Many would not leave home on a trip to an unfamiliar destination without a road map. They would want to know where food, gas, and lodging were available. An arrival time would be estimated to inform family and friends. What about business? A well-developed “road map” for a farm or ranch is needed. Steps for generating goals to guide farm/ranch decision making follow.

What Are Goals?
A goal is a statement of what an individual or family want to achieve. Through goals, each person, family, or business unit identifies its aspirations for the future. Goals change with circumstances and time, and they must be reevaluated and updated periodically.

How To Use Goal Setting
Goals provide focus and direction for management. Attaining high priority goals takes precedence in management decisions. They serve as reference points to monitor how well a business is doing and as a motivation if deadlines are specified. Goals help aid decision making in the face of uncertainty. Finally, achieving goals can serve as a rallying point for the family or farm management team.

Steps in Goal Setting
Goal setting requires creative thinking. Goals can be tangible and intangible, short-term and long-term, monetary and non-monetary. Goals are personal and unique to the family since they reflect values and beliefs, the resources available, and the opportunities and limitations faced. Because achieving goals often requires the cooperation of family, the goal setting process should involve discussion and compromise among family members. Seven steps for setting goals follow.

- Assess where operation was in the past.
- Assess family and farm resources (including self) and planning restrictions.
- Develop a general management plan.
- Identify and establish specific goals or objectives.
- Prioritize goals.
- Develop plans for action and implementing goals.
- Measure progress and reassess goals.

Developing SMART Goals
A way of remembering tips for goal setting is to make them SMART: Specific, Measurable, Action-oriented, Reasonable, and established in a Time frame. Write goals down to make them visible and increase commitment. Goals should be measurable, for instance, to increase income by $8,000 per year. Goals should be challenging, but achievable. To be most effective, set family and business goals jointly, that is, set goals with family members rather than for them. Using realistic deadlines, specify when the goal is to be attained.

Prioritizing Goals
Priorities can provide clear guidelines for management decisions and make possible a level of consistency that otherwise is difficult to maintain. To help establish goal priorities, ask these questions:

- Which goals are most important for family well-being? Farm well-being?
- Which short-term goals, if attained, would help achieve long-term goals?
- Which short-term goals conflict with, or impede, long-term goals?
- Which short-term goals do not support any long-term goals?
- Which goals are so important that they should be attained even if it prevents reaching other goals?

High priority goals should not receive all the attention and resources while other goals are ignored. Priorities should not be completely either/or decisions, and priority decisions need not be permanent. In prioritizing goals, weigh the importance of each task for long-term and short-term goals. Consider personal life goals as well as business aims. Group similar activities wherever possible and identify links between goals.

Implementing Goals
To effectively set and implement goals, the farm manager must invest time and energy in mapping out goals. A thorough job of planning, with a commitment to the goal-setting process, will help ensure positive results. Make the goal known to others. Relate individual goals to family or team goals. Try to anticipate problems and plan strategies for overcoming them. Do not ignore potential conflicts or restrictions that might prevent reaching goals. Identifying possible problems in the planning stage will allow time to resolve conflicts or channel efforts to feasible objectives. Beware of the following potential pitfalls:
## Goal Setting Worksheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Priority (High, Med., Low)</th>
<th>Potential Conflicts or Restrictions</th>
<th>Ways to Resolve Conflict</th>
<th>Resources Needed</th>
<th>Assigned Person(s)</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most important goal?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second most important goal?</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other goals?</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Instructions:
- **Short-term**: Goals that can be accomplished in a few months.
- **Intermediate-term**: Goals that can be accomplished in a year or two.
- **Long-term**: Goals that may take several years to accomplish.
- **Farm/Business**: Goals related to agricultural or business operations.
- **Family/Personal**: Goals related to personal or family life.

### Steps:
1. Identify goals for each category:
   - Short-term
   - Intermediate-term
   - Long-term
   - Farm/Business
   - Family/Personal

2. Prioritize goals on a scale of High, Medium, or Low:
   - **High**: Most important goals
   - **Medium**: Secondary important goals
   - **Low**: Additional goals

3. Identify potential conflicts or restrictions:
   - Obstacles or challenges that may prevent goal achievement

4. Plan ways to resolve conflicts:
   - Strategies or actions to overcome obstacles

5. Determine resources needed:
   - Financial, human, or material resources required

6. Assign responsible person(s):
   - Indicate who will be responsible for goal achievement

7. Set deadlines:
   - Timeline for goal completion

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*Example Entry*:

- **Goal**: Increase crop yield by 20% in the next growing season
  - **Priority**: High
  - **Potential Conflicts**: Weather conditions
  - **Ways to Resolve Conflict**: Use irrigation system
  - **Resources Needed**: Additional water supply
  - **Assigned Person(s)**: John Smith
  - **Deadline**: End of June
• Making goals too lofty
• Trying to do too many things at once
• Overemphasizing quantitative aspects
• Vulnerability to unexpected events
• Failing to use all information or include all decision makers
• Ignoring good plans

Using the Goal Setting Worksheet

Provide each family member or person involved in farm management with a copy of this worksheet. Ask each person to complete it, without input from others initially. When everyone has completed the worksheet, discuss it with family and/or business associates, as appropriate. Use additional copies of the worksheet to document your family or farm management team’s best thinking and mark it as such. Short-term goals should include those that will allow you to attain your long-term goals. An additional sheet detailing activities necessary to achieve a goal may be needed, along with an associated time line.

Summary

Goal setting, although important for all individuals and families, is especially important for farm families because of family and farm business interrelationships. The development of individual goals, discussion and negotiation of family goals, and farm and family priority setting gives structure to the management process. Setting goals as a family at least annually (or whenever circumstances change significantly) should become part of the farm management routine. By helping individuals and families work smarter, goal-directed management can improve farm efficiency. Achievement of goals should result in a feeling of accomplishment and pride. Use the following worksheet to begin specifying goals for family and business.
The Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service
Bringing the University to You!

The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state, and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of agriculture, natural resources and environment; family and consumer sciences; 4-H and other youth; and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- It provides practical, problem-oriented education for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.
- It utilizes research from university, government, and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations, and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.

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Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- The federal, state, and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective, and research-based information.