# AKIPTAN RANCHER RECORD BOOK 

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## Why you need this Record Book:

- A single place to all your records.
- Use for bankers loans information.
- USDA/FSA/NRCS program information.
- Quarterly and yearly examination of your production and financial records.
- Livestock feed records can be critical to know for planning in the upcoming years.
- Keep for year to year comparisons on your operation.
- Knowledge of how your operation is doing throughout the year.
- Easy examination of your program and operation.


This Rancher Record Book was created by Akiptan as a tool for all agricultural producers to utilize on their agricultural operations. It is critical for producers to have strong records that will help them make decisions for a successful operation.

## Included in this Record Book are places to keep:

## Calendar Year Happenings

Hay/Crop Records

- Planting Records
- Annual Pest and Fertilizer Records Annual Yield Records


## Livestock Feed Records

- Livestock Grazing Records
- Livestock Feed Records
- Feed Calculation
- Annual Water Testing Records
- Supplement/Mineral/Salt Distribution Rotation


## Herd Production Records

- Annual Herd Production Summary
- Annual Artificial Insemination Breeding Records
- Annual Natural Service Breeding Records
- Annual Pregnancy Test Records
- Body Condition Score Chart for Livestock
- Annual Sire Production Records
- Annual Vaccination and Other Medication Records
- Annual Herd Record-Keeping
- Gestation Tables
- Annual Herd Performance Analysis
- Annual Key Financial Ratios


## CALENDAR YEAR HAPPENINGS

This calendar section is to help you track important dates, times and information regarding your agricultural operation. Examples: Weather Situations, \# of Calves lost, \# of Hay Bales Fed, Calving Records, \# of shots, \# of trucking miles, Crops Planted/Harvested and other records.

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## HAY/CROP RECORDS

## PLANTING RECORDS

| Date | Field/Acres | Crop | Crop Use | Seeding | Notes |
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ANNUAL PEST AND FERTILIZER RECORDS

| Treatment <br> Date | Field/Area | Product Used | Field <br> Condition | Method of <br> Treatment | Control of <br> Pest |
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## ANNUAL YIELD RECORDS (CROPS/HAY/SILAGE)

*Can be recorded with date and amount of moisture.

| Date | Field Name/ <br> Location | Crop | Production <br> Yield | Other Important Information |
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## LIVESTOCK FEED RECORDS

## GRAZING (SPRING-SUMMER-FALL) RECORDS

| Pasture <br> Location | Date In | Approx. <br> Grass <br> Height - In | Date <br> Out | Approx. <br> Grass <br> Height - Out | \# of <br> Days <br> Grazed | Herd Type/\# of <br> Livestock <br> (ex sheep, 2 bucks) |
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LIVESTOCK WINTER FEED RECORDS

| Date | Location | Type of <br> Feed | Amount <br> of Feed | Herd Type/\# of Livestock <br> (ex. 100 cows, 4bulls) |
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## LIVESTOCK WINTER FEED RECORDS

| Date | Location | Type of <br> Feed | Amount <br> of Feed | Herd Type/\# of Livestock <br> (ex. 100 cows, 4 bulls) |
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## LIVESTOCK FEED RECORDS

## SIMPLIFIED FEED CALCULATION:

\# of Livestock x Livestock Weight = Total Pounds of Livestock to Feed

Total Pounds of Livestock to Feed x \% of Dry Matter (DM) Livestock will eat per day = Total Pounds DM/day

Total Pounds DM/Day x \# of feeding days = Amount of lbs of Feed needed

Amount of pounds of feed needed / $2000=$ Total Tonnage needed

## EXAMPLE:

Herd size is 100 cows around 1400 lbs average. Feeding for 150 days over the winter
$100 \mathrm{hd} \times 1,400 \mathrm{lbs}=140,000 \mathrm{lbs} \times .025$ (from list below) $=3,500 \mathrm{lbs} \times 150$ days $=75,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ To get tons take $75,000 \mathrm{lbs} / 2000=37.5$ tons

