

Finances In A Research Supervised Agricultural Experience (SAE)

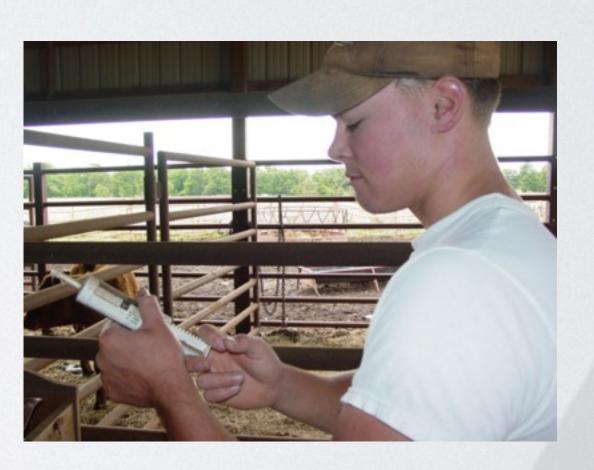
Finances to support a Research Project

Resources For A Research SAE

The key is your investment of <u>time</u> and, if applicable, <u>finances</u> related to answering a research question.









Step 1: Prepare A Research SAE Plan

A Research Plan is a common research process that is part of all research projects and is commonly called research methods and objectives.



An SAE Plan assists you in planning for your project, target dates, population and other plans related to how you will complete your research project.

For Finances, Your SAE Plan Should Include:

- 1. A short summary of the project such as your finances
- 2. Details of your research funding and budget, such as who provided the funding and the value





Step 2: Document Your Experience

Documenting your Research SAE in the AET record book involves:

Finances



Record your investment of money, such as income/expenses, capital items. Access the Livestock Management Modules, and record paychecks.

B. Recording your research finances:

- All research projects that involve expenses
 SHOULD involve research funding to equal the estimated cost
- Research expenses/capital items show your financial investments in your research project



B. Documenting Research Funding = Cash Income

Research SAEs that require expenses, should always report research funding.

Examples of income sources may include:

- 1. Cash funded by parents
- 2. Cash funded by research group, such as your employer
- 3. Cash funded by a group that is interested in your research area (commonly you have submitted a proposal and they accepted and funded)







B2. Documenting Research Expenses = Cash Expenses

Research SAEs commonly require expenses, which could include:

- 1. Supplies that support your research project
- 2. Equipment rental
- 3. Veterinary fees, feed
- 4. Labor paid for assistance from others
- 5. Publication fees or other project-related expenses







B3. Documenting Finances For Non-Current Items

Capital items, also called non-current inventory, are typically:

- 1. High-cost items used in your research (laptops, microscopes, machinery)
- 2. Utilized to support the research project
- 3. Used for more than one year

Note: These are typically expensive items and involve annual depreciation to allocate their cost across multiple years of use.



Step 3: Reflect On Your Experience, Coming Back To The Plan

Examples of reflection may include:

· Review your budget and how funding was used in the project





