You only get one chance to make a good first impression. Employee orientation is the employer’s opportunity to make a good first impression on the new employee that sets the tone for the employment relationship. Unfortunately, some farm employers neglect this vital step.

All employees need orientation and training as they begin new employment. While training is an ongoing process that continues throughout employment, the orientation phase begins with the first day on the job and is generally completed within the first week or so of employment. Another article in my Farm Employee Management series provides tips and guidelines for getting the new farm employee off to a good start on the first day of employment. (See “Getting the New Employee Off to a Good Start on Day One.”) That first day on the job will fly by quickly. The smart farm employer will have a plan in place for employee orientation and training. This article outlines the purposes and key components of an employee orientation program.

**Purposes of farm employee orientation**

Employee orientation helps employees become socialized to your farm business. This process of socialization helps to reduce a new employee’s natural anxiety that comes with starting any new job. A new employee who becomes comfortable in the workplace is more likely to develop and maintain a positive attitude toward the job and the employer. That positive attitude translates into earlier and higher productivity. When the new worker is assisted in becoming quickly familiar with the work environment, the stress level decreases and the individual is better able to learn new job duties, skills and expectations. This socialization aspect of employee orientation prepares a new worker for job training. If a new employee is relieved of...
general stress and worry, that individual is able to concentrate and absorb substantive information about new job assignments and tasks.

Planning and content of orientation program
If your farm has not previously conducted an employee orientation program, planning may seem like an overwhelming task. One way to think about orientation is to sit down with current employees and ask for input. Ask current employees what they wish they had been told when they first started working at your farm. Find out what they view as important information for newcomers. Every farm business is different, but some possible content areas to consider including the following:

Background and overview of your farm: Provide new employees with your farm's story – the history and development of the farm business. This should include information about key people in the farm's history as well as present-day leadership. Share your farm's mission statement, goals and objectives. While a farm tour may have been part of the pre-employment process, this should be repeated, perhaps over a series of days as the new employee is introduced to the layout of facilities, fields and operations. Throughout the process, emphasize the role and importance of employees in the farm's success.

Employee policies: Even the smallest farm should consider development of an employee handbook or policy document. (See “Do We Need an Employee Handbook?” in the Farm Employee Management series.) As part of the employee orientation process, all key policies, compensation and benefits information should be reviewed. Do not just present the new employee stacks of documents and instructions to read. Orientation is the employer's opportunity to review the policies, explain rationale and provide opportunities for questions or clarification.

Introductions: While the new employee may have been introduced to some individuals during the pre-employment process, introductions should be repeated. Name badges (or embroidered shirts/apparel) can be very helpful in the farm workplace. Provide the new employee with an organizational chart or list of names. Include names of people who visit the farm on a regular basis such as drivers, veterinarians, suppliers, service personnel, neighbors or relatives.

Job duty information: While a position description was most likely discussed during the employment process, this is a key part of the new employee orientation phase. Provide the written position description and use it as a guide to discuss specific tasks including training that will be provided to the new employee. Emphasize basic safety and indicate the importance of ongoing safety training and awareness. Help a new employee to understand the relationship and importance of the position to other jobs and functions on the farm.

Who should conduct new employee orientation?
To assure a consistent message to new employees, it is useful to have the same person conduct orientation. However, identifying other supervisors or more experienced co-workers to participate in the process will also assist in the socialization aspect of orientation. All members of the orientation team should be those who will share a positive attitude with the new employee. Especially during the early days of employment, the new worker needs to hear constructive, upbeat messages geared toward making those good, early impressions.

A well-planned orientation program takes an investment of time and effort on the part of the farm employer. Providing a positive orientation experience during the early days of employment sets the stage for a satisfying, long-term employment relationship on your farm.

As always, feel free to contact me with any of your farm employee management questions.
The opportunities and challenges for beginning farmers have never been so pronounced. Extremes in interest rates, commodity price volatility, land values and rental rates are all converging to both encourage and prevent the entrance of new beginning farmers into production agriculture.

At the time this article was penned, a lack of appropriated funds has stalled the availability of several popular beginning farmer loans supported through the Farm Service Agency of the USDA. Earlier in the year the sequester had put a hold on funds destined for beginning farmer programs, which left some loans approved but unfulfilled and on hold. Eventually, the discord that is disrupting funding will be resolved and these loan programs will once again be a functioning asset to help start-up producers. Recently, the most popular of the beginning farmer loans is referred to as the “5-45-50” loan. In short, it is a 20-year term land purchasing loan requiring a 5 percent down payment from the producer. The FSA and a private lending institution provide 45 and 50 percent of the purchasing funds, respectively. The interest on a “5-45-50” loan is well below that of a conventional loan and could be as low as 1.5 percent. In summary, this is an excellent loan that many private lenders incorporate into their beginning farmer leading packages. For those considering this loan, you can still start the process through a private lender but the funds may not be available until sometime next year.