## Dry Matter(DM) per day Percentage Estimations:

Cattle-2.25\%-2.5\%
Sheep/Goats - 2-4\%
Bison-2-3\%

## YOUR FEED CALCULATION TABLE

Insert your calculations in the table below

| \# of Livestock | Livestock Weight | Total Lbs of Livestock to Feed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X |  |  |
| Total Lbs. of Livestock Feed | \% Dry matter Livestock Need | Total Lbs. DM/day |
| X |  |  |
| Total Lbs. DM/Day | \# of Feed Days | Lbs. of Feed Needed |
| X = |  |  |
| Lbs. of Feed Needed | 2000 | Total Tonnage needed |
| / |  |  |



Sell, G. S. and Kirk, K. R. (2021). Clemson Feed Ration Calculator. Clemson University Precision Agriculture. Retrieved from https:// www.clemson.edu/extension/agronomy/PrecisionAgriculture/calculators/

## Oklahoma Agricultural Feed Article that is helpful to understand the needs of Cattle specifically.

Take the following example of 1,200-pound pregnant spring-calving cows with access to good-quality grass hay that tested out at 8 percent crude protein. Cows will voluntarily consume about 2 percent of their body weight or 24 pounds per day. The 24 pounds is based on 100 percent dry matter. Grass hays often will be 7 percent to 10 percent moisture.
"If we assume the hay is 92 percent dry matter or 8 percent moisture, then the cows will consume about 26 pounds per day on an as-fed basis," Selk said. "Unfortunately, it is also necessary to consider hay wastage when feeding big round bales. Hay wastage is difficult to estimate, but generally has been found to range from 6 percent to 20 percent or more."

For the above example, assume 15 percent hay wastage. This calculates out to approximately 30 pounds of grass hay that must be hauled to the pasture for each cow, each day, that hay is expected to be the primary ingredient in the herd's diet.
"After calving and during early lactation, the cow may weigh 100 pounds less, but will be able to consume about 2.6 percent of her body weight in hay, based on 100 percent dry matter," Selk said. "This would translate into 36 pounds of as-fed hay per cow, per day, necessary to be hauled to the pasture. This again assumes 15 percent hay wastage."


Accurate knowledge of average cow size in a producer's specific herd, as well as the average weight of the operation's big round bales, becomes necessary to predict hay needs and hay feeding strategies.

Oklahoma State Extension Full Article https://news.okstate.edu/articles/agriculture/2018/stotts selk-cows-consuming-forage.html

## ANNUAL WATER TESTING RECORDS

| Date <br> Sampled | Location | Type of <br> Water Source | Sulfate | TDS | $\mathbf{p H}$ | Nitrate |
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SUPPLEMENT - MINERAL/SALT DISTRIBUTION-ROTATION

| Date | Location | Type of <br> Mineral/Salt Pounds | Distributed |
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HERD RECORDS


ANNUAL ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (AI) BREEDING RECORD

| Expert | Dam \# | Date Al <br> Service First | Sire\# | Birthing <br> Date | Date Al <br> Service Second | Sire \# | Birthing Season <br> Fall/Spring |
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ANNUAL ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (AI) BREEDING RECORD

| Expert | Dam \# | Date Al <br> Service First | Sire\# | Birthing <br> Date | Date Al <br> Service Second | Sire \# | Birthing Season <br> Fall/Spring |
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## ANNUAL NATURAL SERVICE BREEDING RECORD

| Location | Date <br> Sies in | \#of sive | \#ofom | Date Sires Out | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#of freed } \\ & \text { Days } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Birtrs Start } \\ \text { Date } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Birth End } \\ \text { Date } \end{gathered}$ |
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## ANNUAL PREGNANCY TEST RECORDS

| Date | Herd/Dam ID | Dam BCS*/Avg. | Pregnant or Open | Al or Natural Service | Location |
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ANNUAL PREGNANCY TEST RECORDS

