to *Edit>Preferences* and select *Items & Inventory* on the left side. Under *Company Preferences* tab, make sure that *Inventory and purchase orders are active* is checked.



If you are keeping an inventory of a commodity on hand, DO NOT use the *Make Deposits* window directly to record a sale. You must use either a *Sales Receipt* or *Invoice* to sell a product. A sales receipt is used to record an after-the-fact sale. For example, if you deliver grain to an elevator and receive a check the same day, use a sales receipt to record the transaction.

An invoice should be used when you have sold (and possibly delivered) a product and will be paid at a later date. An invoice is generally used when you want to send a document to your customer so that they know the quantity they purchased and how much they owe you. For example, if you

deliver hay to your neighbor and you will not be paid for several weeks, use an invoice. See page 81 for information on recording invoices.

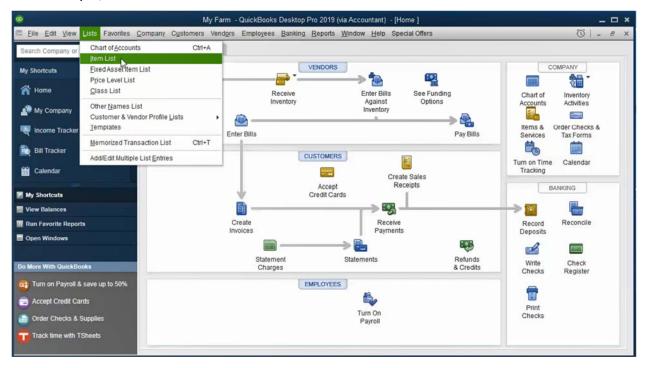
11.1 ITEMS

When keeping track of raised inventory, you must be careful to only use sales receipts or invoices to record the sale of a commodity. For either transaction, QuickBooks uses *Items* to add details regarding what was sold, and the quantity sold. Several different types of *Items* are available including services, inventory parts, non-inventory parts, other charge, subtotal, and discounts. For our purposes, we will only be interested in *Service Items* and *Inventory Part Items*.

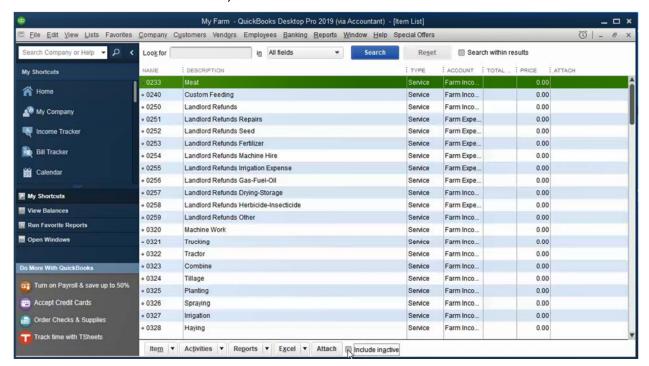
Service Items are connected to one income or expense account and are generally used when you sell a service rather than a product. Service Items do not affect the amount of inventory on hand.

An *Inventory Part Item* will impact quantity of a product on hand. It is connected to three accounts; an inventory account, an income account, and a cost-of-good-sold account. When the product is purchased, QuickBooks "holds" the initial purchase cost in an inventory account. This inventory account will show up on a balance sheet as a current asset. When the product is eventually sold, QuickBooks will record the sale in the income account and move the appropriate amount from the inventory account to the cost-of-good-sold account, where the purchase cost is deducted against the income from the sale.

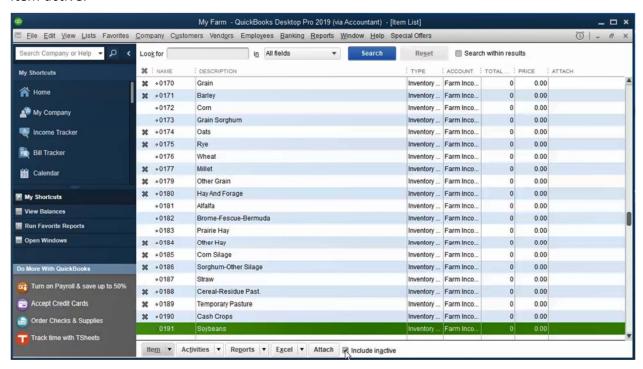
Many Service Items and Inventory Part Items are included in the preconfigured KFMA
 QuickBooks template file, but most are inactive by default. Before you begin using invoices or
 sales receipts, make sure that the needed Items are active. Select List>Item List.



2. At the bottom of the list of *Items*, select *Include Inactive*.

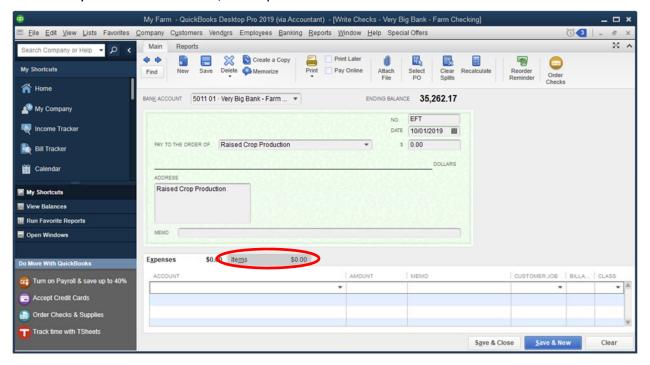


3. An X in the left column means that an *Item* is inactive. Click on the X to clear it and make an *Item* active.

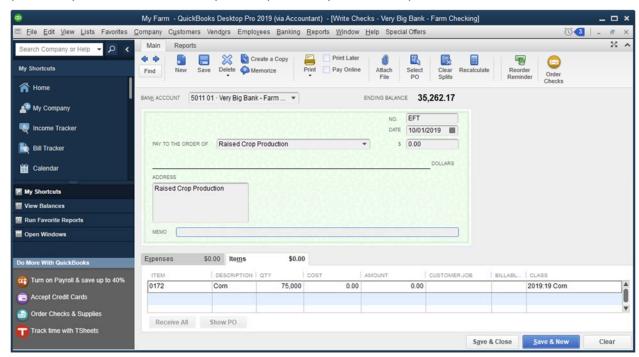


11.2 ADDING RAISED INVENTORY

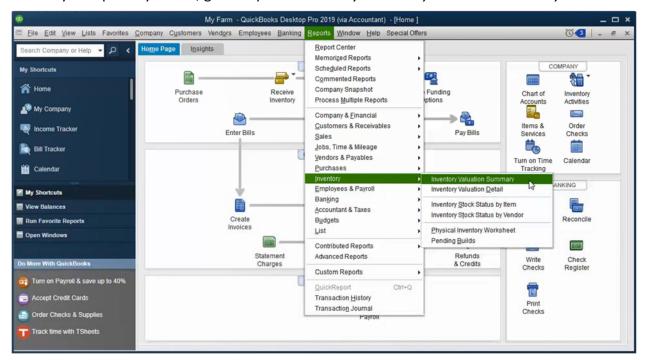
1. The quickest way to add raised inventory is to "purchase" the inventory for zero dollars using the *Write Checks* window. When you initially open *Write Checks*, the *Expenses* tab will be selected by default in the lower, detail portion of the check. Click on the *Items* tab.



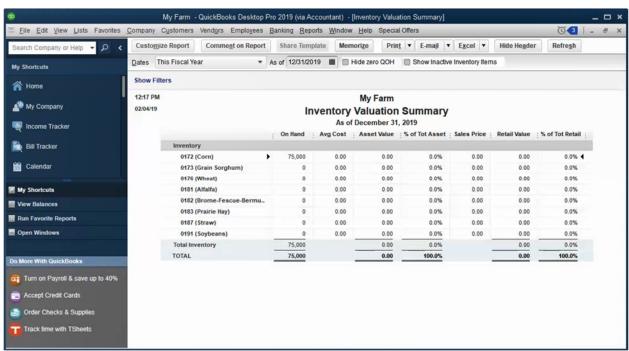
2. Select the *Item* associated with the commodity you want to add to inventory. Enter the number of head, number of bushels or tons of production (*QTY*) you are adding. For raised production, *Cost* <u>must be</u> zero. Click *Save* & *Close*. If you are adding production from a previous year, enter the last day of the previous year as the "purchase" *Date*.



