

TX VRC Resource Tools

10. Business Plan Approvals

As a VR Counselor, you will need to ensure the business plan information is complete, logical, and provides enough detail to understand how the business will operate. VRCs should review drafts along the way and provide feedback to help the Potential Business Owner (PBO) and CBTAC identify the required TWC-VR self-employment expectations. The business plan provides an outline of what to look for in each section. Be aware that this is a generic form and there may be sections that will not apply to every business. VRCs should look through the business plan and verify sections have been thought through, and enough detailed information is provided. VR counselors may obtain consultation and recommendations from Regional and State Office Program Specialists assigned to self-employment. VR counselors must obtain required approvals from the VR Manager, Regional Director/Deputy Regional Director, or VR Division Director before developing an IPE for self-employment. Refer to the "Required Approvals" table in the VRSM for specifics.

Approval of the Business Plan will also require a careful analysis of the business financial projections. This tool will assist VRCs in reviewing the **business financial projections** to determine if the business will meet PBO's financial goals, needs, and TX VR's criteria for successful closure.

VR Customer's Financial Needs and Goals

Early in the process, VRCs discussed financial needs and goals with the VR customer. The business feasibility and business planning process should act as a Litmus Test to measure success. Customers may have defined their financial needs (e.g., \$2000 - \$3000/month) or short-term and long-term financial goals.

Now it is time to look at projected net profit and compare it to what the customer initially hoped to earn from the business. If financial projections are not meeting or exceeding expectations, VRCs will need to discuss this with the customer and look at ways to increase income, reduce expenses, or find additional resources. For example, Alice initially wanted to earn an extra \$800/month to supplement her Social Security Disability, but her long-term goal is to go off SSA benefits. To figure out if she will reach her earning goals, you

need to look at her projected net profit (See attached Business Plan Approval worksheet with Alice's Example).

Approval of Business Plans will require careful analysis of business financials.

Commensurate Wages

TX VR policy requires that VR Counselors and Prospective Business Owners (PBO's) agree to business stability measures, such as, when the business revenue:

- equals or exceeds operating costs, as shown on a financial statement, and provides no less than minimum wage income for the business owner; or
- yields an income that is comparable to the income received by other individuals who are not individuals with disabilities and who are self-employed in similar occupations or on similar tasks and who have similar training, experience, and skills (Based on 34 CRF §361.5(9)(i)(C)).

So, how can you tell how much the PBO will earn? First, look at their annual Net Profit and divide it by 12 to arrive at an average monthly net profit. Then divide the average monthly net profit by the number of hours the business owner plans to work.

Example (See Alice's Profit and Loss Projections, below):

- Alice launched her business in July.
- She earned \$3,998 in Net Profit in Year 1, or about \$666 average monthly net profit.
- She reports she worked 76 hours per month.
- \$666 divided by 76 hours = \$8.76 per month.
- In Year 2, her average monthly net profit goes up to \$1494/month and she works 100 hours a month giving her an average of \$14.94/hour.

3		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
	Profit & Loss							
	Revenue (Sales)							
	Alterations	300	375	450	475	625	650	2,875
'	Repairs	July		475	500	525	675	3,100
			duct/Se	nice .				
Ц					075	4.450	4.005	F 0.75
_	Total Revenue (Sales)	800	850	875	975	1,150	1,325	5,975
2	Cost of Sales							
3	Commission to Sunnyvale	80	85	88	98	115	133	598
ŀ								
5								
3								
	Total Cost of Sales	80	85	88	98	115	133	598
	Gross Profit	720	765	788	878	1,035	1,193	5,378
	Expenses							
	Accounting/Tax Prep	200						200
	Advertising (quarterly ads)	50			50			100
	Internet	60	60	60	60	60	60	360
	Insurance	125			125			250
	Supplies (office and operational)	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
7	Telephone	60	60	60	60	60	60	360
3								
3								
)								
2								
3								
	Other synance (analify)							
	Other expenses (specify)							
	Other (specify)							
	Other (specify) Miscellaneous							
	Miscellaneous Loan Interest							
	Depreciation							
	Total Expenses	515	140	140	315	140	140	1,390
,	Net Profit	205	625	648	563	895	1.053	3,988

Note that a business could start the first year with negative net profit, or less than minimum wage. That's OK, as long as it works for the business owner and they can show the business will eventually meet their financial needs. For the purposes of TX VR, earnings under minimum wage would not qualify for case closure as it would not be acceptable (see C-1104-12: Closing a Supported Self-Employment Case as Rehabilitated). VRCs are required to monitor the self-employment case and maintain contact with the customer to verify business success or provide C&G to help the customer reach success.