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## BODY CONDITION SCORE CHART FOR CATTLE (SDSU EXTENSION)

| BSC | Detailed Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1-Emaciated | No palpable fat is detectable over the spinous processes, transverse processes, ribs, <br> or hooks. The tail head and ribs appear very prominent. |
| 2-Poor | Animal is still somewhat emaciated but the tail head and ribs are less prominent. <br> Individual spinous processes are still sharp to the touch. Some tissue cover is present <br> over the ribs toward the top of the back. |
| 3 - Thin | Individual ribs including fore ribs are easily identified but are not quite as sharp to the <br> touch. Some fat can be felt along the spine and over the tail head. Some tissue cover is <br> present over the ribs toward the top of the back. |
| 4 - Borderline | Individual ribs may not be visually obvious. Individual spinous processes can be felt <br> when palpated but feel rounded rather than sharp. Some fat cover is present over the <br> ribs, transverse processes, and hooks. |
| 5 - Moderate | Overall appearance is generally good. Fat cover over ribs feels spongy. Palpable fat <br> cover is present on either side of the tail head. |
| 6 - High Moderate | A high degree of palpable fat exists over the ribs and around the tail head. Firm <br> pressure is needed to feel the spinous processes. |
| 7 - Good | Considerable fat cover is present with a fleshy overall appearance. Fat cover over the <br> ribs and around the tail head is very spongy. Fat"pones" or "rounds" may be starting to <br> form along the tail head. |
| 8 - Fat | The animal is very fleshy and appears over-conditioned. Palpation of the spinous <br> processes is near impossible. Large fat deposits are present over the ribs and around <br> the tail head. Fat pones around the tail head are obvious. |
| 9 -Extremely Fat | The overall appearance is blocky with extremely wasty and patchy fat cover. The tail <br> head and hooks are buried in fatty tissue with fat pones protruding. Bone structure is <br> no longer visible and barely palpable. Large fatty deposits may even impair animal <br> mobility. |

BEEF BODY CONDITION

Anon 1994. National livestock language: cattle - bovine. AUS-MEAT Pty Ltd, Brisbane, Australia.

University of Idaho Extension Service. Feb 2020. Body Condition Scoring. Sheep. https://www.uidaho.edu/-/media/Uldaho-Responsive/Files/Extension/4-H/Animal-Science-Lesson-Plans/ nutrition-bcs-13-allfinal-troland-pdf.

## PORK BODY CONDITION SCORES




1. Emaciated

Landmark bones and prominent even without palpation. Considered unfit to travel.
2. Thin

Bones can be easily felt with slight pressure.
3. Ideal

The pig's bones are barely felt when palpating with firm pressure.

University of Idaho Extension Service. Feb 2020. Body Condition Scoring. Swine. https://www.uidaho.edu/-/ media/Uldaho-Responsive/Files/Extension/4-H/Animal-Science-Lesson-Plans/nutrition-bcs-I3-allfinal-troland-pdf. pdf?la=en\&hash=7D5795BCD3A01DD6E9A686A61BB4602A0628D1A4
ANNUAL VACCINATION AND OTHER MEDICATION RECORD

