

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 time and, if applicable, finances 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.

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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