3. To verify the quantity added, go to Reports>Inventory>Inventory Valuation Summary



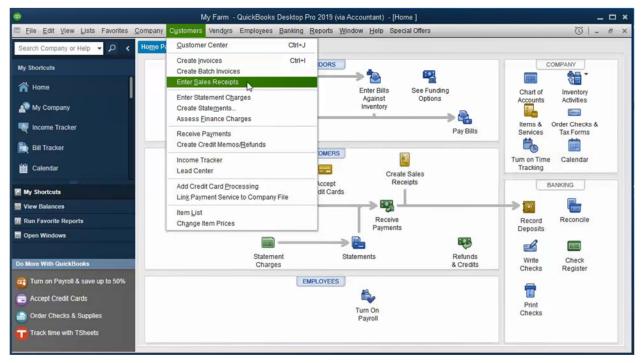
The valuation summary should reflect the quantity added. You many need to adjust Dates



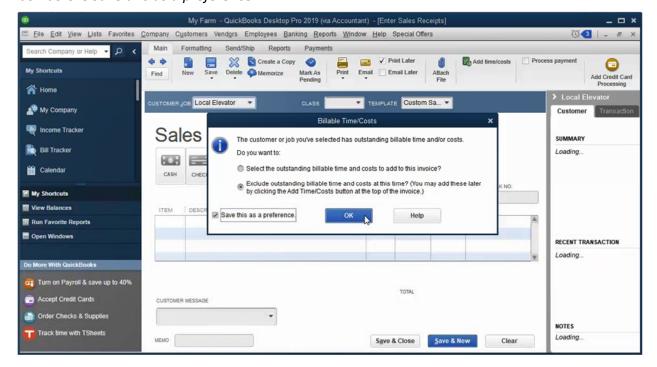
11.3 SALE RECEIPTS

11.3.1 CREATE A SALES RECEIPT

1. To create a Sales Receipt, select the *Customers* menu and click *Enter Sales Receipt* or click on the *Create Sales Receipt* icon on the *Home Screen*.

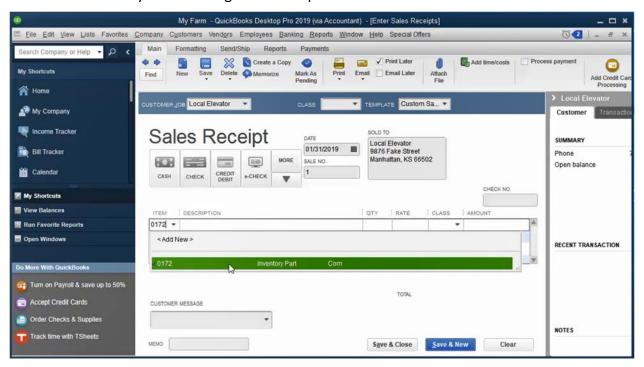


2. Select a customer from the *Customer:Job* drop down. If you see a Billable Time/Costs window, select the second option, *Exclude outstanding billable time and costs at this time?* and check the box before *Save this as a preference*.

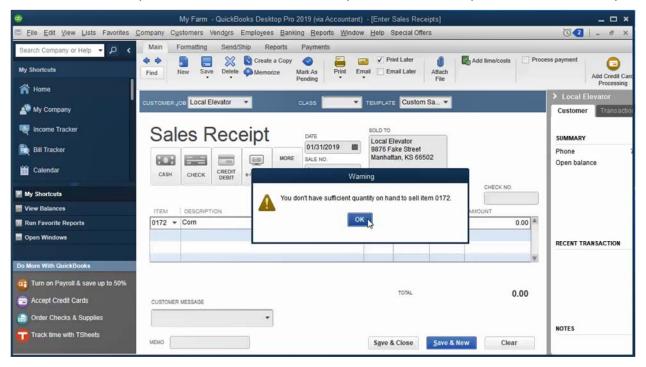


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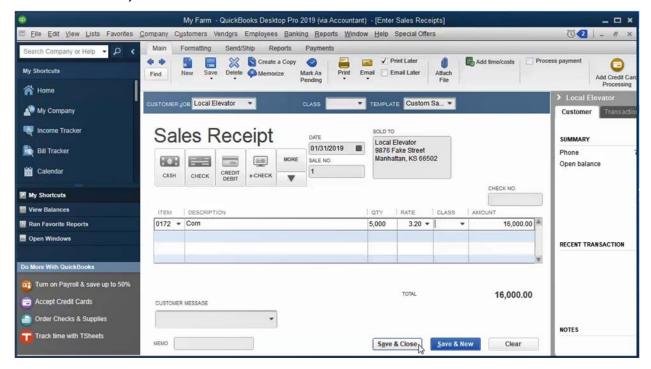
3. Enter the *Date* of the sale, *not* the date of the deposit. When you select an Item, the description will be automatically filled. Change the description as needed.



4. If you see an error message stating that you don't have enough in inventory on hand, see page 101 to record crop or livestock production into inventory. Warning: Insufficient quantities may indicate an error in prior entries related to inventory. These errors may be difficult to identify.

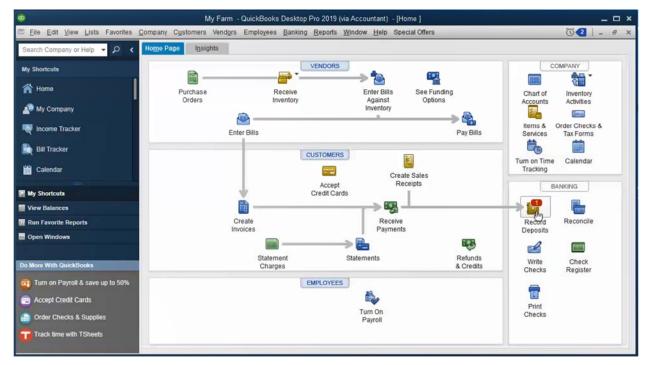


5. Enter the Quantity and Rate. QuickBooks will calculate the Amount. Click Save & Close.

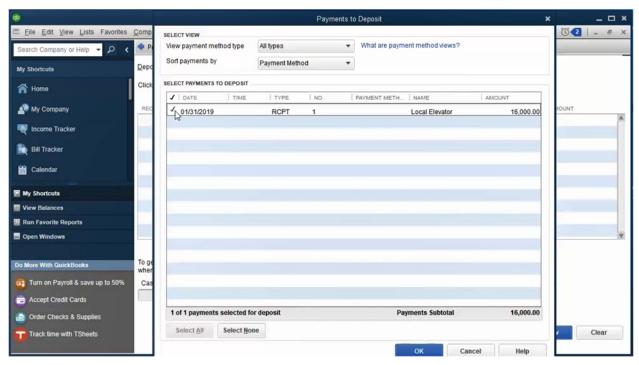


11.3.2 RECORD A DEPOSIT

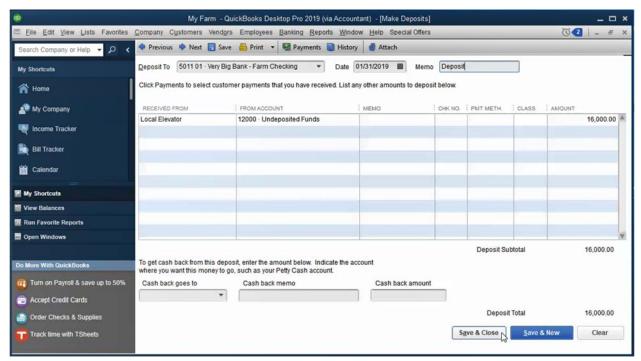
1. On the *Home Screen*, select *Record Deposits*. QuickBooks displays the number of customer payments that have been received, but not deposited, in the red box near the *Record Deposits* icon.



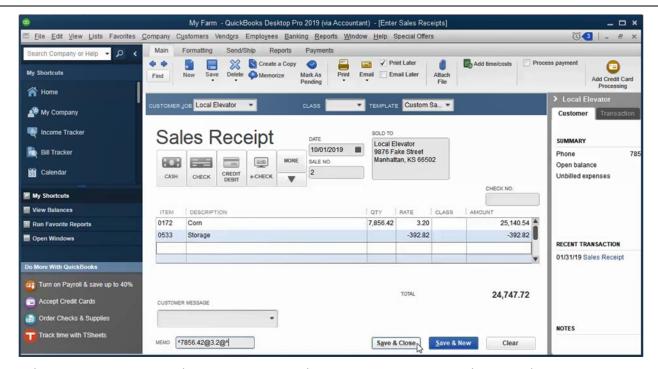
2. The *Make Deposits* window and *Payments to Deposit* window should both open automatically. Place a checkmark in front of each customer payment that will be included in the deposit. You can select payments from multiple customers at once. Click *OK*.