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ANNUAL VACCINATION AND OTHER MEDICATION RECORD

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## GESTATION TABLES

|  | Bison/Cow | Ewe | Sow | Doe | Mare |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 283 Days | 148 Days | 114 Days | 150 Days | 336 Days |
| Date Bred |  |  | Due Date |  |  |
| 1-Jan | 11-Oct | 29-May | $25-\mathrm{Apr}$ | 31-May | 3-Dec |
| 6-Jan | 16-Oct | 3-Jun | 30-Apr | 5-Jun | 8-Dec |
| 11-Jan | 21-Oct | 8-Jun | 5-May | 10-Jun | 13-Dec |
| 16-Jan | 26-Oct | 13-Jun | 10-May | 15-Jun | 18-Dec |
| 21-Jan | 31-Oct | 18-Jun | 15-May | 20-Jun | 23-Dec |
| 26-Jan | 5-Nov | 23-Jun | 20-May | 25-Jun | 28-Dec |
| 31-Jan | 10-Nov | 28-Jun | 25-May | 30-Jun | 2-Jan |
| 5-Feb | 15-Nov | 3-Jul | 30-May | 5-Jul | 7-Jan |
| $10-\mathrm{Feb}$ | 20-Nov | 8-Jul | 4-Jun | 10-Jul | 12-Jan |
| 15-Feb | $25-\mathrm{Nov}$ | 13-Jul | 9-Jun | 15-Jul | 17-Jan |
| 20-Feb | 30-Nov | 18-Jul | 14-Jun | 20-Jul | 22-Jan |
| $25-\mathrm{Feb}$ | 5-Dec | 23-Jul | 19-Jun | 25-Jul | 27-Jan |
| 2-Mar | 10-Dec | 28-Jul | 24-Jun | 30-Jul | 1-Feb |
| 7-Mar | 15-Dec | 2-Aug | 29-Jun | 4-Aug | 6-Feb |
| 12-Mar | 20-Dec | 7-Aug | 4-Jul | 9-Aug | 11-Feb |
| 17-Mar | 25-Dec | 12-Aug | 9-Jul | 14-Aug | 16-Feb |
| 22-Mar | 30-Dec | 17-Aug | 14-Jul | 19-Aug | 21-Feb |
| 27-Mar | 4-Jan | 22-Aug | 19-Jul | 24-Aug | 26-Feb |
| 1-Apr | 9-Jan | 27-Aug | 24-Jul | 29-Aug | 2-Mar |
| 6-Apr | 14-Jan | 1-Sep | 29-Jul | 3-Sep | 7-Mar |
| 11-Apr | 19-Jan | 6-Sep | 3-Aug | 8-Sep | 12-Mar |
| 16-Apr | 24-Jan | 11-Sep | 8-Aug | 13-Sep | 17-Mar |
| 21-Apr | 29-Jan | 16-Sep | 13-Aug | 18-Sep | 22-Mar |
| 26-Apr | 3-Feb | 21-Sep | 18-Aug | 23-Sep | 27-Mar |
| 1-May | 8-Feb | 26-Sep | 23-Aug | 28-Sep | 1-Apr |
| 6-May | 13-Feb | 1-Oct | 28-Aug | 3-Oct | 6-Apr |
| 11-May | 18-Feb | 6-Oct | 2-Sep | 8-Oct | 11-Apr |
| 16-May | 23-Feb | 11-Oct | 7-Sep | 13-Oct | 16-Apr |
| 21-May | 28-Feb | 16-Oct | 12-Sep | 18-Oct | 21-Apr |
| 26-May | 4-Mar | 21-Oct | 17-Sep | 23-Oct | 26-Apr |
| 31-May | 9-Mar | 26-Oct | 22-Sep | 28-Oct | 1-May |
| 5-Jun | 14-Mar | 31-Oct | 27-Sep | 2-Nov | 6-May |
| 10-Jun | 19-Mar | 5-Nov | 2-Oct | 7-Nov | 11-May |
| 15-Jun | 24-Mar | 10-Nov | 7-Oct | 12-Nov | 16-May |
| 20-Jun | 29-Mar | 15-Nov | 12-Oct | 17-Nov | 21-May |