For a producer still establishing a financial foundation, access to inexpensive outside funding sources is important. Conditions are still favorable for ag borrowers, despite the absence of federal funds. Near record low interest rates still provide a key opportunity. Land purchase rates remain very low and will probably remain low through the end of the year. Data from the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago suggests that fund availability remains especially high (since 2011) while loan demand is still quite low. The Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago publishes an index for both ag loan demand and fund availability and the spread between the two continues to be one of the widest in recent decades.

The cost of land will continue to be a hindrance for those needing to acquire additional land base to operate. Land values have continued to increase through the first part of this year, but a softer commodity market for the 2013 crop will help remove some of the pressure that has been driving land values higher. While a significant correction in land values is not anticipated anytime soon, the increasing value of land is slowing to what will likely be a holding pattern for several years. From the most recent Federal Reserve land value survey, land values in Iowa were steady in the second quarter of 2013, after an 18 percent increase from July 2012 to April 2013. If a beginning farmer is willing to be patient, land may be more affordable in the coming years. The downside will be little to no chance of having access to such low interest rates still being available when land values start to decline. The percentage of Iowa farmland owned by individuals under age 35 is at 4 percent, its highest level since the mid-1990s.

Farmland rental rates are expected to start to moderate in 2014, or at least remain close to steady on the average. This will help all producers and hopefully allow beginning farmers to better compete. The Beginning Farmer Tax Credit, a tax credit for landowners that rent to beginning farmers, continues to add some incentive and advantage to renting to a new producer. A certificate of approval is needed to claim this credit and can be applied for through the Iowa Agricultural Development Authority.

Beginning farmers are now faced with making their plans with more variability than ever before. For those in this class of producers, take advantage of the opportunities, but avoid over extending in case things get tight. Money is inexpensive to borrow but is not unlimited and still has to be repaid.
Prices and family interactions influence eating behaviors

Expanding waistlines and rising obesity rates have led to numerous ideas for policies, such as taxes on junk food or vouchers for fruits and vegetables, aimed at getting people to eat a more healthful diet. To better understand what influences food choices, a group of Iowa State University researchers, including Helen Jensen and Alexander Zhilyevskyy from the Department of Economics, looked at how prices, parents and peers affect fruit and vegetable consumption among African-American youths.

Read the full ISU News Service article by Angie Hunt at: http://www.news.iastate.edu/news/2013/10/30/produceeconomics.

University’s highest honors given to Kling and Eathington

Faculty and staff recipients of the university’s most distinguished awards were honored Wednesday, Oct. 2, in the Memorial Union Sun Room.

Professor Catherine Kling was honored with the Charles F. Curtiss Distinguished Professor in Agriculture and Life Sciences award. Kling is credited with developing methods to evaluate how we value environmental amenities and how such information can be used to assess willingness to pay for environment improvements. Her work has had a huge impact on the area of environment sustainability, from how to clean lakes and rivers threatened by runoff to limiting hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico, and helps shape national policy at the highest levels.

Assistant Scientist Liesl Eathington was honored with the Regents Awards for Staff Excellence, which recognizes staff who are outstanding university citizens and who have rendered significant service to the university or the state of Iowa. Eathington’s work as director of the Iowa Community Indicators Program and liaison with the State Data Center of Iowa has earned her respect and a reputation as a source of highly reliable socioeconomic data. A nominator wrote: “Ms. Eathington is arguably Iowa State’s pre-eminent expert on sources of socioeconomic data, and because of this, she is an indispensable resource person for clients on and off campus.”

Babcock honored as 2013 AAEA Fellow

Bruce Babcock, professor of economics and director of the Biobased Industry Center, joins the 2013 Class of the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association (AAEA) Fellows.

The Fellow Award is the highest honor bestowed by the AAEA. Individuals receiving this honor are recognized for their continuous contribution to the advancement of agricultural and applied economics. Their achievements may be in research, teaching, extension, business or public service. The 2013 Fellows were recognized at the 2013 AAEA Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., Aug. 4-6.