3. The selected customer payments are automatically entered on the *Make Deposits* window. Select the appropriate bank account under *Deposit To* and change the *Date* as needed. You can add additional lines if other checks were deposited at the same time. Click *Save & Close*.



11.4 RAISED GRAIN SALES



When entering a grain sale transaction, you have two options; enter the net sale amount or enter the gross sale with deductions for storage, grain tax/checkoff, or discounts (for moisture, protein, foreign material, etc). The example shown above is the second option.

If you choose the second option, enter premiums as a positive number and any deductions as a negative number. Use the codes below to detail the discounts:

Storage	0533
Grain tax/checkoff	0530

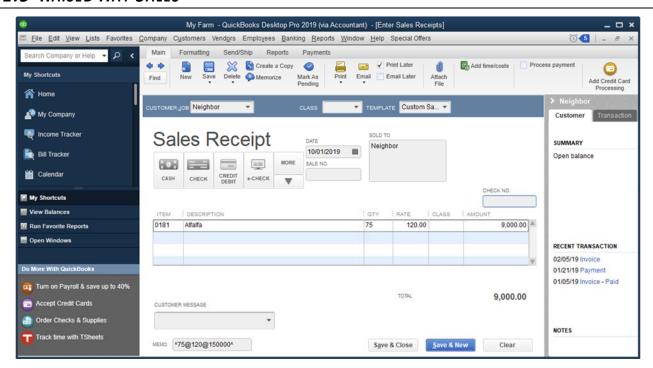
If you are using classes to allocate income and expenses between enterprises, make sure you select the appropriate class in the class column.

If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the memo column using the format:

^units@dollars per unit@total weight**^** Example: 7,856.42 bushels, \$3.20 per bushel ^15000@3.00@^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

11.5 RAISED HAY SALES



If you are using classes to allocate income and expenses between enterprises, make sure you select the appropriate class in the class column.

If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the memo column using the format:

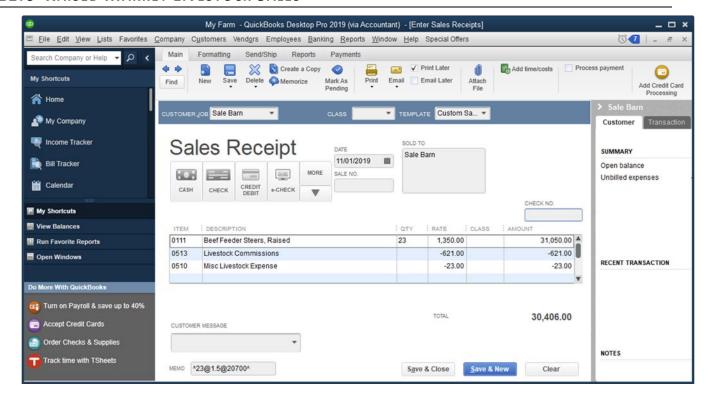
^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

Example: 75 tons, \$80.00 per ton, 150,000 total pounds

^75@80.00@150000^

Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

11.6 RAISED MARKET LIVESTOCK SALES



Like a grain sale, when entering a market livestock sale, you have two options; enter the net sale amount or enter the gross sale with deductions for commission, checkoff, vet, feed, insurance, etc. The example shown above is the second option.

If you choose the second option, enter any deductions as a negative number. Use the codes below to detail the discounts:

Commissions	0513
Yardage	0513
Insurance	0517
Veterinary	0491
Feed	0445
Checkoff	0511

If you are using classes to allocate income and expenses between enterprises, make sure you select the appropriate class in the class column.

If you are a KFMA member, enter the quantity, dollars per unit, and total weight in the description column using the format:

^units@dollars per unit@total weight^

Example: 25 steers, 550 pounds each, \$1.30 per pound

^25@1.30@13750^

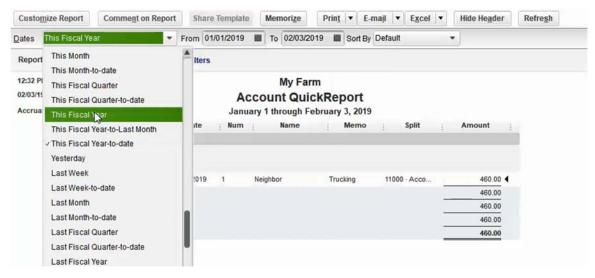
Do not enter text, including "\$" or "lbs"

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12 REPORTS

One strength of QuickBooks is reporting. There are many built-in reports available, probably far more than you will ever need. If you are diligent about working in QuickBooks, the reports will give you an indication of farm performance as well as provide accurate information for your KFMA economist or your tax preparer. Below are a few examples of some of the more useful reports in QuickBooks.

For any report, select a meaningful date range using the *Dates* drop down, or by manually entering the *From* and *To* dates. Click the *Customize Report* button to customize the report even more.



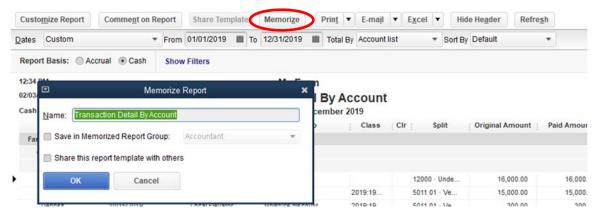
Be aware of the differences between cash and accrual reports. QuickBooks 2019 makes is easy to toggle back and forth by adjusting *Report Basis*.



If you see this window when opening a report, check "Do not display..." and click OK.



If you have customized a report that you will want to see again later, click the *Memorize* button to save the report for easy access later.



In a report, when the mouse pointer turns into a magnifying glass, you can double click to open an additional report showing the detail of that line.

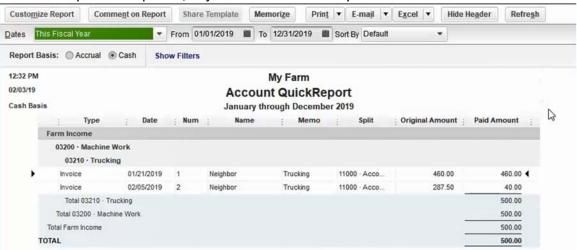


12.1 QUICKREPORT

In any list (chart of accounts, customers, vendors), right-click on a list item and select *QuickReport* to see a list of current year transactions related to that item. *QuickReports* are very handy.



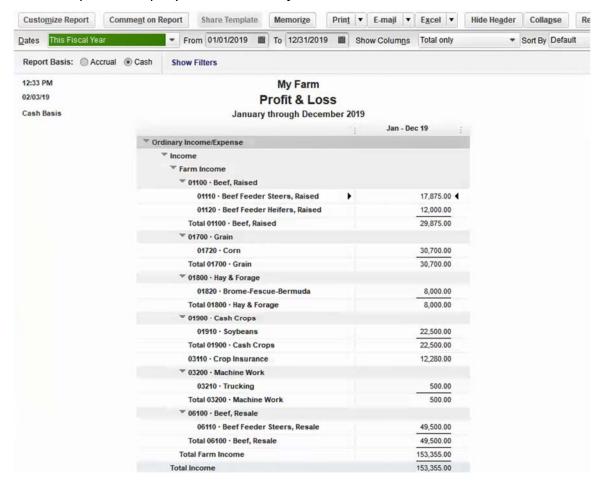
Once the report has opened, adjust the Dates to suit your needs.



12.2 PROFIT AND LOSS STANDARD

The profit and loss report is a picture of farm profitability over a period of time.