| 25-Jun | 3-Apr | 20-Nov | 17-Oct | 22-Nov | 26-May |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30-Jun | 8-Apr | 25-Nov | $22-$ Oct | 27-Nov | 31-May |
| 5-Jul | 13-Apr | 30-Nov | 27-Oct | 2-Dec | 5-Jun |
| 10-Jul | 18-Apr | 5-Dec | 1-Nov | 7-Dec | 10-Jun |
| 15-Jul | 23-Apr | 10-Dec | 6-Nov | 12-Dec | 15-Jun |
| 20-Jul | 28-Apr | 15-Dec | 11-Nov | 17-Dec | 20-Jun |
| 25-Jul | 3-May | 20-Dec | 16-Nov | 22-Dec | 25-Jun |
| 30-Jul | 8-May | 25-Dec | 21-Nov | 27-Dec | 30-Jun |
| 4-Aug | 13-May | 30-Dec | 26-Nov | 1-Jan | 5-Jul |
| 9-Aug | 18-May | 4-Jan | 1-Dec | 6-Jan | 10-Jul |
| 14-Aug | 23-May | 9-Jan | 6-Dec | 11-Jan | 15-Jul |
| 19-Aug | 28-May | 14-Jan | 11-Dec | 16-Jan | 20-Jul |
| 24-Aug | 2-Jun | 19-Jan | 16-Dec | 21-Jan | 25-Jul |
| 29-Aug | 7-Jun | 24-Jan | 21-Dec | 26-Jan | 30-Jul |
| 3-Sep | 12-Jun | 29-Jan | 26-Dec | 31-Jan | 4-Aug |
| 8-Sep | 17-Jun | 3-Feb | 31-Dec | 5-Feb | 9-Aug |
| 13-Sep | 22-Jun | 8-Feb | 5-Jan | $10-\mathrm{Feb}$ | 14-Aug |
| 18-Sep | 27-Jun | 13-Feb | 10-Jan | 15-Feb | 19-Aug |
| 23-Sep | 2-Jul | $18-\mathrm{Feb}$ | 15-Jan | $20-\mathrm{Feb}$ | 24-Aug |
| 28-Sep | 7-Jul | 23-Feb | 20-Jan | $25-\mathrm{Feb}$ | 29-Aug |
| 3-Oct | 12-Jul | 28-Feb | 25-Jan | 1-Mar | 3-Sep |
| 8-Oct | 17-Jul | 4-Mar | 30-Jan | 6-Mar | 8-Sep |
| 13-Oct | 22-Jul | 9-Mar | 4-Feb | 11-Mar | 13-Sep |
| 18-Oct | 27-Jul | 14-Mar | 9-Feb | 16-Mar | 18-Sep |
| 23-Oct | 1-Aug | 19-Mar | 14-Feb | 21-Mar | 23-Sep |
| 28-Oct | 6-Aug | 24-Mar | 19-Feb | 26-Mar | 28-Sep |
| 2-Nov | 11-Aug | 29-Mar | 24-Feb | 31-Mar | 3-Oct |
| 7-Nov | 16-Aug | 3-Apr | 29-Feb | 5-Apr | 8-Oct |
| 12-Nov | 21-Aug | 8-Apr | 5-Mar | 10-Apr | 13-Oct |
| 17-Nov | 26-Aug | 13-Apr | 10-Mar | 15-Apr | $18-\mathrm{Oct}$ |
| 22-Nov | 31-Aug | 18-Apr | 15-Mar | 20-Apr | 23-Oct |
| 27-Nov | 5-Sep | 23-Apr | 20-Mar | 25-Apr | $28-$ Oct |
| 2-Dec | 10-Sep | 28-Apr | 25-Mar | 30-Apr | 2-Nov |
| 7-Dec | 15-Sep | 3-May | 30-Mar | 5-May | 7-Nov |
| 12-Dec | 20-Sep | 8-May | 4-Apr | 10-May | 12-Nov |
| 17-Dec | 25-Sep | 13-May | 9-Apr | 15-May | 17-Nov |
| 22-Dec | 30-Sep | 18-May | 14-Apr | 20-May | 22-Nov |
| 27-Dec | 5-Oct | 23-May | 19-Apr | 25-May | 27-Nov |

## ANNUAL HERD PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS:

Calculate your herd analysis here, you can also use the online calculator from Oklahoma State by clicking the link https://extension.okstate.edu/programs/beef-extension/calculators/

## Pregnancy Percentage = (\#of Dams Bred / \#of Dam exposed) x 100

$\qquad$ \% = $\qquad$
$\qquad$ x 100
**80-90\% is a good place to be. Higher is better!

Offspring Percentage $=(\#$ of Offspring Born / \#of Dam exposed) x 100
$\qquad$ $\%=$ $\qquad$ / $\qquad$ x 100
**85-100\% is a good place to be. Higher is better! Late storms for early calvers or early heat waves for later calvers will skew this and the calving (offspring) percentage and that's something the lender should be made aware of.