Dermot Hayes, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) researcher and professor of economics, nominated Babcock for the award. “Bruce Babcock has made substantial and continuous contributions to the advancement of agricultural economics through his research discoveries in several distinct areas, through dedicated service to the profession and to policy analysis, and through demonstration that outstanding scholarly contributions can be motivated by active engagement with industry, policymakers and other academics,” Hayes said in his nomination letter.

Babcock’s research areas have varied historically, but his most recent work has examined the economic impacts of biofuel industry expansion and biofuel policies, which has garnered him national attention. He is now the sixth Iowa State Department of Economics faculty member and CARD researcher to be honored as an AAEA Fellow—others include Helen Jensen (2012), David Hennessy (2010), Dermot Hayes (2007), Catherine Kling (2006), and GianCarlo Moschini (2003).

Swenson offers editorial on the costs of job creation

Dave Swenson, associate scientist with the Department of Economics, wrote a guest op-ed for the Cedar Rapids Gazette on the high cost per job

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of economic development in Iowa. Read more at thegazette.com/2013/07/27/jobs-at-all-cost-wont-pay-off/.

**Department faculty and students featured in Stories Magazine**

Mike Duffy, Keri Jacobs, John Lawrence, and ag business student Scott Thellman are all featured in the spring 2013 edition of Stories Magazine, a publication of the College of Agriculture & Life Sciences. Download the PDF at stories.cals.iastate.edu/archives/2013spring/Stories_2013Spring.pdf.

**Retail specialist Prescott part of new effort to revitalize rural downtowns**

This fall, approximately 75 students in the colleges of human sciences and design will help rural businesses with makeovers and consultations as part of the Iowa Retail Initiative. Ron Prescott, program coordinator in Community and Economic Development Extension and Outreach, is forming a grassroots committee of retailers and trade centers as part of the Iowa Retail Initiative. He's working to assess their needs so that Iowa State can develop effective services, ranging from storefront renovation to social media coaching. Read a recent article about the initiative at www.hs.iastate.edu/2013/07/08/iowaretail/.

**William Edwards retires**


**Kling named director of the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development**

Catherine Kling has been named the new director of Iowa State University's Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD).

Kling, a Charles F. Curtiss Distinguished Professor of Agriculture and Life Sciences and a professor of economics, has served as interim director of the center for almost two years. She has served as head of CARD's Environmental and Resource Policy Division since 1999.

For 55 years, CARD has provided in-depth analysis of agricultural policy issues using modern economic models and tools. CARD conducts innovative public policy and economic research on agricultural, environmental and food issues designed to inform and benefit society. CARD researchers develop and apply economic theory, quantitative methods, and interdisciplinary approaches to create relevant knowledge. Communication efforts target state and federal policymakers; the research community; agricultural, food and environmental groups; individual decision makers; and international audiences.

“It's terrific to be stepping into this job with such a rich history,” Kling said. “Each director has brought distinct skills and interests that were relevant for the agricultural policy issues of the day. Each left CARD with a stronger academic reputation and credibility in policy analysis.”

With new challenges to agricultural policy arising as products such as biofuels become more intertwined with other economic sectors, Kling sees an opportunity to expand the reach of CARD. “The demand for interdisciplinary analysis to help solve problems continues to grow, and reaching across disciplines takes effort,” she said. “I can see CARD becoming a catalyst for such work.”


**Link Magazine (LAS) features Miranowski, Weninger and Singh**

Link Magazine, a bi-annual publication of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Iowa State University, focuses on the topic of sustainability in its spring 2013 edition. It features three Department of Economics faculty including John Miranowski, Quinn Weninger and Rajesh Singh. View the latest edition of Link at http://www.las.iastate.edu/alumni-friends/link-alumni-magazine/.

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The following information files and decision tools have been updated on www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm.

**Complete Financial Statements** – C3-20-25-55 (Decision Tool)

**Financial Performance Measures** – C3-55 (Decision Tool)

**Iowa Beginning Farmer Tax Credits and Loan Program** – C4-30 (2 pages)

**Overview of Letters of Intent** – C5-85 (2 pages)

**Sample of Letter of Intent** – C5-86 (6 pages)

The following tools have been updated on www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm/info/outlook.html.

**Corn Profitability** – A1-85

**Soybean Profitability** – A1-86

**Iowa Cash Corn and Soybean Prices** – A2-11

**Season Average Price Calculator** – A2-15

**Ethanol Profitability** – D1-10

**Biodiesel Profitability** – D1-15