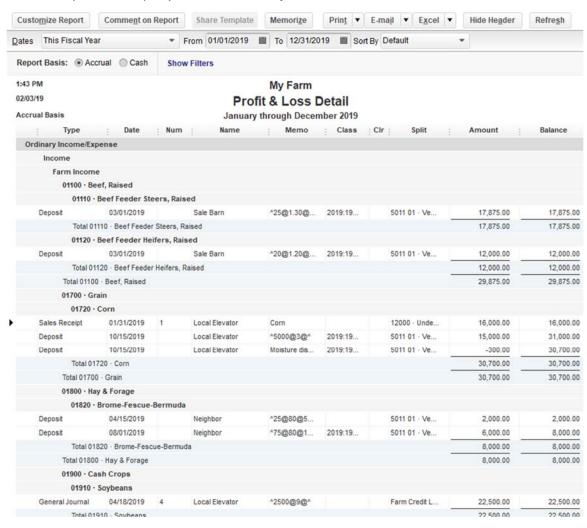
Menu: Reports>Company & Financial>Profit & Loss Standard



12.3 PROFIT & LOSS DETAIL

This report is similar to profit & loss standard, but with detail for each income or expense account rather than a summary.

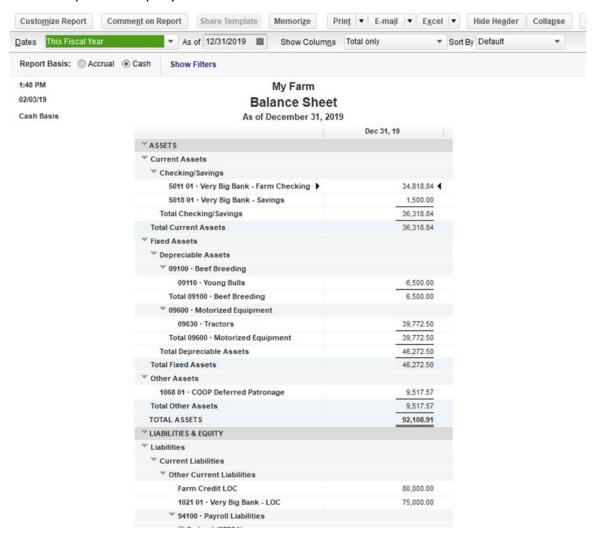
Menu: Reports>Company & Financial>Profit & Loss Detail



12.4 BALANCE SHEET

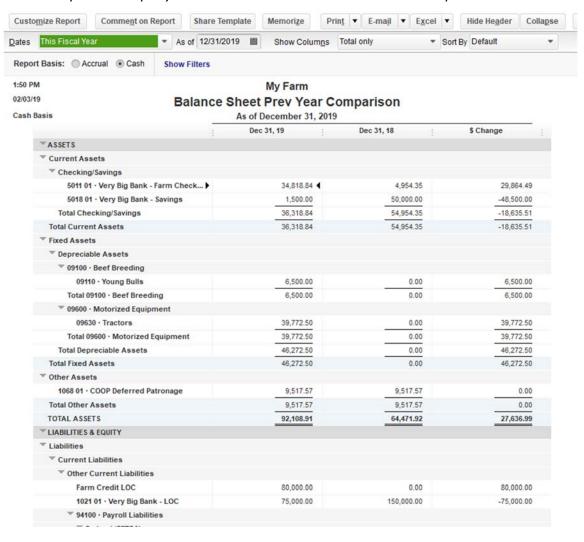
The balance sheet is a snapshot of everything owned (assets) and owed (liabilities) as well as the difference between the two (equity). QuickBooks balance sheets are tax-basis balance sheets. DO NOT attempt to force adjustments in order to make QuickBooks display a market value balance sheet.

Menu: Reports>Company & Financial>Balance Sheet Standard



12.5 BALANCE SHEET PREV YEAR COMPARISON

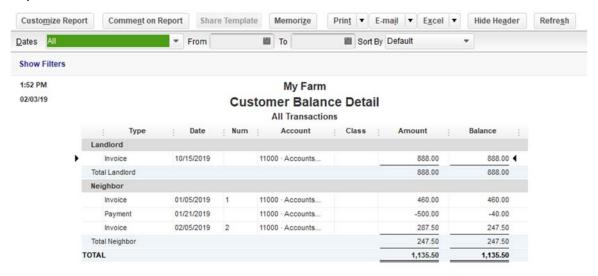
Menu: Reports>Company & Financial>Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison



12.6 CUSTOMER BALANCE DETAIL

If you use invoices, see who owes you money.

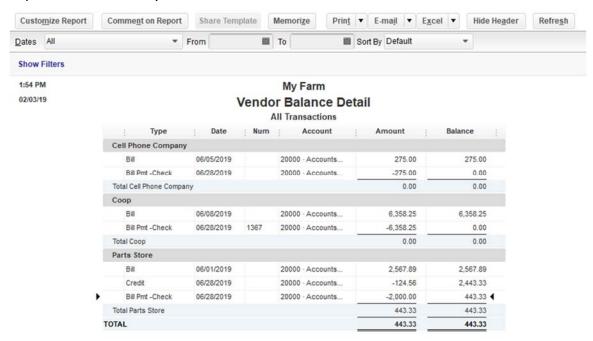
Reports>Customers & Receivables>Customer Balance Detail



12.7 VENDOR BALANCE DETAIL

If you utilize bills, see who you owe.

Reports>Vendors & Payables>Vendor Balance Detail



13 CHART OF ACCOUNTS

13.1 FARM INCOME ACCOUNTS

13.1 FARM INCOME ACCOU		
ATIG DESCRIPTION	ATIG DESCRIPTION 01900 CASH FIELD CROPS 10 SOYBEANS 20 PINTO—DRY BEANS 30 SUGAR BEETS 40 LEGUME—GRASS SEED 50 COTTON 60 POPCORN 70 SUNFLOWERS 80 CANOLA 90 OTHER CASH CROPS 02000 VEGETABLES 10 BEANS	ATIG DESCRIPTION
01100 BEEF, RAISED	01900 CASH FIELD CROPS	02700 TRUCK CROPS
10 BEEF FEEDER STEERS	10 SOYBEANS	10 SWEET CORN
20 BEEF FEEDER HEIFERS	20 PINTO—DRY BEANS	20 POTATOES
40 VOLING REFERING BULLS	40 LECHME CDASS SEED	40 MATERMELONS
40 TOONG BREEDING HEIFERS	50 COTTON	50 CANTALOUPE—HONEYDEW
01200 DAIRY RAISED	60 POPCORN	60 CUCUMBER
10 DAIRY CALVES	70 SUNFLOWERS	70 STRAWBERRIES
20 DAIRY CALVES	80 CANOLA	80 PUMPKINS
30 YOUNG BREEDING BULLS	90 OTHER CASH CROPS	90 SQUASH
40 YOUNG BREEDING HEIFERS	00000 V/EQETABLEO	50,015 05,015 05,455
50 DAIRY FEEDERS	02000 VEGETABLES	02800 FRUITS—BERRIES—GRAPES
01200 SHEED DAISED	10 BEANS	10 APPLES 20 CHERRIES
10 FEEDER LAMBS	30 CARRAGE	30 PEACHES
20 MARKET LAMBS	40 CARROTS	40 PEARS
30 YOUNG BREEDING RAMS	50 EGGPLANT	50 PLUMS
40 YOUNG BREEDING EWES	60 LETTUCE	60 OTHER FRUITS
	70 PEAS	70 BERRIES
01400 SWINE, RAISED	80 PEPPERS	80 GRAPES
10 FEEDER PIGS	90 SPINACH	90 SPECIALTY FRUITS
20 MARKET HOGS 30 VOLING RREEDING ROARS	02000 VEGETABLES 10 BEANS 20 BEETS 30 CABBAGE 40 CARROTS 50 EGGPLANT 60 LETTUCE 70 PEAS 80 PEPPERS 90 SPINACH	02000 NURSERY CROPS
40 YOUNG BREEDING GILTS	10 ASPARAGUS	10 FLOWERS
10 TOOMO BIXEEBIIYO GIETO	20 BROCCOLI	20 BEDDING PLANTS
01500 OTHER LIVESTOCK, RAISED	30 CAULIFLOWER	30 VEGETABLE PLANTS
10 HORSES	40 GREENS	40 SHRUBS
20 DOGS	50 ONIONS	50 TREES
30 BISON	60 RADISH	60 GRASS SEED
40 GOATS	02100 VEGETABLES 10 ASPARAGUS 20 BROCCOLI 30 CAULIFLOWER 40 GREENS 50 ONIONS 60 RADISH 70 RHUBARB 80 ROOT CROPS 90 OTHER	02000 TREE MITS
50 LLAIMAS	80 ROOT CROPS 90 OTHER 02200 DAIRY PRODUCTS 10 MILK 20 CHEESE 30 OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS 02300 ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS 10 WOOL 20 HIDES 30 MEAT 40 POULTRY LITTER 50 HONEY	10 ALMOND
01600 POULTRY	30 OTTEN	20 BUTTERNUT
10 BROILERS	02200 DAIRY PRODUCTS	30 CHESTNUT
20 LAYERS	10 MILK	40 HICAN
30 TURKEYS	20 CHEESE	50 HICKORY
40 ROASTERS	30 OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS	
50 PULLETS	02200 ANIMAL BY DRODUCTS	70 WALNUT
60 OSTRICH 70 EMU	10 WOOL	80 OTHER
70 LIVIO	20 HIDES	03100 CROP INSURANCE
01700 GRAIN	30 MEAT	03100 CROP INSURANCE 10 CROP INSURANCE PROCEEDS
10 BARLEY	40 POULTRY LITTER	20 WEATHER INSURANCE-CROP
20 CORN	50 HONEY	
30 GRAIN SORGHUM	02400 CUSTOM FEEDING 10 BEEF FEEDING 20 DAIRY FEEDING 30 SHEEP FEEDING	03200 MACHINE WORK
40 OATS	02400 CUSTOM FEEDING	10 TRUCKING
50 RYE 60 WHEAT	10 BEEF FEEDING	20 TRACTOR 30 COMBINE
70 MILLET	30 SHEEP FEEDING	40 TILLAGE
80 OTHER GRAIN	40 SWINE FEEDING	50 PLANTING
90 OTHER GRAIN	50 GRAZING	60 SPRAYING
		70 IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT
01800 HAY & FORAGE	02500 LANDLORD REFUNDS	80 HAYING EQUIPMENT
10 ALFALFA	10 REPAIRS	90 PROCESSING & HANDLING
20 BROME—FESCUE—BERMUDA	20 SEED	02200 BREEDING FEES
30 PRAIRIE HAY 40 OTHER HAY	30 FERTILIZER 40 MACHINE HIRE	03300 BREEDING FEES 10 STUD FEES
50 CORN SILAGE	50 IRRIGATION EXPENSE	20 ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION
60 SORGHUM & OTHER SILAGE	60 GAS—FUEL—OIL	20 7 KKIN TOTAL INCLIMITATION
70 STRAW	70 DRYING—STORAGE	03400 TREES-LUMBER
80 CEREAL & RESIDUE PASTURE	80 HERBICIDE—INSECTICIDE	10 CHRISTMAS TREES
90 TEMPORARY PASTURE	90 OTHER	20 STANDING TREES
	00000 5000	30 CHIP WOOD
	02600 EGGS 10 EGGS	40 PULP WOOD 50 PINE STRAW
	10 EGGS	60 LOGS
		70 POSTS
		80 FIREWOOD