## Weaning Percentage = (\#of Offspring Weaned / \#of Dam Exposed) x 100

$\qquad$ $\%=$ $\qquad$ _ $\qquad$ $\times 100$
**typically 3-5\% lower than calving percentage is good. Lower is better here! Calf death loss post birth is calculated in with the weaning percentage.

It is good for a producer to know what their last three years production percentages look like so they can make their lender aware of any significant events that may have caused issues within their breeding program aka weather related issues, bad bull, calving problems etc.

| PRODUCTION PERCENTAGES LAST 3 YEARS |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Production \% | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ |
| Pregnancy \% |  |  |  |
| Offspring \% |  |  |  |
| Weaning \% |  |  |  |

NOTES: $\qquad$
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## ANNUAL KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

Check out this additional resource from the University of Vermont Extension Office on Farm Financial Ratio's and Guidelines: chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://cap.unl.edu/ webinars/Financial\%20Ratios\%20-\%20White\%20Paper\%2C\%20Double\%20Sided\%20B\%26W\%2C\%20 Stapled\%20Top\%20Left.pdf

## Annual Debt to Asset Ratio

This shows if you have any equity in your operation, meaning you own more than you owe.
Anything below 1 is good, but the closer to 0 the better.
It means that you have a positive net worth.

Total Debt / Total Assets = Debt to Asset Ratio
Example: $\$ 65,000.00 / \$ 90,000.00=.72$

## Enter Your Calculations



## Annual Debt Service Capacity Ratio

This measures your business's cash flow versus debt obligations. Anything above 1 is good, but the higher the number the better.

Total Income / Total Debt Payments = Debt Service Capacity
Example: $\$ 125,000.00 / \$ 85,000.00=1.47$

## Enter Your Calculations



## ANNUAL DEBT TO INCOME RATIO

Lenders use this to find out how balanced your budget is and to assess your credit qualification. This is asking : do I have the capacity to take on additional debt, given how much debt I have now?
(total monthly loan payments) / (total monthly gross income) = debt to income ratio (you can calculate this monthly or yearly)
Example: $\$ 102,000 / \$ 300,000=.34$

## Enter Your Calculations

$\overline{\text { (total monthly } / \text { loan payments) } / / \text { (total monthly gross income) }=\text { debt to income ratio }}$

| $35 \%$ or less | Looking Good | Your income compared to your debt is <br> manageable. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $36 \%-49 \%$ | Opportunity to <br> Improve | You are managing your debt well, but could look <br> into ways to decrease your monthly debt. |
| $50 \%$ or more | Take Action | A large percentage of your income is going <br> towards debt payments and you don't have a lot <br> of income to take on a new loan. |

## IMPOPTTANT DOCIMENTS

LEGAL IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS<br>Social Security Cards<br>Birth Certificates<br>Enrollment documents<br>Marriage Licenses<br>Articles of Incorporation<br>ByLaws<br>Business Licences<br>Employer Identification Number (EIN)<br>\section*{TAX DOCUMENTS}<br>Tax Returns<br>W-2s and 1099 Forms<br>Any Tax-Related Forms,Receipts and Records<br>\section*{EQUIPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND LAND}<br>Vehicle Registration and Titles<br>Mortgages, Deeds and Titles<br>Bills of Sale<br>Leases/Contracts (land and equipment)<br>List of VIN \& Serial Numbers<br>Insurance Policy (home, auto, personal, ranch, etc.)<br>Loan Agreement<br>Security Agreement<br>Amortization Schedule<br>Updated Cash Flow and Balance Sheet<br>Bank Statements<br>Pay stubs/Calf Checks<br>Receipts<br>Cancelled Checks<br>Retirement Records<br>Investment Statements<br>Accounts payable<br>\section*{OTHER}<br>Health Insurance Policies<br>Wills, Powers of Attorney or Living Will<br>Medical Bills<br>Other Contracts (NRCS, FSA Program<br>Sign Up, Tribal Programs etc.)

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