Operating Expenses

Another important piece of information to gather from the Business Plan is when the business will hit the Break-Even Point (BEP). This is the point where the business is earning enough income to cover its own expenses and could be an important consideration in establishing stability and VR case closure criteria. VRCs should monitor the case to identify when the business owner will have sufficient funds to cover their business expenses without additional support from VR. The VR-1805 will calculate the Break Even Point for you.

Break Even Sales	Break	Even Sale	s = Fixe	d Costs/(1	-(COGS/	Gross Sa	iles))
Yearly Break Even Sales	1,544						
Monthly Break Even Sales	129						
	M	lonthly					

Alice's business expenses are minimal, only an average of \$129 per month. You can see that Alice will reach Break Even Sales early on.

Cash Flow

VRCs should also review the Cash Flow Statement to ensure that cash flow remains positive throughout the length of projections. Remember that "Ending Cash" is what is left in the account at the end of the month. Projections that show negative cash flow mean that the business owner will not be able to cover expenses. Some ways to deal with negative cash flow include:

- Increasing revenue additional products/services; increasing time spent in production; raising prices (if the market will allow it), etc.
- Decreasing expenses less expensive materials, purchasing in bulk, delaying some purchases, etc.
- Limiting owner's draw Business owners may need to initially limit their draw so that equity builds up in the business. **Note** limiting owner's draw will help cash flow, but not net profit.

Jul -2	Aug -64	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
-2	-64	000				
		229	544	774	1,337	
1						
800	850	875	975	1,150	1,325	5,975
						1,992
800	850	875	975	1,150	1,325	7,967
80	85	88	98	115	133	598
					.00	200
			50			100
	60	60	60	60	60	360
20			125			145
60	20	20	20	20	20	160
60	60	60	60	60	60	360
332	332	332	332	332	332	3,988
862	557	560	745	587	605	5,910
-64	229	544	774	1.337	2.057	2,057
	80 200 50 60 20 60 60	80 85 200 60 60 20 60 60 60 60 60 332 332 332 862 557	80 85 88 200 50 60 60 20 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	80 85 88 98 200 50 50 60 60 60 60 20 20 20 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	80 85 88 98 115 200 50 50 60 60 60 60 60 20 125 60 20 20 20 20 60 60 60 60 60 332 332 332 332 332 332 862 557 560 745 587	80 85 88 98 115 133 200 50 50 60 60 60 60 60 20 125 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6

You will see in the example above, Alice's Ending Cash in her first month of business operation is negative, but not by much, and all future balances are positive. If VR could sponsor her accounting expenses for this month (\$200) it would make Alice's cash flow positive. Alice could also look at ways to increase revenue or decrease expenses.

Next Steps:

If the Business Plan is approved, the VRC and the Prospective Business Owner will jointly develop criteria for amending the IPE and self-employment success for case closure (see next VRC Tool "Defining Success").

BUSINESS PLAN APPROVALS

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR3
ANNUAL NET PROFIT			
AVERAGE MONTHLY NET PROFIT (Annual net profit /# months in operation).			
MEETS PBO FINANCIAL NEEDS/GOALS? (Enter Yes/No, and describe)			
NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER MONTH (*include hours for business management tasks)			
EQUAL OR GREATER THAN MINIMUM WAGE? (Enter Yes/No, and describe)			
WHEN CAN THE BUSINESS OWNER COVER OPERATING EXPENSES? (Enter date)			
CASH FLOW (+/-). (Must show positive cash flow to approve.)			

BUSINESS PLAN APPROVALS

Example: Alice

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR3
ANNUAL NET PROFIT	\$6,600	\$ 13,683	\$ 19,990
AVERAGE MONTHLY NET PROFIT (Annual net	/6 months (business launched in July).	/12 months	/12 months
profit /# months in operation).	= \$666/month	=\$1,140/month	= \$ 1,666/month
MEETS PBO FINANCIAL NEEDS/GOALS? (Enter Yes/No, and describe)	No. She isn't quite hitting her short-term goal of earning an additional \$800/month to supplement benefits.	No. Long-term goal is to go off SSA benefits. She won't reach that in Year 2. Benefits will continue.	Yes. Long-term goal is to go off SSA benefits. Benefits will suspend in Year 3.
NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER MONTH (*include hours for business management tasks)	76/month	100 hours/month	120 hours/month (approx. 30 hours per week)
EQUAL OR GREATER THAN MINIMUM WAGE? (Enter Yes/No, and describe)	Yes. \$1,100 / 76 hours = \$8.76/hour	Yes. \$1,140 / 100 hours = \$11.40/hour	Yes. \$1,666 / 120 hours \$13.88/hour
CAN THE BUSINESS OWNER COVER OPERATING EXPENSES? (Enter date)	Yes, by month 3.	Yes	Yes
CASH FLOW (+/-). (Must show positive cash flow to approve.)	Cash Flow negative first month. Discussed ways to address that.	+	+