ATIG DESCRIPTION

03500 PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS

- 10 MILK COOPERATIVES
- 20 SUPPLY COOPERATIVES

03600 GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS

- 10 ARC/PLC PAYMENTS
- 20 LDP PAYMENTS
- 30 CONSERVATION PAYMENTS
- 40 DISASTER PAYMENTS
- 50 STATE GOVT PAYMENTS
- **60 OTHER GOVT PAYMENTS**
- 70 MARKET GAIN PAYMENTS
- 80 CRP PAYMENTS
- 90 LIVESTOCK PAYMENTS

03700 GAS TAX REFUNDS

- 10 FEDERAL GASOLINE REFUND
- 20 STATE GASOLINE REFUND

03800 NON-CROP INSURANCE INCOME

- 10 LIVESTOCK
- 20 MACHINERY
- 30 BUILDINGS
- 40 WHOLE FARM REVENUE INS
- 50 WEATHER INSURANCE-LVSTK

03900 MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

- 10 PRODUCT REFUNDS
- 20 FEE HUNTING
- 30 OTHER

06000 LIVESTOCK FUTURES

- 10 HEDGE ACCOUNT
- 20 SPECULATIVE ACCOUNT
- 30 OPTIONS

06100 BEEF, RESALE

- 10 BEEF FEEDER STEERS
- 20 BEEF FEEDER HEIFERS
- 30 DAIRY FEEDERS
- 70 RESALE BULLS
- 80 RESALE COWS

06200 DAIRY, RESALE

10 DAIRY, RESALE

06300 SHEEP, RESALE

- 10 FEEDER LAMBS
- 20 MARKET LAMBS

06400 SWINE, RESALE

- 10 FEEDER PIGS
- 20 MARKET HOGS

06500 OTHER LIVESTOCK, RESALE

- 10 HORSES
- 20 DOGS
- 30 BISON
- 40 GOATS
- 50 LLAMAS

06600 GRAIN FUTURES

- 10 HEDGE ACCOUNT
- 20 SPECULATIVE ACCOUNT
- 30 OPTIONS

ATIG DESCRIPTION

06700 CROPS, RESALE

- 10 TRUCK CROPS—FRUITS— BERRIES—NUTS
- 20 CORN
- 30 GRAIN SORGHUM
- 40 NURSERY CROPS—VEGETABLES
- 50 OTHER CROPS
- 60 WHEAT
- 70 ALFALFA
- 80 OTHER HAY & FORAGE
- 90 SOYBEANS

06800 SUPPLIES PURCH, RESALE

- 10 SEED
- 20 SUPPLIES
- 30 EQUIPMENT
- 40 COMMISSION-BONUS
- 50 REFUNDS

06900 MISC ITEMS, RESALE

10 MISC ITEMS, RESALE

08000 LISTED PROPERTY SALES

- 10 AUTO (% FARM)
- 20 COMPUTER (% FARM)
- 30 PICKUP (% FARM)
- 40 LIGHT TRUCKS & VANS (% FARM)
- 70 RENTAL PROPERTY
- 80 STOCK-BONDS
- 90 RETIREMENT PLANS

08100 BEEF BREEDING, SALES

- 10 RAISED BULLS
- 20 RAISED COWS
- 70 PURCHASED BULLS
- 80 PURCHASED COWS

08200 DAIRY BREEDING, SALES

- 10 RAISED BULLS
- 20 RAISED COWS
- 70 PURCHASED BULLS 80 PURCHASED COWS

08300 SHEEP BREEDING, SALES

- 10 RAISED RAMS
- 20 RAISED EWES
- 70 PURCHASED RAMS
- 80 PURCHASED EWES

08400 SWINE BREEDING, SALES

- 10 RAISED BOARS
- 20 RAISED SOWS
- 70 PURCHASED BOARS
- 80 PURCHASED SOWS

08500 OTHER LIVESTOCK, BREEDING

- 10 HORSES
- 20 DOGS
- 30 BISON
- 40 GOATS
- 50 LLAMAS

ATIG DESCRIPTION

08600 MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT, SALES

- 10 AUTOS-CYCLES-AIRCRAFT
- 20 PICKUPS—TRUCKS
- 30 TRACTORS
- 40 POWER UNITS & GENERATORS
- 50 COMBINES
- **60 SWATHERS**
- 70 SELF-PROPELLED EQUIPMENT
- **80 COMBINE HEADS**
- 90 FORKLIFTS & SKID LOADERS

08700 MACHINERY, SALES

- 10 LIVESTOCK FEEDING EQUIP
- 20 OTHER LIVESTOCK EQUIPMENT
- 30 MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPM
- 40 TILLAGE MACHINERY
- 50 PLANTERS & CULTIVATORS
- **60 IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT**
- 70 HARVESTING EQUIPMENT
- **80 HAYING EQUIPMENT**
- 90 OTHER EQUIPMENT

08800 BUILDINGS, SALES

- 10 GRAIN STORAGE
- 20 HAY & SILAGE
- 30 LIVESTOCK FENCES & YARDS
- 40 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS
- 50 WATER SYSTEMS
- **60 MACHINE STORAGE**
- 70 DEPRECIABLE LAND IMPROVMNT
- 80 FARM SHOP
- 90 NON-FARM BUILDINGS

08900 LAND, SALES

- 10 NONIRRIGATED CROP LAND
- 20 IRRIGATED CROP LAND
- 50 PRAIRIE MEADOW
- **60 NATIVE PASTURE**
- 70 BROME—FESCUE—BERMUDA
- 80 TIMBER
- 90 FARMSTEAD—ROADS—WASTE

13.2 FARM EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

ATIG DESCRIPTION

00700 UNDIVIDED UTILITIES

- 10 PHONE
- 20 ELECTRICITY
- 30 NATURAL GAS
- 40 WATER
- 50 PROPANE
- 60 WASTE DISPOSAL
- 70 CELL PHONE
- 80 INTERNET

00800 UNDIVIDED AUTO EXPENSE

- 10 AUTO GAS & OIL
- 20 AUTO REPAIRS
- 30 AUTO TAXES & LICENSES
- 40 AUTO INSURANCE
- 50 AUTO LOAN INTEREST

04000 POULTRY, PURCH FOR RESALE

- 10 BROILERS
- 20 LAYERS
- 30 TURKEYS
- 40 ROASTERS
- 50 PULLETS
- 60 OSTRICH
- 70 EMU

04100 LABOR HIRED

- 10 WAGES
- 20 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX
- 30 MEDICARE TAX
- 40 RETIREMENT—OTHER 41 RETIREMENT
 - 42 OTHER
- 50 HEALTH INSURANCE **60 LIFE INSURANCE**
- 70 WORK COMP—UNEMPLOYMENT
 - 71 WORKERS COMPENSATION
 - 72 FUTA
 - 73 SUTA
- 80 STATE TAX WITHHELD
- 90 FEDERAL TAX WITHHELD

04200 REPAIRS—TOOLS—SUPPLIES

- 10 GENERAL MACHINERY REPAIR
- 20 CROP MACHINERY REPAIR
- 30 LIVESTOCK EQUIPMENT REPAIR
- 40 IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT REPAIR
- 50 BUILDING REPAIR
- **60 LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES**
- 70 CROP SUPPLIES
- 80 MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES
- 90 TOOLS

04300 INTEREST PAID

- 10 CURRENT INTEREST
- **60 STOCKHOLDERS INTEREST**
- 70 INTERMEDIATE INTEREST
- 80 REAL ESTATE INTEREST
- 90 LONG-TERM INTEREST

ATIG DESCRIPTION

04400 FEED PURCHASED

- 10 ADDITIVES—SALT—MINERAL 20 PROTEIN—MIXED FEEDS
- 50 CUSTOM FEEDING
- 70 GRAIN
 - 71 BARLEY
 - 72 CORN
 - 73 GRAIN SORGHUM
 - 74 OATS
 - 75 RYE
 - 76 WHEAT
 - 77 MILLET
 - 78 OTHER GRAIN
 - 79 OTHER GRAIN
- 80 HAY & FORAGE
 - 81 ALFALFA
 - 82 BROME-FESCUE-BERMUDA
 - 83 PRAIRIE HAY
 - 84 OTHER HAY
 - 85 CORN SILAGE
 - 86 SORGHUM & OTHER SILAGE
 - 87 STRAW
 - 88 CEREAL & RESIDUE PASTURE
 - 89 TEMPORARY PASTURE

04500 SEED & CROP INSURANCE

- 10 SEED & PLANTS
- 20 SEED CLEANING
- 30 SEED TREATMENT
- 40 GERMINATION TESTING
- 50 CERTIFICATION
- **60 CROP INSURANCE**
- 70 CROP CONSULTING
- **80 MEASUREMENT FEES** 90 GOVERNMENT REPAYMENTS

04600 FERTILIZER & LIME

- 10 NITROGEN
- 20 PHOSPHORUS
- 30 POTASSIUM
- 40 MIXED FERTILIZER
- 50 TRACE ELEMENTS 60 LIME & GYPSUM
- 70 SOIL TESTING
- 80 MANURE

04700 MACHINE HIRE & LEASE

- 10 TRUCKING
- 20 TRACTOR
- 30 COMBINE
- 40 TILLAGE
- 50 PLANTING
- **60 SPRAYING**
- 70 IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT
- 80 HAYING EQUIPMENT
- 90 PROCESSING & HANDLING

04800 FEES-PUBLICATIONS-TRAVEL

- 10 FARM ORGANIZATION FEE
- 20 MAGAZINES—PAPERS
- 30 FEES—COMMISSIONS—TESTING 40 ACCOUNTING—BANK CHARGE
- 50 TRAVEL EXPENSE
- **60 OFFICE SUPPLIES**
- 70 POSTAGE
- 80 COMPUTER SOFTWARE
- 90 OTHER

ATIG DESCRIPTION

04900 VET-MEDICINE-DRUGS

- 10 VETERINARIAN SERVICES
- 20 MEDICINE—DRUGS
- 30 MEDICAL SUPPLIES

05000 DAIRY EXPENSE

- 10 MILK HAULING
- 20 GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENTS
- 30 FARM SUPPLIES
- 40 PROMOTION
- 50 STATE DEDUCTIONS
- 60 DHIA TESTING
- 70 BST

05100 MISC LIVESTOCK EXPENSE

- 10 MARKETING SERVICES
- 20 TRUCKING & DELIVERY
- 30 COMMISSIONS
- 40 AI-STUD FEES
- 50 LIVESTOCK LEASING
- 60 ADVERTISING
- 70 LIVESTOCK INSURANCE
- 80 TRAVEL EXPENSE
- 90 CONSULTING & DAY LABOR

05200 GAS-FUEL-OIL

- 10 GASOLINE
- 20 LP GAS
- 30 DIESEL
- 40 GREASE & OIL
- 50 IRRIGATION FUEL
- 60 IRRIGATION DIESEL 70 IRRIGATION ELECTRICITY

- 05300 MISC CROP EXPENSE
 - 10 TRUCKING 20 FREIGHT
 - 30 STORAGE
 - 40 ADVERTISING
 - 50 TRAVEL EXPENSE
 - **60 MARKETING SERVICES**
 - 70 PRECISION AG SERVICES & FEES 90 CROP DAY LABOR

- 05400 PROPERTY TAXES
 - 10 REAL ESTATE TAX 20 PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX
 - 30 SALES TAX 40 HIGHWAY USE TAX

05500 GENERAL FARM INSURANCE

- 10 MACHINERY INSURANCE
- 20 BUILDING INSURANCE
- 30 LIABILITY INSURANCE
- 40 MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE 50 IRRIGATION EQUIPM INSURANCE
- 60 WHOLE FARM REVENUE INS 70 WEATHER INSURANCE-CROP
- 80 WEATHER INSURANCE-LVSTK

ATIG DESCRIPTION ATIG DESCRIPTION ATIG DESCRIPTION 05600 FARM UTILITIES 07700 CROPS, PURCH FOR RESALE 09600 MOTORIZED EQUIP, PURCHASED 10 PHONE 10 TRUCK CROPS—FRUITS— 10 AUTOS-CYCLES-AIRCRAFT 20 PICKUPS—TRUCKS 20 ELECTRICITY **BERRIES—NUTS** 30 NATURAL GAS 20 CORN 30 TRACTORS 40 WATER 30 GRAIN SORGHUM 40 POWER UNITS & GENERATORS 50 PROPANE 40 NURSERY CROPS—VEGETABLES 50 COMBINES 60 WASTE DISPOSAL 50 OTHER CROPS 60 SWATHERS 70 CELL PHONE 60 WHEAT 70 SELF-PROPELLED EQUIPMENT 80 COMBINE HEADS 80 INTERNET 70 ALFALFA 80 OTHER HAY & FORAGE 90 FORKLIFTS & SKID LOADERS 05700 CASH FARM RENT 90 SOYBEANS 10 NONIRRIGATED CROP LAND 09700 MACHINERY, PURCHASED 20 IRRIGATED CROP LAND 07800 SUPPLIES, PURCH FOR RESALE 10 LIVESTOCK FEEDING EQUIPMENT 30 CEREAL & RESIDUE PASTURE 10 SEED 20 OTHER LIVESTOCK EQUIPMENT **40 NATIVE PASTURE** 20 SUPPLIES 30 MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPM 50 BROME & FESCUE PASTURE 30 EQUIPMENT 40 TILLAGE MACHINERY **60 BUILDINGS** 40 COMMISSION-BONUS 50 PLANTERS & CULTIVATORS **60 IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT** 50 REFUNDS 70 HARVESTING EQUIPMENT 05800 HERBICIDE & INSECTICIDE 60 SALES TAX 10 HERBICIDE **80 HAYING EQUIPMENT** 70 ADVERTISING 20 INSECTICIDE 80 TRAVEL 90 OTHER EQUIPMENT 30 FUNGICIDE 07900 MISC ITEMS PURCH FOR RESALE 09800 BUILDINGS, PURCHASED 05900 CONSERVATION 10 MISC ITEMS PURCH FOR RESALE 10 GRAIN STORAGE 20 HAY & SILAGE 10 TERRACING 20 WATERWAYS 09000 LISTED PROPERTY, PURCHASED 30 LIVESTOCK FENCES & YARDS 30 LEVELING 10 AUTO (% FARM) 40 LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS 20 COMPUTER (% FARM) 40 SEEDS 50 WATER SYSTEMS 50 TREES 30 PICKUP (% FARM) **60 MACHINE STORAGE** 40 LIGHT TRUCKS & VANS (% FARM) 70 DEPRECIABLE LAND IMPROVMNT 60 DAMS 70 BRUSH CLEARING **60 AMORTIZATION** 80 FARM SHOP 70 RENTAL PROPERTY 90 NON-FARM BUILDINGS 07000 LIVESTOCK FUTURES 80 STOCKS—BONDS 10 HEDGE ACCOUNT 90 RETIREMENT PLANS 09900 LAND, PURCHASED 20 SPECULATIVE ACCOUNT 10 NONIRRIGATED CROP LAND 30 OPTIONS 09100 BEEF BREEDING, PURCHASED 20 IRRIGATED CROP LAND 10 YOUNG BULLS 50 PRAIRIE MEADOW 07100 BEEF, PURCH FOR RESALE 20 YOUNG COWS **60 NATIVE PASTURE** 70 MATURE BULLS 70 BROME—FESCUE—BERMUDA 10 BEEF FEEDER STEERS 80 MATURE COWS 20 BEEF FEEDER HEIFERS 80 TIMBER 30 DAIRY FEEDERS 90 FARMSTEAD—ROADS—WASTE 09200 DAIRY BREEDING, PURCHASED 70 RESALE BULLS 80 RESALE COWS 10 YOUNG BULLS 20 YOUNG COWS 07200 DAIRY, PURCH FOR RESALE 70 MATURE BULLS 10 DAIRY, PURCH FOR RESALE 80 MATURE COWS 07300 SHEEP, PURCH FOR RESALE 09300 SHEEP BREEDING, PURCHASED 10 FEEDER LAMBS 10 YOUNG RAMS 20 MARKET LAMBS 20 YOUNG EWES 70 MATURE RAMS 80 MATURE EWES 07400 SWINE, PURCH FOR RESALE 10 FEEDER PIGS 09400 SWINE BREEDING, PURCHASED 20 MARKET HOGS 10 YOUNG BOARS 07500 OTHER LIVESTOCK, PURCH 20 YOUNG GILTS 10 HORSES 70 MATURE BOARS 20 DOGS 80 MATURE SOWS 30 BISON 40 GOATS 09500 OTHER LIVESTOCK, BREEDING 50 LLAMAS 10 HORSES

20 DOGS

30 BISON

40 GOATS

50 LLAMAS

07600 GRAIN FUTURES

30 OPTIONS

10 HEDGE ACCOUNT

20 SPECULATIVE ACCOUNT

13.3 Non-Farm Income

ATIG DESCRIPTION

00100 TAXABLE NON-FARM INCOME

- 10 WAGES-W2
- 20 RENTAL INCOME
- 30 DIVIDENDS
- 40 ROYALTIES
- 50 SALES—BUSINESS
- 60 OIL—GAS—MINERAL LEASES
- 70 INTEREST
- 80 STOCKS—BONDS
- 90 FEES—IRA—MISCELLANEOUS

ATIG DESCRIPTION

00300 NONTAXABLE NON-FARM INCOME

- 10 TRANSFERS INTO BUSINESS
- 20 SAVINGS
- 30 GIFTS
- 40 HEALTH INSURANCE REFUNDS
- 50 INHERITANCE
- **60 INCOME TAX REFUNDS**
- 70 DISABILITY INCOME
- 80 SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME
- 90 NONTAXABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS

13.4 Non-FARM EXPENSE

ATIG DESCRIPTION

00400 ITEMIZED EXPENSE

- 10 DOCTORS
- 20 MEDICINE—DRUGS
- 30 CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS
- 40 HEALTH INSURANCE
- 50 NON-FARM INTEREST
 - 51 MORTGAGE INTEREST
 - 52 STUDENT LOAN INTEREST
 - 53 OTHER DEDUCTIBLE INTEREST
 - 54 OTHER NON-DEDUCTIBLE INTEREST
- 60 FEDERAL INCOME TAX
- 70 STATE INCOME TAX
- 80 SOCIAL SECURITY—PROPERTY TAX
 - 81 REAL ESTATE
 - 82 SOCIAL SECURITY
 - 83 TANGIBLE TAX
- 90 CHILD CARE

00500 FAMILY LIVING EXPENSE

- 10 FOOD & GROCERIES
- 20 CLOTHING
- 30 HOUSEHOLD OPERATION
- 40 RECREATION—PERSONAL SERVICES
- 50 EDUCATION
- 60 FURNITURE—HOUSEHOLD EQUIPM
- 70 GIFTS
- 80 LIFE INSURANCE
- 90 HOUSE UPKEEP—REPAIRS

00600 NON-FARM BUSINESS EXPENSES

- 10 INSURANCE (OTHER THAN HEALTH)
- 20 RENT OR LEASE
- 30 CONTRACT LABOR
- 40 EMPLOYEE EXPENSES
 - 41 WAGES
 - **42 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX**
 - 43 MEDICARE TAX
 - 44 RETIREMENT
 - 45 HEALTH INSURANCE
 - 46 LIFE INSURANCE
 - 47 WORKERS COMPENSATION/UNEMPLOYMENT
 - 48 STATE TAX WITHHELD
 - 49 FEDERAL TAX WITHHELD
- 50 INTEREST
- 60 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE
- 70 TAXES AND LICENSES

CONTINUED NEXT COLUMN

ATIG DESCRIPTION

00600 NON-FARM BUSINESS EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

- 80 OTHER EXPENSES
 - 81 LEGAL AND PROFESSIONAL FEES
 - 82 COMMINSSIONS AND FEES
 - 83 ADVERTISING
 - 84 CAR AND TRUCK EXPENSES
 - 85 OFFICE EXPENSE
 - 86 SUPPLIES
 - 87 TRAVEL, MEALS, ENTERTAINMENT
 - 88 UTILITIES
- 90 PURCHASES/MATERIALS FOR RESALE

00700 UNDIVIDED UTILITIES

- 10 PHONE
- 20 ELECTRICITY
- 30 NATURAL GAS
- 40 WATER
- 50 PROPANE
- **60 WASTE DISPOSAL**
- 70 CELL PHONE
- 80 INTERNET

00800 UNDIVIDED AUTO EXPENSES

- 10 AUTO GAS & OIL
- 20 AUTO REPAIRS
- 30 AUTO TAXES & LICENSES
- 40 AUTO INSURANCE
- 50 AUTO LOAN INTEREST

00900 NONDEDUCTIBLE NON-FARM EXPENSE

- 10 TRANSFERS OUT OF BUSINESS
- 20 SAVINGS
- 30 GIFTS
- 40 NON-FARM EXPENSE
- 50 DAIRY CAPITAL RETAINED
- 60 NON-FARM EXPENSE
- 70 NON-FARM EXPENSE
- 80 NON-FARM EXPENSE
- 90 OTHER CAPITAL DISTRIBUTIONS

01000 DEDUCTIBLE NON-FARM EXPENSE

- 10 RENTAL REPAIRS
- 20 RENTAL INSURANCE
- 30 RENTAL TAXES
 - 31 RENTAL TAX
 - 32 ROYALTY TAX
- 40 RENTAL UTILITIES 50 RENTAL INTEREST
- 60 SECURITIES
- 70 NON-FARM EXPENSE
- 80 STOCKS—BONDS
- 90 RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS

BASIC HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

1. There is a template company file located in a QuickBooks folder on the computer desktop. Start the exercise by customizing the company file (start at step 8 in section 3.1 on page 21). Use the following name and address:

Joe Farmer 12345 Gravel Road Manhattan, KS 66502

2. Add the following existing asset accounts (see section 3.4 on page 31):

Very Big Bank – Farm Checking	Acct Num: 5011 01	12/31/19 Bal	\$2,411.19
Very Big Bank – Savings	Acct Num: 5018 02	12/31/19 Bal	\$5,000.00
Farmers Coop – Deferred Patronage	Acct Num: 1068 03	12/31/19 Bal	\$20,699.82

- 3. Set the checking account as the default account for writing checks, paying bills, and recording deposits. (see step 10 on page 34)
- 4. Add the following liability accounts (see section 3.5 on page 35):

Very Big Bank – Operating Loan	Acct Num: 1021 01	12/31/19 Bal	\$100,000.00
Very Big Bank – Tractor Loan	Acct Num: 1027 02	12/31/19 Bal	\$35,000.00

5. Enter the following transactions. *Make sure that you are entering the transactions in the farm checking account (5011 01).*

1/2/20	Debit	Stop N Rob 05210 Gasoline	\$50.07 \$50.07	page 55
1/3/20	Deposit	Farmers Coop Assoc 01720 Corn (see additional handout) 01910 Soybeans (see additional handout)	\$233,084.91 \$145,675.41 \$88,909.50	page 47
. / . /		Less cash	\$1,500.00	page 54
1/6/20	Deposit	Da Local Livestock Auction 01110 Steers (see detail)	\$39,159.43 \$39,909.43	page 47
		Less cash	\$750.00	page 54
1/6/20	#1101	RWD NO 3	\$76.54	
		00740 Water	\$76.54	
1/6/20	Debit	Verizon Wireless	\$243.51	
		00770 Cell phone	\$243.51	
1/6/20	#1102	Rural Electric Coop	\$323.12	
		00720 House electric	\$201.65	
		05620 Shop electric	\$56.98	
1/6/20	44400	05620 Bins elelctric	\$64.49	
1/6/20	#1103	Stop N Rob	\$32.46	
1/0/20	41101	05210 Gasoline	\$32.46	
1/6/20	#1104	Farmers Coop Assoc 05230 Diesel	\$6,149.13	
		05230 Diesel 04210 Repair	\$2,593.17 \$12.75	
		05810 Corn herbicide	\$3,543.21	
1/7/20	Debit	Very Big Bank	\$102,192.87	page 70
1,7,20	Debit	1021 01 Operating loan principal	\$100,000.00	page 70
		04310 Operating loan interest	\$2,192.87	
1/7/20	Debit	Very Big Bank	\$18,689.92	
		1027 02 Tractor loan principal	\$17,114.92	
		04370 Tractor loan interest	\$1,575.00	

6. Enter the following transactions in the farm checking account:

1/9/20	Debit	Stop N Rob	\$53.29	page 55
		05210 Gasoline	\$45.30	
		00510 Beef jerky	\$7.99	
1/11/20	Transfer	To Savings	\$100,000.00	page 43
1/12/20	Debit	Ralph's Farm & Ranch Supply	\$124.61	
		04280 Supplies	\$120.62	
		00510 Candy	\$3.99	
1/13/20	Debit	Stop N Rob	\$66.81	
		05210 Gasoline	\$66.81	
1/15/20	Deposit	Farmers Coop Assoc	\$987.35	page 52
		03520 See detail	\$987.35	
1/15/20	#1105	Empty Belly Feed Supply	\$3,430.50	
		04410 Feed	\$3,430.50	
1/15/20	#1106	The Chemical Supply Co.	\$25,000.00	
		05810 Wheat chemical prepay	\$8,000.00	
		04610 Wheat topdress prepay	\$17,000.00	
1/15/20	#1107	Fuel Deliverers LLC	\$2,260.84	
		05230 Diesel	\$2,260.84	
1/15/20	#1108	McVet Services	\$1,500.00	
		04920 Preg check & vaccinate	\$1,500.00	
1/22/20	Debit	Broken Hammer Hardware	\$44.33	
		04210 Repairs	\$44.33	
1/26/20	Debit	Stop N Rob	\$57.11	
		05210 Gasoline	\$57.11	
1/28/20	#1109	County Treasurer	\$680.99	
		05420 Ford pickup tag and taxes	\$680.99	
1/28/20	#1110	John Deere Dealer	See Detail \$10,000.00	page 79
		need to set up a new loan to complet	te this transaction	page 35
1/31/20	Deposit	Nosey Neighbor	\$796.50	
		03210 Custom work	\$796.50	

7. Reconcile the checking account (see section 10 on page 94)

ADVANCED HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

1. Add the following customers (see section 3.6 on page 39):

Nosey Neighbor 4321 Fake Street Manhattan, KS 66502

Larry Landlord 1122 Gravel Road Manhattan, KS 66502

Harry Haybuyer 9876 Bumpy Road Manhattan, KS 66502

2. Create the following invoices (see section 8.1 on page 81):

5/1/20 **Nosey Neighbor** Cultivate 320 acres @ \$10.00/A 0324 - Tillage Plant 300 acres @ \$16.25/A 0325 - Plant 5/1/20 Larry Landlord Seed \$2,000 0252 - Landlord Refund Seed Fertilizer \$4,000 0253 - Landlord Refund Fertilizer 5/15/20 Nosey Neighbor Spraying 160 acres @ 5.20/A 0326 - Spraying

3. Receive the following payments (see section 8.2 on page 83)

5/25/20 Nosey Neighbor \$8,907.00 5/26/20 Larry Landlord \$6,200.00

- 4. Record a deposit of the two invoice payments above on 5/30/20 (see section 8.3 on page 88)
- 5. Create the following invoice (see section 8.1 on page 81):

6/1/20 Larry Landlord \$600.00 Trimming Trees 0320 – Machine Work

6. Receive the following payments (see section 8.2 on page 83)

6/26/20 Larry Landlord \$400.00

- 7. Record the deposit from Larry Landlord on 6/27/20 (see section 8.3 on page 88)
- 8. Add the following raised inventory (see section 11.2 on page 101):

6/1/20	0181 – Alfalfa	100 tons
7/1/20	0176 – Wheat	48,000 bushels
5/1/20	0111 – Steer calves	50 head
	0112 – Heifer calves	52 head
10/15/20	0172 – Corn	127,000 bushels

9. Create the following invoices (see section 8.1 on page 81):

6/15/20	Harry Haybuyer	45.3 tons alfalfa @ \$120/ton	0181 – Alfalfa
		Trucking \$500	0321 – Trucking
6/22/20	Harry Haybuyer	22.3 tons alfalfa @ \$120/ton	0181 – Alfalfa
		Trucking \$250	0321 - Trucking

10. Receive the following payments (see section 8.2 on page 83)

7/15/20 Harry Haybuyer \$8,682.00

11. Record the deposit from Harry Haybuyer on 7/16/20 (see section 8.3 on page 88)

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12. Create the following sales receipts (see section 11.3 on page 103)

8/15/20 Coop 0176 – Wheat 24,000 bushels @ \$4.25/bu See page 107

Less \$0.04/bu storage

9/5/20 Coop 0176 – Wheat 14,000 bushels @ \$4.32/bu Less \$0.08/bu storage

13. Record the Coop deposit of \$160,400.00 on 9/5/20

14. Create the following sales receipt (see section 11.3 on page 103)

11/1/20 Salebarn 0111 – Steer calves 49 head @ 600# X \$1.20/#

0112 – Heifer calves 40 head @ 570# X \$1.15/#

Less \$200.00 Commission

See page 109

15. Record the Salebarn deposit of \$61,300.00 on 11/2/20

16. Create the following sales receipt (see section 11.3 on page 103)

12/29/20 Coop 0172 – Corn 20,000 bushels @ \$3.25/bu See page 107

Less \$0.04/bu storage

17. Record the Coop deposit of \$64,200.00 on 1/3/21

18. Enter the following vendors and bills (see section 5.3.1 on page 61)

1/11/20	RWD #1	05640 – Water	\$78.00
1/13/20	Implement Dealer	04210 – Repairs	\$1,683.54
1/15/20	Electric Coop	05620 – Electricity	\$268.96
1/18/20	Implement Dealer	04210 – Repairs	\$572.56

19. Enter the following credit for returned parts (see section 5.3.3 on page 63)

1/21/20 Implement Dealer 04210 – Repairs 278.33

20. Pay all bills on 1/30/20 (see section 5.3.4 on page 64)